

Multi-factor Authentication



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15/09/2023

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- 1. Multi-factor authentication: why and how?
- 2. ARCADIAN-IoT Multi-factor Authentication (MFA)
 - Enable security and trust in the management of objects' identification
 - Enable security and trust in the management of persons' identification

3. Q&A





What is Authentication and why its reliability is critical

- Process of validating the identity of a person or device to allow access to a particular service or data.
- Impersonation is a critical security threat. Let's consider why:
 - In the use of bank services, by bank clients or bank employees:
 - access to bank information, ability to do money transfers, ...
 - In the control of your laptop and smartphone:
 - access to private data like contacts, photos, emails, private business documents, ...
 - In the control of a security camera at home or at the office:
 - access to private habits or to private data in use by employees, ...
 - In the access to the data sent by a smart car:
 - access to sensitive information like location or destination, ...



- ...



Most used authentication method:

Username and password



Papathanasaki, M., Maglaras, L., & Ayres, N. (2022). Modern Authentication Methods: A Comprehensive Survey. *AI, Computer Science and Robotics Technology*.

- The user expects Username / Password to authenticate
- Average person owns 25 online accounts
- Only 50% have different passwords for each - passwords are hard to remember
- Use of very simple passwords name, date of birth, ... - is very common
- Brute force attacks (even using freely available tools) has shown to be effective to hack passwords

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Also, in IoT, the #1 in the most common security risks is...



https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP-IoT-Top-10-2018-final.pdf



• "Due to a variety of security concerns, it was found that SFA (single factor authentication) could not offer effective security"

• A 2FA (two factor authentication) increases security by combining:

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• If a password is compromised, a second factor ensures the security of the service/data.



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• A MFA creates more levels of authentication to maximize security. E.g.:



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2. ARCADIAN-IOT MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION





Objectives

- Enable security and trust in the management of objects' identification
 - Enable 2 different identification factors for devices

- Enable distributed security and trust in management of persons' identification
 - Enable 3 multiple simultaneous identification approaches for persons
 - Enable a mediated mutual authentication between persons and IoT devices

2. ARCADIAN-IOT MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION



High-level architecture

- **Objects identification** rely on 2 factors: a decentralized approach and a hardware-based approach.
- **Persons identification** rely on 3 factors: a decentralized approach, a hardware-based approach and biometrics.
- ARCADIAN-IoT ID token (built according to best practices*) is provided to the client (person / IoT) after a successful authentication
 - Components like **Self-Aware Data Privacy** enforce role and privacy-based authorization
- Authentication results (successful or not) are provided to ARCADIAN-IoT Behaviour Monitoring, allowing to detect threats (like brute force attacks)





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Enable 2 different identification factors for devices

• Device comms protocols: HTTP; MQTT (secure comms to the core network)

 ARCADIAN-IoT ID token: JWT or CWT



2. ARCADIAN-IOT MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION

Enable 3 multiple simultaneous identification approaches for persons



- Device comms protocols: HTTP; MQTT (secure comms to the core network)
- ARCADIAN-IoT ID token: JWT or CWT



Enable a mediated mutual authentication between persons and IoT devices Demonstration in a person authentication using biometrics captured by a drone

Pre-requisites for the **person identification with the IoT device**:

- 1. Both the person and the IoT device have already authenticated individually successfully
- 2. It is the **person that is requesting the service** that will trigger its identification by the IoT device
- 3. For the identification to start, both the IoT device and the person need to be in the same location at the same time. Otherwise the process don't even start.



Enable a mediated mutual authentication between persons and IoT devices

Approach storyline:

The mediator (e.g. the solution provider) validates:

- 1. the requesting person ARCADIAN-IoT ID token, and the IoT device ARCADIAN-IoT ID token,
- 2. the service data (validates if that IoT device was selected to serve that person)
- 3. and current **time** and **location** of both
- 4. and biometrics captured by the IoT device matches the person biometrics



2. ARCADIAN-IOT MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION



TLDR: Why to adopt ARCADIAN-IoT MFA

- **1.** Resistant to password-related vulnerabilities like:
 - Brute force attacks
 - Phishing
 - Credential stuffing (use of credentials captured in a data breach
- 2. It is a **beyond state of the art authentication solution** that maximizes security by joining:
 - Hardware based identification factor physical hardening (for devices and persons)
 - Decentralized identifiers / Verifiable credentials avoid single-trust entites (for devices and persons)
 - Beyond state of the art biometrics (for persons)
- 3. Integrates with other cybersecurity technologies like **behaviour monitoring and reputation system** for an efficient protection with reduced human intervention.



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Want to join my team in the sunny Lisbon working on innovative SIM, ProgNet and CyberSec tech? Talk with me! ③

