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**ADVANCED SECURITY EXTENSIONS IN  
APIGEE EDGE:  
HMAC, HttpSignature**

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**SECURITY EXTENSIONS IN APIGEE EDGE:  
HMAC, HttpSignature**

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## Who is using Signatures?

**AWS** - custom HMAC-SHA256 signature over the [ verb . host . uri . queryparams ]

**Google Maps API for Work** - HMAC-SHA1 over URL+query (includes clientid)

**Twitter** - OAuth1.0a signatures (HMAC-SHA1) over headers + params

**Azure storage** - HMAC-SHA256 over [ verb . contentmd5 . contenttype . date . url ]

**Github's outbound webhooks** - HMAC-SHA1 over the body

(prospect) **Automaker** - XML DSIG over payload

(prospect) **WW Retailer** - HttpSignature (Signature applied to select headers)

(customer) **Payeezy** - custom HMAC-SHA256 over select headers and body

(customer) **BBC** - HMAC on calls from Salesforce.com, \$\$ Video-on-demand

(customer) **Vodafone** - HMAC

(customer) **O2** - HMAC

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Why are these people using Message-level security?

Why are they requiring Signatures on their payloads?

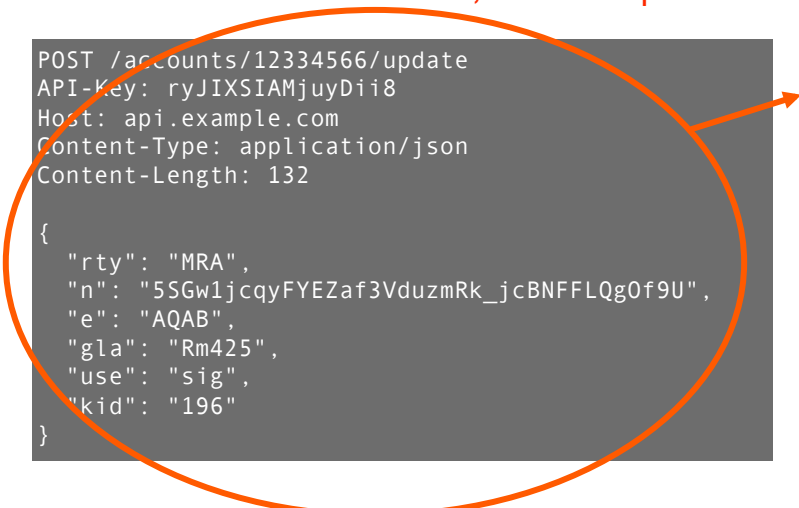
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## Let's talk about MITM, Non-repudiation, Auditing

```
POST /accounts/12334566/update
API-Key: ryJIXSIAMjuyDii8
Host: api.example.com
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 132

{
  "rty": "MRA",
  "n": "5SGw1jcqyFYEZaf3VduzmRk_jcBNFFLQg0f9U",
  "e": "AQAB",
  "gla": "Rm425",
  "use": "sig",
  "kid": "196"
}
```

## Let's talk about MITM, Non-repudiation, Auditing

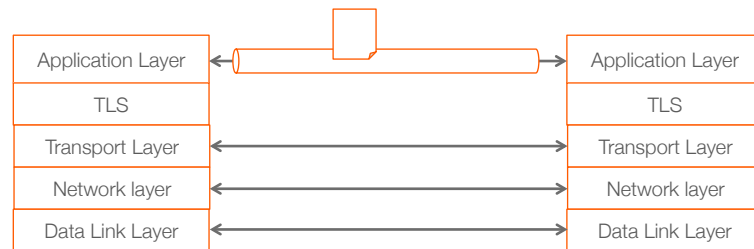


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  "kid": "196"
}
```

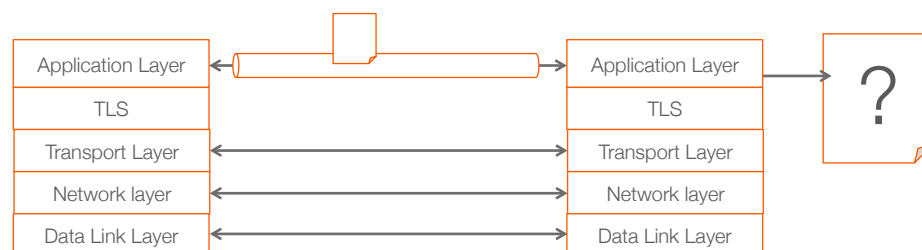
- TLS encrypts all of this, except the hostname
- TLS is point-to-point
- What happens if you relay this message beyond the TLS-protected entry point?
- If this message gets archived, how to guarantee its integrity?

## Transport-layer security secures data in transit



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## Message-layer security is independent of transport



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## Message-level Signatures protect the payload

```
POST /accounts/12334566/update
API-Key: ryJIXSIAMjuyDii8
Host: api.example.com
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Content-Length: 132
```

```
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  "e": "AQAB",
  "gla": "Rm425",
  "use": "sig",
  "kid": "196"
}
```

- Message-level signatures can protect these parts of the message, independently of transport
- Can optionally perform message-level encryption, encryption of selected fields, etc.

MAC = Message Authentication Code

HMAC = keyed-hash MAC

MAC may be used to verify the integrity of a message.

HMAC injects a key into the normal hashing function. HMAC may be used to simultaneously verify both the integrity and the authentication of a message.

You are Smart People,  
So Obviously...

You want to verify HMACs in API Proxies.

Today, in Apigee Edge, You can't.

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Apigee Edge includes standard policies for  
many security tasks.

But it does not include a policy to generate  
or validate HMACs. You're stuck.

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Apigee Edge includes standard policies for many security tasks.

But it does not include a policy to generate or validate HMACs. You're stuck.

Or Maybe you're not?

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Code + Configure !

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## What are Java Callouts?

- Embed your Java code as a policy in Apigee Edge
- One Interface, one method, 2 parameters
- Can read policy configuration
- Can read and write context variables
- ...anchor anywhere in Edge policy flow
- One of the ways to extend Edge with custom code. Also JavaScript, Python, nodejs.
- RTFM:  
<http://apigee.com/docs/api-services/reference/java-callout-policy>

```

/Users/dino/dev/java/callouts/hmac/src/com/dinochiesa/hash/HMAC_Creator_Callout.java [mod
public ExecutionResult execute(MessageContext msgCtx,
                               ExecutionContext exeCtx) {
    try {
        String SIGNING_KEY = getKey(msgCtx);
        String MESSAGE = getMessage(msgCtx);
        String algorithm = getAlgorithm(msgCtx);
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.alg", algorithm);

        String javaizedAlg = javaizeAlgorithmName(msgCtx, algorithm);
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.javaizedAlg", javaizedAlg);

        Mac hmac = Mac.getInstance(javaizedAlg);
        SecretKeySpec key = new SecretKeySpec(SIGNING_KEY.getBytes(), javaizedAlg);
        hmac.init(key);

        String signature = Hex.encodeHexString(hmac.doFinal(MESSAGE.getBytes("UTF-8")));

        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.key", SIGNING_KEY);
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.stringToSign", MESSAGE);
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.alg", algorithm);
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.signature", signature);
    }
    catch (Exception e){
        e.printStackTrace();
        msgCtx.setVariable("hmac.error", "Exception " + e.toString());
        return ExecutionResult.ABORT;
    }
    return ExecutionResult.SUCCESS;
}
}
HMAC_Creator_Callout.java  Bot C0  (Java/1 ARev vas Abbrev)

```

## Java Callout for HMAC Verification or Generation

- Re-usable now in any of your Proxies
- Configure it with XML as any other policy
- Verify integrity of any payload
- Can read HMAC generated by third party libraries
- Relies on secret key or public/private key pair

```

/Users/dino/Google Drive/iloveapis2015/Advanced-Security-Extensions-2/repo/hmac/apiproxy/apiproxy/poli...
<JavaCallout name='Java-CalcHmac-1'>
  <DisplayName>Java-CalcHmac-1</DisplayName>
  <Properties>
    <!-- name of the variable that holds the key -->
    <Property name="key">{request.queryparam.key}</Property>
    <!-- name of the variable that holds the SHA algorithm -->
    <Property name="algorithm">{request.queryparam.alg}</Property>
    <Property name="string-to-sign">{message.content}</Property>
    <Property name="debug">true</Property>
  </Properties>
  <ClassName>com.apigee.callout.hmac.HmacCreatorCallout</ClassName>
  <ResourceURL>java://hmac-edge-callout.jar</ResourceURL>
</JavaCallout>
U:--- Java-CalcHmac-1.xml<2> All (1,0) Git:master (nXML Valid +2 ARev FlyC hs yas Abbrev Fill)

```

<https://github.com/apigee/iloveapis2015-hmac-httpsignature>





# HMAC Code walkthrough & Demo

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## HttpSignature

describes a way for servers and clients to add authentication and message integrity checks to HTTP messages (eg, API calls) by using a digital signature.

<http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-cavage-http-signatures-05>

## HttpSignature

Complements API Key or Token-based authentication.

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## HttpSignature

The client sends in a Signature header that contains 4 things:

- keyid - identifying the key used by the client. The meaning is app dependent.
- algorithm - can be RSA-SHA (public/private key) or HMAC-SHA (shared key)
- list of HTTP headers - optional; space delimited; these are included in the signing base
- a computed signature of those headers

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## HttpSignature

Each element is formed as key="value" and they are separated by commas.

This must be passed in an HTTP header named "Signature".

The resulting header might look like this:

```
Signature: keyId="mykey",algorithm="hmac-sha256",headers="(request-target) date",signature="udvCIHZAafyK+szb0I/KkLxeIihexHpHpVMrwbeoErI="
```

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Apigee Edge includes standard policies for many security tasks.

But it does not include a policy to validate HttpSignature. Sound Familiar?

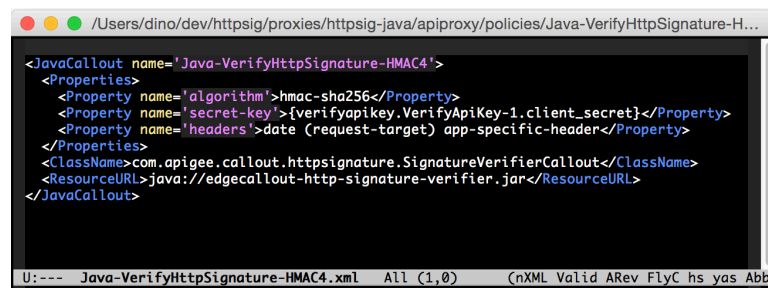
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Code + Configure !

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## Java Callout for HttpSignature Verification

- Re-usable now in any of your Proxies
- Configure it with XML as any other policy
- Verify signatures passed with payload; reject replays and altered messages.
- Requires “smart client” that can compute signatures on outbound messages
- Relies on secret key or public/private key pair



```

<JavaCallout name='Java-VerifyHttpSignature-HMAC4'>
  <Properties>
    <Property name='algorithm'>hmac-sha256</Property>
    <Property name='secret-key'>{verifyapikey.VerifyApiKey-1.client_secret}</Property>
    <Property name='headers'>date (request-target) app-specific-header</Property>
  </Properties>
  <ClassName>com.apigee.callout.httpsignature.SignatureVerifierCallout</ClassName>
  <ResourceURL>java://edgecallout-http-signature-verifier.jar</ResourceURL>
</JavaCallout>
  
```

U:--- Java-VerifyHttpSignature-HMAC4.xml All (1,0) (nXML Valid ARev FlyC hs yas Abb

<https://github.com/apigee/iloveapis2015-hmac-httpsignature>

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## Java Callout for HttpSignature Verification

```

/Users/dino/dev/httpsig/proxies/httpsig-java/apiproxy/policies/Java-VerifyHttpSignature-H...
<JavaCallout name='Java-VerifyHttpSignature-HMAC4'>
  <Properties>
    <Property name='algorithm'>hmac-sha256</Property>
    <Property name='secret-key'>{verifyapikey.VerifyApiKey-1.client_secret}</Property>
    <Property name='headers'>date (request-target) app-specific-header</Property>
  </Properties>
  <ClassName>com.apigee.callout.httpsignature.SignatureVerifierCallout</ClassName>
  <ResourceURL>java://edgecallout-http-signature-verifier.jar</ResourceURL>
</JavaCallout>
U:--- Java-VerifyHttpSignature-HMAC4.xml All (1,0) (nXML Valid ARev FlyC hs yas Abb

```

## Java Callout for HttpSignature Verification

```

/Users/dino/dev/httpsig/proxies/httpsig-java/apiproxy/policies/Java-VerifyHttpSignature-RS...
<JavaCallout name='Java-VerifyHttpSignature-RSA6'>
  <Properties>
    <Property name='public-key'>{verifyapikey.VerifyApiKey-1.public_key}</Property>
    <Property name='headers'>date (request-target)</Property>
    <Property name='algorithm'>rsa-sha256</Property>
    <Property name='maxtimeskew'>6</Property> <!-- seconds -->
  </Properties>
  <ClassName>com.apigee.callout.httpsignature.SignatureVerifierCallout</ClassName>
  <ResourceURL>java://edgecallout-http-signature-verifier.jar</ResourceURL>
</JavaCallout>
U:--- Java-VerifyHttpSignature-RSA6.xml All (1,0) Git:master (nXML Valid ARev FlyC h

```



## HttpSignature Code walkthrough & Demo

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### Some comments

- Include Nonce and Content-MD5 for full message integrity guarantees
- Signatures are more difficult for developers
- Provide libraries in JS, Java, .NET, PHP
- You need a smart client to produce these
- There's a good HttpSignature library for nodejs – see <https://github.com/DinoChiesa/node-http-signature>

## When to use HMAC, HttpSignature?

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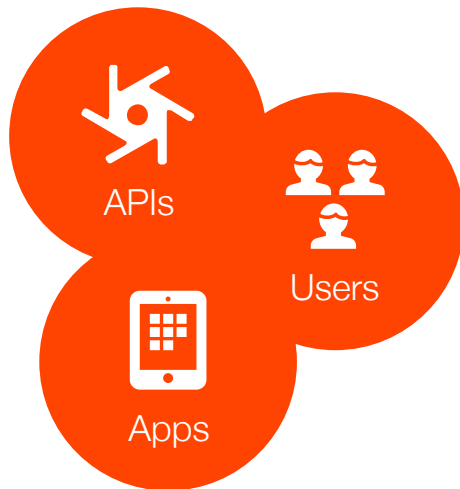
- Use these callouts whenever you want to add HMAC or HttpSignature verification to your proxies
- To avoid MITM risks
- To Layer Message-level protection on top of TLS
- Scenarios :
  - Non-Repudiation and archival
    - eg, medical records release consent
  - Message-layer Integrity

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## What did we learn?



- You need to include HMAC and HttpSignature into your toolbox to secure messages and to protect against MITM attacks
- You can use HMAC and HttpSignature in Apigee Edge today via custom policies
- No coding needed !
- These policies complement the existing built-in policies in Apigee Edge

<https://github.com/apigee/iloveapis2015-hmac-httpsignature>