Browsers, Privacy and Federation

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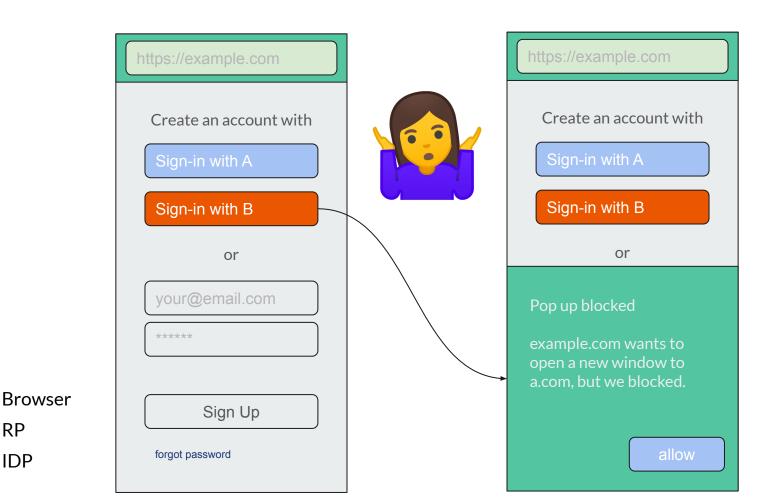
Agenda

- 1. Premise: general purpose vs special purpose APIs
- 2. The Problem Space
 - The <u>Classification</u> problem
 - The <u>RP tracking</u> problem
 - The <u>IDP tracking</u> problem
 - The <u>Session State Opacity</u> problem
 - The NASCAR flag problem
- 3. Early Exploration
 - Principles
 - Deployment considerations
- 4. Help?

Premise

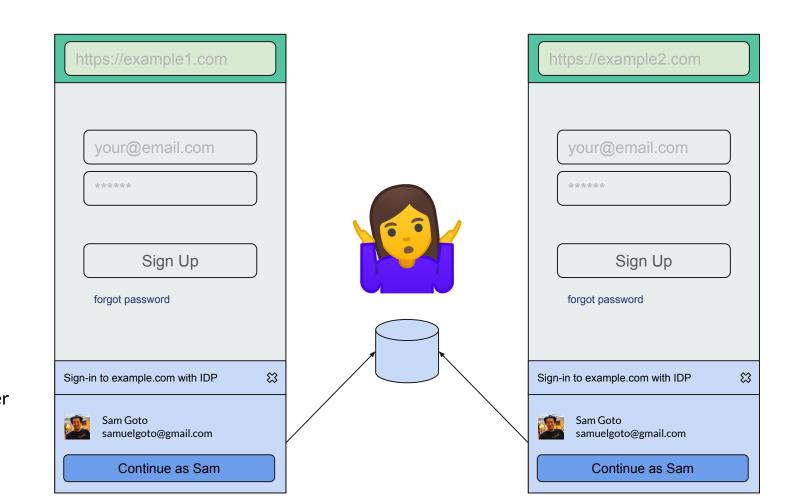
- 1. Way more questions than answers.
- 2. We are still trying to understand the problem space
- 3. Federation is safer/easier than usernames/passwords
- 4. General Purpose Affordances, General Purpose permissions
- 5. Help?

The General Purpose Policy Classification Problem



RP

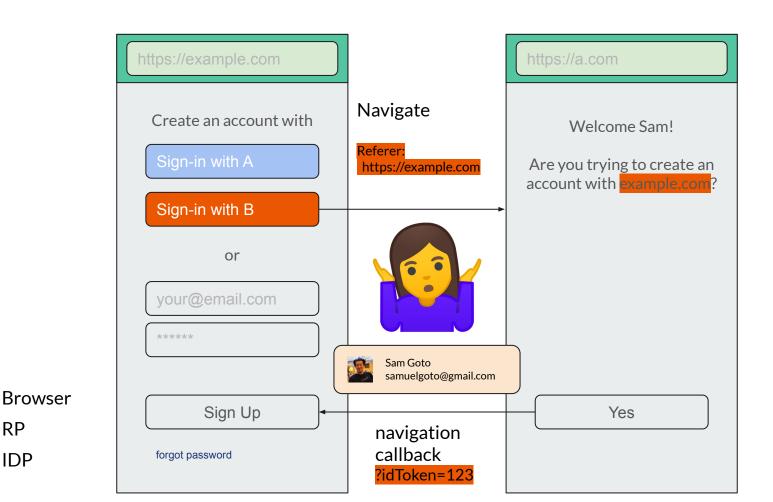
The <iframe>s and 3P Cookie Classification Problem



Browser

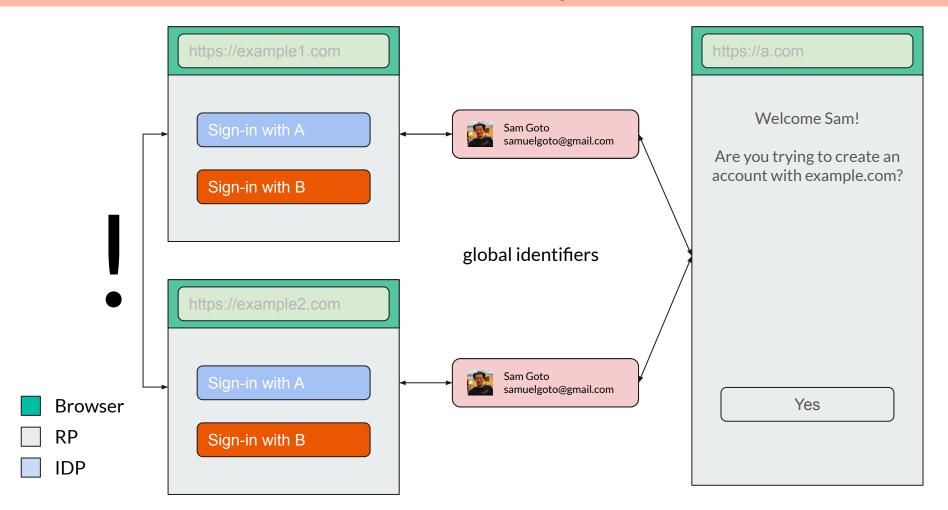
RP

The Top Level Navigation and Link Decoration Classification Problem

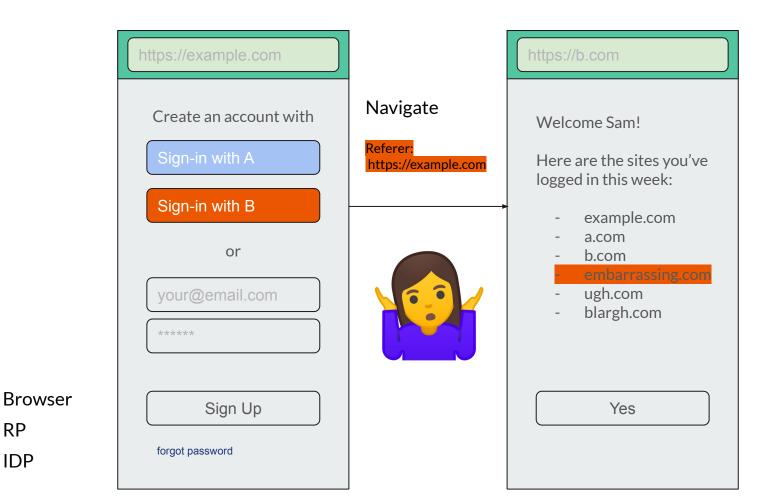


RP

The Unintentional RP Tracking Problem

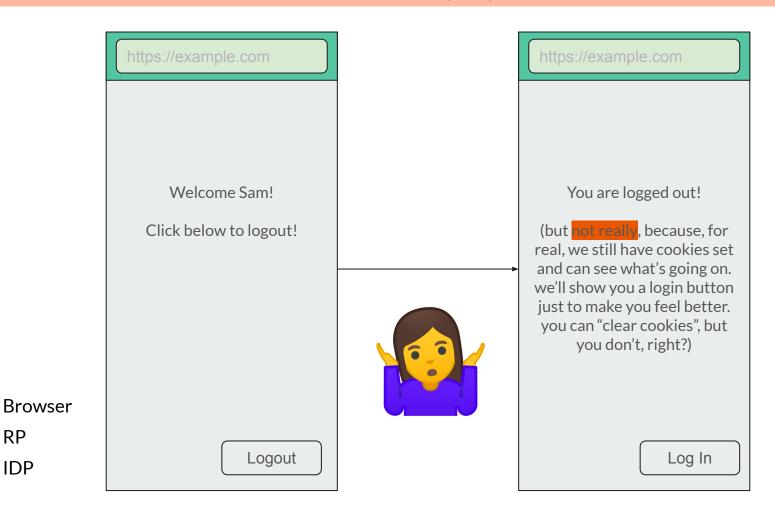


The Unintentional IDP Tracking Problem



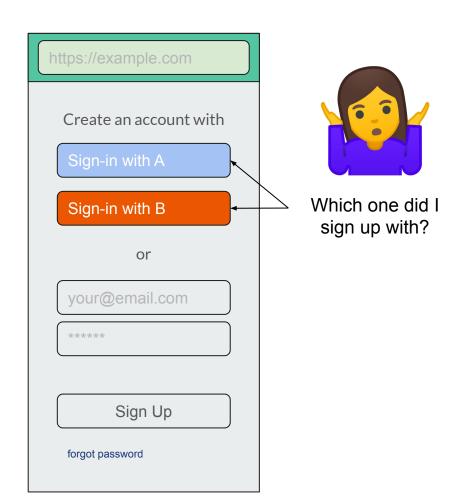
RP

The Session State Opacity Problem



RP

The NASCAR Flag Problem



Browser

RP

Activation Vehicle

The activation intervention point: most identity providers provide an sdk.js library that is pulled from the O(M) relying parties. Recompile that, and you'll activate O(M) websites and O(B) users with a flip of a switch.



O(M)

Relying Parties

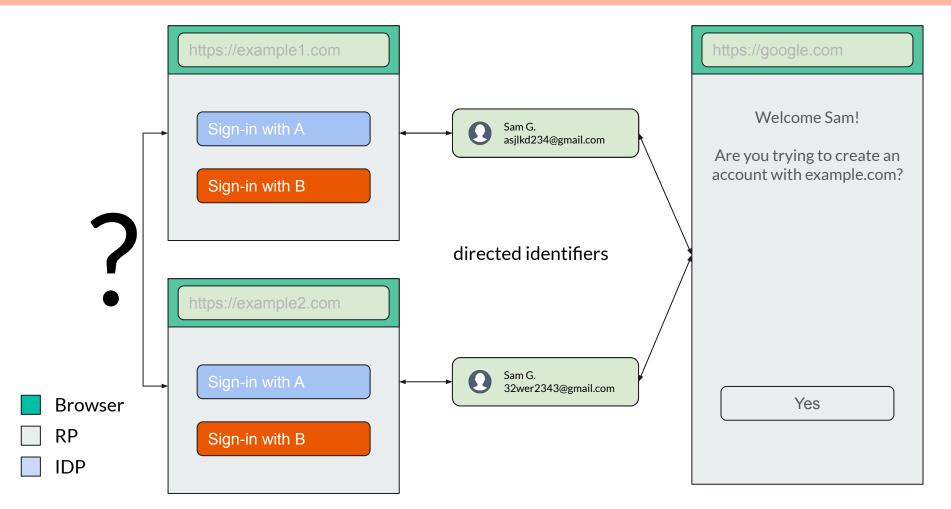
sdk.js O(6)
Identity Providers

<script src="https://signin.a.com/signin/sdk.js"></script>

Cameron's 7 Laws of Identity

- 1) User Control and Consent
- 2) Minimal Disclosure for a Constrained Use
- 3) Justifiable Parties
- 4) Directed Identity
- 5) Pluralism of Operators and Technologies
- 6) Human Integration
- 7) Consistent Experience Across Contexts

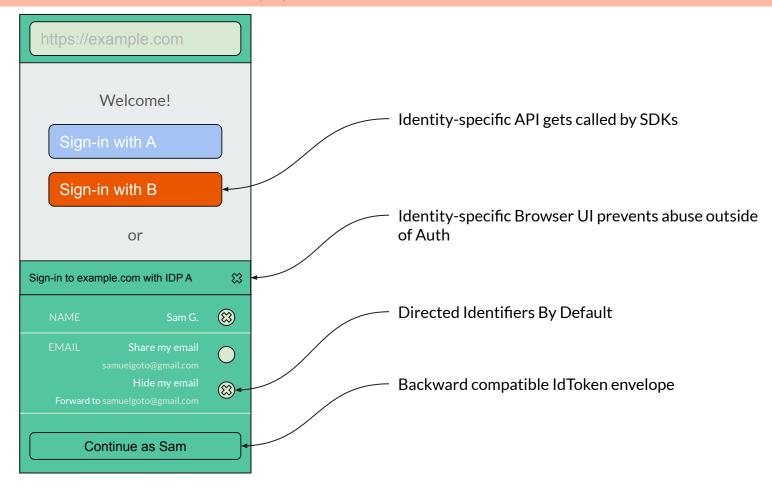
Mitigating the RP Tracking Problem



Identity-specific Browser API?

Browser

RP



Backwards Compatibility

https://example.com

Welcome Sam!

We got your verified email on record!

Browser

RP

IDP

Logout

```
If the user grants access, the id token is passed back to the
application:
  "alg": "HS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
 "iss": "https://accounts.a.com",
 "sub": "110169484474386276334",
 "aud": "https://example.com",
 "name": "Sam",
 "given_name": "Sam",
 "family_name": "G.",
 "email": "242423asf390@gmail.com",
 "email_verified": "true",
HMACSHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload),
  SECRET
```

Help?

- 1. Way more questions than answers
- 2. We are still trying to understand the problem space
- 3. Federation is safer/easier than usernames/passwords
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ANNEX









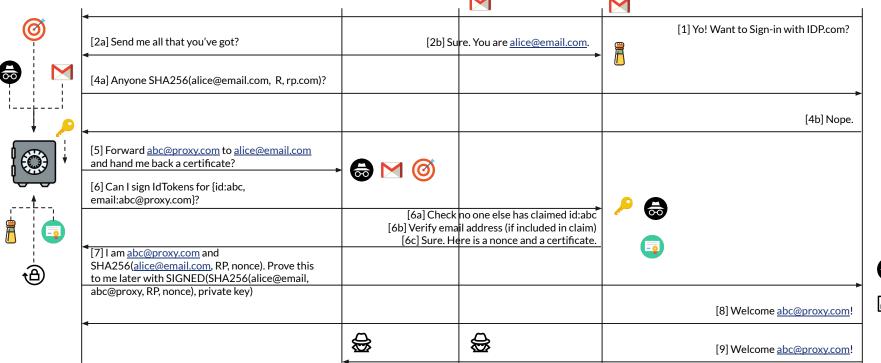


User Agent

Email Proxy (proxy.com) **Email Provider** (email.com)

Identity Provider (idp.com)

Relying Party (rp.com)



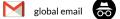
























Potential Data Flow

