



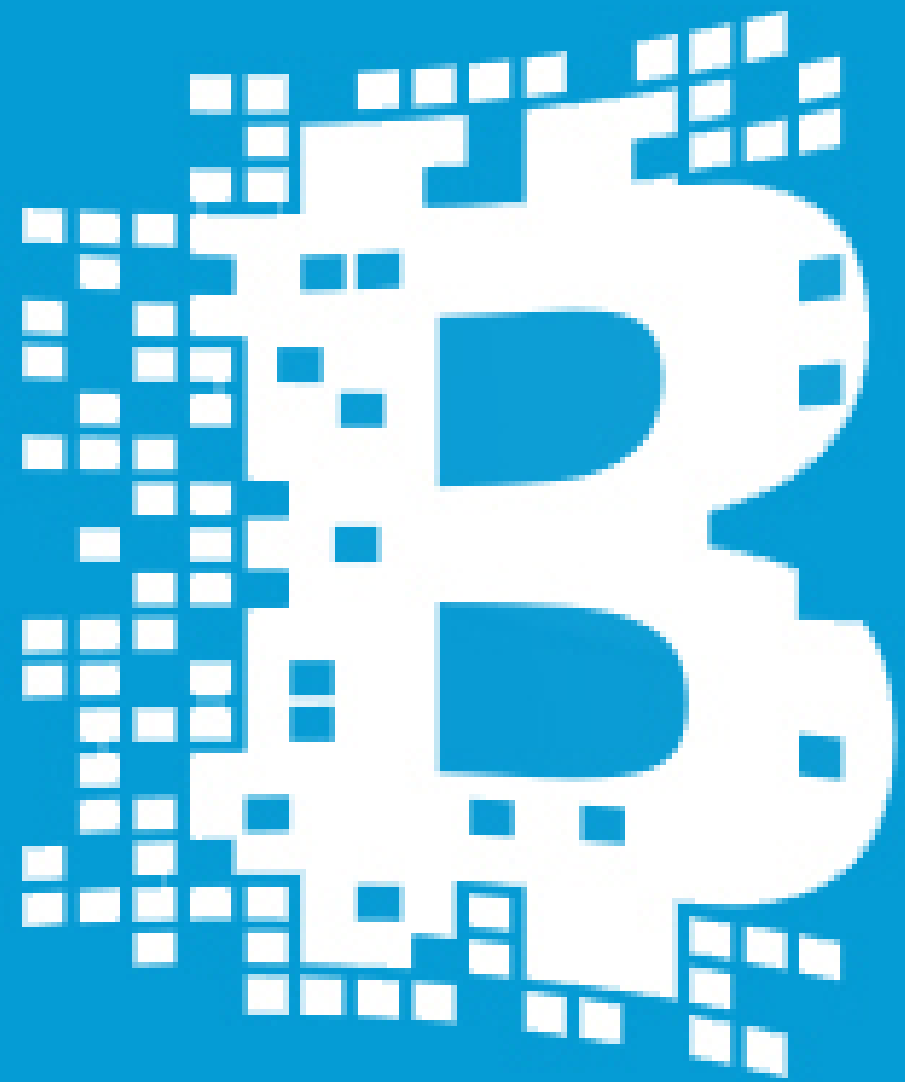
# IRMA and Blockchains

Architecting decentralized IRMA schemes



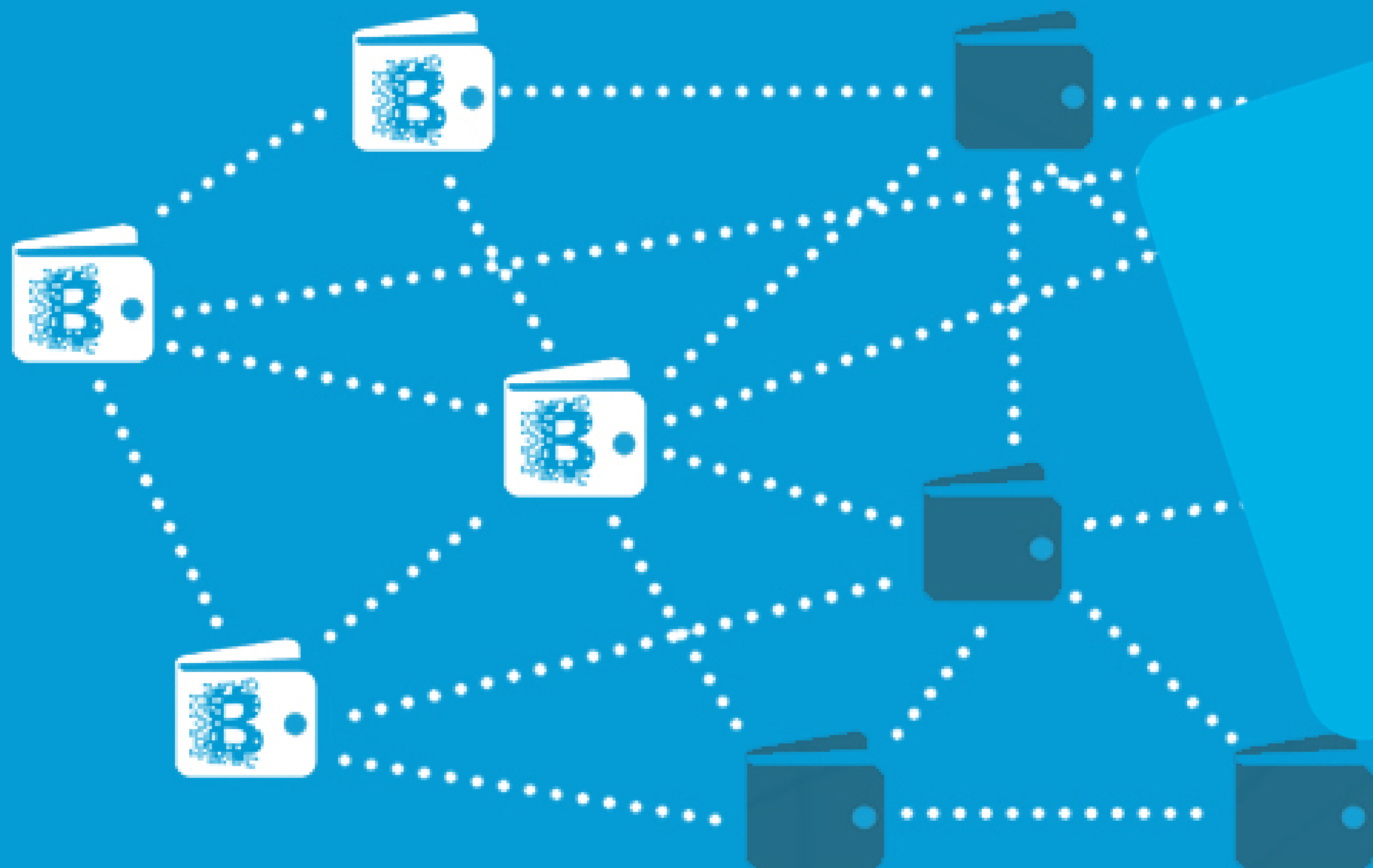
Timen Olthof

R&D lead / architect decentralized networks and identities @ Alliander



# BLOCKCHAIN

Free. Secure. Easy to Use.







# IRMA




# IRMA background

97% 12:27

☰ Your attributes IRMA

-  IRMA Tube membership  
Expires on 9 Aug 2018 >
-  iDIN  
Expires on 15 Nov 2018 >
-  Email address  
Expires on 15 Nov 2018 >
-  Age limits  
Expires on 15 Nov 2018 ▾
  - Over 12 yes
  - Over 16 yes
  - Over 18 yes
  - Over 21 yes
  - Over 65 no

 SCAN QR CODE





# IRMA Attributes

Identity Wallet

ATTR

ATTR

ATTR

ATTR

ATTR

ATTR

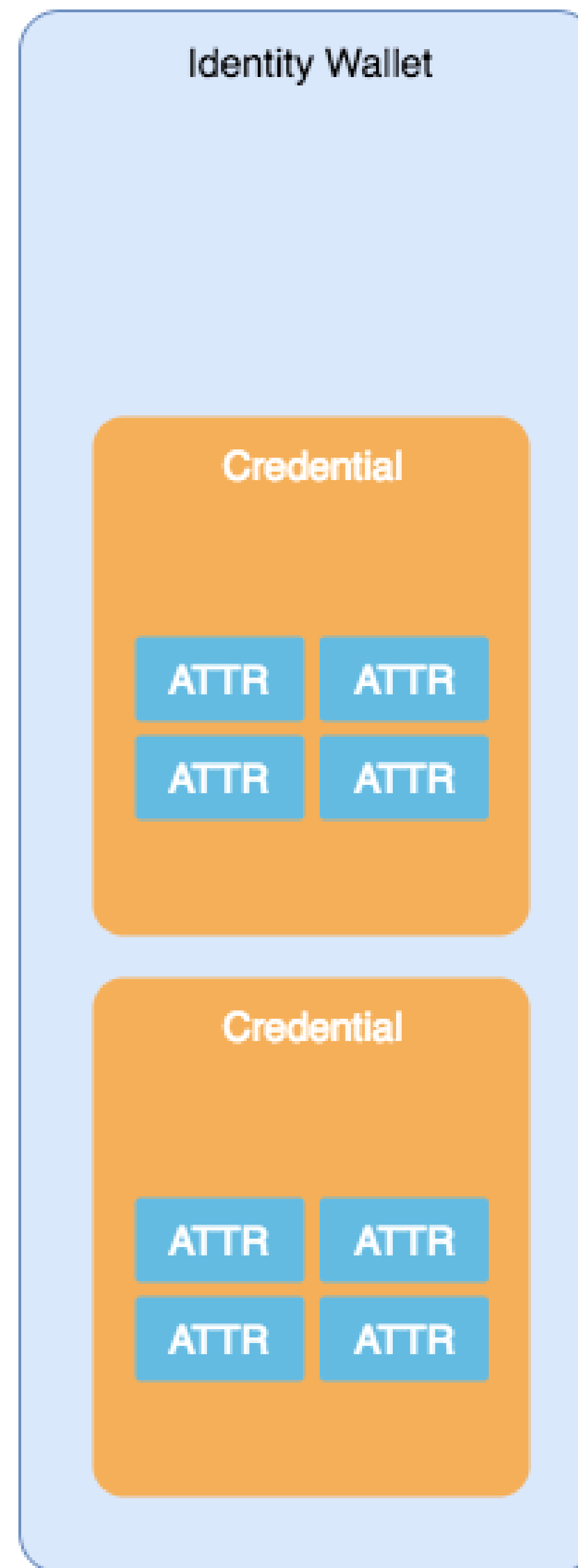
ATTR

ATTR

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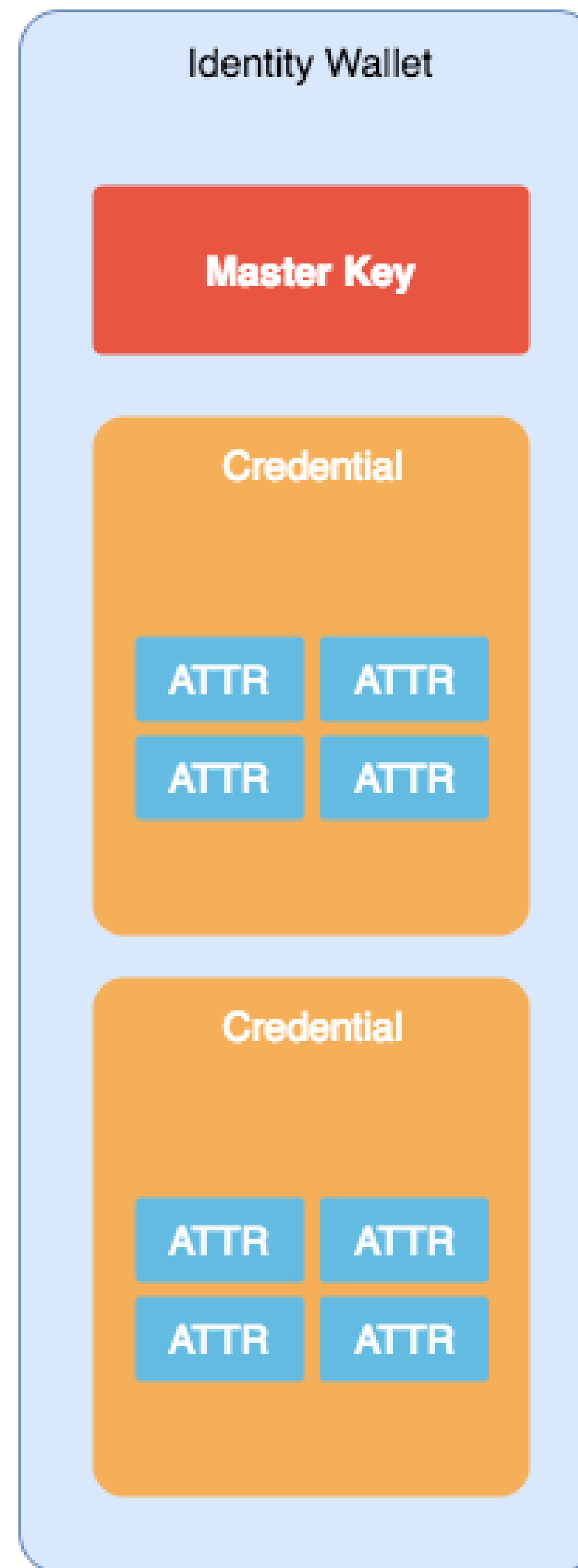


# IRMA Credentials



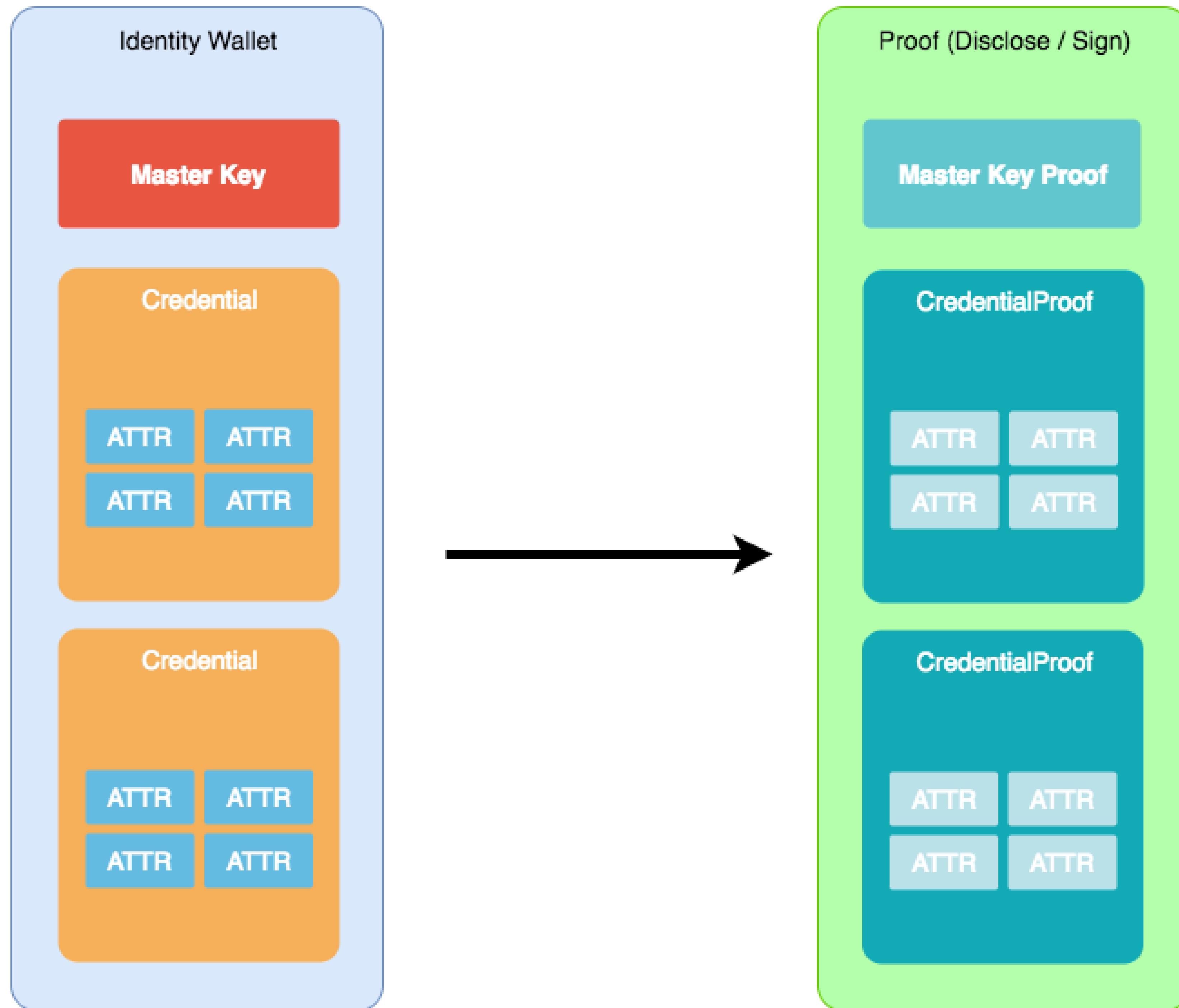


# IRMA Master Key



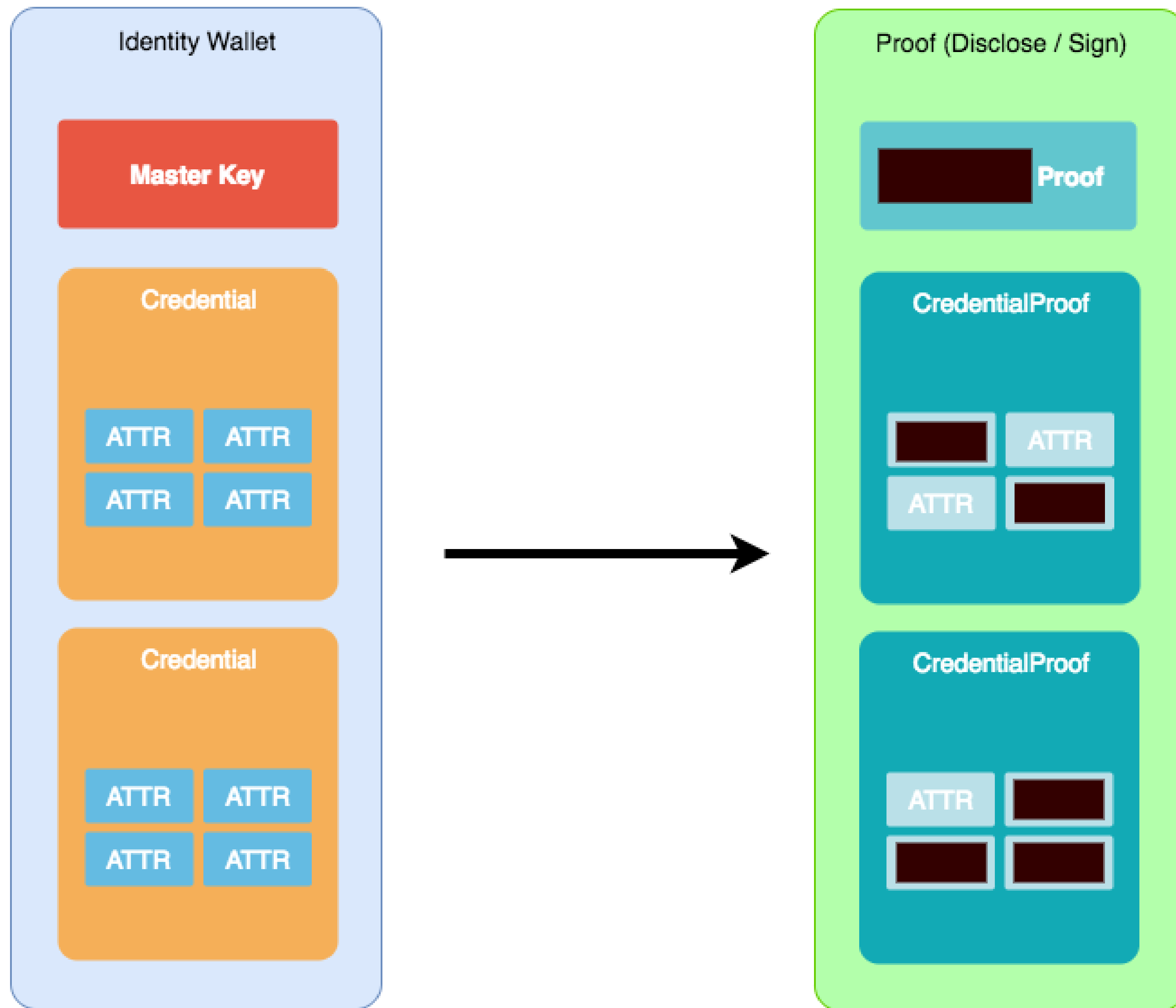


# IRMA Proofs (naive)





# IRMA Proofs (with selective disclosure)







# Why are IRMA proofs valuable?

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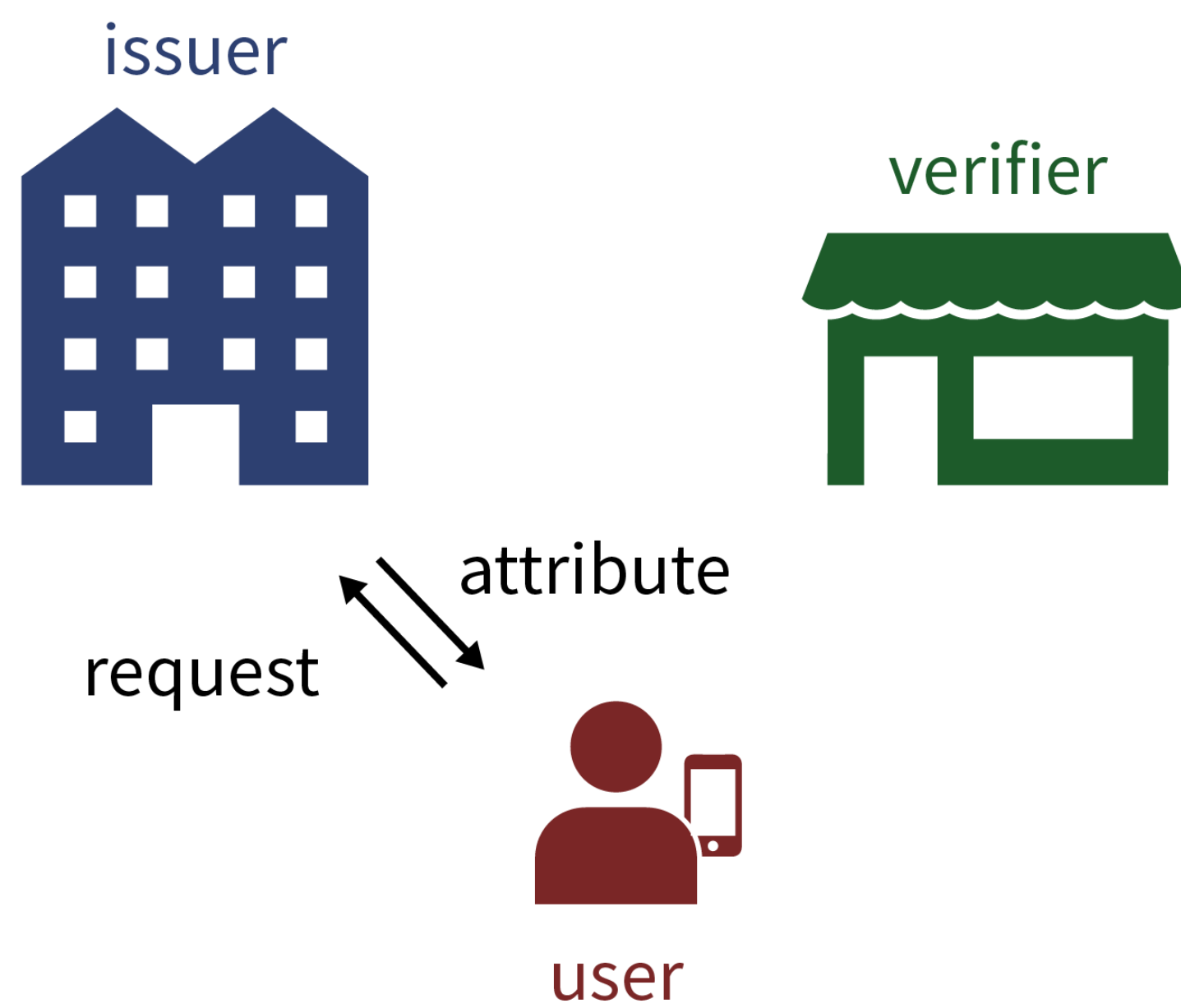
- Short answer: Because the relying party decides that the proofs are valid.
- The RP has to trust all algorithms, tools and inputs that he uses to do this validation.
- The core element of this validation is trusting the issuers of the attributes.
- Verify cryptographically that the issuer(s) signed the attributes/credentials.
- Of course the IRMA software implementation does this for you :)



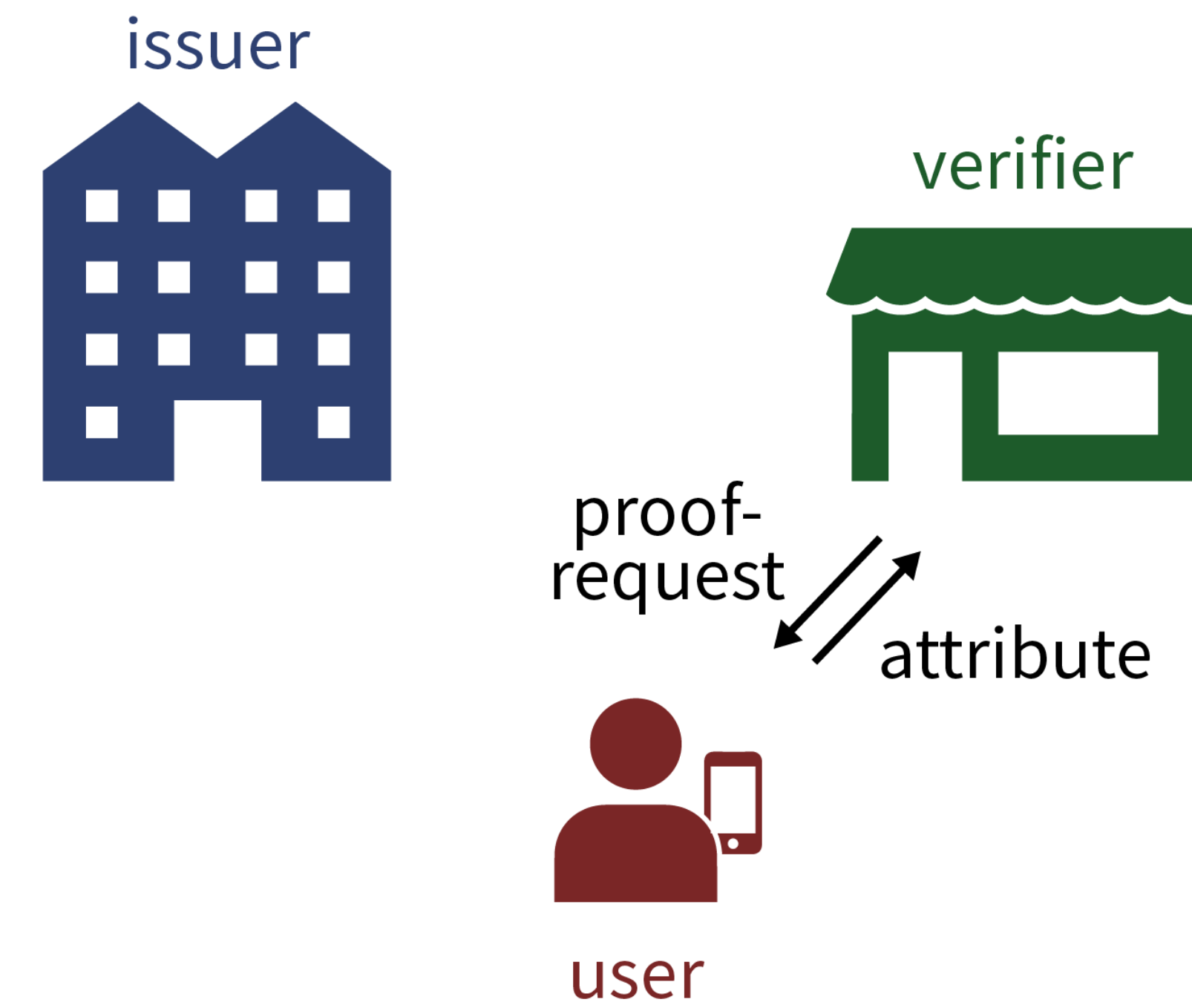
# IRMA protocol

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## Issuance



## Disclosure





# How to validate IRMA proofs?

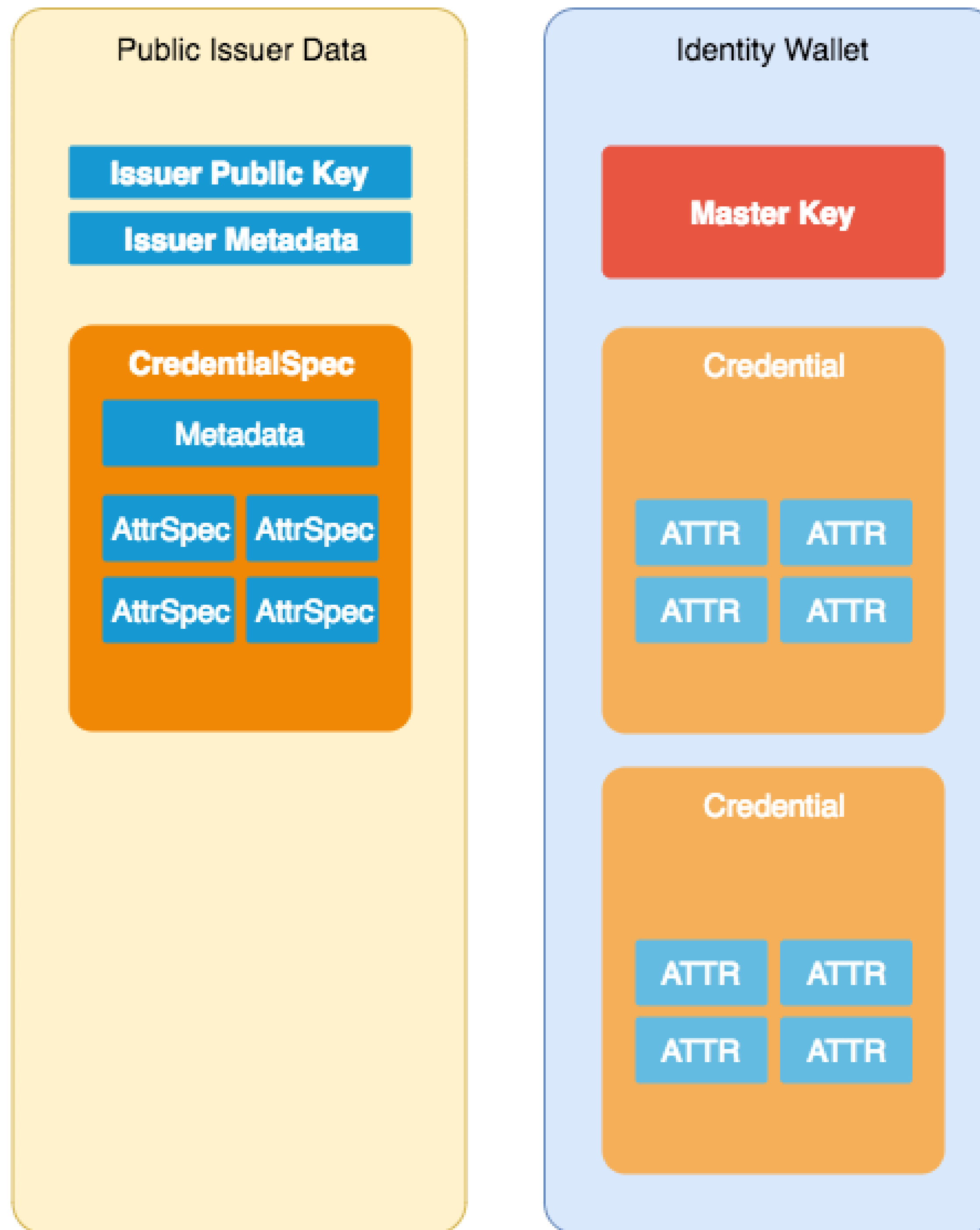
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- The RP has to know public keys of the issuers.
- The RP has to know that these keys do indeed belong to the parties that are trusted.
- For EVERY issuer that is relevant in the transaction/proof!



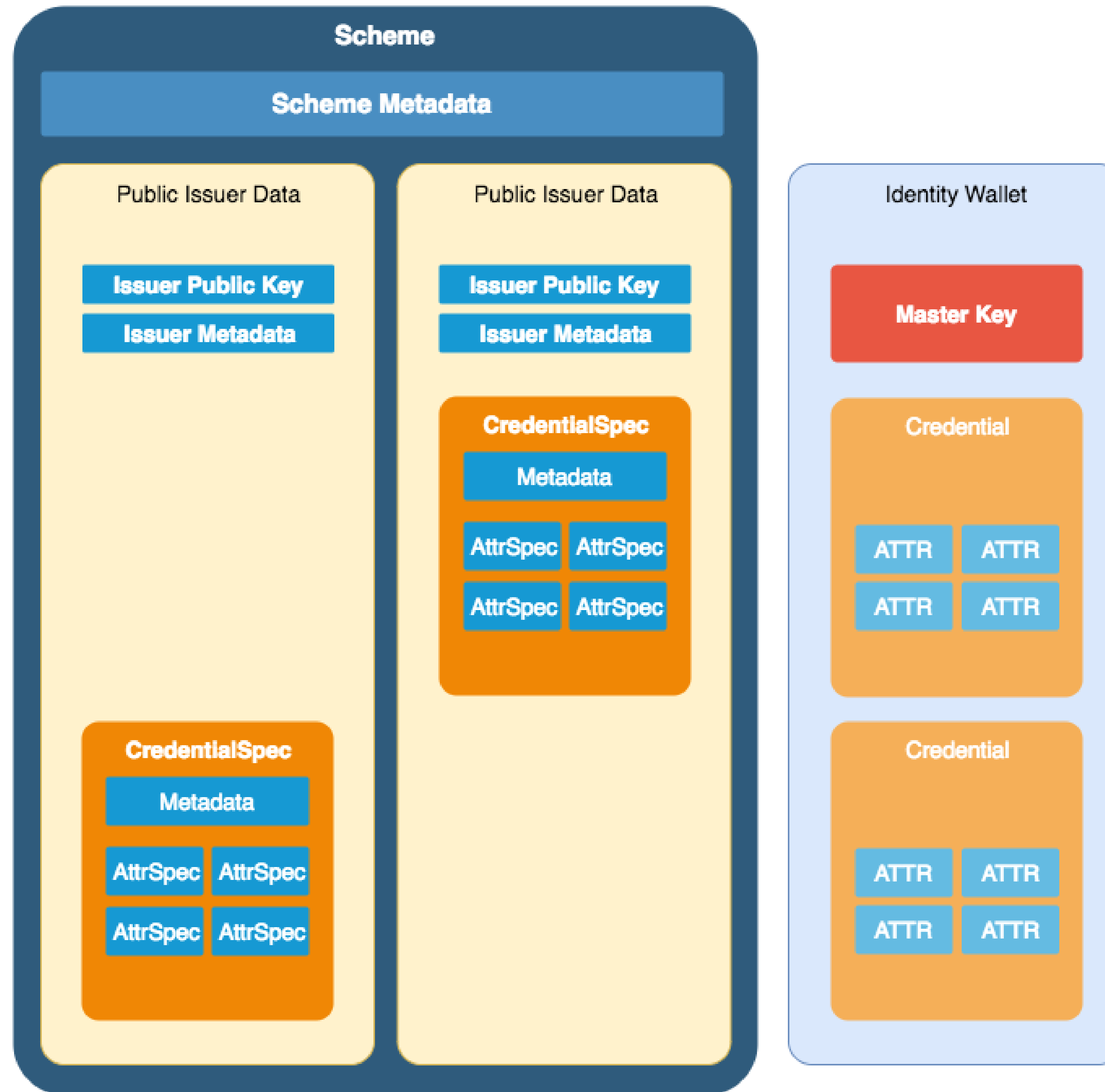
# IRMA Issuer Data

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# IRMA Schemes





# Schemes allow easier managing of IRMA issuer data.

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- Instead of knowing about all issuers, we now just have to know about a few schemes.
- IRMA Schemes are open, anyone can start a scheme.
- Someone who starts a scheme, becomes the 'scheme manager' for that scheme.



# IRMA Scheme XML (metadata)

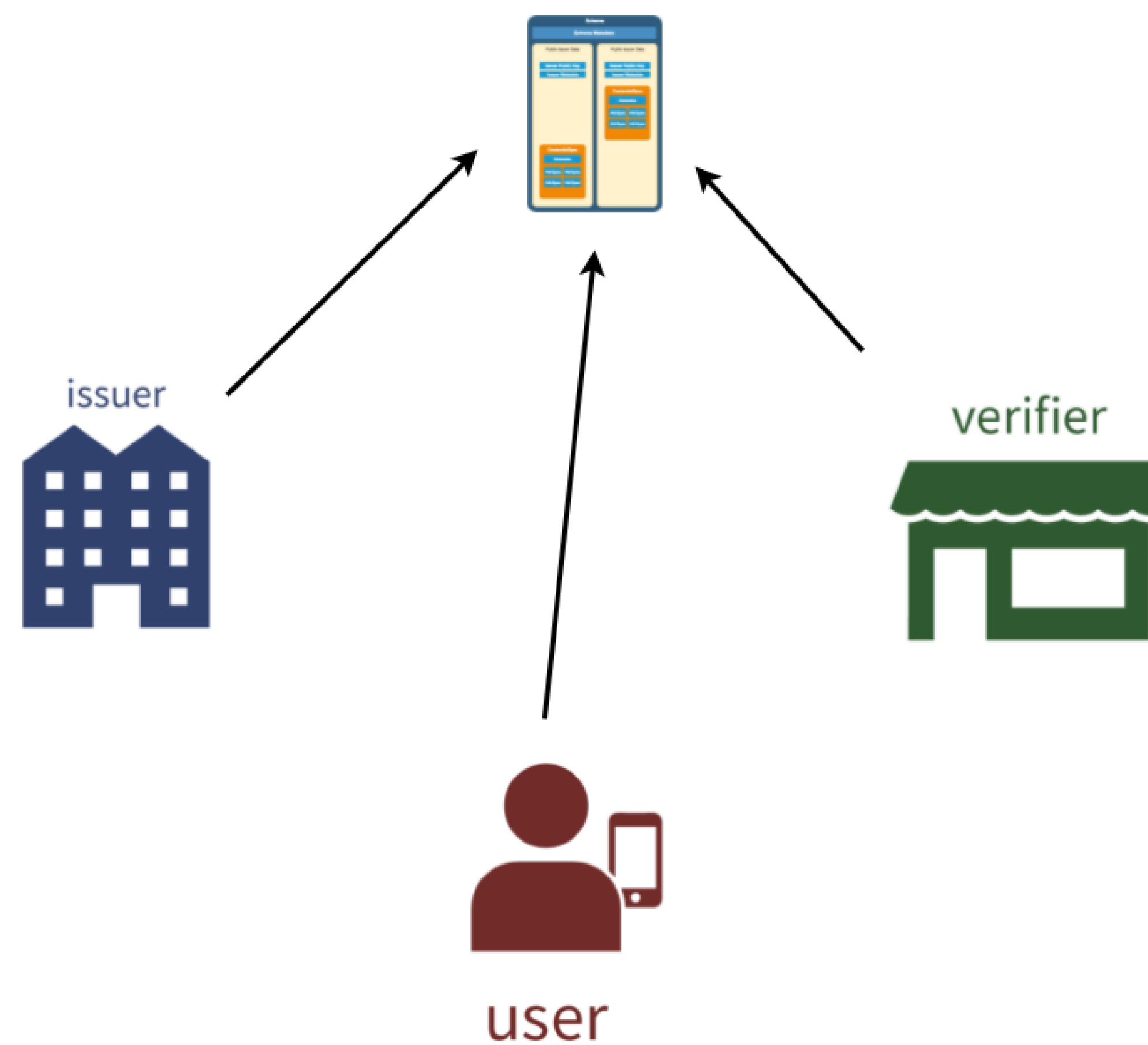
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```
1 <SchemeManager version="7">
2   <Id>irma-demo</Id>
3   <Url>https://privacybydesign.foundation/schememanager/irma-demo</Url>
4   <Name>
5     <en>Irma Demo</en>
6     <nl>Irma Demo</nl>
7   </Name>
8   <Description>
9     <en>Demo credentials within the IRMA domain</en>
10    <nl>Demo IRMA-credentials</nl>
11  </Description>
12  <Contact>https://privacybydesign.foundation/</Contact>
13 </SchemeManager>
```



# Scheme is context for all parties.

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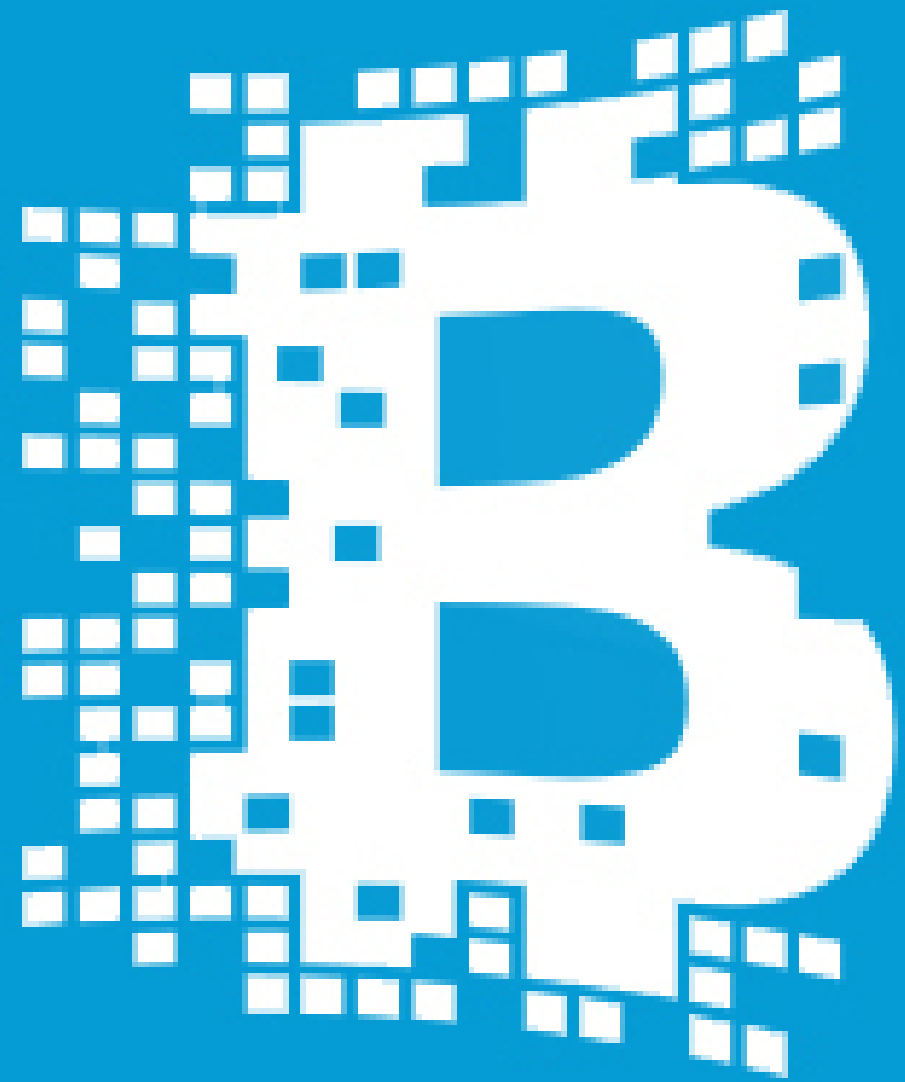




# Managing a scheme is a serious task!

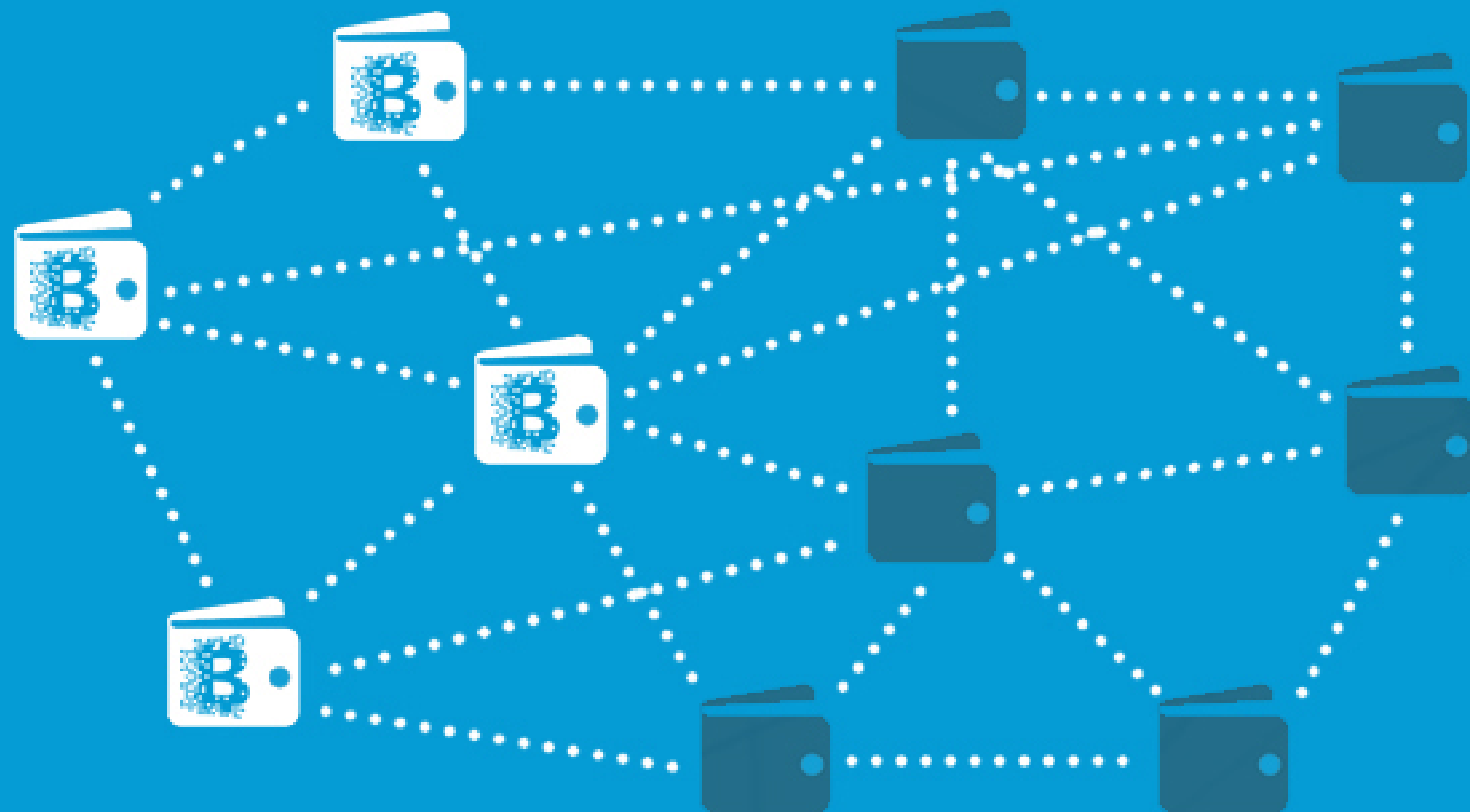
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- Current implementation as a signed file structure (on Github).
- Scheme manager manages all parts of the scheme.
  
- Good for standardization.
- Relatively inflexible.
- Are improvements possible?



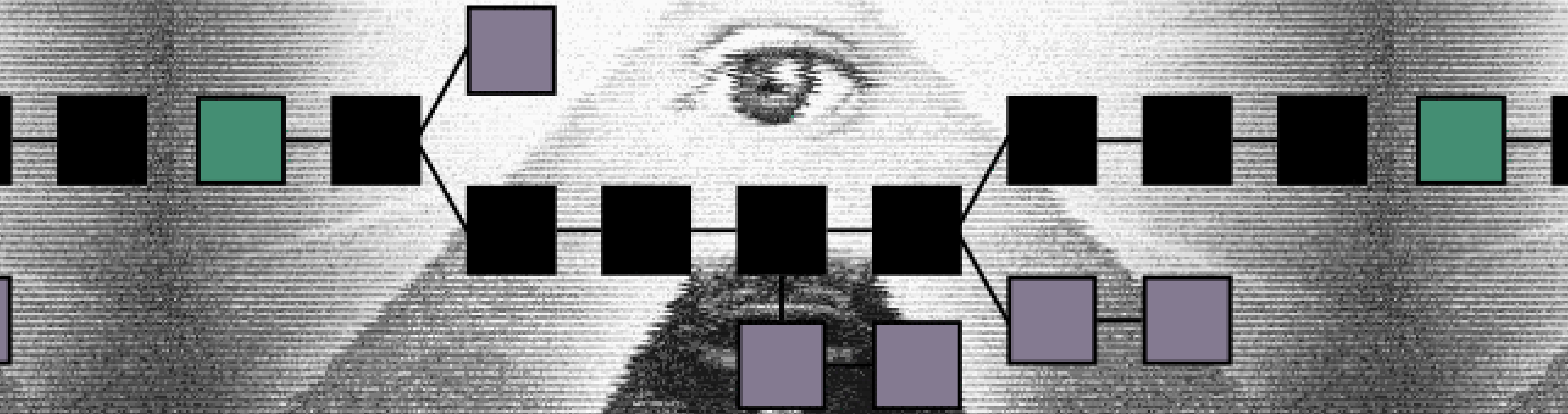
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# What is Blockchain?

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- For the purpose of this talk:
- Smart Contracts
- Distributed Ledger Technology
- No single system administrator.



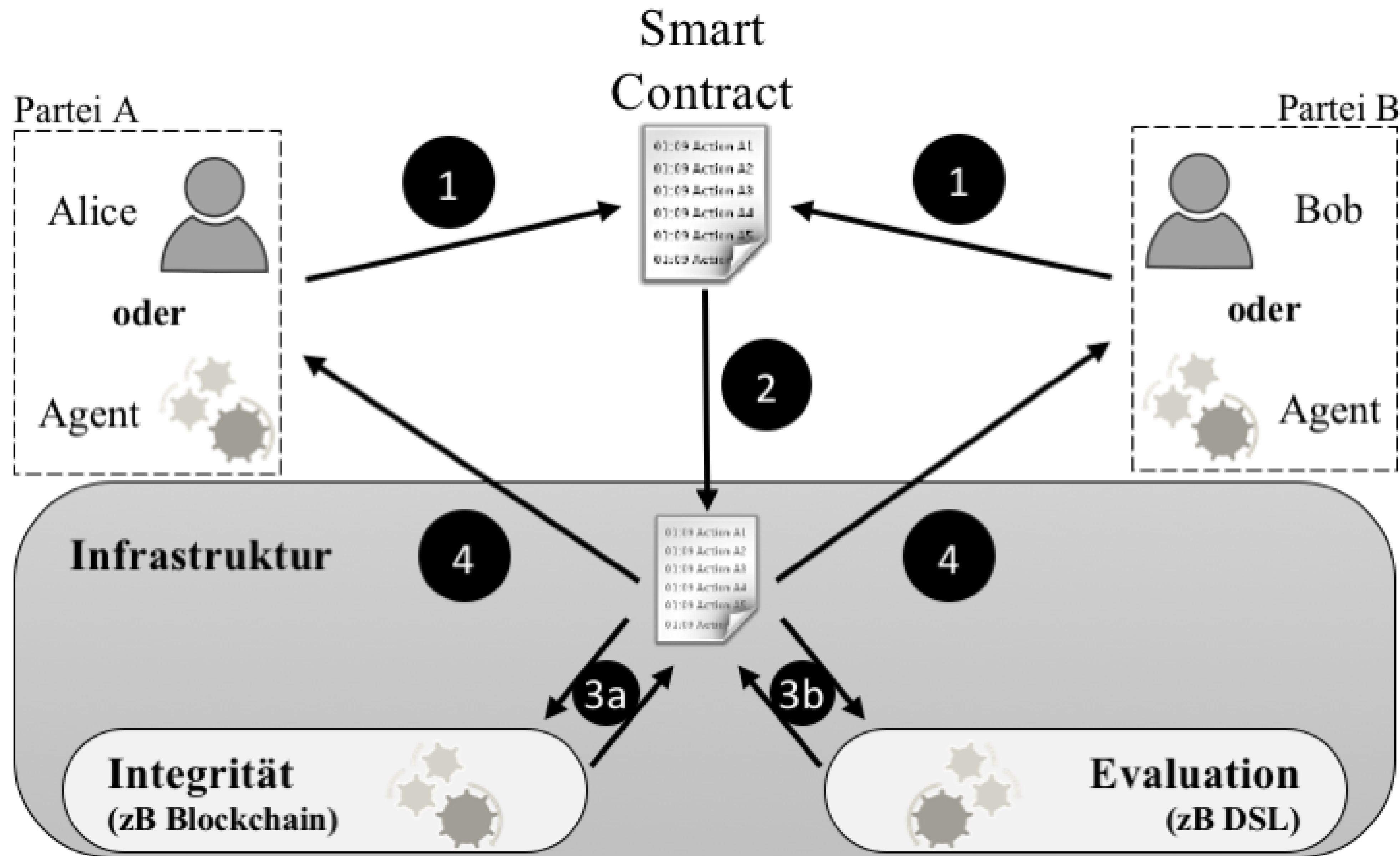
# Smart Contracts







# Distributed Ledger Technology





# How do other Identity Management systems use Blockchain?

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- They started out really naive.
- Storing wallet (= personal data / attributes) on Blockchain?
- Store private (non-public) data on Blockchain?
- Gravest mistake: storing re-usable identifiers such as (a public version of) the master key on blockchain!

# Issues with Identity Management on Blockchain

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- Linkability in case of repeated use of identifiers (which is generally the case).
- No dataminimalization (GDPR)
- No right to be forgotten (GDPR)
- Complexity / Rookie mistakes
  
- Developments are going fast.
- Soverin is implementing a kind of Attribute Based Credentials (AnonCreds)





# (Provisional) golden rule for Blockchain development

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- Only store public data on (public) blockchains.
- Luckily the IRMA scheme IS public data!
- Not trying to do 'IRMA on Blockchain'.
- Better question: are these technologies useful to improve IRMA?



# IRMA Scheme implementation on Ethereum

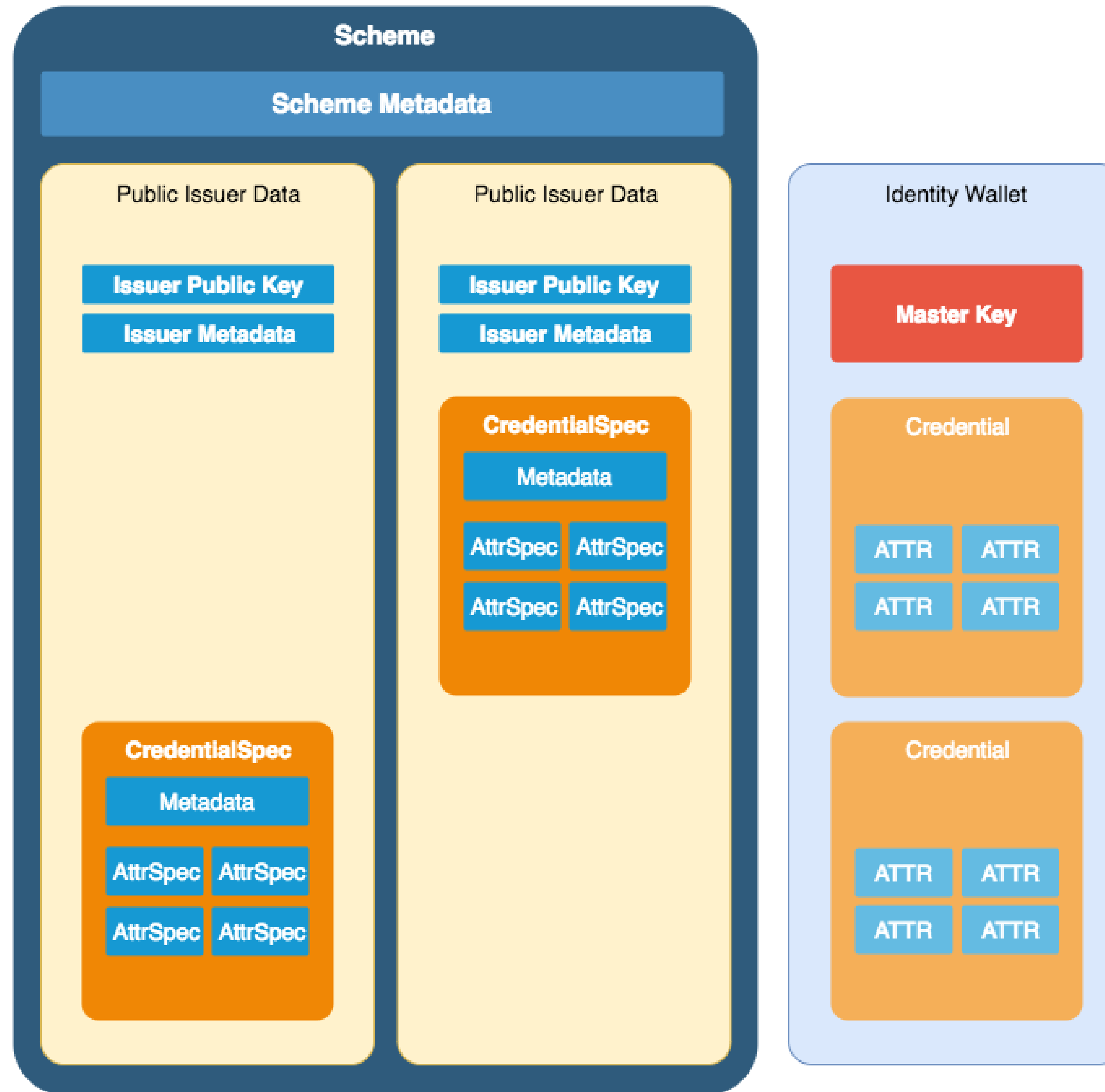
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- Experimental implementation on Ethereum.
- As close to original implementation as possible.
- IRMA Scheme represented as a smart contract.
- It works!
- Available on Github - <https://github.com/timenolthof/irmaethereumscheme>

# IRMA Scheme Smart Contract - Data Types

```
1  contract IRMAScheme {
2      string public id;
3      address public owner;
4      bytes public metadata;
5      mapping (string => Issuer) private issuers;
6      string[] public issuerIds;
7
8  struct Issuer {
9      string id;
10     string logoUrl;
11     address owner;
12     bytes metadata;
13     mapping (uint => IssuerPublicKey) publicKeys;
14     mapping (string => Credential) credentials;
15 }
16
17 struct IssuerPublicKey {
18     uint id;
19     bytes key;
20 }
21
22 struct Credential {
23     string id;
24     string logoUrl;
25     bytes issueSpec;
26 }
27 }
```

# IRMA Schemes



# Serialization using Protocol Buffers

```
1  syntax = "proto3";
2  package irmaproto;
3
4  // This mimicks IRMA issuer description.xml
5  message IRMAIssuerPublicKey {
6      int32 Counter = 1;
7      int64 ExpiryDate = 2;
8      bytes N = 3;
9      bytes Z = 4;
10     bytes S = 5;
11     repeated bytes Bases = 6;
12     int32 EpochLength = 7;
13 }
```





# IRMA Scheme Smart Contract - Functions

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```
contract IRMAScheme {
    function addIssuerCredential(string _issuerId,
                                string _credentialId,
                                string _logoUrl,
                                bytes _issueSpec) public returns (bool) {
        Issuer storage issuer = issuers[_issuerId];
        if (!issuer.exists) { //issuer should exist
            return false;
        }
        if (issuer.owner != msg.sender) { //only owner can add credentials
            return false;
        }
        issuer.credentials[_credentialId] = Credential(true, _credentialId,
                                                         _logoUrl, _issueSpec);
        issuer.credentialIds.push(_credentialId);
        return true;
    }
}
```



# Advantages of Ethereum implementation

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- Issuers can manage their own metadata.
- Issuers can manage their own credential specifications.
- Issuers can manage their own keys (and key rotation).
  
- A lot less work for the scheme manager.
- Scheme data structure can become more dynamic when using multiple smart contracts.
- Schemes can support possible new features like
  - Users becoming issuers themselves 'on the fly'
  - 'web of trust'



# Problems with Ethereum implementation

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- Ethereum VM and Solidity are slow, incomplete, and expensive.
- Transaction costs, although they are ok at about €5-10.
- There are tight limits on data size (gas limit).
- Adds a lot of complexity and dependencies to the codebase.
- Doesn't remove the need for a single 'root of trust'.



# Next Steps / Future Work

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- Ethereum is too limited, look for other suitable technologies
- IPFS (or variants) might be a candidate.
- Research other ways to decentralize schemes as well.
- Would love to hear your input!



# Take Home

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- Never store non-public data on a blockchain.
- Particularly not personal data.
- Using Blockchain for IRMA schemes can have some practical benefits.
- Better DLT needed to make IRMA scheme feasible in production.



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**Thank you!**

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# Image/video sources / references

- <https://privacybydesign.foundation>
- <https://news.bitcoin.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BCinfo.jpg>
- <https://www.intheblack.com/articles/2018/03/22/blockchain-future-record-keeping>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98eAygGLoWI>
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