

New Generation of Online Authentication Strategies

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## Agenda

Industry Trends
Need for Strong Authentication
How OATH combats Fraud
Types of Strong Authentication solutions
Securing online transactions
Summary
Demo





## **Growth in Fraud**

Fraud continues to grow world-wide

2011 – 285 million consumer records were breached – resulting in almost \$1Trillion in losses

15+ Million Americans were victims of fraud last year

This amounts to over \$500M of online fraud last year alone

Hacking into web sites and stealing passwords continue to be a main focus of fraudsters

Static Passwords are not secure: 80% hacked





## Need for Strong Authentication

Networked entities face three major challenges today.

- Theft of or unauthorized access to confidential data.
- The inability to share data over a network without an increased security risk limits organizations.
- The lack of a viable single sign-on framework inhibits the growth of electronic commerce and networked operations.





# Justification for Strong Authentication

- The Initiative for Open Authentication (OATH) addresses these challenges with standard, open technology that is available to all.
- OATH is taking an all-encompassing approach, delivering solutions that allow for strong authentication of all users on all devices, across all networks.
- The use of Multi-factor authentication products with an OATH application will protect against The ATM hacks mentioned previously.





## History of OATH

- Created 6 years ago to provide open source strong authentication.
- It is an industry-wide collaboration that.....
- Leverages existing standards and creates an open reference architecture for strong authentication which users and service providers can rely upon, and leverage to interoperate.
- Reduces the cost and complexity of adopting strong authentication solutions.



## OATH Membership (Partial)

















































### **Authentication Algorithms**

- □Open and royalty free specifications
- □ Proven security: reviewed by industry experts
- □Choice: one size does not fit all

#### **HOTP**

- -Event-based OTP
- -Based on HMAC, SHA-1
- -IETF RFC 4226

#### TOTP

- -Time-based OTP
- -Standard completed 2011
- -HMAC with SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-512
- -IETF RFC 6238

#### **OCRA**

- -Based on HOTP and TOTP
- -Challenge-response authentication
- -Short digital signatures
- -IETF RFC 6287

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## **Token Innovation**



OTP embedded in credit card



**OTP Token** 



**Soft OTP Token** 



OTP soft token on mobile phones



OTP embedded in flash devices





50+ products shipping



Multi-Function Token (OTP & USB Smart Card)



### One Time Password Devices





### **Initial Applications**

Financial – Most
Governments have
demanded more than
static passwords

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- Online Authentication
- Physical Access



## One Time Password Devices



### **Subsequent Applications**

- Contactless Payment
- Secure Network Access
- E-wallet application
- Mobile Banking



## Layered Approach to Security



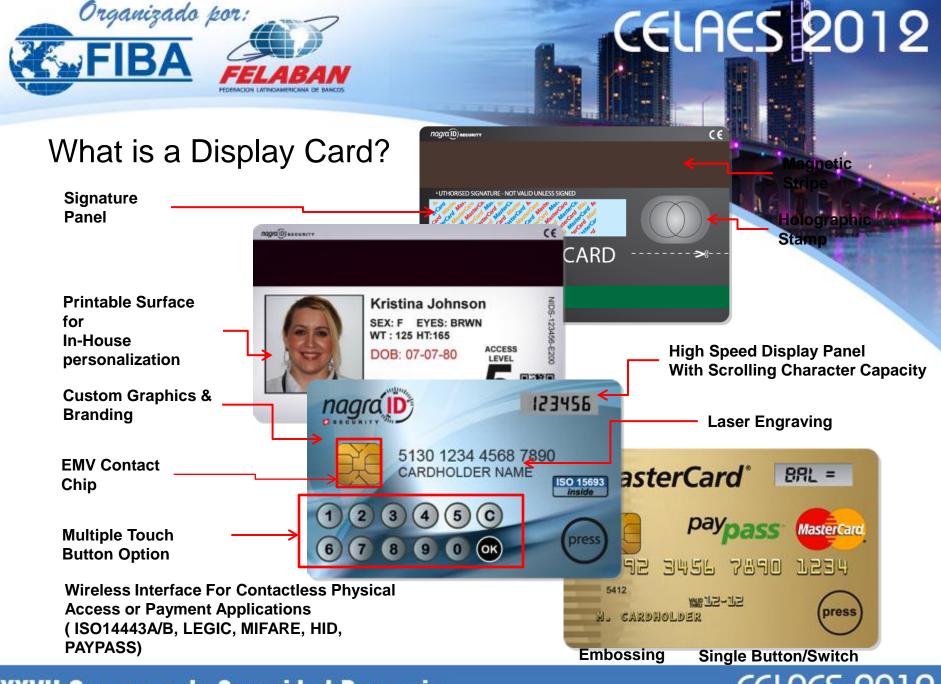


### **Applications**

- OTP
- Pin Activation
- Challenge/Response
- Physical Access
- Contactless Payment
- Secure Network Access

### Cards will be used for:

- EMV Payment
- Debit Cards
- Single sign on and multi apps





### OTP token authentication workflow

**2**. Generate dynamic password (OTPa) with the display card and use it for authentication

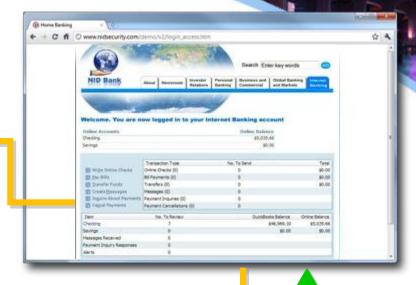


**5**. Authentication server uses the **userID** to retrieve the corresponding display card information (seed).

The seed is used to generate **OTPb**, and compares if **OTPa** = **OTPb** 



1. Input userID and Password on VPN, eComp banking site ....



**4.** UserID and **OTPa** is sent to secure authentication server

**6**.Result (grant or deny access) is sent to the application server

3. Authentication information is sent to the application server (webserver, database server, vpn etc...)



EMV chip technology updates the information every time the card is authorized online.

1. Customers insert the payment card in the POS terminal and input their PIN to pay for their purchases.

2. Merchant(acquirer) terminal requests the payment authorization from the issuer through the MasterCard payment network.



4. Acquirer terminal receives approval code and executes the EMV script to update information on the cardholder's display card.

3. Card issuer processes the request and replies the acquirer with an approval code + an EMV script



### **Challenge Response**

### Client



#### Business



#### Client



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The client calls an establishment to make a high valued transaction over the phone

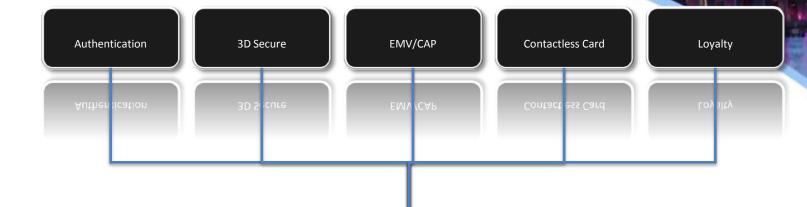
The establishment gives the client a verification code (challenge) to enter into the **TOUCH Keypad** on their card

Once the card verifies the challenge code it generates a response code

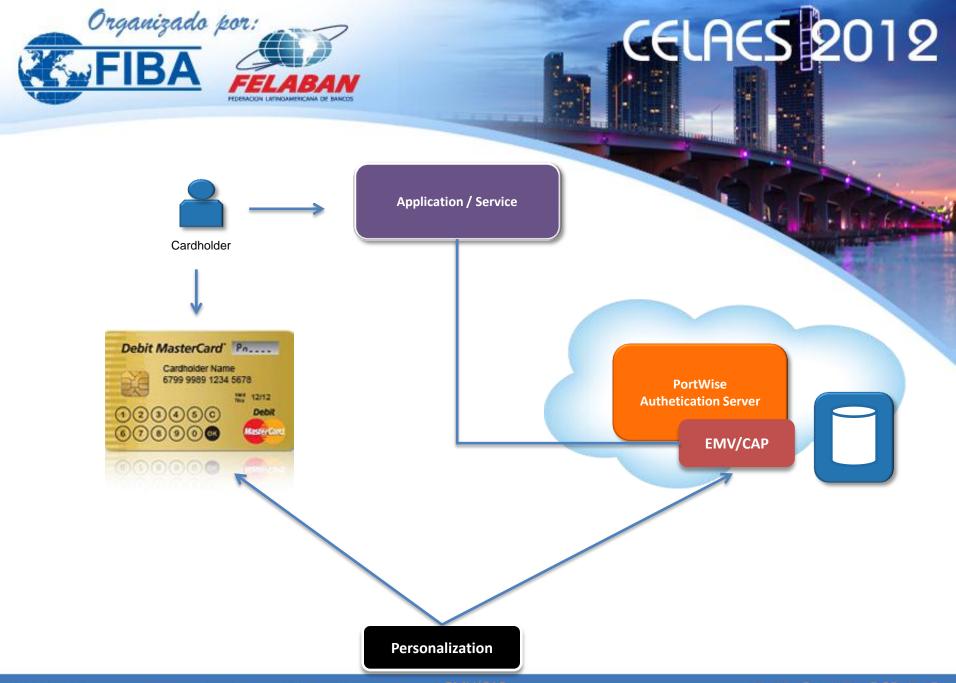
The establishment verifies the clients response code and the request can securely be completed over the phone



### Support for Multiple Business Functions









- Cardholder
  - Ease of use
    - One card
    - No additional hardware
  - Convenient
  - Increased security

- Card Issuer
  - Reduced cost
  - Increased security
  - Market differentiator
  - New applications
  - Adopts to existing card issuing processes



# Summary ISSUER BENEFITS:

- Increased Revenues
- Reduced Cost
- Reduced Fraud
- Many Competitive Advantages

#### **CARDHOLDER BENEFITS**

- Security
- Control
- Convenience
- Peace of mind







## **Demonstration**

Live Demonstration of Authentication is next......

Introducing – Invisible Token





#### Thank You For Your Attention

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