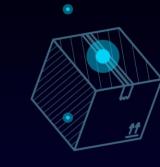


Standards in IoT & Identity

How do they play together, and what are the gaps to solve?



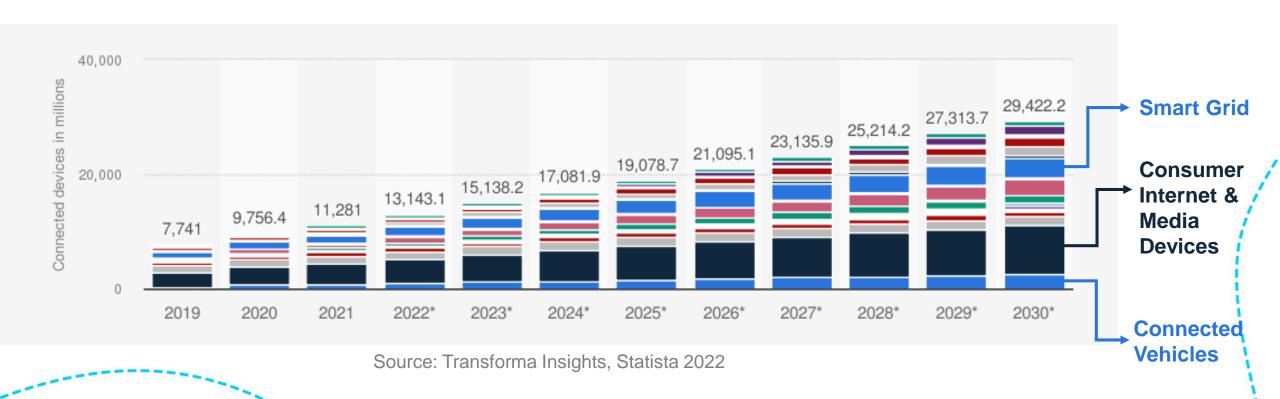


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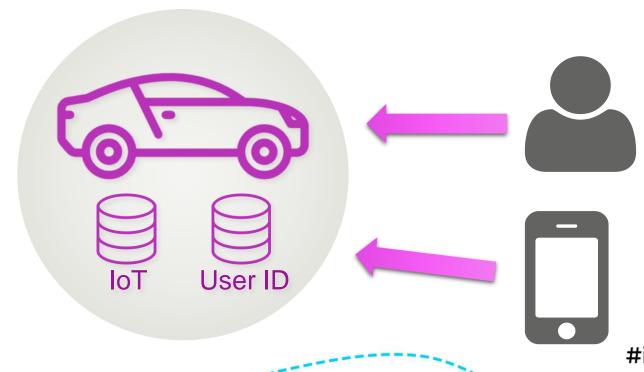


Number of Internet of Things (IoT) connected devices worldwide from 2019 to 2030, by use case (in millions)





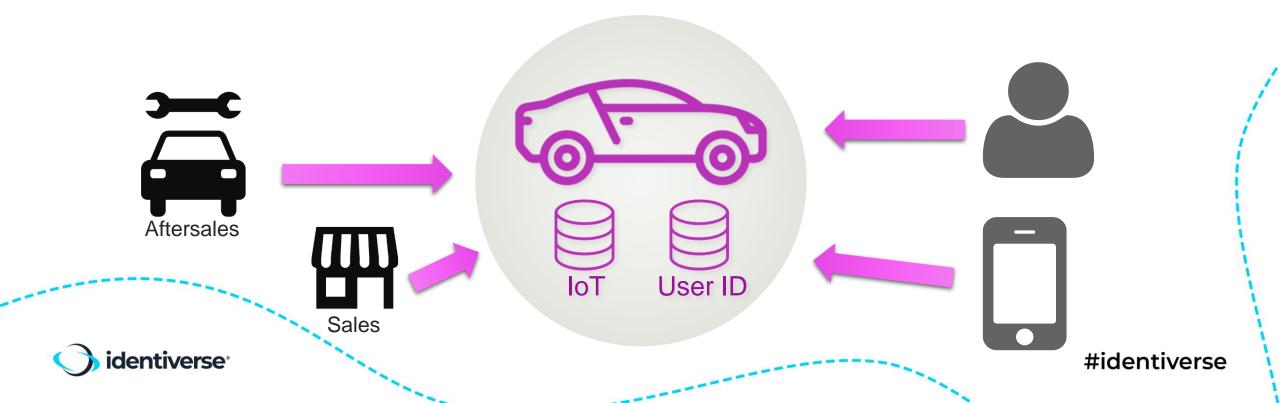
Example Use Cases: Connected Vehicle



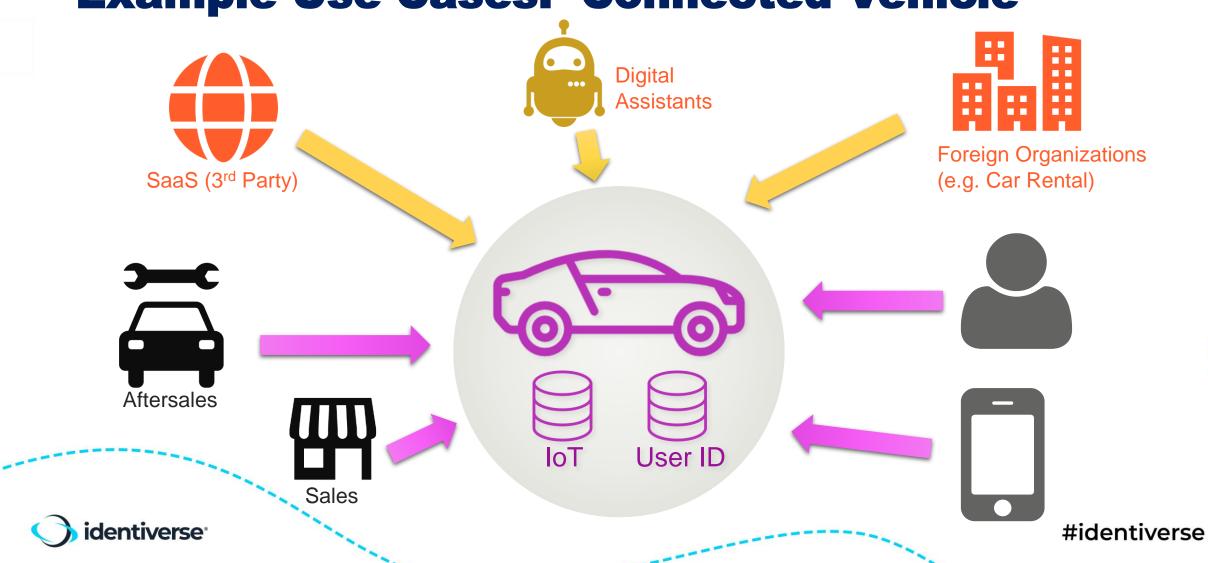


#identiverse

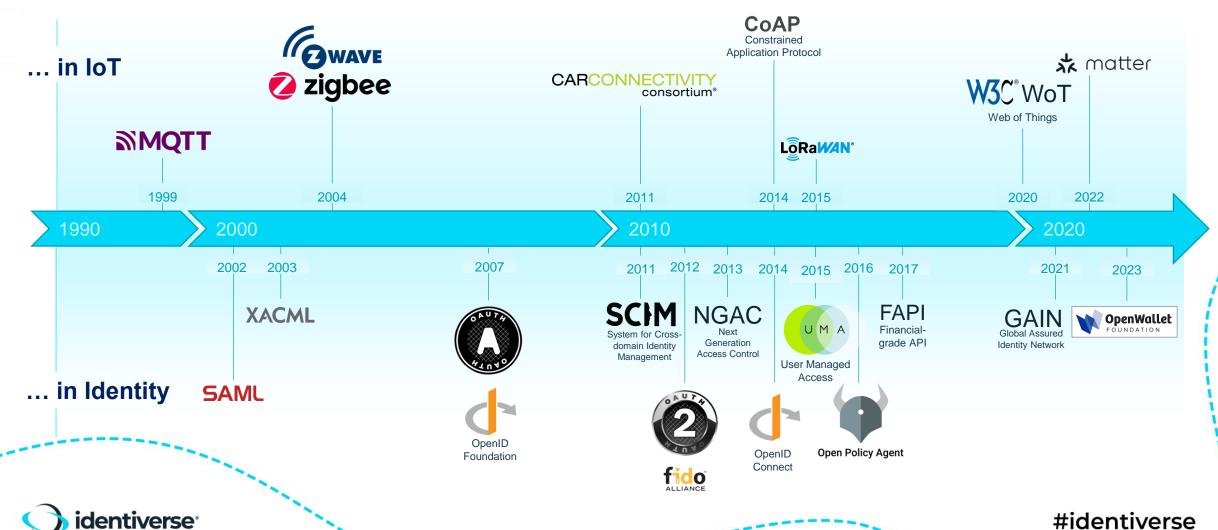
Example Use Cases: Connected Vehicle







Selection of Standards and Frameworks...



Categorization of Identity & IoT Protocols

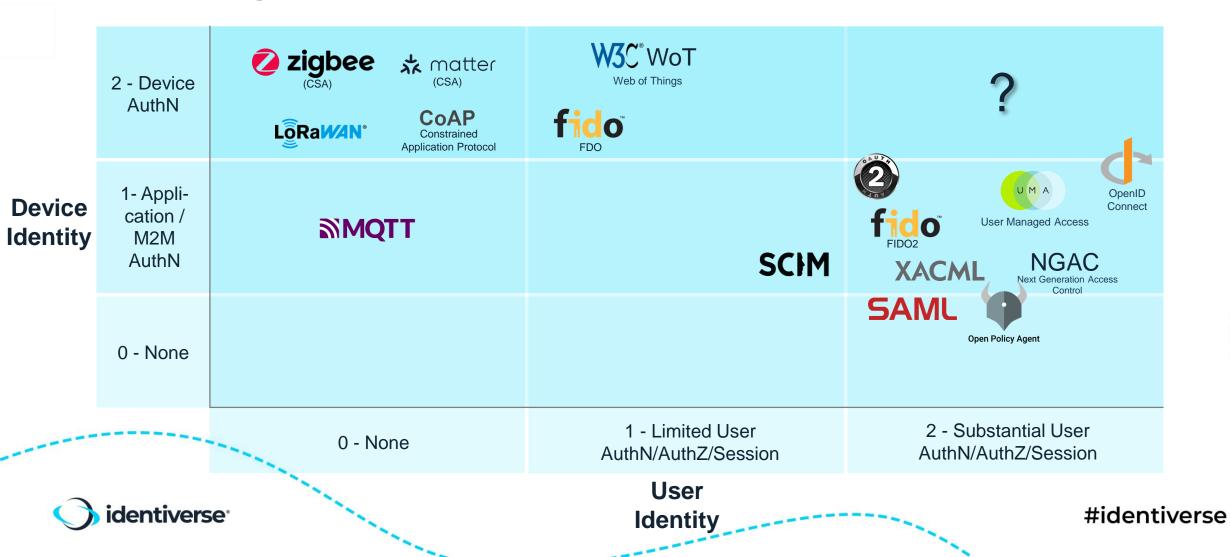
Device Identity

User Identity

2	Substantial AuthN/AuthZ	Authentication, Authorization, or Lifecycle of Devices	Substantial Authentication, Authorization, Session Mgt, or Lifecycle capabilities for end users
1	Limited AuthN/ AuthZ	Limited Authentication on application/system level	Basic Authentication, re-use of existing tokens, or basic access to end user data
0	No AuthN /AuthZ	No authentication or life cycle capabilities	No authentication or life cycle capabilities for end user



Identity & IoT Protocol Capabilities



Generic Identity & IoT Use Cases

Administrative Use Cases

Manage (CRUD)

Onboarding and Enrollment

Claim

Delegation of Privileges

Consent Management

...

Runtime Use Cases

Access, AuthN, AuthZ

Session Mgt.

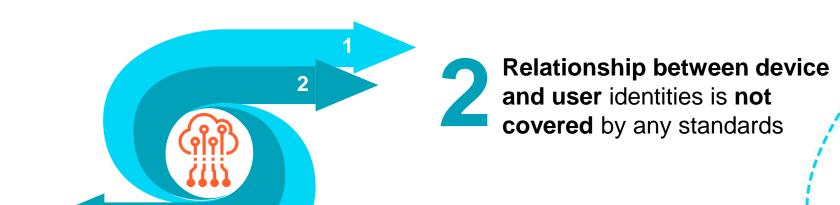
Acting onbehalf-of

. . .



Current state of Standardization in IoT & Identity

Several Standards available to cover specific needs in the area of IoT or Identity, but not covering both segments at the same time



Non-HTTPS based IoT protocols do not play very well with Identity protocols

Most implementations require **significant development of proprietary functionality** to close the gap between IoT & Identity



Challenges You Should Be Aware Of In IoT Projects







Claiming a Device





















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