Token-based AAI: integration patterns for relying applications

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INFN CNAF

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Agenda

Token-based AAI: an introduction

OAuth & OpenID connect overview

IAM integration exercise

OIDC on the command line with OIDC agent

User provisioning with FEUDAL

Apply for an IAM account

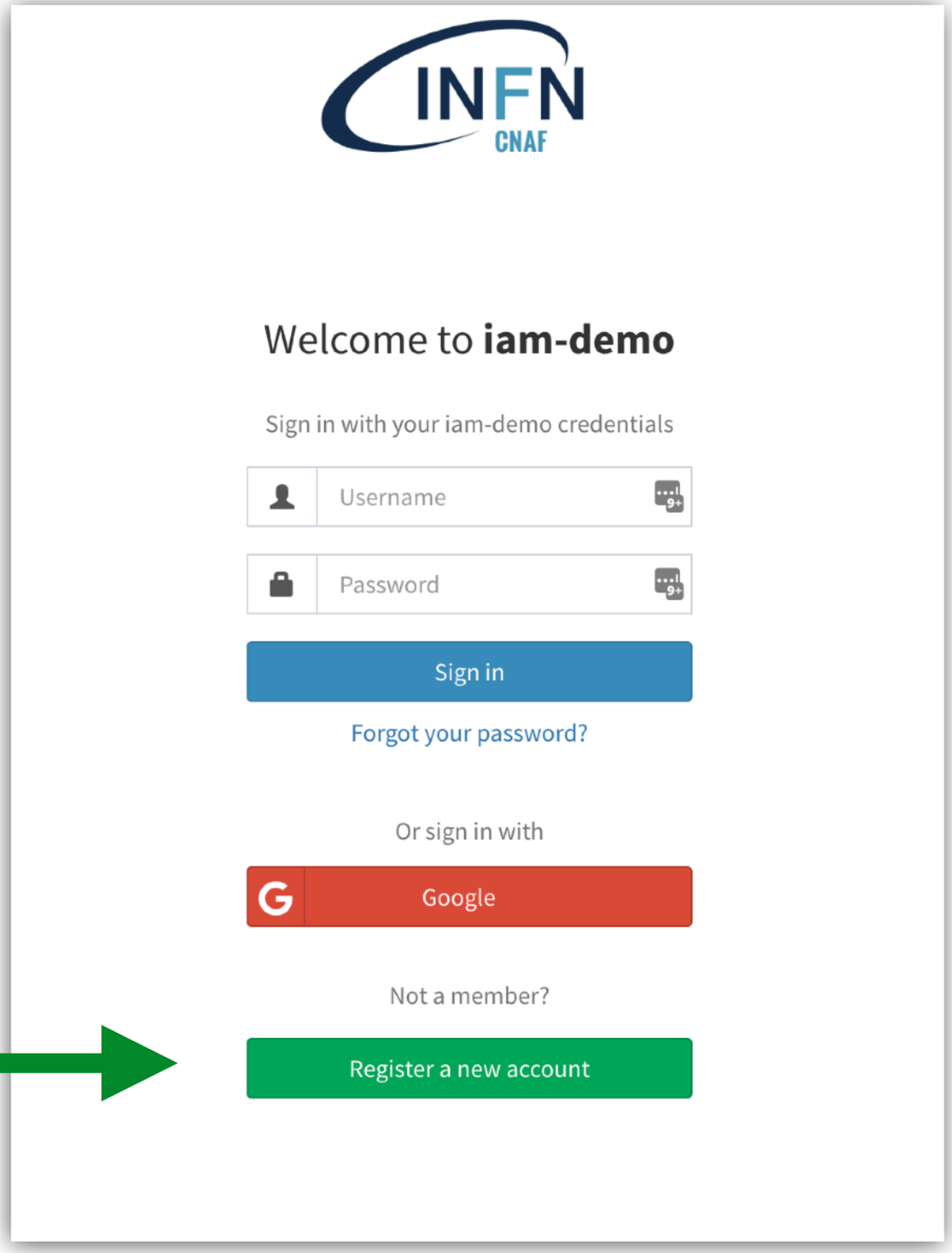
Please point your browser to:

- https://iam-demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

and apply for an account.

In the notes field put “Ibergrid 2019”

You will use that account later in the tutorial



IAM overview

A novel AAI: main challenges

Authentication

- **Flexible**, able to accomodate various authentication mechanisms
  - X.509, username & password, EduGAIN, social logins (Google, GItHub), ORCID, …

Identity harmonization & account linking

- Harmonize multiple identities & credentials in a single account, providing a **persistent identifier**

Authorization

- **Orthogonal** to authentication, **attribute** or **capability-based**

Delegation

- Provide the ability for **services to act on behalf of users**
- Support for **long-running applications**

Provisioning

- Support provisioning/de-provisioning of identities to services/relying resources

Token translation

- Enable **integration with legacy services through controlled credential translation**

INDIGO Identity and Access Management service

Flexible authentication support

- (SAML, X.509, OpenID Connect, username/password, …)

Account linking

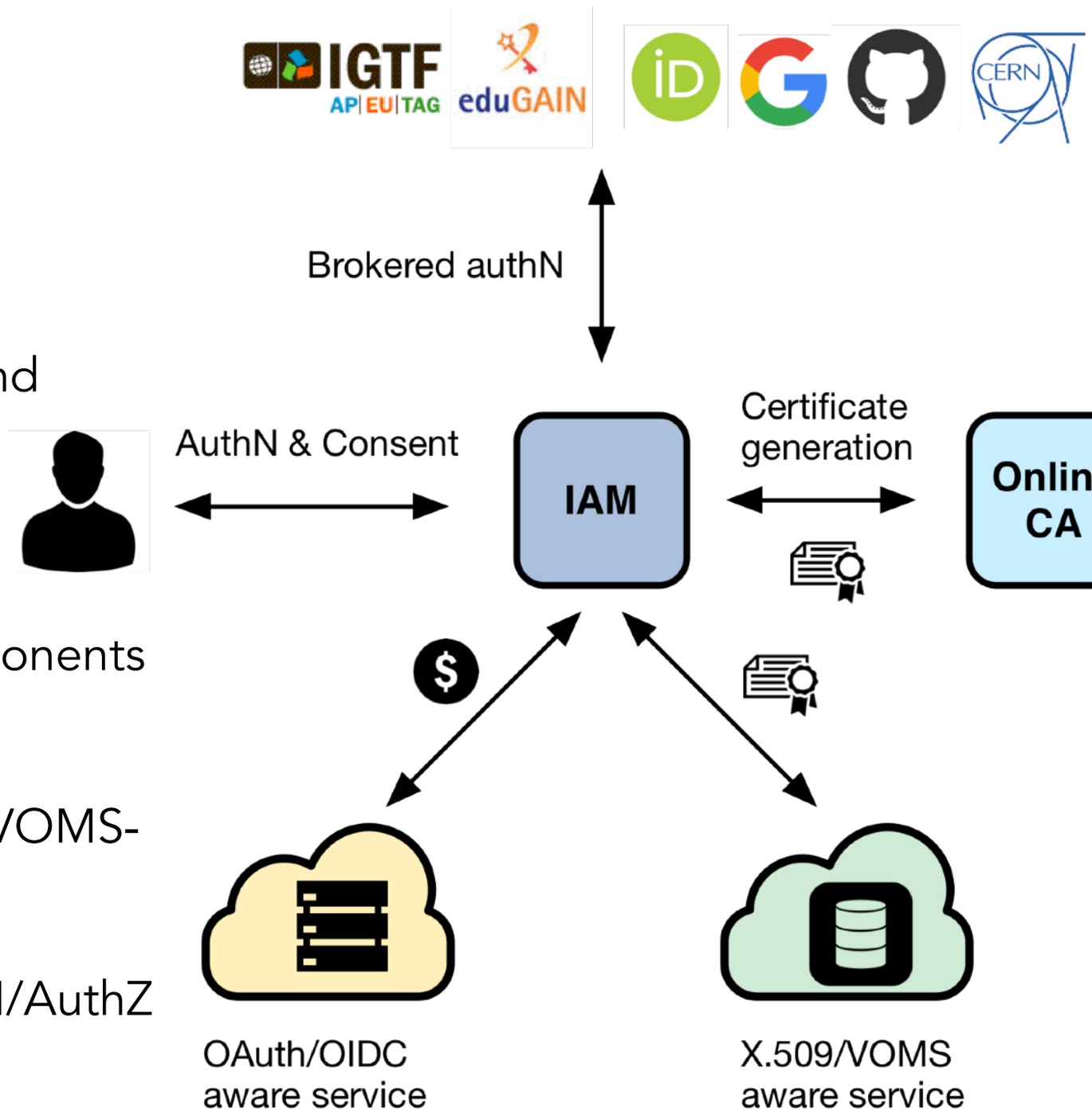
Registration service for moderated and automatic user enrollment

Enforcement of AUP acceptance

Easy integration in off-the-shelf components thanks to **OpenID Connect/OAuth**

VOMS support, to integrate existing VOMS-aware services

Self-contained, comprehensive AuthN/AuthZ solution



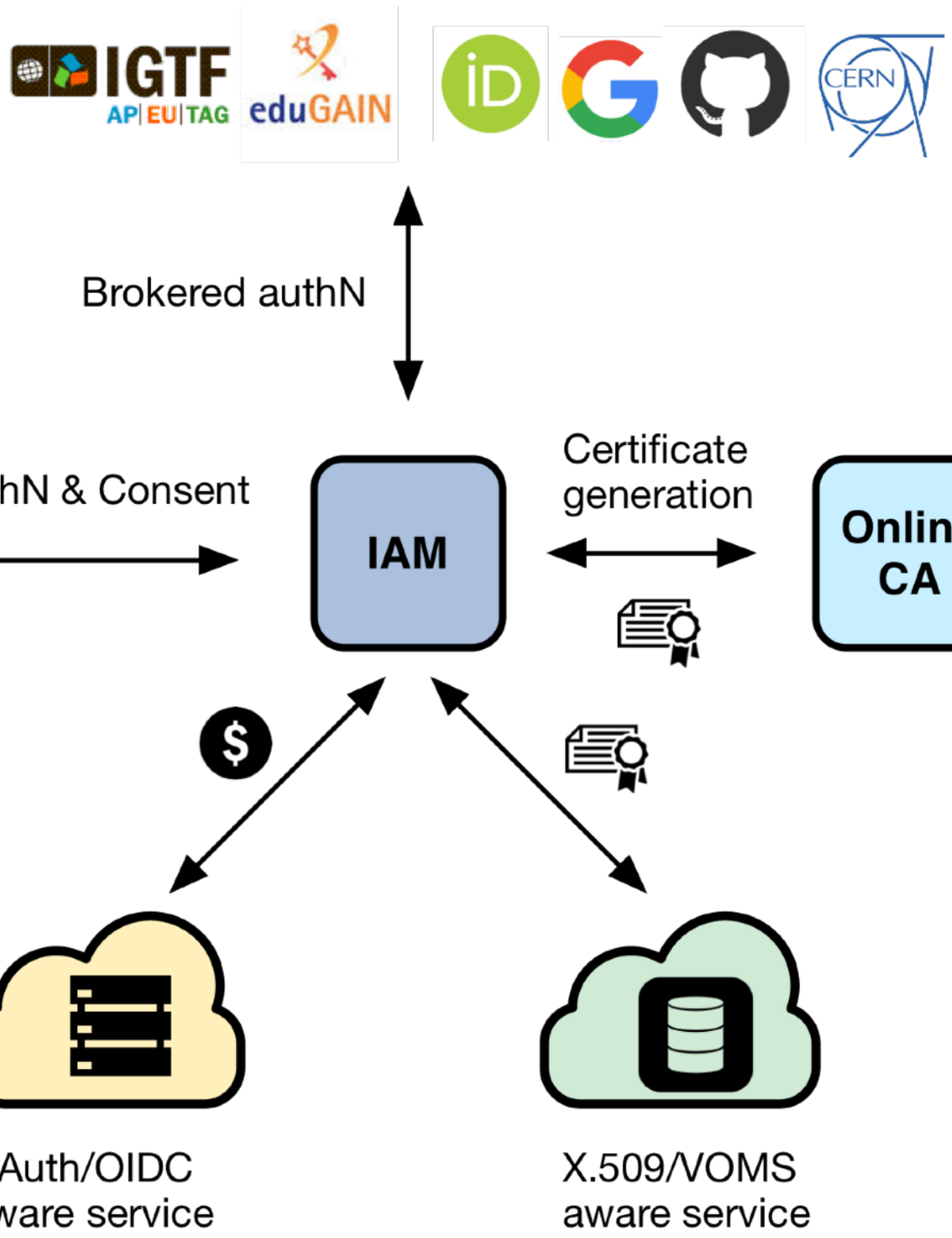
INDIGO Identity and Access Management service

Originally developed in the context of the INDIGO DataCloud project

Sustained by INFN for the foreseeable future with support from:

- EOSC-Hub
- ESCAPE

Selected by WLCG to be the at the core of the next-generation WLCG authorization service in support of LHC computing

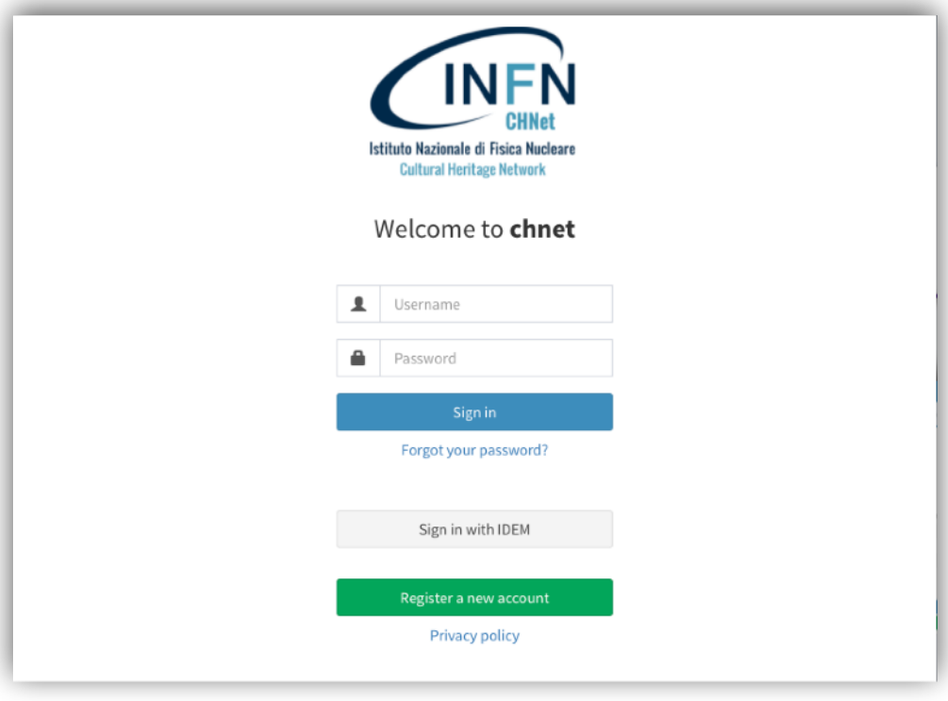


IAM deployment model

An IAM instance is deployed for a **community** of users sharing resources, the good old **Virtual Organization (VO)** concept.

Client applications and services are integrated with this instance via **standard OAuth/OpenID Connect** mechanisms.

The IAM Web appearance can be **customized** to include a **community logo**, **AUP** and **privacy policy** document.



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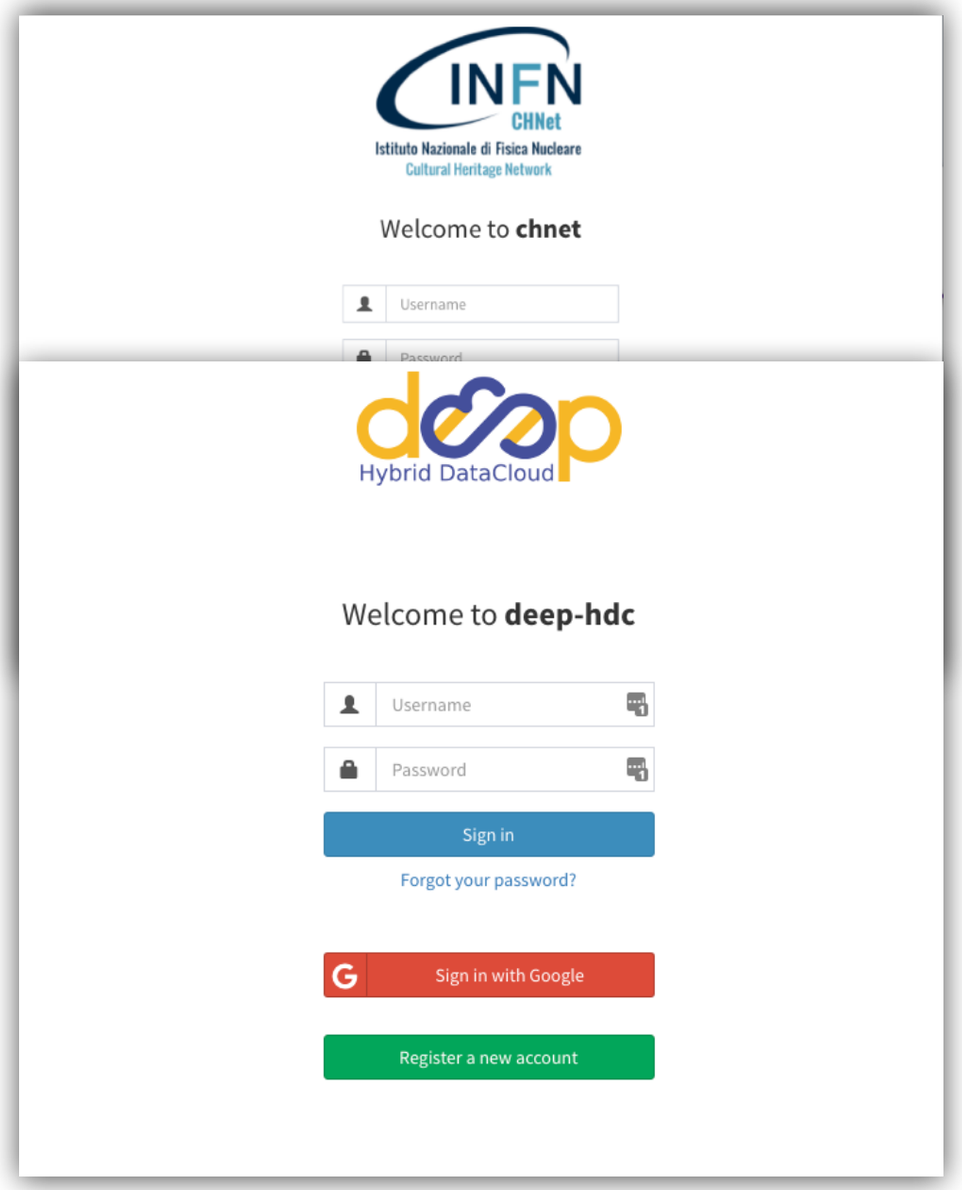

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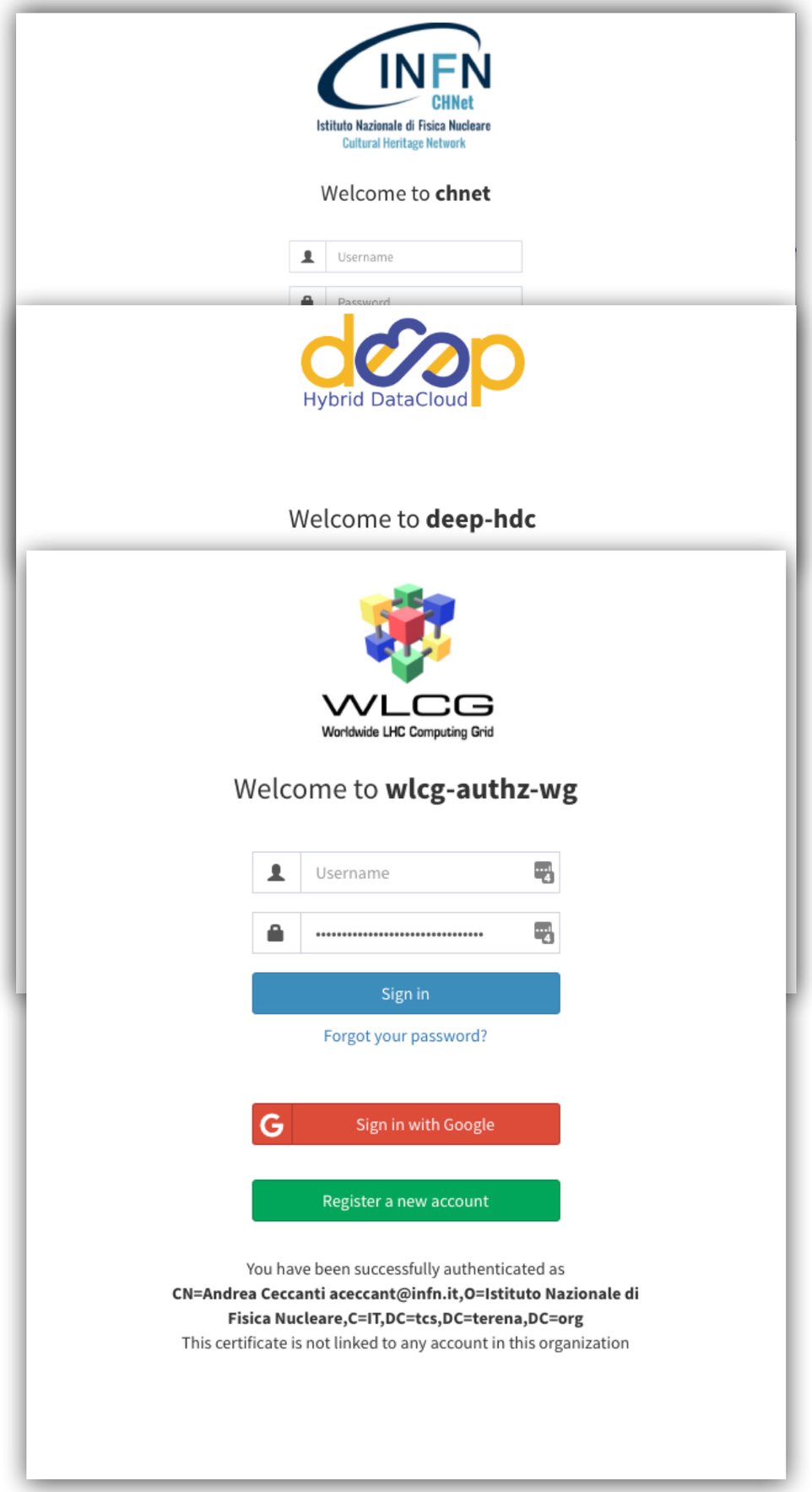
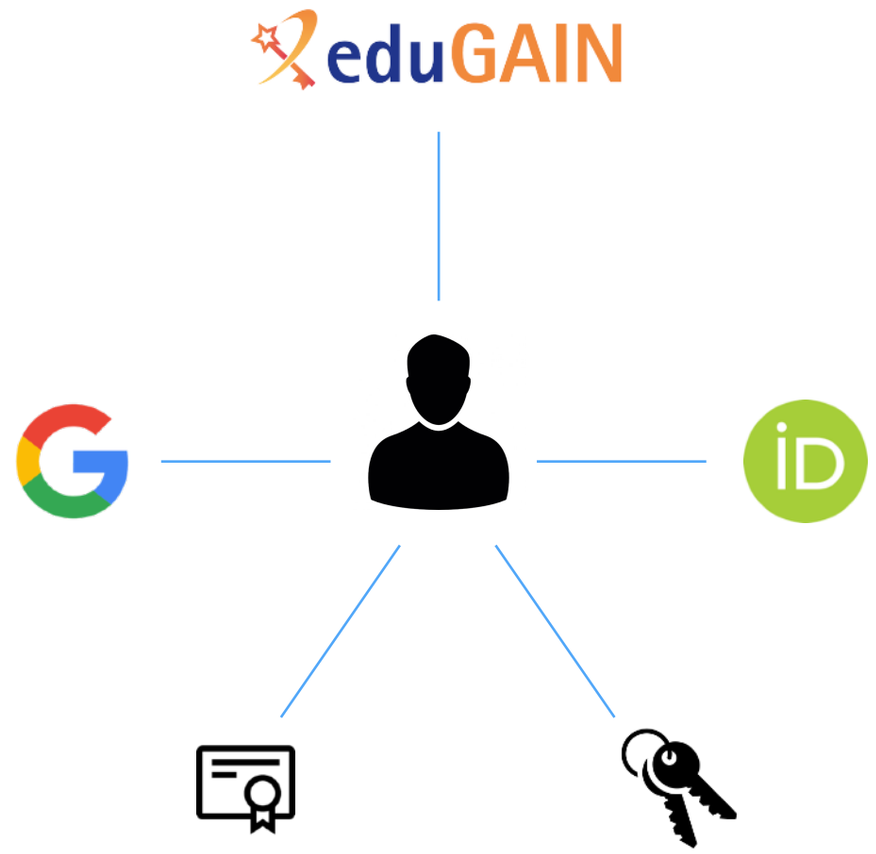


Flexible authentication & account linking

Authentication supported via

- **local username/password** credentials (created at registration time)
- **SAML** Home institution IdP (e.g., EduGAIN)
- **OpenID Connect** (Google, Microsoft, Paypal, ORCID)
- **X.509** certificates



Users can link any of the supported authentication credentials to their IAM account at registration time or later

To link an external credential/account, the user has to **prove** that he/she owns such account

User enrollment & registration service

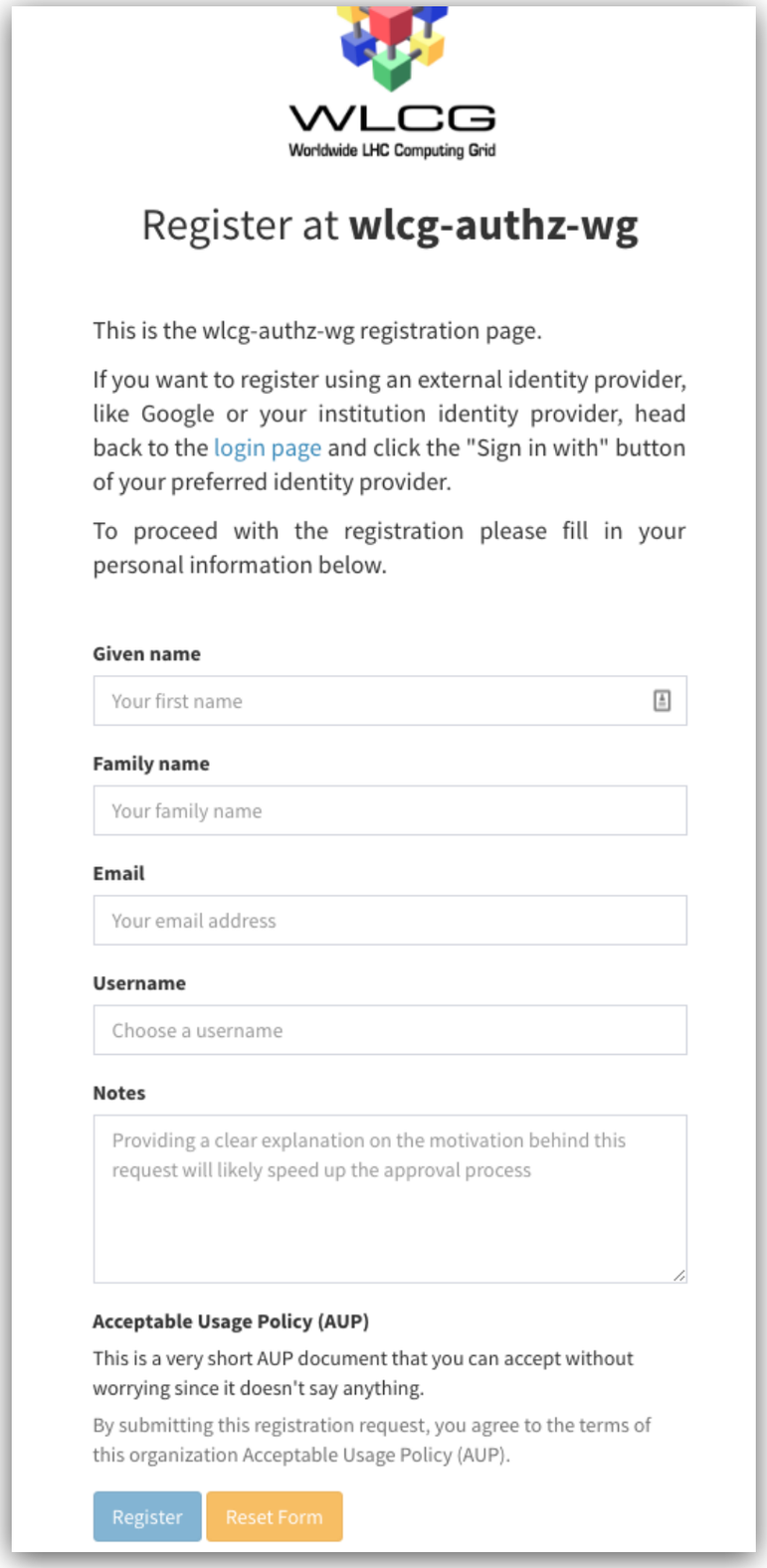
IAM supports two **enrollment flows:**

Admin-moderated flow

- The applicant fills basic registration information, accepts AUP, proves email ownership
- VO administrators are informed by email and can approve or reject incoming membership requests
- The applicant is informed via email of the administrator decision

Automatic-enrollment flow

- Users authenticated at **trusted**, **configurable** SAML IdPs are automatically on-boarded, without administrator approval



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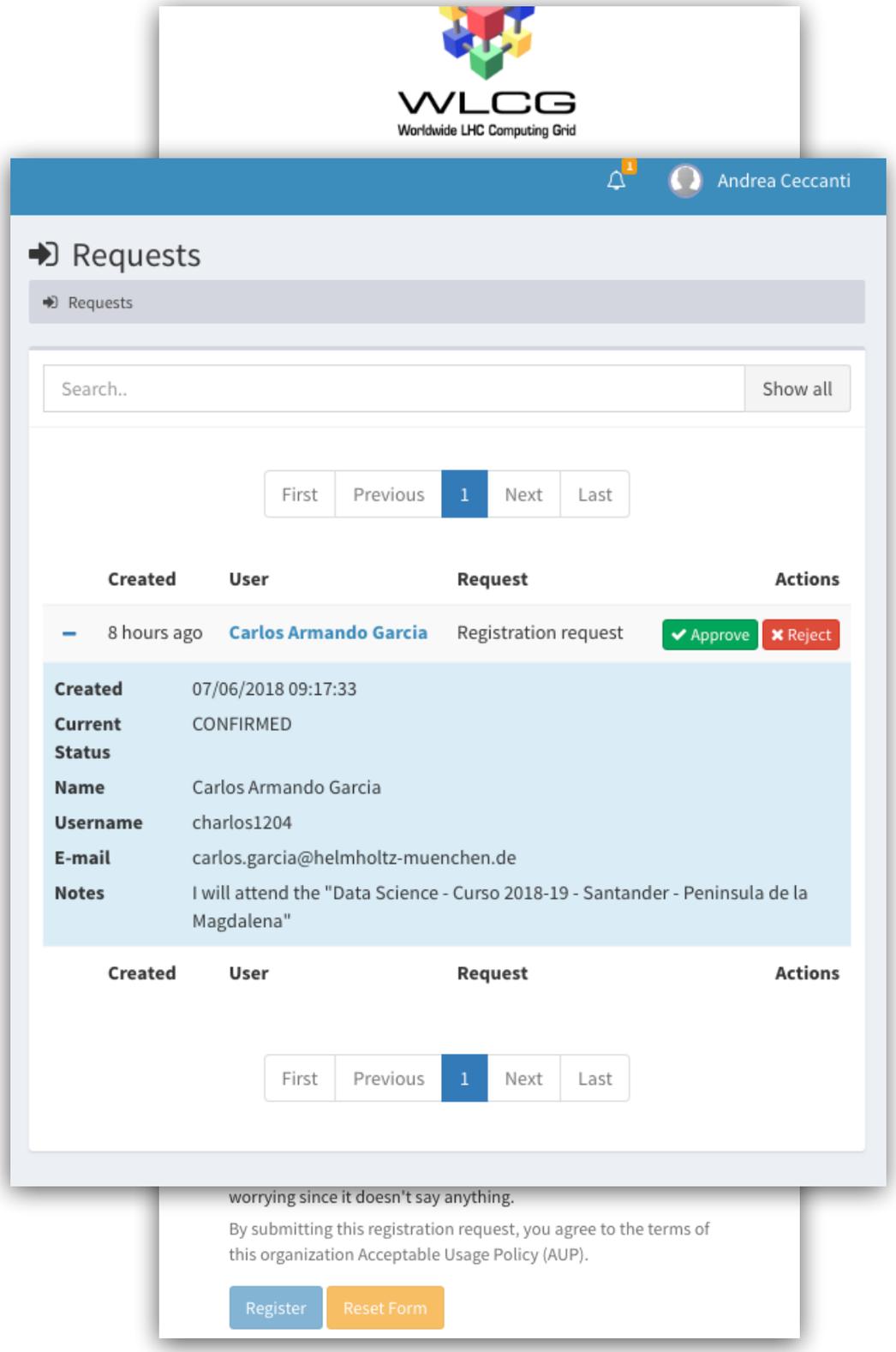
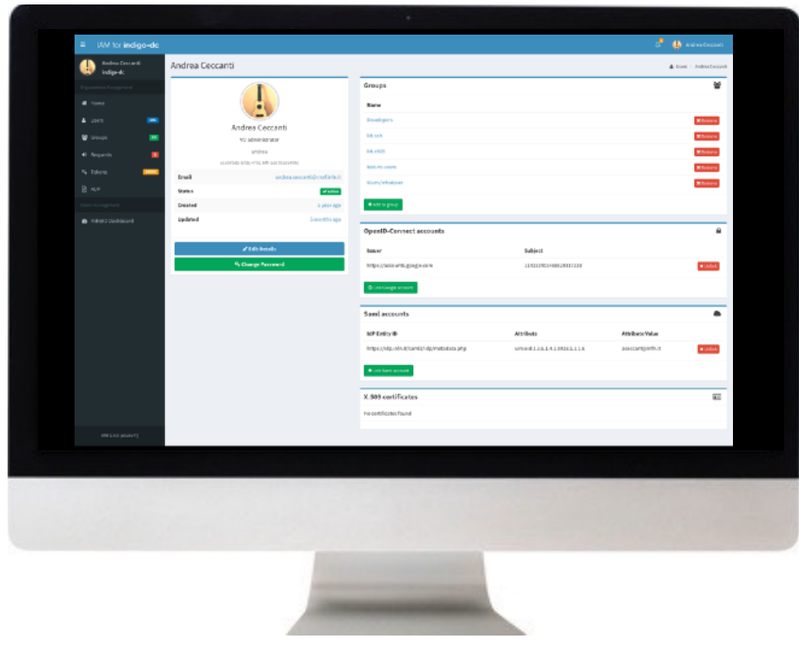


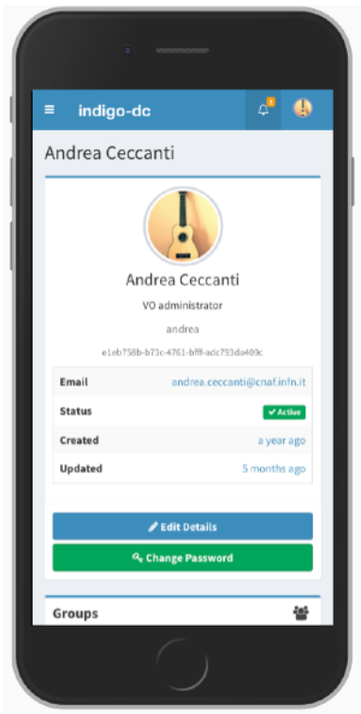
Management tools

IAM provides a **mobile-friendly** dashboard for:

- User management
- Group management
- Membership request management
- Account linking and personal details editing
- Token management



All management functionality is also exposed by REST APIs

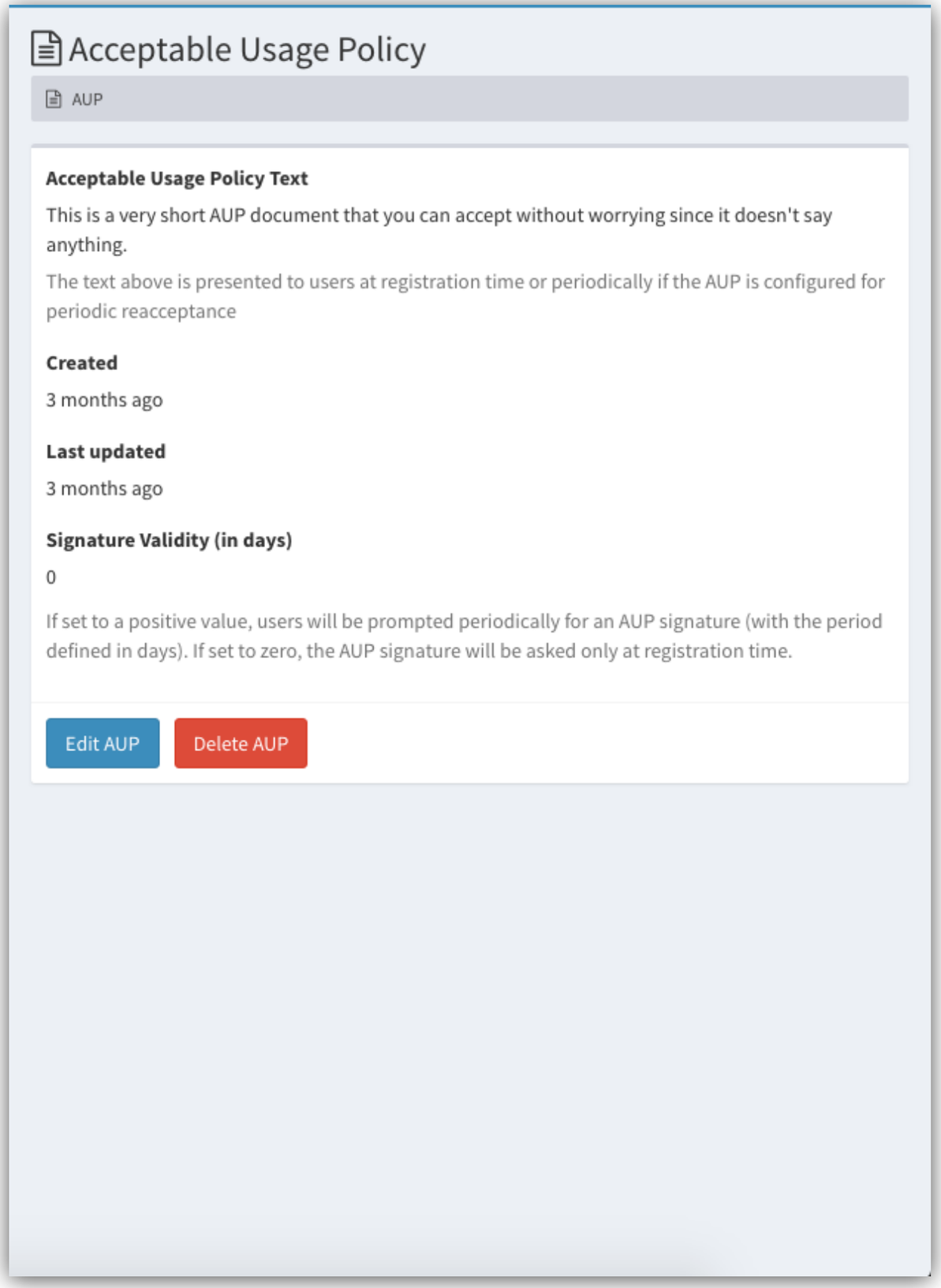


AUP enforcement support

AUP acceptance, if enabled, can be configured to be:

- requested once at user registration time
- periodically, with configurable period

User cannot login to the system (and as such be authenticated at authorized at services) unless the **AUP** has been accepted



Easy integration with services

Standard OAuth/OpenID Connect enable **easy integration** with off-the-shelf services and libraries.

We have successfully integrated IAM with minimal effort with:

- Openstack
- Atlassian JIRA & Confluence
- Kubernetes
- Moodle
- Rocketchat
- Grafana
- JupyterHub

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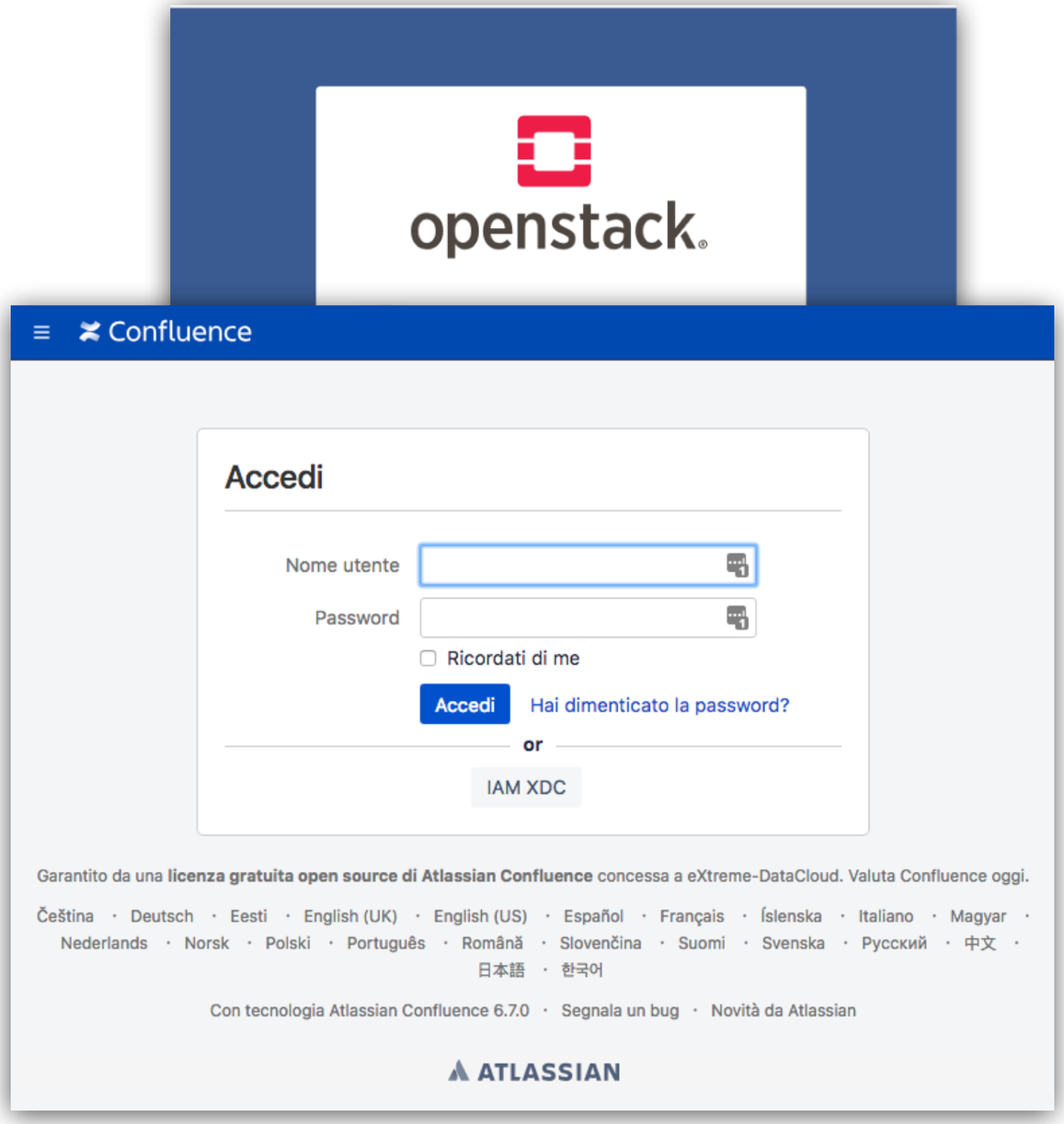

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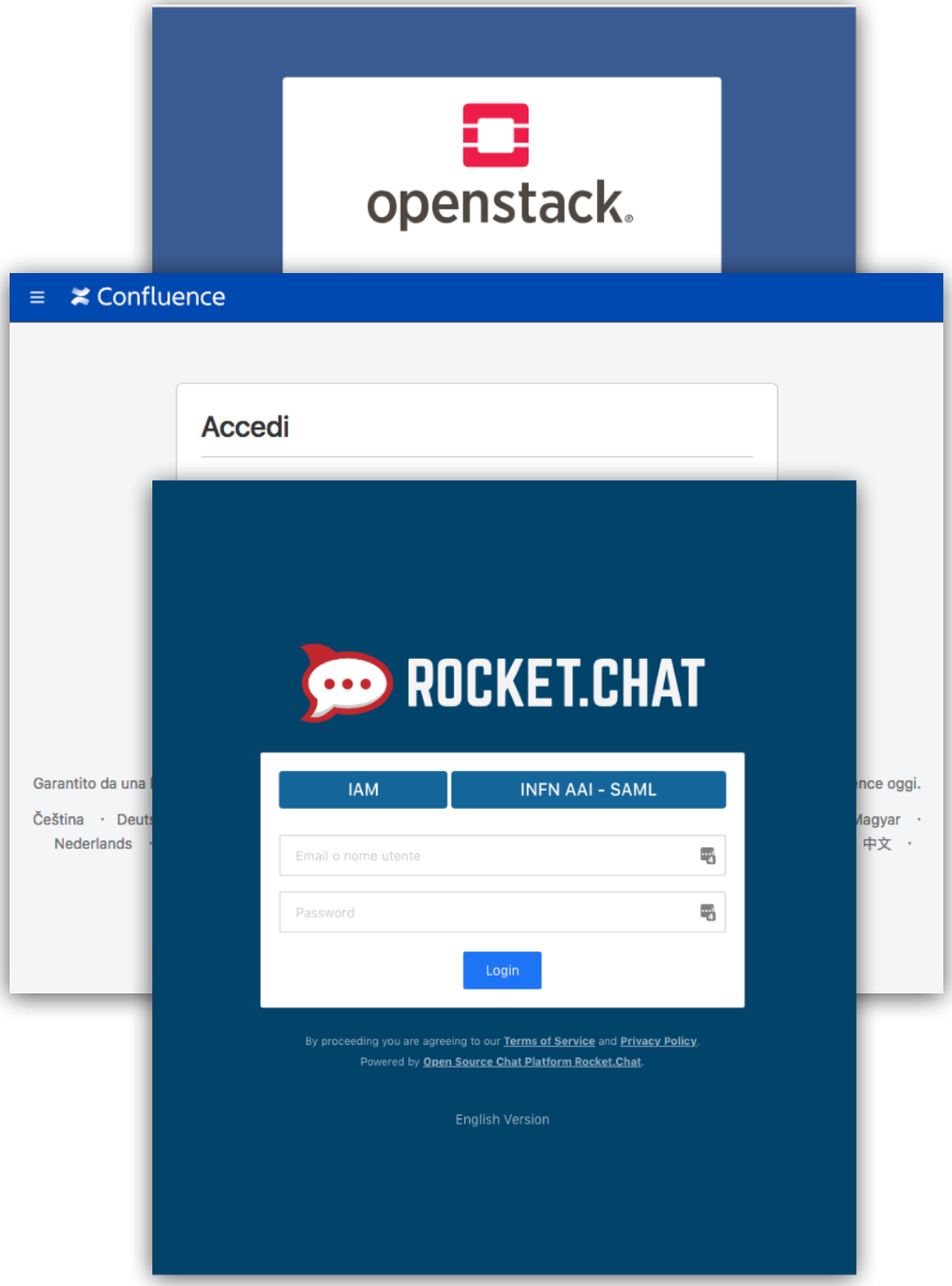


Enabling technologies

IAM enabling technologies in one slide

OAuth 2.0

- a standard framework for **delegated authorization**
- widely adopted in industry

OpenID Connect

- an **identity layer** built on top of OAuth 2
- “OAuth-based authentication done right”

JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)

- a **compact**, **URL-safe** means of representing **claims** to be transferred between two (or more) parties

OAuth: a delegated authorization framework

OAuth defines how **controlled delegation of privileges** can happen among collaborating services

Provides answers to questions like:

- How can an application request access to protected resources?
  - How can I obtain **an access token**?
- How is authorization information exchanged across parties?
  - How is the **access token** presented to **protected resources**? (i.e. API)

OpenID Connect: an identity layer for OAuth

OAuth is a **delegated authorization** protocol

- an **access token** states the **authorization rights** of the client application presenting the token to access some resources

OpenID Connect extends OAuth to provide a standard **identity layer**

- i.e. information about **who the user is** and **how it was authenticated** via an additional **ID token (JWT)** and a dedicated **user information query endpoint** at the OpenID Connect Identity provider
- provides ability to establish **login sessions** (SSO)

JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard that defines a compact, self-contained way of securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object

JWTs are typically **signed** and, if confidentiality is a requirement, can be **encrypted**.

Header

```
{
  "kid": "rsa1",
  "alg": "RS256"
}
```

.

Body

```
{
  "sub": "e1eb758b-b73c-4761-bfff-adc793da409c",
  "iss": "https://iam-test.indigo-datacloud.eu/",
  "exp": 1482163788,
  "iat": 1482160188,
  "jti": "e7bcb54c-8f67-4a77-8415-37adeb4b958c"
}
```

.

Signature

```
QbOfPrha9kp4e7TknXe88
d8v_9e7V2v2xMAKX10xY4
M3P1wragAhQmyoVQwq-uk
```

Why OAuth, OpenID Connect and JWT?

Standard, widely adopted in industry

- Do not reinvent the wheel, reuse existing knowledge and tools, extend when needed

Reduced integration complexity at relying services

- Off-the-shelf libraries and components

Authentication-mechanism agnostic

- The AAI is not bound to a specific authentication mechanism

Distributed verification of access and identity tokens

- It scales

A brief introduction to OAuth and OpenID Connect

OAuth roles

Resource owner

- A user that owns resources hosted at a service

Client

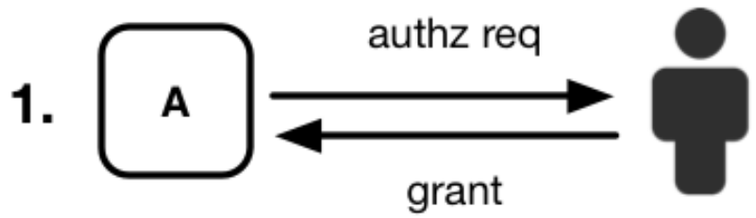
- An application that wants to have access to user resources

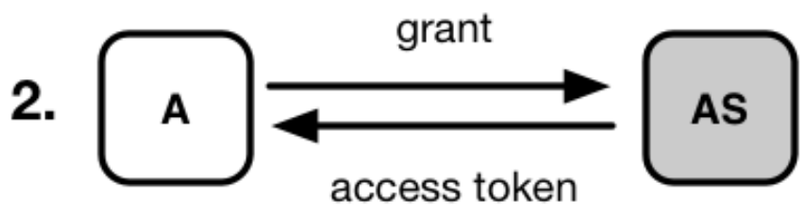
Authorization server

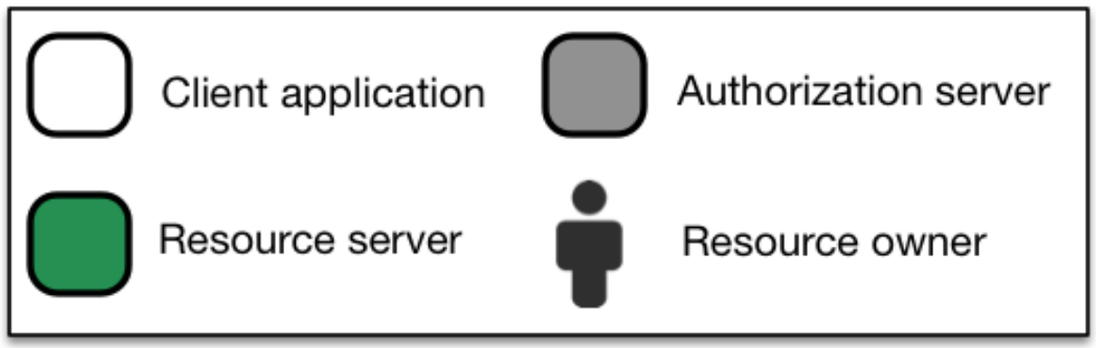
- A service that authenticates users and client applications and issues access tokens according to some policy

Resource server

- A service that holds protected resources and grants access based on access tokens issued by the authorization server







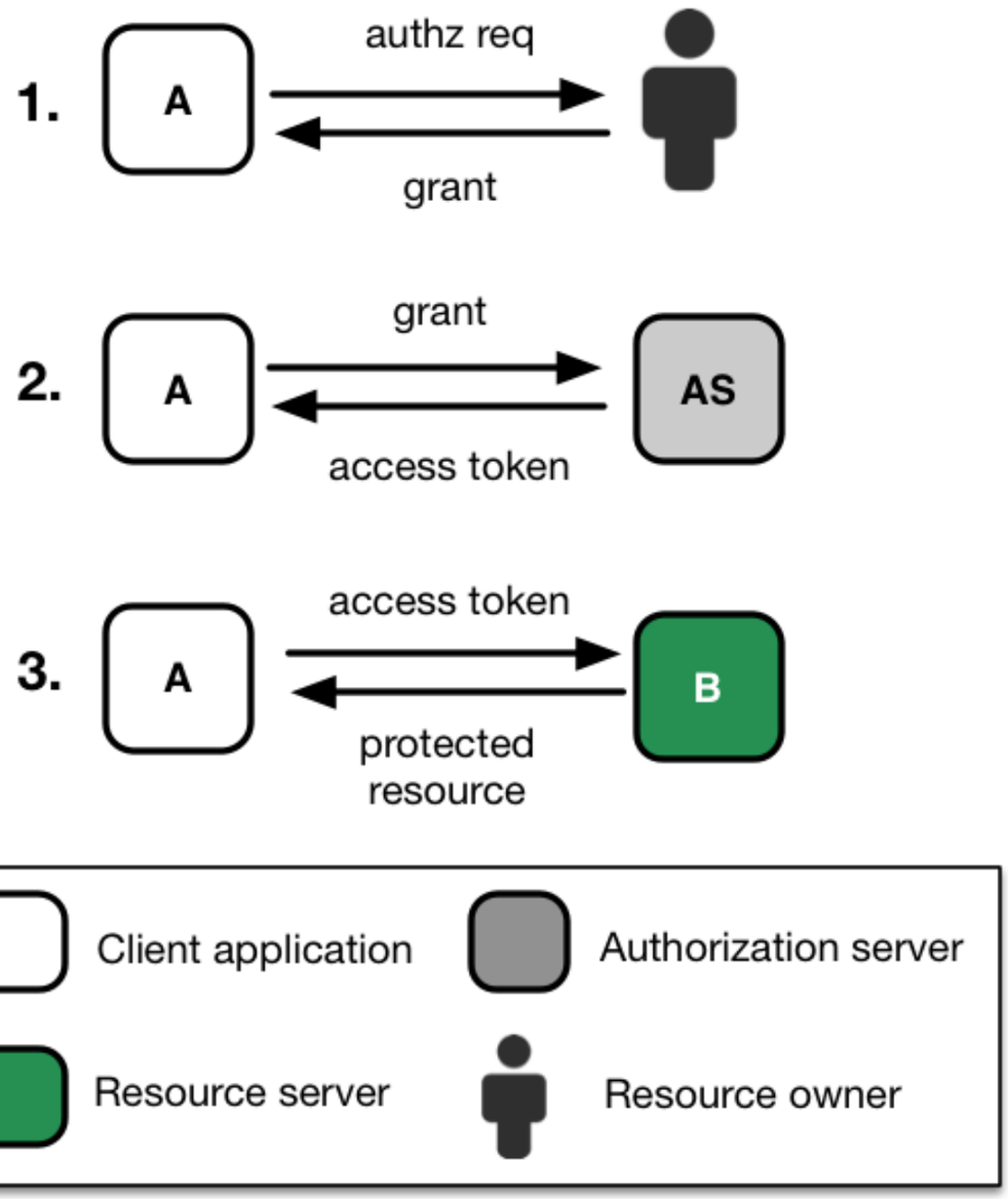
OAuth client registration

In OAuth clients that interact with an Authorization Server (AS) need to be **registered**

When a client is registered, it typically receives the client **credentials**

- **client_id:** the client "username"
- **client_secret:** the client "password"

Credentials are required in some OAuth flows or to access specific endpoints, where different privileges may be assigned to different clients



OAuth client types

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-2.1

confidential: Clients capable of maintaining the confidentiality of their credentials (e.g., client implemented on a secure server with restricted access to the client credentials), or capable of secure client authentication using other means

public: Clients incapable of maintaining the confidentiality of their credentials (e.g., clients executing on the device used by the resource owner, such as an installed native application or a web browser-based application), and incapable of secure client authentication via any other means.

Handling client credentials

Client credentials must be maintained confidential

- **not** stored in Docker images or source code
  - use ENV variables or other secret management mechanisms to pass down these secrets to your application

Follow recommendations in the client app security section of the OAuth security recommendations

- https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6819#section-5.3

OAuth/OpenID Connect grant types

Authorization grant types

=

Authorization Flows

=

Ways for an application to get tokens

OAuth/OpenID Connect grant types

Grant Type	Context	Client type
Authorization code	Server-side apps	Confidential
Implicit	Client-side, Javascript apps	Public
Device code	Limited-input devices, CLIs	Confidential
Resource owner password credentials	Trusted apps, CLIs	Confidential
Client credentials	Server-side apps	Confidential
Refresh token	Server-side apps	Confidential
Token exchange	Server-side apps	Confidential

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata

OAuth & OpenID Connect provide a standard way to expose the authorization server/OpenID provider configuration to clients

Information is published at **a well-known endpoint** for the server, e.g.:

- https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/**.well-known/openid-configuration**

Clients can use this information to know about

- supported grant types/authorization flows
- endpoint locations
- supported claims
- …

and implement **automatic client configuration**

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata


```
{
  "request_parameter_supported": true,
  "claims_parameter_supported": false,
  "introspection_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/introspect",
  "scopes_supported": [
    "openid",
    "profile",
    "email",
    "address",
    "phone",
    "offline_access"
  ],
  "issuer": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/",
  "userinfo_encryption_enc_values_supported": [
    "A256CBC+HS512",
    "A256GCM",
    "A192GCM",
    "A128GCM",
    "A128CBC-HS256",
    "A192CBC-HS384",
    "A256CBC-HS512",
    "A128CBC+HS256"
  ], ...
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata

```
...
  "claims_supported": [
    "sub",
    "name",
    "preferred_username",
    "given_name",
    “family_name",
...
    "zoneinfo",
    "locale",
    "updated_at",
    "birthdate",
    "email",
    "email_verified",
    "phone_number",
    "phone_number_verified",
    "address",
    "organisation_name",
    "groups",
    "external_authn"
  ],
...
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata


```
{
  "authorization_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/authorize",
  "claim_types_supported": [
    "normal"
  ],
  "claims_parameter_supported": false,
  "claims_supported": [
    "sub",
    "name",
    "preferred_username",
    "given_name",
    "family_name",
    “middle_name",
    ...,
],
"code_challenge_methods_supported": [
    "plain",
    “S256"
],
"grant_types_supported": [
    "authorization_code",
    "implicit",
    "refresh_token",
    "client_credentials",
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata


```
    "password",
    "urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:jwt-bearer",
    "urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant_type:redelegate",
    "urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:token-exchange"
  ],
  "id_token_encryption_alg_values_supported": [
    "RSA-OAEP",
    "RSA-OAEP-256",
    "RSA1_5"
  ],
  "id_token_encryption_enc_values_supported": [
    “A256CBC+HS512",
    ...,
  ],
  "id_token_signing_alg_values_supported": [
    "HS256",
    “HS384",
    ...,
  ],
  "introspection_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/introspect",
  "issuer": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/",
  "jwks_uri": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/jwk",
  "op_policy_uri": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/about",
  "op_tos_uri": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/about",
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata


```
 "registration_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/register",
 "request_object_encryption_alg_values_supported": [
   “RSA-OAEP”,
   ...,
],
 "request_object_encryption_enc_values_supported": [
   “A256CBC+HS512”,
   ...,
 ],
 "request_object_signing_alg_values_supported": [
   “HS256”,
   ...,
],
"request_parameter_supported": true,
"request_uri_parameter_supported": false,
"require_request_uri_registration": false,
"response_types_supported": [
  "code",
  "token"
],
"revocation_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/revoke",
"scopes_supported": [
  "openid",
  "profile",
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata


```
"scopes_supported": [
  "openid",
  "profile",
  "email",
  "address",
  "phone",
  "offline_access"
],
"service_documentation": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/about",
"subject_types_supported": [
  "public",
  "pairwise"
],
"token_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/token",
"token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
  "client_secret_post",
  "client_secret_basic",
  "none"
],
"token_endpoint_auth_signing_alg_values_supported": [
  “HS256”,
  ...,
```

OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata

```
"userinfo_encryption_alg_values_supported": [
   “RSA-OAEP”,
   ...,
 ],
 "userinfo_encryption_enc_values_supported": [
   “A256CBC+HS512”,
   ...,
 ],
 "userinfo_endpoint": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/userinfo",
 "userinfo_signing_alg_values_supported": [
   “HS256”,
   ...,
 ]
}
```

IAM, relying parties & OAuth roles

Resource owner

StoRM WebDAV

Resource Server

OneData

Client Resource Server

Authorization Server
Resource Server

IAM, relying parties & OpenID Connect roles

User

StoRM
WebDAV

Resource
Server

OneData

Relying party
Resource
Server

IAM

OpenID Connect provider
Resource Server

OAuth bearer token usage

There's a standard that defines how to send tokens to resource servers

Typically, tokens are sent in the `Authorization` HTTP header, following the rules defined in RFC 6750, as in the following example HTTP request

```
GET /shared-oauth HTTP/1.1
Host: apache.test.example
Authorization: Bearer eyJraWQiOiJy…rYI
User-Agent: curl/7.65.3
Accept: */*
```

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The token!

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Authorization: Bearer eyJraWQiOiJy…rYI
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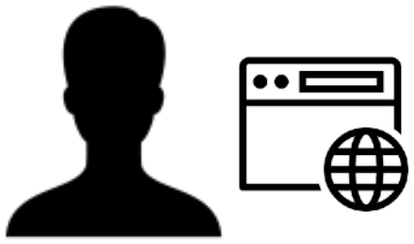
Web application integration scenario

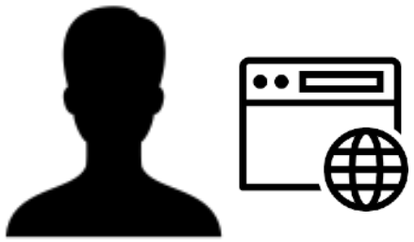
Web application: authorization code flow



A Web App integrates with IAM to **delegate user authentication management** and **obtain authorization** information

Home IdP

Web application: authorization code flow



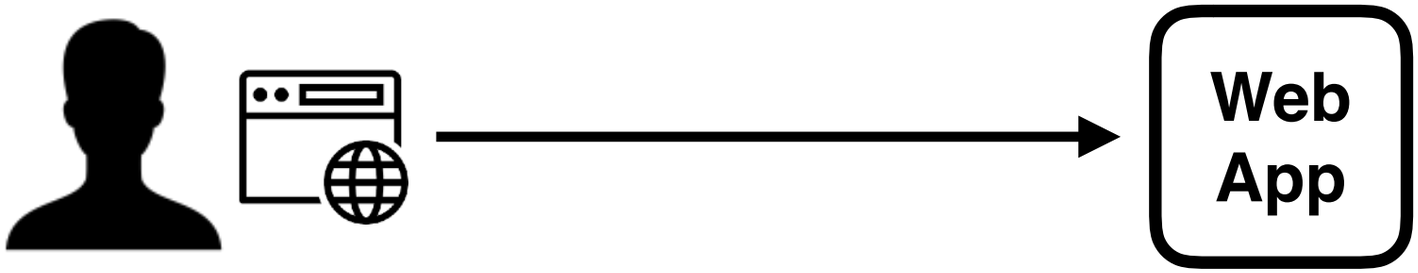
Web App

OAuth and OpenID connect provide the **authorization code flow** in support of this integration use case

Home IdP

IAM

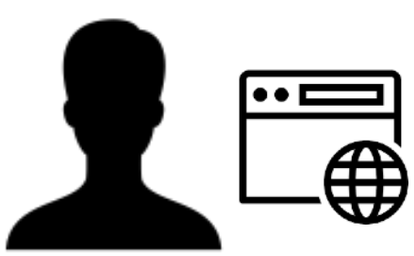
Authorization code flow



User points its browser to web app, which redirects back to IAM for authentication

Home IdP

Authorization code flow

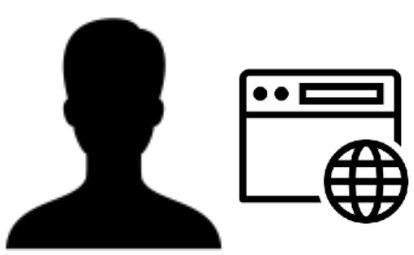


authorization request

User points its browser to web app, which redirects back to IAM for authentication

Home IdP

Authorization code flow



Web App

authorization request

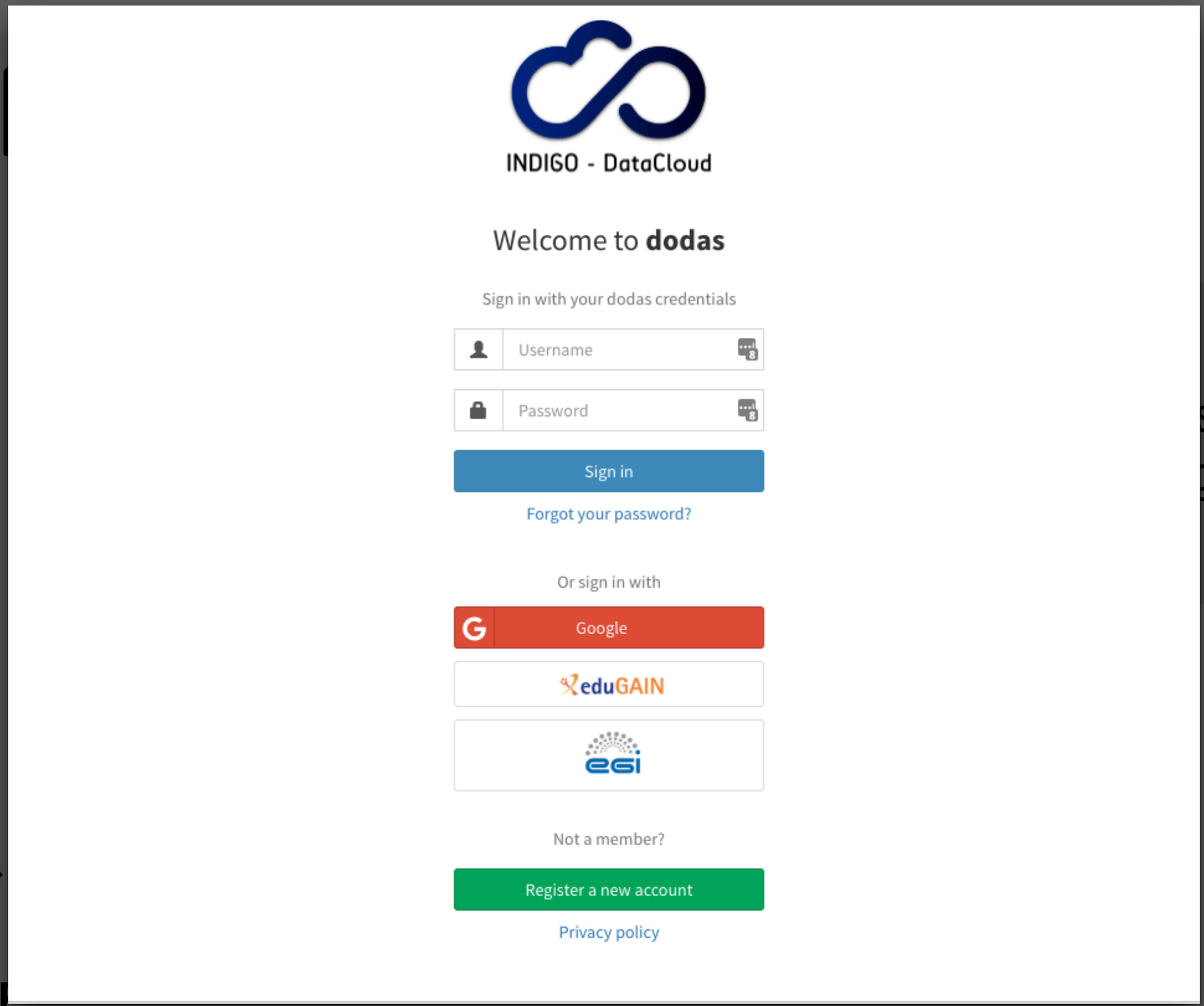
User does not have a valid session at IAM, so IAM shows the login page

Home IdP

IAM

Authorization code flow

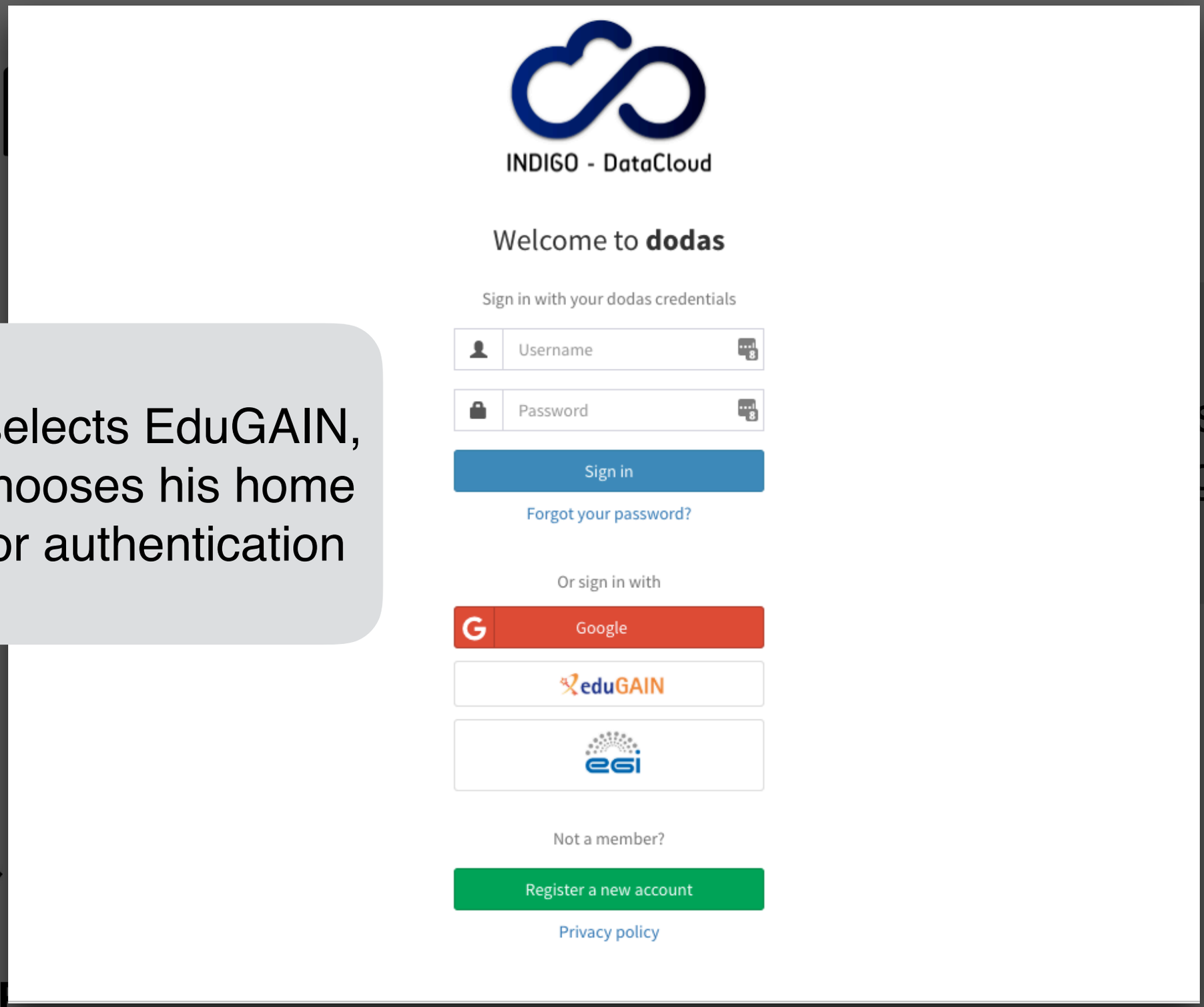
authorization request



session at gin page

Home Idp

Authorization code flow



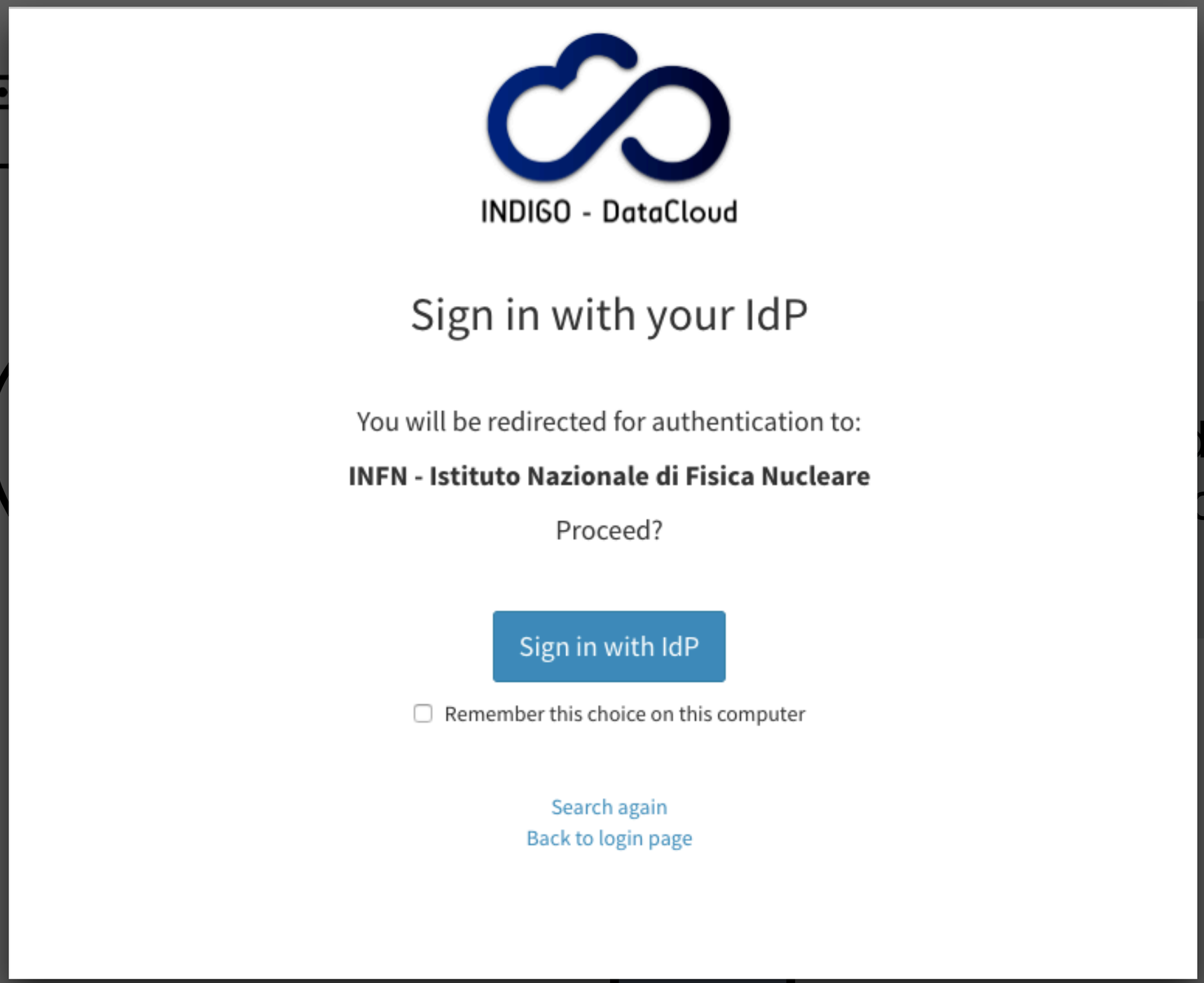
User selects EduGAIN, and chooses his home IDP for authentication

auth
r

session at
gin page

Home IdP

Authorization code flow

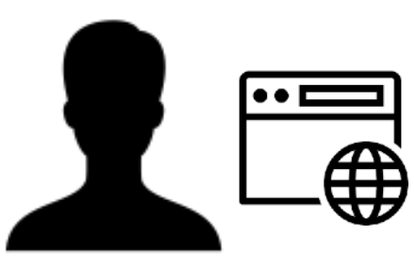


authorization request

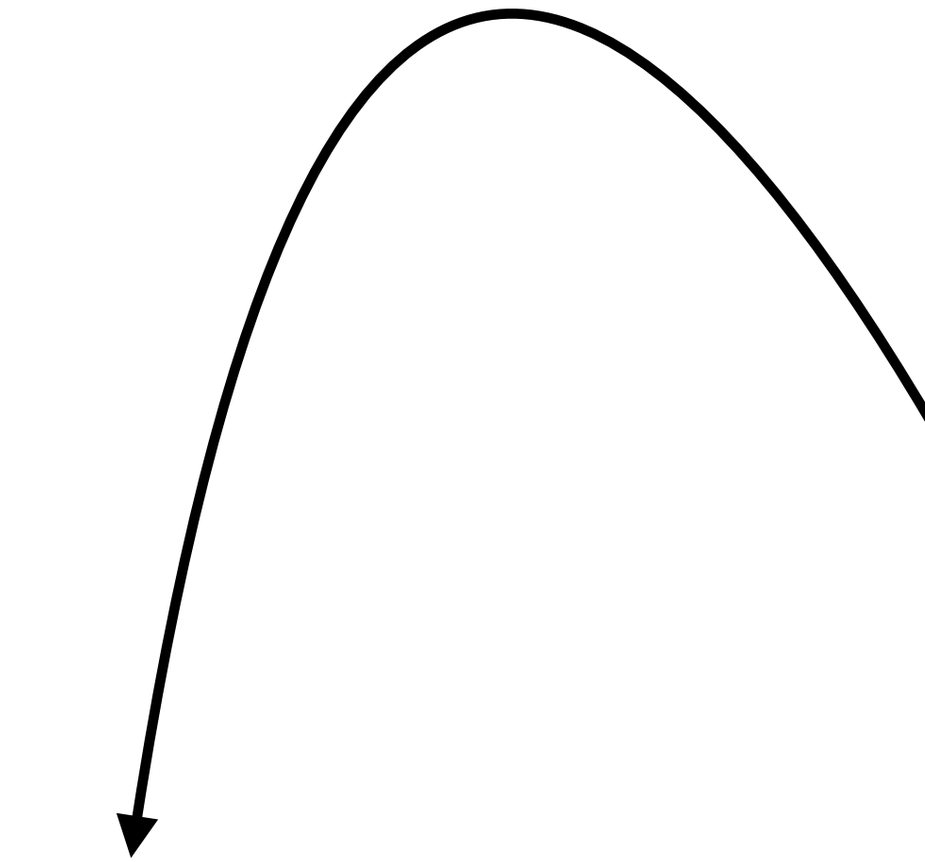
session at login page

Home IdP

Authorization code flow



Web App

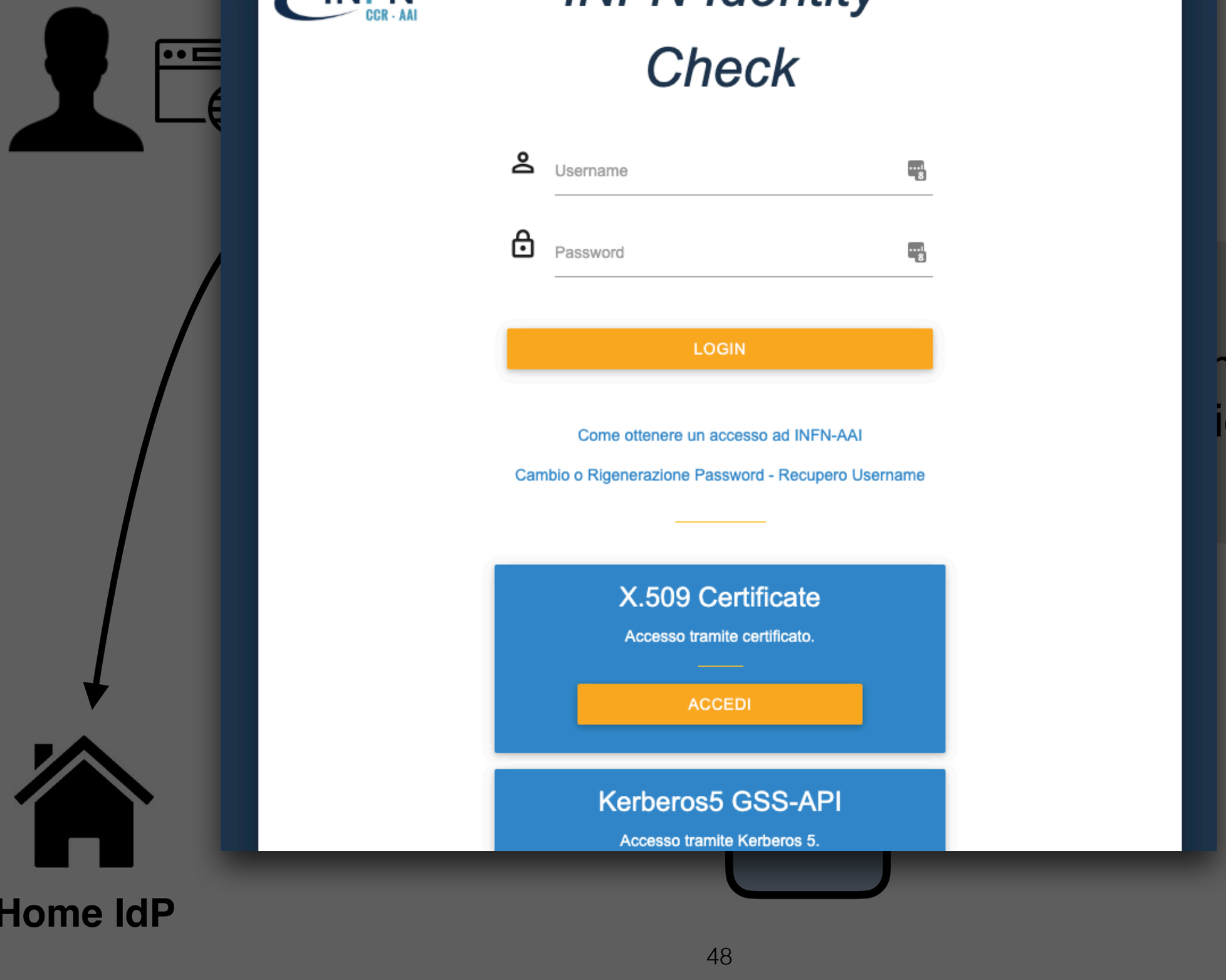


User is redirected to home IDP for authentication

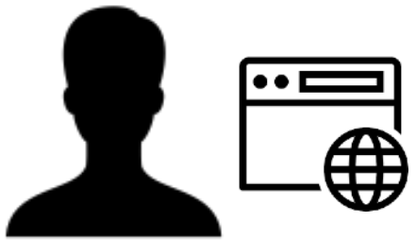
Home IdP

IAM

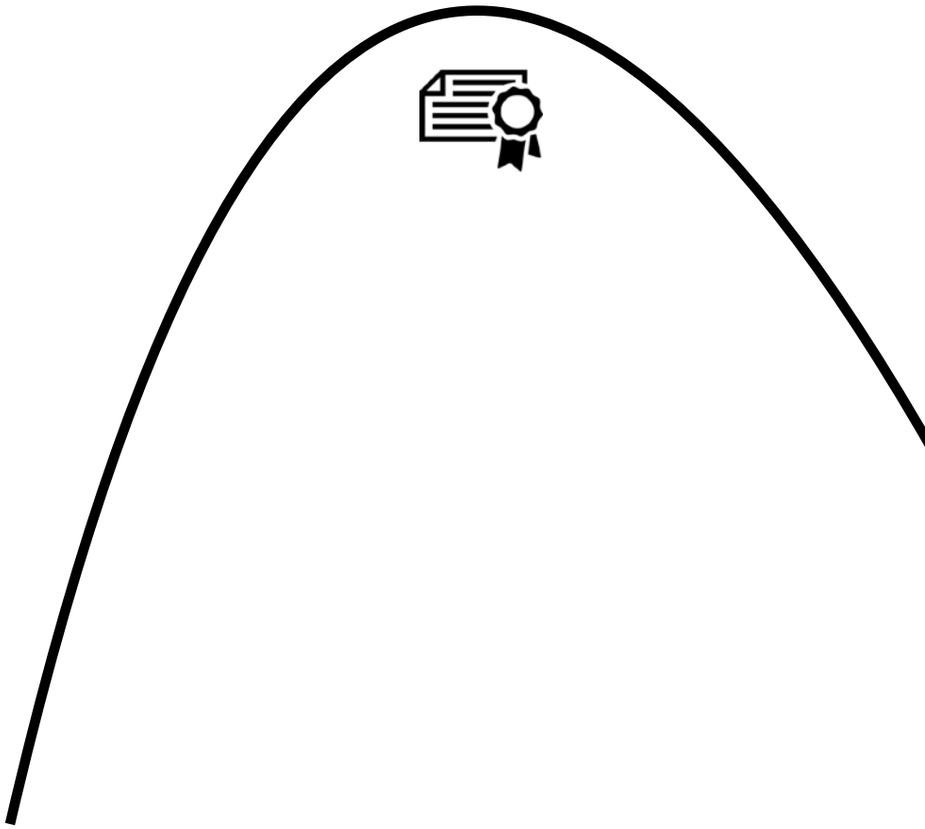
Authorization code flow



Authorization code flow



Web App

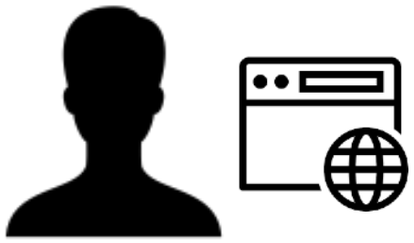


Home IdP

IAM

Home IDP authenticates user and sends back an authentication assertion, via redirection and possibly other interactions between IAM and the IDP

Authorization code flow



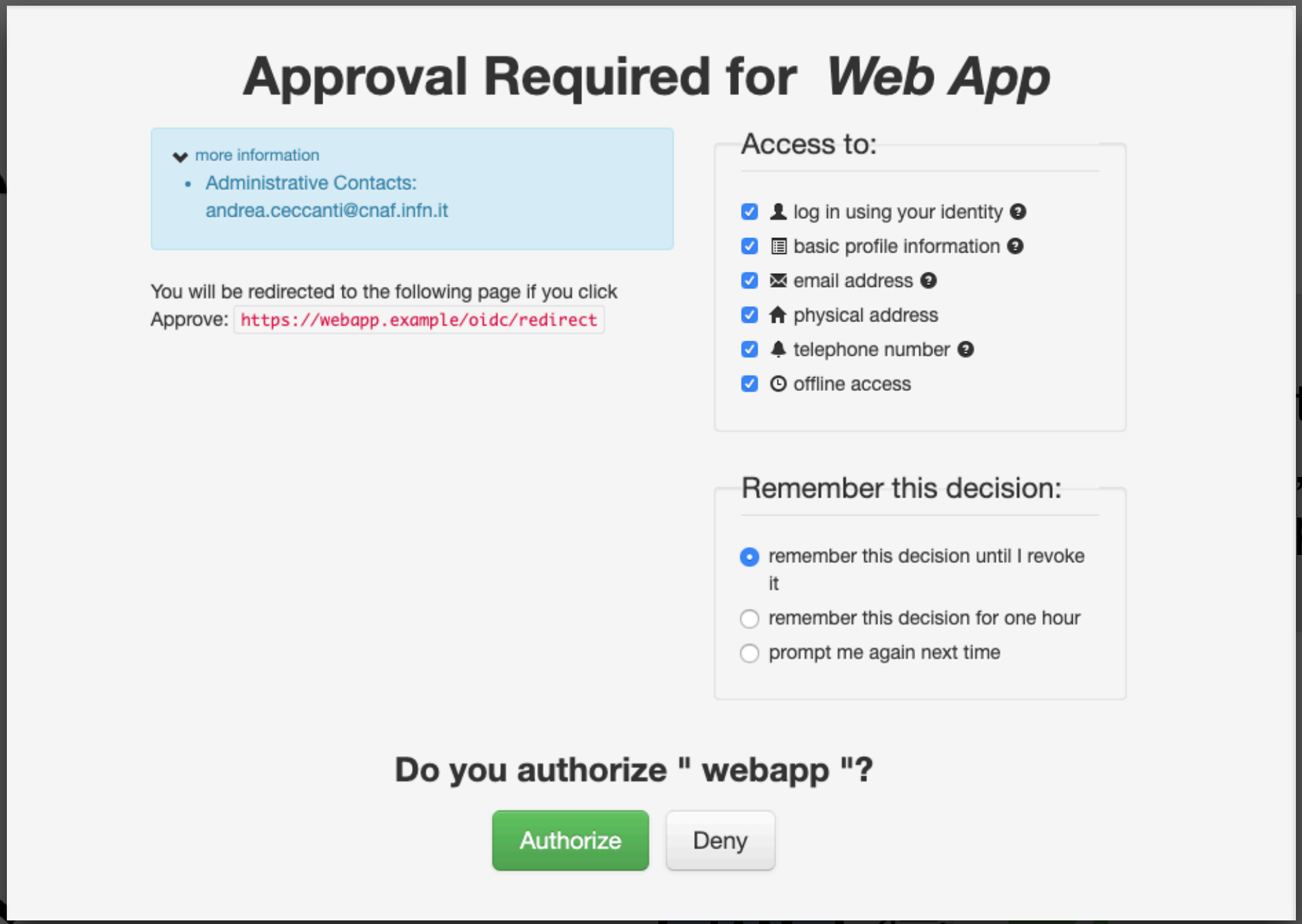
Web App

IAM validates the assertion, the user is a registered one, so IAM shows a “Give consent” page

Home IdP

IAM

Authorization code flow



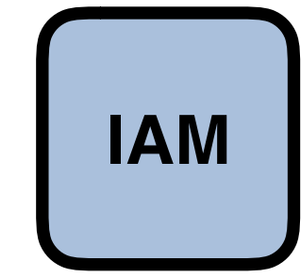
tion,
, so IAM
page

Home IdP

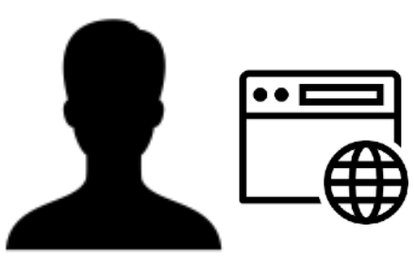
Authorization code flow

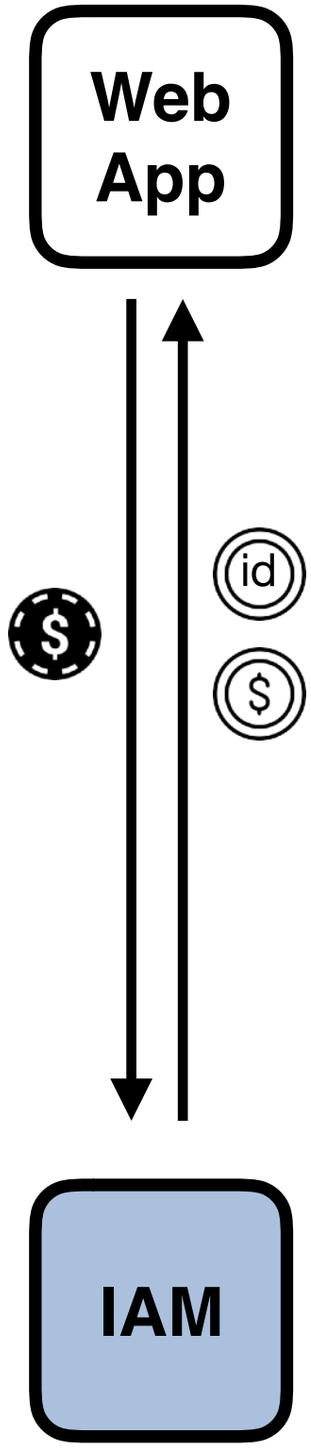
IAM generates an
authorization code
and sends it back to web app using
an HTTP redirect

Home IdP



Authorization code flow

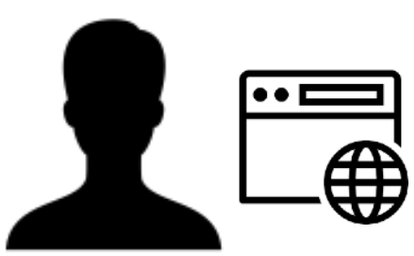


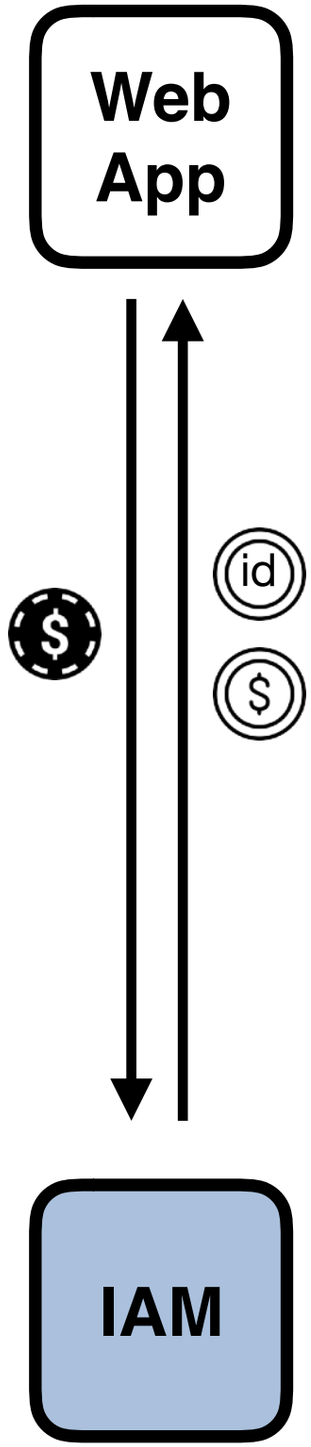


The Web App exchanges the **authorization code** with a couple of tokens:
an **access token** and an **id token**

Home IdP

Authorization code flow

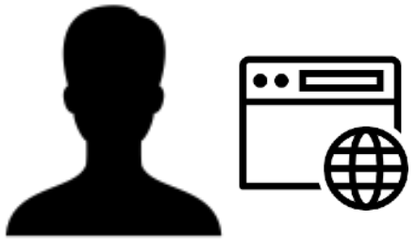


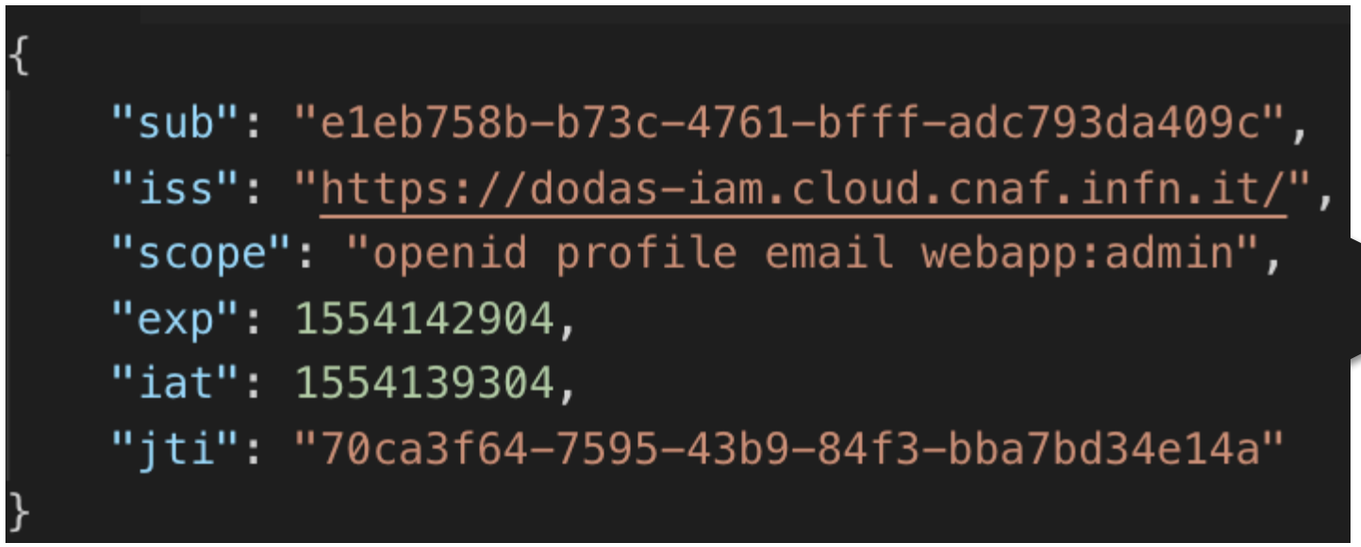


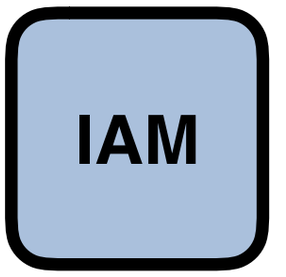
In the IAM implementation, both tokens are **JWT tokens**.

Home IdP

Authorization code flow







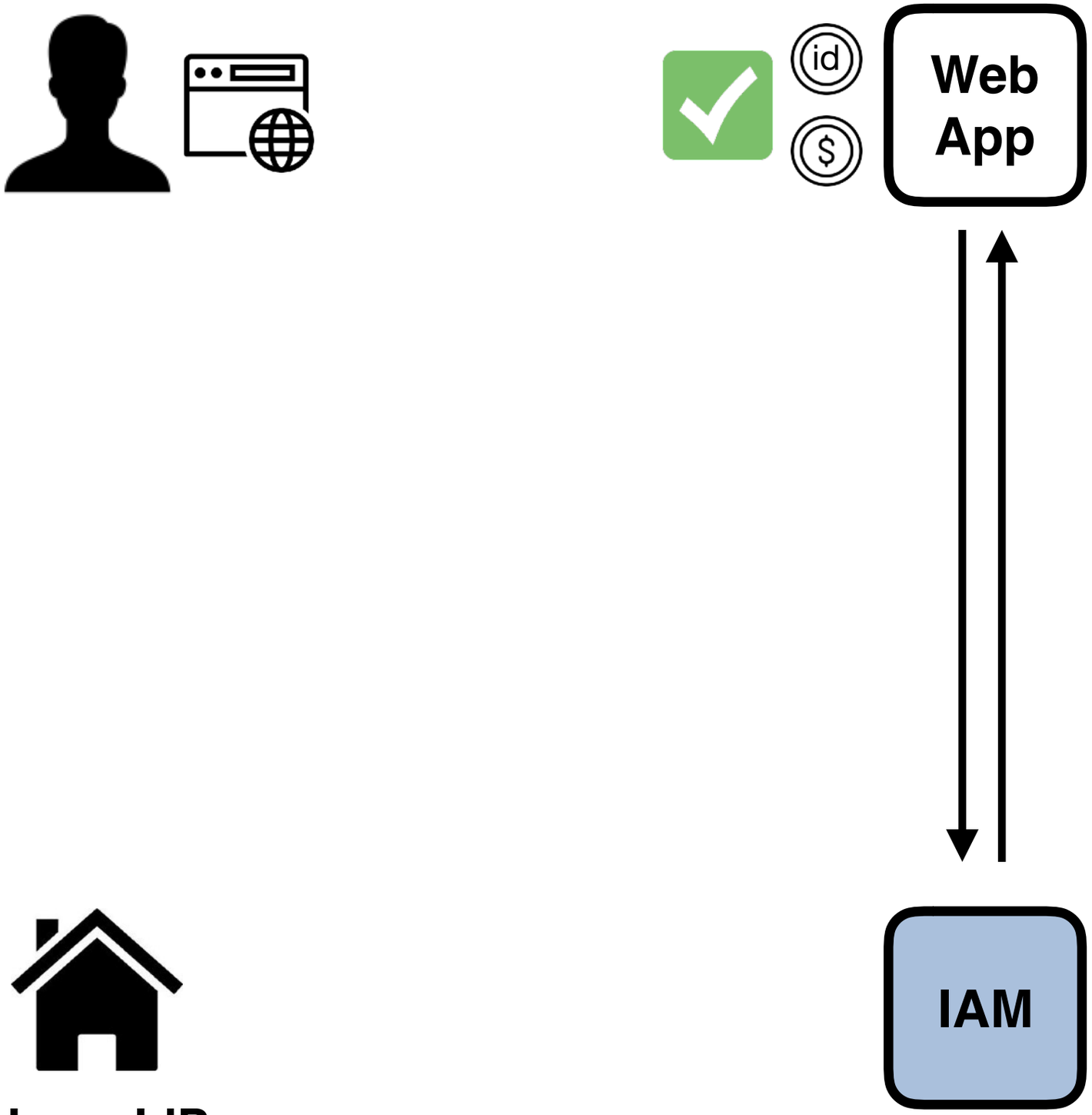
Home IdP

The **access token** provides (mainly) authorization information

Authorization code flow

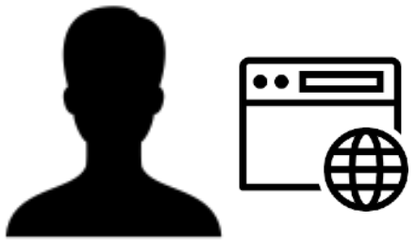
The **id token** provides (mainly) authentication information

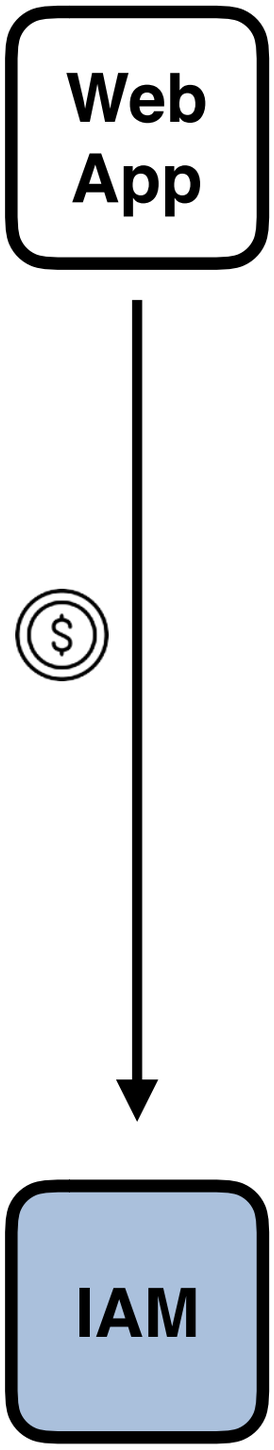
Authorization code flow



Both tokens are **validated** following to the OpenID Connect guidelines, checking **temporal validity**, **token signature**, **audience**, etc…

Authorization code flow

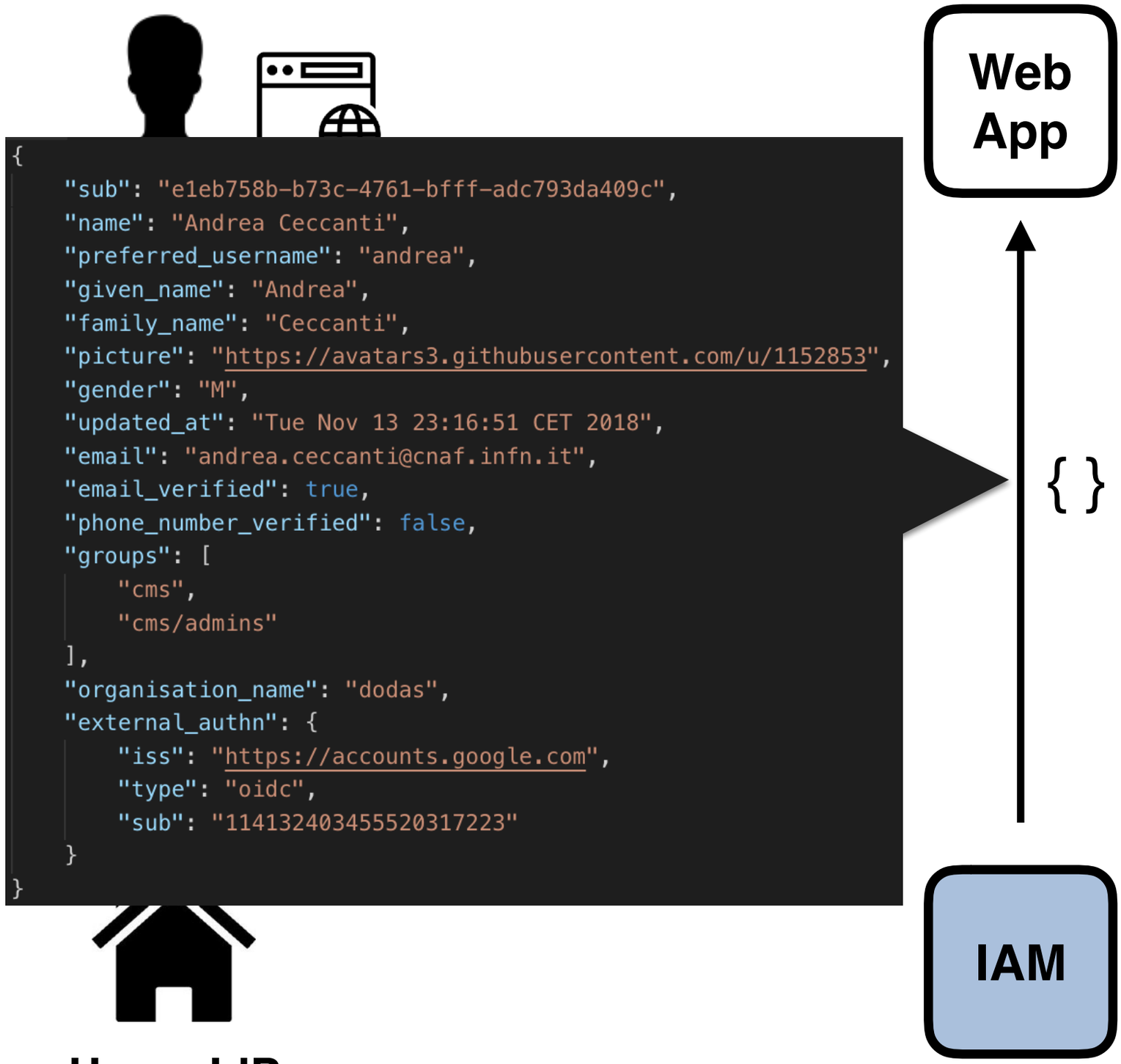




Additional information about the user can be requested by querying the **/userinfo** endpoint and providing the just obtained **access token** for authentication/ authorization purposes

Home IdP

Authorization code flow



The returned JSON object contains authentication information that can overlap with the contents of the **id token**, depending on the IAM configuration

Authorization code flow in practice

In practice, decent OAuth/OpenID Connect client libraries implement all the above **behind the scenes.**

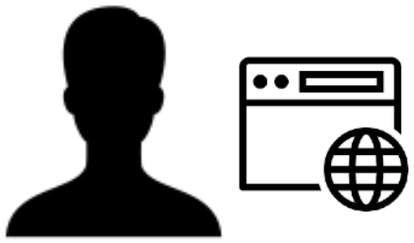
As an example, Apache mod_auth_openidc requires the following information to enable a working OpenID Connect integration

- The OpenID Connect provider discovery/metadata URL
- Client credentials

The library then takes care of exchanging messages with the OpenID provider, implementing verification checks, and provides the obtained authentication/authorization information to the protected web application

- typically via env variables or HTTP headers

Demo setup



demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

HTTPD

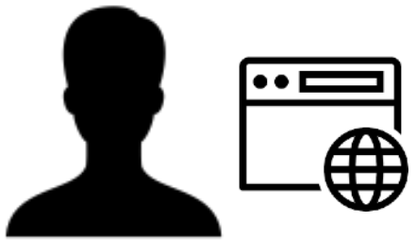
HTTPD
is an Apache server
configured with
mod_auth_openidc

The **/shared** directory
is only accessible to
users authenticated
by **iam-demo**

IAM

iam-demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it.eu

Demo setup



demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

HTTPD

HTTPD
is an Apache server
configured with
mod_auth_openidc

The **/ibergrid** directory
is only accessible to
users authenticated
by **iam-demo** in the
ibergrid group

IAM

iam-demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it.eu

Apache mod_auth_openidc configuration

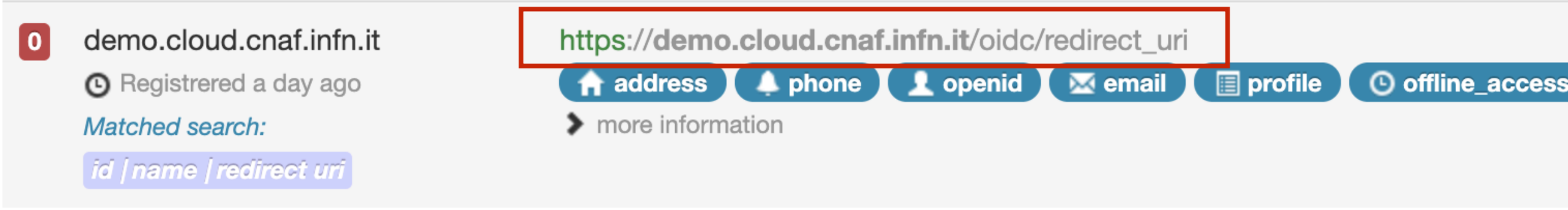
```
ServerName demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

<VirtualHost _default_:80>

  OIDCProviderMetadataURL https://iam-demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/.well-known/openid-configuration
  OIDCClientID demo_client
  OIDCClientSecret *****
  OIDCScope "openid email profile"
  OIDCRedirectURI https://demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/oidc/redirect_uri
  OIDCCryptoPassphrase *****

  <Location /shared>
    …
    AuthType openid-connect
    Require valid-user
    LogLevel debug
  </Location>
  ...
</VirtualHost>
```

IAM client configuration



Note that the redirect uri above matches with the one in the Apache configuration

DEMO

Exercise

A docker-compose environment that replicates the one show in the demo has been setup at this repo

- https://github.com/andreaceccanti/iam-tutorial

You can replicate the integration exercise following the instructions in the README file:

- https://github.com/andreaceccanti/iam-tutorial/blob/master/apache-integration-demo/README.md

Thanks for your attention.

Questions?

Useful references

IAM @ GitHub: https://github.com/indigo-iam/iam

IAM documentation: https://indigo-iam.github.io/docs

WLCG AuthZ WG Demos: https://indico.cern.ch/event/791175/attachments/1806605/2948665/demos.mp4 (IAM starts at minute 46)

IAM in action video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1rZlvJADOnY

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- indigo-aai.slack.com