

SECURE AUTHENTICATION IN A MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to authentication. More particularly it relates to securing and simplifying multi-level authentication in a multi-party system.

BACKGROUND

Internet authentication is currently based on passwords for authentication, even though passwords and password systems are insecure, easy to crack, guess, and subvert. Password security relies on 1) users remembering their password and 2) attackers not gaining access to the password. Since more secure passwords are hard to remember, common passwords like "12345" are used by huge percentages of the users on the Internet. Other solutions have been tried to increase the security of the system including One Time Passwords (OTP), which use an out of band method (typically the user typing in a code or a setup process taken before the token generator is shipped) to create one time tokens that are time based. Until recently OTPs have been generated by hardware tokens and were expensive to supply to users. Recent improvements have allows OTP to be distributed as software applications on mobile devices which are initialized by the user filling out some seed numbers. Although OTP provide protections from guessable passwords and brute force attacks they are still susceptible to a number of attacks like being re-used within the window and stolen (if the seed material is stolen the OTP can be generated by anyone). Another stronger security option is Public Key Infrastructures (PKI) which rely on public/private key pairs which is a huge benefit as the "secret" data (i.e. the private key) never leaves the user's control; but PKI systems are typically so complicated to implement that they are only used in huge organizations and cause numerous overhead problems like key revocation, provisioning each user, and managing keys when they expire etc.

In addition to increasing the security of authentication a better authentication system should make it easier for the user. Common security improvements like OTP, PKI, using additional security questions, making passwords longer, etc. make it more complicated on the user. Ideally, users

would both be able to use the system in a simplified manner but would also be given control over their authentication data to prevent fraud and to select different strengths of authentication based on their own preferences. With the expanded capabilities of smart phones and other user devices, it is now possible to transfer session/authentication data between channels, for example between the browser and the smart phone, this can enable stronger security authentication.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The invention is defined in the independent claims. Some optional features of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

According to certain examples, any of multiple different users can be authenticated to any of multiple different network service providers via the network, e.g. the Internet.

An exemplary system includes an authentication server, which is sometimes referred to as the Qserver, and could be in the form of a cluster of servers. The authentication server is configured with logic, e.g. programmed with software, to store a provider identifier for each of the multiple different service providers, e.g. banks, brokers, merchants, etc., in association with provider authentication policy requirements for the applicable service provider. The provider authentication policy requirements could require that one or more factors be used to authenticate a user, where the first factor is a credential and other factors are validation information. Any factor(s) could, for example, include a password, other knowledge based data, such as a date of birth, a token and/or biometric data. The authentication server also stores one or more user identifier for each of the multiple different users in association with validation information for the application user.

A first device, such a personal, laptop or tablet computer or smart mobile communications device, such as a smart phone, is operable by a first of the multiple different users and configured with logic to transmit a login request to a first of the multiple different service providers via the network. A network server associated with the first service provider is configured with logic to receive the login request and to transmit a request for a random number and optionally transmit other information, which could be another random number and is sometimes characterized as a liveness id, to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server is further

configured to transmit a random number to the network server via the network in response to the transmitted random number request. The network server is further configured to further transmit the random number received from the authentication server, to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted login request. Advantageously, the random number can serve as a session identifier.

A second device, which could be the same device as the first device or a different device, is operable by the first user and configured to receive an input transferring to it the further transmitted random number (i.e. the random number transmitted by the network server to the first device) received by the first device to the second device. In some implementations the first device may be beneficially further configured to visually display the further transmitted random number, i.e. the random number transmitted to it by the network server. In such a case, it may be particularly advantageous for the further transmitted random number to be in the form of an optical code. If so, the second device beneficially includes a camera and the received input transferring the further transmitted random number can be received via the camera as a digital image of the presented optical code. Alternatively, it may be particularly advantageous in some implementations for the first device to be further configured to print the further transmitted random number received from the network server. If so, the second device beneficially includes a camera and the received input of the further transmitted random number can be received via the camera as a digital image of the printed random number. In still other implementations, the random number could be further transferred via other methods for example by an audio code or a near field radio communication. In an alternate implementation the random number can be generated by and transmitted directly from the authentication server to the second user device to, for example, initiate a login or enrollment. In such a case there is no need to transfer the random number from the first device to the second device.

The second device is also configured to transmit the input random number and a request of the first user to be authenticated to the authentication server via the network. That is, the random number is

transmitted from the authentication server, to the network server, to the first user device and then input to the second user device and transmitted back to the authentication server. The second user device is preferably configured with the necessary logic using an app, which is sometimes referred to as the
5 Qapp.

After this transmission and receipt of the random number and authentication request by the second device, the authentication server is further configured to transmit, the stored first provider identifier, optionally the other information originally transmitted to it by the network server, and the
10 stored associated first provider authentication policy requirements, to the second device via the network. The second device is further configured to transmit, in response to the transmitted first provider authentication policy requirements, a first user identifier and user input validation information. It will be recognized that the transmitted validation information may be input by the
15 user to the second device before or after receipt of the transmitted first provider authentication policy requirements. If before, the second device typically stores the input validation information and then retrieves it as necessary based on the applicable provider authentication requirements received from the authentication server.

20 The authentication server is further configured to match the transmitted first user identifier to the stored first user identifier, and to determine that the transmitted validation information corresponds to the stored first service provider authentication policy requirements. For example, if the policy requirements call for a voice print, but a finger print is provided there will be no
25 match and the determination will be that the transmitted validation information does not correspond to the stored policy requirements. Similarly, if the policy requirements call for a password and token, but only a password is provided there will be no match. The authentication server compares the transmitted validation information with the validation information previously provided to the
30 authentication server, e.g. during first user enrollment, and stored in association with the first user identifier, to authenticate the first user. For example, the authentication server might compare a transmitted password

and digital photograph with a password and digital photograph stored in association with the first user identifier to authenticate the first user.

The second device is further configured to transmit a message, including the random number (which was received by the first user device and input to the second user device) and the further transmitted other information (which was received from the authentication server), signed with a credential of the first user that is shared with the network server, to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server is further configured to transmit notice of authentication of the first user and to further transmit the signed message previously transmitted to it by the second device, to the network server via the network. If the credential is also shared with the authentication server, the authentication server can then apply the credential to the signed message transmitted by the second device to verify the random number and other information, and thereby further authenticate the first user.

It should be understood that the first user credential will most typically be a credential of the first user associated only with the first provider and not with other of the multiple different service providers, however this is not necessarily mandatory. In some implementations it will be beneficial for the second device to be further configured to transmit the first user credential to the authentication server via the network. In such a case, the authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first user credential in association with the first user identifier, and to verify the random number and the other information in the transmitted signed message it received from the second device by applying the stored first user credential to the received signed message, to further authenticate the first user. In addition, when user credentials are public/private key based and shared with the authentication server, the authentication server can also help each network entity validate signatures and certificates before encrypted communication flows all the way to the network server. This allows the authentication server to act an intermediate PKI management portal ensuring only legitimate users and providers can communicate, and that the ensuring communication is encrypted end-to-end.

Beneficially, the stored first user credential used to verify the contents of the signed message is a public key of a private/public key pair of the first user. If so, a private key of the first user private/public key pair is preferably known only to the first user, and the transmitted signed message is signed
5 with the private key. In such a case, the authentication server also transmits a certificate with the notice of authentication and the received signed message to the network server via the network. The certificate includes the first user public key and is signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the authentication server. Preferably, the first user private/public key pair is a
10 private/public key pair associated only with the first provider and not with other of the multiple service providers.

It may, in at least some implementations be desirable to have the authentication server play a role in the security of the credential stored on the second user device. In such implementations, the second device is further
15 configured to generate secret data of the first user, to divide the secret data into multiple portions, to encrypt the first user credential with the secret data, to store the encrypted credential, and to transmit a first of the multiple portions of secret data to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first portion of secret data,
20 and to transmit the stored first portion of secret data to the second device via the network after authenticating the first user based on the validation information. The second device is further configured to combine the first portion of secret data transmitted to it by the authentication server with the other portion(s) of secret data to obtain the entire secret data, and to decrypt
25 the stored encrypted credential with the obtained secret data. In such a case, the signed message is signed with the decrypted credential.

Whether or not the first user credential is stored by the authentication server, it will be preferable in many, if not most, implementations for the authentication server to be further configured to receive and accept a notice
30 that the first user credential has been compromised, and to invalidate the first user credential in response to the received notice. For example, the first user credential could be compromised because it was stolen or hacked, or because the second user device was lost or stolen. The authentication server

may invalidate the credential by deleting or flagging a stored credential, or flagging a user identifier with a notation that the non-stored credential associated with that identifier is invalid.

After the credential has been reported as compromised and
5 invalidated, the first device may continue to transmit another login request to the first service provider via the network. In such a case, the network server will transmit another request for another random number (which will be referred to below in this section as a second random number) and also transmit further other information (which will be referred to below in this
10 section as second other information) to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server will, in response to the transmitted request, transmit a second random number to the network server via the network, and the network server will further transmit the second random number, which was previously transmitted to it by the authentication server, to
15 the first user device via the network in response to the transmitted other login request.

The second device, or if the second device was stolen a replacement second device, will again receive an input, this time transferring to it the second random number which had been previously further transmitted to the
20 first user device by the network server, and will transmit the input second random number and another request of the first user to be authenticated, to the authentication server via the network. After this transmission the authentication server will again transmit the stored first provider identifier, optionally the second other information transmitted to it by the network server,
25 and the stored associated first provider authentication policy requirements to the second or replacement device via the network. In response to the again transmitted first provider authentication policy requirements, the second or replacement device will again transmit the first user identifier and user input validation information. The authentication server will match the again
30 transmitted first user identifier to the stored first user identifier, determine that the again transmitted validation information corresponds to the stored first service provider authentication policy requirements, and compare the again transmitted validation information with the validation information stored in

association with the first user identifier to authenticate the first user. However, in implementations where the authentication server is configured to invalidate compromised user credentials, it is also configured to determine here that the stored first user credential is invalid. The authentication server is also further
5 configured to transmit, to the first service provider via the network after determining that the stored first user credential is invalid, notice of authentication of the first user based on the validation information and of the invalidity of the first user credential.

The authentication server may also be advantageously further
10 configured to transmit a request for a replacement credential to the second or replacement user device via the network, after determining that the stored first user credential is invalid. In such case, the second or replacement device is further configured to transmit a replacement credential to the authentication server via the network, in response to the transmitted request. If the
15 credential is a public/private key, the authentication server is further configured to generate a certificate for the received replacement credential, and transmit, to the second device via the network, the generated certificate for use in re-enrolling the first user with the first service provider. As noted above, the authentication server may also be configured to store credentials,
20 in which case it stores the transmitted replacement credential in association with the first user identifier.

The second or replacement device continues with the login process by transmitting, to the authentication server via the network, another message that includes the second random number and the second other information,
25 signed with the replacement credential of the first user. The authentication server may, depending on the implementation as discussed above, verify the second random number and the second other information by applying the stored first user replacement credential to the received signed other message to further authenticate the first user, or not perform such a verification and
30 further authentication. However, whether the authentication server verifies the contents of the message or not, it typically transmits both notice of authentication of the first user and the signed other message to the network server via the network.

It should also be understood that the user may have a single credential which is used for authentication to multiple other network entities or a different credential for authenticating to each of multiple other network entities. If different credentials are used, the second device is further executed to store multiple credentials, potentially one for each account at each provider, and to use the correct credential when accessing the specific account or provider services.

In such a case, the first device transmits another login request to the second service provider via the network. Another network server, associated with a second of the multiple different service providers is configured to transmit a request for another random number (which will be referred to below in this section as a third random number) and also transmit further other information (which will be referred to below in this section as a third other information) to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server transmits a third random number to the other network server via the network in response to the transmitted random number request. The other network server further transmits the transmitted third random number, to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted other login request.

The second device receives an input transferring to it, the further transmitted third random number, i.e. the third random number transmitted by the other network device to the first user device, and transmits the input third random number, optionally the third other information transmitted to it by the other network server, and another request of the first user to be authenticated, to the authentication server via the network. Thereafter, the authentication server transmits the stored second provider identifier and the stored associated second provider authentication policy requirements, to the second device via the network.

The second device transmits, in response to the transmitted second provider authentication policy requirements, another identifier of the first user and user input other validation information to the authentication server via the network. As has been noted above, provider authentication policy requirements may require one or more factors, such as a password, other knowledge based data, a token and/or biometric data, for authentication. The

authentication server will match the transmitted first user other identifier to the stored first user other identifier, and determine that the transmitted other validation information, if any, corresponds to the stored second service provider authentication policy requirements. The authentication server will
5 also compare the transmitted other validation information, if any, with the validation information, if any, stored in association with the first user other identifier to authenticate the first user.

The second device transmits another message, including the transferred third random number and the further transmitted third other
10 information, i.e. the third other information transmitted to it by the authentication server, signed with another credential of the first user, to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server then transmits another notice of authentication of the first user and further transmits the received signed other message to the other network server via the
15 network.

In some, if not all implementations, it may also be preferable for a user to be able to establish his/her own authentication policy requirements, as long as they are no less stringent than those of the applicable provider. In such implementations, and looking again at the above described login of the first
20 user to the first service provider, the second device is further configured to transmit first user authentication policy requirements to the authentication server via the network.

The authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first user authentication policy requirements, to compare the stored first
25 provider authentication policy requirements with the stored first user authentication policy requirements, and to determine any additional authentication policy requirements based on the comparison. The authentication server is also further configured to transmit any determined additional authentication policy requirements to the second device via the
30 network with the first provider authentication policy requirements. The authentication server is also further configured to determine that the validation information transmitted by the second device corresponds to any determined additional authentication policy requirements. Thus, in the login of the first

user to the first provider, if this were the case, the received validation information would include validation information corresponding to any additional authentication policy requirements which would also be compared with the stored validation information to authenticate the first user to the first
5 provider.

In certain implementations it may be beneficial to provide for transaction approval. In such implementations, the network server is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, the first service provider identifier, a transaction identifier, authentication requirements,
10 and a message regarding the transaction. The message is encrypted with the credential, e.g. the public key of the private/public key pair of the first user. As noted above, the private key of the first user private/public key pair is known only to the first user. The message is also signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the first service provider. The public key of the first
15 service provider private/public key pair is known to the first user.

The authentication server is further configured to further transmit, to the second device via the network, the transmitted transaction identifier, transaction approval and authentication requirements such as credential and validation information requirements, and signed encrypted message. In
20 response, the second device is further configured to transmit a transaction approval and, if required to meet the transmitted authentication requirements, validation information to the authentication server via the network.

The authentication server is further configured to determine, based on the a received transaction approval and any received authentication
25 information, that the identified transaction is approved by the first user and, if required, that the first user is authentic, e.g. based on validation information. The authentication server is also further configure to transmit a notification of the determination to the network server, or the first device, or both, via the network.

30 In some implementations it may be desirable for the authentication server to be involved in enrolling users with providers. In such implementations, the authentication server is further configured to store the provider identifier for each of the multiple different service providers in

association with provider enrollment data requirements for the applicable service provider.

The second device is further configured to receive a user inputted set of user identities, user inputted enrollment data, and a user selection of particular data of the inputted enrollment data to be associated with each
5 respective identity in the received set of identities. The second device is also further configured to store each respective identity in association with the particular enrollment data selected to be associated with that identity.

The first device is further configured to transmit, via the network, an
10 enrollment request to the network server. The network server is further configured to transmit a request for another random number (which will be referred to below in this section as a fourth random number) to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server is further configured to transmit a fourth random number to the network server via the
15 network in response to the transmitted other random number request.

The network server is further configured to further transmit the transmitted fourth random number, to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted login request. The second device is further configured to receive an input transferring to it the further transmitted fourth
20 random number, i.e. the fourth random number transmitted to the first user device by the network server. The second device is also further configured to transmit the input fourth random number and a request of the first user to be enrolled with the first service provider, to the authentication server via the network. In response, the authentication server is further configured to
25 transmit the stored first provider identifier and the stored associated first provider enrollment data requirements to the second device via the network.

The second device is optionally further configured to receive a user input selecting one of the stored user identities, and to automatically retrieve the particular enrollment data stored in association with the selected user
30 identity in response to receipt of the inputted selected identity. Otherwise, the second device is configured to receive a user input of a user identity to be used with the first provider and the necessary enrollment data. The second device is also further configured to transmit the retrieved or input enrollment

data to the authentication server via the network. The authentication server is further configured to determine that the transmitted enrollment data corresponds to the stored first service provider enrollment data requirements, and to further transmit the transmitted enrollment data to the network server via the network so as to enroll the first user with the first service provider.

The second device is further configured to transmit a new credential to be used with the first provider through the authentication server to the network server. In those cases in which the transmitted credential is a public key of a user private/public key pair, the second device also transmits a request for a certificate to the authentication server. In response, the authentication server generates a certificate by signing the public key of the user with a private key of the authentication server private/public key pair. The authentication server then transmits the certificate to the second device. It will be recognized that the private key of the user private/public key pair is known only to the user, and that the public key of the authentication server private/public key pair is known to both the user and the first provider.

In certain implementations, it may be desirable for the authentication server to act as the certificate authority for the provider credentials. In such implementations, the network server is further configured to transmit an enrollment request and a public key of a private/public key pair of the first service provider to the authentication server via the network. The private key of the first service provider private/public key pair is known only to the network server. The authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first provider public key, and transmit a certificate, including the first provider public key, signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the authentication server to the network server via the network. The public key of the authentication server private/public key pair is known to the network server.

In implementations in which the authentication server acts as the certificate authority for provider credentials, or in certain other implementations, it may be desirable for the authentication server to act as the certificate authority for the user credentials. In these implementations, the second device is further configured to transmit an enrollment request and a

public key of a private/public key pair of the first user to the authentication server via the network. The private key of the first user private/public key pair is known only to the second device. The authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first user public key, and transmit a
5 certificate, including the first user public key, signed with the authentication server private key to the second device via the network. The public key of the authentication server private/public key pair is known to the second device.

It should be understood that the above described techniques can be implemented using logic, for example in the form of software, such as a
10 programmed application or app, stored on non-transitory storage medium, such as a hard, compact or other type disk, or memory, which is configured to be readable by a processor and thereby cause the processor to operate so as to perform the functions and/or operations described above. It should also be understood that the above described techniques can be implemented on a
15 network server, including multiple servers in a cluster, or smart communications device, as applicable, having a processor configured with the logic to perform the functions and/or operations described above and a data store, e.g. disk or memory, configured to store data as directed by the processor.

20 Additional objects, advantages, and novel features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure, including the following detailed description, as well as by practice of the invention. While the invention is described below with reference to particular embodiment(s), it should be understood that the invention is not limited
25 thereto. Those of ordinary skill in the art having access to the teachings herein will recognize additional implementations, modifications, and embodiments, as well as other fields of use, which are within the scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed herein and with respect to which the invention could be of significant utility.

30 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

Each of these drawings represents an example embodiment of the systems they are depicting.

FIG 1. Illustrates the main architectural components.

FIG 2. Illustrates an example login screen.

FIG 3. Illustrates the communication between the user (both browser and mobile phone), the authentication server, and the network provider.

FIG 4. Illustrates the primary subsystems on the mobile user device.

5 FIG 5. Illustrates the primary subsystems on the authentication server.

FIG 6. Illustrates the split key system and the high-level data flow.

FIG 7. Illustrates the sample interactions between the use, the authentication server, and the provider.

FIG 8. Illustrates the data control areas for various pieces of data within the
10 system.

FIG 9. Illustrates the communication between the user (both browser and mobile phone), the authentication server, and the network provider.

FIG 10. Illustrates a sample paper based enrollment process.

FIG 11. Illustrates a sample communication flow for the notification system.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

OVERVIEW

First Authentication Framework

According to an example, there is provided an authentication framework, see FIG 1, that includes a mobile device of the user which has a
20 network connection, e.g. a smart phone 400 or tablet, and a software application capable of executing various cryptographic and authentication operations¹⁰¹. A network service 103, like a web site or terminal server, is also included. Access software is used to reach the network service, like a web browser 102, that may reside on the mobile device or on a secondary
25 device like a desktop or laptop. The access software may have a trusted component which can reliably send security data to the user's mobile device including information to validate that credentials being provided by the user are for the current network service. The trusted component of the access software may be a browser plug-in. Additional security information, provided
30 by the trusted component, may include the network service's address or URL (in the case of a web service). An authentication server 100 is attached to a network and reachable by the network service, the access software and the mobile device.

A first transfer connection 106 between the access software and the mobile device software, like a scanned QR code or near field communication system, is used to transfer an authentication session identifier (ID), and may include additional information for session startup. The first transfer connection
5 may be augmented by a more complete communication channel (for example Bluetooth, near field radio, USB connection, etc.) allowing validation between the access software and the mobile software application that they are connecting to the same network service. The session ID received on the first transfer connection may be transferred via optical display of a QR code. If so,
10 evaluating the session ID may include reading the QR code with a camera and decoding the QR code.

A second transfer connection 107 between the mobile device software and the authentication server that performs the transfer of security checks for liveness of the session, and checks credentials of the user and the network
15 service. The authentication server may include a fraud and anomaly detection system 504. The credentials of the user may be based on a asymmetric public key cryptography using a public/private key system and the credentials of the user may be specific to the network service being accessed.

If a public/private key system is used during authentication, it may
20 include a set of communication keys/certificates which allows authentication between the authentication server and the network service and between the authentication server and user mobile software. It may also include a set of user validation keys/certificates which allows authentication between the user and the network service. The set of user validation keys may also include
25 user-to-user validation keys, and a single key/certificate for use across multiple services, or a unique key for every user-service pairing.

Additionally, the authentication server could be used to validate authentication data, and determine the process for dealing with expired, lost or otherwise invalid certificates. The authentication server may also perform
30 fraud detection and auditing. Finally, one or more certificate signing authorities could be included and used by the authentication server to approve certificates. Preferably, three signing certificate authorities would be used: one for network service credentials, one for user to network service

credentials, and one for user to authentication server credentials. The process for handling lost credentials may include invalidating the lost credentials.

The security checks may further include additional authentication factors such as biometric data, token based authentication data, or additional knowledge based factors. If biometric data is one of the factors, it could include hand recognition using a camera on the device, biometric data collected from devices attached to the user mobile device, fingerprint recognition using a USB fingerprint scanner. The additional authentication factor(s) used could include knowledge based question(s), such as a password and/or personal identification number (PIN), or a verifiable property like a pre-registered phone number. The additional authentication factor(s) used could include tokens either on or attached to the mobile device, such as a smart card read through an attached card reader, a secure data token accessed through near-field radio, and/or data read from the SIM card of the mobile device.

A third transfer connection to the access software allows the access software to know when the user authentication has been completed, and may be between the access software and either the authentication service 105 or the network service 108. The access software may automatically transfer to a logged in state when the authentication is complete.

Second Authentication Framework

This authentication framework includes a variety of services and users of those services across a network, which have a variety of credentials allowing users to communicate. The users could be automated processes instead of people. Also included are authentication data indicating which user-service credentials are valid, lost, or expired and usable to determine if logins are allowed. A system is provided for communicating between parties, and may include traditional network protocols, proxies, or reverse proxies.

One or more hierarchical authentication server(s) are also provided, with the top tiers of the hierarchical authentication server(s) capable of redirecting individual requests for authentication to lower levels or tiers based on the services being authenticated. Each authentication server, using the

authentication data, can make determinations as to if user credentials are still valid. The hierarchical authentication server(s) may be a single level of server where one server or cluster of servers handles authentication requests. A lower tier server could, if desired, reside behind a firewall or perimeter network gateway and handle services on the local or organizational network. Logins may, for example, be denied because credentials have been marked as lost and so are no longer valid.

Third Authentication Framework

This authentication framework includes an authentication server attached to a network and reachable network service, like a website or terminal server. Also included is a set of user credentials on the authentication server, some of which may be marked as invalid because, for example, the device they resided in was lost.

Access software is used to reach the network service. A communication system between the network server and the authentication server tells the network service that the user is valid but the individual credentials are invalid or do not exist. The communication system may be a method query within an API object returned from the authentication server or a custom protocol that returns the validity of the credentials.

A simplified method is implemented to redirect the access software to an enrollment or alert page for additional validation. The simplified redirection method may be a web redirect message to an enrollment page, or an inter-application communication, like an Android intent to start a custom application for enrollment. The user may be redirected because they need to enroll on the site or to re-enroll on the site, in which case the user enrollment information could be filled in with pre-configured identity information as approved by the user. See FIG 8. User identity information may be stored on a user mobile device 806, or on the authentication server. The identity information may be pre-grouped into sets of identity allowing the user to have multiple-identities (business, personal, etc.) and select between them.

Data Securing System

Also provided is a system for securing data on a mobile device that includes an encrypted data storage location (keystore or datastore) which

uses a symmetric key for encryption and decryption, see FIG 6. User entered secret data is divided into multiple parts 601, where one portion of the user entered secret data is used locally to obtain the first portion of the symmetric decryption key 605. The user entered secret data may be a password or

5 passphrase, a biometric template or match, or an image drawn by the user. A network reachable server uses a second portion of the user entered secret data to retrieve the second portion of the symmetric key for decryption 604. For example, half of the password may be combined with system level data to obtain a half of the decryption key, such as by using that half of the password

10 to decrypt a local block of data containing the half of the decryption key. A fraud detection policy on the network server 603, which may for example limit the number of failed login attempts, alarms or responds to suspicious requests for the second portion of the decryption key.

Authentication Server

15 See FIG 7, also provided is an authentication server 713 that includes a set of data relating to each user specifying which services they have credentials with, what type of authentication is required for access, and if the credentials are valid. A minimum security policy is specified by each of the services using the authentication server 711. Policy management software

20 700 allows users to update their own records to (i) modify the types of authentication required to access a particular service or set of services as long as it meets the minimum specifications of the service, (ii) delete their credentials, or (iv) otherwise interact with their user data. The policy management software may reside on the user's mobile device or on a web site

25 accessed by the user. The modification could include adding a new factor of authentication (for example specifying that login requires a face as well as a PIN), or changing the factor to be more accurate or restrictive (for example use face recognition instead of a hand recognition).

Fourth Authentication Framework

30 According to an example, an authentication framework includes a mobile device of the user which includes a network connection and a software application capable of executing various cryptographic and authentication operations. A network service, like a web site or terminal

server, is also included. Access software is used to reach the network service, like a web browser, that may reside on the mobile device or on a secondary device like a desktop or laptop. An authentication server attached to a network and reachable by the network service, the access software and the mobile device. If desired, the authentication server can include a fraud and anomaly detection system. See FIG. 9. An identifier 902 is supplied to the browser and uniquely identifies the mobile device's software application. The identifier could be a unique value per user like a phone number or user name.

A first connection between the mobile device software application and the authentication server performs the transfer of security checks for liveness of the session, and credentials of the user and the network service. The credentials of the user may be based on asymmetric public key cryptography using a public/private key system, and the credentials could be specific to the network service being accessed. The security checks may further include additional authentication factors including: biometric data, token based authentication data, or additional knowledge based factors. The biometric data could be collected from devices attached to the user mobile device

A second connection to the access software allows the access software to know when the authentication has been completed. The second communication channel may be between the access software and the authentication service, or between the access software and the network service.

Fifth Authentication Framework

This authentication framework includes a mobile device of the user which has a network connection and a software application capable of executing various cryptographic and authentication operations. A network service, like a web site or terminal server, is also included. Access software is used to reach the network service, like a web browser, and may reside on the mobile device or on a secondary device like a desktop or laptop. An authentication server is attached to a network and reachable by the network service, the access software and the mobile device. Means are provided to uniquely tie the browser session to the mobile device's software application.

These means may be communicated from the browser to the software application via an optical code, such as via optical display of a QR code. Processing this communication could include reading the QR code with a camera and decoding the QR code.

5 A first connection between the mobile device software application and the authentication server performs the transfer of security checks, credentials of the user and the network service, and provides a secure messaging channel. The secure messaging channel may be (i) a unidirectional communication means from the network service to the mobile device software
10 application, or (ii) a bidirectional communication means for the network service to query additional information from the mobile device software application. The secure messaging channel may have a defined messaging protocol which includes the ability to transmit one or more of encrypted message data, approval requests, or policy information.

15 A second connection to the access software allows the access software to know when the authentication has been completed.

Authentication Enrollment System

 An authentication enrollment system includes a mobile device of the user which has a network connection and a software application capable of
20 executing various cryptographic and authentication operations. See FIG 10. A printed document 1000 related to an individual account related to a network service, which includes the code 1008 to uniquely identify the enrollment session, is also included. An authentication server is attached to a network and reachable by the mobile device software application and the network
25 service. Means are included to uniquely identify the enrollment session to the mobile device's software application. The means may be communicated from the printed document to the software application via an optical code including a QR code, processing the communication may include reading the QR code with a camera and decoding the QR code.

30 A first connection between the mobile device software application and the authentication server that performs the transfer of security checks and authentication of the user. A second connection to the network service allows the network service to know when the enrollment has been completed.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Multiparty Authentication System

A multi-party authentication system which uses an essentially un-trusted authentication provider 100 to validate users to network service
 5 providers 103. The system involves a trusted user device, like a mobile tablet or smart phone 400, that secures and holds the various user credentials (for example public/private keys and certificates); and can collect a variable number and type of authentication credentials including biometric, knowledge based (i.e. passwords), and token based. The authentication service 100
 10 provides user driven provisioning and controls allowing real-time scalable authentication across a WAN and allows lost key recovery and simplified enrollment or re-enrollment.

Reference is now made in detail to the description of the embodiments as illustrated in the drawings. While embodiments are described in connection
 15 with the drawings and related descriptions, there is no intent to limit the scope to the embodiments disclosed herein. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all alternatives, modifications and equivalents. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that other embodiments, including additional devices, or combinations of illustrated devices, may be added to, or combined, without
 20 limiting the scope to the embodiments disclosed herein.

The techniques disclosed herein are based on a multi-party system (the user, the authentication service provider 100, and the network service provider 103) and includes the following main architectural components (see FIGS 1 through 5 for views of the architectural components):

- 25 • A user mobile device 400 which includes a network connection 402, data input system 401, and a software authentication application or app (Qapp) 101 which allows various authentication functions to be done. The Qapp 101 manages the authentication communication 409, collects extra authentication data 403 and 404, and stores user
 30 credentials and data 405 through 408. User mobile devices can be any personal device including smart-phones, tablet computers, laptop, etc. One embodiment is to use a Smart phone which includes both cellular based networking and WiFi networking. A second embodiment of a

mobile user device might be a specialized authentication device.

Ideally the user mobile device also includes additional sensors 404 (like a camera, microphone, etc.) which can be used to collect biometric 404 or additional token data 403.

- 5 • A network service provider 103 (Provider), which has information that the user is required to login to access. The Provider's main role during authentication is to map users to the correct Provider account. Optionally the Provider can re-verify authentic credentials and perform other security checks. One embodiment is a web site 103 like an
10 eBanking web site which allows the user to login to gain information about their account. A second embodiment might be a network enabled desktop login (like a Windows login screen).
- A user's network service access software. This is the software the user interacts with to login via communications channel 108. For web sites
15 the access software is the web-browser 102, other types of network services might have specialized access portals. Ideally, it would have the ability to transfer a set of data between the access software and the authentication application on the mobile device. See FIG 2. One
20 embodiment is to show a visual QR code 200, a 2 dimension bar code system, other options include audio codes, near field radio communications, etc. For the remaining description we have assumed a QR code is used for transferring information in the first channel 106 (i.e. between the access software (i.e. browser) and the authentication application). In at least some implementations, the network service
25 should be capable of collecting a unique user ID. See FIG 9. Sample embodiments might include i) the user directly entering the data into a field on the web site 902, ii) the ID being stored in a cookie or other browser storage location, or iii) from a communication means with the user's mobile device (attached USB, nearfield, etc.) where the user's
30 mobile device then provides the unique user ID.
- An authentication server 100 providing a variety of services (Qserver). The Qserver acts as an intermediary PKI management portal ensuring that various user and Provider credentials are correctly setup and used

including 501 and 505; it handles additional forms of authentication 502 including biometric and token based options; it allows users to manage their own authentication including reporting lost phones or upgrading authentication through a policy mediation system 503; optionally, it
5 manages user identities; and it does fraud detection 504 on authentication requests and authentication data used. In one embodiment the authentication server is a single Internet reachable host 500 or cluster of servers allowing network connected devices to connect, via communications channels 104, 105, and 107 and
10 managed by 506, that requests or sends a variety of information. In a second embodiment the authentication server may consist of a hierarchy of servers allowing decision on authentication to flow between servers. In this embodiment the lower level server may provide authentication services to an organizational or corporate
15 network behind firewalls or other network and security boundaries. In one embodiment the Qserver is housed on a server separate from the Provider to limit the security risks of losing authentication data.

Because the roles of each party spread the trust throughout the system, if one party is compromised risks to the entire system can be limited.
20 See FIG 7. For example one strength of the present example is that if the user losses their mobile device the credentials can easily be revoked 705, credentials may also require the user to enter secret data (like a password) to access – which can be audited, and secure sites will require biometric data to access. In addition, none of these controls requires Provider intervention or
25 modifications. Another security benefit is that during phishing attacks the user authentication data is never transferred to the Provider (or pretend Provider) so no credentials can be stolen. Finally, if the Qserver is compromised; because the Qserver does not have access to user private credentials, an attacker even with all of the data from the Qserver, can not become a user or
30 gain any additional access to a Provider. Further, because the authentication server acts as an authentication gateway, many events within the system can happen completely transparently or behind the scenes for the user. For example re-enrollment to a provider after a mobile-device is lost can happen

without any addition interaction on the part of the user. It is also possible for one embodiment of the authentication server system to actually consist of a set of authentication servers, some of which reside on organizational networks behind firewalls or other perimeter devices, and authentication requests are coordinated between the servers to decide based on the network service provider being accessed which specific authentication server should be responsible.

Figure 7 depicts the some of the user controls and management areas 714 and 715 possible. The first section 716 illustrates the policy mediation done at the authentication server 713 where user policies 700 for how much authentication is desired to access a particular provider communicated to the server over 710 are analyzed with the provider's own policies 701 communicated over 711 to create the ultimate requirements 702 for the user to access the provider's site. The next three sections 717, 718, and 719 respectively show that if the user wants to change their password 703, losses their credentials 705, or the credentials expire 707 it is not an activity that requires the provider be involved 709. The communication happens between the authentication server 713 and the user control area 714 through 703 through 708.

Figure 8 illustrates the ability of the user app 800 to maintain multiple accounts across one or more providers 801 and multiple sets of identities 806. Account information also includes the users authentication requirements. The user identities 806 may include multiple data records. The authentication server 713, as discussed in the policy management section, then mediates authentication requirements between the user and the provider for each account that the user has configured 813. The authentication sever 713 also facilitates communication between multiple user areas and multiple provider areas 811, and 812. For example for the first user/provider pair information flows from the user area 714 through channel 807 to the first provider area 811 over channel 809. The second user/provider pair sends different data over a similar set of channels 808 and 810. The providers each maintain their own set of account data 802, and 804 including the authentication configuration options 803 and 805.

In addition to the architectural pieces there are a set of communications that happen between the different parties. One common interaction with the system is when a user logs into a web site. The following is a high-level view of one embodiment for login.

- 5 1. The user goes to a web site that implements the present example's login system. FIG 2. shows a screen shot of what the login might look like. In addition to the normal account login selection a QR code 200 with the Qcode is displayed. The Qcode includes a header block (described below) and a Session Id (Qsid) which is guaranteed to be
 10 unique across all users for as long as the code is valid and acts as a simple identifier for the authentication session.
2. Referring now to Figure 3, the user, on their smart phone, starts up the Qapp and scans the Qcode 302. This starts a communication 303 with the Authentication Server (Qserver) 100 and, depending on the policies
 15 of the user and the Provider which are provided in 304 the user will enter additional authentication information 305 that may include a pin, token data, and/or biometric data. For the purposes of a higher security site, for example PC Banking, the user might go through the following. FIG 3 shows an example login.
- 20 i. They will see a message saying "Would you like to login to Provider X". This will allow the user to validate that who they are trying to login to is the same location that they are connecting to in 102.
- 25 ii. The user will approve the login and then enter their secret data and if the site 103 requests three-factor authentication they may also need to submit some form of biometric data (such as a picture of their face, hand image, or voice sample).
- 30 iii. The session information, session validation, approval, and the biometric data is then submitted in 306 to the Qserver server 100 for validation. Behind the scenes if the Qserver approves the authentication in 307 and then it will notify the Provider (the site can then do an independent validation of the user's challenge/response) and the users browser gets automatically refreshed and logged in.

3. The user is now logged in – besides scanning the Qcode in 302 they do not need to enter any information or even click on any links on the web site. This makes a virtually transparent, completely automated, and yet secure authentication system.

5 The following is a high-level view of another embodiment for login. See FIG 9.

1. The user goes 901 to a web site that implements the present example's login system. Instead of the traditional username and password fields the web site has a single field for the user to enter their unique user ID
10 902. The unique ID could be assigned like a username or be something like a phone number. The user then clicks submit and the web site with collaboration from the Qserver assigns a unique session id (Qsid) 900 and starts authentication. In a second embodiment the unique ID might be saved in a cookie or retrieved from the mobile device during access.
15 It is also possible to tie the browser and mobile device together by transmitting from the browser the Qsid or other identifier specific to the session. The transmission could be in the form of a QR code displayed to the user and scanned via the mobile device.
2. The provider communicates the unique user ID and the Qsid to the
20 Authentication Server 903.
3. Based on the unique user ID the authentication server contacts the user's mobile device 904. This communication with the Authentication Server (Qserver) which will include the requirements for authentication
25 905. Depending on the policies of the user and the Provider the user will enter additional authentication information that may include a pin, token data, and/or biometric data 906. FIG 9., which shows an example login as in FIG. 3 described above, also shows the completion steps 907 and 908 to finish the login.
4. The user is now logged in – besides providing their unique user ID,
30 they do not need to enter any information or even click on any links on the web site. This makes a virtually transparent, completely automated, and yet secure authentication system.

Specific Security and Architectural Issues

The Qcode includes the following information: a header tag which specifies that this is an authentication token for the present example, and a Qsid which is long enough to make guessing virtually impossible, guarantee uniqueness within the environment, and long enough to make reuse of the Qsid happen infrequently. In one embodiment, the Qsid is a random number at least 128- bits long. Optionally, the Qcode may include session specific information like the type of login/enrollment requested, or alternate authentication server.

In addition to the Qsid, there is a liveness ID (Qliveness) which is another piece of information passed from the Provider, through the Qserver to the Qapp. In one embodiment, the Qliveness is a random number generated by the Provider. The Qliveness provides two main security functions 1) makes it harder to reuse Qsid as an attacker would need to know both the Qsid and the Qliveness numbers, and 2) makes it impossible for the Qserver to replay attacks since the Provider can choose the Qliveness. In one embodiment, it is a configuration option if the Provider wishes to create the Qliveness random number or trust the Qserver.

In a second embodiment the user's access software (i.e. browser for web services) also has a plug-in or other technique for validating the user is at the Provider (i.e. web-site) that registered the Qsid. This plug-in could be used to exchange information securely between the Qapp and the user's browser. This might include validation of the URL, session keys, or other information for signing and/or securing communication. For a man-in-the-middle attack where a user has gone to the wrong site (from a spam link, mis-typed the URL, etc) and believe they are at the Provider's web site but instead are at a site run by an attacker, the only assured method to alert the user to their mistake is to validate at the browser the User's intention with the Qserver. This can be done as a browser plug-in or stand alone program on the desktop.

In different embodiments, some or all of the user credentials stored on the smart phone are stored in an encrypted key-store which includes the private keys and certificates used to communicate with Providers or potentially other users. User credentials could include any information or

token to validate a user including public/private key pairs, passwords, biometric templates, one time password seeds, etc.

To decrypt the keystore one embodiment uses a unique split key system to prevent brute force guessing of the decryption key 601 and 606 if the keystore is lost, and prevent the Qserver from having access to the keystore. See FIG 6. The present example includes the following split key system: where a user enters secret data is split into multiple portions, where one embodiment is to use 2 portions: A and B. The secret data can be any type of user data including: password, pin, biometric template, an image drawn by the user, etc. The A portion of the password is used locally to create the A portion of the decryption key 605. In various embodiments the A portion might be used to decrypt another block on the local system, it might be combined with system information like the smart card's unique serial number, or it might be hashed or otherwise modified to make the A portion longer or more obscure to decode. Since the A portion never leaves the phone the user maintains control over the decryption key. The B portion of the secret data 602 is sent to the Qserver over an encrypted and authenticated channel (using the user's communication key), and the Qserver sends back the B portion of the decryption key 604. In different embodiments the B portion of the key might be looked up from a database, created as a hash from the B portion of the secret data, or combined other user/hardware specific information. Since the Qserver can monitor the use of the B portion it is possible to lock the account after a set number of failed attempts, alert the user, or otherwise respond to suspicious behavior 603.

In one embodiment, the user credentials are based on a public/private key and certificate system (PKI). The benefits of this system are that the user's credentials, the private key, never leave the smart-phone and the certificates can be signed and validated into the system at enrollment. These certificates can be handed out and controlled individually, allowing users to authenticate with separate credentials to each Provider. In addition other pairs of credentials for example user-to-user credentials can also be created and maintained separately. One embodiment uses three different types of certificates which are signed by three different signing authorities: 1) Provider

Certificate Authority (CA) – signs provider certificates for use in communicating between the Provider and the Qserver, 2) User CA – signs the user communication certificates and the user-to-provider certificates created by the user for use in validating their credentials with a Provider. And 3)

- 5 Qserver CA – signs the certificates used on the Qservers to validate to the user and provider that they are talking to a legitimate Qserver. In a second embodiment, the user might have a single user-to-all-providers certificate, and the signing authorities could be consolidated into a single CA or hierarchical CA configuration.

10 In the present example, it is possible for the user to use multiple forms of authentication data including biometrics. The current state-of-the-art in authentication systems combine some form of knowledge, biometric, and token factors; provisioning for just one of these factors is complex without the present example. Because smart phones and other types of mobile devices
15 have multiple sensors and other data input methods it is possible to collect data from all traditional authentication types:

- Something you are: includes biometric options like face recognition taken from a front facing camera, hand recognition taken from a rear facing camera, speaker recognition taking from the microphone, etc.
20 Some phones have specialized inputs build in like fingerprint readers, and devices can often be attached to the smart phone allowing additional capabilities.
- Something you know: includes passwords, security questions, the phrase spoken during speaker recognition, an image drawn on the
25 screen, a phone shaking pattern, etc.
- Something you have: the most obvious is the phone or mobile device itself. But this category can also include tokens associated with the phone for example: attached usb devices, tokens discovered via near-field radio options, card data read off of card readers, data from the
30 SIM card of the device, secure data stored on the device itself in a secure co-processor or data lockbox, etc.

The present example allows the Provider and user to use one or more types of authentication giving flexibility and additional security where needed

on a individualized basis. The Qserver manages additional factor security including: enrollment of various biometric or token options, storage of security data like biometric templates, fraud detection targeted at the different forms of authentication, and comparing login authentication to the enrolled data. The

5 Qapp manages collecting the authentication data and may do a set of pre-processing steps on the data before submission to the Qserver. The pre-processing is primarily directed at ensuring the quality of the submission to give the user feedback quickly if the image is out-of-focus, not received etc. but the pre-processing is also used to limit the size of data sent and potentially

10 clean up submitted data (align the head to the center of the image, etc.). The Qapp may also have a set of fraud detection functions which are done in addition to the main fraud detection done on the Qserver. Even though the Qserver maintains the additional authentication factors, since the Qserver does not have access to the keystore 406 the Qserver can not pretend to be a

15 user. This separation of trust allows centralized control and management without compromising the user's control over their own authentication. Another benefit of this architecture is new forms of authentication can be rolled out to users without the need for the Provider to change anything.

The architecture of the present example also allows simplified

20 provisioning when Providers want to add new users. There is no need for the Provider to pre-configure the authentication data, for example there is no need to assign temporary passwords. This also allows the Provider to have greater flexibility in the types of authentication policies they want to support. For example if the Provider wants to upgrade the authentication to require 2-

25 factor, they simply change the global policy on the server and users will start being required to authenticate with 2-factors. The Provider does not need to go back to each user trying to collect enrollment data for the new factor that is all handled by the Authentication Server. When combined with simplified identity and enrollment, there is no need for Providers to pre-configure any

30 account on their systems.

In one embodiment, it would be possible to replace a traditional user with an automated process, like batch system that need to authenticated to a variety of services across a network. Although the system would work the

same certain optional components like biometric authentication or knowledge based authentication factors would not be possible.

The present example also allows a secure form of communication between the Provider and the User via the secure channel through the Authentication Server and the Qapp on the user's mobile device. This secure communication channel would allow Provider's to send critical notifications in a trusted manner allowing information like "you have made a purchase" or "you have transferred money" to be transmitted in a manner that can not be spoofed or modified. The encryption keys for the data could be based on any standard including the public certificates previously exchanged between the parties or previously shared session keys. This type of communication would also allow secure communication between any two users on the network using a pre-established user-to-user credential.

Unidirectional requests like "you have made a purchase" would not require a response from the user, but bidirectional requests like "are you sure you would like to purchase X" would allow the Provider to wait for a response from the user. Thus allowing the user to validate transactions through the secure communication channel before they are finalized. The verification process could occur even if the user is not currently logged into the Provider and could involve the user "approving" the transaction while simultaneously providing additional authentication data.

Detailed Sample Embodiment of the Login Process-See FIG 3

- User goes to the web site via a desktop or mobile browser 301.
- Web Site 103 (Provider) gets, over channel 104, a Session Id (Qsid) 300 from the Authentication Server 100 and locally creates a session-specific random number (Qliveness) 300. The Provider could pre-cache for performance reasons a set of Qsids from the Qserver. The Qliveness could be generated on the Authentication Server (with some increased security risk). If the Qliveness codes are generated by the Provider, it will send the Qliveness codes to the Authentication Server as the Qsid is handed out.
- The Provider shows the Qsid incorporated into the Qcode displayed to the user. The Qcode can be generated by the server and shown as an

- image or transmitted to the browser and displayed as an image created by the browser side Javascript. The Qsid should be encrypted using SSL or other transport encryption to prevent race conditions if a third party steals the Qsid. In at least some implementations, the user enters
- 5 or otherwise provides via the browser their unique user ID to the Provider, and initiates the login process. The Provider then sends the unique user ID, the Qsid, and the Qliveness to the Authentication Server over an encrypted channel.
- In the background, the User's browser continuously polls the
 - 10 Authentication Server over an encrypted channel 105 with the Qsid to identify when the authentication is complete.
 - User scans the Qcode with their Authentication Application (Qapp) 302. The user may or may not need to enter their secret data before starting the Authentication Application (based on Qapp policies). The Qapp
 - 15 decodes the Qcode, makes sure it is a proper code and then extracts the Qsid.
 - The Qapp connects to the Authentication Server over client-authenticated SSL (so that the Qserver can verify the Qapp user); verifies the Authentication Server's certificate, and then sends the Qsid
 - 20 step 303.
 - The Authentication Server sends back to the Qapp the session data 304 (or, if the prior two bullet steps are not performed, the Authentication Server, based on the unique user ID, connects to the user's mobile device and Qapp, over a bi-directional authenticated SSL
 - 25 connection, sending a login request with the session data) which includes:
 - The Qliveness number and the type of session (login or enrollment).
 - The Distinguished name, the Logo, and a readable name of the Provider the user is attempting to connect to. Optional embodiment
 - 30 would send the Provider's certificate and Qliveness signed with the Provider's key, allowing Provider validation but requiring higher CPU overhead.

- The authentication policy of the Provider required (none, password, biometric, etc.)
- The Qapp checks the user's permissions 408 and 405 (do they want to always be notified, always type their password, etc.) combined with the Provider's authentication policy and then asks the user for the appropriate information 305. For the example, assume the user needs to enter a password and biometric data for three factor authentication.
 - User enters their secret data into the Qapp.
 - Qapp sends the network component of the secret data to the Authentication Server – over the encrypted and validated channel.
 - The Authentication Server – validates the network Component of the secret data, does fraud detection to prevent brute force guessing and other types of attacks, and then sends back the B half of the decryption key for unlocking the keystore on the user's phone.
 - The Qapp receives the B half of the split key, combines it with the A half of the secret data and potentially other information from the phone which is not security relevant (for example the unique ID of the device, etc.) and uses the combined key to unlock the secure keystore in the application. The keystore contains a private key for each Provider the user communicates with.
 - The Qapp then prompts to the user for any additional biometric data required (for example a hand image).
- The Qapp then sends the full authentication packet back to the Qserver 306. Including:
 - The Qsid – The session ID.
 - The user id, Qid, is embedded in the communication certificate and can be obtained by the Qserver based on the client-authenticated SSL connection. In different embodiments, the Qid could be unique per user/Provider pair or could be unique per Qapp installation.
 - The Qsid and Qliveness signed by the User's certificate for the specific Provider.

- The raw biometric data (for example the jpg image of their face or hand)
- The Authentication Server then validates the user package including checks for
 - 5 ◦ The User Communication Certificate is valid. We make sure the certificate has not be revoked (when a user losses their phone this may happen), is current (certificated will expire and need to be refreshed), and actually exists (new users or attackers would not have a valid certificate).
 - 10 ◦ The Qsid is valid. This may include checking for attacks (such as an attacker trying to reuse a Qsid) or brute force scans (such as an attacker sending a random Qsid); and will also include checks to make sure it has not expired, the mapping to a site is valid, etc.
 - The user has an account with the Provider mapped by the Qsid. A
15 mapping exists from the Qid to the Provider registered with the Qsid. If the user does not have an account, the Authentication Server will send back a “you're not registered with that site message” to the user. This type of check is one of the methods that is used to invalidate phishing attacks.
 - 20 ◦ Biometric data is verified against data perviously enrolled by the user. The Biometric data may or may not have a variety of fraud detection steps performed.
 - The signed Qsid and Qliveness are valid and signed by the correct certificate.
- 25 • The Authentication Server (which is being polled by the user's original browser) sends back a valid login signal to the user browser.
- The browser connects to the Provider's received authentication approval location.
- The Provider then connects to the Authentication Server (over an
30 encrypted and validated channel) asking for confirmation of the approval 307. The Authentication Server sends back “received a valid login” to the Provider including the following data (Note the preferred method specifically does not send the biometric data or other

authentication data to the Provider): the user certificate which includes the Qid, the signed Qsid and Qliveness, the validity of the authentication passed to the Qserver (for example user authenticated successfully with pin and face).

- 5 • Optionally, the Provider can then approve or reverify the signature based on local policy and can perform additional security checks on the certificate including matching the login certificate against the enrollment certificate. Once approved, the user is logged into the web site.

Detailed Sample Embodiment of the Enrollment Process

10 1) User Enrollment to the Qserver

The user downloads the Qapp onto their smart phone. When the Qapp is first started the user can create a new account or enroll into the system:

1. User enters various registration information, which may include name, phone number, e-mail, etc.
- 15 2. Optionally, user enters biometric enrollment data like face images, voice prints, password, etc.
3. User clicks "submit" and Qapp sends a request for User ID (Qid) to the Qserver. The request may include various portions of the registration data for example e-mail address to verify the user is not already
- 20 enrolled and optionally to perform out-of-band validation (like sending the user an e-mail).
4. The Qapp receives back from the Qserver a unique user id (Qid) and the public certificate of the Qserver. The Qapp creates a unique public/private key pair, user communication certificate (which includes
- 25 the Qid), and a certificate signing request.
5. The Qapp then sends the enrollment data to the Qserver including: the certificate signing request, the registration data, and any biometric data.
6. Assuming the Authentication Service approves the submission, The
- 30 Authentication Service sends back a signed certificate of the user's communications key and enrolls the user data into the system. This information is then saved in the Qapp.

2a) User Enrollment to Provider

When user connects to a Provider service and chooses to enroll they will be presented with the Provider's existing enrollment page, including any information needed to be supplied by the user, and a Qcode.

- 5 • The first part of the enrollment process is the same as the login process. It diverges when the Qapp receives back the session data and it includes the identifier that this is an enrollment session.
- The Qapp shows the user a message to approve enrollment “Provider X is requesting enrollment”. If the user approves, the Qapp requests the user to enter any additional authentication required (for example
- 10 face recognition, etc.).
- The Qapp creates a public/private key pair for use between the User and the Provider.
- The Qapp sends off a certificate signing request.
- The Authentication Server validates parameters and biometrics, as
- 15 appropriate; and signs the certificate signing request.
- The Authentication Server then sends back to the Qapp: (optional) public certificate for the Provider; and signed certificate for user. The Authentication Server then associates the certificate with the (user, Provider) pair.
- 20 • The Qcode image or other visual display on the original browser page will be updated to show successful enrollment. The user can now submit their enrollment to the provider.
- Provider validates session based on session ID and if is successfully validated saves users public certificate and User ID (Qid). If the
- 25 session ID is not valid it could just be a user enrolled on the Provider site without using the authentication server, so the session ID was never used.

2b) Secondary Enrollment Embodiment – Addition of Identity

One way to make user enrollment at a Provider site easier on the user

30 is to simplify the amount of information the user has to re-enter. See FIIG 8. The present example allows the user to create one or more “Identities”, for example business and personnel identities 806. Each Identity has a set of data for example name, e-mail address, mailing address, etc. that is

associated with the Identity. The user during enrollment then has the option of using information from an Identity to fill out Provider enrollment information. This simplified enrollment option could be triggered when a user scans a login Qcode or enters their unique user ID into the Provider's form, and the Qserver recognizes they do not have an account. In one embodiment, the identity information can be stored on the Qserver and in a second embodiment the identity could be stored exclusively on the mobile user device. Additional, the management of the identity information could be performed locally to the storage of the information or done with remote agreement on another server or device: including a server, the authentication server, the users desktop computer, etc.

- The first part of the enrollment process is the same as the login process. It diverges when the Qapp receives back the session data and it includes the identifier that this is an enrollment session.
- The Qapp shows the user a message to approve enrollment "You do not have a login for Provider X would you like to enroll?". The type of enrollment information required by the Provider (name, date of birth, etc.) is sent as a set of properties to the Qapp by the Qserver. The Qapp then shows the user a message like "To enroll Provider X would like the following information: name, email, etc.". The user can then select from their set of Identities which one they would like to use for the Provider and the required fields would be filled in using the pre-configured Identity data. Optionally the user may be given the choice to edit the data before being submitted. The user maintains complete control over the data submitted and yet can do a click to enroll process – potentially never having to type in any new data.
- The enrollment process then proceeds normally.

3) Provider Enrollment to the Qserver

This is expected to happen much less frequently than user enrollment and as such the signing key and process can be more manual. It essentially follows the same steps above except the Provider creates their key (using provided scripts) and saves the data that is returned as part of their provider

configuration. The Provider receives back the Authentication CA and the User CA certificates.

Detailed Sample Embodiment of the Lost Phone Process

See FIG 7. Because users certificates are validated before login, by
5 using the proposed system, when a user reports a phone lost 705; all the
certificates can be immediately invalidated. This can also be used if fraud is
detected or the user thinks their phone may have been compromised. To help
assist the user not only are the keys revoked but the Qserver service can be
used to simplify and manage re-enrollment with their old providers (in fact it is
10 not necessary for the providers to do anything if they trust the Qserver to
revalidate the user). In different embodiments, the methods of invalidating the
credentials include key revocation, deletion, or invalidating the data.

The user reports their phone lost by calling or logging into the Qserver
web site. They can use the B half of the secret data or if they have a new
15 phone login with biometric options.

- The Authentication Service revokes (or marks as revoked all the user's keys).
- If a user tries to login with an revoked key the login is denied.

Revalidation

- 20 • When a user goes to reset up their account, on the Qapp they select
"Login to Existing Account" and give the details for login including e-
mail address, biometrics, and network portion of the secret data. The
appropriate information is sent onto the Authentication Server for
validation to ensure that the biometrics and other login information is
25 correct.
- If the authentication is valid then the Authentication Server sends back
the user's old User ID (Qid). The normal enrollment continues with the
Qapp creating a key pair, certificate, etc.
- 30 • Then when a user tries to login to a site they used to have credentials
on, they follow the normal login process except that the Authentication
Server sees that no current credentials are found for the user, yet they
have revoked credentials, and contacts the Qapp to create new
credentials. Once the credentials are created the user's original

browser is contacted and told the user is doing a re-enrollment. By using a browser return code to notify the browser the redirection can happen automatically to the user. The ability to give the user a completely transparent re-enrollment option is enabled by the authentication framework, and the specialized communication between the browser and the provider. This gives the provider the opportunity to redirect the user to a re-enrollment page where the provider can ask additional questions to re-verify the user (for example Favorite Pet's Name, etc.). The provider can also choose to skip this step and just accept the new credentials. Once the credentials are accepted the user logs in. The Authentication Server is also contacted by the provider to "accept" the new credentials.

Detailed Sample Embodiment of the Policy Configuration

There are a number of policy options and configurations that the Provider and User can select. Each effects slightly the steps taken to login or validate a login process. For example the Provider can specify that the user's key should be stored in an encrypted key store or that the user is required to use two-factors to login. The User can also specify if keys should be stored encrypted. The Qapp selects the minimal settings that meet both the User and Provider specifications. This means that each of the user related options acts as an "upgrade" to the security. The policy management can be distributed for example the Qapp or the Qserver can be used to change user policies. Where as the Qserver or the Provider might have access to change provider policies. In one embodiment, only the provider can update provider policies. In one embodiment only the Qapp can change the user policies. In another embodiment, the user could change their policies from an interface, like a web site, on the Qserver. In the present example, user's are given control over their individual policy information and records, rather than having an administrator or super-user who is responsible for maintaining a multitude of individuals records.

User Policies:

- Encrypt all keys. This will require the user to enter their secret data, whenever the Qapp starts on the system.

- Allow authentication to remain valid (i.e. stored in memory) for a set period of time. This allows the user to limit the number of times they enter their secret data or take an image of their, possible settings include: every time the screen saves, or maybe every hour. Specific biometrics or speciality tokens may have their own maximum time frames to remain valid.
- The User can directly manage (either on the Qapp application or on the Qserver web site) the policies for specific keys 801. This would include “upgrading” specific sites to require more authentication. For example, if the provider currently requires two-factor (the phone and your secret data), the user can upgrade the requirement to add a biometric factor so that now for that User their account on the specific provider can not be accessed without providing three-factor authentication.
- In another embodiment the user could select to receive Provider certificates and Qliveness signature blocks and validate the signatures at the Qapp.

Provider Policies

The present example includes configuration options which allow the provider to trust the Qserver and skip most of the provider checks or allows the Provider to revalidate everything from the user (except the additional authentication factor(s)). The following are some of the major settings which can be used on the Provider:

- Revalidate the user credentials. This includes: validating that the user credentials are the same as was approved during enrollment; the certificate has not expired; and the signed data returned during authentication was signed using the previously agreed certificate.
- Creating their own Qliveness rather than having the Qserver create it when the Qsid is obtained. (This prevents replay attacks being run by a Qserver).
- Turning on or off re-enrollment. This allows the Provider to ask the user re-verification questions if they lose their key and have to be re-enrolled. If turned off the Provider trusts that the Qserver has done the authentication verification.

- Use a cookie given to the user's browser when they first connect to the Provider to validate that the browser that saw the Qcode is the same one that logged in.

4) Existing User Enrollment to Provider with Paper

- 5 One benefit of using a Qsid transmitted to the user's mobile device through a QR code is that the initial enrollment for existing Provider accounts can be done via a mailer or paper initiation. The benefits of this are that the enrollment process could be initiated via a Provider statement (like an account statement or utility bill) or during initial setup (like when you go to open a bank
- 10 account or get a home loan). See FIG 10. Under this enrollment process the following steps would occur:
- When the provider is setting up the account or wishes to enroll an existing user they print on a piece of paper 1000 a Qcode 1008 that is unique allowing the user and Provider account to be correlated through

15 the Authentication Server. The Qcode includes a header block (described below) and an Enrollment Id (QEid) agreed upon by the server 1001, which is guaranteed to be unique across all users for as long as the enrollment code is valid and acts as a simple identifier for the enrollment session.

 - User scans 1002 the Qcode with their Authentication Application (Qapp) 101. The user may or may not need to enter their secret data before starting the Authentication Application (based on Qapp policies). The Qapp decodes the Qcode, makes sure it is a proper code and then extracts the Qsid.

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 - The Qapp connects to the Authentication Server over client-authenticated SSL (so that the Qserver can verify the Qapp user); verifies the Authentication Server's certificate, and then sends the Qeid 1003.

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 - The Authentication Server sends back to the Qapp the session data 1004 which includes:

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 - The Qliveness number and the type of session (login or enrollment).
 - The Distinguished name, the Logo, and a readable name of the Provider the user is attempting to connect to. Optional embodiment

would send the Provider's certificate and Qliveness signed with the Provider's key, allowing Provider validation but requiring higher CPU overhead.

- 5 ◦ The authentication policy of the Provider required (none, password, biometric, etc.)
- The Qapp shows the user a message to approve enrollment "Provider X is requesting enrollment". If the user approves, the Qapp requests the user to enter any additional authentication required 1005 (for example face recognition, etc.).
- 10 • The Qapp creates a public/private key pair for use between the User and the Provider.
- The Qapp sends off a certificate signing request and other optional authentication information 1006.
- The Authentication Server validates parameters and biometrics, as appropriate; and signs the certificate signing request.
- 15 • The Authentication Server then sends back to the Qapp: (optional) public certificate for the Provider; and signed certificate for user. The Authentication Server then associates the certificate with the (user, Provider) pair.
- 20 • The Authentication Server then sends the enrollment information including newly generated user-provider certificate to the Provider 1007. The Provider may be contacted through any number of architectures including the Provider continuously polls the Qserver, they are connected continuously, or the Qserver has the ability to
- 25 directly connect to the Provider. The Provider validates the session based on the enrollment ID and if is successfully validated saves users public certificate and User Account ID (Qid).

The user is then enrolled into the authentication system, without typing any additional validation information, and can now login with simplified multi-factor

30 authentications. In a second embodiment the Provider may request additional information be entered by the user on first use – similar to the re-enrollment process there by providing another layer of validation.

Detailed Sample Embodiment of the Notification Process

1) Provider Sends a Message to a User

Once the user-provider relationship has been configured (through the enrollment process) the Provider has a unique User Account ID associated with the specific user account. See FIG 11. If an event occurs at the Provider which should be validated or messaged to the user the following process would occur:

- The Provider send to the Qserver the User's Account ID (Qid), a transaction ID, and a message, which can be encrypted with the user's certificate already stored at the Provider and signed by the Provider certificate, message 1100. The request would also include a header specifying if the user needs to approve the transaction, and if any authentication is required for approval. The transaction ID will be used to later identify the specific transaction to verify delivery or approval. In a second embodiment the Qsid of a already logged in user could be used instead of the Qid to correctly identify the user for the message.
- The Qserver initiates a connection to the user mobile device Qapp 1101. The connection initiation could occur over a push mechanism, an open network port, initiated via SMS, or the Qapp could poll or stay connected to the Qserver regularly depending on the mobile device architecture and services available.
- The Qserver sends the Qapp a message request including the Transaction ID, message block, and policy requirements. The Qapp then decrypts the message, shows the message to the user, if required obtains approval and additional authentication information for validation 1102.
- The Qapp then generates a response and sends it back to the Qserver 1103 which forwards it back to the Provider 1104. The response may include the user's approval answer, additional authentication information, and verification that the message was shown. In one embodiment the Provider may poll the Qserver continuously for responses to one or more messages. In a second embodiment the user's browser would poll the Qserver after the user initiated a

transaction that required verification, and when completed the browser tells the Provider to check the status of the notification. In a third embodiment the Qserver directly connects to the Provider.

This same process could be used to share messages between two
5 users that have accounts on the Qserver and have already exchanged certificates.

CLAIMS

1. A networked system capable of authenticating multiple different users to multiple different service providers, comprising:

an authentication server configured to store (i) a provider identifier for each of the multiple different service providers in association with provider authentication policy requirements for the applicable service provider and (ii) a user identifier for each of the multiple different users in association with validation information for the application user;

a first device operable by a first of the multiple different users, and configured to transmit a login request to a first of the multiple different service providers via the network;

a network server, associated with the first service provider and configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, (i) a request for a random number and (ii) other information, wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit a random number to the network server via the network in response to the transmitted random number request, wherein the network server is further configured to further transmit the transmitted random number to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted login request;

a second device operable by the first user, and configured (i) to receive an input transferring the further transmitted random number to it from the first device, and (ii) to further transmit the input random number and a request of the first user to be authenticated to the authentication server via the network;

wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit, after transmission by the second device of the random number and authentication request, the stored first provider identifier and the stored associated first provider authentication policy requirements, and to further transmit the transmitted other information, to the second device via the network;

wherein the second device is further configured to transmit, in response to the transmitted first provider authentication policy requirements, a first user identifier and user input validation information to the authentication server via the network;

wherein the authentication server is further configured to match the transmitted first user identifier to the stored first user identifier, to determine that the transmitted validation information corresponds to the stored first service provider authentication policy requirements, and to compare the transmitted validation information with the validation information stored in association with the first user identifier to authenticate the first user;

wherein the second device is further configured to transmit a message, including the transferred random number and the further transmitted other information, signed with a credential of the first user, to the authentication server via the network; and

wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit notice of authentication of the first user and to further transmit the received signed message to the network server via the network.

2. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the first user credential is a credential of the first user associated only with the first provider and not with other of the multiple different service providers;

the random number is a session identifier; and

the other information is another random number.

3. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the second device is further configured to transmit the first user credential to the authentication server via the network; and

the authentication server is further configured to store the first user credential in association with the first user identifier, and to verify the random number and the other information in the transmitted signed message by applying the stored first user credential to the received signed message, to further authenticate the first user.

4. The networked system of claim 3, wherein:

the stored first user credential is a public key of a private/public key pair of the first user, a private key of the first user private/public key pair is known

only to the first user, and the transmitted signed message is signed with the private key; and

the authentication server also transmits a certificate, which includes the first user public key and is signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the authentication server, to the first service provider via the network with the notice of authentication and the received signed message.

5. The networked system of claim 4, wherein:

the first user private/public key pair is a first user first private/public key pair associated only with the first provider and not with other of the multiple service providers.

6. The networked system of claim 3, wherein:

the authentication server is further configured to receive a notice that the first user credential has been compromised, and to invalidate the stored first user credential in response to the received notice.

7. The networked system of claim 6, wherein:

the first device is further configured to transmit another login request to the first service provider via the network;

the network server is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, (i) another request for another random number and (ii) further other information, wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit another random number to the network server via the network in response to the transmitted other random number request, wherein the network server is further configured to further transmit the transmitted other random number to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted other login request;

the second device is further configured to receive an input transferring the further transmitted other random number to it from the first device, and to further transmit the transferred other random number and another request of the first user to be authenticated to the authentication server via the network;

the authentication server is further configured to again transmit, after transmission by the second device of the other random number and other authentication request, the stored first provider identifier and the stored associated first provider authentication policy requirements, and to further transmit the transmitted further other information, to the second device via the network;

the second device is further configured to again transmit, in response to the again transmitted first provider authentication policy requirements, the first user identifier and user input validation information to the authentication server via the network; and

the authentication server is further configured to match the again transmitted first user identifier to the stored first user identifier, to determine that the again transmitted validation information corresponds to the stored first service provider authentication policy requirements, to compare the again transmitted validation information with the validation information stored in association with the first user identifier to authenticate the first user, and, after the authentication server has invalidated the stored first user credential, to determine that the stored first user credential is invalid.

8. The networked system of claim 7, wherein:

the authentication server is further configured to transmit, to the first service provider via the network after determining that the stored first user credential is invalid, notice of authentication of the first user based on the validation information and of the invalidity of the first user credential.

9. The networked system of claim 7, wherein:

the authentication server is further configured to transmit a request for a replacement credential to the second device via the network, after determining that the stored first user credential is invalid;

the second device is further configured to transmit, in response to the transmitted request for the replacement credential, a replacement credential to the authentication server via the network; and

the authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted replacement credential in association with the first user identifier, generate a certificate for the transmitted replacement credential, and transmit, to the second device via the network, the generated certificate for use in re-enrolling the first user with the first service provider.

10. The networked system of claim 9, wherein:

the second device is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, another message, including the other random number and the further other information, signed with the replacement credential of the first user; and

the authentication server is further configured to (i) verify the other random number and the further other information by applying the stored first user replacement credential to the received signed other message to further authenticate the first user, and (ii) transmit, to the network server via the network, notice of authentication of the first user and the signed other message.

11. The networked system of claim 3, wherein the second device is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, another credential of the first user, and the authentication server is further configured to store the received first user other credential in association with another identifier for the first user, and further comprising:

another network server, associated with a second of the multiple different service providers and configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, (i) a request for another random number and (ii) further other information;

wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit another random number to the other network server via the network in response to the transmitted other random number request;

wherein the first device is further configured to transmit another login request to the second service provider via the network;

wherein the other network server is further configured to further transmit the transmitted other random number to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted other login request;

wherein the second device is further configured to receive an input transferring the further transmitted other random number to it from the first device, and to further transmit the input other random number and another request of the first user to be authenticated to the authentication server via the network;

wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit, after transmission by the second device of the other random number and other authentication request, the stored second provider identifier and the stored associated second provider authentication policy requirements, and to further transmit the transmitted further other information to the second device via the network;

wherein the second device is further configured to transmit, in response to the transmitted second provider authentication policy requirements, another identifier of the first user and user input other validation information to the authentication server via the network;

wherein the authentication server is further configured to match the transmitted first user other identifier to the stored first user other identifier, to determine that the transmitted other validation information corresponds to the stored second service provider authentication policy requirements, and to compare the transmitted other validation information with the validation information stored in association with the first user other identifier to authenticate the first user;

wherein the second device is further configured to transmit another message, including the transferred other random number and the further transmitted further other information, signed with another credential of the first user, to the authentication server via the network; and

wherein the authentication server is further configured to transmit another notice of authentication of the first user and to further transmit the received signed other message, to the other network server via the network.

12. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the second device is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, first user authentication policy requirements; and

the authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first user authentication policy requirements, to compare the stored first provider authentication policy requirements with the stored first user authentication policy requirements, to determine any additional authentication policy requirements based on the comparison, to transmit any determined additional authentication policy requirements to the second device via the network, and to also determine that the validation information transmitted by the second device corresponds to any determined additional authentication policy requirements.

13. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the second device is further configured to generate secret data of the first user, to divide the secret data into multiple portions, to encrypt the first user credential with the secret data, to store the encrypted credential, and to transmit a first of the multiple portions of secret data to the authentication server via the network;

the authentication server is further configured to store the transmitted first portion of secret data, and to transmit the stored first portion of secret data to the second device via the network after authenticating the first user;

the second device is further configured to combine the first portion of secret data transmitted by the authentication server with the other portions of secret data to obtain the entire secret data, and to decrypt the stored encrypted credential with the obtained secret data; and

the signed message is signed with the decrypted credential.

14. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the network server is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, the first service provider identifier, a transaction identifier, transaction authentication requirements, and a message

regarding the transaction, wherein the message is encrypted with a public key of a private/public key pair of the first user, wherein a private key of the first user private/public key pair is known only to the first user, and is also signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the first service provider, wherein a public key of the first service provider private/public key pair is known to the first user;

the authentication server is further configured to further transmit, to the second device via the network, the transmitted transaction identifier, transaction authentication requirements, and signed encrypted message;

the second device is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network after transmission of the transaction identifier, transaction authentication requirements, and signed encrypted message, at least one of a transaction approval and authentication information; and

the authentication server is further configured to (a) determine, based on the received at least one of the transaction approval and the authentication information, that at least one of (i) the identified transaction is approved by the first user and (ii) the first user is authentic, and (b) transmit a notification of the determination to at least one of the network server and the first device via the network.

15. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the first user device and the second user device are the same device;
the random number serves as a session identifier; and
the other information is another random number.

16. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the first device is further configured to visually display the further transmitted random number from the network server;
the further transmitted random number is in the form of an optical code;
and

the second device includes a camera and the received input corresponding to the further transmitted random number is received via the camera as a digital image of the presented optical code.

17. The networked system of claim 1, wherein:

the authentication server is further configured to store the provider identifier for each of the multiple different service providers in association with provider enrollment data requirements for the applicable service provider;

the second device is further configured to (i) receive a user inputted set of user identities, user inputted enrollment data, and a user selection of particular data of the inputted enrollment data to be associated with each respective identity in the received set of identities, and (ii) store each respective identity in association with the particular enrollment data selected to be associated with that identity;

the first device is further configured to transmit, via the network, an enrollment request to the network server;

the network server is further configured to transmit, to the authentication server via the network, a request for another random number;

the authentication server is further configured to transmit another random number to the network server via the network in response to the transmitted other random number request;

the network server is further configured to further transmit the transmitted other random number to the first device via the network in response to the transmitted enrollment request;

the second device is further configured to receive an input transferring the further transmitted other random number to it from the first device, and to further transmit the input other random number and a request of the first user to be enrolled with the first service provider to the authentication server via the network;

the authentication server is further configured to transmit, after transmission by the second device of the other random number and enrollment request, the stored first provider identifier and the stored

associated first provider enrollment data requirements to the second device via the network;

the second device is further configured to receive a user input selecting one of the stored user identities, to automatically retrieve the particular enrollment data stored in association with the selected user identity in response to the inputted selected identify, and to transmit the retrieved enrollment data to the authentication server via the network;

the authentication server is further configured to determine that the transmitted enrollment data corresponds to the stored first service provider enrollment data requirements, and to further transmit the transmitted enrollment data to the network server via the network to enroll the first user with the first service provider.

18. The network system of clam 1, wherein:

the network server is further configured to transmit an enrollment request and a public key of a private/public key pair of the first service provider to the authentication server via the network, the private key of the first service provider private/public key pair is known only to the network server; and

the authentication server is further configured to (i) store the transmitted first provider public key, and (ii) transmit a certificate, including the first provider public key, signed with a private key of a private/public key pair of the authentication server to the network server via the network, the public key of the authentication server private/public key pair is known to the network server.

19. The network system of clam 18, wherein:

the second device is further configured to transmit an enrollment request and a public key of a private/public key pair of the first user to the authentication server via the network, the private key of the first user private/public key pair is known only to the second device; and

the authentication server is further configured to (i) store the transmitted first user public key, and (ii) transmit a certificate, including the first

user public key, signed with the authentication server private key to the second device via the network, the public key of the authentication server private/public key pair is known to the second device.