ETSI GS INS 006 V1.1.1 (2011-11)

Identity and access management for Networks and Services; Study to Identify the need for a Global, Distributed Discovery Mechanism

iTeh Standards
(https://standards.iteh.ai)
Document Preview

ETSI GS INS 006 V1.1.1 (2011-11)
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/etsi/1ae6b00a-be09-4331-a420-73197774a149/etsi-gs-ins-006-v1-1-1-2011-11

Disclaimer

This document has been produced and approved by the Identity and access management for Networks and Services (INS) ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) and represents the views of those members who participated in this ISG.
It does not necessarily represent the views of the entire ETSI membership.

Reference
DGS/INS-006

Keywords
access, control, ID, management,
network, service

ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

iTeh Standards
(https://standards.iteh.ai)
Document Preview

Important notice

ETSI GS INS 006 V1.1.1 (2011-11)

Individual copies of the present document can be downloaded from:
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/etsi/1ae6b http://www.etsi.org -a420-73197774a149/etsi-gs-ins-006-v1-1-1-2011-11

The present document may be made available in more than one electronic version or in print. In any case of existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions, the reference version is the Portable Document Format (PDF). In case of dispute, the reference shall be the printing on ETSI printers of the PDF version kept on a specific network drive within ETSI Secretariat.

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status.
Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at
http://portal.etsi.org/tb/status/status.asp

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services:
http://portal.etsi.org/chaircor/ETSI_support.asp

Copyright Notification

No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission.
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 2011.
All rights reserved.

DECT™, **PLUGTESTS**™, **UMTS**™ and the ETSI logo are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members.
3GPP™ and **LTE**™ are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and
of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.
GSM® and the GSM logo are Trade Marks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

Contents

iTeh Standards
(https://standards.iteh.ai)
Document Preview
ETSI GS INS 006 V1.1.1 (2011-11)
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/etsi/1ae6b00a-be09-4331-a420-73197774a149/etsi-gs-ins-006-v1.1.1-2011-11

Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to the present document may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: *"Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards"*, which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (http://ipr.etsi.org).

Pursuant to the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

Foreword

This Group Specification (GS) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification (ISG) Identity and access management for Networks and Services (INS).

Introduction

Today, discovery of identity data across domains is generally realized with two different ways.

- Discovery Service (DS): A service defined by a group of network entities (providers) which participate in a federation. Identity data (actual data or mappings) are registered in the service and can be provided to all the participants of the group. The location of the discovery service and the protocol for exchanging messages is static and known to the participants of the group (federated model).

- The "user@location" format: By using an identifier of this format, a user directly points to a network point that holds identity information about him (user-centric model). This location may hold information for only one profile of the user (id = email) or for many profiles (id = Virtual Identity [i.1]).

iTeh Standards (https://standards.iteh.ai) Document Preview ETSI GS INS 006 V1.1.1 (2011-11) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/etsi/1ae6b00a-bc09-4331-a420-73197774a149/etsi-gs-ins-006-v1-1-1-2011-11

However both of the above ways provide limited discovery of user's identity information. For the federated model, only the identity data which exist within the federation of providers can be discovered (and-or associated). Information outside the federation cannot be discovered. Providers that participate in the federation, have previous knowledge of the location of the DS (where to ask for information), and how to exchanged data with it (how to ask for information). Efforts to locate data outside predefined federations are usually hampered by the proprietary design of the discovery services and the customized identity formats and protocols that each federation uses. For the User-centric model the use of a specific predefined format instantly excludes the discovery of identity data from providers that are not familiar with it. Even though the adoption of a globally accepted identifier would solve major identity issues, this seems to be inapplicable mainly for business reasons and severe protocol modifications in various networks and technologies.

This work item assumes that all data and attributes required to provide a service are not available within a single service provider. For example proof of residence is required to access online streaming services. An acceptable issuer of this attribute may not be known to the streaming services' provider beforehand and must be discovered.

The purpose of the present document is to investigate the current landscape on the IdM area and evaluate if there is a need for such a discovery mechanism, or whether this can be covered by existing solutions.