Implementing OAuth 2.0

Authorization for Webex Integrations

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DEVNET-2675

cisco Livel

Cisco Webex App

Questions?

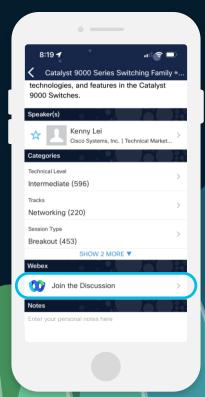
Use Cisco Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

How

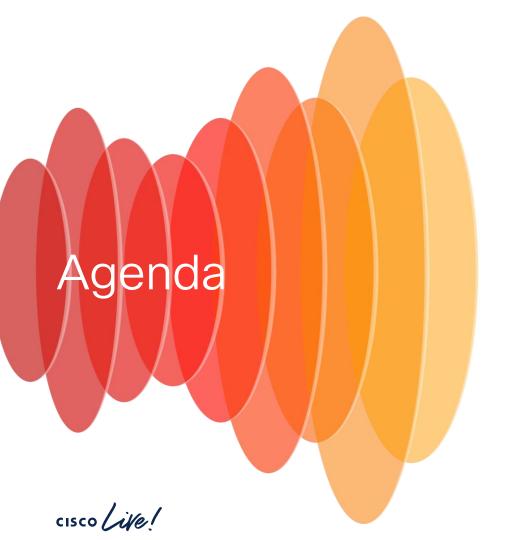
- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click "Join the Discussion"
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until June 7, 2024.

https://ciscolive.ciscoevents.com/ciscolivebot/#DEVNET-2675





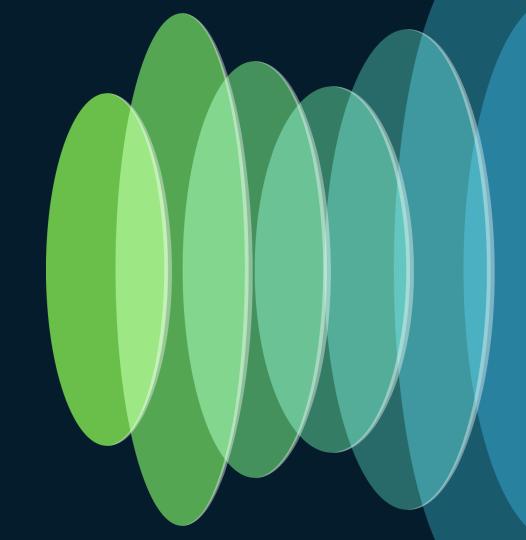


- Introduction
- History of Authorization
- Intro to OAuth 1.0 + 2.0
- How to OAuth 2.0
- Webex and OAuth 2.0

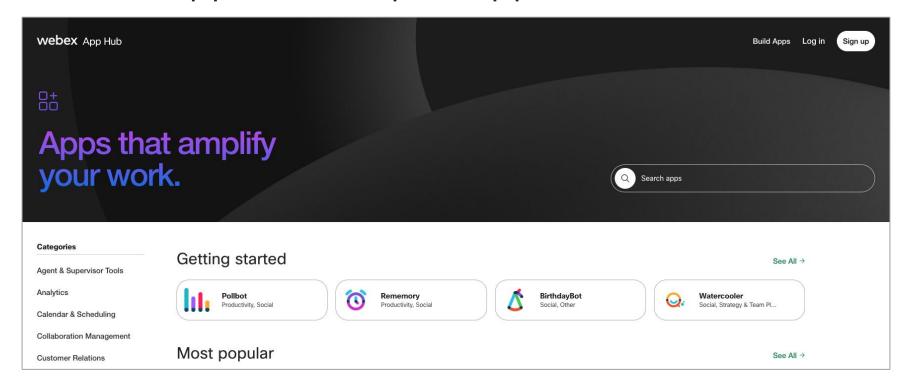
Webex Developer Featured Demos Schedule

Monday, June 3 rd	Tuesday, June 4 th	Wednesday, June 5 th
11:00 AM - Our Vision, Your Voice: "Bring Your Own AI"	12:00 PM - Instant Connect	11:00 AM – Build and Use a Service App
1:00 PM - Build Embedded Apps	2:00 PM - Flow Designer	12:00 PM – Build a Webex Bot
4:00 PM - Webex Contact Center Desktop Widgets	4:00 PM – Al Assistant Preview	3:00 PM - Webex Meetings SDK

Introduction



Webex App Hub: https://apphub.webex.com





MoYoBi - Analyze & Monitor your Webex platform



What is MoYoBi?

MoYoBi is a cloud-based software solution that provides real-time call queuing monitoring, analytics, and reporting for Webex Calling.

It offers advanced features such as customizable dashboards and reports to help businesses achieve their

Value to Customer:

Provides insights into collaboration usage, adoption, and performance that can help customers optimize their communication workflows and increase productivity.

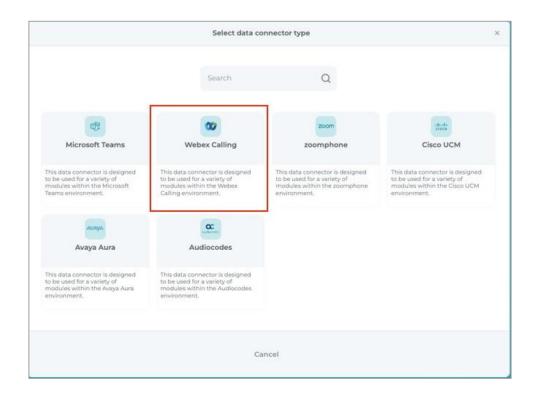
Offers customizable dashboards and reporting features, giving customers the flexibility to track the metrics that matter most to their business.

Easy to install and use. It integrates seamlessly with Webex Calling and provides a user-friendly interface that makes it easy to access.

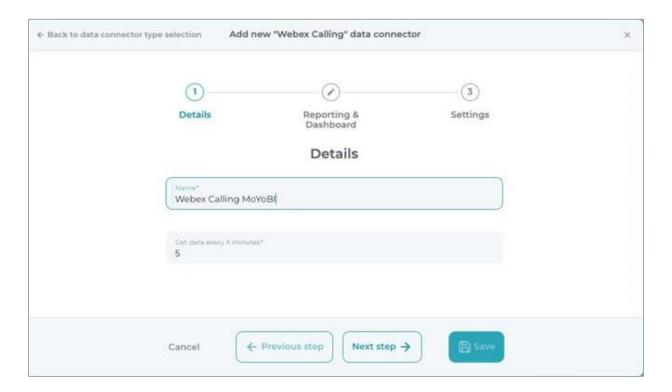
Scalable solution that grows with the need of customers. It can accommodate small teams or large enterprises.



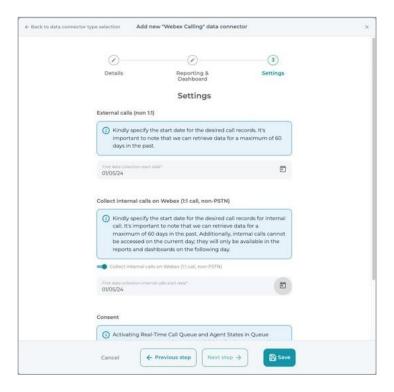








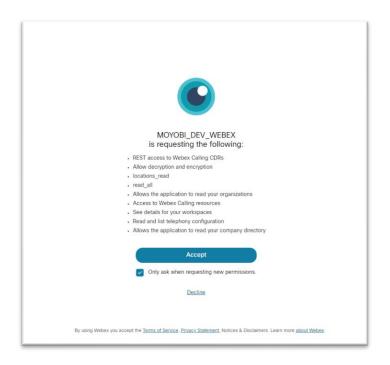










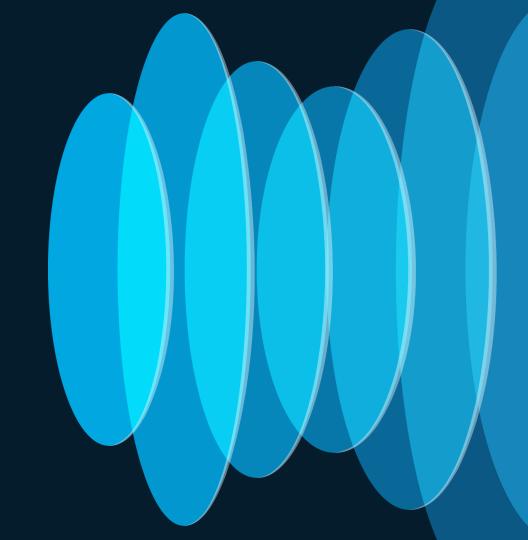








History of Authorization



HTTP Basic Auth

- User gives the application a user id and password
- API request contains a header field in the form of

Authorization: Basic <credentials>

<credentials> is

 a Base64 encoding of ID and password joined by a single colon ":"





HTTP Basic Auth

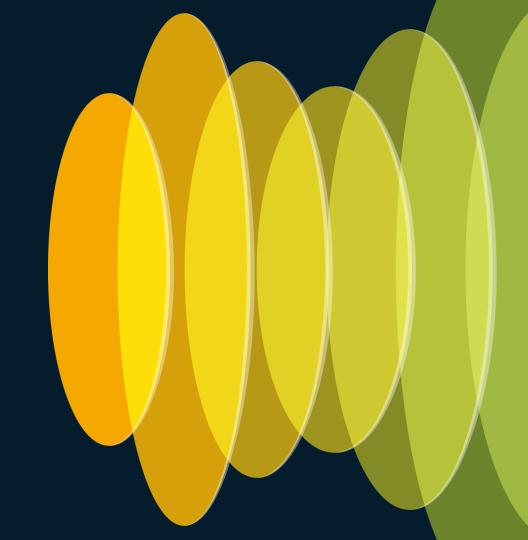
- There is no encryption unless the developer bakes in HTTPS
- Users must either log in all the time or be OK with creds being cached in the browser.





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Intro to OAuth



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OAuth 1.0

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Request for Comments: 5849

Category: Informational

ISSN: 2070-1721

E. Hammer-Lahav, Ed. April 2010

The OAuth 1.0 Protocol

Abstract

OAuth provides a method for clients to access server resources on behalf of a resource owner (such as a different client or an enduser). It also provides a process for end-users to authorize third-party access to their server resources without sharing their credentials (typically, a username and password pair), using useragent redirections.



OAuth 2.0

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Request for Comments: 6749

Obsoletes: 5849

Category: Standards Track

ISSN: 2070-1721

D. Hardt, Ed. Microsoft October 2012

The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework

Abstract

The OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables a third-party application to obtain limited access to an HTTP service, either on behalf of a resource owner by orchestrating an approval interaction between the resource owner and the HTTP service, or by allowing the third-party application to obtain access on its own behalf. This specification replaces and obsoletes the OAuth 1.0 protocol described in RFC 5849.



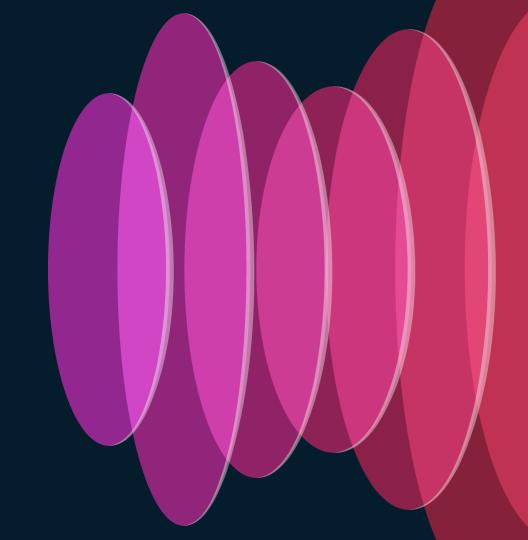


OAuth 2.0

- Security is delegated to HTTPS/TLS
- Simpler implementation for developers
- Centered in bearer tokens (RFC6750)
- More usable with non-web clients



How to OAuth



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OAuth 2.0 Various Flows

- Authorization Code Flow
- Athorization Code Flow w/ PKCE
- Device Code Flow





Your Application



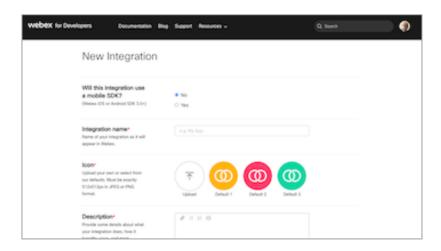




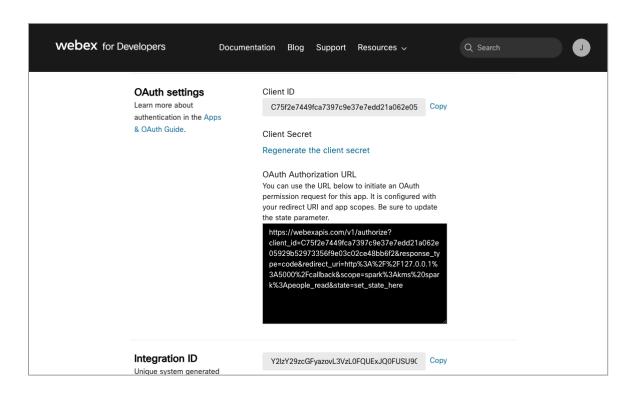
Your Application



0. Go to https://developer.webex.com/ and register a new integration in exchange for a Client ID and Client Secret.











Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



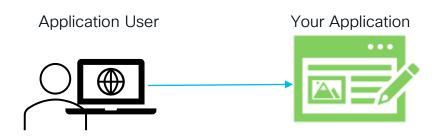




Access Token Endpoint







1. User visits your application







Access Token Endpoint







Application User



2. Application redirects user to Auth server with Client ID, copy of Redirect URI, and Integration scopes in the request parameters.



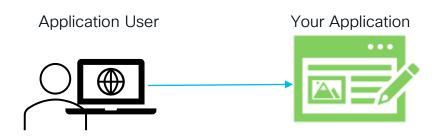
Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







3. Auth Server redirect user to the Redirect URI with "code" in the request parameter.







Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



4. Application requests access and refresh tokens in exchange for the Client ID, Client Secret, Code, and Redirect URI.



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



5. Access Token Endpoint responds to request with JSON formatted access and refresh token.



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User







"refresh_token_expires_in":7776000 //seconds

"expires_in":1209600, //seconds

"access_token": "ZDI3MGEyYzQtNmFlNS00NDNhLWFlNzAtZGVj

"refresh_token": "MDEyMzQ1Njc40TAxMjM0NTY30DkwMTIzNDU

Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



6. Application can use the access token to access Webex user data.



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



7. Application makes request to API with expired access token and gets an HTTP 401



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint





OAuth 2.0: Getting Refresh Token



Application User



Your Application



8. Application requests new set of access token and refresh token in exchange for valid refresh token.



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint



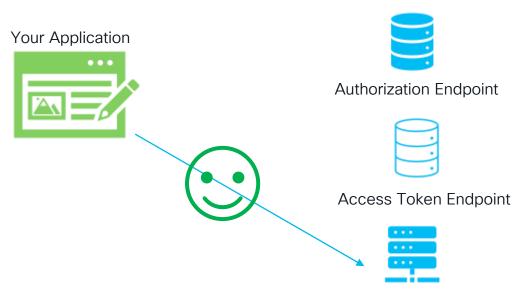


OAuth 2.0: Using New Access Token



Application User







PKCE

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Request for Comments: 7636 Category: Standards Track

ISSN: 2070-1721

N. Sakimura, Ed.
Nomura Research Institute
J. Bradley
Ping Identity
N. Agarwal
Google
September 2015

Proof Key for Code Exchange by OAuth Public Clients

Abstract

OAuth 2.0 public clients utilizing the Authorization Code Grant are susceptible to the authorization code interception attack. This specification describes the attack as well as a technique to mitigate against the threat through the use of Proof Key for Code Exchange (PKCE, pronounced "pixy").





PKCE

Computing > Internet > Online Security > Malware & Adware

This Android malware is stealing passwords by impersonating popular apps like Instagram and Snapchat — how to stay safe

By Anthony Spadafora published 3 days ago

Stealing credentials is a whole lot easier when a malicious app is disguised as other popular online services









(1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (4) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (7)



Hackers are now using a combination of malicious apps and brand impersonation to steal the passwords and other sensitive data of unsuspecting Android users.

As reported by The Hacker News, a new malware campaign has been spotted online in which malicious Android apps pose as Google, Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp, X and other popular online services in a bid to harvest contacts, text messages, call logs and of course, passwords from vulnerable Android phones.

Although security researchers at SonicWall's Capture Labs team know quite a bit about this new campaign so far, they aren't quite sure how the malicious apps used in it end up on the best Android phones. However, these fake apps could be spread on phishing sites, through emails or text messages or they may even come bundled with pirated software.



Authorization Code Flow with PKCE

- Your App creates and records a secret called a "Code Verifier"
- Your App derives a transformed version of the Code Verifier called a "Code Challenge"
- The Code Challenge and transformation method is sent in Authorization request

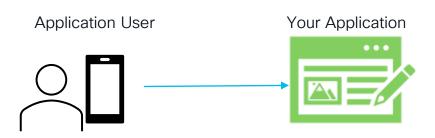


Authorization Code Flow with PKCE

- The Authorization endpoint responds as usual, but makes note of the code challenge and transformation method
- Your App sends the Access Token request as usual with code, but also sends the Code Verifier.
- The Authorization server decodes the Code Challenge. Access token server responds on match with tokens.







1. User visits your application





Access Token Endpoint







Application User



2. Application redirects user to Auth server with standard OAuth Auth request parameters + Code Challenge and Transformation Method using the operating system/browser.



Authorization Endpoint

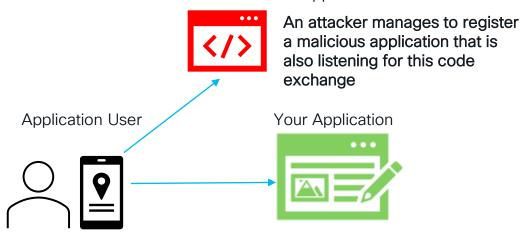


Access Token Endpoint





Malicious Application



3. Auth Server redirect user to the Redirect URI with "code" in the request parameter.





Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint





Malicious Application



 Malicious App requests access and refresh tokens in exchange for standrad params + Code (No Verifier)



Application User



Your Application



Authorization Endpoint

4. Your App requests access and refresh tokens in exchange standard parameters + Code + Code Verifier.



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



```
"access_token": "ZDI3MGEyYzQtNmFlNS00NDNhLWFlNzAtZGVj
"expires_in":1209600, //seconds
"refresh_token": "MDEyMzQ1Njc40TAxMjM0NTY30DkwMTIzNDU
"refresh_token_expires_in":7776000 //seconds
```



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



5. Application can use the access token to access Webex user data.



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint







Application User



Your Application



6. Application makes request to API with expired access token and gets an HTTP 401



Authorization Endpoint



Access Token Endpoint

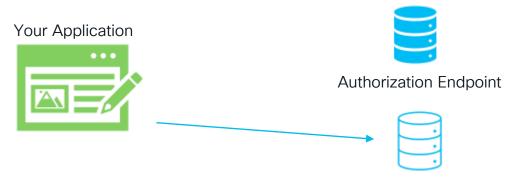






Application User





7. Application requests new set of access token and refresh token in exchange for valid refresh token.

Access Token Endpoint

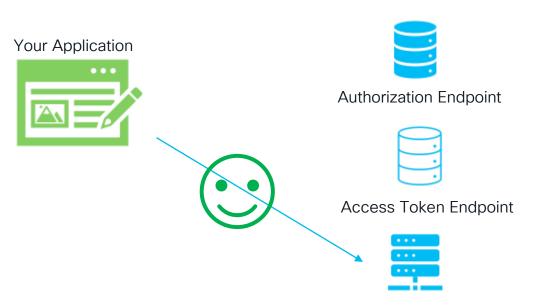






Application User

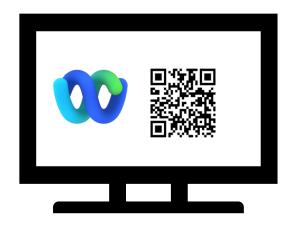




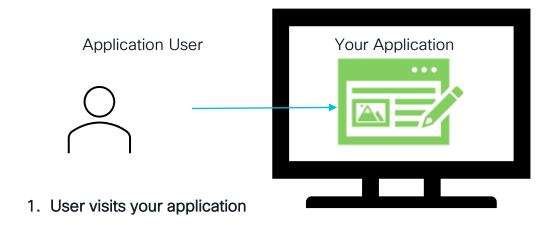


Device Grant Flow

- Request user authorization on devices that have limited input capabilities.
- The app requests "User Code" and "Device Code" from The Device Authorization endpoint.
- User can use QR Code or input User Code on separate Device.











Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint







Application User





2. your app calls Device Authorization endpoint (/v1/device/authorize) with clientld and scopes



Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint

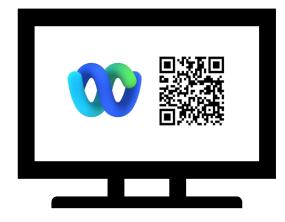












3.a. Your app gets a "device_code", "user_code", and verify urls. Then presents user with QR code to kick off Oauth flow on separate device.



Device Authorization Endpoint



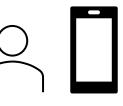
Device Token Endpoint







Application User



Verifierurl.com

Code: 1234

3.b. Your app gets a "device_code", "user_code", and verify urls. Then presents user with verifier url and user code to kick off Oauth flow on separate device.

Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint



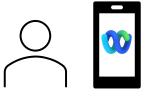
RESTful API / Webex User Data



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Application User





4.a. your app polls Device Access Token endpoint



Device Token Endpoint



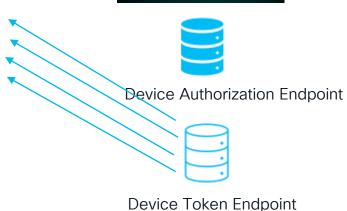




Application User







4.b. The device is responding with HTTP/1.1 428 Precondition Required









"access_token":"ZDI3MGEyYzQtNmFlNS00NDNhLWFlNzAtZGVj1
"expires_in":1209600, //seconds
"refresh_token":"MDEyMzQ1Njc40TAxMjM0NTY30DkwMTIzNDU.
"refresh_token_expires_in":7776000 //seconds
}



5. Once the user has finished the authorization process the app's next polling request will return 200 OK





Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint





Application User





6. Application can use the access token to access Webex user data.





Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint





Application User





7. Application makes request to API with expired access token and gets an HTTP 401





Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint





Application User





8. Application requests new set of access token and refresh token in exchange for valid refresh token.





Device Authorization Endpoint



Device Token Endpoint





Application User









Device Authorization Endpoint

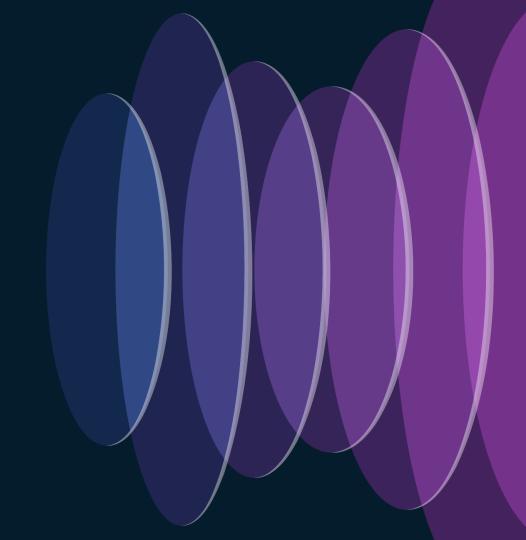


Device Token Endpoint



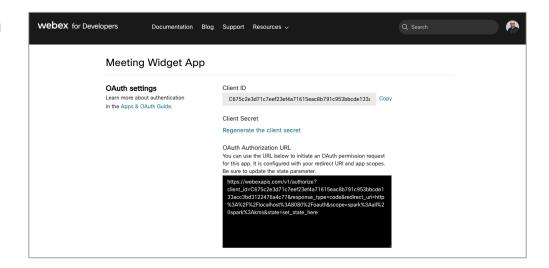


Webex and OAuth 2.0



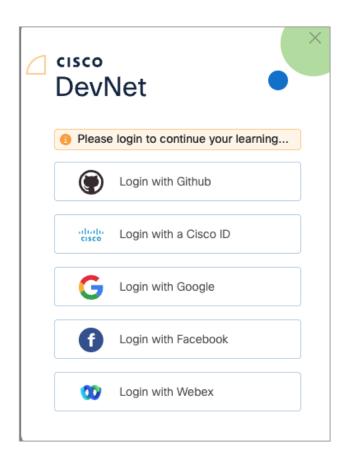
Webex Integrations

- Developers register an integration on Webex Developer Portal
- Developer selects scopes
- Tools for developing OAuth flow are provided
- Developers can use documentation and sample code.
- Webex users grant apps access to personal Webex Data



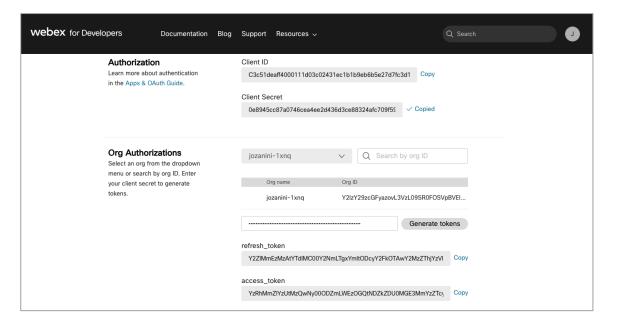
Login with Webex

- · Same exact steps as an integration
- Based on OpenID Connect
- Selecting scopes is optional
- Developer adds "open_id" and user info scopes to Authorize URL
- Requests return an "id_token" with claims about the authorizing user



Webex Service Apps

- Developer registers a Service App
- Developer selects scopes
- Developer requests Admin Authorization
- Admin authorizes Service App in Control Hub
- Developer gets access_token and refresh_token from developer portal.





Complete Your Session Evaluations



Complete a minimum of 4 session surveys and the Overall Event Survey to be entered in a drawing to win 1 of 5 full conference passes to Cisco Live 2025.



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- Visit the On-Demand Library for more sessions at www.CiscoLive.com/on-demand

Contact me at: jozanini@cisco.com



Thank you

