## Securing Async Service Communication



Kevin Dockx
ARCHITECT

@KevinDockx https://www.kevindockx.com



#### Coming Up



Approaches to service bus security

Securing asynchronous communication

Choosing the right security approach for your use case

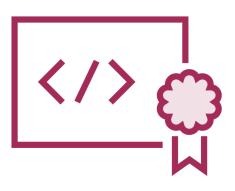
#### Approaches to Service Bus Security



Transport should be secured (TLS or other means)



Authentication with the bus



Granular (message) authorization



#### Granular (Message) Authorization



"Service 1 will only accept messages from service 2 or service 3"

"Service 1 will only accept messages from user A"



#### Azure Service Bus

#### **Shared Access Signature (SAS)**

#### **Azure AD**

- Access token (dis)allows access to the bus
- Depending on the token, access to the specified resource is authorized
- Levels: subscription, resource group, service bus namespace



#### Approaches to Service Bus Security

## Authentication approaches are often specific to a bus implementation

- Azure Service Bus, NServiceBus, ... approach this differently



#### Granular Message Authorization

Send a token together with each message

When the message is received, extract and validate the token

- (Dis)allow access depending on the result of this validation

Not tied to a specific service bus implementation













#### Request a token with "ordering" audience

- Token exchange flow

Include the token in each message

Pick up the message at the receiving end and validate the token to (dis)allow access







Requesting a token







Sending and validating a token



Validation will fail when the token has expired

Messages from the bus aren't necessarily directly processed



```
var tokenValidationParameters = new TokenValidationParameters()
{
    ValidAudience = "ordering",
    ValidIssuer = "https://localhost:5010",
    ValidateLifetime = false,
    IssuerSigningKeys = issuerSigningKeys
};
```

Lifetime validation can be disabled



```
var tokenValidationParameters = new TokenValidationParameters()
{
    ValidAudience = "ordering",
    ValidIssuer = "https://localhost:5010",
    ValidateLifetime = false,
    IssuerSigningKeys = issuerSigningKeys
};
```

Lifetime validation can be disabled



## Refresh tokens can be used to get new access tokens

- Send the refresh token together with the access token
- If the access token has expired, use the refresh token to get a new one





Complex



Secrets must be shared



Refresh tokens expire as well



We want to check whether the token allows us to process the message when the bus receives it

- Not when our code receives it

Check whether the token was expired at the moment the message was received by the bus









### On application security...

You don't need the most secure approach. You need the best fit for your application.



Choosing the Right Security Approach for Your Use Case

## Don't rely on external components to handle authentication / authorization

- Don't trust the caller



## Choosing the Right Security Approach for Your Use Case



Sensitive data requires a tougher security approach



Business requirements have an influence on the potential approach



User experience has an influence on what's feasible



Performance issues should be taken into account



Total cost of ownership (from development to keeping the application running) influences the security approach



#### Summary



#### Authenticating with the bus

- "Can an application access the bus?"
- Dependent on the type of bus

#### **Granular authorization**

- Build in on top of bus authentication
- Independent of the type of bus



#### Summary



## Messages can stay on the bus for large amounts of time

 Validate whether the token allowed access when the message was received by the bus



