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(54) **METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR
IMPLEMENTING IDENTITY AND ASSET
SHARING MANAGEMENT**

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(71) Applicant: **SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS,
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(72) Inventors: **Graeme Jarvis**, Marblehead, MA (US);
Terezinha Rumble, Jensen Beach, FL
(US); **George C. Grammer**, West Palm
Beach, FL (US); **Michael Lamarca**,
Parker, CO (US)

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(73) Assignee: **SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS,
LLC**, Boca Raton, FL (US)

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Primary Examiner — Kevin H Flynn

Assistant Examiner — Michelle E Carey

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Foley & Lardner LLP

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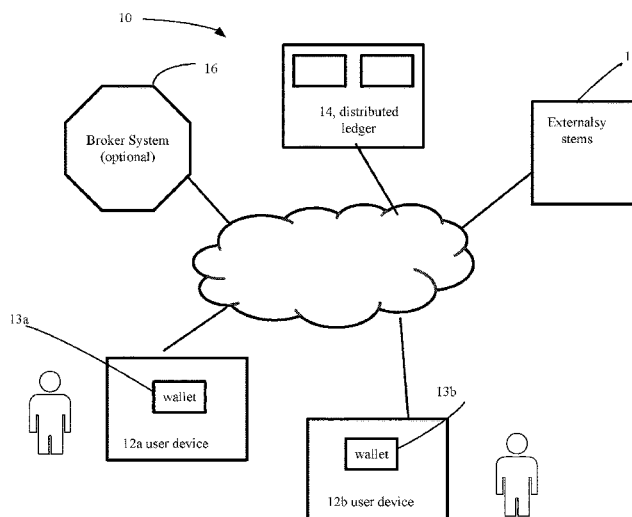
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are techniques for managing provisioning of a
service. The techniques include requesting identity creden-
tials from a device having a PII wallet for identity creden-
tials of a potential user of the service, receiving the
requested identity credentials, sending the received
requested identity credentials to an identity and access
management system, receiving a decision regarding verifi-
cation of the requested identity credentials from the identity
and access management system, and producing a notifica-
tion in response to the received decision.

20 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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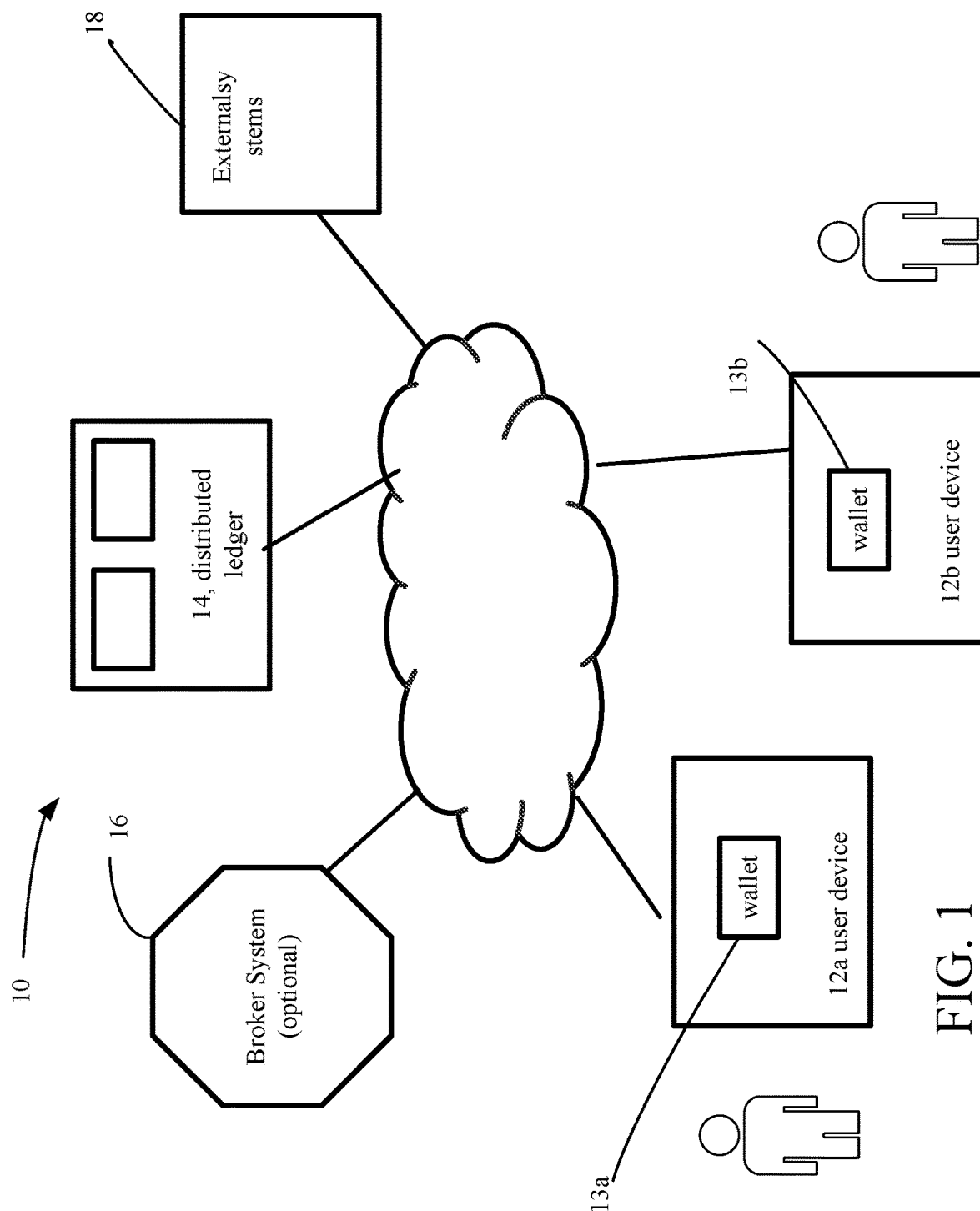


FIG. 1

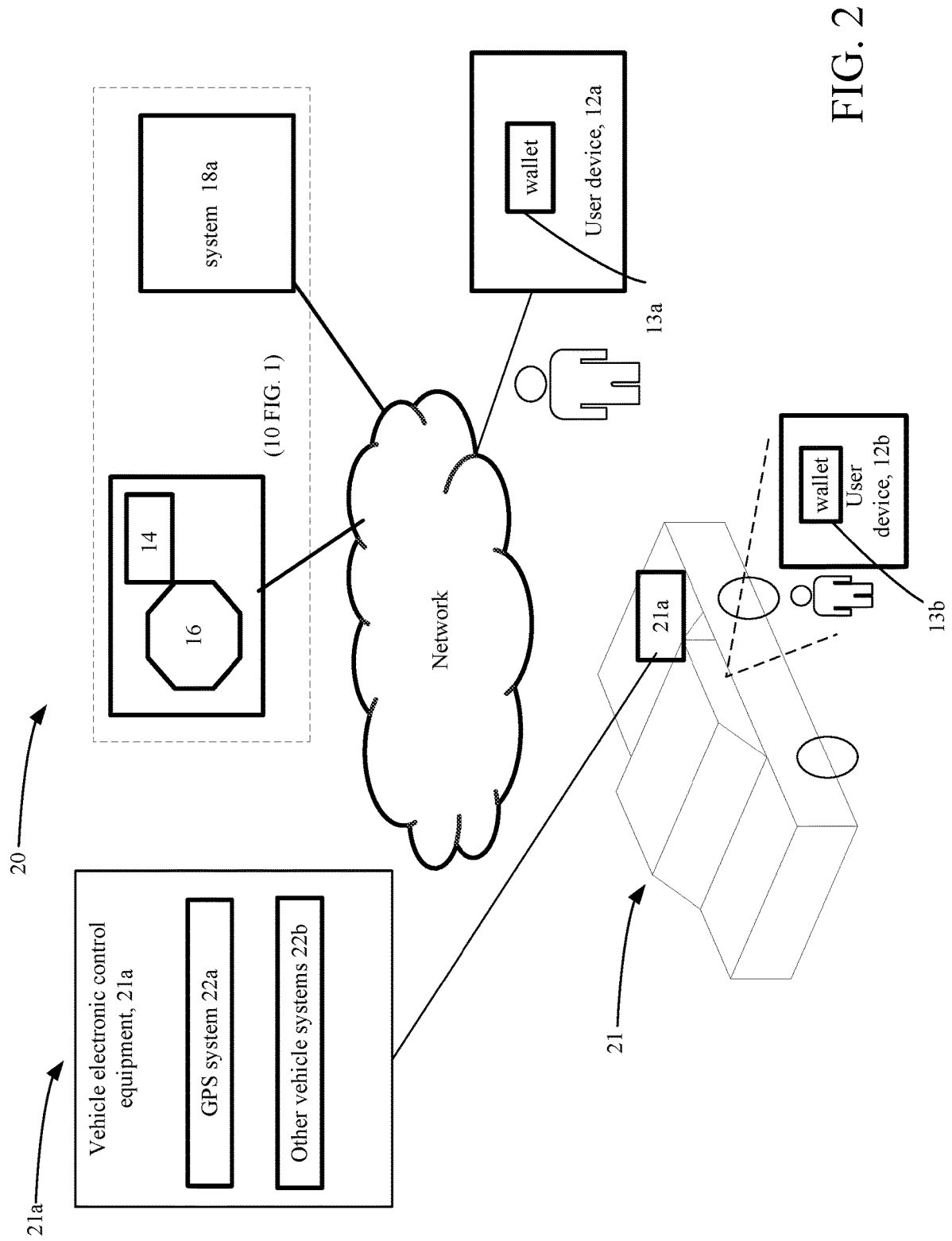
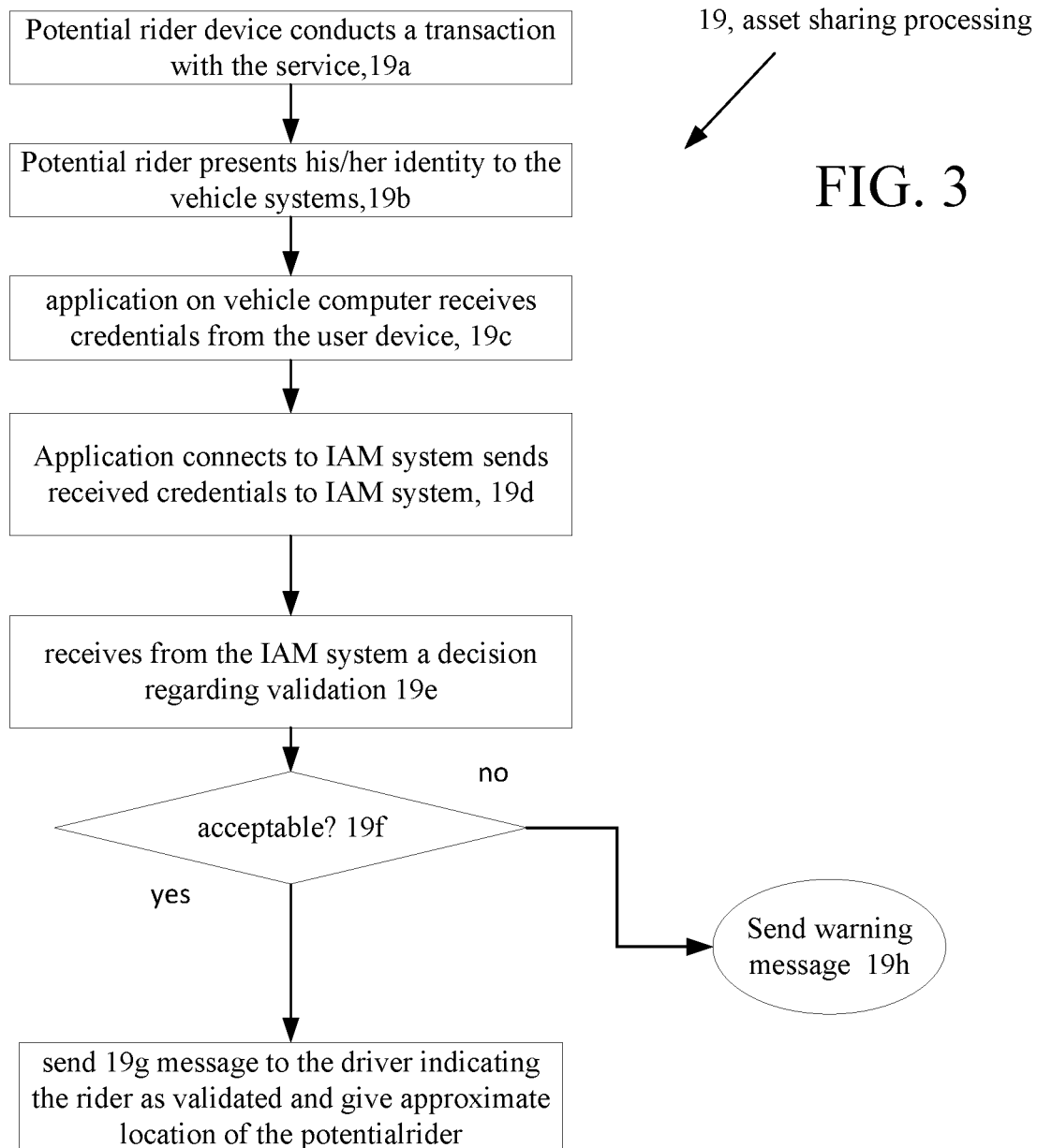


FIG. 2



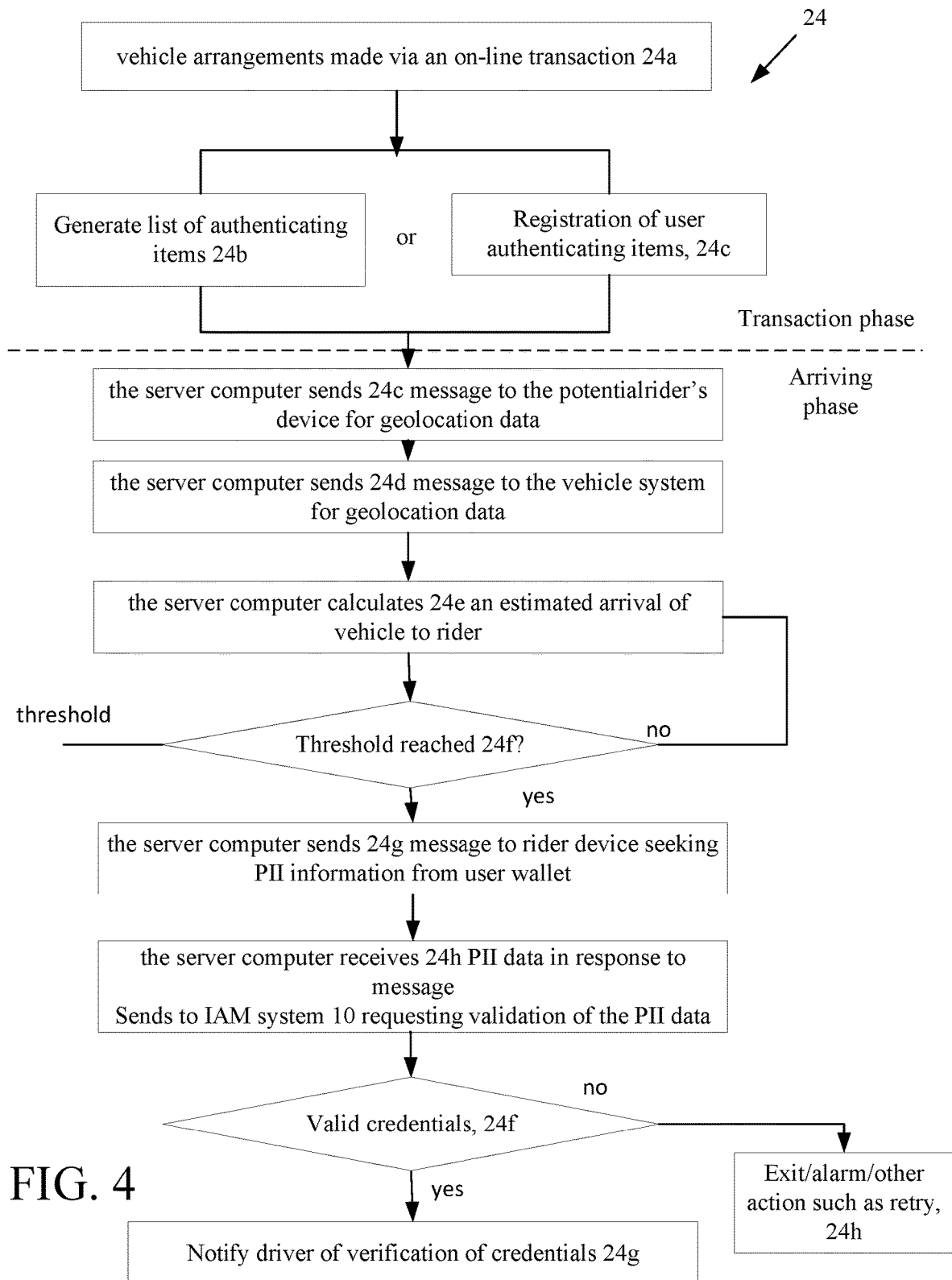


FIG. 4

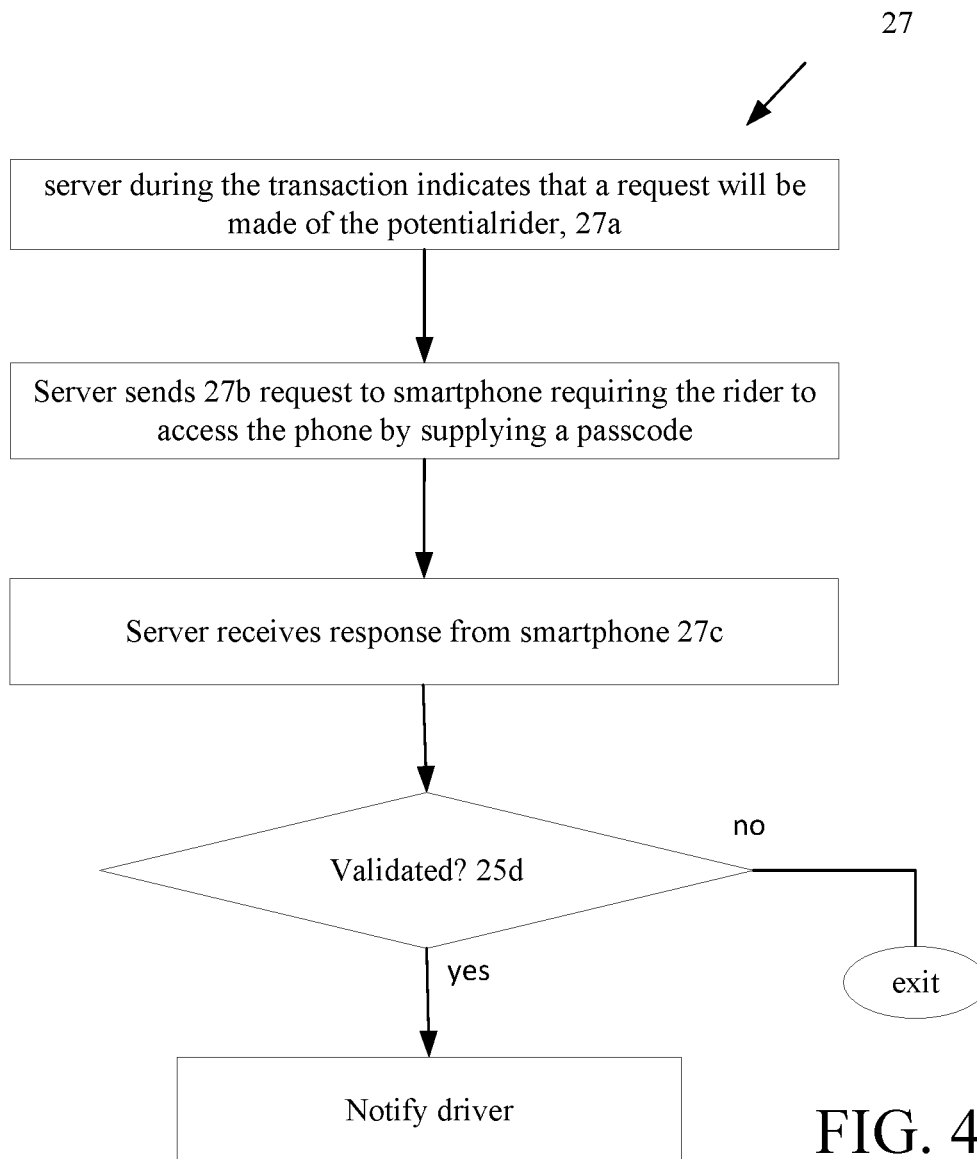


FIG. 4A

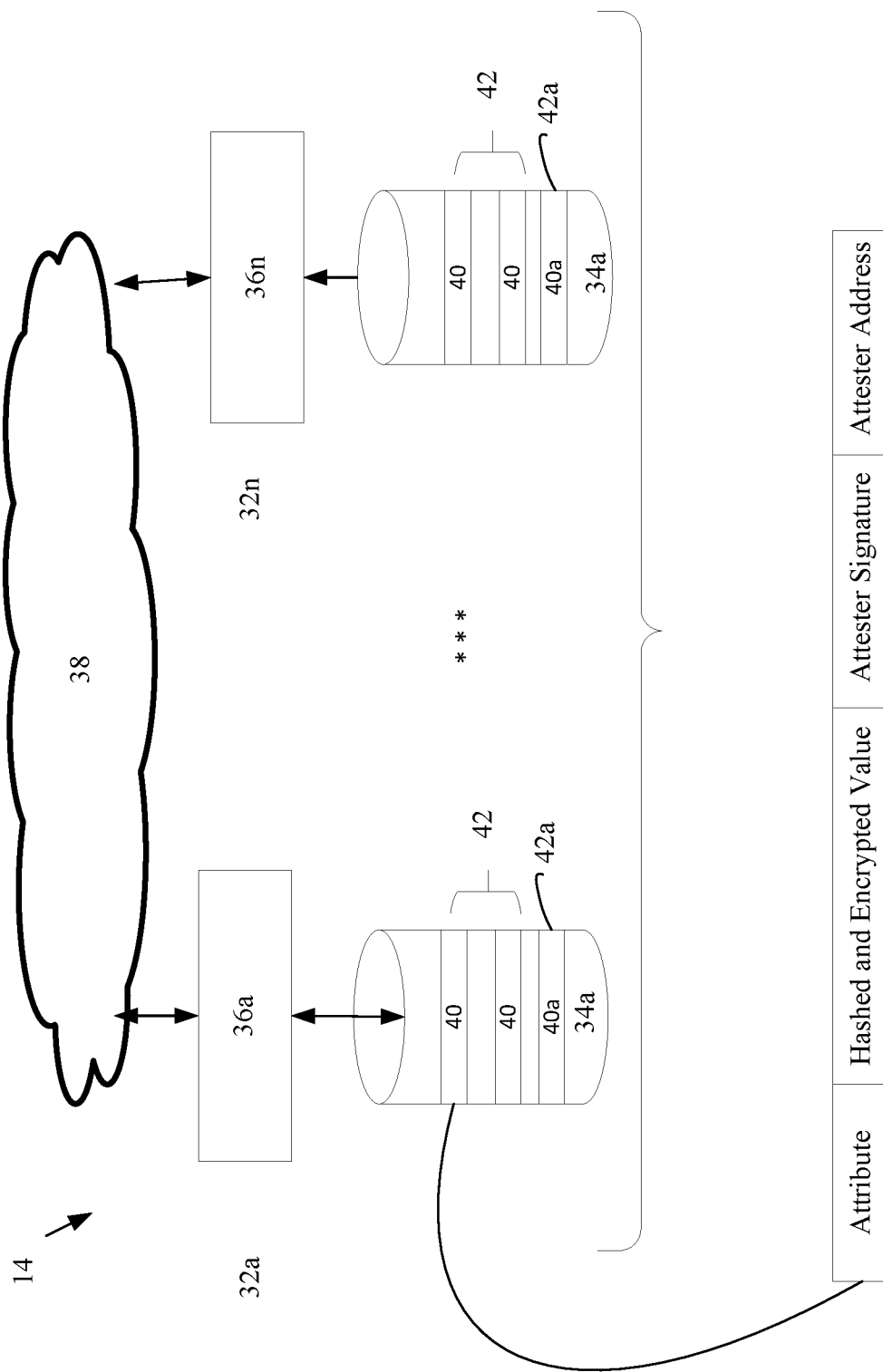
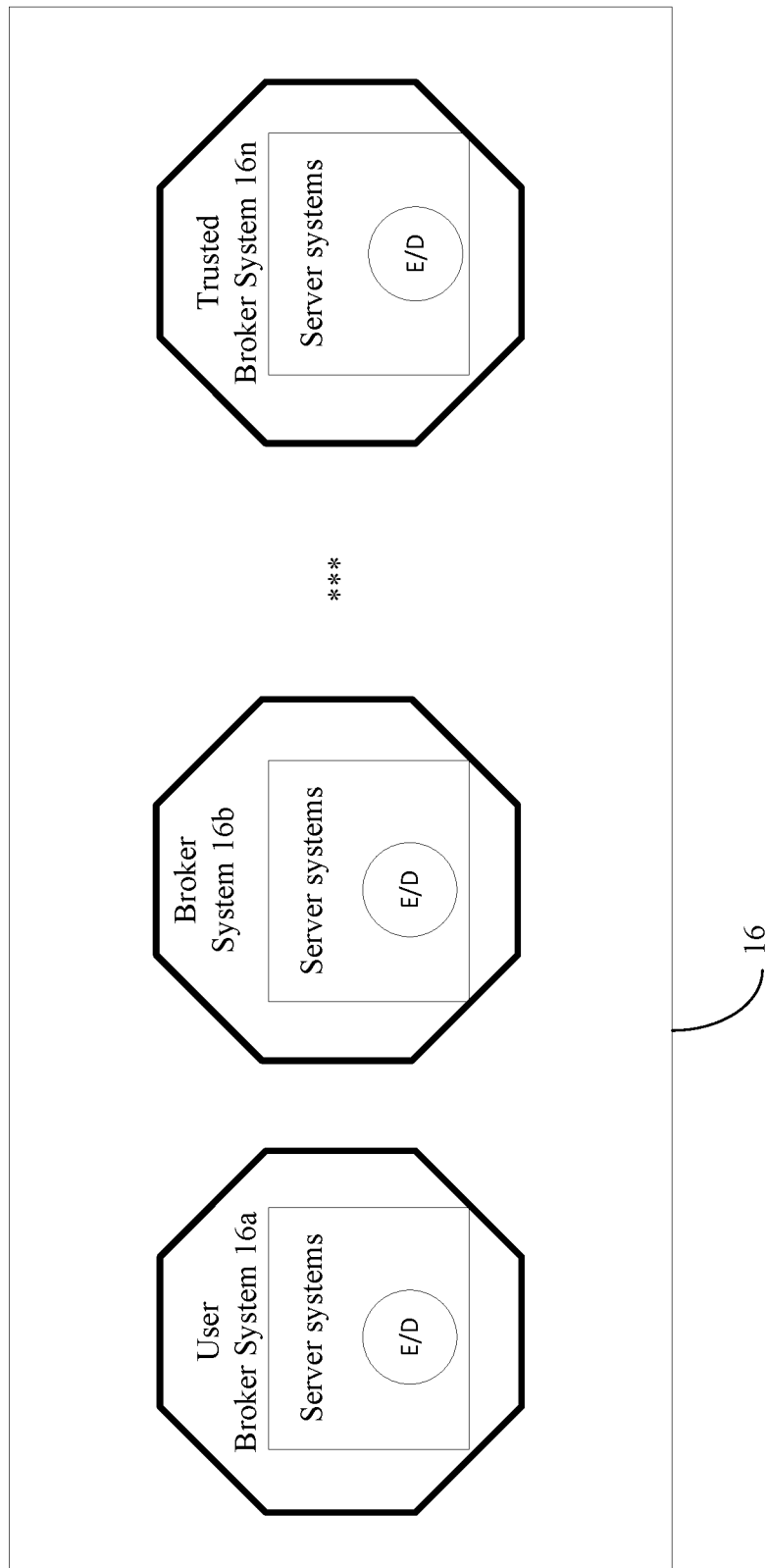


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



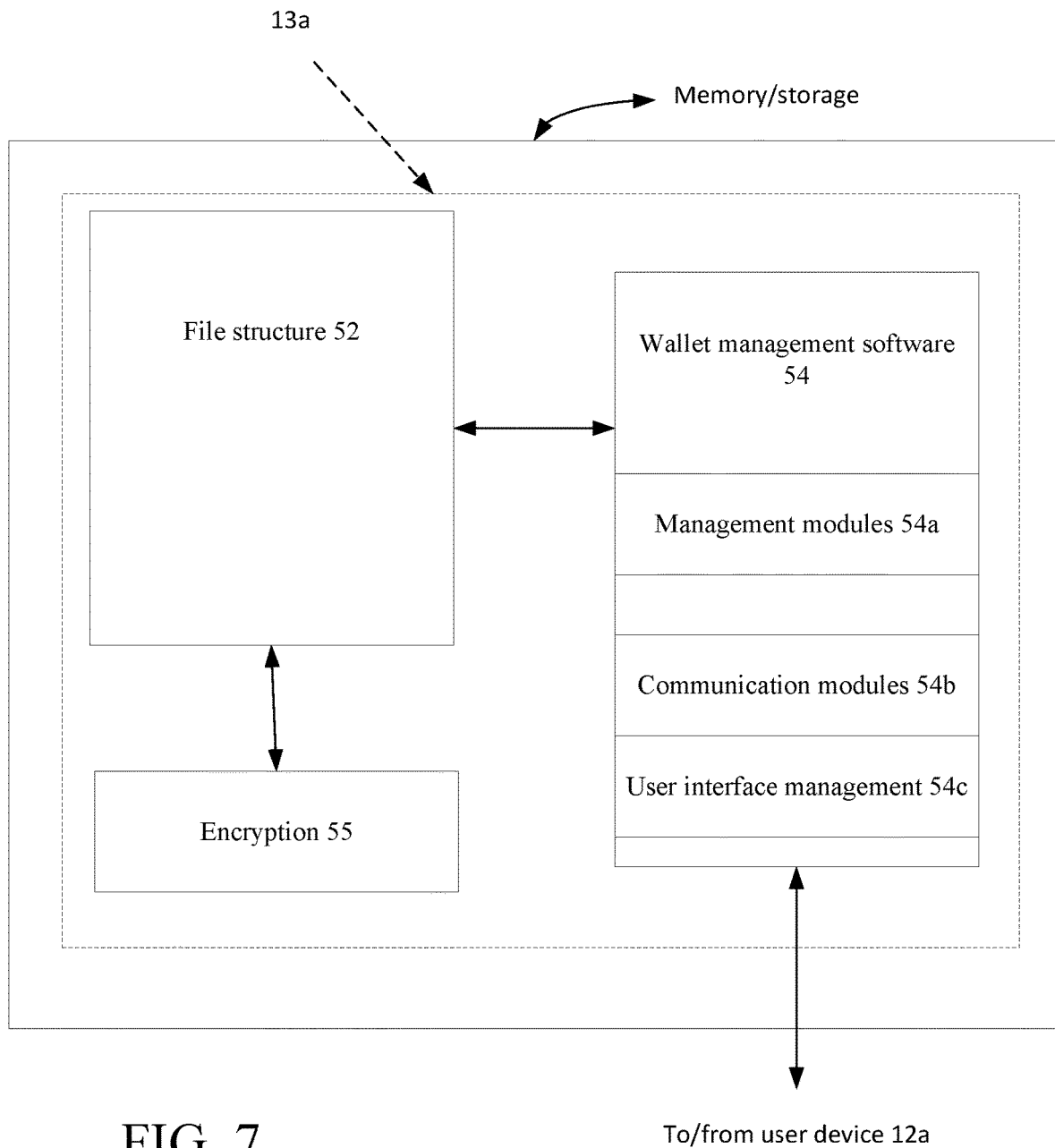


FIG. 7

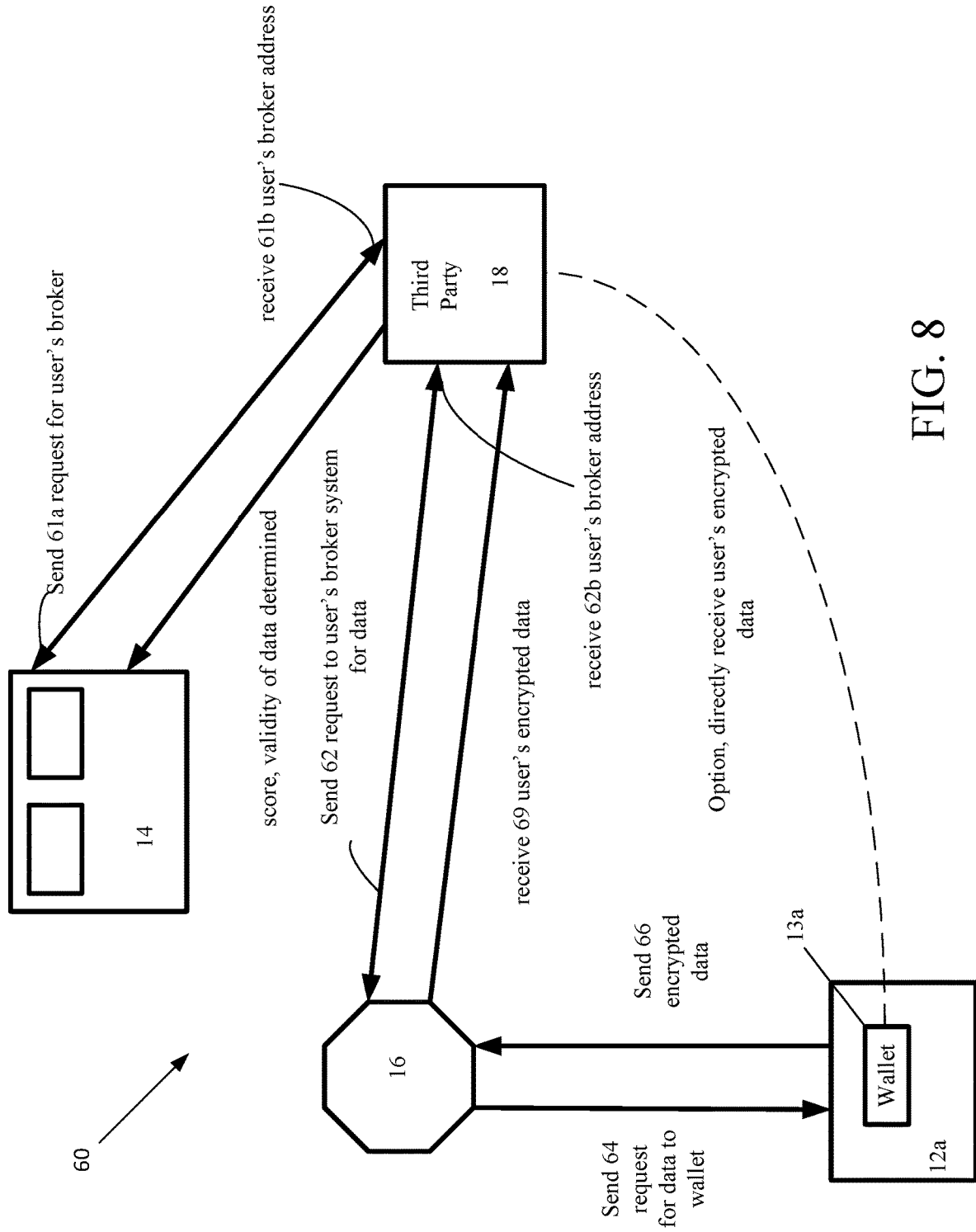
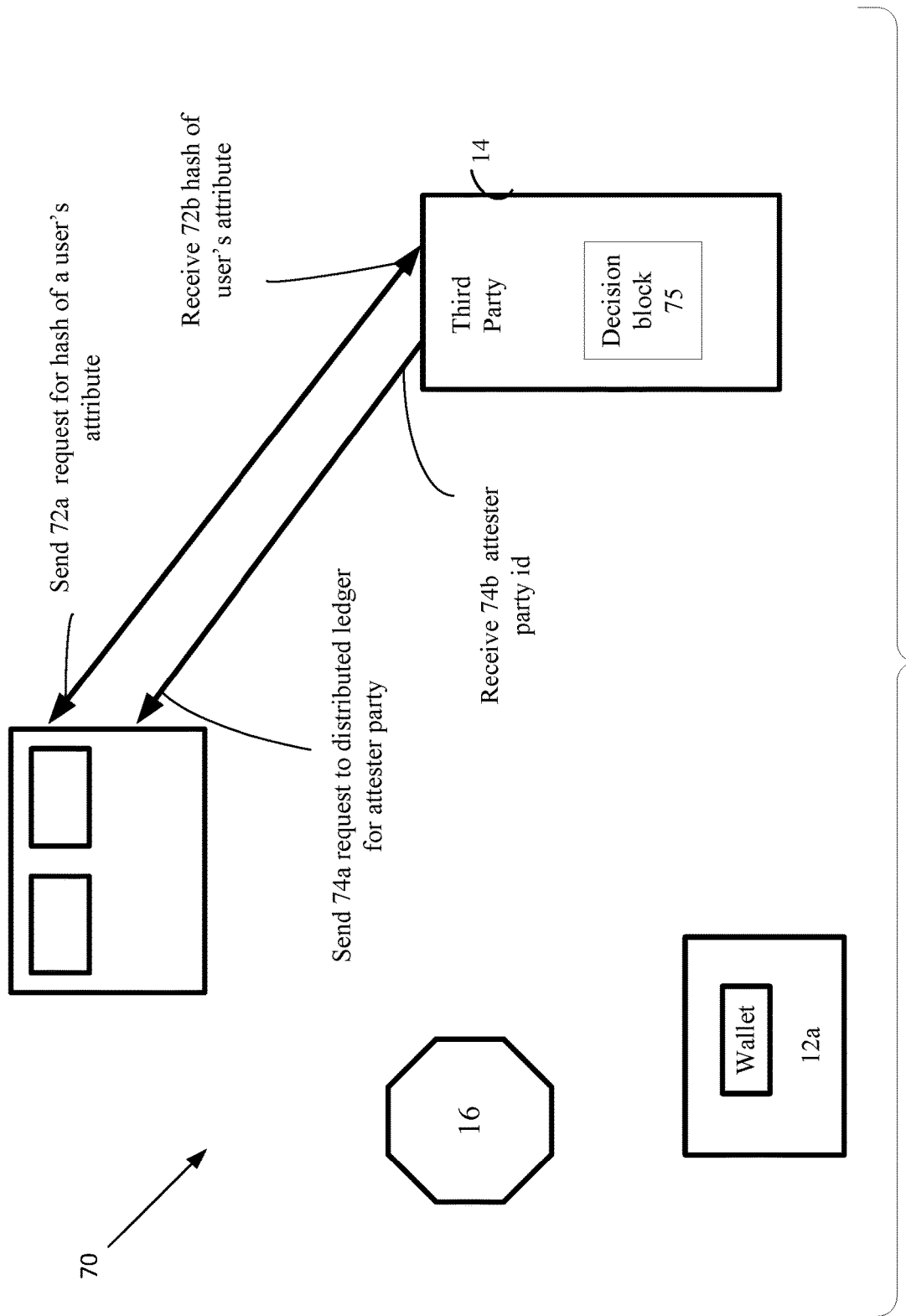


FIG. 8



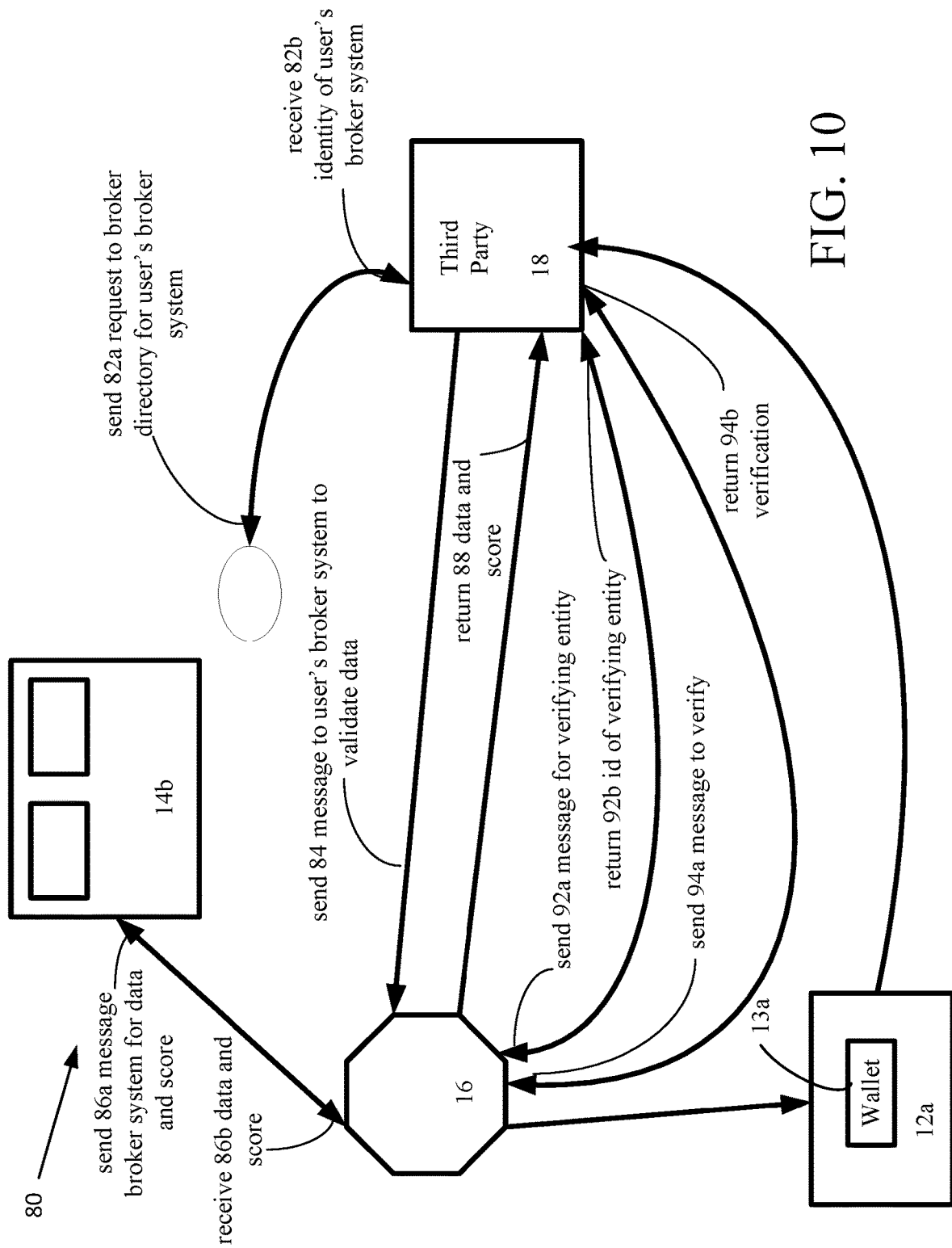


FIG. 10

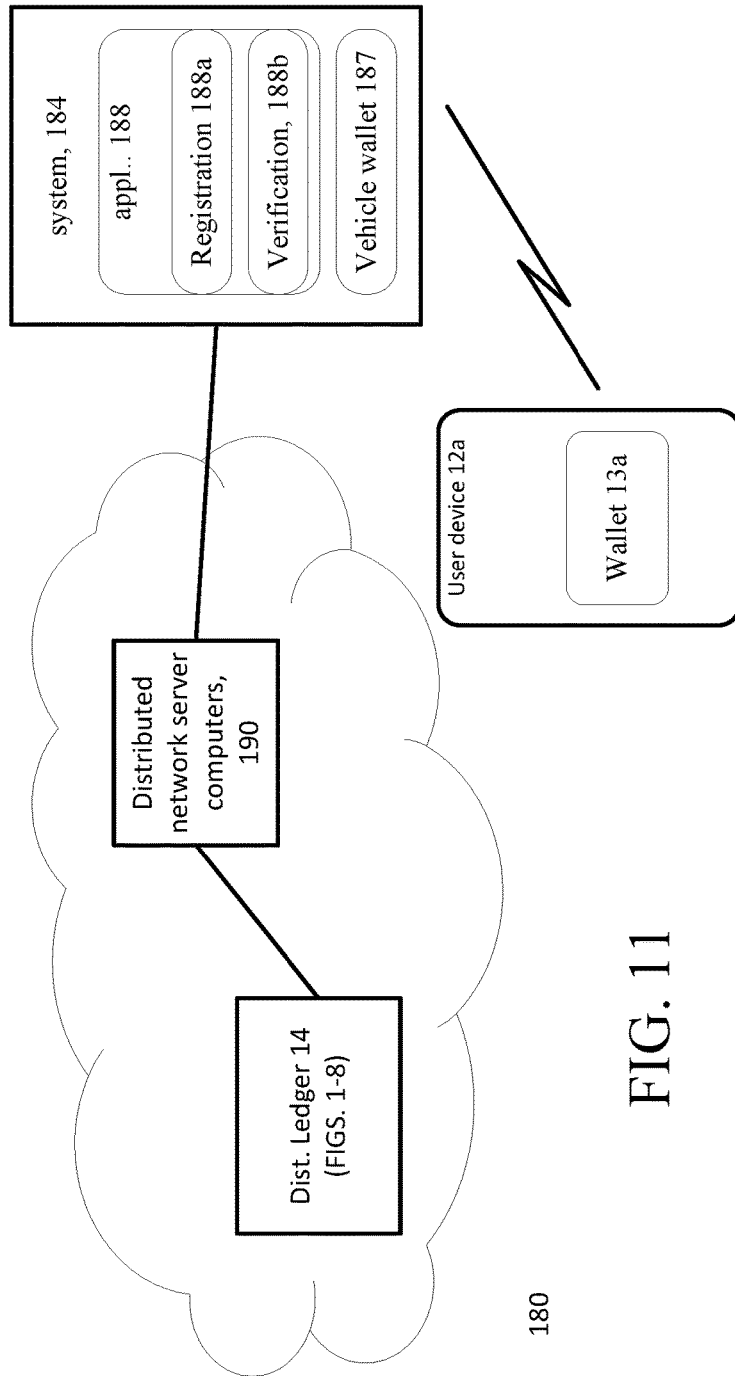


FIG. 11

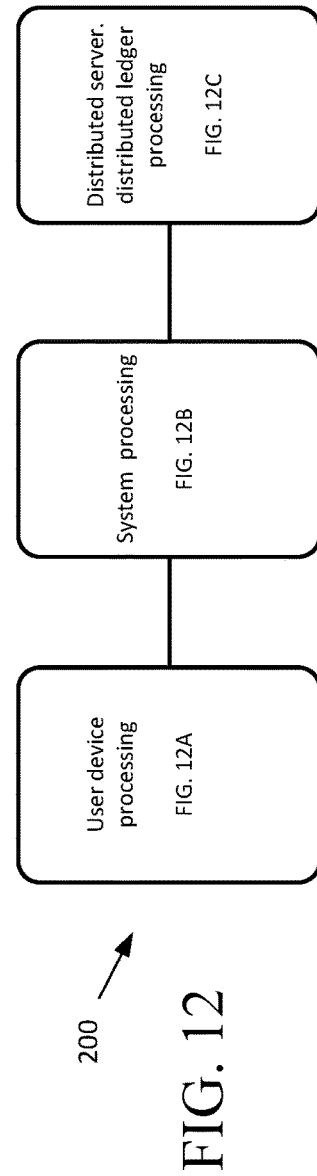


FIG. 12

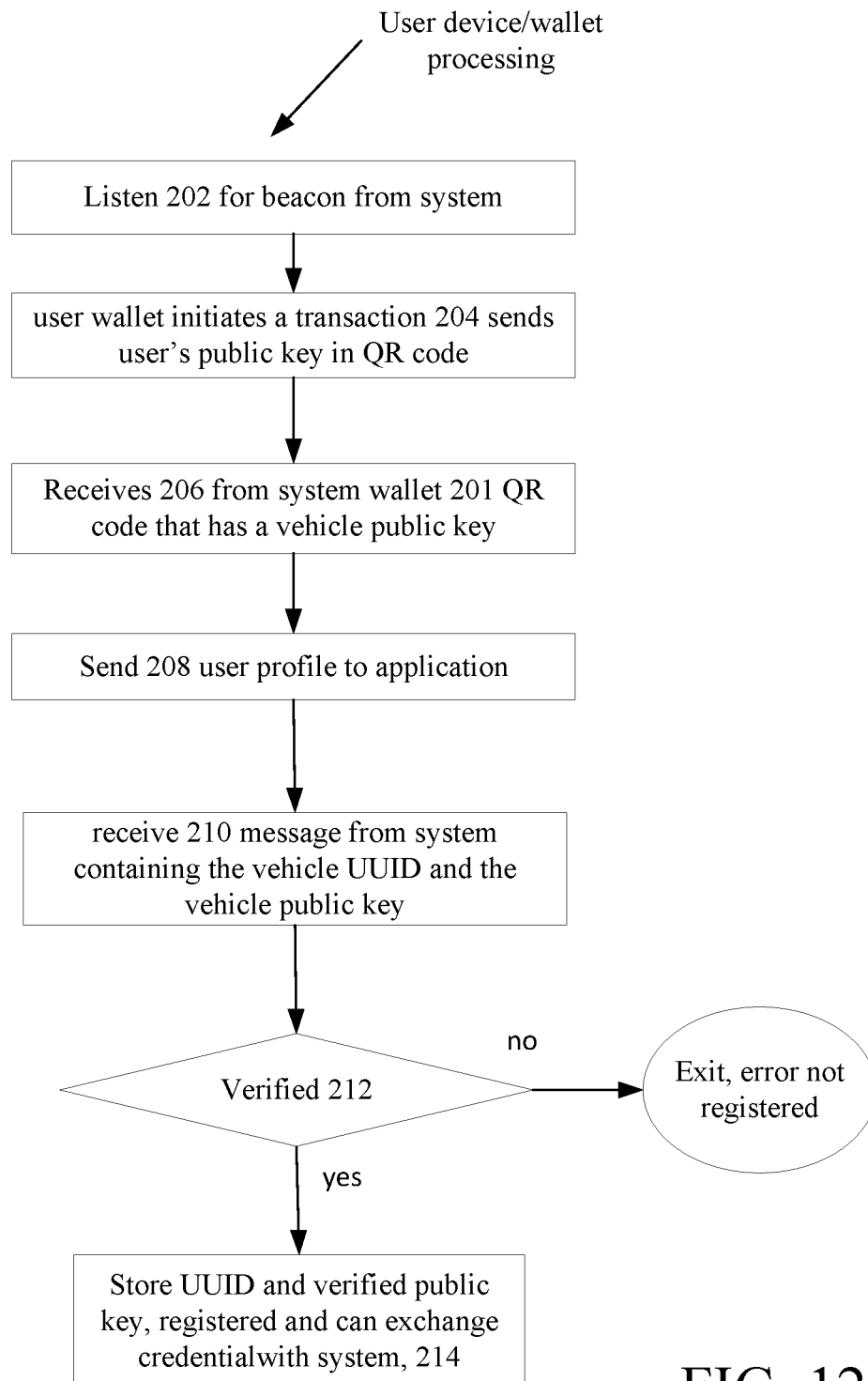
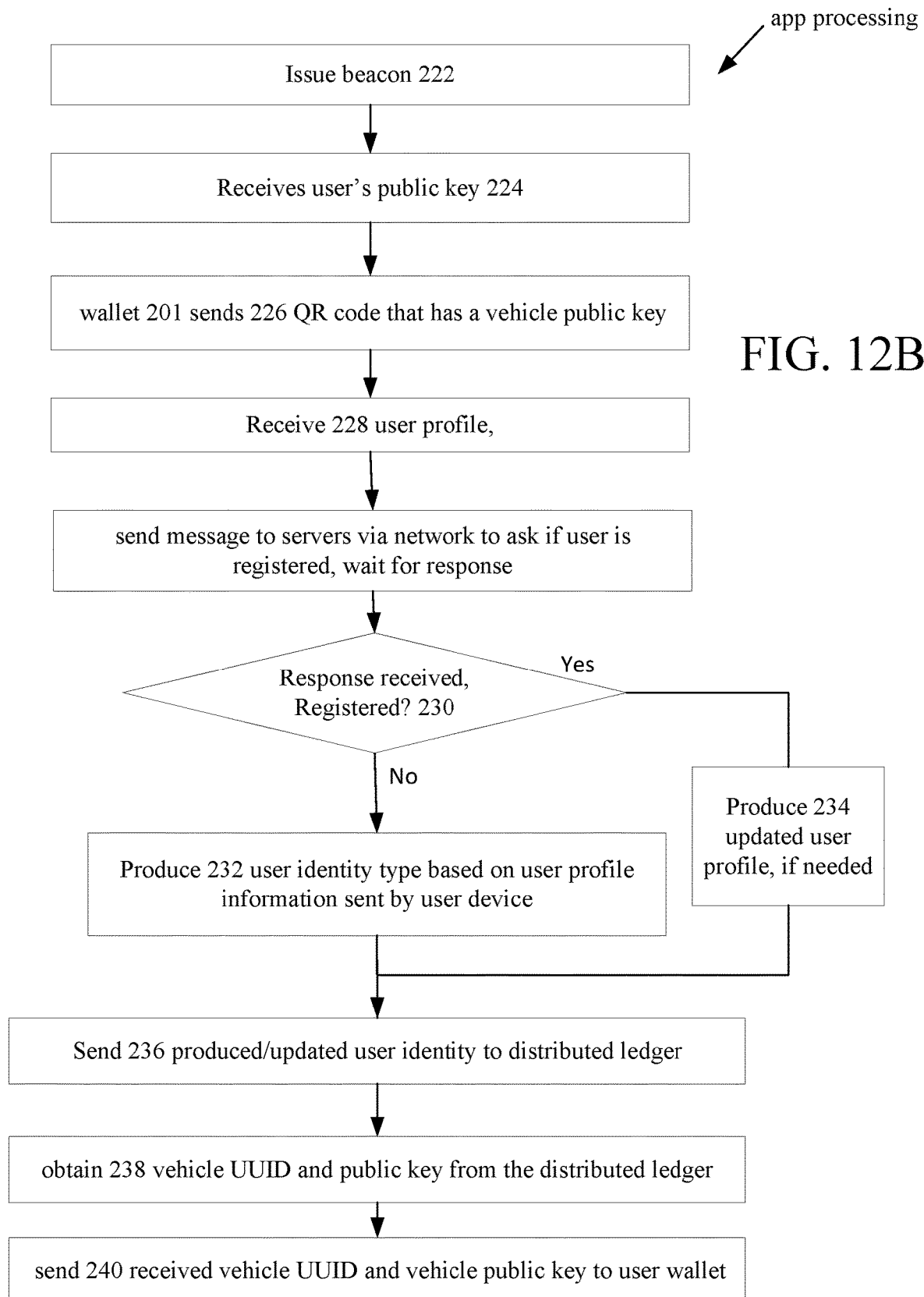


FIG. 12A



Distributed servers/distributed ledger processing

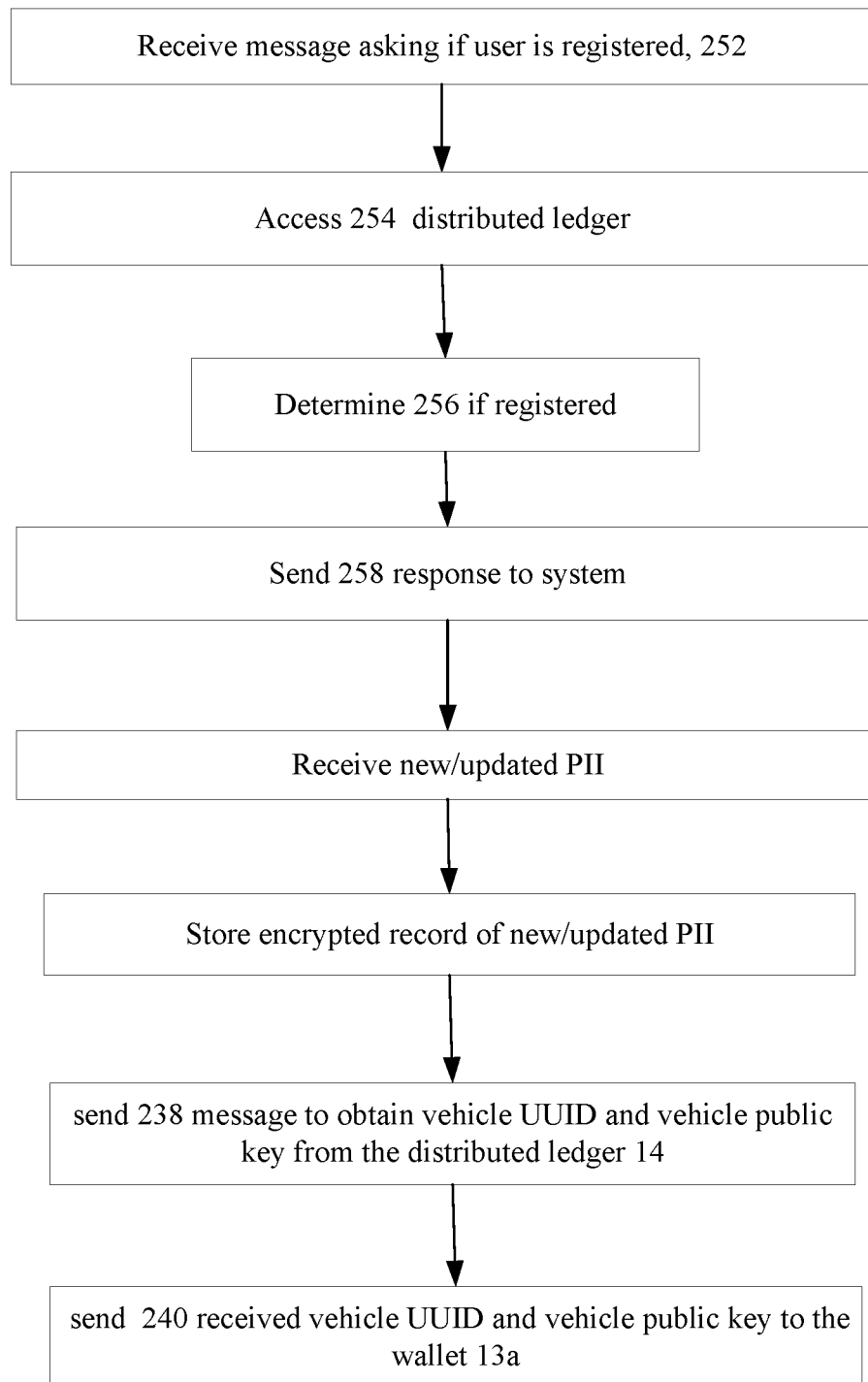


FIG. 12C

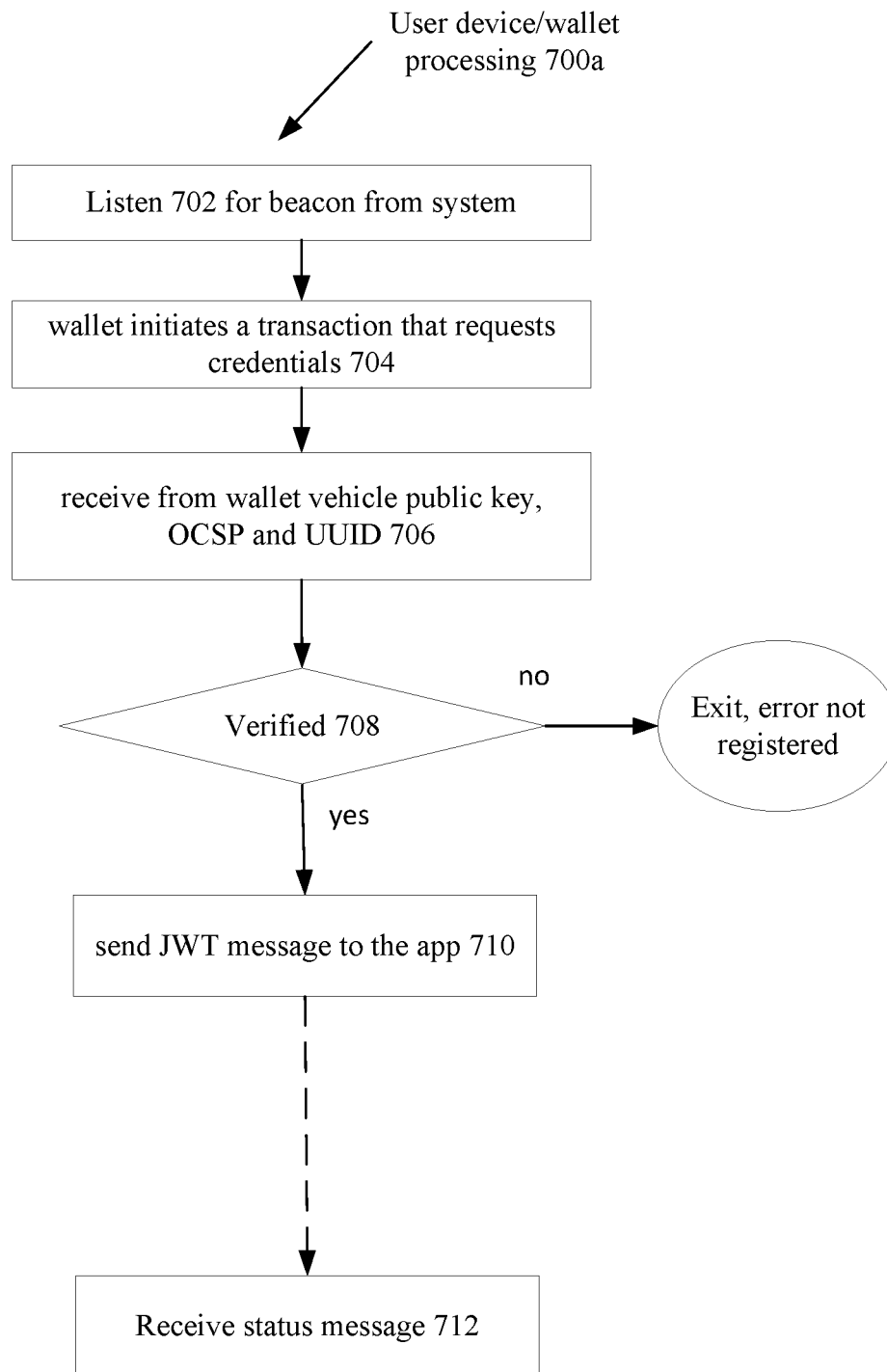


FIG. 13A

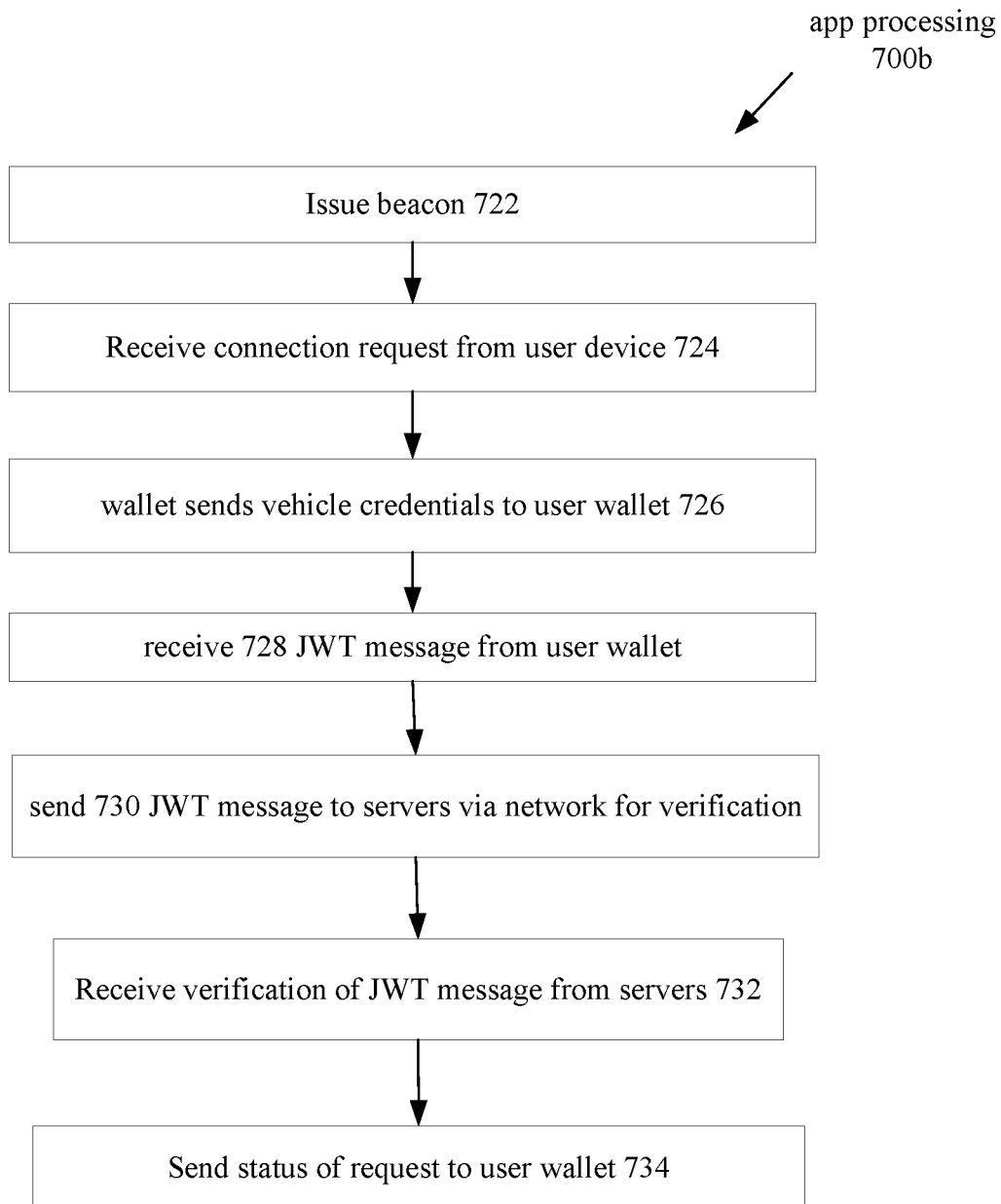


FIG. 13B

Distributed servers/
distributed ledger
processing 700c

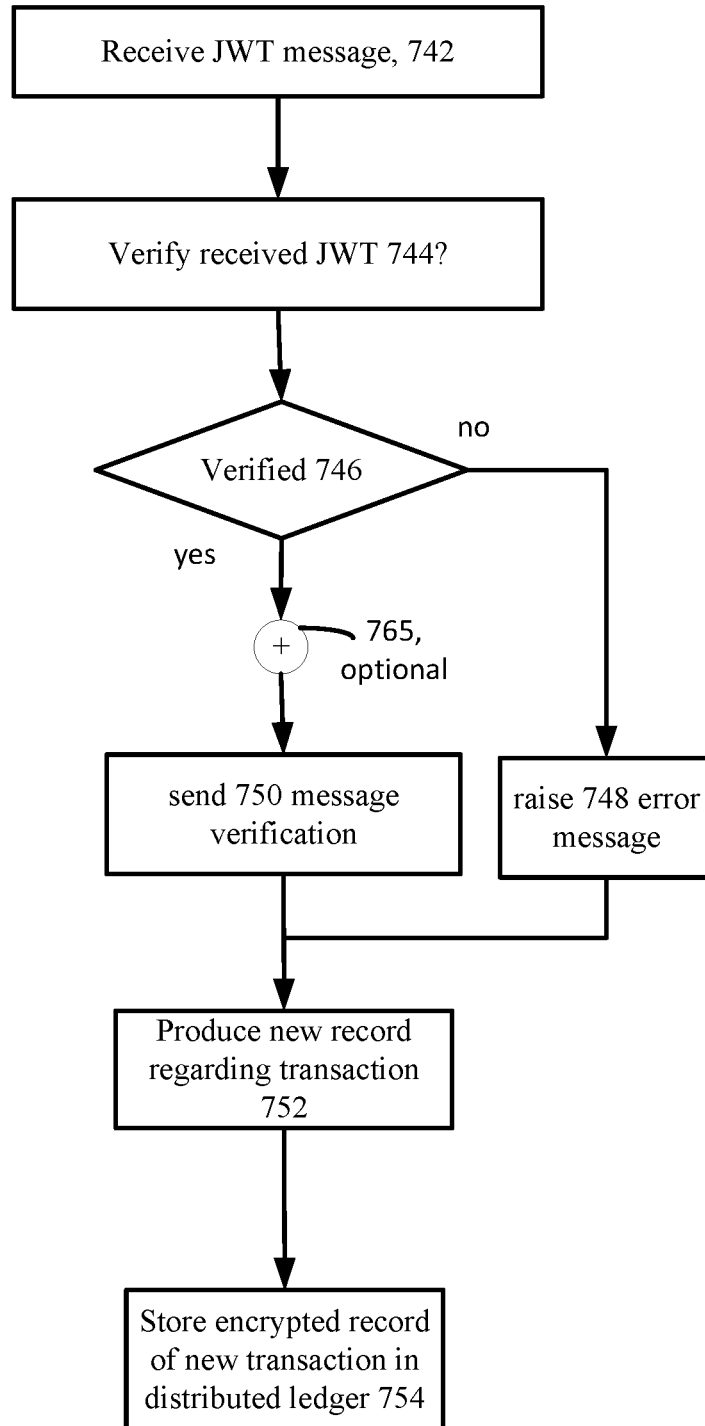
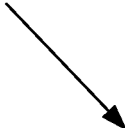


FIG. 13C

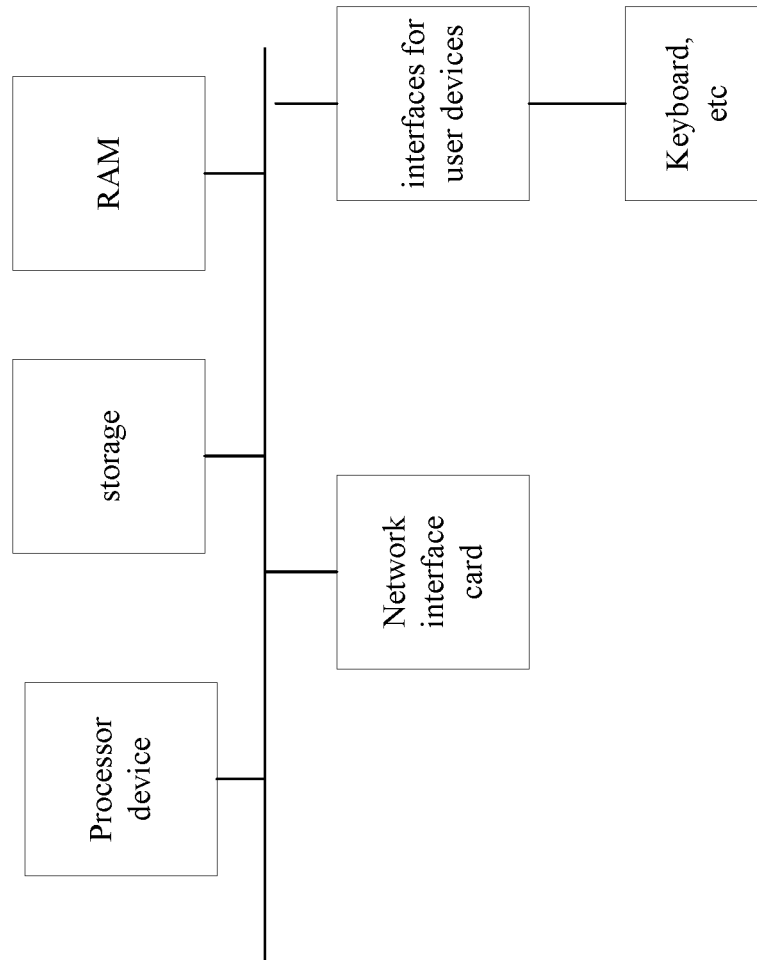


FIG. 14

1

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR IMPLEMENTING IDENTITY AND ASSET SHARING MANAGEMENT

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to provisional U.S. patent application Ser. No. 62/561,743, filed on Sep. 22, 2017, entitled: "Methods and Apparatus for implementing Identity and Access Management," the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

This description relates to operation of networks for dissemination of information for verification of users of a service.

It is common for computer systems to gather information, such as proprietary data on individuals other entities such as businesses etc., as well on operational data from other systems. One type of information is proprietary data such as "personally identifiable information" commonly referred to as "PII." PII is information of a sensitive, personal nature that is generally associated with individuals and is often protected by privacy laws in many jurisdictions. PII is information that can identify or contact or locate a single person or to identify an individual in context. Examples of PII include name, social security number, date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, biometric records and information that is linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial, and employment information, as well as a user's device IP address used in a communication service broker.

Another type of information is proprietary data such as Machine Identifiable Information or "MII," such as in the context of the "Internet of Things." That is, other information that is collected includes operational information such as information used to control systems. For different reasons each of these types of information may have a sensitive nature that should limit the ubiquitous retention of such information in disparate systems.

Considering PII, modern information technology and the Internet have made it easier to collect PII and MII through various mechanisms leading to various problems such as aiding of criminal acts, identity theft, etc. For example, there have been numerous reports of security breaches of commercial, governmental and private systems having databases storing the PII information of many thousands or millions of individuals.

SUMMARY

The techniques described herein provide a higher level of identity validation that will be required as asset sharing services are expanded to encompass a greater range of functionality. The described architecture provides validation of the person who is in possession of an identity item as opposed to merely validating the item itself.

According to an aspect, a method of managing provision of a service includes requesting identity credentials from a device having a PII wallet for identity credentials of a potential user of the service, receiving the requested identity credentials, sending the received requested identity credentials to an identity and access management system, receiving a decision regarding verification of the requested identity

2

credentials from the identity and access management system, and producing a notification in response to the received decision.

Aspects also include computer program products and methods. Additional features of the computer program product, systems and methods include other features disclosed herein.

One or more of the above aspects may provide one or more of the following advantages.

In some implementations, these aspects enable user devices to transmit PII (and other confidential information) without that information being hosted by third party (requesting systems) that would otherwise manage and store such PII (and other confidential information). In other implementations information can be hosted by third party systems or such information can be held by third party systems for attestation purposes, e.g., a registry such as a motor vehicle registry.

Currently third party requester systems are ubiquitous, but the techniques currently employed make such information vulnerable to improper access and disclosure through various types of hacking attacks on any of the ubiquitous numbers of third party requester systems.

The disclosed techniques include an application that in conjunction with the distributed ledgers can send to user devices containing a wallet a verification of identity or a verification error depending on the outcome of processing. All exchanges are logged in the distributed ledger for audit tracking, etc. and verification of information can be used with information in the distributed ledger. Records are added to the distributed ledger as transactions and include a hashed record of the transaction, what was exchanged, the signatures of the parties, and may include additional detailed information depending on the type of distributed ledger used.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention are apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary system for securing PII information.

FIGS. 2-4 are flow diagrams of asset sharing processing.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a distributed ledger.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a broker system.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an identity wallet.

FIGS. 8-10 are block diagrams for message exchange processes.

FIGS. 11 and 12 are block diagrams.

FIGS. 12A-12C and 13A-13C are flow diagrams.

FIG. 14 is a block diagram of an exemplary device/system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Described herein is use of an IAM system (Identity and Access Management) for asset sharing. The IAM system includes a set of techniques that provide a solution using a private service broker for dissemination of information such as PII (as well as other confidential information) between two or more electronic devices. The dissemination of information occurs in a controlled, secure and confidential manner. Also described is a mechanism that allows for the verification of information including PII (as well as other

confidential information), and credentials, without the actual disclosure of the PII (as well as other confidential information).

The asset sharing verification system described uses a combination of an identity wallet that executes on a user device, a distributed ledger that manages proxies for PII (as well as other confidential information), along with a service broker system that securely manages data transmissions and verifications of the data without actually having the wallet directly access the distributed ledger. In some implementations the service broker is not needed.

Referring now to FIG. 1, an exemplary distributed network IAM system 10 (system 10) for asset sharing verification is shown. Approaches as discussed in detail in below use an Identity Wallet 13a, 13b with a distributed ledger 14 back-end that replaces the typical centralized database (not shown). The ID Wallet/distributed ledger approach provides enhanced user experience, security, compliance and so forth, as discussed below.

The system 10 includes user devices, here wireless enabled user mobile devices, such as smartphones 12a, 12b that house respective identity wallets 13a, 13b. The smartphones 12a, 12b house the identity wallets (also referred to herein simply as wallets) 13a, 13b, respectively and thus carry user credentials and by use of the wallet and a processor on the smartphone, interacts with portions of the system 10.

The term “smartphone” is used to describe a mobile phone device that executes an advanced mobile operating system. The smartphone has hardware and a mobile operating system with features of personal computer hardware and operating systems along with features required for mobile or handheld operation, such as those functions needed for use of the smartphone as a cell phone and includes GPS (global position system) navigation. The smartphone executes applications (apps) such as a media player, as well as browsers, and other apps. Smartphones typically can access the Internet and have a touchscreen user interface. Other types of user devices could be used including personal computers, tablet computers, etc.

Other form factors can be used to house the identity wallet 13a such as wearables. Other aspects of identity can include biometrics. For illustrative purposes, the discussion will focus on the user devices 12a, 12b as being smartphones. The identity wallets 13a, 13b are housed in the smartphones. As used herein an identity wallet includes an application that executes on an electronic device, such as the user devices 12a, 12b, and which allows a user of the device to store identity information, encrypt such identity information and communicate with external systems via communication functions/circuitry on the smartphone.

Identity Wallets 13a, 13b are also used to authenticate credentials of the holder of the particular wallet, as well as other wallets and other systems/devices, as will be discussed below. The term “wallet” encompasses a compilation of three major systems, an electronic infrastructure, an application that operates with the system and the device (e.g., smartphone) that holds the wallet. In the discussion below, the holder’s proprietary data is associated with the wallet. For example, many pieces of identifying information can be stored in the wallet.

Such information can be diverse and wide-ranging, such as, bank account information, as well as the holder’s information such as driver’s license, health records, health care, loyalty card(s) and other ID documents stored on the phone, social security no., etc. All of this information can be stored in some manner and/or linked to the wallet. In the discussion

below, in particular, the wallet 13a holds a user’s identity credentials. One type is the user’s identity credentials that are needed for asset sharing.

The system 10 also includes a distributed ledger system 14. The distributed ledger system 14 is a sequential, distributed transaction database. An example of a sequential, distributed transaction database is the so-called “Blockchain” that operates with cryptocurrencies, such as “bitcoin”® (bitcoin project.org). The distributed ledger 14 rather than being dedicated to managing cryptocurrencies, manages PII transactional records, rather than cryptocurrencies, and serves as the backend for a distributed asset sharing management system. The distributed ledger system 14 interacts with the user’s wallet as well as third party systems to register user’s and allow users of shared assets to verify each other. While sharing some similarities to the Blockchain as well as other known types of sequential transaction databases, the distributed ledger 14 has some significant differences.

Accordingly, the distributed ledger 14 has a structure as set out below. In some implementations of the distributed ledger 14, the system 10 also includes a service broker system 16 that is a third party service system that interfaces between the wallet 13a and the distributed ledger 14. In other implementations, the service broker system 16 is not needed.

From the distributed ledger 14 encrypted PII data upon request are transmitted to third party systems, as well as sending to third party systems listings of verifying systems, upon receiving verification requests from the third party system. The service broker includes a hardware platform. For example, with a self-contained enterprise example, the Service Broker would include a hardware platform (e.g., a server computer system), a server operating system and a “calculator/attester algorithm” (discussed below). The “calculator/attester algorithm” would broker between the source and target peer-to-peer entities such that a minimal amount of information required to legitimize and execute an information exchange between the source and target is determined, exchanged, and validated so that a “transaction” can occur. The record of the transaction is written into the distributed ledger 14 with the minimum amount of PII or MII information, if any, including any metadata regarding the transaction or the information.

The system 10 also includes external systems 18. In some examples these external systems 18 are third party systems 18a that are sharable assets or more specifically assets involved in a sharing service, and which system/device seeks some aspect of the PII or other confidential information of a user or held by the user device 12a, associated with the user. In the processes discussed below, some or all of the aforementioned user device 12a, wallet 13a, distributed ledger 14, optionally service broker 16 and third party system 18 are used.

Asset Sharing

By asset sharing is meant asset sharing services, such as ride sharing (e.g., Uber® and Lyft®, etc.) or house sharing (e.g., Airbnb®, etc.) and other such services by which the service entity system such as the Uber® or Lyft® driver’s vehicle and/or Uber® or Lyft® service computer service etc., needs to validate the authenticity of its customers. Similar considerations apply to other sharing services such as house sharing, e.g., where Airbnb® resident owner and service, etc.) needs to validate the identity of its customer, e.g., the potential rider or potential occupant. The discussion below will be with respect to a ride sharing service that needs to validate the identity of its customer, e.g., the

5

potential rider. However the principles can be applied to other asset sharing services as well. Within the context of “ride sharing” vs. “home sharing” is the notion that a person seeking access to an item, e.g., to open a “door,” where the door could be a building’s door, a car’s door, a house’s door etc. The principles discussed herein are directed to techniques for producing trusted, private message, credentials, etc. that enable an entity (person or item such as a device on the internet of things (IoT) to be granted or denied access through the “door” in question, where the door can take many forms depending upon the use case/context.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a networked arrangement 20 for an asset sharing service is shown. The arrangement 20 will be described in reference to sharing of a motor vehicle 21 such as a car. The arrangement involves vehicle electronic control equipment 21a that includes vehicle GPS (global positioning systems) 22a and other vehicle systems 22b. In some implementations, the vehicle can use global positioning systems on the user device 12b that also houses wallet 12b. The arrangement 20 uses the distributed network IAM system 10 (FIG. 1) for verifying identity of a user for an asset sharing service. The arrangement 20 includes user devices (generally 12, FIG. 1) that are carried by the potential rider (user device 12a and wallet 13a) and the driver (user device 12b and wallet 13b). In the discussion below, an external system 18a is configured to determine whether a given user has privileges or authorization for sharing the asset.

Referring now to FIG. 3, an overall view of an embodiment 19 of the IAM system 10 used in conjunction with asset sharing services, such as ride sharing house sharing, etc. services is shown. When a potential rider seeks to share an asset, e.g., the ride sharing service, the potential rider conducts 19a a transaction with the asset sharing service, such as the ride sharing service. The details of the actual on-line transaction are not included in this discussion, as the transaction can be conventional and varies according the sharing service. Such transactions typically use a special app (application loaded on the user’s smartphone) that with a user account, etc. reserves sharing of an asset (in this case a vehicle and driver of the ride sharing service), which is assigned to the potential driver.

With the techniques discussed below, the ride sharing service validates the authenticity of the potential rider. Optionally, the potential rider can validate the authenticity of the driver/vehicle.

As the vehicle 21 approaches the potential rider, the potential rider presents 19b his/her identity to the vehicle/driver. The identity is presented through a wireless connection between an application on the user device such as the smartphone 12a to the IAM system 10 (either directly or through a computer system in the vehicle. In one embodiment, the application is an identity wallet 13a on the smartphone 12a. A system executing an application on a vehicle computer (either the main computer system or another system such as a battery system) or the driver’s user device 12b receives 19c credentials from the user device and connects 19d to the IAM system via an Internet connection. Examples of requested information include name, birth date, home address, asset sharing service identifier, etc. The IAM system is a specific implementation of a cloud based service that validates the potential rider’s identity to the driver of the vehicle. An application on the external system 18a receives 19e from the IAM system a decision regarding validation of the received credentials of the potential rider. If acceptable 19f, the application in one embodiment will send 19g a message to the driver indicating that the rider has been

6

validated and give the approximate location of the potential rider. If not acceptable 19h the application will warn the driver that the potential rider has not been validated.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a specific implementation 24 of the networked arrangement 20 for asset sharing is shown. In this arrangement, the asset being shared is a vehicle operated by a driver associated with a ride sharing service. As mentioned above, an on-line transaction is made via an app on a smartphone or other type of on-line transaction 24a using conventional techniques for a given ride sharing service. That is, for the most part the details of the actual on-line transaction would be similar to those conventionally used for a given ride sharing service. Suffice it here to say that the transaction includes a user making a reservation for a ride and the potential rider indicating the rider’s origin, e.g., where the rider expects to be picked up. The server computer operated by or for the ride sharing service has information regarding the potential rider and the potential vehicle that is assigned or requested by the potential rider.

Upon completion of the transaction, the server computer sends 24c a message to the potential rider’s device having the PII wallet. The message seeks geolocation data from the potential rider’s smartphone. The server computer sends 24da message to a system on the vehicle, which message seeks geolocation data from the vehicle. Ideally, the potential rider’s phone and the vehicle should be a sufficient distance apart so as to accomplish the processing prior to the vehicle reaching the location of the potential rider’s phone, so as not to unnecessarily interrupt the ride sharing transaction.

In one embodiment, the server calculates 24e from the geolocation data obtained from the potential rider’s smartphone and the vehicle an estimate of arrival, e.g., when the vehicle is or will be “close” to the potential rider. This calculation is relative and is measured either temporally or spatially to when the vehicle will be close to the potential rider, e.g., when the driver of the vehicle would be within sight of the potential rider or at least the potential rider’s location. Various techniques for calculating the estimate can be used. In general, the server periodically calculates from the geolocation data the estimated distance or time between the potential rider’s smartphone and the vehicle and when that calculated distance or time reaches a threshold value 24f the estimated value is used to trigger credential validation.

The threshold can vary over a time range of, e.g., 30 seconds to 5 minutes or a distance range of, e.g., 50 feet to a quarter of a mile. Other ranges that is any other range or value can be used as the threshold to trigger credential validation. This calculation therefore could occur when the server estimates from the geolocation data when the vehicle will be a certain time period away or distance from the potential rider. In other embodiments, the server need not estimate when the vehicle is “close” to the potential rider and triggering of credential validation occurs upon some other event, such as when the driver starts driving towards the potential rider, etc.

Upon assertion of the trigger (either from the server determining that the vehicle “close to” the potential rider from the geolocation data or based on an automatic trigger), the server sends 24g another message to the potential rider’s smartphone having the PII wallet. This message seeks certain identity credentials from the potential rider’s PII wallet. The identity credentials are verified if the possessor of the wallet is the customer and the rider’s identity can be validated from certain information requested from them.

The potential rider’s device 12a, e.g., wallet 13a shares with the IAM system 10 (FIG. 1), personal information that

is validated **25b** by the IAM system (i.e., with entities that are part of the distributed ledger **14** such as, for example, a governmental entity). Authenticating items can include one or more credit cards, including a credit card that the potential rider carried and which was used to pay for the transaction or in the case of use of a virtual currency a transaction record associated with the use of the virtual currency with payment home address, name, etc. Other authenticating items could be used. When the potential rider's smartphone receives **24h** the message the potential rider presents his/her identity to the vehicle computer through a wireless connection between an application on a potential rider's smartphone **12a**. The computer transfers the presented information to the IAM system **10**.

The arrangement **24** uses the motor vehicle's **21** vehicle electronic control equipment **21a**. The identity wallet **13a** on the smartphone **12a** connects to a system in the vehicle, which executes an application. The system in the vehicle can be the main computer system or another system such as a battery system that includes a computing device. The system reads **24d** the credentials from the potential rider device and connects to the IAM system **10** via an Internet connection and sends the read credentials for verification.

Validation of the identity credential information occurs by the server requesting validation of the identity credential information by the IAM system **10**. The credential-based process flow as set out in FIGS. **8-13C** can be used to access a registered mobile credential associated with the ride sharing service or a specific transaction associated with the ride sharing service, which is stored on a rider's user device **12a** (more specifically in the wallet **13a**).

This credential-based process **300** involves the rider's user device **12a**/wallet **13a**, in which the system **184**/application **188** of the ride sharing service server(s) interacts with the distributed servers **190** of the distributed ledger system **14**. The process **300** also allows a potential rider to verify the vehicle and or driver by the exchange of credentials set out in process **300**. The rider sharing credential process can be configured such that sharing with a particular set of credentials is limited to a single vehicle or any number of vehicles of the ride sharing service.

The rider sharing credential process uses a credential exchange mechanism that allows rider's wallet **13a** to verify each vehicle under control of the ride sharing service that issues its own credentials that can be traced by the service, obviating need for a central, certificate issuing authority, as discussed below.

The system in the vehicle receives results **24f** of the verification request from the IAM system **10**. Upon verification **24f** of credentials supplied by the potential rider's the arrangement **24** notifies the driver of the results of verification, either verified **24g** or not verified **24h**.

In other use contexts, the process can be part of a house sharing service that has an associated house door with a lock that is automatically opened in response to the notification being an authorized access or a logical or physical device sharing service that has an associated "lock" that is automatically enabled in response to the notification being an authorized access. "Lock" in the context of logical or physical device sharing service can take on various characteristics, but is defined for those instances as a logical lock that enables access to the logical or physical device.

A registration process **24c** (FIG. **4**) can use the distributed network IAM system **10** (FIG. **1**) to verify credentials in the user's wallet **13a**, which effectively loads onto the user device **12** a code that can be obtained by the vehicle. The registration processing can be similar to the verification

processing **24e** of FIG. **4**, except that in response a credential is loaded into the wallet and the credential is presented rather than PII information at **24g** of FIG. **4**. The credential would be encrypted with the service's private key and that is decrypted by the vehicle computer using the service's public key to generate a notification to the driver at **24g**.

Referring now to FIG. **4A**, the above process verifies the wallet **13a**, but not necessarily the rider (depending on the PII data exchanged and whether that the device, e.g., smartphone **12a** containing the wallet **13a** was or was not stolen, for instance). Thus, in addition, the server during the transaction indicates that a request will be made of the potential rider to verify that the rider can access the smartphone, and thus show a reasonable degree of confidence that potential rider is the valid possessor of the smartphone **12a**. At some point subsequent to the request, typically after the wallet **13a** has been verified, the server sends **27b** a request to the phone that requires the rider to access the phone by supplying the passcode to open the phone. The request could be anything, an email, text message, phone call, e.g., something that requires the possessor of the smartphone to reply back to the server indicating that the possessor of the phone knew the smartphone's passcode. In general, the passcode would not be known to unauthorized users of the phone, and thus would be a further authentication of the possessor of the phone as being the rider that is expected by the driver and the ride sharing surface.

Similar processing can be used for planes, trains, border entry, etc. anywhere that identity needs to be validated before a person gets access to a particular shared asset.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, the distributed ledger system **14** is shown. As mentioned, the distributed ledger system **14** is a sequential, distributed transaction database. The distributed ledger system **14** thus includes distributed databases **32a-32n** that are typically existing in the "Cloud." The distributed database comprise storage devices **34a-34n** that are attached to different interconnected computers **36a-36n**. The distributed databases are controlled by a distributed database management system that controls storage of data over a network **38** of the interconnected computers and execute corresponding replication and duplication processes. Replication software (not shown) detects changes in the distributed database contents and once the changes have been detected, replicates the changes to have all the databases the same. Duplication software (not shown) identifies one database (not shown) as a master and then duplicates that database across other databases. Replication and duplication keep the data current in all distributed storage locations.

Each of the distributed databases **32a-32n** that form the distributed ledger system **14** store encrypted information records. Typically the records will be a hash of an information record or a hashed pointer to an information record. In theory, assuming that the distributed databases **32a-32n** could be hacked, a hacker will not access the actual data in information records, but only a hash of the actual data. An exemplary record **40** is shown below. The record **40** is stored in each of the distributed databases **32a-32n** that form the distributed ledger system **14**, which stores the record **40** in an encrypted form in the distributed ledger system **14**. Record **40** has a structure that includes an attribute type, a hashed and encrypted value of the attribute, an attester's digital signature of the hashed and encrypted value and the attester's address. An exemplary record format is set out in table below.

User Attribute	Hashed and Encrypted Value	Attester Signature	Attester Address
Attribute	encrypt(attribute)	Signature of encrypt(value)	Address

An exemplary set of records is set out in table below. A set **42** of such records **40** can correspond to a user's profile. This set **42** (or profile) is added to with new records as new attributes of the user are added to the distributed ledger system **14**.

User Attribute	Hashed and Encrypted Value	Attester Signature	Attester Address
Citizen-ship	encrypt(USA)	Signature of encrypt(USA)	attst@cadmv.com
Current Age	encrypt(age)	Signature of encrypt(age)	attst@cadmv.com
Home Address	encrypt(address)	Signature of encrypt(address)	attst@cadmv.com
Height	encrypt(height)	Signature of encrypt(height)	attst@cadmv.com
Access credentials	encrypt(credentials)	Signature of encrypt(credentials)	secure@serv.com
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

One can readily observe that what is stored in the distributed ledger system **14** is information about a user's attribute, a hash of that attribute, information about an attester to the attribute, which information is attester signature system, and attester address. The attester when contacted can attest to the requested information being valid. For example, given a user's birth certificate that is issued by a state governmental agency that state governmental agency converts the birth certificate to a digital file of the document, and that digitized file of the document is hashed to provide a hash of the digitized birth certificate document. Rather than the document itself being stored (or the digitized document being stored, what is stored is the hash of the digitized birth certificate document, that is stored in a user's profile in the distributed ledger **14**.

When the system **18a** seeks identity of the user, the user system/device **12a** sends the system **18a** the actual certification(s), etc. The receiving party generates the hash of the certification(s) and validates that the hash exists in the distributed ledger **14**. As, the requesting system **18a** generates the hash of that record(s), e.g., the certification(s), and accesses the hash from the distributed ledger **14**, and the requesting system **18a** need only retrieve from the distributed ledger system **14**, the signature for the entity that signed that hash. The distributed ledger system **14** stores the "Attester Signature and the "Attester Address." The requesting system determines whether the stored "Attester Signature and the "Attester Address" can be trusted. If the requesting system determines that the Attester is trusted, the requesting system can verify the document was signed by the Attester, and is assured that hash of the document received by the requesting system from the wallet is authentic, as the same document attested to by the Attester.

Within a domain, distributed ledgers exchange information to maintain identical ledgers, with any suitable so called sequential transaction database technology of which "Blockchain" technology is but one example. However, unlike some electronic currency based technologies, e.g., bitcoin, where the Blockchain is designed so that no entity controls

the Blockchain in some examples disclosed herein using the techniques disclosed herein the transaction database technology actually exchanges information within a domain and because such domains could be private transaction databases, each entity or industry could structure the transaction database as different private transaction databases.

Referring now to FIG. 6, the broker system **16** is shown. The broker system **16** includes a computer system and executes software that handshakes between the user system **12** and the vetting agent or attester. Rather, than the user device **12a** accessing the distributed ledger **14**, all requests for transactions between the user device and the requesting device occur through the broker system **16**. For some transactions, the broker system **16** accesses the distributed ledger system **16**, whereas in other transactions the requesting system **18** accesses the distributed ledger system **16**.

As shown in FIG. 6, the broker system **16** can be a compilation of many such broker systems **16a-16n**. Each of the broker systems **16a-16n** can comprise computer systems and associated distributed databases. The broker systems **16a-16n** are distributed over a network of servers that act together to manage the distributed ledger **14**. All attribute hashed values, attester information, etc. are stored in the distributed ledger **14** and as the flow diagram below will show the broker systems **16a-n** are configured to access the distributed ledger **14** to obtain and validate such information. Also shown in FIG. 6, are the encryption and decryption (E/D) of data flows that take place between the broker systems **16a-n** and wallets **13a**.

Note that in the context of a private distributed ledger environment, for an enterprise, it may be desirable to not have a query sent to the attester database for each transaction. Rather, a business rule could be established that once a validation event has occurred, then it is good for a period of time, until the attester database is updated etc., so as to reduce latency.

Referring now to FIG. 7, the wallet **13a** is shown. The wallet **13a** includes a file **52** structure and wallet management software **54** that are stored on a user device **12a** (FIG. 1). In addition to the software comprising management modules **54a** that handle request and access to the file structure, as well as receiving user authorizations, etc., the software also includes communication modules **54b** that exchange information between the wallet and requester systems, and between the wallet and the broker system **16** (when used) and that receives requests for information that result in messages being displayed on the user device **12a**.

The wallet **13a** stores information for handling a third party request for data directly from a user that transmits that information directly from the wallet **13a** to the third party system **18** in a secure manner. The wallet **13a** may take several form factors—a physical ID Wallet such as a credit card, smart wearable etc. or it may only need to be the software payload that a system pushes out to a commercially acceptable mobile device such as a smartphone. In some implementations, the wallet needs to be in communication with a device that can perform calculations/determinations, as will be discussed below.

The wallet **13a** has the management module **54a** that handles third party requests for information and/or attributes and the communication module **54b** that interfaces with the broker system **16**. The wallet **13a** includes a module **54c** that allows a user to view the request and either approve, all or part of none of the request. Upon approval (partial or all) of the request, the wallet **13a** encrypts via encryption module **55** the requested information using a public key infrastructure (PKI) where a public key of the third party is used along

11

with one the private keys associated with the wallet **13a** to encrypt the data. The encrypted data can either be sent to the user's broker system **16** or the wallet **13a** can look up the direct address of the third party system **18** and send the encrypted data directly to the third party system **18**, depending on the implementation of the system **10**.

As known, a public key infrastructure (PKI) is a set of hardware, software, people, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store, and revoke digital certificates and manage public-key encryption. The purpose of a PKI is to facilitate the secure electronic transfer of information for a range of network activities such as e-commerce, internet banking and confidential email. PKI is required for activities where simple passwords are an inadequate authentication method. In cryptography, PKI binds public keys with respective user identities by means of a certificate authority (CA) within a CA domain. The user identity is unique within each CA domain.

Referring now to FIG. 8, a diagram of a process **60** and flow for the process **60** where the asset sharing system **18a** requests information from the user system **12a**. In this case, the broker system **16** provides an asynchronous transfer between the user device **12a** and the third party device **18**. The third party device **18** sends a message request **61a** to the distributed ledger **14** for the user's broker system. In general, there can be many such broker systems associated with many users. The third party device **18** receives **61b** a message that includes an address of the user's determined broker, as received from the distributed ledger. (In the following figures, as needed, double arrowed lines and reference characters on tips of such arrows are used to denote paired messages, such as sending and receiving messages.) In other implementations, the address lookup can also go through the exchange network.

In an implementation that uses a broker, the third party device **18** (system discussed below) sends **62** a message to the user's determined broker **16**, which message includes a request to access data on the user's wallet **13a**. The request for data is sent **64** from the broker system **16**. A "score" is calculated for determining the validity of the data (rather than being a measure of the secure transmission of the data). A scoring algorithm can be based on the number and types of attestors, etc., to the user's wallet **13a** on device **12a**. Various algorithms can be used such as one that weights types of attestors and number of attestors and normalized these to a standard. Thus, a score generated with a large number of highly trusted attestors would be higher than a score generated with a large number of attestors having a low level of trust. An alternative to this type of score is an attester score based on the type of attester and how trustworthy the attester is and has been. For example, see the following table.

Score	Number of attestors of high trust	Number of attestors of moderate trust	Number of attestors of low trust
0-10	0	0	No more than X
11-20	0	0	Greater than X less than Y
21-40	0	At least M	
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
91-100	At least Z		

One algorithm, as in the table above, is a mapping scheme that maps a score range (or values) to various slots based on

12

empirically determined number of attestors (M, X, Y, Z) and empirically determined trust levels (high, moderate, low). This could be an example of a score for an item. Thus, with an item could be stored the number of and types of attestors of various categories (three of which, low, moderate and high trust levels being shown) or the score range or value.

Other scoring algorithms such as weighted algorithms could be used, such as one of the form:

$$\text{Score} = ((H * W_h + M * W_m + L * W_l) / \text{total}) / \text{Normalized}$$

Where H is the total of high trusted attestors

M is the total of moderately trusted attestors

L is the total of low trusted attestors

W_h , W_m , W_l are empirically determined weights, and Normalized is an optional normalization function or value.

The user's wallet **13a** (or other application or user via a physical action using a user input device) either answers (yes or no) or simply ignores the message. When the answer is yes, the user's wallet **13a** (or other application) encrypts the data using an asymmetric encryption algorithm that uses the requester's public key. The encrypted data is sent **66** from the user's wallet **13a** to the broker system **16** so that only the two endpoints (user's wallet **13a** and the third party system **18**) can read the actual data. At the broker **16** system, upon reception of the encrypted data from the user's wallet **18a**, the broker system **16** sends the data to the third party system **18**.

In another implementation, the data would be sent directly to the requester's wallet without the broker system **16**. This implementation can be especially used with the processes discussed below. In the processes below, this direct approach is used in the explanations of those processes.

Referring now to FIG. 9, another process **70** is shown in which there is a required validation of PII data through a distributed public ledger **14a**. The distributed ledgers can be public, meaning that anyone can place and/or access data in the ledger or private, meaning that only authorized individuals and entities can place and/or access the private type of ledger. Thus, generically, such distributed ledgers **14** can be public or private depending on various considerations. In either instance, the ledger **14** contains the information needed to validate the brokered information. The third party system **18** sends **72** a lookup request to the distributed ledger **14a** for a particular user's attribute.

In FIG. 9, the broker **16** and wallet **13a** and user device **12a** are not directly involved, but are shown. The lookup request is actually for a hash of the desired user's attribute. The distributed public ledger **14a** receives the request and accesses the hash of the particular user's attribute and returns **72b** that hash to the third party system **18**. The third party system **18** sends **74a** a look up message request for the system that has attested to the hash of the particular user's attribute stored in the distributed public ledger **14a**. The third party system **18** receives **74b** the identity of the system that performed the attestation to the hash of the particular user's attribute, and makes an independent decision **75** on the validity of the hash of the particular user's attribute. For cases where privacy of the data is a concern this case assumes that the third party system has the user's public key, as the attribute data is encrypted. For other types of data where privacy of the data is not a concern, the attribute need not be encrypted.

Note, in addition to returning the attester information, the system could return the attester score of that attester having

13

the highest score. The score could be calculated by the distributed ledger 14, but may be more appropriately calculated by the broker system.

Referring now to FIG. 10, another process 80 is shown in which there is required validation of data through a private distributed ledger 14b. The third party system 18 sends 82a a message to a broker directory system 15 to locate the user's (potential rider's) broker system. The broker directory system 17 determines the user's broker system and sends 82b a message to the third party system 18, which includes the identity of the user's broker system. The third party system 18 sends 84 a message to the determined broker system 16, which is a request to the user's broker system 16 to validate data and return score data. There are many algorithms that could be used for scoring. For example, a simple algorithm may assign a score to an attester as high, when the attester is a governmental agency and may score an attester as lower when the attester is a personal contact. The user's broker system 16 validates data by sending 86a a message to the distributed ledger 14b for the data and the score (of the data or the attester). The broker receives 86b from the distributed ledger 14b a message including the data and the score(s). The user's broker system 16 returns 88 the score(s) and status back to the third party system 18.

One approach for a private enterprise would be for an enterprise to define business rules that govern source attester scores. The rules could be absolutes. Alternatively, over time the system that determines the score builds "a transactional footprint" for transactions, which is based on physical access points, logical access points, time of day, duration of use, etc. used with a transaction record. Initial algorithms are determined at the initial deployment, and then are refined based upon a regression pattern(s) that emerges.

Optionally, the third party system 18 requests 92a a lookup of the broker/owner for the party that verified the data. The third party receives 92b the address of the broker/owner that verifies the data. The broker/owner system that verifies the data signs the data with its digital signature. The broker/owner system sends 94a a message to the verifying broker/owner to verify a signature of the signed data. Upon receiving 94b a verification from the verifying broker/owner system, the third party system has verification of the data without actually having accessed the data. Optionally, the user can share 96 the data to be validated with the third party directly from the user's wallet.

Another process (not shown) can be used in which a third party requests validation of an attribute without actually disclosing the attribute. In this process the wallet 13a does not send a hash of the attribute, but allows a third party to request the verification of the attribute from the exchange. The rule is submitted to the exchange of the user (i.e. the request to validate if the user has a valid driver license and/or an absence of a criminal record or outstanding moving violations). The user would authorize the exchange for this rule to be processed. A trusted party attests to the valid driver license and/or the absence of a criminal record or outstanding moving violations.

Credential-Based Registration System

Described below are aspects of a mobile credential. The mobile credential is stored in a user's wallet 13a and is identified as authentic by use of the distributed ledger 14. The distributed ledger 14 is used to supply secure credentials to the user's wallet 13a all of which have been validated by the distributed ledger 14. The mobile credential is used to produce an access token that has a finite lifespan that is determined according to the estimate provided by the system. With the processes described below, the reader system

14

can verify the access token as authentic and being from the user, and the user's wallet 13a can verify the vehicle as the vehicle to which the user should exchange credentials.

Referring now to FIG. 11, a credential-based registration system 180 that is a specialization of the system of FIG. 1, without the use of a broker system, is shown. The credential-based registration system 180 (registration system 180) is used for registration of a mobile credential with the vehicle or the ride sharing service (not shown) using registration process 188a and a verification process 188b, the details of which will be discussed below. The registration system 180 includes the user device 12a having the wallet 13a. It is understood that a practical implementation would in general involve many such user devices/wallets of many users. The user device 12a and wallet 13a will be registered with the vehicle and/or ride sharing service and verified for use with the vehicle and/or ride sharing service. The registration allows a specific vehicle or multiple vehicles of a ride sharing service to be registered by the mobile credential.

The credential-based registration system 180 (system 180) also includes a vehicle system 184 including a vehicle wallet 187 and a vehicle application 188 that together with the user device 12a registers and verifies users, by use of the distributed ledger 14 and the distributed network server computers 190. The user device and the system can be any type of computing system, computing station, computer server, tablet device, etc., that includes Bluetooth® or other near field communication capabilities that can send out a beacon signal, as discussed below. The application 188 causes the system 184 to continually or periodically issue the beacon that is readable by the user device 12a to initiate a transaction with the system 184.

Referring now to FIG. 12, a credential-based registration process flow 200 for registration of a mobile credential stored on the user device 12a (more specifically in the wallet 13a) is shown. Shown in FIG. 12, are user device processing (FIG. 12A), system processing (FIG. 12B) and distributed system/distributed ledger processing (12C). This credential-based registration process flow 200 (registration process 200) is shown for the user device 12a/wallet 13a, system 184/application 188, and the distributed servers 190 that interact with the distributed ledgers 14. The registration process 200 allows a user to verify a vehicle. The registration process flow 200 also allows the vehicle and/or ride sharing service to verify the identity of the user possessing the mobile credential for permitting registration for access to the vehicle. The described registration process 200 uses the application 188 to register and verify the user.

Referring now to FIG. 12A, the user device 12a portion credential-based registration process flow 200 is shown. The user device 12a listens 202 for a beacon from the system. The beacon includes a message to cause the user's device to initiate 204 a transaction with the server to send the user's public key stored in the user's wallet 13a. The user's public key can be embedded in a code, such as a "QR"™ code (type of matrix barcode) that is stored in the user's wallet 13a. Other approaches could be used.

The user's wallet 13a requests 206 from a wallet 201 of the system 184, e.g., application 188, an access QR code has embedded therein a vehicle public key. In some implementations, the vehicle public key as well as a vehicle UUID (discussed below) are specific to a single physical vehicle. However, in other implementations, the vehicle public key as well as the vehicle UUID are specific to a plurality of vehicles of a single or related set of rider sharing services. From the wallet 13a, a user profile corresponding the user associated with the device 12a is sent 208 to the application

15

188. As used herein a UUID is an identifier, e.g., such as a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) per the UUID identifier standard that uses a 128-bit value.

Referring now also to FIG. 12B, the application 188 causes the system to continually or periodically issue 222, a beacon, e.g., an electronic signal that is readable by the user device 12a. The application receives 224 the user's public key. A wallet 201 of the application sends 226 a QR code that has a vehicle public key. The application receives 228 the user's profile corresponding the user associated with the device 12a. Upon receiving the user profile, the application 188 sends 228 a message to distributed networked servers to search for the user via the distributed ledger 14. This search would be for the user's PII information.

Upon receipt 230 of a search result, if the user does not exist in the distributed ledger system 14, then the system will produce 232 a fault message. If the user profile does exist it may be updated 234, if needed, based on the received profile information. The system sends 236 updated user identity to the distributed ledger 14, along with the received public key to the distributed ledger system 14 where the profile, public key of the user are stored.

At this juncture, the user has been verified. Thus, upon verification of the user, the vehicle can be assured that it can exchange credentials with the user device 12a and wallet 13a. The system via the application 188 sends 238 a message to the distributed network servers to obtain the vehicle UUID and the vehicle public key from the distributed ledger 14 and upon receiving the vehicle UUID and vehicle public key, sends 220 the vehicle UUID and the vehicle public key to the wallet 13a for verification and storage. The wallet 13a receives 210 a message from the system, which contains the vehicle UUID and the vehicle public key. The wallet 13a verifies 212 the vehicle public key using similar processes as discussed above. If verified the user device 12a and wallet 13a can be assured that this is a vehicle for which the user device 12a and wallet 13a can furnish a mobile credential. When verified the wallet stores 214 the UUID and vehicle public key.

Referring now to FIG. 12C, the distributed servers receive 252 a message from the system to conduct a search for a profile of the user. The distributed servers access 254 the distributed ledger 14. The distributed servers determine 256 if a profile exists by searching the distributed ledger system 14 for a profile of the user. The distributed servers send 258 a result of the search, e.g., registered, not registered, expired registration, etc. to the system 18.

Credential-Based Processing

Credential-based processing using a registered mobile credential stored on the user device 12a (more specifically in the wallet 13a) to the vehicle and/or ride sharing service, uses the user device, systems and the distributed system/distributed ledger system. The processing allows a user, e.g., user, to verify a vehicle and vice-versa.

The credential process uses a credential exchange mechanism that allows a user's wallet 13a to verify the vehicle, obviating need for a central, certificate issuing authority, by each vehicle having a unique certificate similar to those commonly found today in website certificates. However, in this instance, the company is the issuer of the certificate. This gives the ability to have the credential carrier roles and permissions, conveyed by the reader application exchanging the roles and permissions of a user, without having to go back to a central service. This allows local control (exchange process of certificates). The mobile wallet 13a can access

16

permissions from a central facility (one time load) without the local control having to go back to the central facility each time access is attempted.

Digital certificates are issued by a certificate authority or certification authority (CA), i.e., an entity that issues and certifies digital certificates, which certification is used to verify the ownership of a public key by the named entity associated with the certificate. The certification enables others that rely upon signatures or assertions made about the private key as corresponding to the certified public key. In this model of trust relationships, a CA could be a third party or in some implementations could be the entity itself rather than a trusted third party—trusted both by the owner of the certificate and by parties that would be relying on the certificate. Public-key infrastructure (PKI) schemes feature certifying authorities.

User verification to a vehicle can be automatic, if the user has a seal (discussed below) and is scheduled for the vehicle. As used herein, a "seal" is a token that is registered on a user's wallet 13a to verify that the user has gone through an initial authentication process. This "seal" would contain a signature from the server 184 that validated the user's wallet under specified conditions (such as, expiration, time intervals, priorities, etc.).

Digital certificates are issued by a certificate authority or certification authority (CA), i.e., an entity that issues and certifies digital certificates, which certification is used to verify the ownership of a public key by the named entity associated with the certificate. The certification enables others that rely upon signatures or assertions made about the private key as corresponding to the certified public key. In this model of trust relationships, a CA could be a third party or in some implementations could be the entity itself rather than a trusted third party—trusted both by the owner of the certificate and by parties that would be relying on the certificate. Public-key infrastructure (PKI) schemes feature certifying authorities.

Described is a vehicle application 188 to access and verify users or other service providers. The user's device 12a listens for a beacon. The vehicle broadcasts a beacon (ID) that the user's device, e.g., smartphone receives and, which the mobile wallet 13a detects. The user device 12a connects to the vehicle computer, and the wallet 13a via the device 12a requests that the computer provide its credentials to the user device 12a. The beacon includes a message to cause the user's device 12a to initiate 604 a transaction with the application on the computer. The user's wallet 13a requests 606 a vehicle certificate, OSCP and vehicle UUID (discussed below).

The user's device 12a verifies 608 the credentials sent to the wallet 13a from the vehicle wallet 187, e.g., the vehicle certificate, the OSCP and the vehicle UUID. If valid, then the system will provide its UUID, the vehicle certificate (public key for the vehicle) and company certificate (e.g., public key of the rental company). The wallet 13a verifies if, the wallet 13a, is paired with the rental company.

Since the mobile wallet knows the company's public key, the mobile wallet can trust that any packets signed by the company are valid and can be trusted. When the mobile wallet 13a is close to the vehicle, the vehicle provides its specific public key to the mobile device 12a (wallet 13a). Authenticity of the vehicle is determined by the wallet 13a through verification 608 of the vehicle's certificate. The verification process has the wallet 13a determine whether the vehicle certificate was signed by the company. If the certificate was signed by the company, then the wallet 13a verifies that the vehicle certificate and the signature match

17

because the wallet has the company's public key and the wallet can verify the signature. If the signature is valid, then the wallet **13a** knows that the vehicle certificate is authentic.

Although the certificate is authentic the wallet needs to verify that the certificate has not been revoked. The wallet can do this verification a number of ways.

Upon, the user's wallet **13a** verifying the vehicle credentials, e.g., vehicle certificate, a revocation status and vehicle UUID, the user's wallet sends **610** a JWT message to the app. The JWT message follows the so called JSON Web Token (JWT) format that is a JSON-based open standard (RFC 7519) for producing tokens that assert some number of "claims." The generated tokens, as above, are signed by the token producer's private key, so that the app in possession of the producer's public key is able to verify that the token is legitimate. An exemplary JWT message is

JWT Format

Claims

iss	Issuer. The UUID of the Mobile Wallet
aud	The UUID of the Reader being accessed
exp	Expiration time of the token. Set to 30 seconds
jti	Unique token id. Server will track IDs over the expiration time period to ensure not duplicate JWT calls are made
iat	Time the token was issued/created

The JWT contains the "iss" attribute which is a unique ID for the wallet. This unique ID is used by the reader or other system to obtain the stored public key and the JWT can be verified. If the token is not valid then an error response is sent to the wallet and verification is not provided. The JWT has an "aud" attribute that identifies the destination of the token (i.e., the reader UUID). The JWT also includes an "exp" attribute that sets the expiration time of the token, and a "jti" attribute, i.e., and ID that can be used by the Reader or which can be used by an upstream system to ensure that the token can be used only once during the validity time (i.e., replays would be prevented). The "iat" attribute indicates the time that the JWT was issued.

Thus, the application **188** can send to the user device containing the wallet **13a** a verified identity or error depending on the outcome of the process. All exchanges are logged in the distributed ledger for audit tracking, etc.

The JWT can also contain policies that can be implemented locally. This provides reduced latency in comparison with a centralized system approach where decisions based on roles, etc. are centrally made. The roles and policies would be part of a JWT payload. A requirement would thus be that those roles and policies would need to be signed by the company and preferable would have an expiration date.

The reader will trust those policies if they meet the validation criteria which is composed of the follow types of checks:

- The policies contain the wallet ID
- The policies are signed by the Company
- The policies are not expired

The specifics of the encoding of the JWT payload have not been provided. However, the payload could be a binary payload inside of the JWT, an encoded attribute, or could be a second JWT produced by the company that the mobile wallet provides in addition to its own JWT, i.e., the company provided JWT. This second JWT produced by the company would contain the policies, wallet id, and expiration time, would be signed by the company and the "iss" of the company.

18

Referring now to FIG. **13A**, the user device **12a** portion **700a** of the credential-based process **700** is shown. The user device **12a** listens **702** for a beacon from a reader. The reader broadcasts a beacon (ID) that the smartphone receives and, which the mobile wallet detects. The user device **12a** connects to the reader, and the wallet **13a** via the device **12a** requests that the reader provide its credentials to the user's device **12a**. The beacon includes a message to cause the user's device **12a** to initiate **704** a transaction with the reader to connect with the application on the reader. The user's wallet **13a** requests **706** from a wallet **701** in the reader, e.g., application **188**, a vehicle certificate, OSCP and vehicle UUID (discussed below).

The user's device **12a** verifies **708** the credentials sent to the wallet **13a** from the wallet **701** of the system **184**, e.g., the vehicle certificate, the OSCP and the vehicle UUID. If the reader is valid, then the reader will provide its vehicle UUID, the vehicle certificate (public key for the vehicle) as well as the company UUID and company certificate (public key of the company). The wallet **13a** verifies if, the wallet **13a**, is paired with the correct vehicle.

Other approaches include the beacon ID being that of the company UUID and if the wallet **13a** is paired with that company, the wallet **13a** (via the device **12a**) then connects to the system and requests details. The wallet **13a** via the device **12a** either connects and determines if the beacon is from a valid system or the beacon ID itself is formatted such that beacon from a valid system informs the wallet **13a** that the beacon is from the reader and the wallet verifies the specifics by connecting to the reader.

The user's wallet connects to the application once the beacon is detected. The application has the vehicle certificate, the vehicle UUID, and a revocation status, e.g., such as via the "Online Certificate Status Protocol" (OCSP) as discussed above. Other approaches could be used.

Since the mobile wallet knows the company's public key, the mobile wallet can trust that any packets signed by the company are valid and can be trusted. When the mobile wallet **13a** accesses the reader, the reader provides its vehicle specific public key to the mobile device **12a** (wallet **13a**). The mobile wallet **13a** does not know if this vehicle is authentic and part of the company that the wallet **13a** holds a mobile credential for, and thus before the wallet **13a** exchanges its credentials, the wallet **13a** needs to verify for certain that the reader is authentic.

Authenticity of the reader is determined by the wallet **13a** through verification **708** of the vehicle's certificate. The verification process has the wallet **13a** determine whether the vehicle certificate was signed by the company. If the certificate was signed by the company, then the wallet **13a** verifies that the vehicle certificate and the signature match because the wallet has the company's public key and the wallet can verify the signature. If the signature is valid, then the wallet **13a** knows that the vehicle certificate is authentic.

Although the certificate is authentic the wallet needs to verify that the certificate has not been revoked. The wallet can do this verification a number of ways as discussed above, e.g. directly through an OSCP request or with an OSCP response (i.e. OSCP stapling), as discussed above, or CRL.

Upon, the user's wallet **13a** verifying the vehicle credentials, e.g., vehicle certificate, a revocation status and vehicle UUID, the user's wallet sends **710** a JWT message to the reader. The JWT message follows the so called JSON Web Token (JWT) format discussed above. The generated tokens, as above, are signed by the token producer's private key, so that the app in possession of the producer's public key is

able to verify that the token is legitimate. The claims are used to pass identity of authenticated users between an identity provider and a service provider. The tokens can be authenticated and encrypted. Upon verification of the JWT message by the servers, the servers cause the reader to send an status message that is received 712 by the wallet 13a, allowing or denying verification.

Referring now also to FIG. 13B, the application 188 processing 700b causes the system reader to continually or periodically issue 722, the beacon that is readable by the user device 12a and which causes the user device to request 724 a connection to the reader. As mentioned above, the user device 12a upon connecting to the reader has the reader provide 726 its credentials to the user's device 12a (wallet 13a). If the verification by the wallet was successful, the wallet sends the JWT message, and upon receipt 728 of the JWT message by the reader, the JWT is sent 730 to the distributed network to a server that is used to verify the JWT token. Upon verification of the JWT message by the servers, the servers send the reader a status message that is received 732 and is sent 734 to the wallet 13a allowing or denying verification to the vehicle.

Referring now also to FIG. 13C, the distributed servers/distributed ledger processing 700c is shown. The JWT is received 742 by the distributed servers and is verified 744. If the JWT is not verified, an error is raised 748 (see below). If the JWT is verified, 746 the rider and/or driver are notified 750. In addition, whether the JWT is verified or not verified, a corresponding record of either verification or non-verification is produced 752 as a log that is stored 754 and maintained in the distributed ledger system.

All exchanges are logged in the distributed ledger for audit tracking, etc. Records are added to the distributed ledger as transactions and include a hashed record of the transaction, what was exchanged, the signatures of the parties, and may include additional detailed information depending on the type of distributed ledger used. The information stored for audit can include the date and time that the mobile wallet sent a JWT, the JWT parameters, and the status or error conditions.

Referring now to FIG. 14, components of system/devices are shown. Memory stores program instructions and data used by the processor. The memory may be a suitable combination of random access memory and read-only memory, and may host suitable program instructions (e.g. firmware or operating software), and configuration and operating data and may be organized as a file system or otherwise. The program instructions stored in the memory may further store software components allowing network communications and establishment of connections to the data network. The software components may, for example, include an internet protocol (IP) stack, as well as driver components for the various interfaces. Other software components suitable for establishing a connection and communicating across network will be apparent to those of ordinary skill.

Servers are associated with an IP address and port(s) by which it communicates with user devices. The server address may be static, and thus always identify a particular one of monitoring server to the intrusion detection panels. Alternatively, dynamic addresses could be used, and associated with static domain names, resolved through a domain name service. The network interface card interfaces with the network to receive incoming signals, and may for example take the form of an Ethernet network interface card (NIC). The servers may be computers, thin-clients, or the like, to which received data representative of an alarm event is

passed for handling by human operators. The monitoring station may further include, or have access to, a subscriber database that includes a database under control of a database engine. The database may contain entries corresponding to the various subscriber devices/processes to panels like the panel that are serviced by the monitoring station.

All or part of the processes described herein and their various modifications (hereinafter referred to as "the processes") can be implemented, at least in part, via a computer program product, i.e., a computer program tangibly embodied in one or more tangible, physical hardware storage devices that are computer and/or machine-readable storage devices for execution by, or to control the operation of, data processing apparatus, e.g., a programmable processor, a computer, or multiple computers. A computer program can be written in any form of programming language, including compiled or interpreted languages, and it can be deployed in any form, including as a stand-alone program or as a module, component, subroutine, or other unit suitable for use in a computing environment. A computer program can be deployed to be executed on one computer or on multiple computers at one site or distributed across multiple sites and interconnected by a network.

Processors suitable for the execution of a computer program include, by way of example, both general and special purpose microprocessors, and any one or more processors of any kind of digital computer. Generally, a processor will receive instructions and data from a read-only storage area or a random access storage area or both. Elements of a computer (including a server) include one or more processors for executing instructions and one or more storage area devices for storing instructions and data. Generally, a computer will also include, or be operatively coupled to receive data from, or transfer data to, or both, one or more machine-readable storage media, such as mass storage devices for storing data, e.g., magnetic, magneto-optical disks, or optical disks.

Computer program products are stored in a tangible form on non-transitory computer readable media and non-transitory physical hardware storage devices that are suitable for embodying computer program instructions and data. These include all forms of non-volatile storage, including by way of example, semiconductor storage area devices, e.g., EPROM, EEPROM, and flash storage area devices; magnetic disks, e.g., internal hard disks or removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks and volatile computer memory, e.g., RAM such as static and dynamic RAM, as well as erasable memory, e.g., flash memory and other non-transitory devices.

In addition, the logic flows depicted in the figures do not require the particular order shown, or sequential order, to achieve desirable results. In addition, other actions may be provided, or actions may be eliminated, from the described flows, and other components may be added to, or removed from, the described systems. Likewise, actions depicted in the figures may be performed by different entities or consolidated.

Elements of different embodiments described herein may be combined to form other embodiments not specifically set forth above. Elements may be left out of the processes, computer programs, Web pages, etc. described herein without adversely affecting their operation. Furthermore, various separate elements may be combined into one or more individual elements to perform the functions described herein.

Other implementations not specifically described herein are also within the scope of the following claims.

21

What is claimed is:

1. A method of managing a shared motor vehicle of an asset sharing service, the method comprising:

determining, by one or more processing circuits, an arrival time of the shared motor vehicle based on a first location of a device of a user and a second location of the shared motor vehicle, the shared motor vehicle driving to the first location of the device of the user, wherein the user is registered for access to a service associated with the shared motor vehicle;

requesting, by the one or more processing circuits, prior to the arrival time, identity credentials from the device of the user in response to a determination that the arrival time is less than a predefined amount, the device having a personally identifying information (PII) wallet for the identity credentials of the user;

receiving, by the one or more processing circuits, the identity credentials from the PII wallet of the device; sending, by the one or more processing circuits, the identity credentials to an identity and access management systems;

receiving, by the one or more processing circuits, a decision regarding verification of the identity credentials from the identity and access management system; and

producing, by the one or more processing circuits, a notification for a driver of the shared motor vehicle in response to the decision, the notification indicating that the user has been verified and prompting the driver to pick up the user at the first location.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the method is performed by a server system including the one or more processing circuits operated on behalf of the asset sharing service.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the method is performed by a computing system including the one or more processing circuits associated with the asset sharing service.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the service is a ride sharing service, and the service has an associated service server computer system and the shared motor vehicle having an on-board vehicle computing system, and the method further comprising:

sending, by the one or more processing circuits, a message to the device, the message requesting geolocation information of the device;

sending, by the one or more processing circuits, a second message to a system on the shared motor vehicle requesting vehicle geolocation data from the shared motor vehicle.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the device is a first device and the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service that has an associated service server computer system and the shared motor vehicle having an on-board vehicle computing system, the method further comprises:

receiving, by the one or more processing circuits, a request for second identity credentials from a second device having a second personally identifying information (PII) wallet, the request for the second identity credentials of the shared motor vehicle associated with the asset sharing service; and

sending, by the one or more processing circuits, the second identity credentials to the PII wallet in the first device.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

conducting, by the one or more processing circuits, a transaction for the service to reserve access to the shared motor vehicle.

22

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service associated with the shared motor vehicle.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the decision regarding verification of the identity credentials received from the identity and access management system is based on information stored in a blockchain based distributed ledger system.

9. A system for an asset sharing service, the system comprising:

a processor and memory storing instructions that cause the processor to:

determine an arrival time of a shared motor vehicle based on a first location of a device of a user and a second location of the shared motor vehicle, the shared motor vehicle driving to the first location of the device of the user, wherein the user is registered for access to at least one of the shared motor vehicle or to a service associated with the shared motor vehicle;

send a request for identity credentials to the device of the user prior to the arrival time in response to a determination that the arrival time is less than a predefined amount, the device having a wallet for the identity credentials of the user;

receive the identity credentials from the wallet of the device;

send the identity credentials to an identity and access management system;

receive a decision regarding verification of the identity credentials from the identity and access management system; and

produce a notification for a driver of the shared motor vehicle in response to the decision, the notification indicating that the user has been verified and prompting the driver to pick up the user at the first location.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the system is a server system operated on behalf of the asset sharing service.

11. The system of claim 9, wherein the system is associated with the asset sharing service.

12. The system of claim 9, wherein the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service, and the asset sharing service has an associated service server computer system and the shared motor vehicle having an on-board vehicle computing system;

wherein the instructions cause the processor to:

send a message to the device, the message requesting geolocation information of the device;

send a second message to a second system on the shared motor vehicle requesting vehicle geolocation data from the shared motor vehicle.

13. The system of claim 9, wherein the device is a first device and the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service that has an associated service server computer system and the shared motor vehicle having an on-board vehicle computing system;

wherein the instructions cause the processor to:

receive a second request for second identity credentials from a second device having a personally identifying information (PII) wallet, the request for the second identity credentials of the shared motor vehicle associated with the asset sharing service; and

send the identity credentials to the wallet in the first device.

23

14. The system of claim 9, wherein the instructions cause the processor to:

conduct a transaction for the asset sharing service to reserve access to the shared motor vehicle.

15. The system of claim 9, wherein the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service associated with the shared motor vehicle.

16. A computer readable hardware storage device storing instructions that cause one or more processors to:

determine an arrival time of a shared motor vehicle based on a first location of a device of a user and a second location of the shared motor vehicle, the shared motor vehicle driving to the first location of the device of the user, wherein the user is registered for access to a service associated with the shared motor vehicle;

send a request for identity credentials to the device of the user prior to the arrival time in response to a determination that the arrival time is less than a predefined amount, the device having a wallet for the identity credentials of the user;

receive the identity credentials from the wallet of the device;

send the identity credentials to an identity and access management system;

receive a decision regarding verification of the identity credentials from the identity and access management system; and

produce a notification for a driver of the shared motor vehicle in response to the decision, the notification

24

indicating that the user has been verified and prompting the driver to pick up the user at the first location.

17. The computer readable hardware storage device of claim 16, wherein the computer readable hardware storage device is a computer device of an asset sharing service, wherein the asset sharing service is a ride sharing service associated with the shared motor vehicle.

18. The computer readable hardware storage device of claim 16, the computer readable hardware storage device is part of a server system.

19. The computer readable hardware storage device of claim 16, wherein the instructions cause the one or more processors to:

send a message to the device, the message requesting geolocation information of the device;

send a second message to a system on the shared motor vehicle requesting vehicle geolocation data from the shared motor vehicle.

20. The computer readable hardware storage device of claim 16, wherein the instructions cause the one or more processors to:

receive a second request for second identity credentials from a second device having a second personally identifying information (PII) wallet, the request for the second identity credentials of the shared motor vehicle; and

send the second identity credentials to the PII wallet in the device.

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