

5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS APPLICATIONS (PKIA 2024)

SEPTEMBER 5-6th, 2024

Efficient Implementation of Entity On-Boarding and

Authentication in Zero-Trust Systems

Paper ID - 95

Presented by Jayashree Rana

Author Name

Jayashree Rana(PhD Scholar), Rojalina Priyadarshini (Professor), Pramod

Kumar Meher (Professor), and K Pratyush(B.tech Student)













-Boarding and ystems

Professor), Pramod ch Student)





OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION:

- Zero-Trust Architecture
- > Public Key Infrastructure
- Digital Certificate
- **2. PROPOSED WORK**
- Building a Self-Signed Certificate Authority
- Certificate Generation
- User Registration in Zero-Trust Network
- > User Authentication using Public Key Infrastructure in Zero-Trust network
- **3. CONCLUSION**
- **4. REFERENCE**















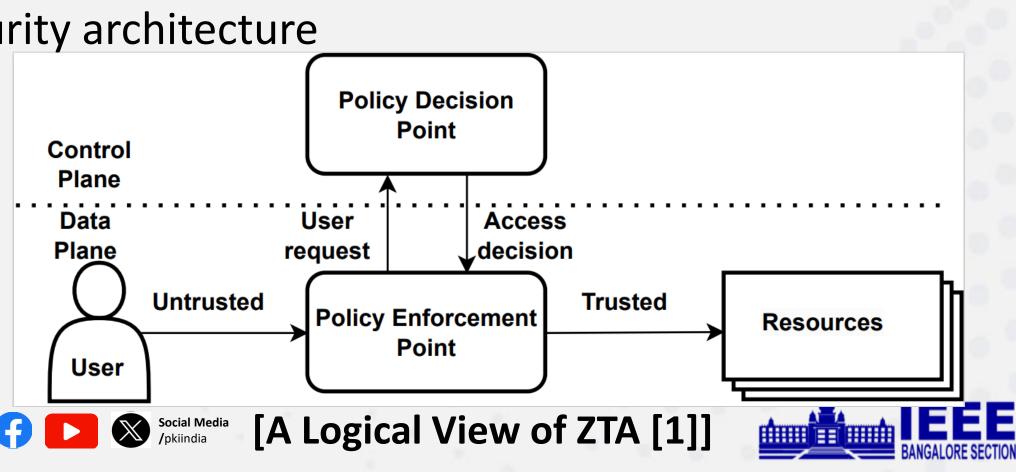
INTRODUCTION

Zero-Trust Architecture (ZTA) writy model which is proactive dynamic and real-time

- ZTA based on a security model which is proactive dynamic and real-time security model
- It does not trust any entity by default
- The traditional security model trust the insider object by default

https://pkiindia.ir

- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) give the concept of ZTA
- ZTA is different from traditional security architecture











Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

- Provide a framework
- Manage digital keys and certificates [3]
- Secure the communications over the network [2]
- Verify identities of entities over the network **Key components of PKI:**
- **1.** Public and Private Keys: Use for encryption [2]
- 2. Certificate Authority (CA): Validate user's identity, generate and manage digital certificates [2]
- **3. Registration Authority (RA):** Intermediary between entities and the CA [2]
- **4.** Certificate Repository: Stores and manages digital certificates [3]
- 5. Certificate Revocation List Distribution Unit: Check validity of certificates [3]
- 6. Key Management System : Generates, stores, and manage keys [3]











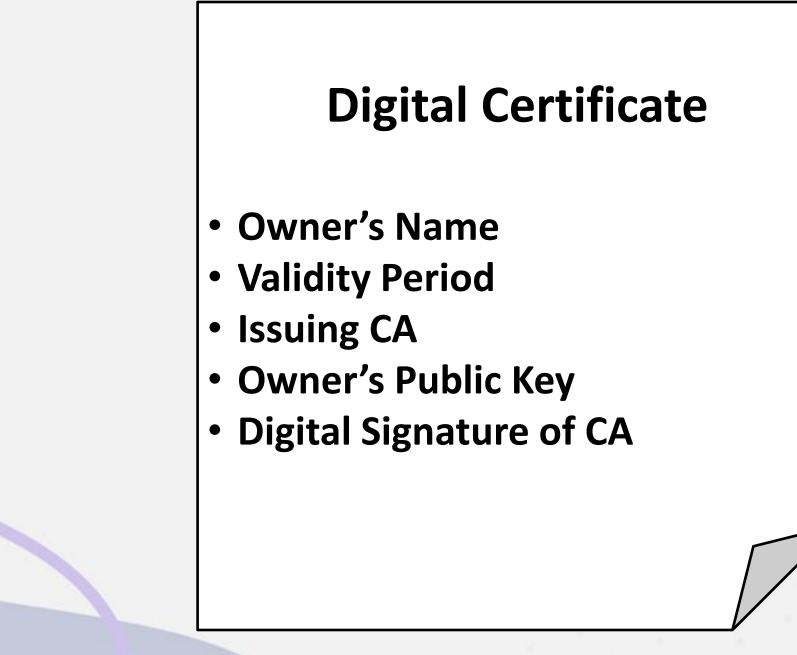






Digital Certificate

• Ensure the authenticity of the entities

















PROPOSED WORK Generation of Self-Signed Certificate Authority

- Use of Open Source Secure Sockets Layer (OpenSSL) tool
- Generation of the private and public key of the CA
- Command to generate private key: openssl genpkey -algorithm RSA-out ca.key -aes256
- Generation of self-signed certificate for CA
- Certificate is valid for 365 days

















Certificate Generation

- User generates private-public key pair using Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithm
- User creates a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) including its public key and identity information
- Command to generate CSR: openssl req -new -key client.key -out client.csr
- CSR is provided to the CA
- Then CA checks the user details and publish the certificate









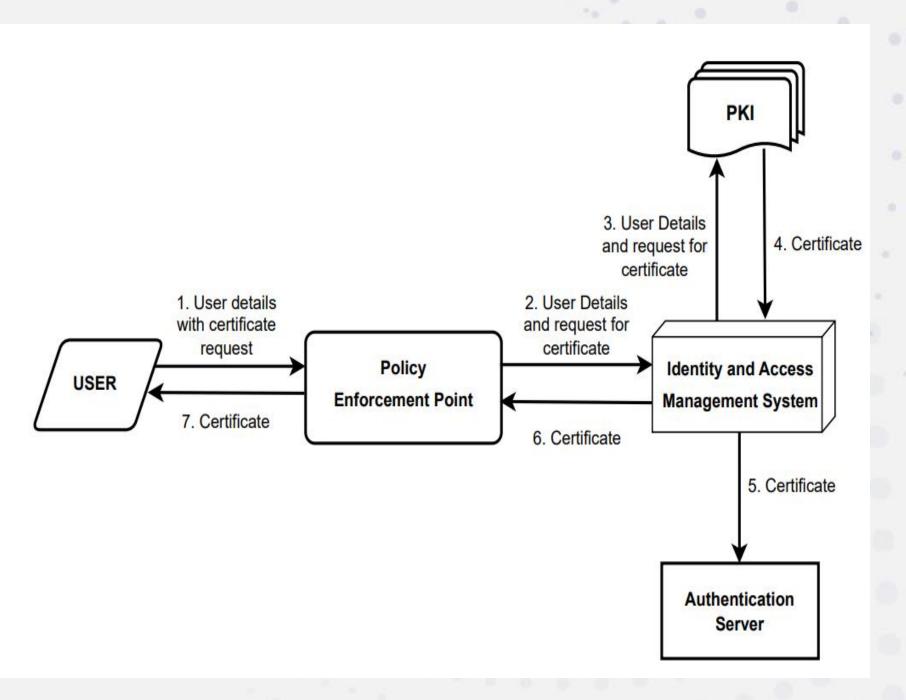






User Registration in Zero-Trust network

- Policy Enforcement Point (PEP) provides the user request to the Identity and Access Management System (IAMS)
- The IAMS verifies the user information
- IAMS forwards the certificate request to the PKI of the verified user and stores the user information in its database
- PKI generates the certificate and provide it to the IAMS
- AIMS forwards the certificates to the authentication server and the user





[The proposed model for user registration in the zero-trust network]











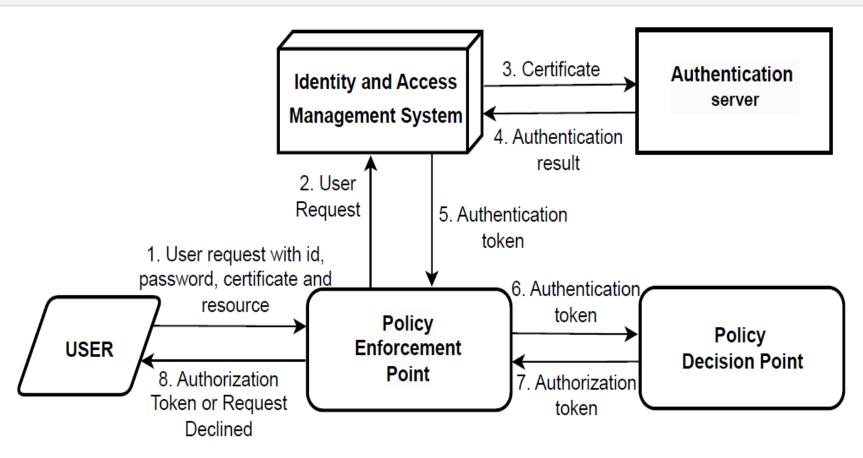


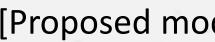
User Authentication and Authorization using Public Key Infrastructure in Zero-Trust Network

- PEP is the gateway between user and resource
- It forwards the user's request data to the AIMS
- AIMS sends the user's certificate to the authentication server
- The authentication server verifies the digital certificate and informs the result to the AIMS

https://pkiindia.ii

- Upon successful authentication, the AIMS sends the authentication token to the PEP
- PEP forwards the authentication token to the Policy Decision Point (PDP)
- PDP take access decision through PE and sends authorization token to PEP
- Based on the authorization token PEP allow or deny the user to access the resource









[Proposed model for user authentication and authorization in zero-trust network]





- The zero-trust model ensures robust authentication
- The requesting entity in the zero-trust system must be authenticated
- The digital certificate validate the identity during the authentication process
- Generation of a self-signed CA
- Generation of digital certificate by the CA in the zero-trust enterprise systems during user registration
- Authentication performed by the PEP using IAMS integrated with the authentication server















REFERENCE

- He, Yuanhang, et al. "A survey on zero trust architecture: Challenges and 1. future trends." Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing 2022.1 (2022): 6476274.
- Adams, Carlisle, and Steve Lloyd. Understanding PKI: concepts, standards, and 2. *deployment considerations*. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2003.
- Slagell, Adam, Rafael Bonilla, and William Yurcik. "A survey of PKI components 3. and scalability issues." 2006 IEEE International Performance Computing and *Communications Conference*. IEEE, 2006.
- Siddiqui, Zeeshan, Jiechao Gao, and Muhammad Khurram Khan. "An improved 4. lightweight PUF–PKI digital certificate authentication scheme for the Internet of Things." IEEE Internet of Things Journal 9.20 (2022): 19744-19756.















THANK YOU









Social Media /pkiindia







