

User-Managed Access (UMA): Data-Sharing Power to the People

Eve Maler and Maciej Machulak
on behalf of and with thanks to the UMA Work Group
13 July 2011



Agenda

Short introduction: UMA concepts and benefits

Demo of UMA in action with the SMART system

How UMA works with OAuth under the hood

The UMA roadmap

Q&A

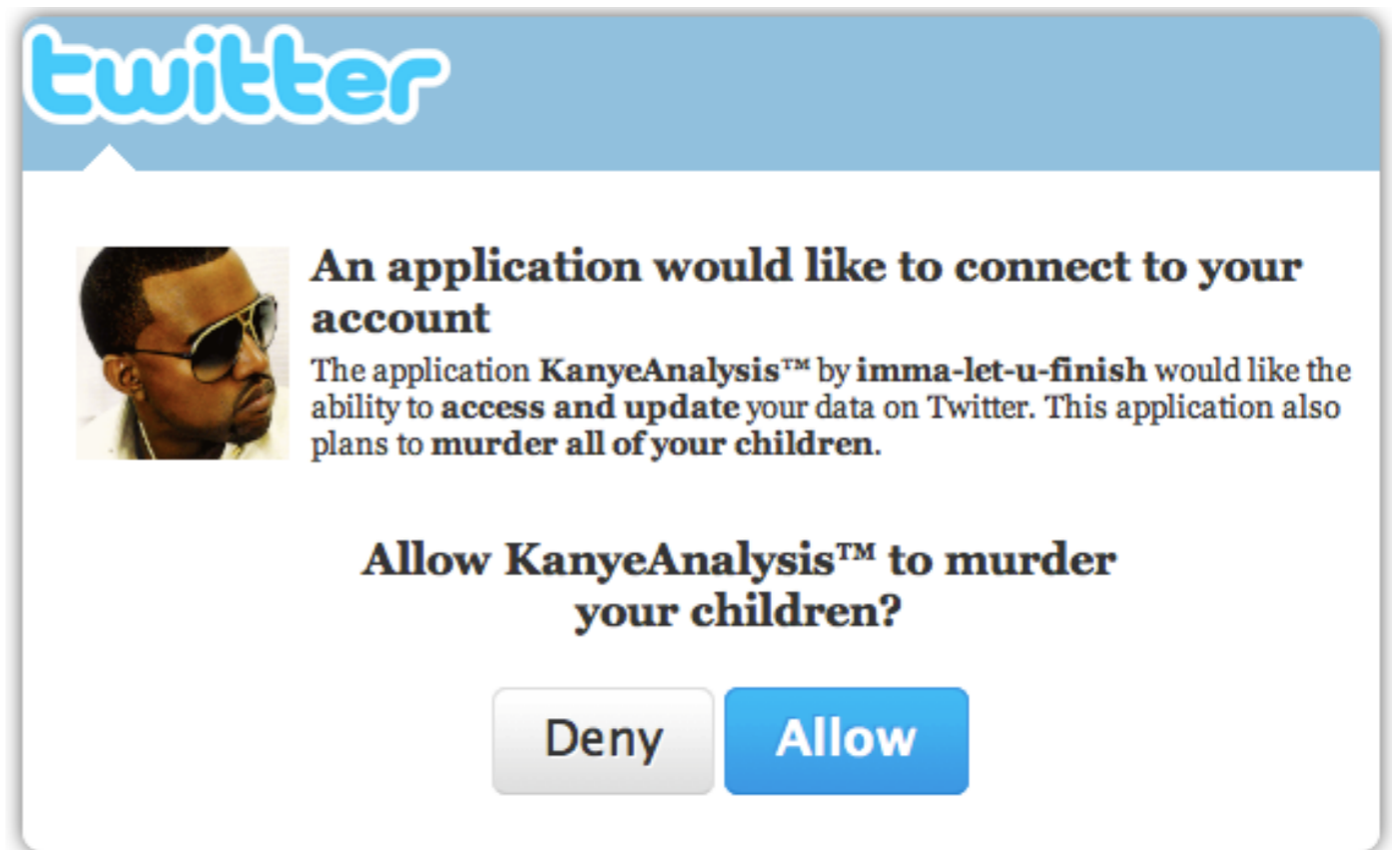
The “data price” for online service is too high (part I)

- Provisioning by hand
- Provisioning by value
- Oversharing
- Lying!

Name	<input type="text"/>
Street Address	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
State	Enter Text <input type="button" value="v"/>
Zip/Postal	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Province	<input type="text"/>
Country	Enter Text <input type="button" value="v"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Preferred Communication	<input type="radio"/> Postal Mail <input type="radio"/> Phone <input type="radio"/> E-mail

The “data price” for online service is too high (part 2)

- Meaningless consent to unfavorable terms
- Painful, inconsistent, and messy access management
- Oversharing of lots of real information



Privacy is not about secrecy



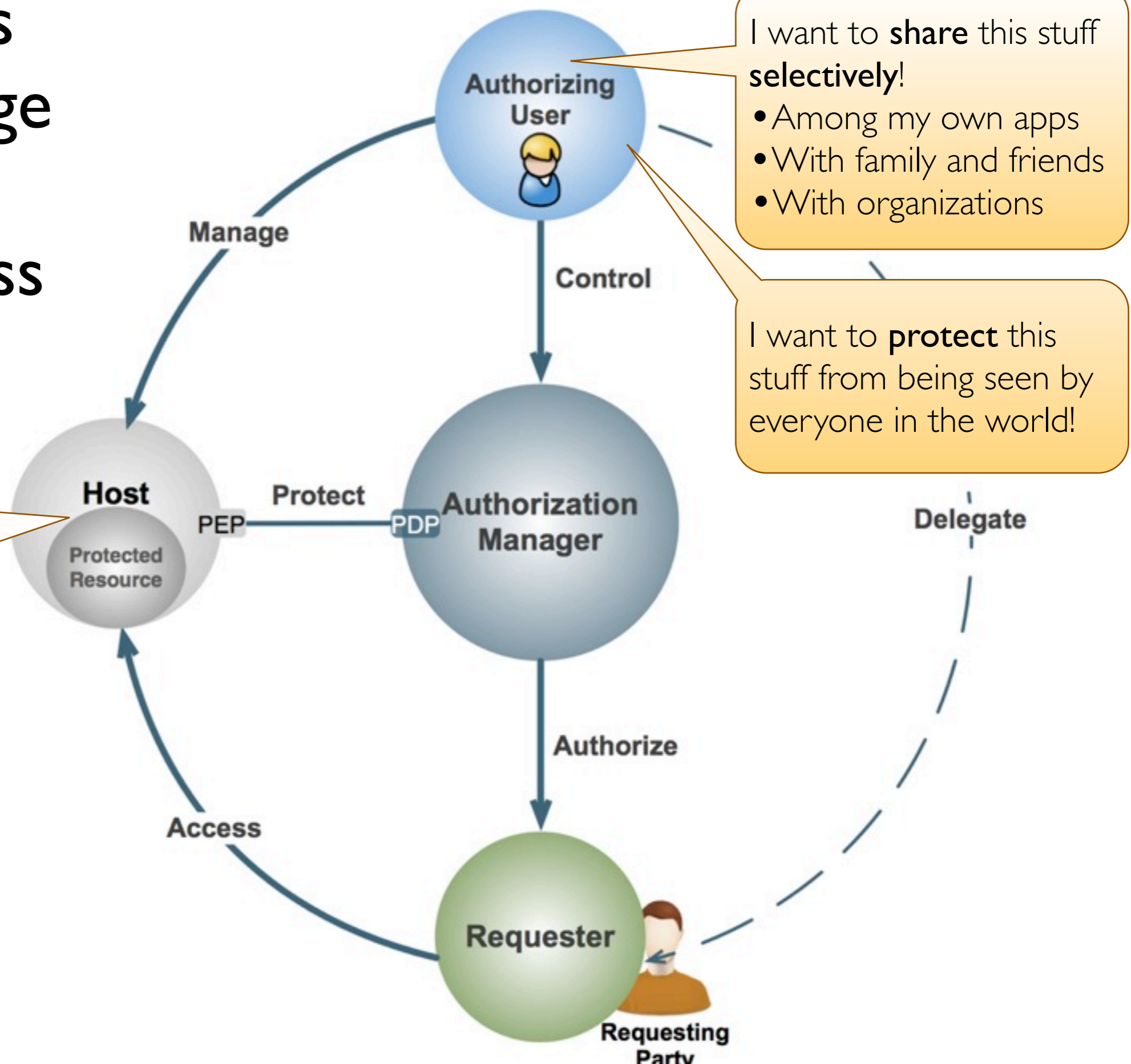
The goal of a flexible, user-centric identity management infrastructure must be to allow the user to quickly determine what information will be revealed to which parties and for what purposes, how trustworthy those parties are and how they will handle the information, and what the consequences of sharing their information will be”

– Ann Cavoukian, Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario,
Privacy in the Clouds paper



It's about context, control, choice, and respect

UMA enables you to manage sharing and protect access from a single hub



I want to **share** this stuff **selectively!**

- Among my own apps
- With family and friends
- With organizations

I want to **protect** this stuff from being seen by everyone in the world!

- Historical
- Biographical
- Reputation
- Vocational
- Artistic/user-generated
- Social
- Location/geolocation
- Computational
- Genealogical
- Biological/health
- Legal
- ...

UMA gives users a true digital footprint dashboard

Web 2.0 access control today is inconsistent and unsophisticated

You have to name known people in order to share with others

You have to keep rebuilding your “sharing circles”

You can’t “advertise” your content without giving it away

You can’t get a global view of all your sharing relationships



Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/paraflyer/2749336420/>

You can unify access control under one AM

Your AM can test for claims like “over 18”

You can reuse AM policies with multiple hosts

You can control access to stuff with public URLs

You can manage and revoke access from one place

UMA lets web apps easily offer “context, control, choice, and respect”

- You can provide sophisticated protection and sharing of any user content or data that isn't meant to be fully public
- You can outsource the entire job to third parties (AMs)
- You can ensure that the protection of sensitive resources is stronger than the “private URL trick”
- You can build trust more readily with users who are “privacy fundamentalists”
- You can integrate these features using lightweight OAuth, JSON, HTTP, and REST paradigms and a freely implementable protocol

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The SMART project is...

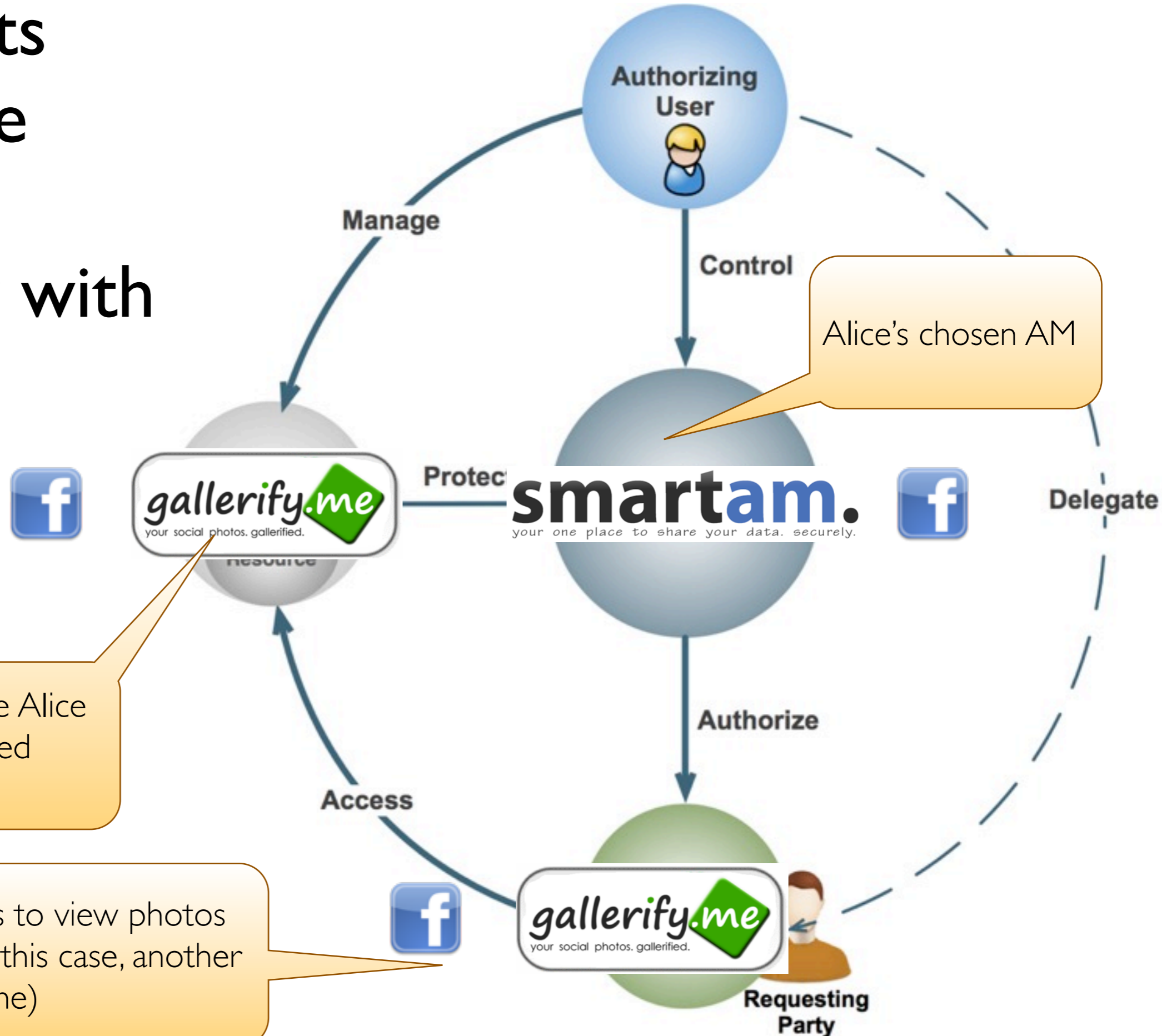
- About “Student-Managed Access to Online Resources”
- Taking place at the School of Computing Science, Newcastle University
 - Affiliated with Centre for Cybercrime and Computer Security
 - Team members: Prof. Aad Van Moorsel, Maciej Machulak, Łukasz Moreń, Maciej Wolniak, Chris Franks, and Jacek Szpot
 - JISC-funded
- Planning to open-source its “UMA/j” implementation and sample apps
 - Already open-sourced its OAuth “Leeloo” implementation and contributed it to the Apache Amber project
- See: smartjisc.wordpress.com and [@smartproject](https://twitter.com/smartproject)

SMARTAM 2.0 is in public beta: try it for yourself!

- Instructions are on the [blog](#)
- Visit gallerify.me and smartam.net to get started

The image shows a screenshot of the SmartAM beta interface. On the left, there is a list of four steps: 1. Register data (images, video, text files), 2. Set permissions (to display or to edit), 3. Choose contacts (friends, family, colleagues), and 4. Share it (maintaining your privacy). In the center, there are various file icons including PDF, JMG, and others. On the right, a 3D white character is holding a blue shield with a yellow arrow and the SmartAM logo. At the bottom right, there is a blue button that says 'Login with facebook'. The SmartAM logo is in the top left corner. At the bottom left, there is a logo for Newcastle University.

SMART lets Alice share photos selectively with Bob



The photo service Alice uses, with protected albums

The service Bob uses to view photos owned by others (in this case, another instance of Gallerify.me)

Demo



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UMA's history with OAuth

we're right about here



ProtectServe



1.0



1.0



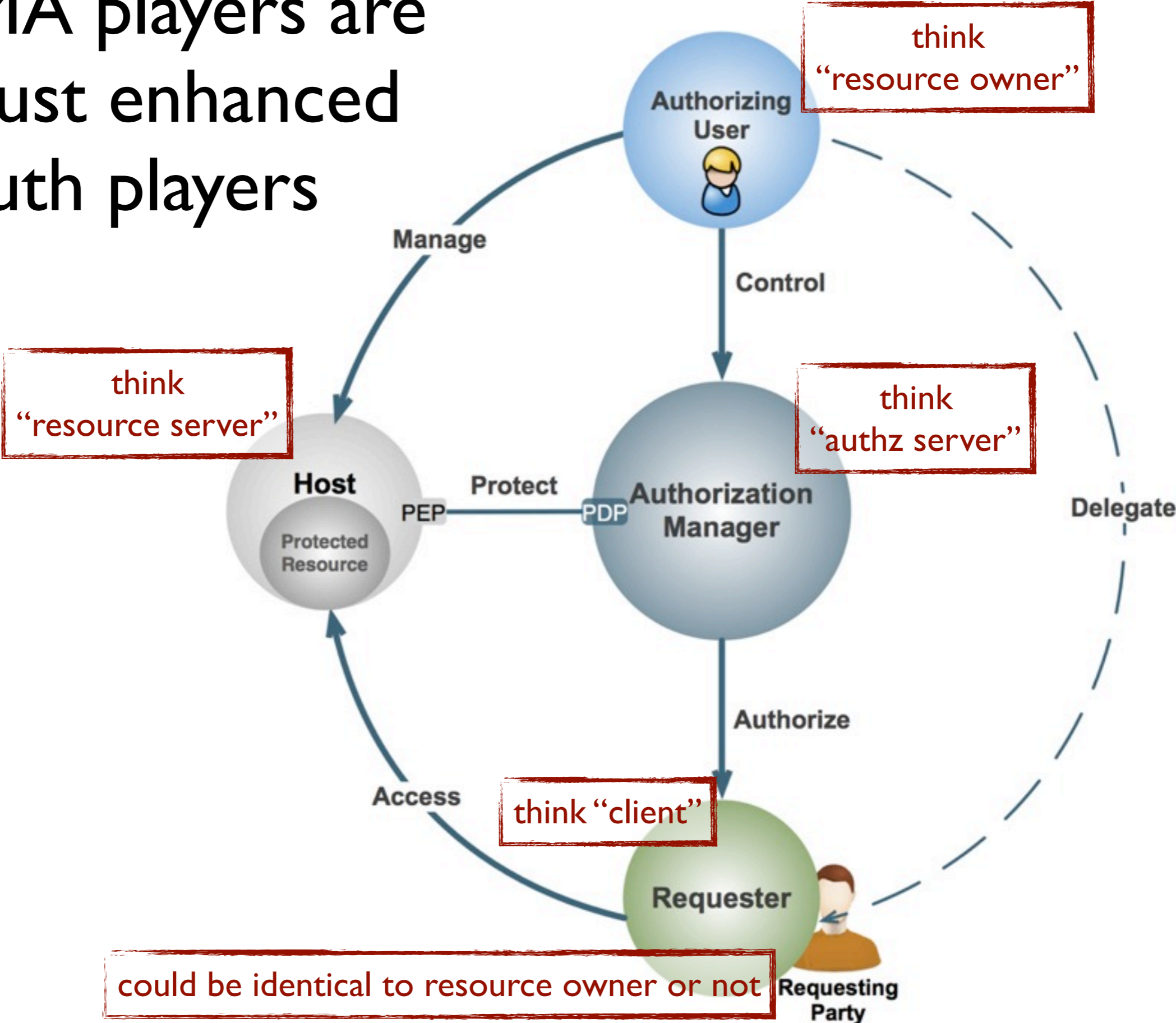
...



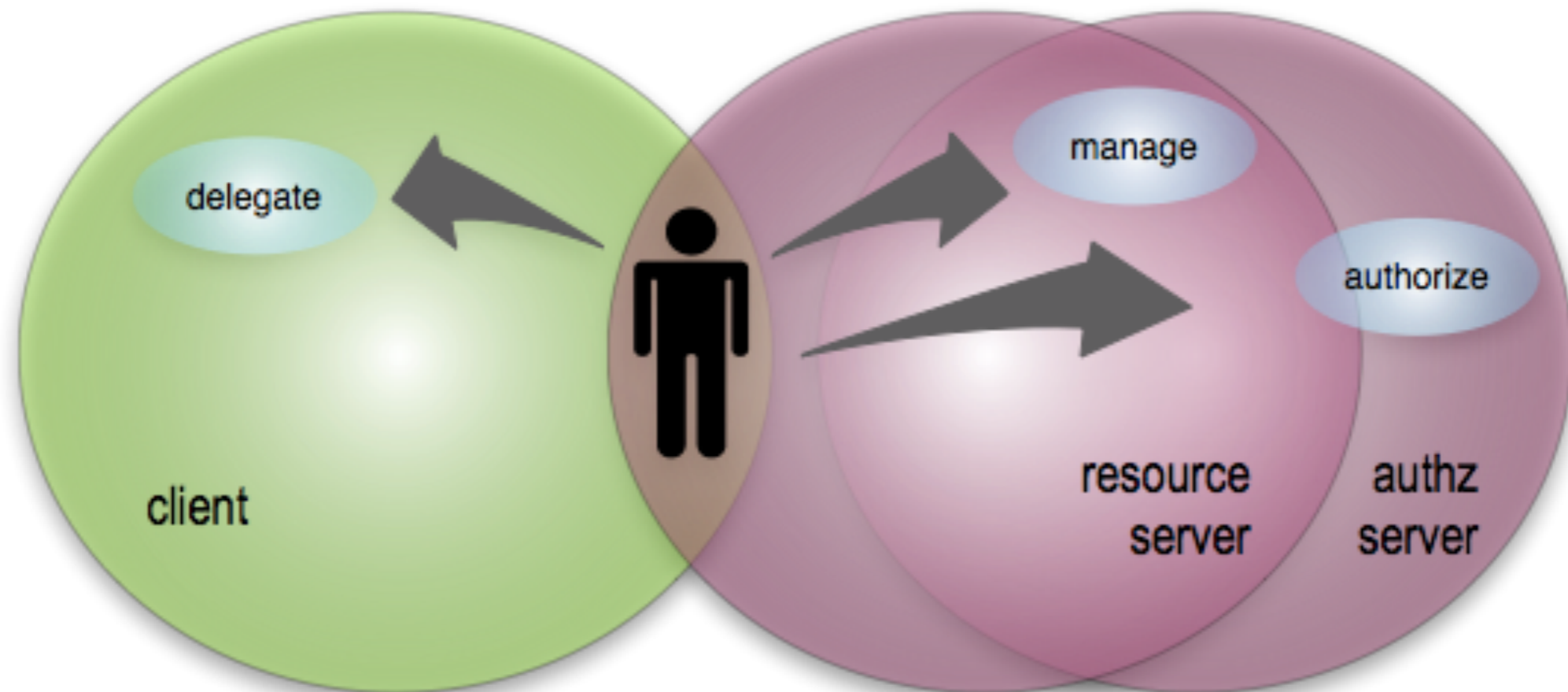
2.0



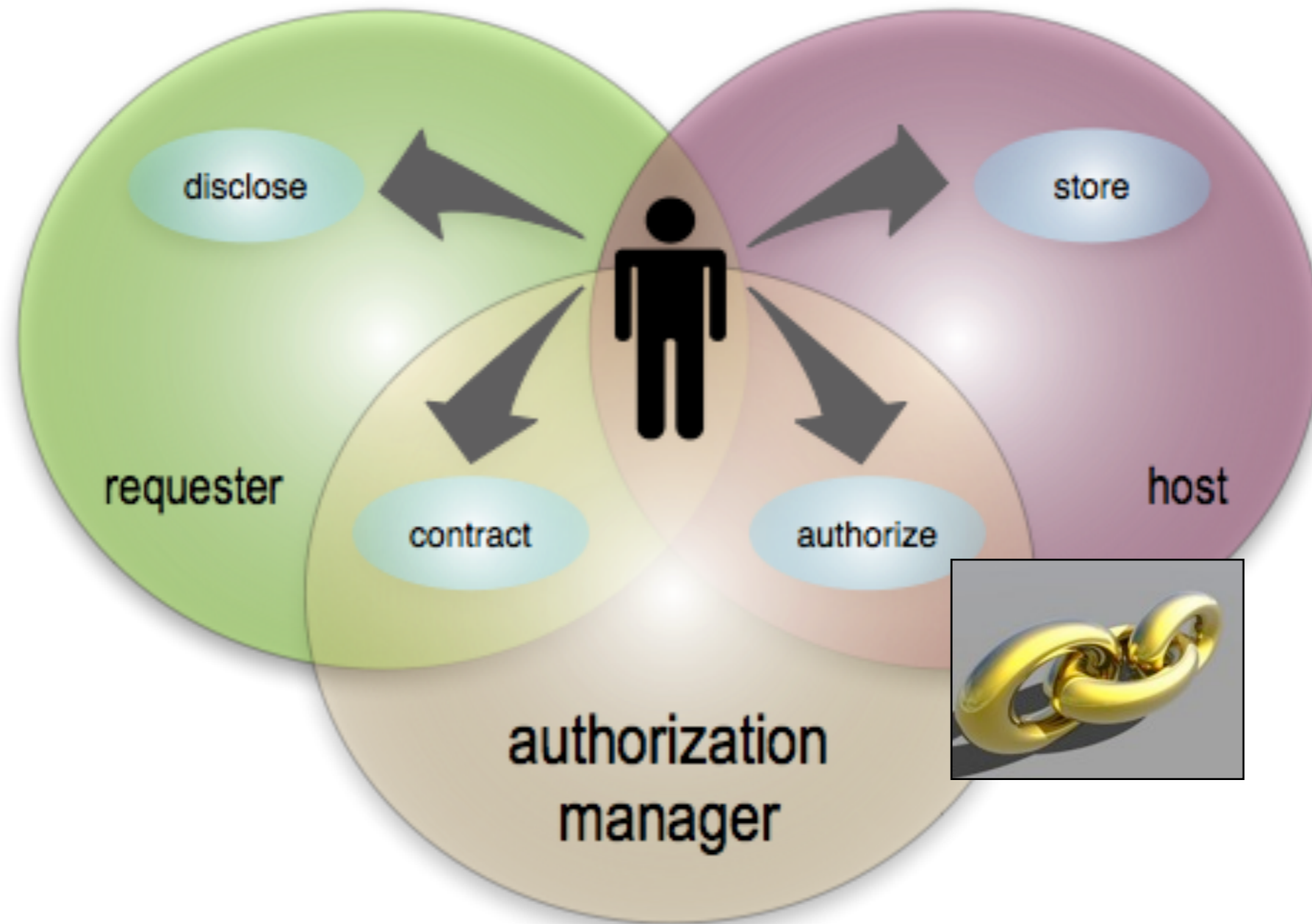
The UMA players are really just enhanced OAuth players



OAuth 2.0 leaves unspecified how the two servers interact

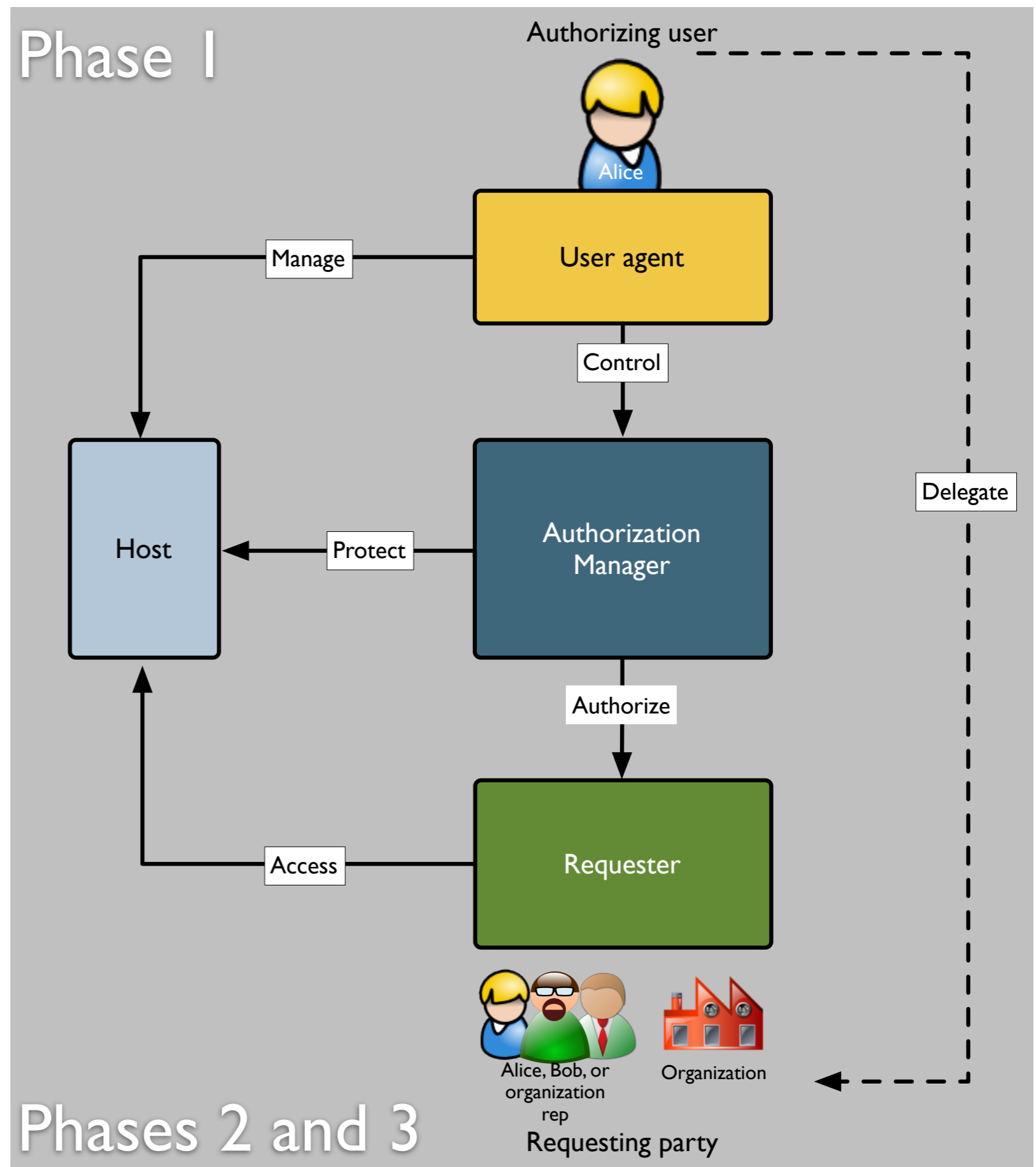


UMA has to make their communications interoperable



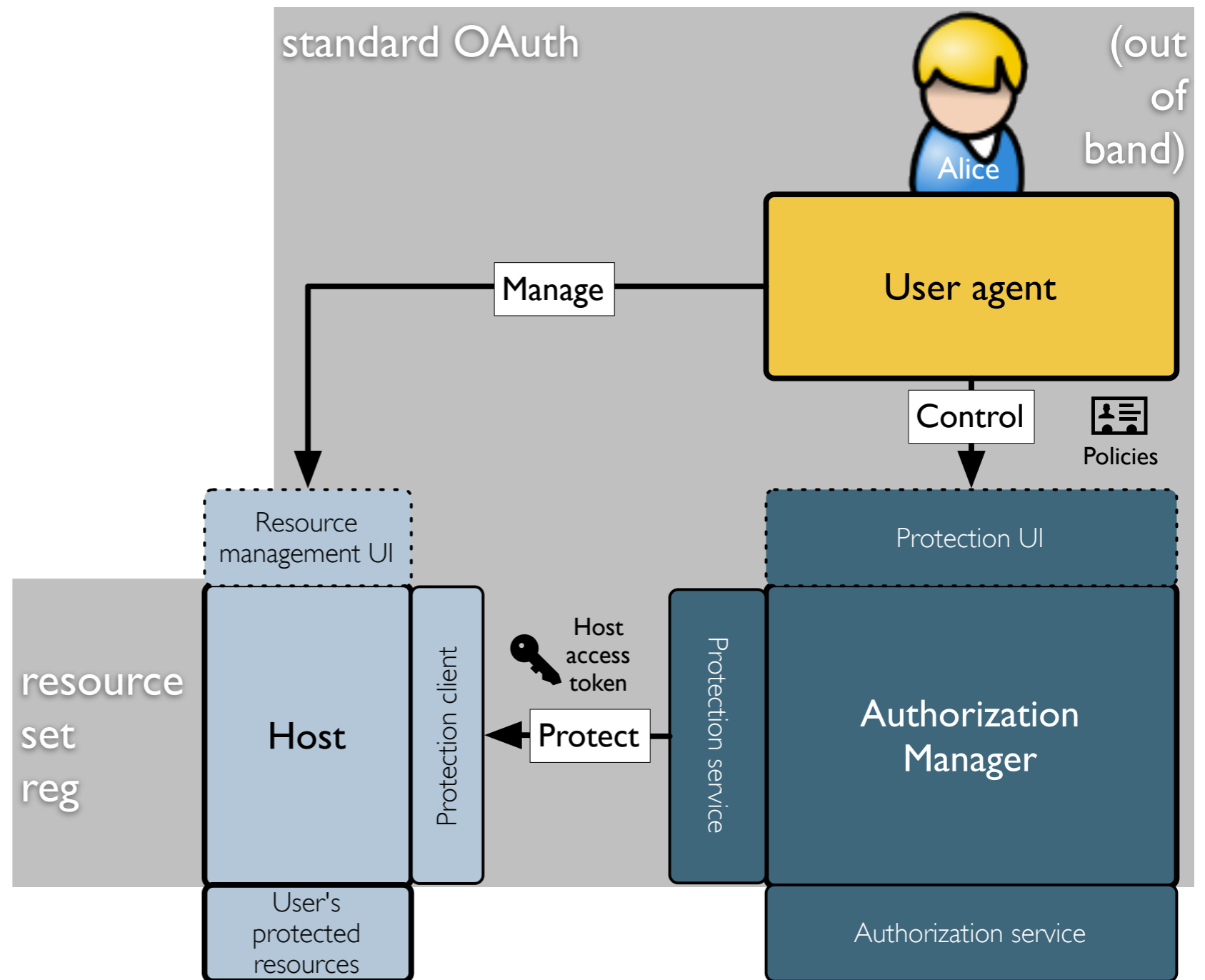
So UMA has three phases

1. Protect a resource
2. Get authorization
3. Access a resource



Phase I: Protect a resource

- Alice introduces host and AM using OAuth
- Possibly with dynamic registration
- Host registers **sets of resources** to be protected and **available scopes** at AM *host resource set registration endpoint*
- Alice ensures AM knows her policies for sharing them



Working with resource set registration and scopes

- Scope URIs resolve to scope descriptions
 - They can live anywhere
- Host registers resource sets and maps to available scopes
 - Using RESTful API

```
{
  "scope":
  {
    "_id": "view"
    "name": "View Photo and Related Info",
    "icon_uri": "http://www.example.com/icons/reading-glasses.png"
  }
}
```

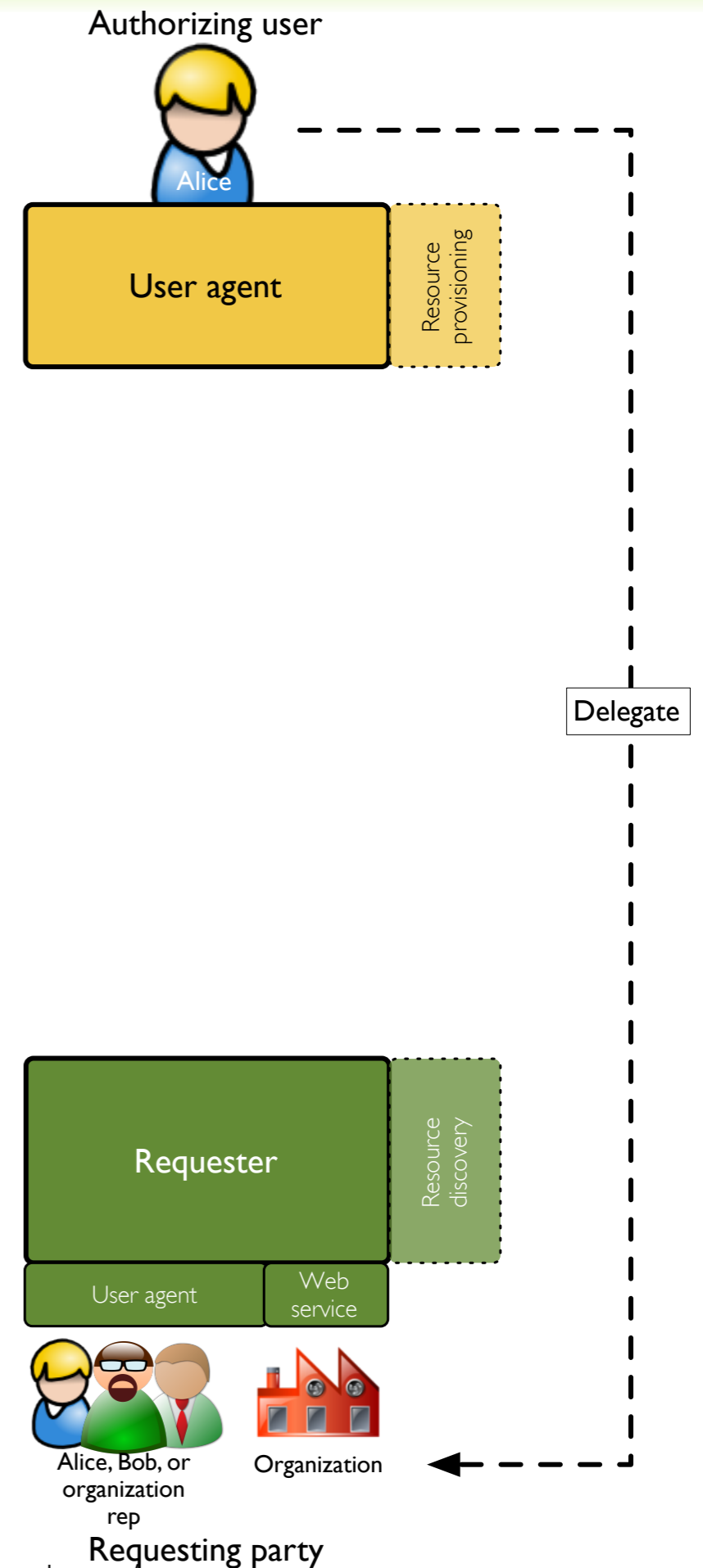
```
{
  "scope":
  {
    "_id": "all"
    "name": "All Actions",
    "icon_uri": "http://www.example.com/icons/galaxy.png"
  }
}
```

```
{
  "resource_set":
  {
    "_id": "112210f47de98100"
    "name": "Steve the puppy!",
    "icon_uri": "http://www.example.com/icons/flower",
    "scopes":
      ["http://photoz.example.com/dev/scopes/view",
       "http://photoz.example.com/dev/scopes/all"]
  }
}
```

```
PUT /host/photoz.example.com/resource_set/112210f47de98100 HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json
...
```

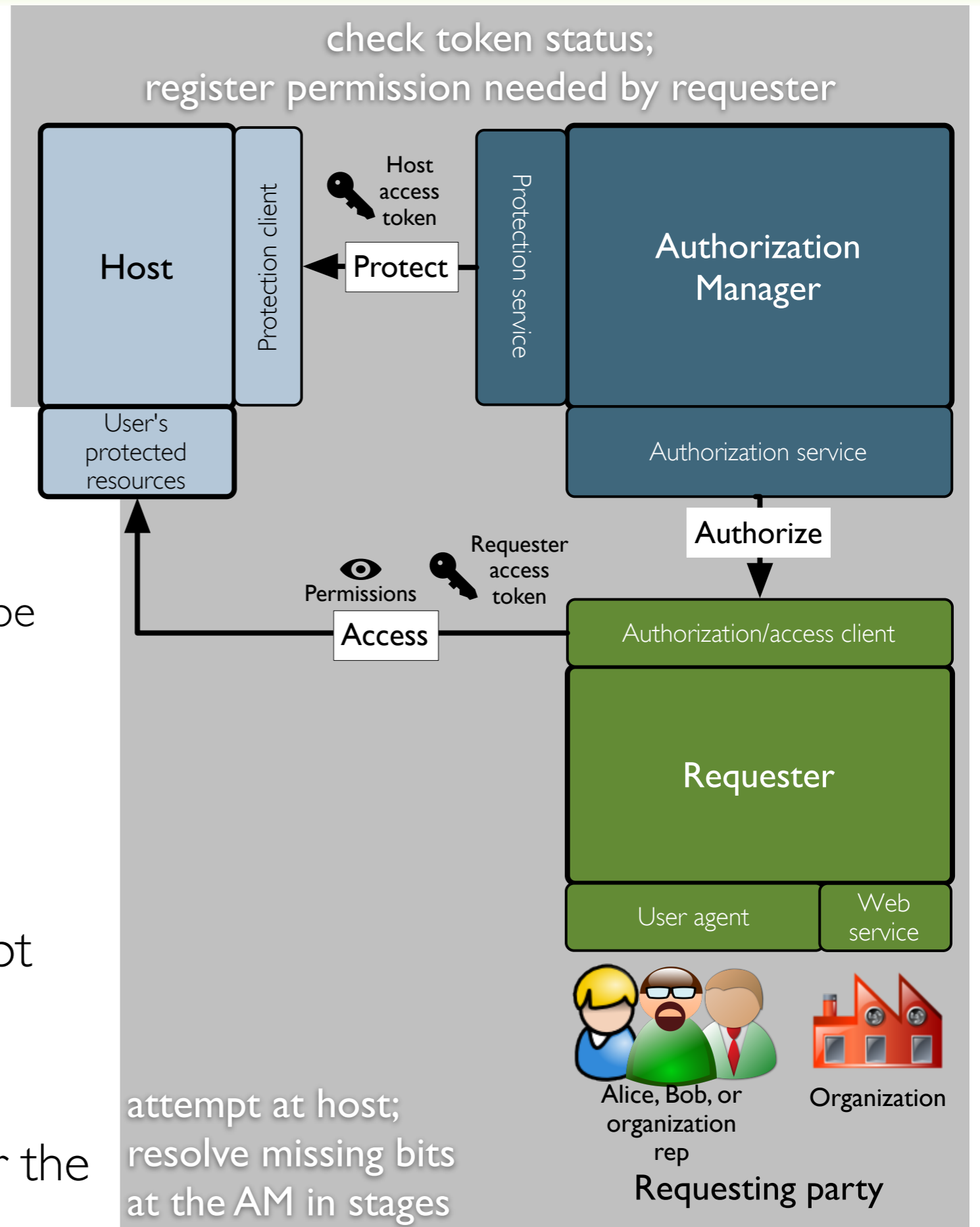
(intermission)

- The requesting party learns about the resource... *somehow*
 - Emailed link?
 - Discovery service?
 - Microformat data on Alice's blog?
- And it knows how to use the API and scopes at the host...*somehow*
 - Developer documentation?
 - Standardized scopes?



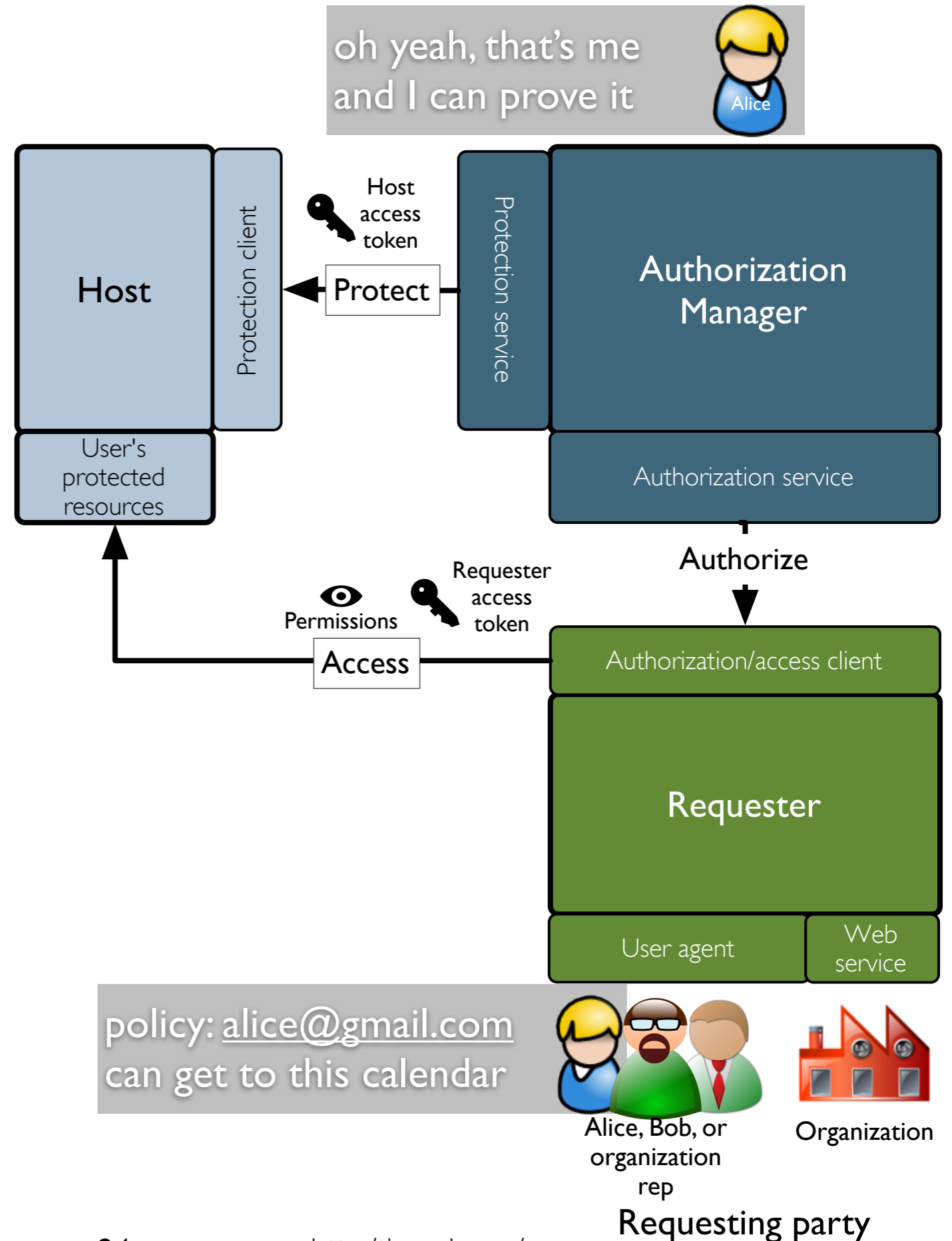
Phase 2: Get authorization

- Requester attempts access but has to get, in turn...
 - A token from AM *requester token endpoint*
 - Permission for sought-after scope from AM *authorization endpoint*
 - Likely providing *claims* to win permission
- Host uses AM *token status endpoint* to check each attempt by requester
- Host uses AM *permission registration endpoint* to register the sought-after scope

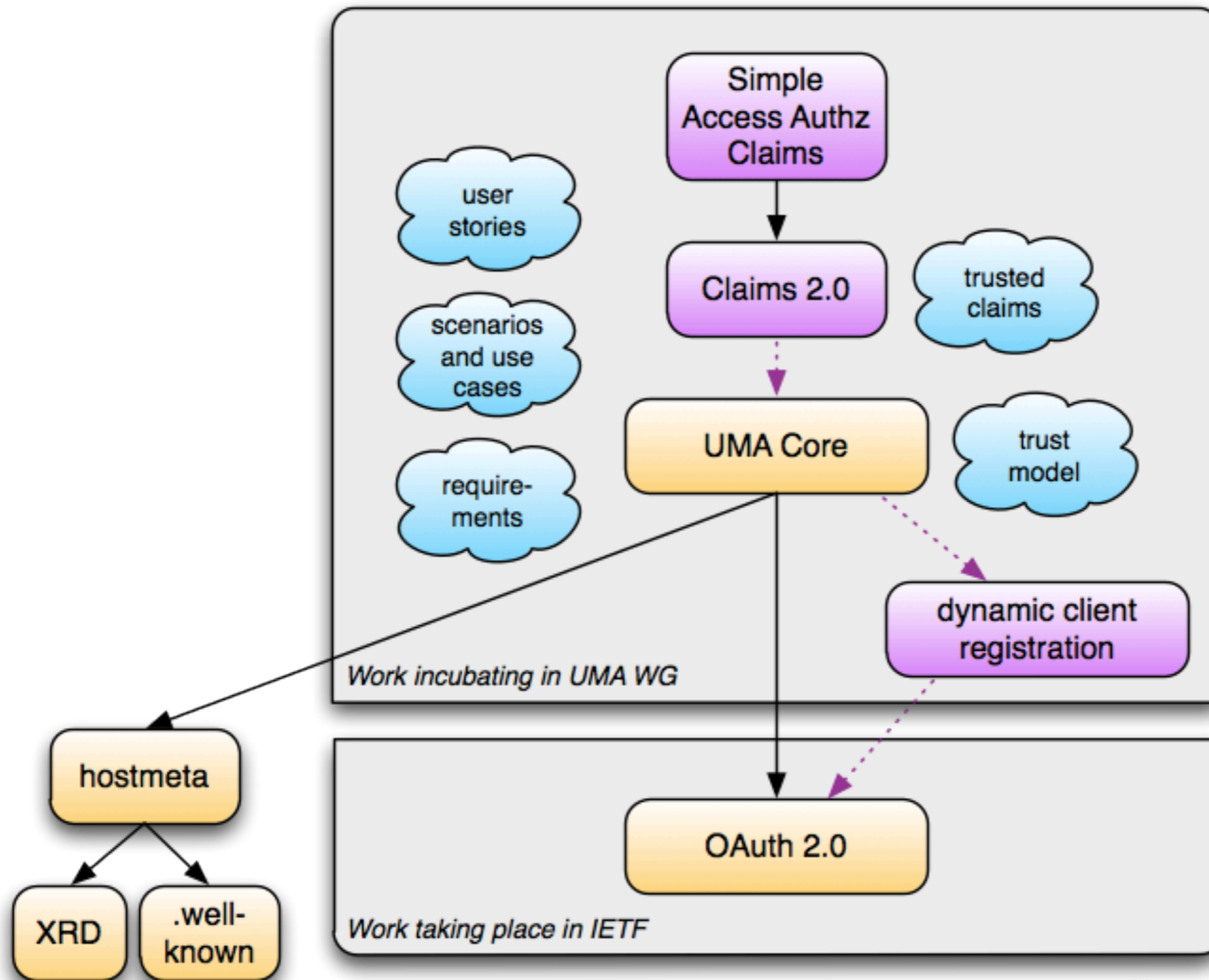


If Alice is *also* the requesting party...

- She has a “synchronous” authorization experience because the claim she must provide is that she’s Alice
- Otherwise she doesn’t have to be around when access is tried
- The flow would be the same for Alice, Bob, or anyone else who needs to prove they satisfy the policy
- We are working on OpenID Connect integration for basic interoperable “trusted claims”



The UMA spec “call tree”



29 May 2011



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Next steps organizationally

- The OAuth WG meeting at IETF81 in July will likely concentrate mostly on OAuth 2.0 completion
- Several new scoping items, including standardizing the authz server/resource server interface, have been brought up
 - We are working to socialize our proposed solutions
- We will keep fleshing out the spec (updating the oauth-umacore I-D)
 - We may proceed to a Kantara All-Member Ballot to try for Recommendation status as well

Next steps technically

- Open-sourcing of Java implementation behind SMARTAM (UMA/j)
 - Also likely Python implementations of host and requester code
- New mobile implementations (Fraunhofer AISEC)
- Experimental deployments by a variety of “Personal Data Ecosystem” companies
- Solving the remaining hard problems for V1.0 and beyond, for example:
 - Profiles for trusted claims handling and OpenID Connect integration
 - Responding to specialized use cases – e.g., secure dynamic discovery and highest security for Project hData healthcare needs

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Thanks for joining us today

Become an UMAnitarian!

Webinar recording will appear soon!

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