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(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MANAGING AUTHENTICATION ATTEMPTS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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The present invention provides, in certain embodiments, identification and management of authentication attempts using having a real time communication channel with the end user that is separate from the channel being used for authentication. An example is where Internet users are a) identified by their cell phone numbers and may b) access the internet from many different physical locations. Aspects of the invention allow for authentication issue detection to be extended, utilizing the separate communication channel to communicate directly with the user. This can allow the authenticating authority to take proactive action on a more automatic basis with the ability to distinguish fraud or abuse attempts from user problems aided by the separate communication channel.

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(22) **Filed: Jul. 5, 2005**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) **Provisional application No. 60/585,845, filed on Jul. 8, 2004.**

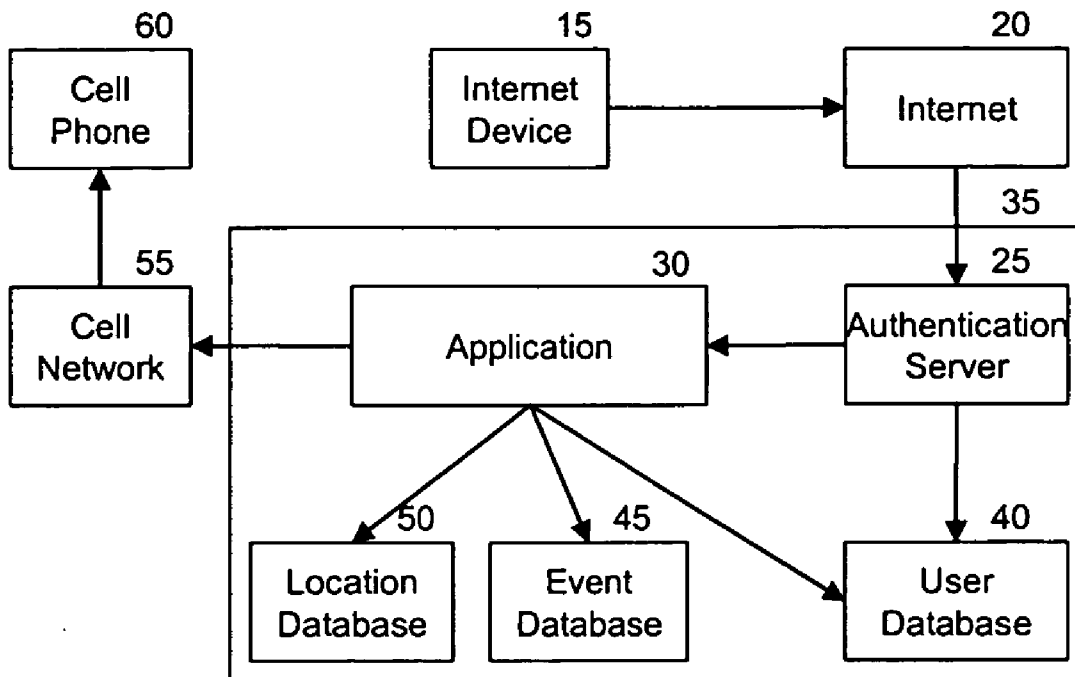


Figure 1

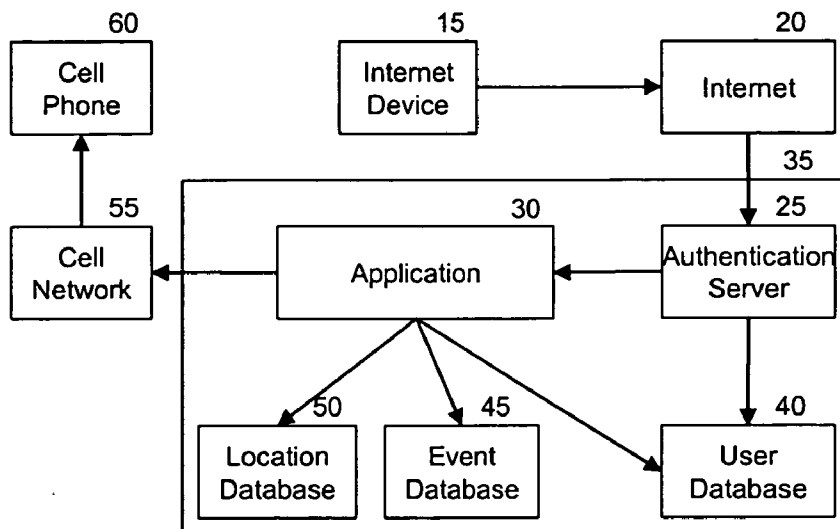


Figure 2

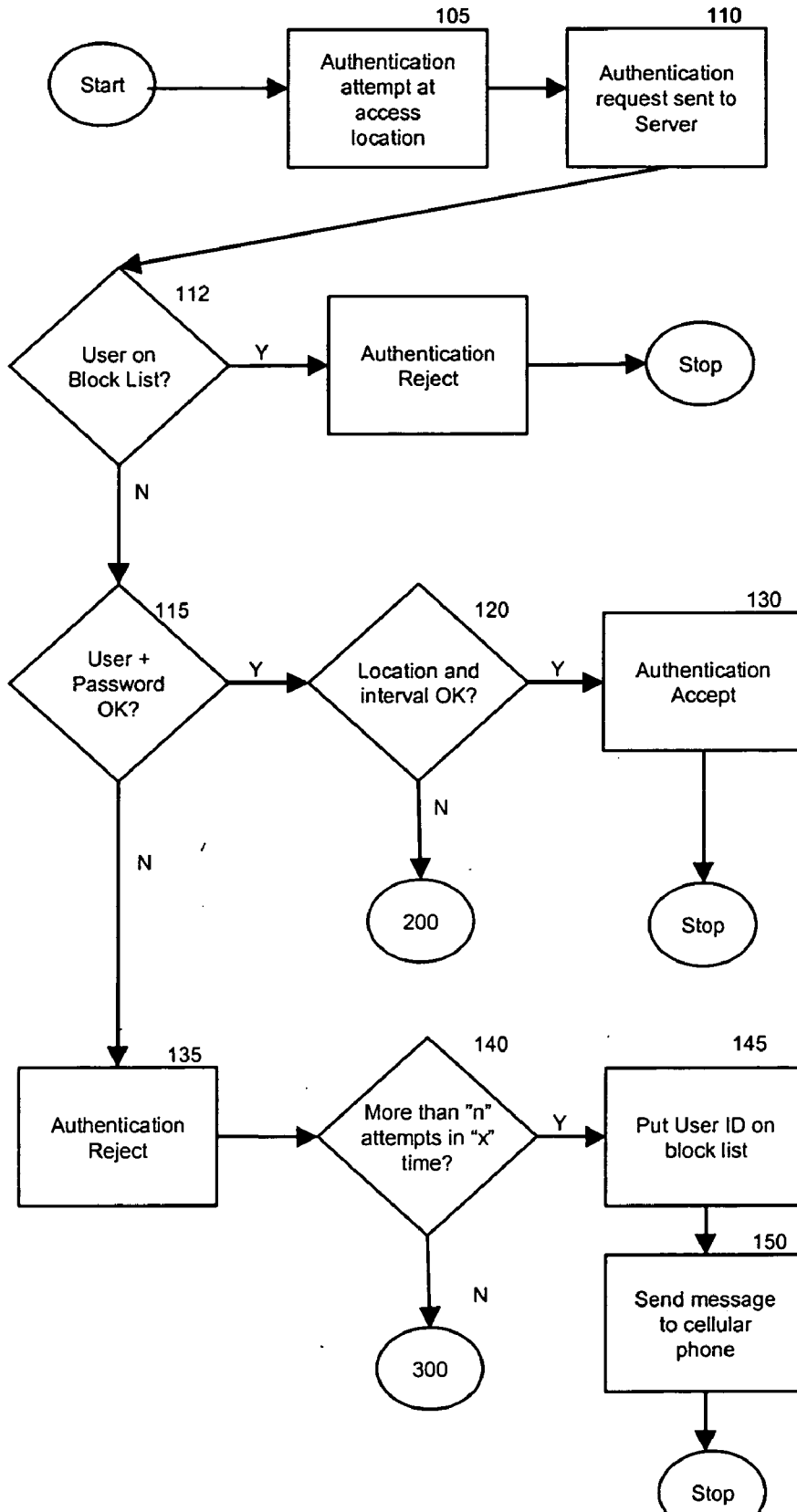
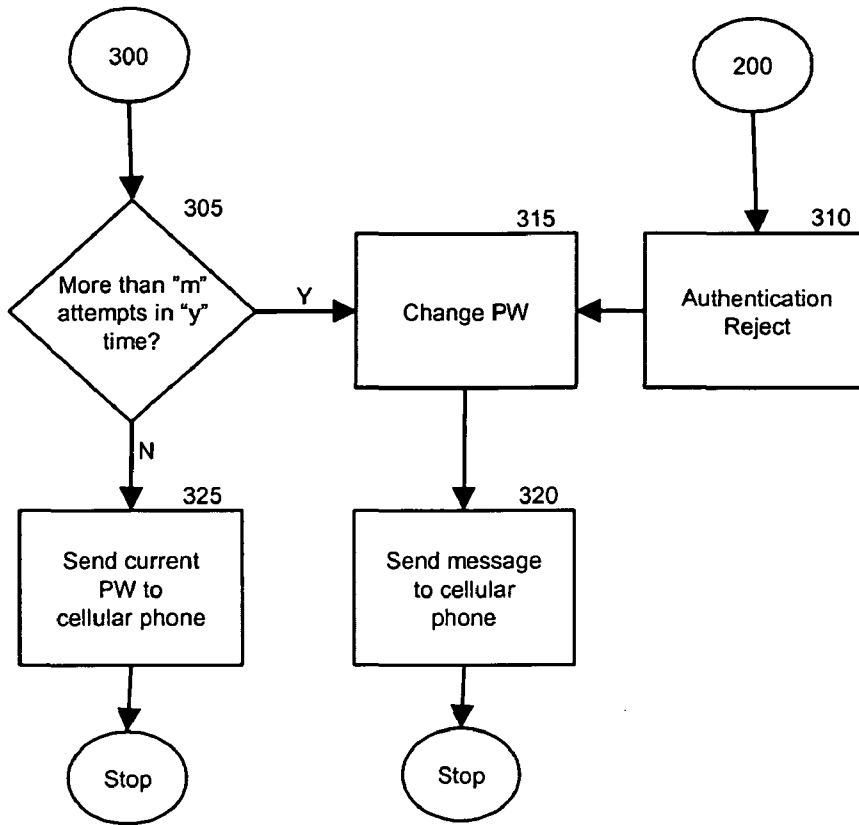


Figure 3



METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MANAGING AUTHENTICATION ATTEMPTS

PRIORITY CLAIM

[0001] The present application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/585,845, filed Jul. 8, 2004, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to computer authentication and more particularly relates to a method and system for managing authentication attempts.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Authentication of users and the like in computing environments is an important aspect of providing secure computing environments. Such authentication should be rigid enough to provide reasonable assurance that only authorized users can access the computing environment, and yet should not be so onerous that the user finds it impractical to actually gain access to the computing environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Aspects of the present of this invention take effective action to manage invalid authentication attempts through pattern analysis and the use of a separate communication channel to communicate with Users in real time. Such invalid authentication attempts could include fraudulent or abusive situations as well as a lack of User knowledge.

[0005] The identification and management of authentication attempts can be improved in a unique way by having a real time communication channel with the end user that is separate from the channel being used for authentication. An example of this is where Internet users are a) identified by their cell phone numbers and may b) access the internet from many different physical locations. Aspects of the invention allow for authentication issue detection to be extended with superior action compared to prior art, utilizing the separate communication channel to communicate directly with the user. This can allow the authenticating authority to take more proactive action on a more automatic basis with the ability to distinguish fraud or abuse attempts from user problems aided by the separate communication channel.

[0006] Aspects of the invention involve managing access to the internet, or a network. Another aspects involve managing access to an application, such as an internet connected web application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the attached figures herein.

[0008] FIG. 1 is a system block diagram of a system for managing attempted illegitimate authentication attempts in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

[0009] FIG. 2 is a flow chart of a method for managing

[0010] FIG. 3 is a flow chart of a method for managing attempted illegitimate authentication attempts in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Referring to FIG. 1, the system for managing authentication attempts is generally located at 35. The System 35 includes an authentication application or Authentication Server 25, which, for example, could be implemented with a RADIUS server. The System also includes a User Database 40, which could be many different standards and products. The System also includes an Event Database 45 which is used to store information about authentication events such as User ID, location of authentication attempt, time of attempt, if password matched User ID. The Location Database 50 stores information about the geographic coordinates of access locations and the type of access location (e.g. airport). The System also contains an Application 30 which can interface with the databases, the Authentication Server and the Cellular Network 55. The System may be contained in any kind of computer that has suitable processing power, RAM, Disc capacity and communications ports. The computer may run any OS that is compatible with the applications 25, 30, 40, 45, 50.

[0012] Users requiring authentication are equipped with internet devices such as a computer, a notebook computer, a PDA or a WLAN enabled cell phone 15. Such devices support internet communication protocols.

[0013] These devices are attempting to access the internet from various locations. The access could be via wireless or wired network. The internet equipment 20 at the location is able to block access to the internet until the device 15 has been authenticated. The Internet equipment communicates with the Authentication Server 25 to pass information about the User to the Authentication Server 25. The Internet equipment will not permit the Device to access the network until it has been advised to do so by the Authentication Server. This often takes the form of an "authentication accept" message.

[0014] The Authentication Server interfaces to the User Database 40 to compare the User ID and password offered by the Internet Device 15 with that stored in the User Database 40. The Authentication Server passes information about the authentication attempt to the Application and receives a message back from the application indicating if Authentication can proceed. If the authentication may proceed, the Authentication Server will communicate with the Internet equipment to inform the equipment that access may be permitted. This often takes the form of an "authentication accept" message.

[0015] The Application 30 receives information about authentication attempts, referred hereafter as "events", from the Authentication Server 25.

[0016] The Application 30 may:

[0017] a) Record the event in Even Database (45).

[0018] b) Retrieve and analyse information about events when a new event occurs. The Application

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