

OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect

AARON PARECKI

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The Nuts and Bolts of OAuth 2.0

Covering OAuth 2.0, OpenID, PKCE, deprecated flows, JWTs, API Gateways, and scopes. No programming knowledge needed.

★ 4.5 (8,211 Enrolled) ▶ 3 hours, 32 minutes Created by Aaron Parecki Updated Dec 2020 CC, English



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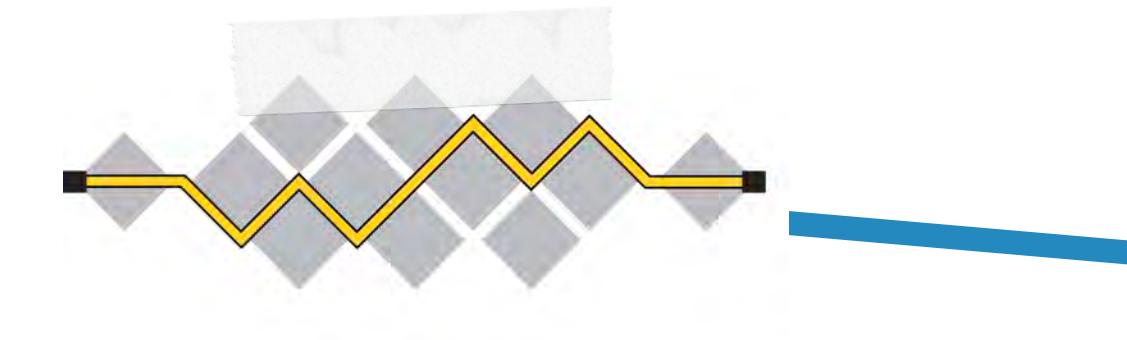
This course includes:

- 3 hours, 32 minutes on-demand video
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- Certificate of Completion

OAuth 2.0 Simplified

A guide to building OAuth 2.0 servers

okta Aaron Parecki



I E T F®

[Docs] [txt] [pdf] [xml] [html] [Tracker] [WG] [Email] [Diff1] [Diff2] [Nits]

Versions: (draft-parecki-oauth-v2-1) 00 01

OAuth Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: 5 August 2021

D. Hardt
SignIn.Org
A. Parecki
Okta
T. Lodderstedt
yes.com
1 February 2021

The OAuth 2.1 Authorization Framework
draft-ietf-oauth-v2-1-01

Abstract

The OAuth 2.1 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 an authorization service, or by allowing the third-party application to obtain access on its own behalf. This specification replaces and obsoletes the OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework described in RFC 6749.

[Docs] [txt] [pdf] [xml] [html] [Tracker] [WG] [Email] [Diff1] [Diff2] [Nits]

Versions: (draft-parecki-oauth-browser-based-apps) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07

Open Authentication Protocol
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Best Current Practice
Expires: April 5, 2021

A. Parecki
Okta
D. Waite
Ping Identity
October 02, 2020

OAuth 2.0 for Browser-Based Apps
draft-ietf-oauth-browser-based-apps-07

Abstract

This specification details the security considerations and best practices that must be taken into account when developing browser-based applications that use OAuth 2.0.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.



An **open protocol** to allow **secure authorization** in a **simple and standard** method from web, mobile and desktop applications.

[Learn more about OAuth 2.0 »](#)

The OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables third-party applications to obtain limited access to a web service.

For Consumer developers...

If you're building...

- web applications
- desktop applications
- mobile applications
- Javascript or browser-based apps

OAuth is a simple way to publish and interact with protected data. It's also a safer and more secure way for people to give you access. We've kept it simple to save you time.

For Service Provider developers...

If you're supporting...

- web applications
- mobile applications
- server-side APIs
- mashups

If you're storing protected data on your users' behalf, they shouldn't be spreading their passwords around the web to get access to it. Use OAuth to give your users access to their data while protecting their account credentials.

WHY OAUTH?

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](#).

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in [Section 2 of RFC 5741](#).

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6749>.

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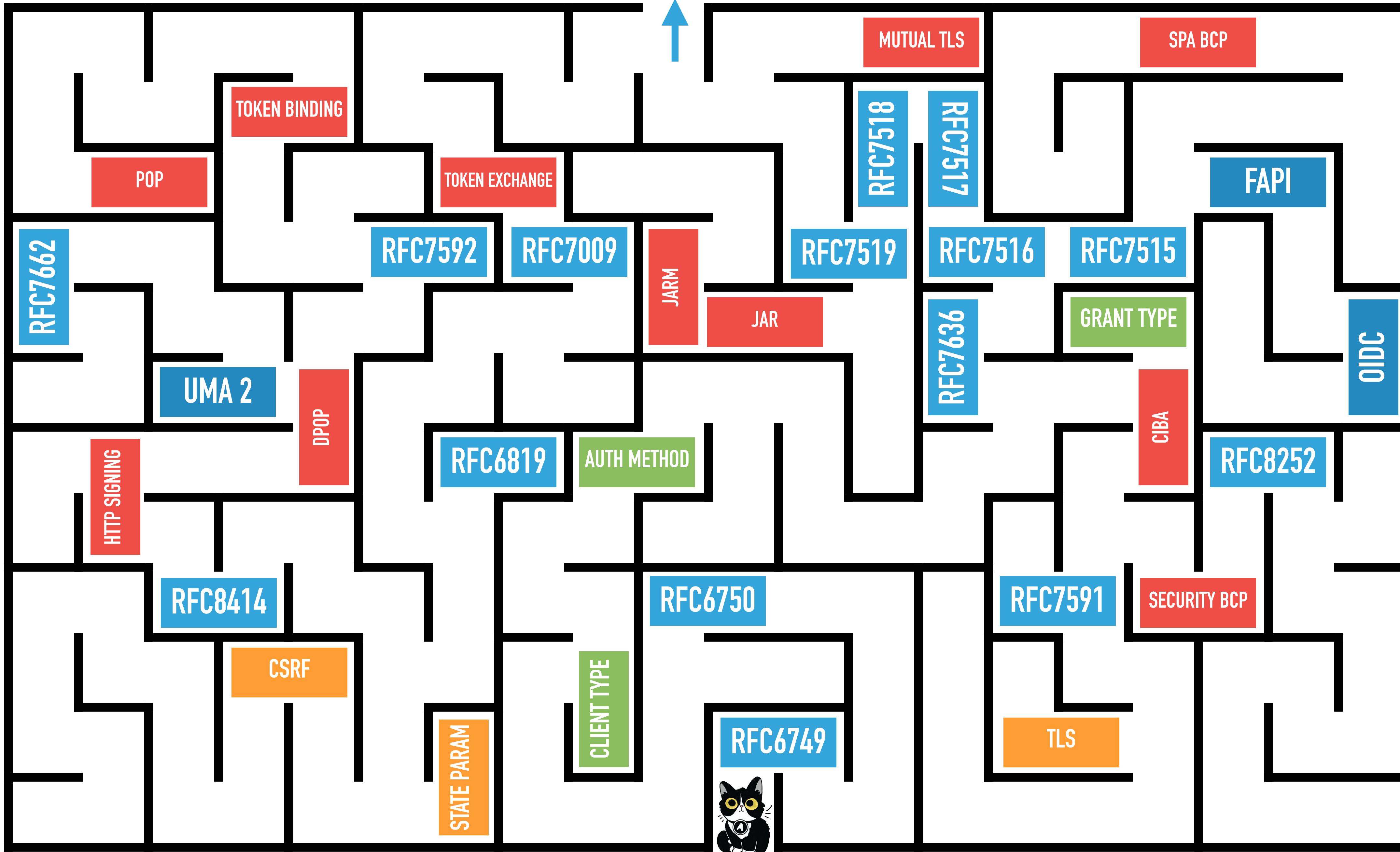
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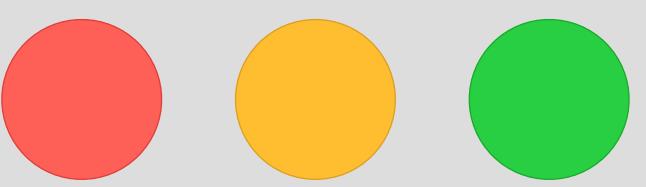
Specs are not good tutorials!

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BUILDING YOUR APPLICATION





Secure | <https://yelp.com/>

[Sign in with Facebook](#)

[Sign in with Google](#)

[Sign in with LinkedIn](#)

[Sign In with Twitter](#)

**LIMIT/DELEGATE
ACCESS TO DATA**

THE PASSWORD ANTI-PATTERN

Are your friends already on Yelp?

Many of your friends may already be here, now you can find out. Just log in and we'll display all your contacts, and you can select which ones to invite! And don't worry, we don't keep your email password or your friends' addresses. We loathe spam, too.

Your Email Service



Your Email Address

ima.testguy@gmail.com
(e.g. bob@gmail.com)

Your Gmail Password

••••••••••
(The password you use to log into your Gmail email)

Skip this step

Check Contacts

THE PASSWORD ANTI-PATTERN

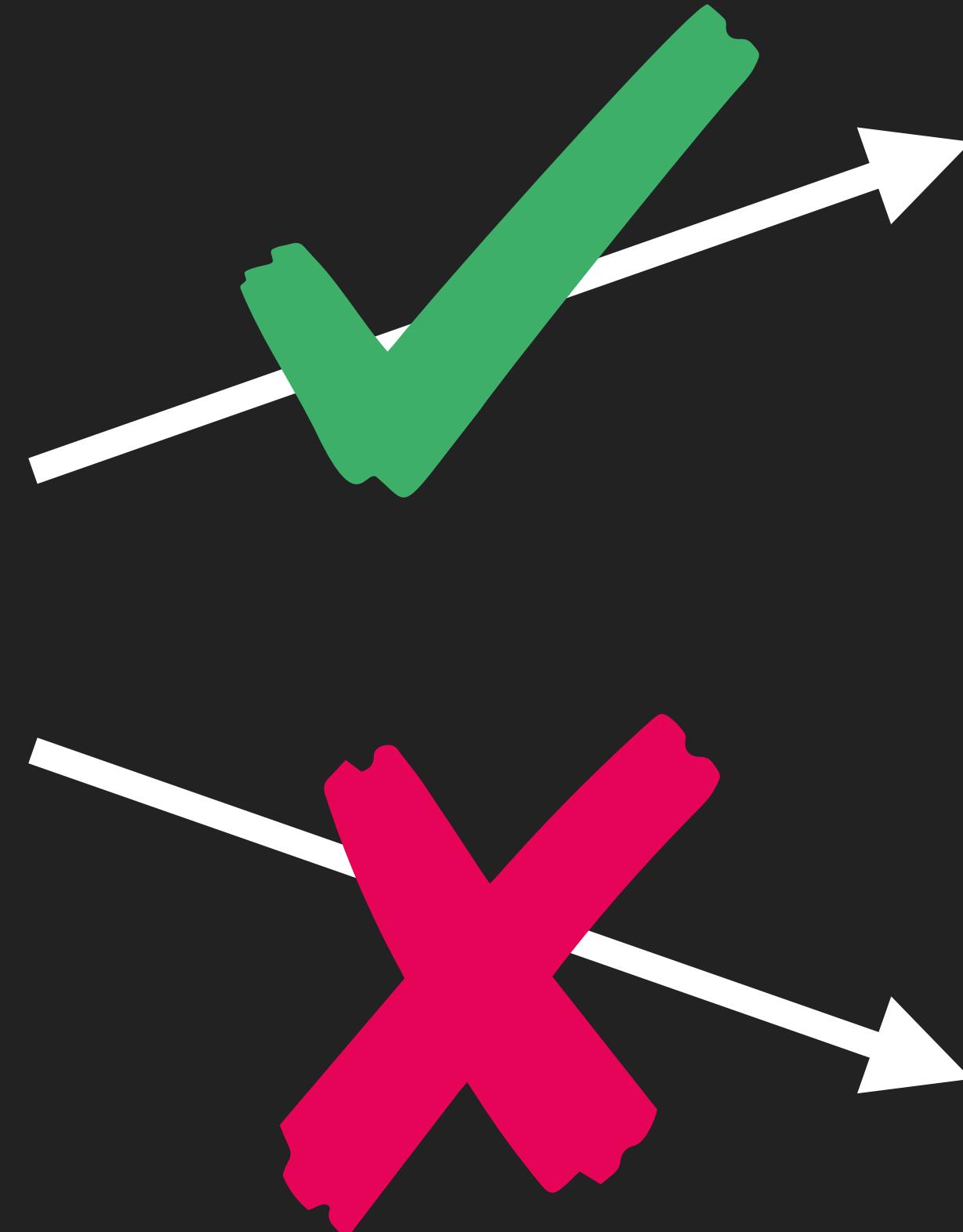


facebook.com ~2010

@oktadev

WHY IS THIS BAD?

- ▶ Even though it only needs access to some data...
- ▶ You've given the app access to **all data**
- ▶ There's no way to revoke the app's access
- ▶ You place all your trust in the app



Google Contacts



so...

how can I let an app

access my data

without giving it my password?



Authorization Server



Access Token



Resource (API)





Google Contacts

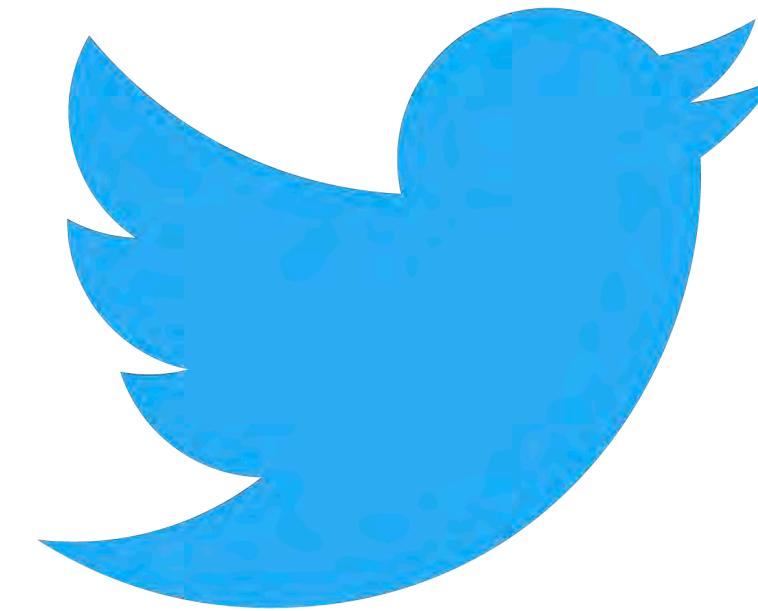
last.fm



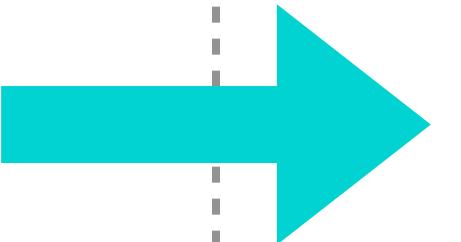
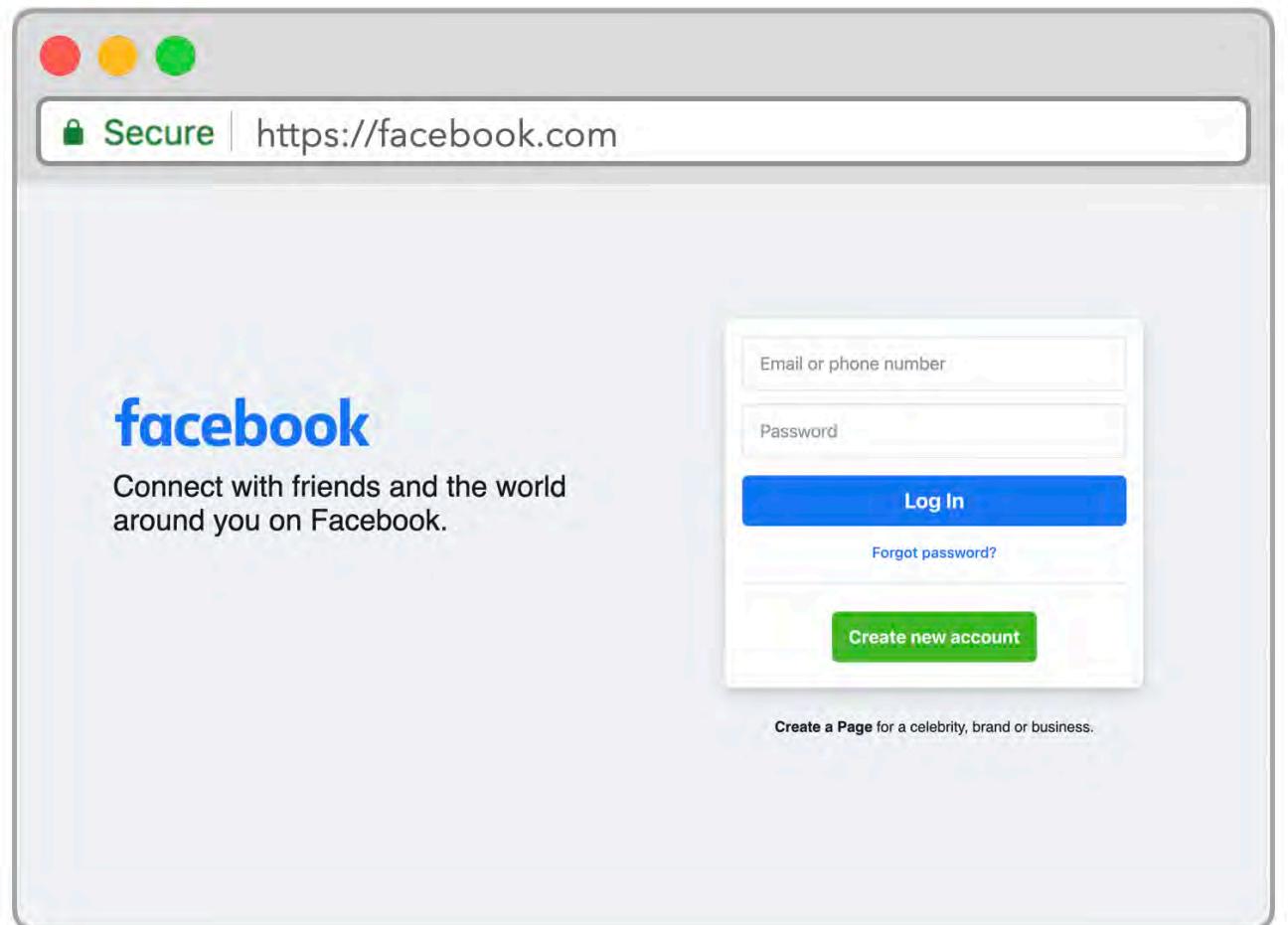
Spotify®



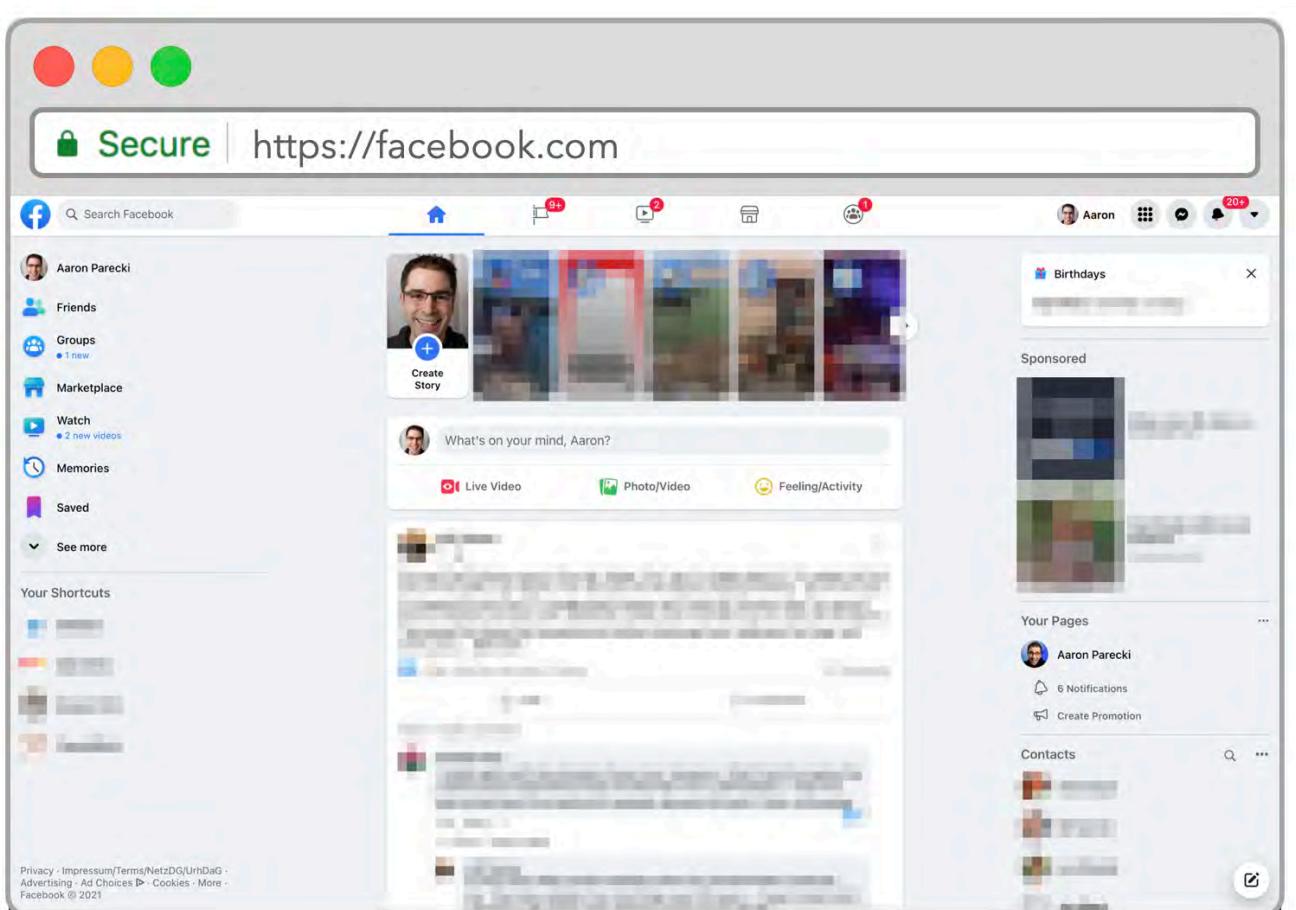
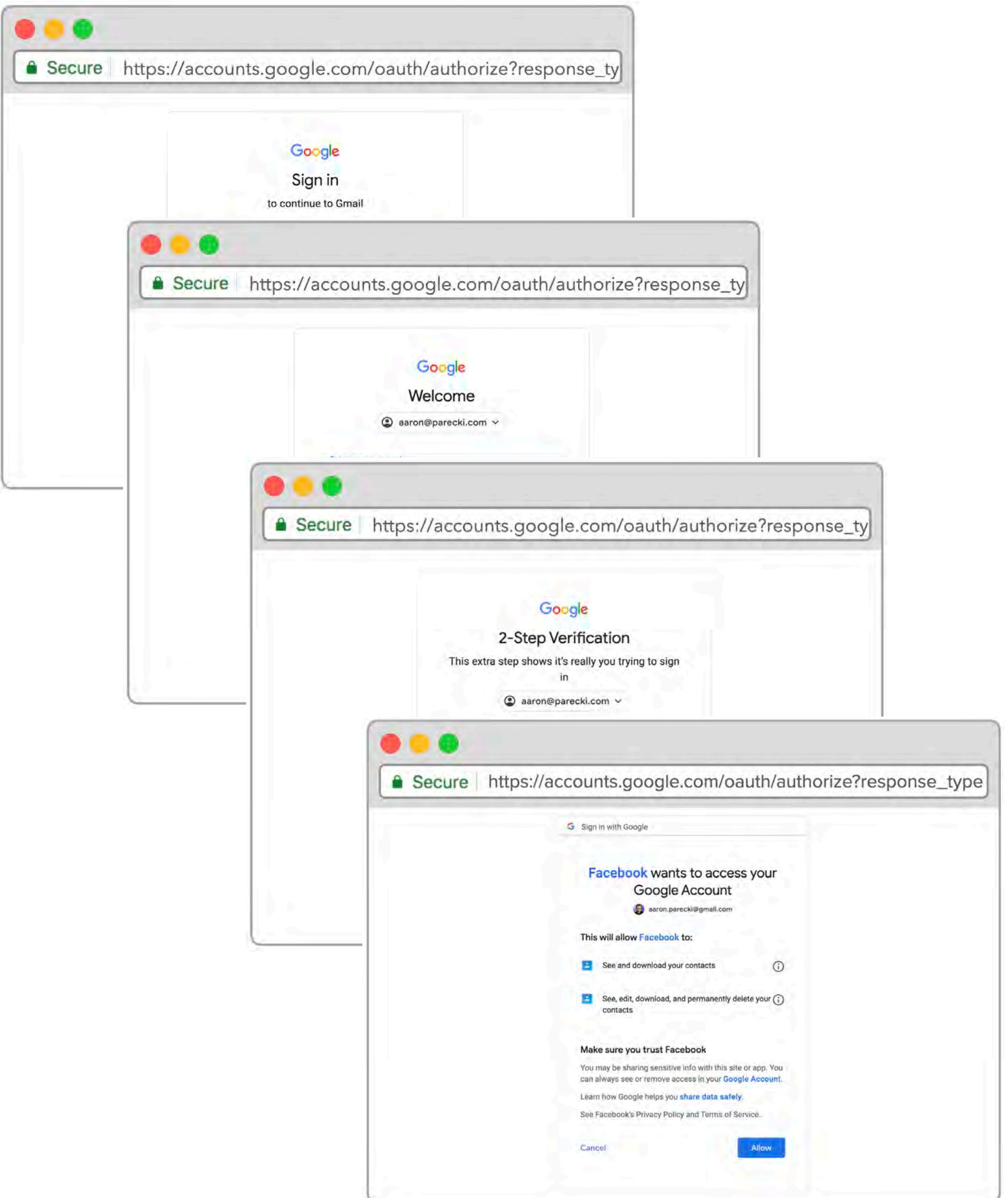
buffer



Application



OAuth Server



Facebook wants to access your Google Account



aaron.parecki@gmail.com

This will allow Facebook to:

-  See and download your contacts 

-  See, edit, download, and permanently delete your  contacts

Make sure you trust Facebook

You may be sharing sensitive info with this site or app. You can always see or remove access in your [Google Account](#).

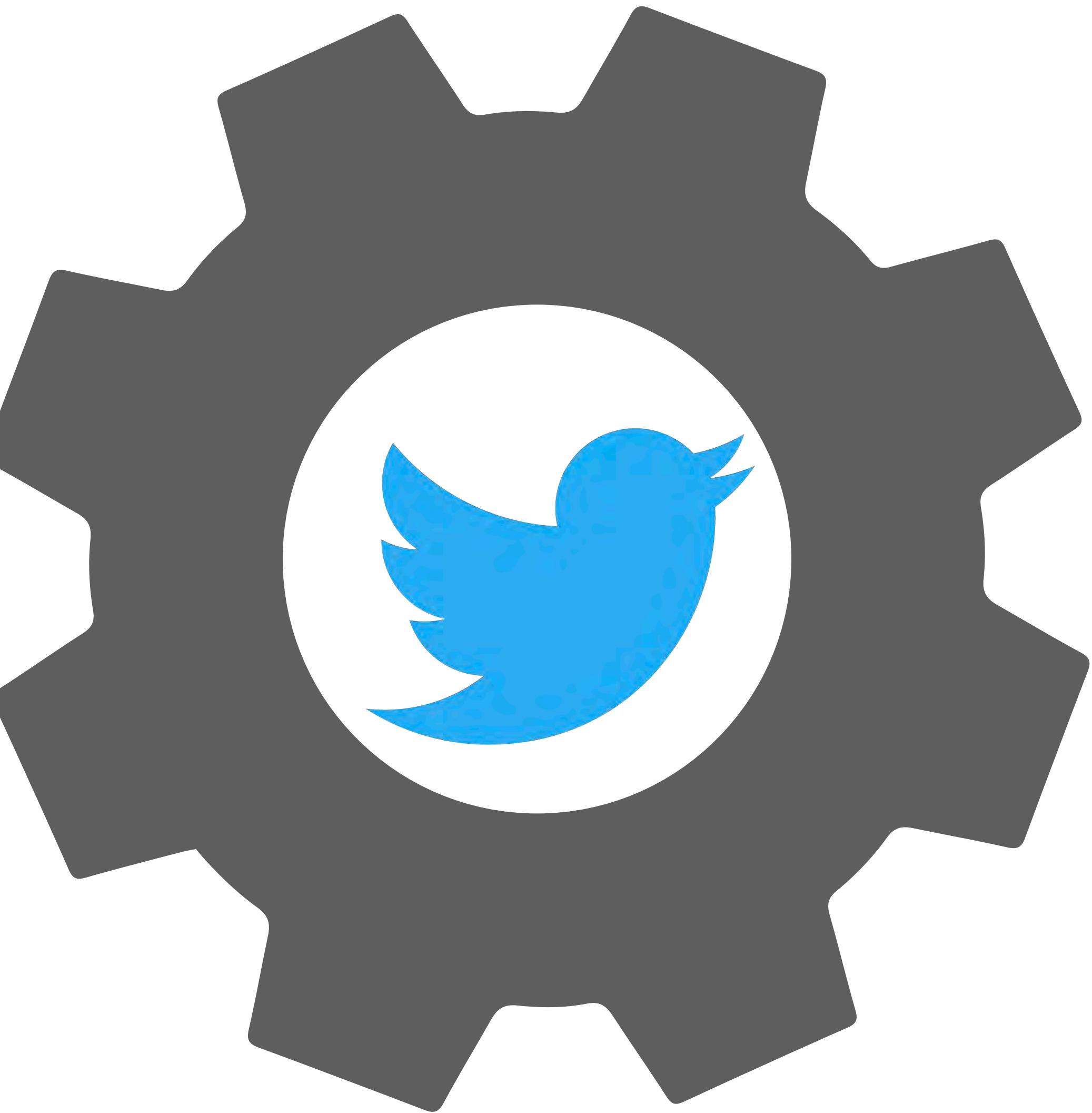
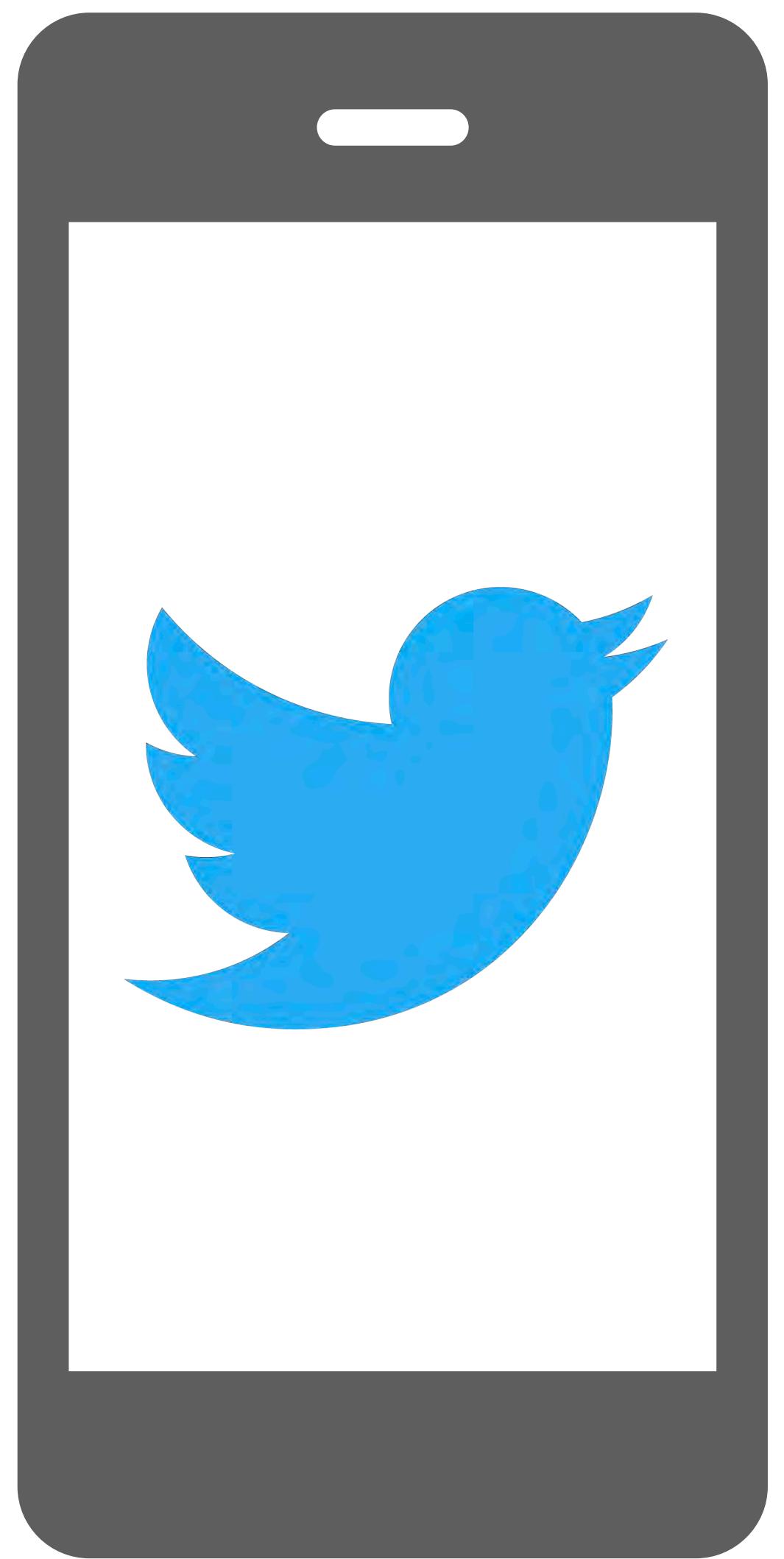
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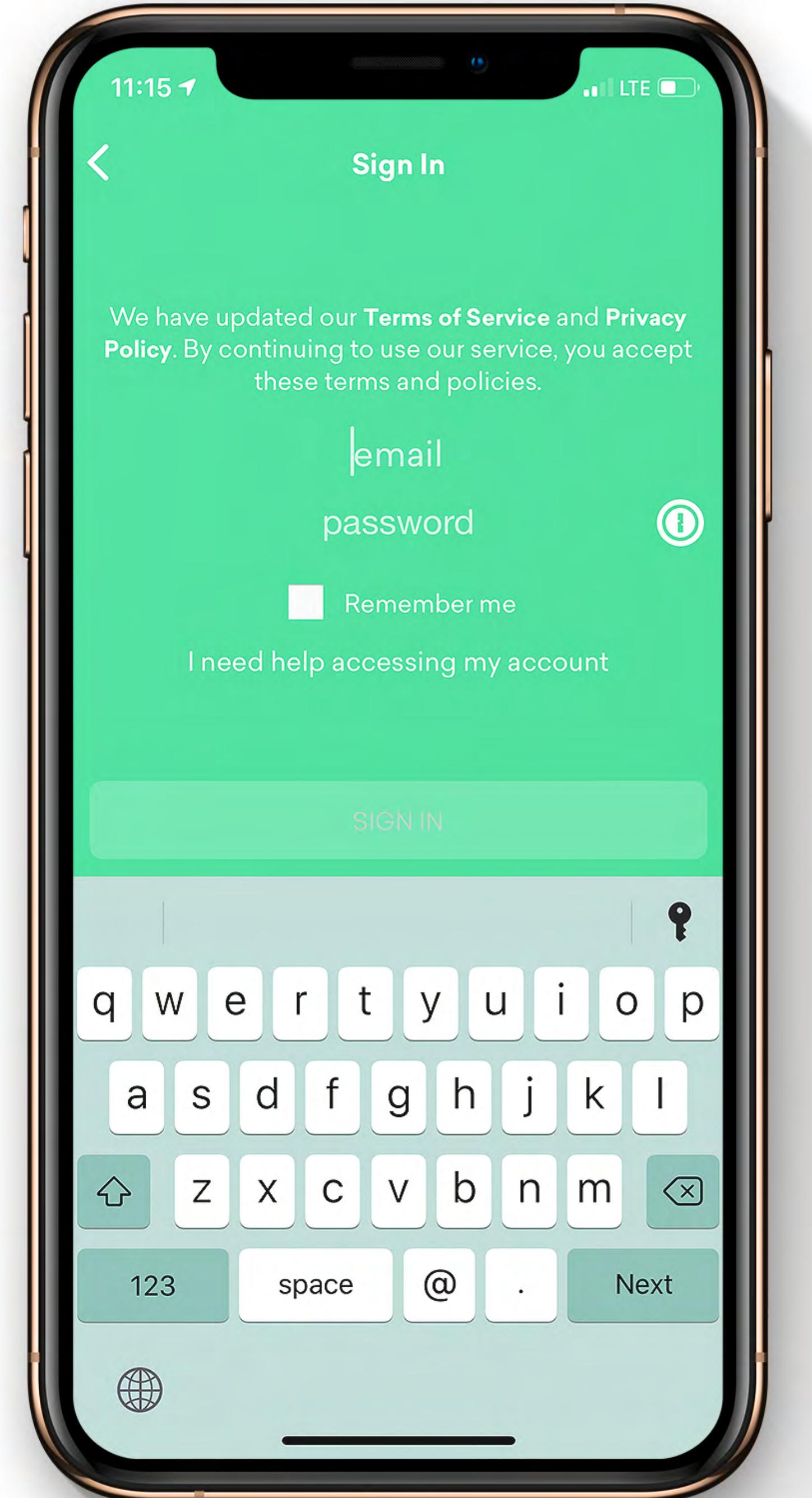
See Facebook's Privacy Policy and Terms of Service.

[Cancel](#)

[Allow](#)

**WHAT ABOUT
FIRST PARTY APPS?**





iCloud

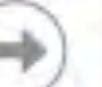
icloud.com

?

Anyone can use Pages, Numbers, and Keynote for iCloud
[Create your free Apple ID and get started today >](#)

Sign in to iCloud

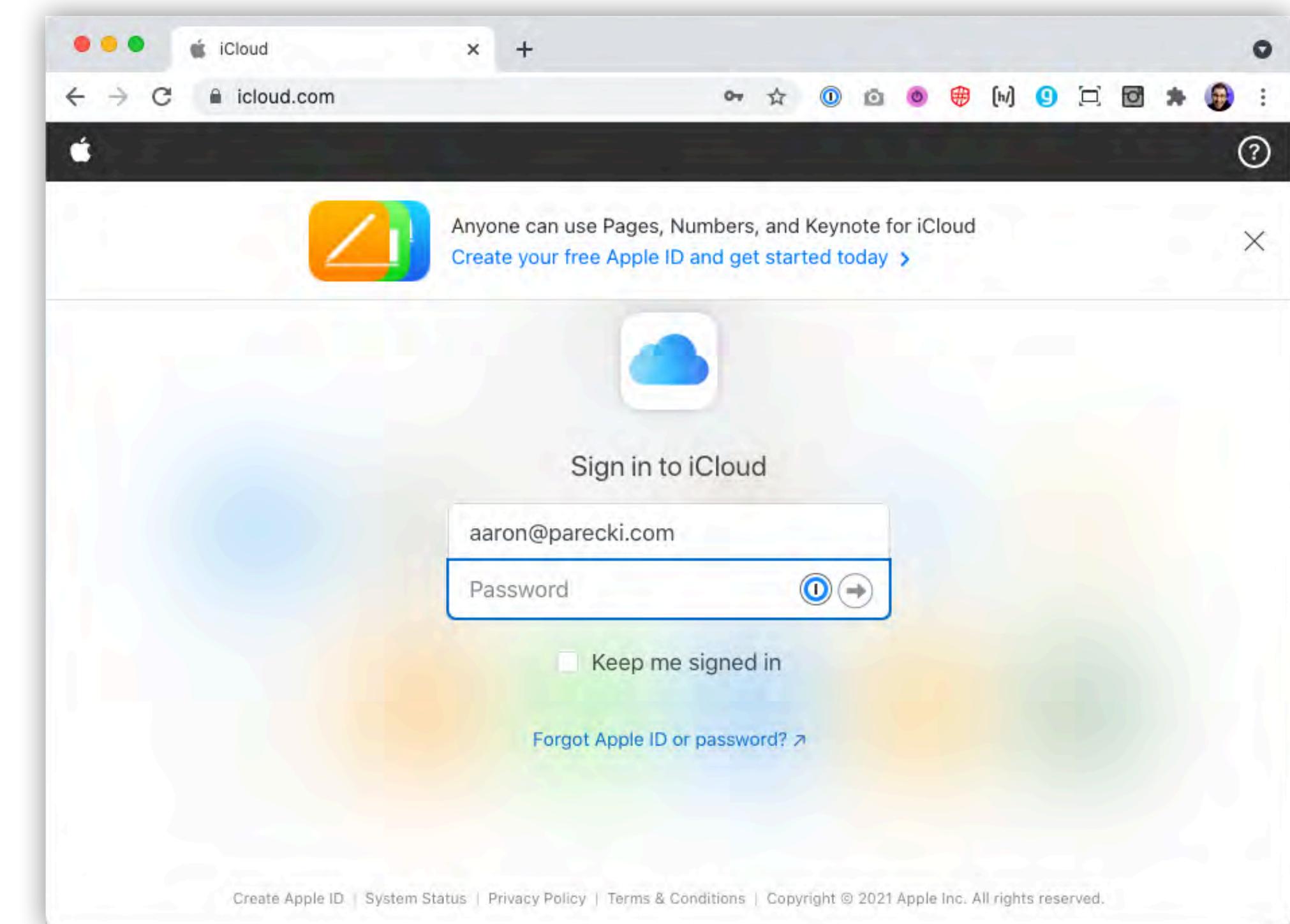
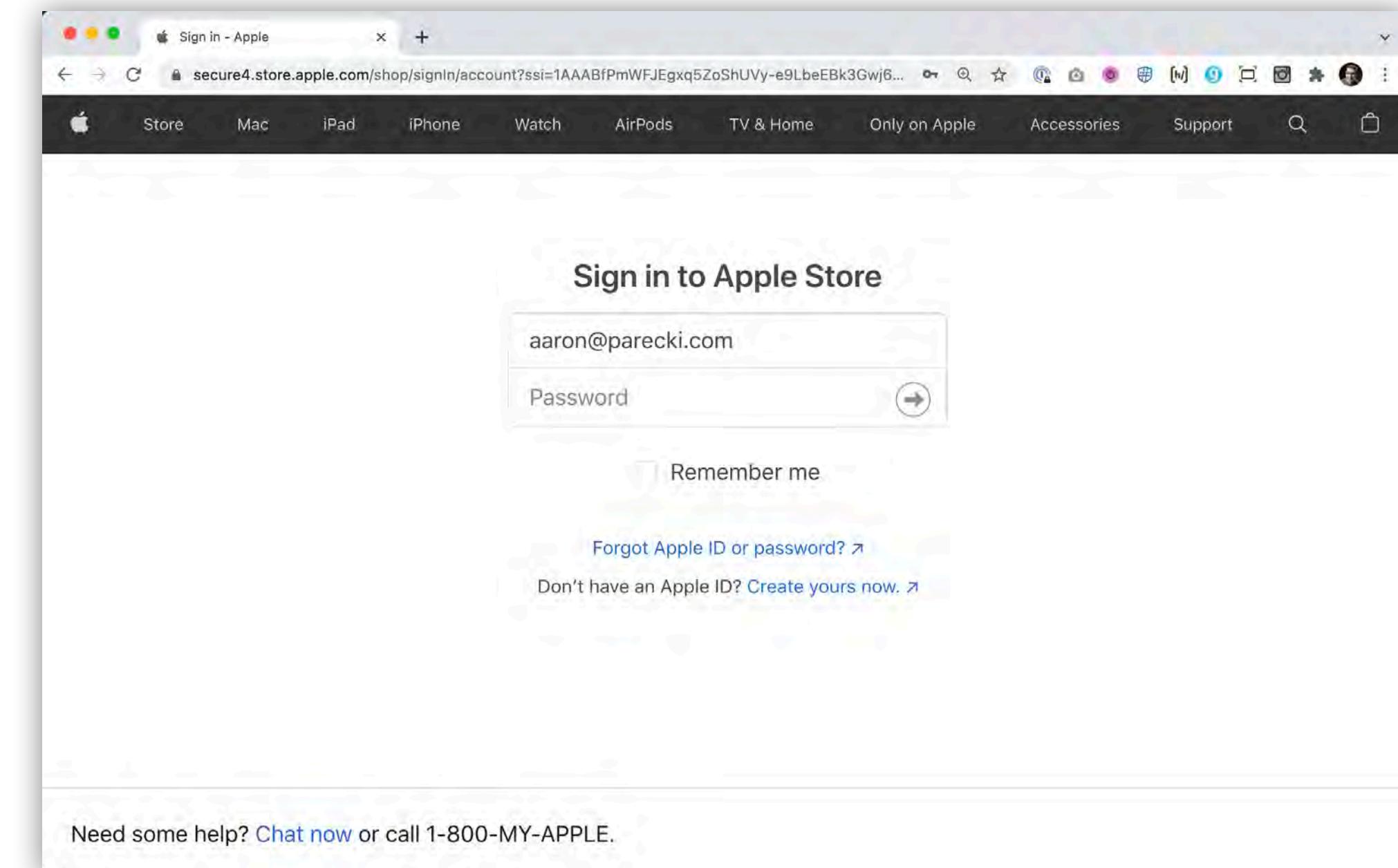
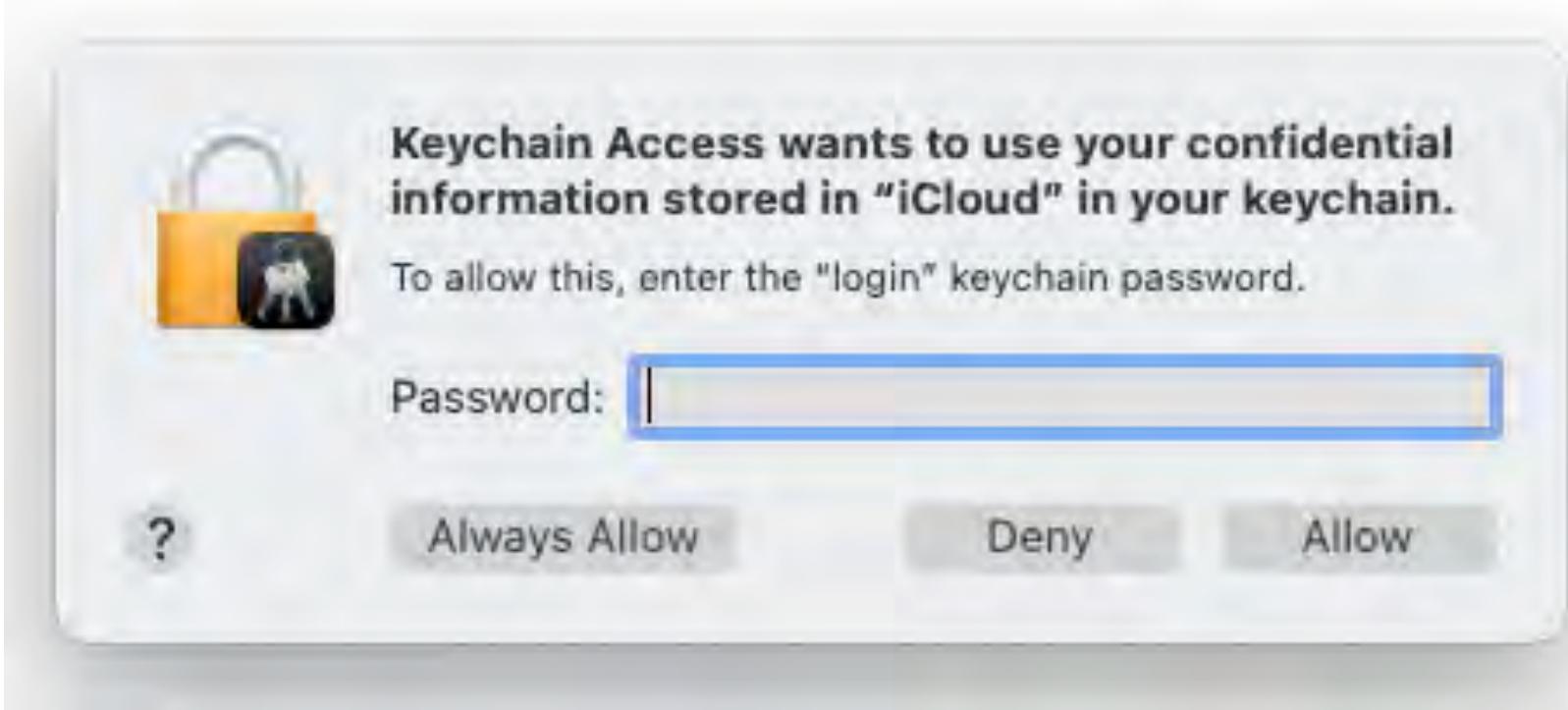
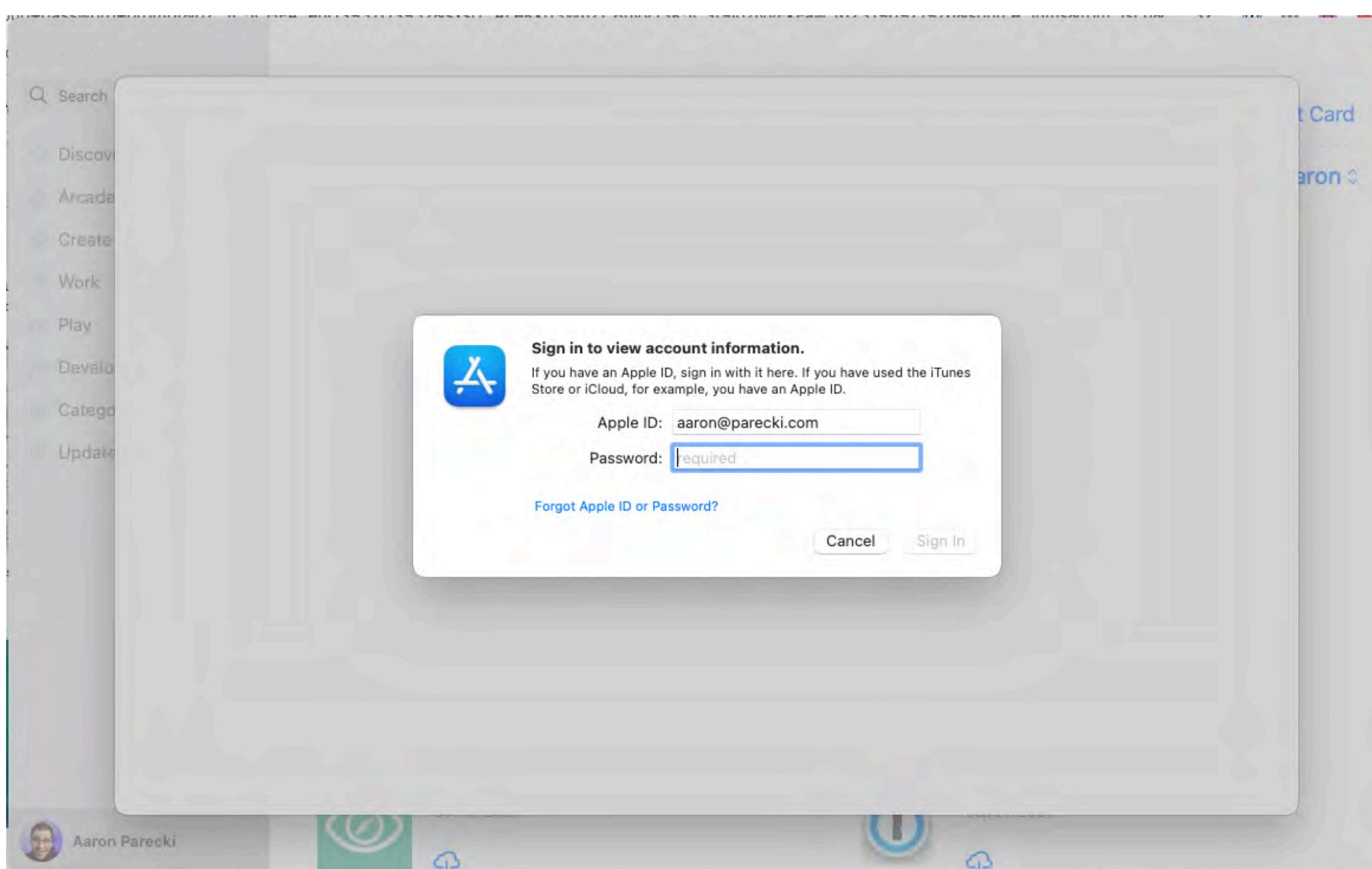
aaron@parecki.com

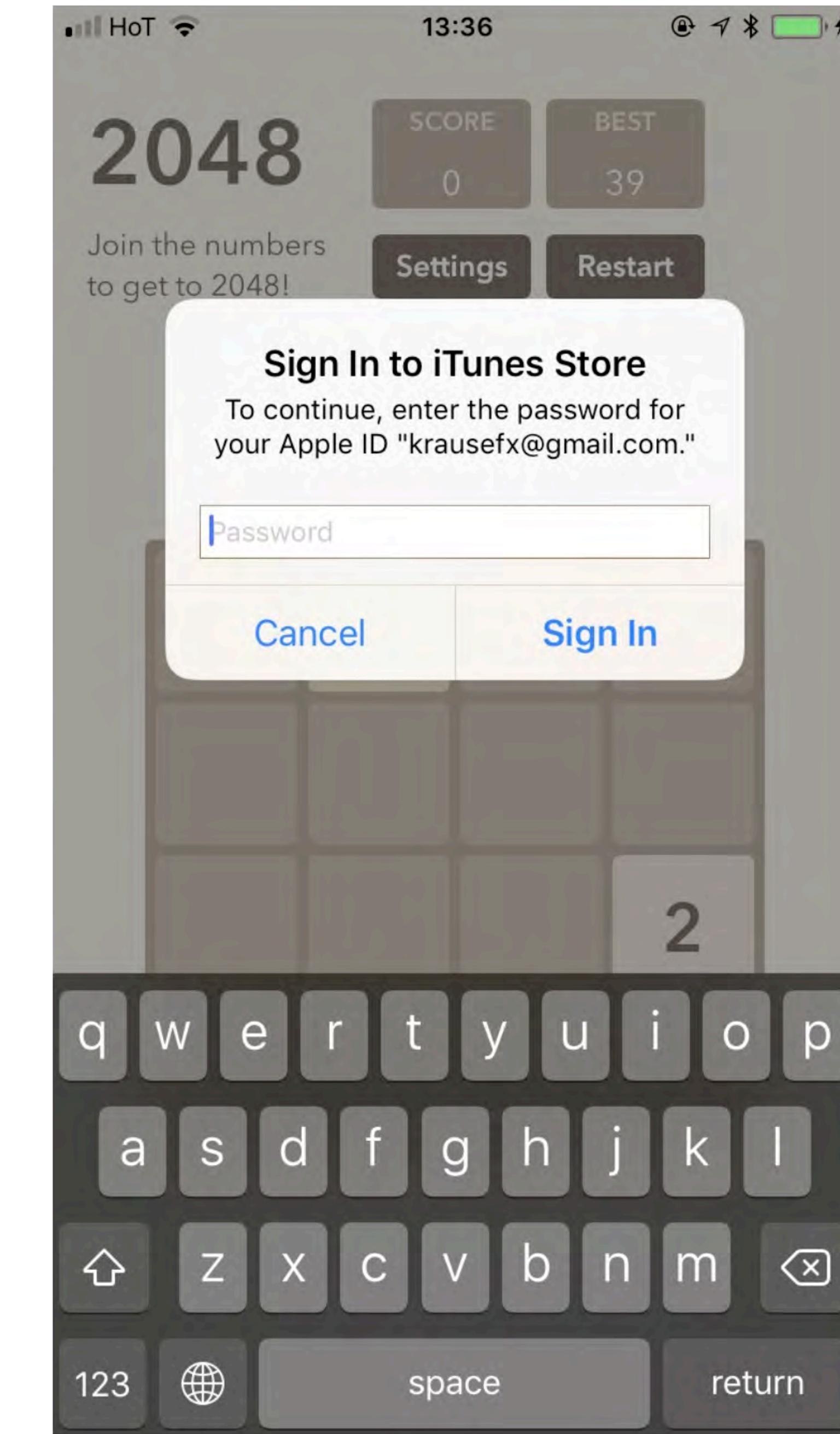
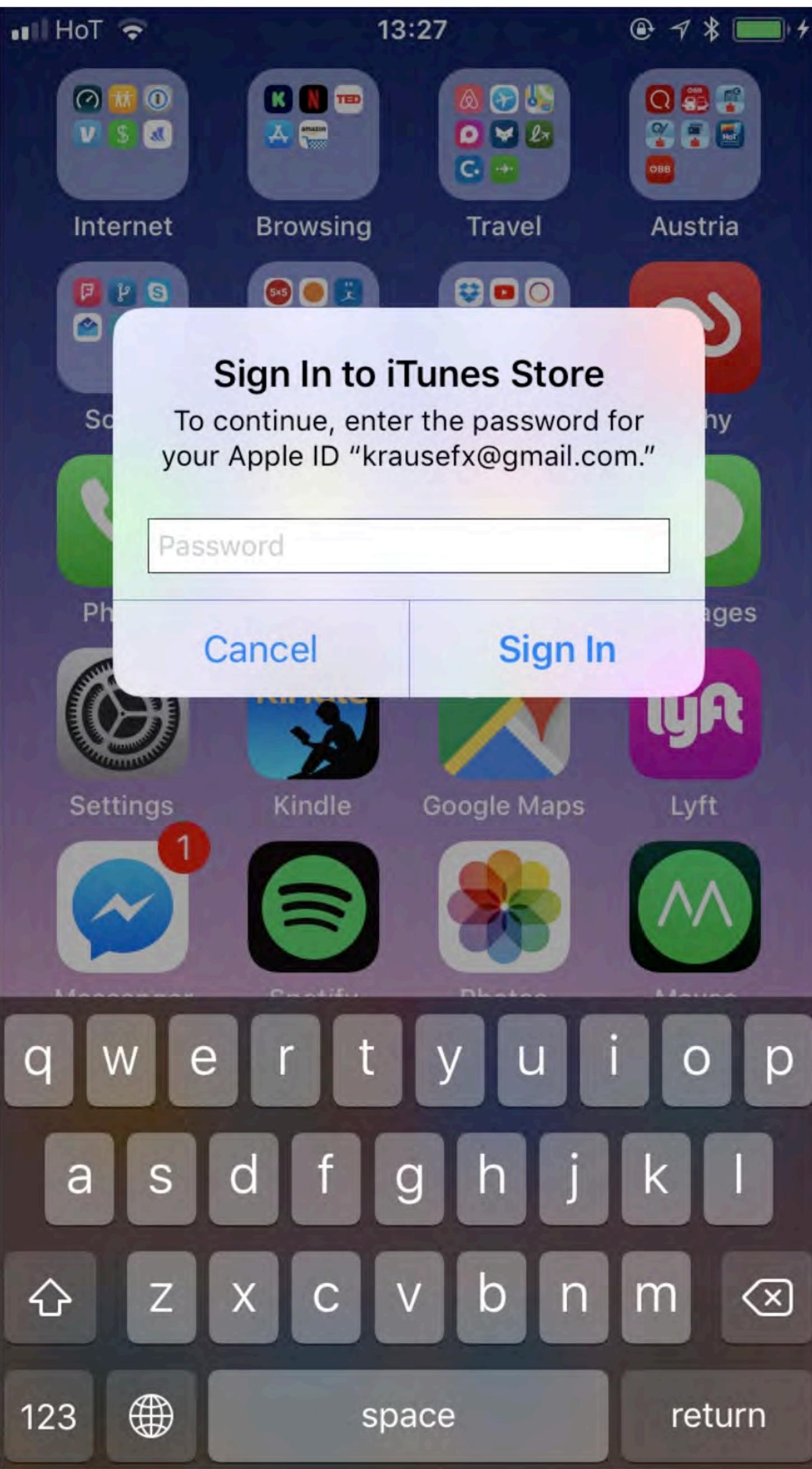
Password  

Keep me signed in

[Forgot Apple ID or password? ↗](#)

Create Apple ID | System Status | Privacy Policy | Terms & Conditions | Copyright © 2021 Apple Inc. All rights reserved.





Archive Spam Delete Mark as unread Snooze Move to Labels More

“Q1 Bonus” ▾ Inbox x

Frank Abagnale <frank.abagnale@noreply.icloud.com>

to aaron ▾

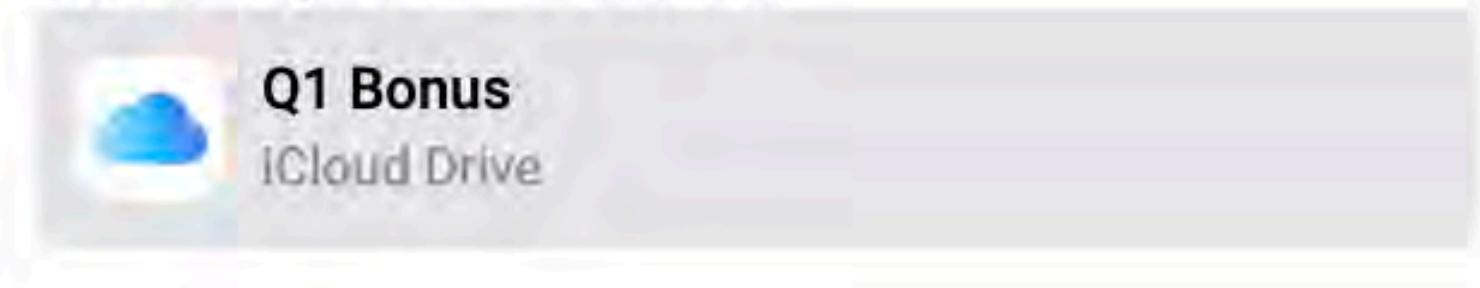
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Reply



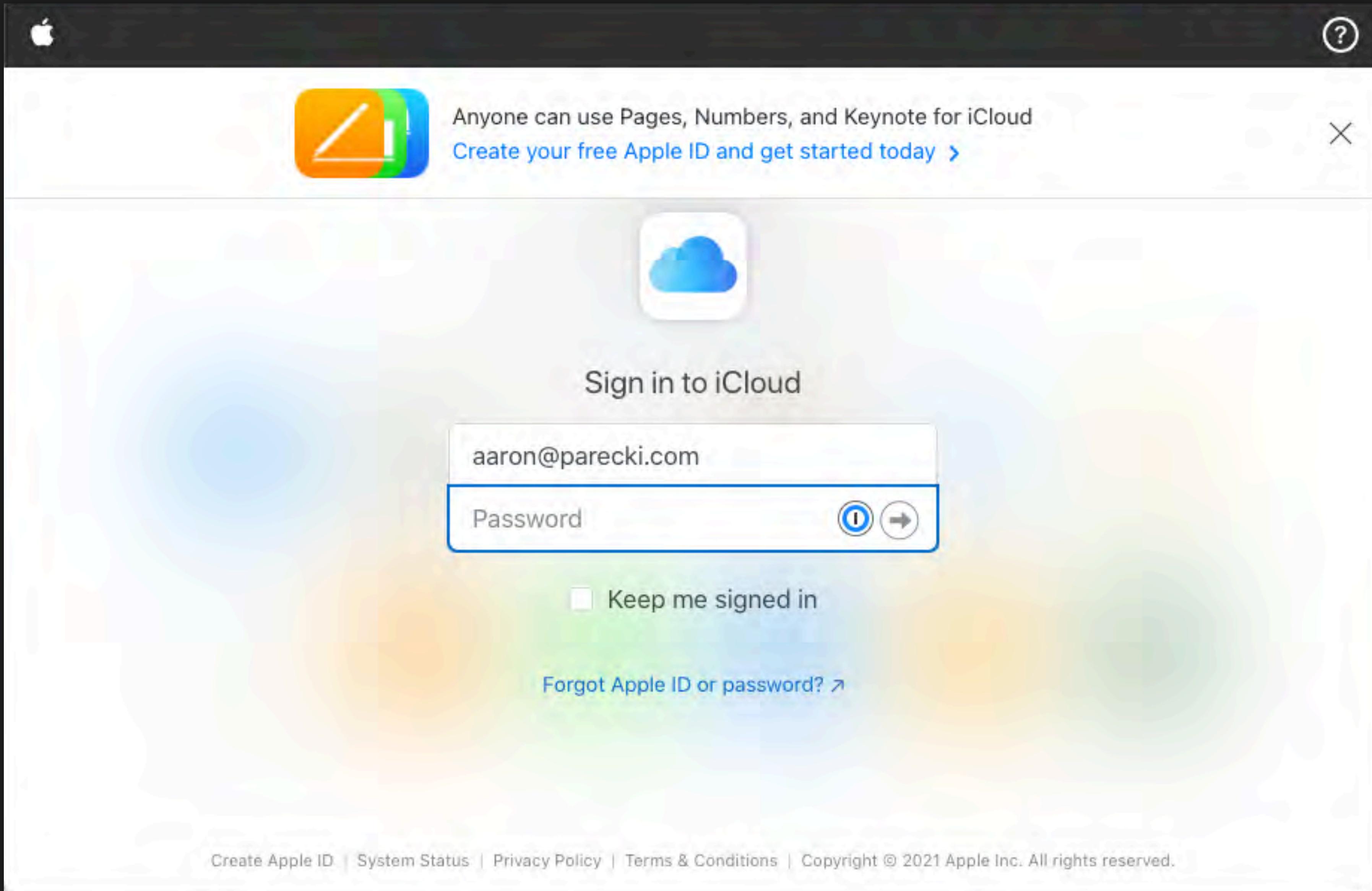
Open my shared folder:



Reply

Reply all

Forward





Your Apple ID is being used to sign in to a new device.

Enter this verification code on the web to sign in. Don't share it with anyone.

9 6 3 6 4 2

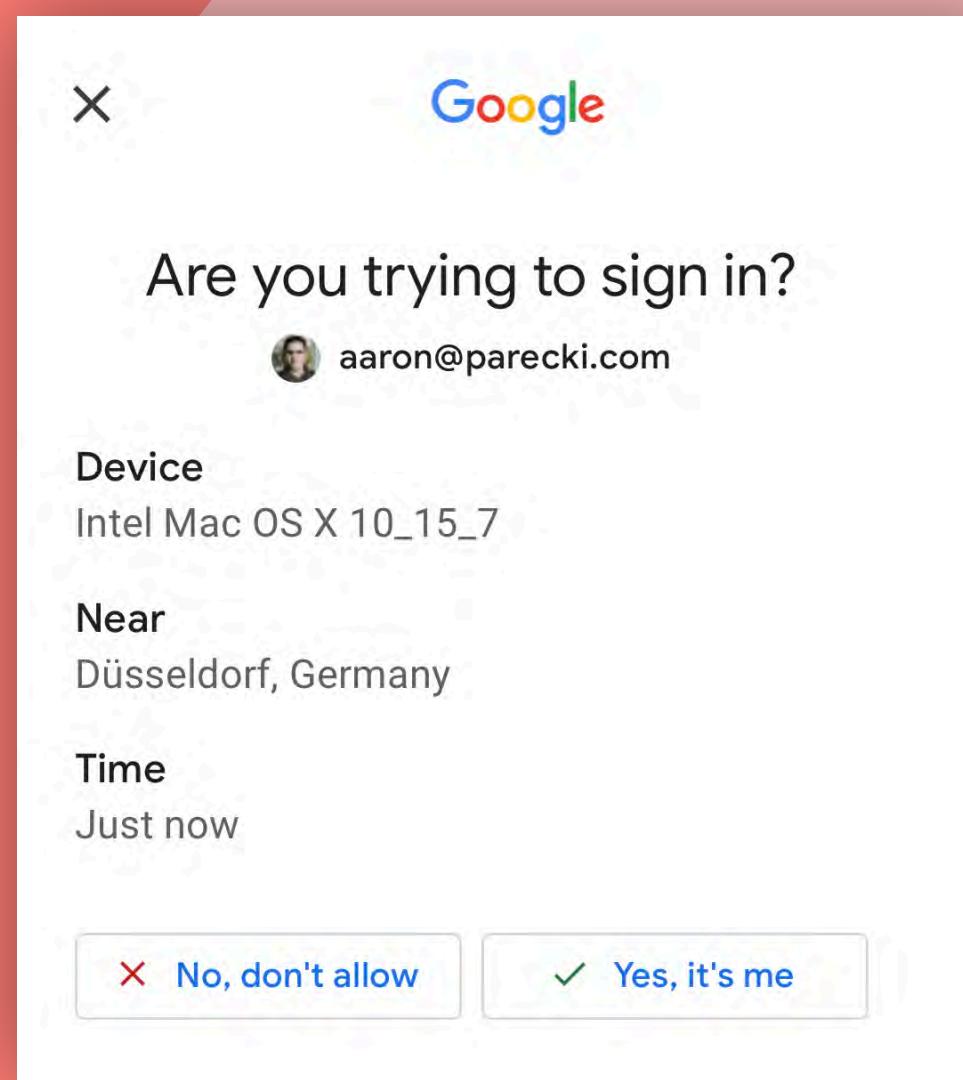
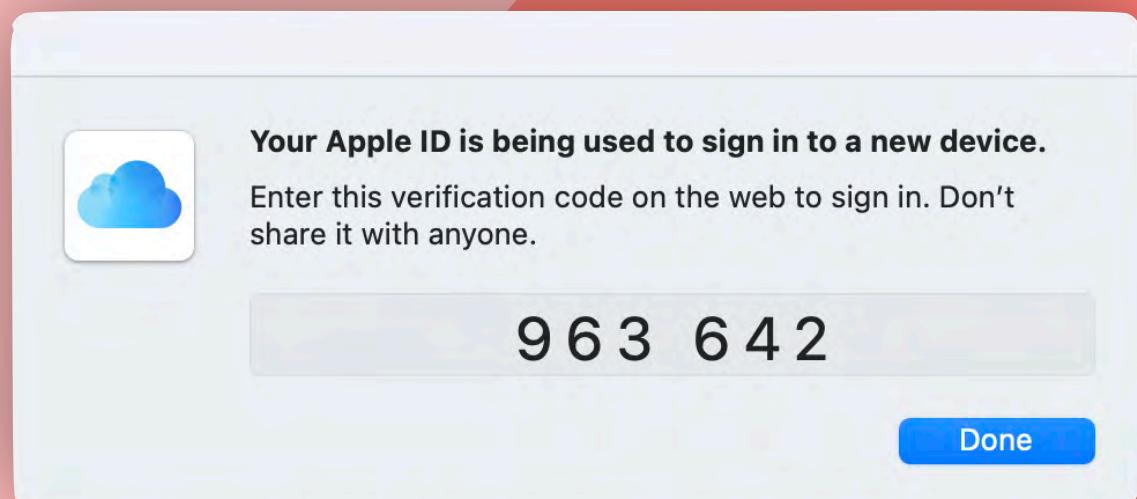
Done

**DOES MFA
SOLVE THIS?**

Phishable MFA

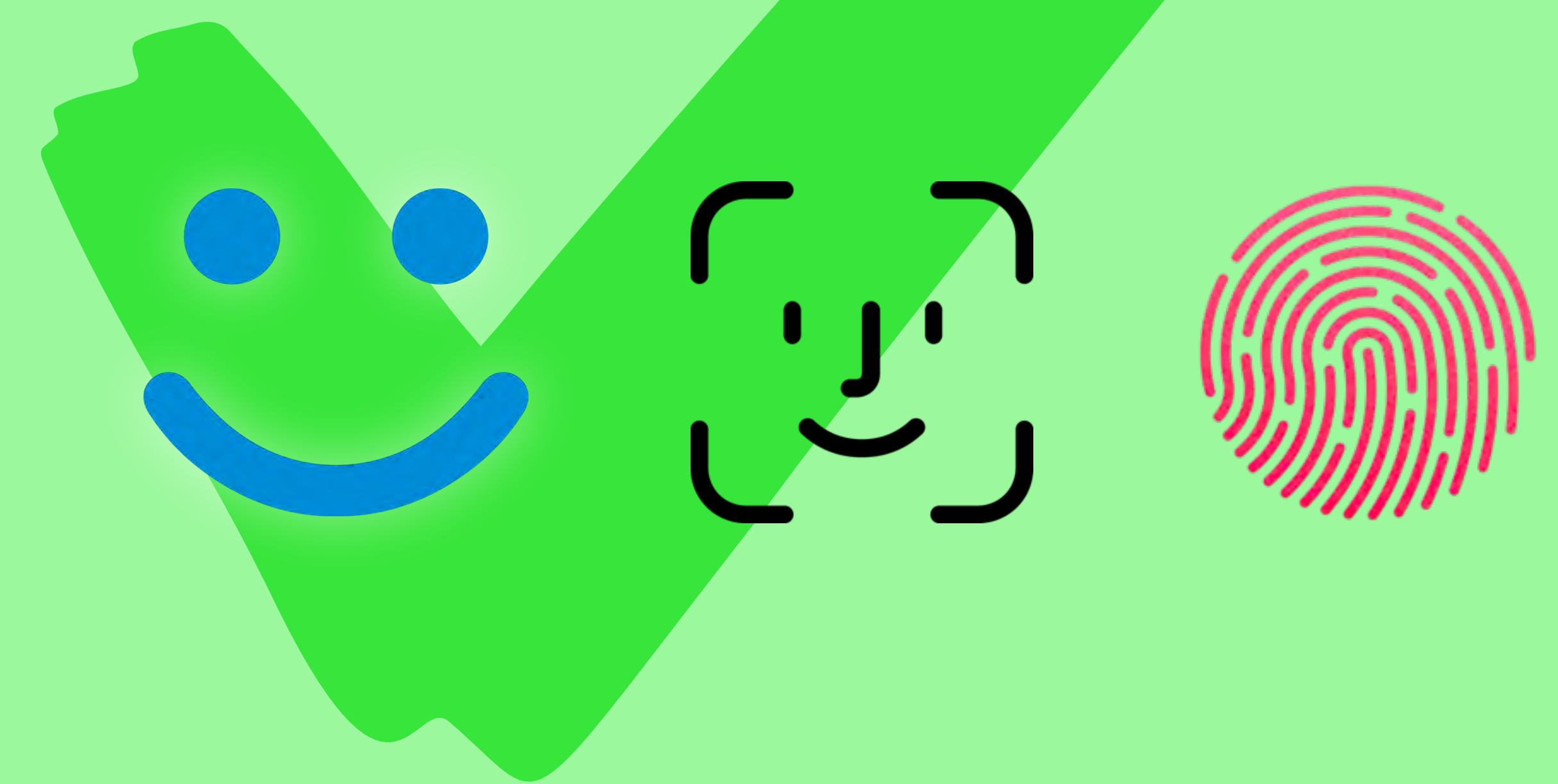
Non-Phishable MFA

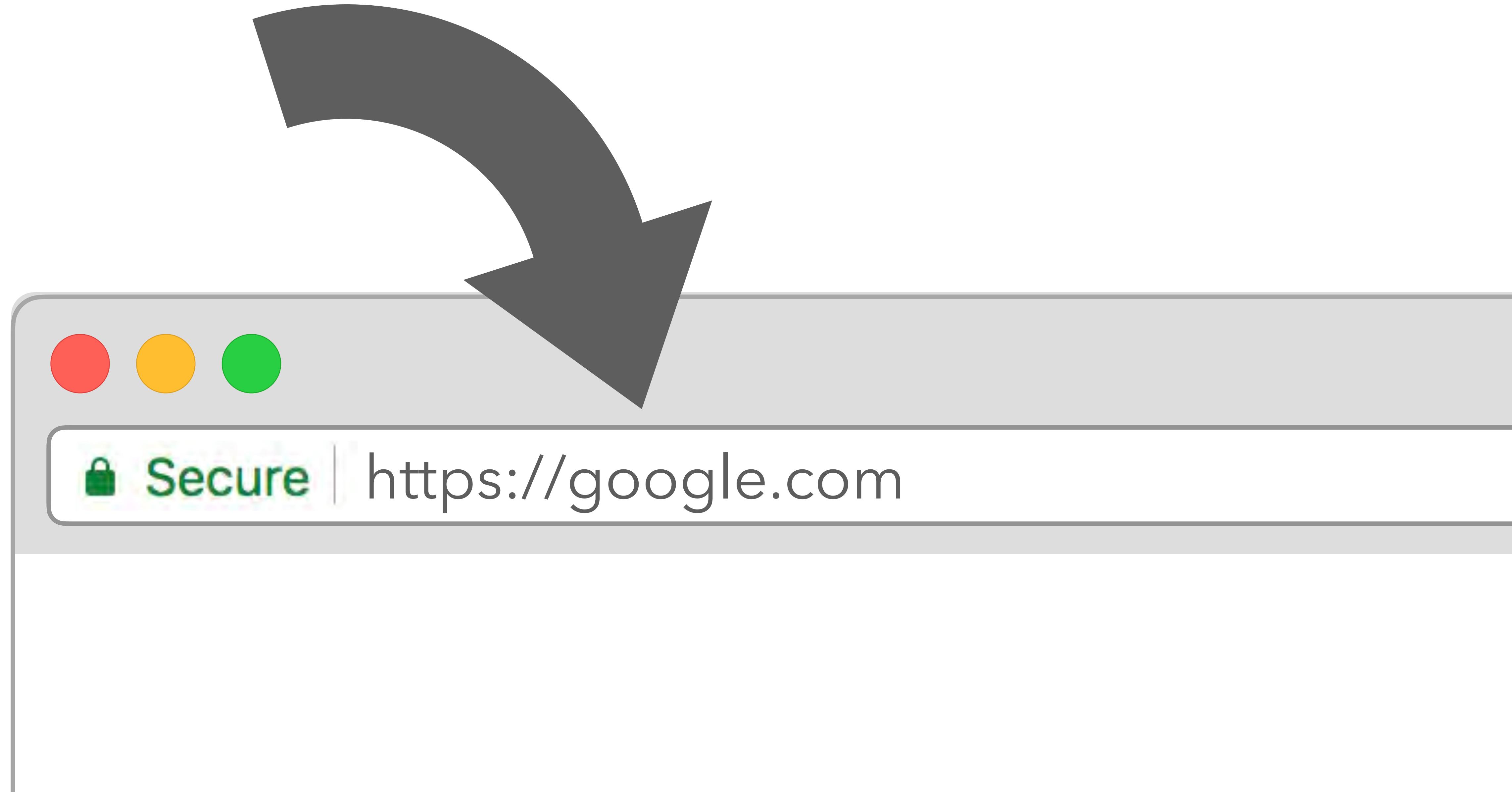
678328 is your Microsoft Azure verification code

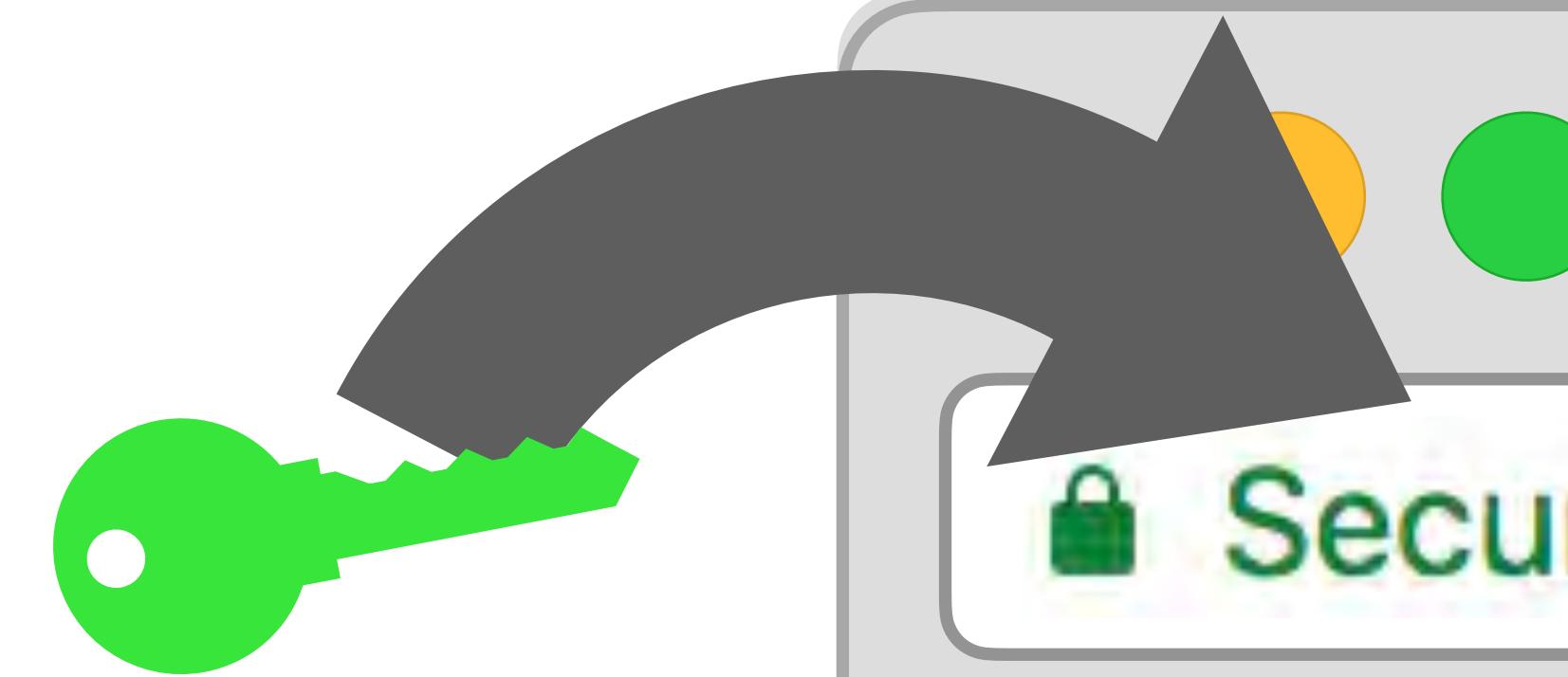
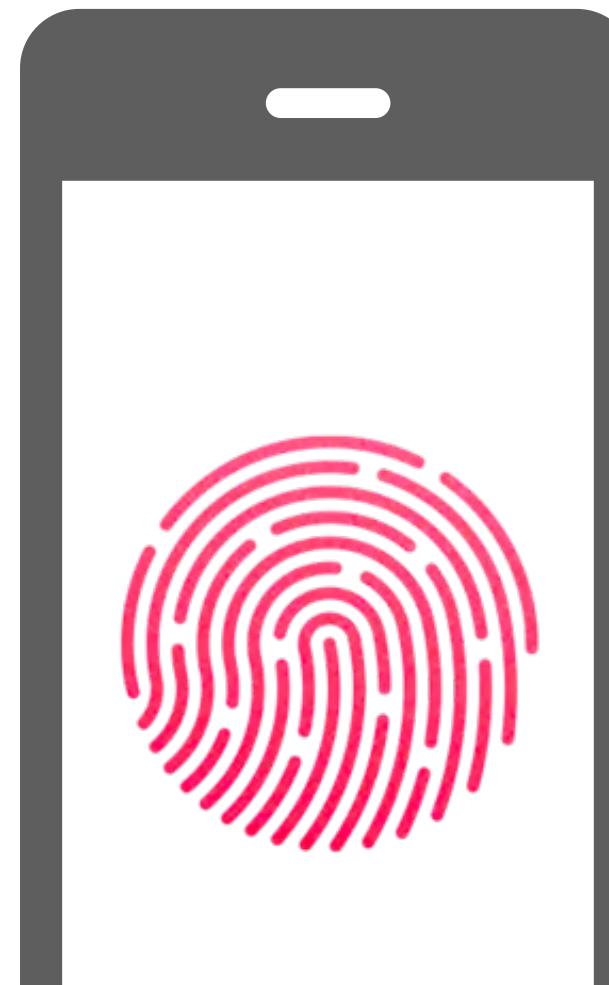
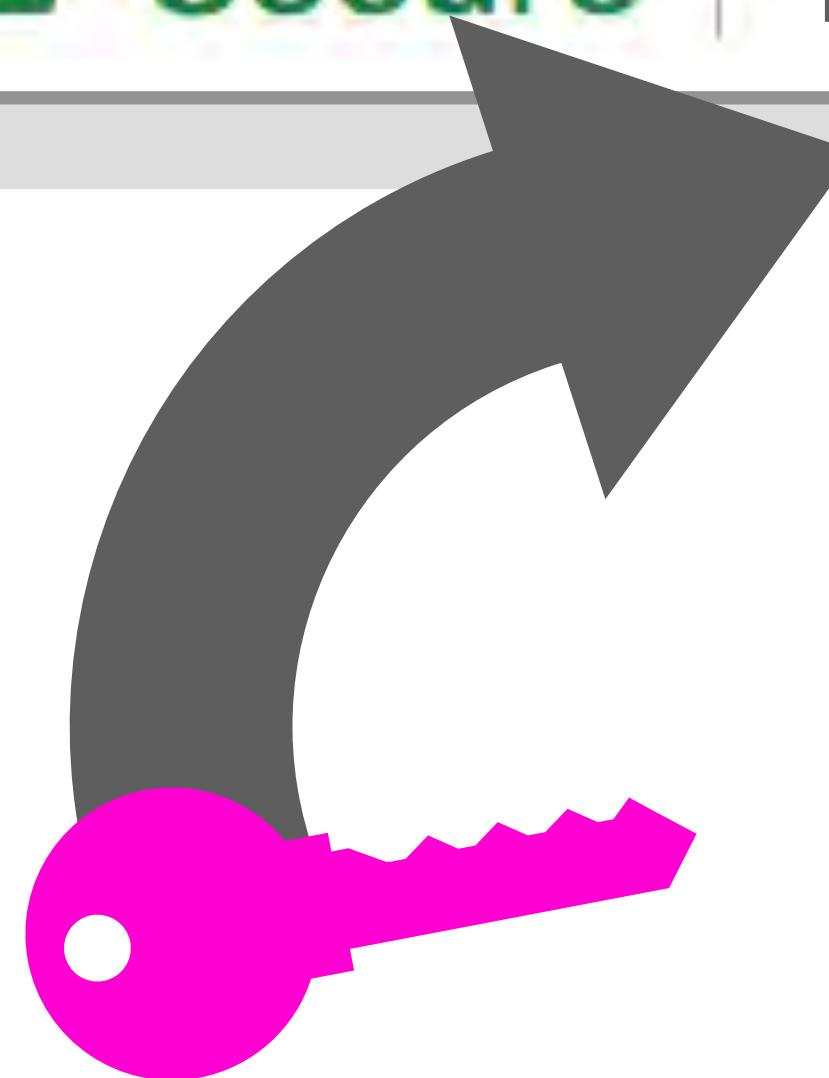
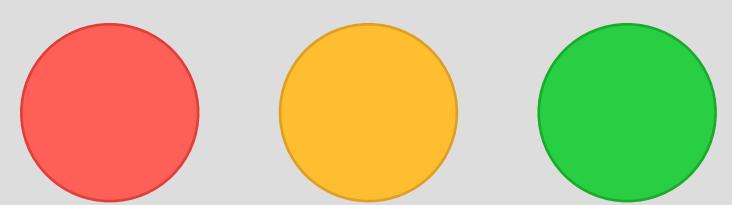


WebAuthn

fido™









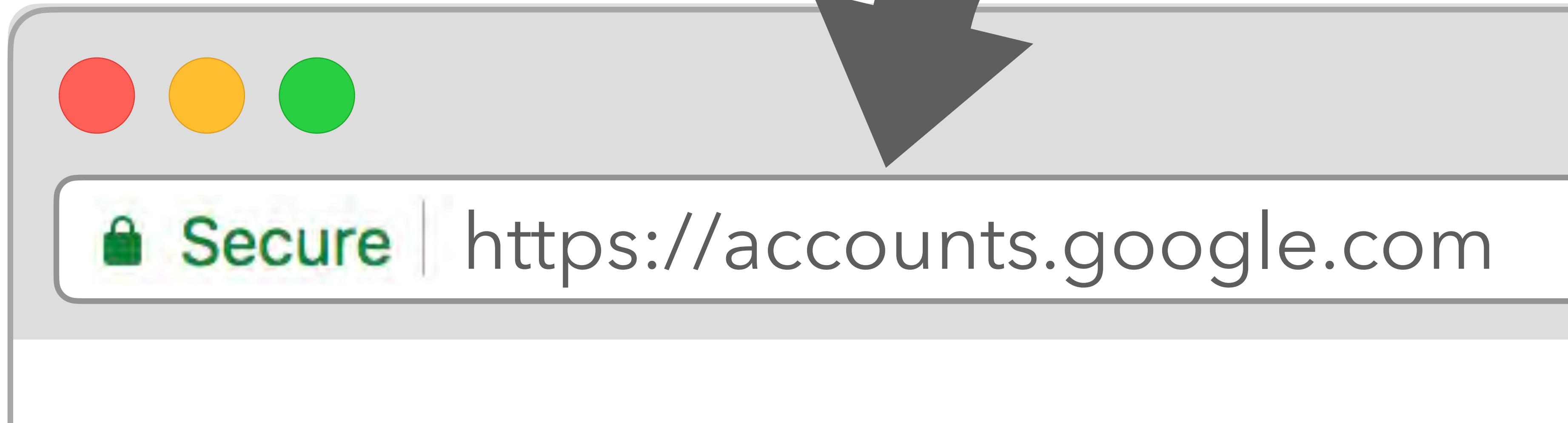
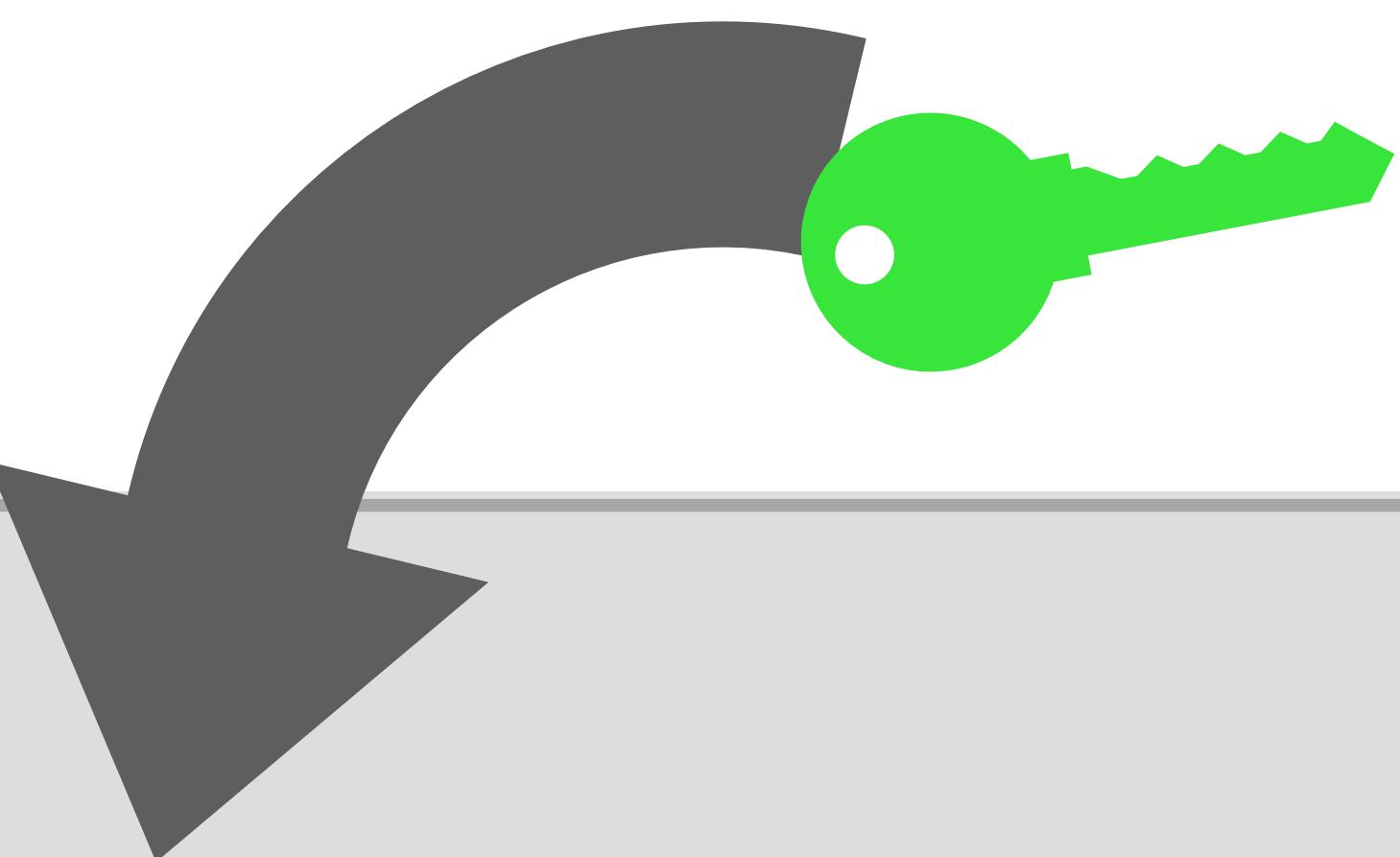
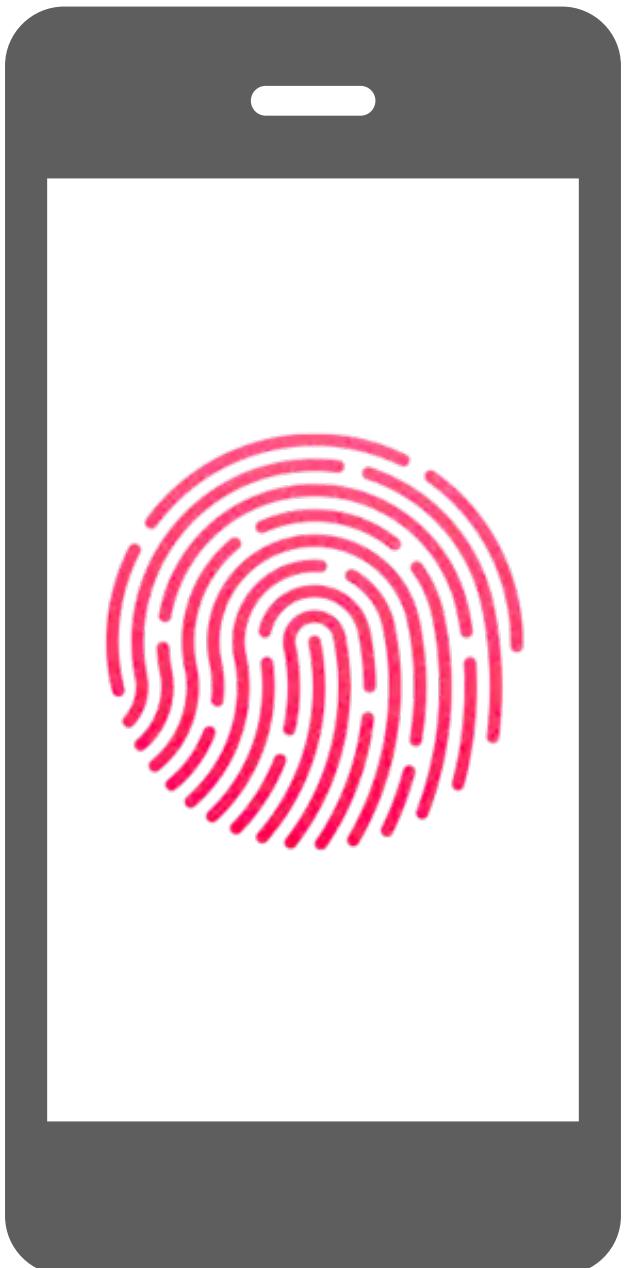
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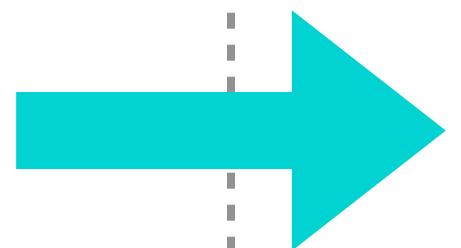
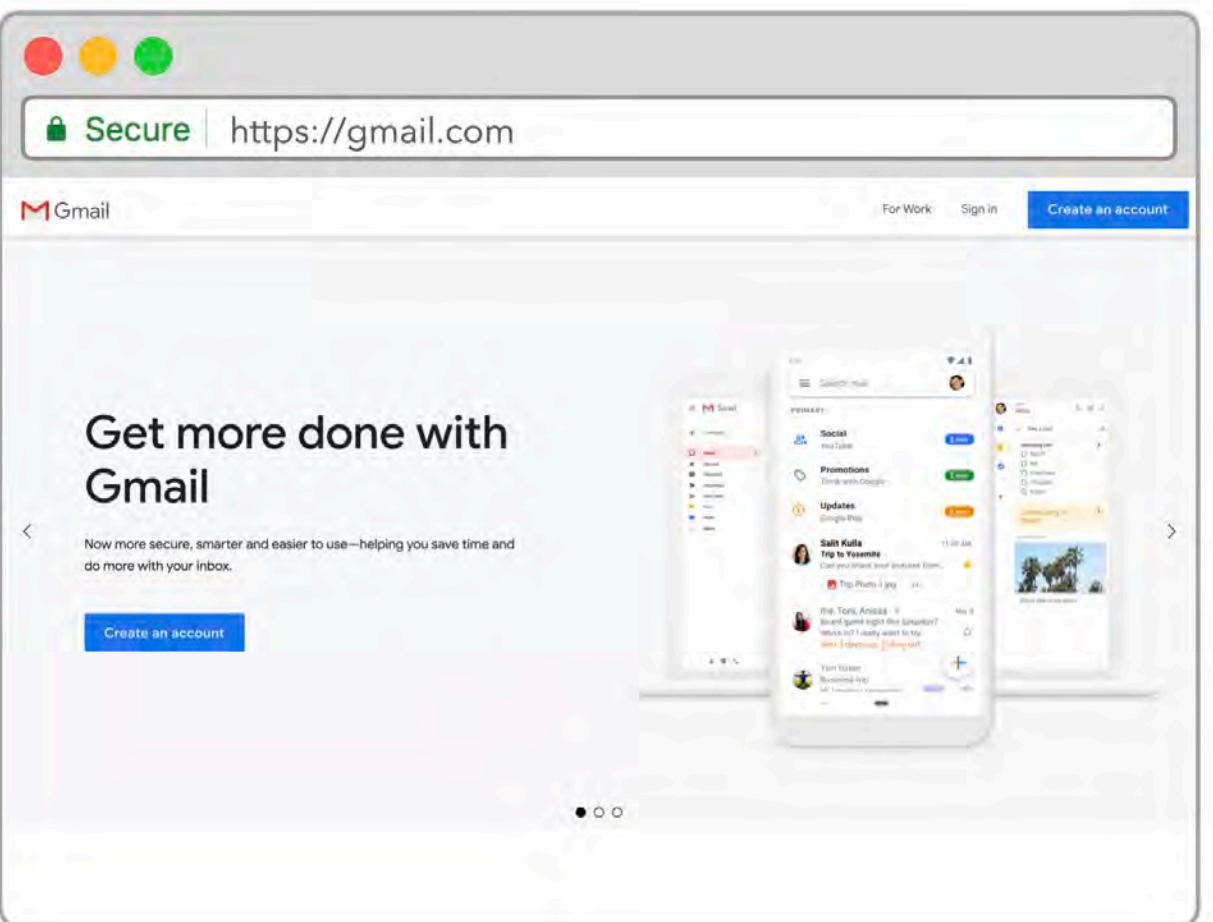
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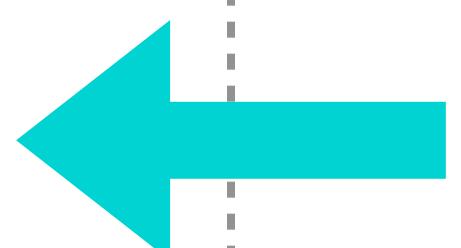
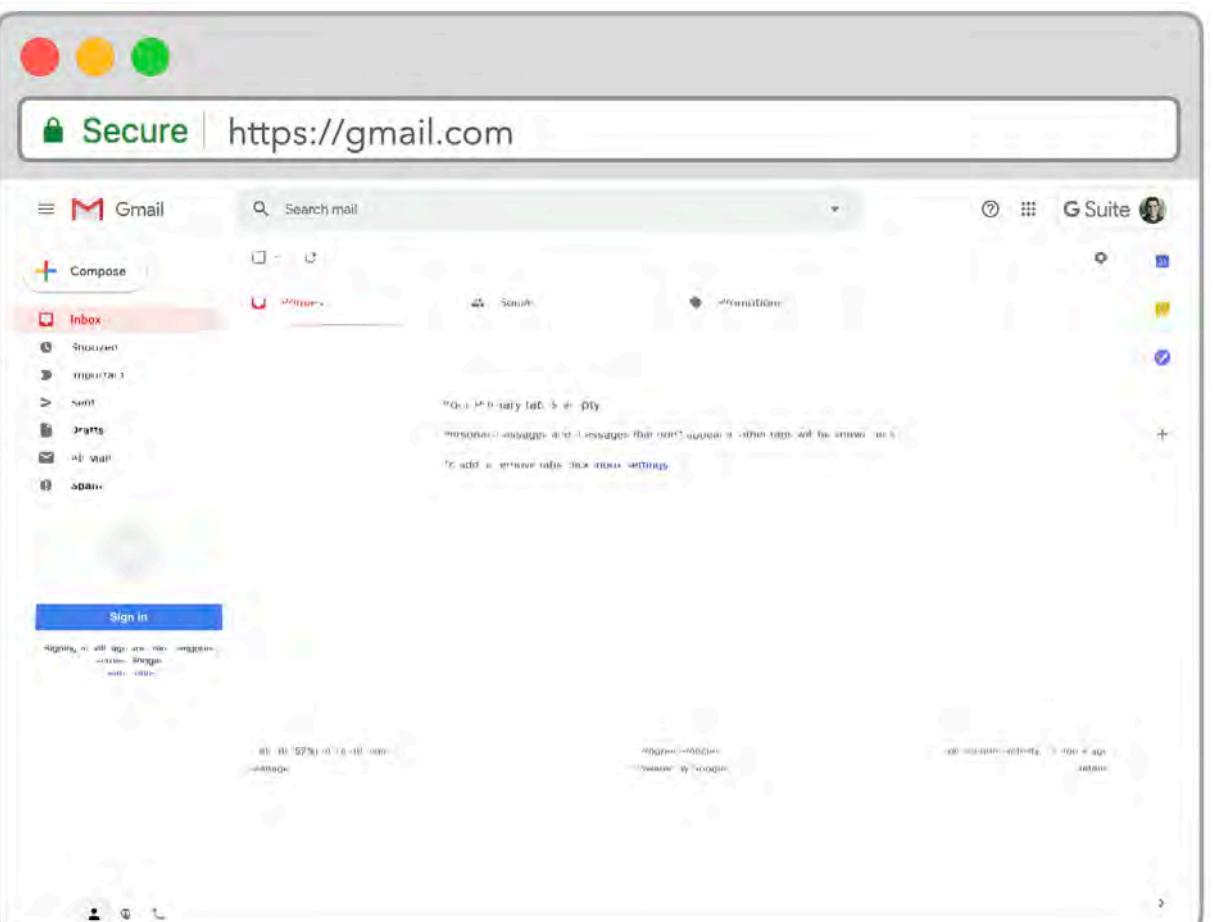
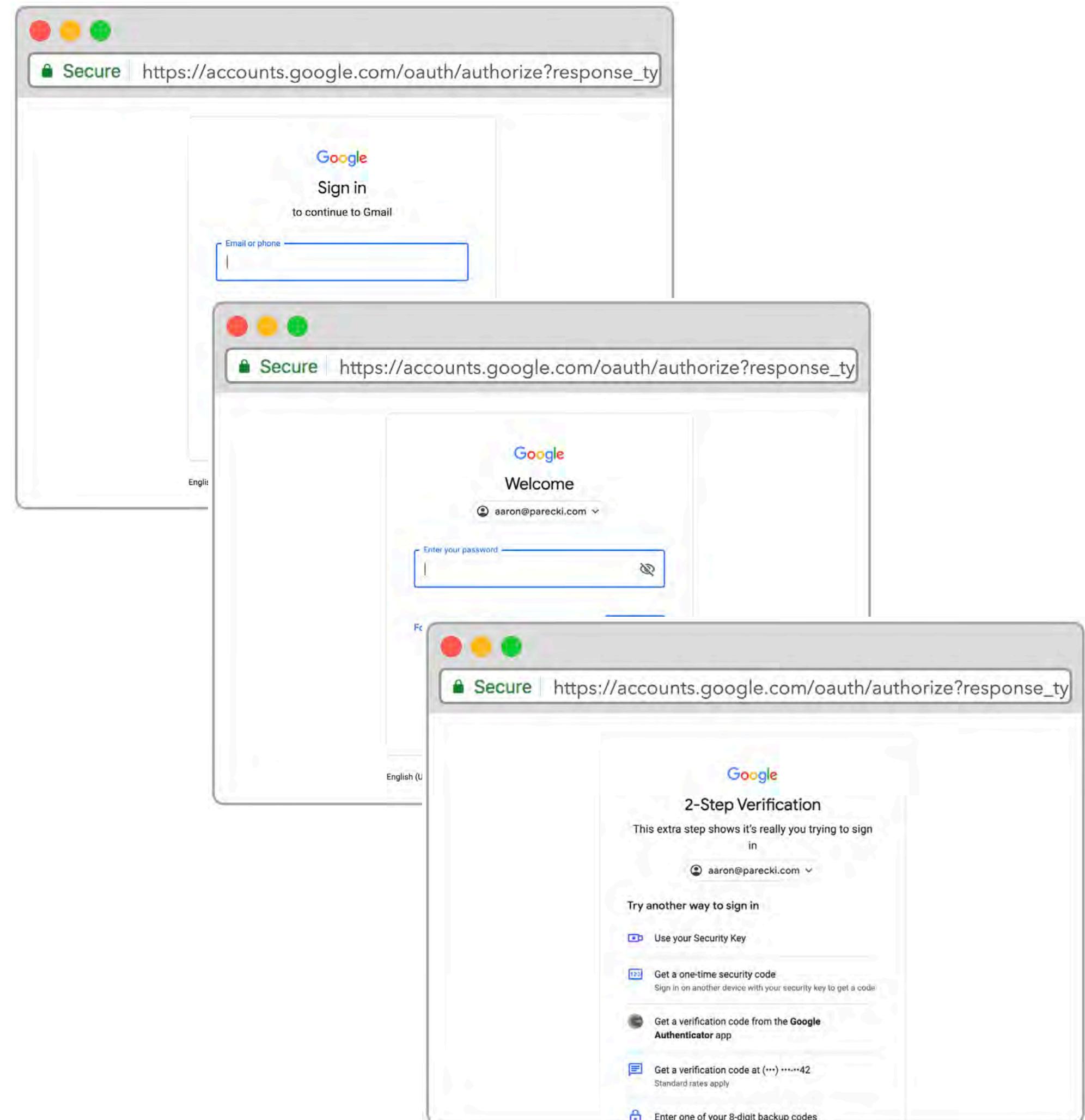
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Application



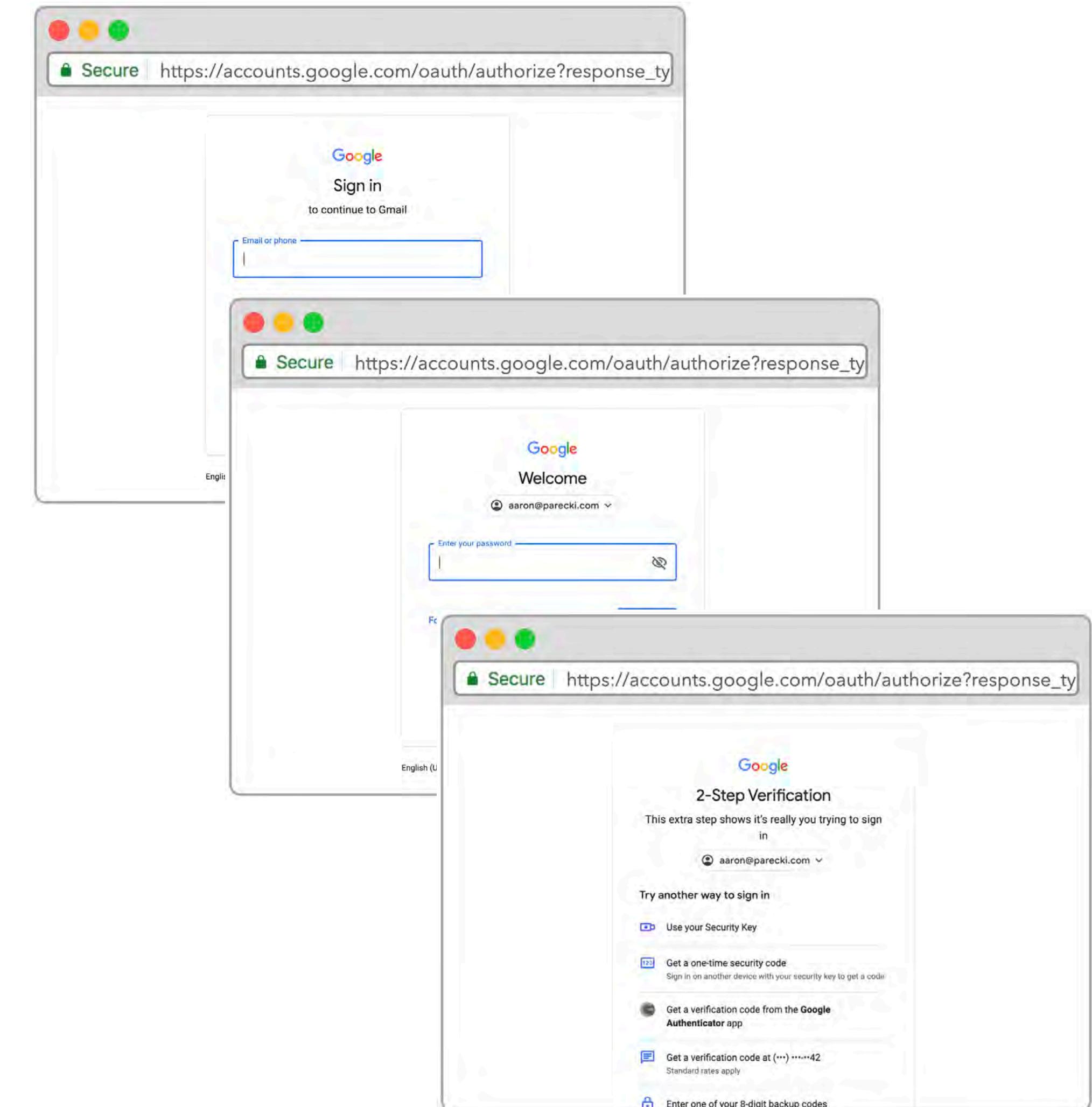
OAuth Server



Application



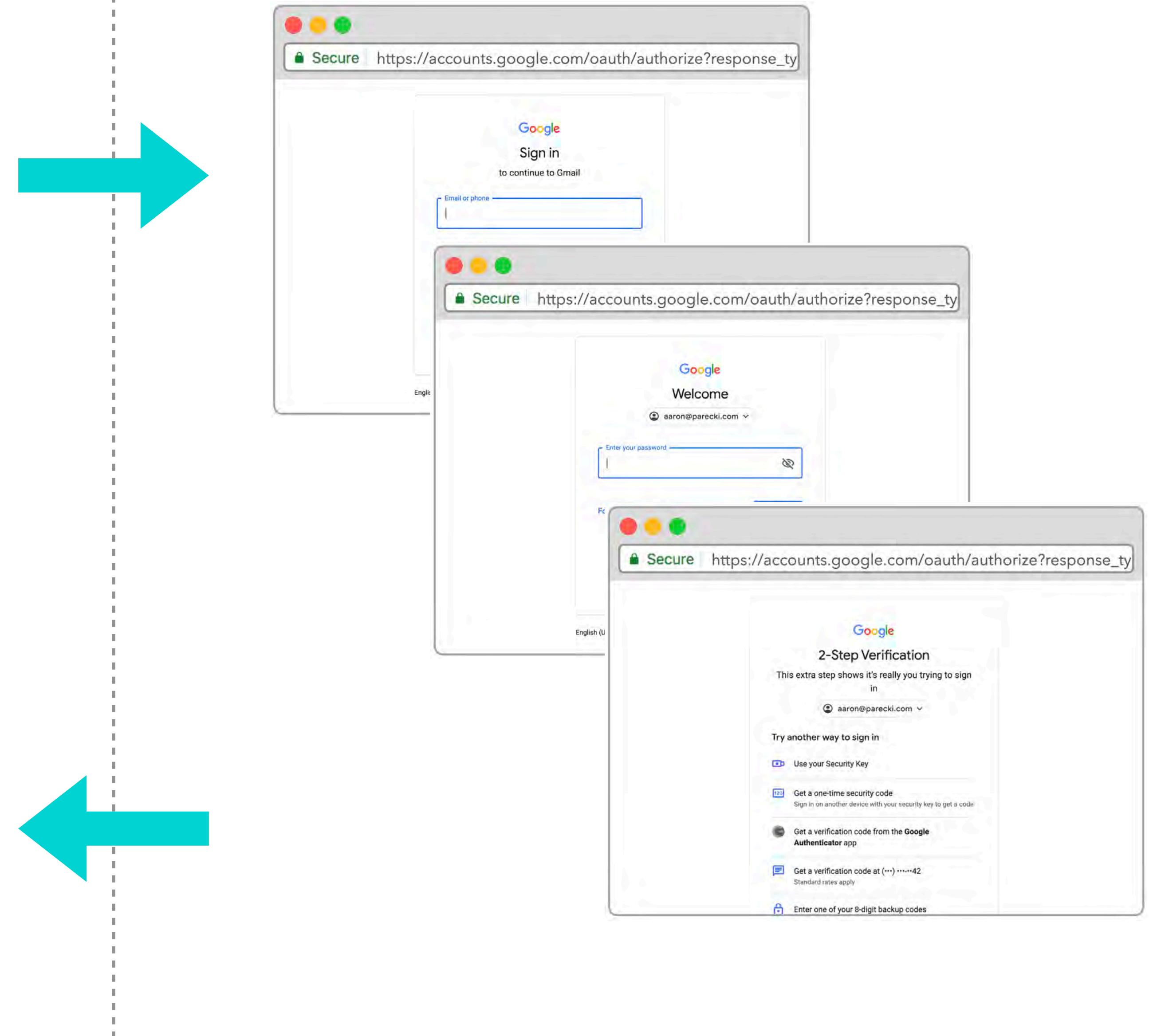
OAuth Server



Application



OAuth Server



but...

OAuth doesn't tell the app

who

logged in





Accessing APIs

Identification

OAUTH VS OPENID CONNECT



Accessing APIs

Identification





Accessing APIs

Gives the application a way to make API requests



Tells the application about the user authenticating

Identification



Gives the application a way to make API requests

Access Token



Tells the application about the user authenticating

ID Token

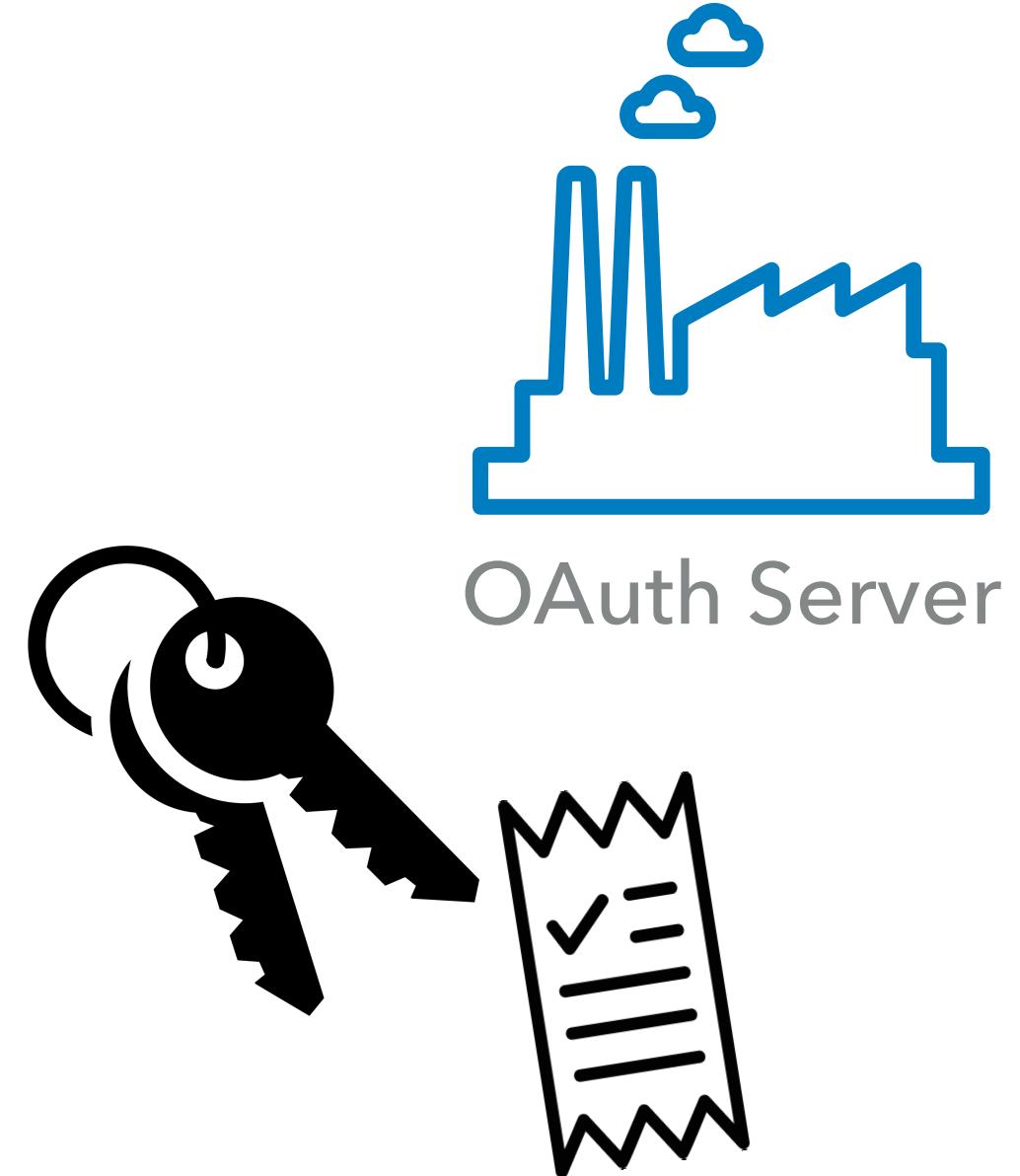
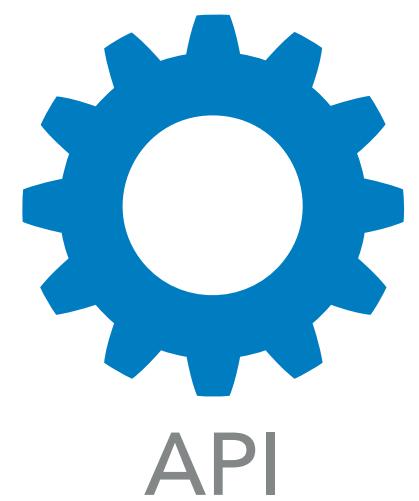


Access Token



ID Token







Access Token



Read by the API



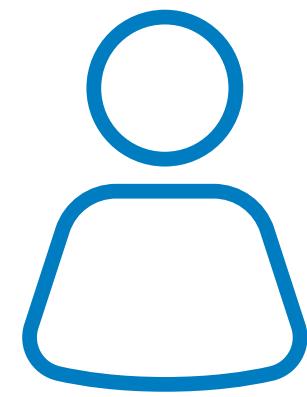
ID Token



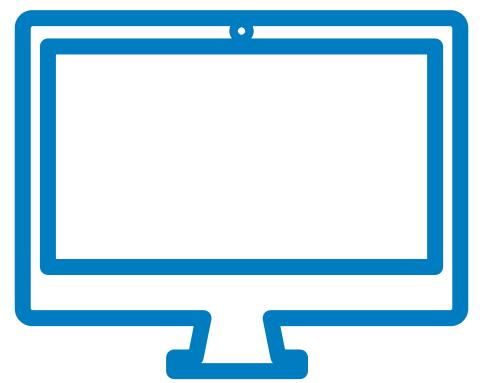
Read by the App

ROLES IN OAUTH

ROLES IN OAUTH



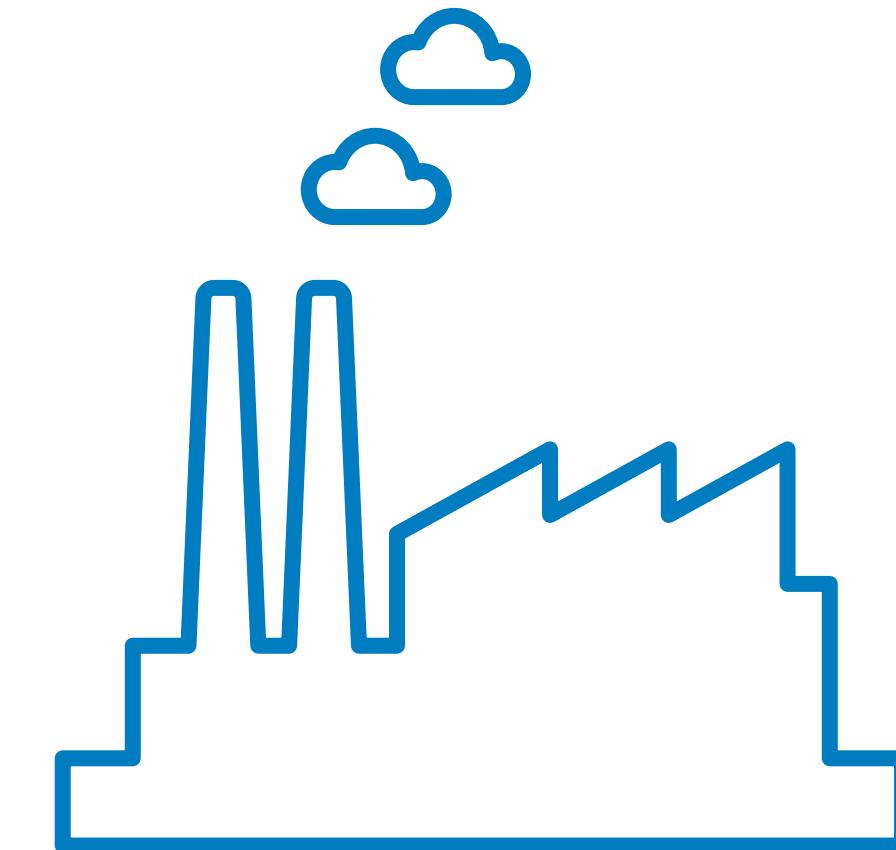
The User
(Resource Owner)



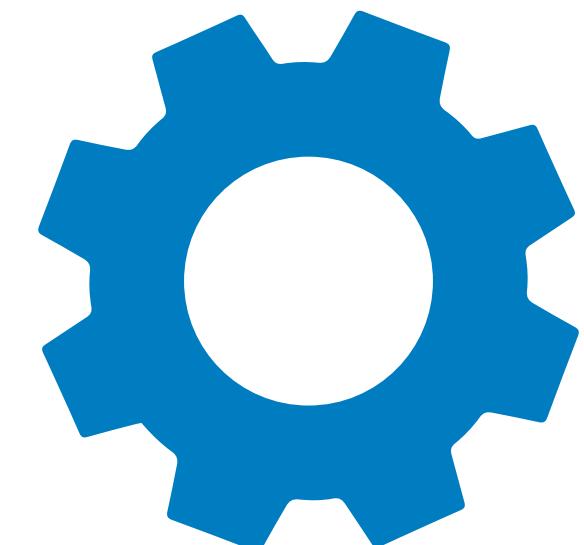
Device
(User Agent)



The Application
(Client)

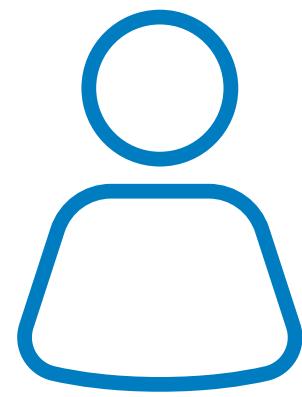


OAuth Server
(Authorization Server)
aka the token factory

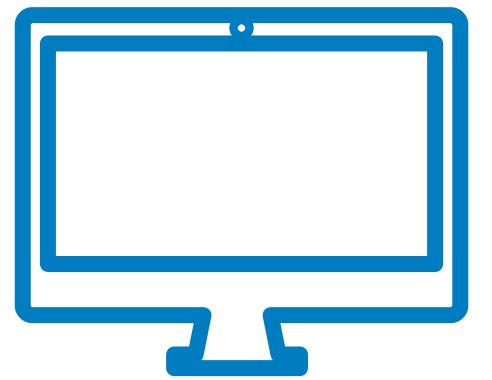


API
(Resource Server)

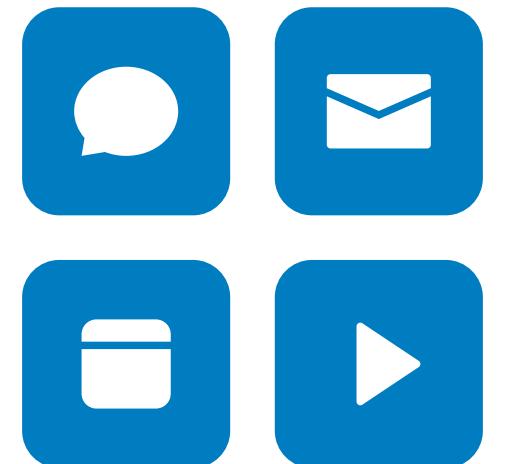
ROLES IN OAUTH



The User
(Resource Owner)



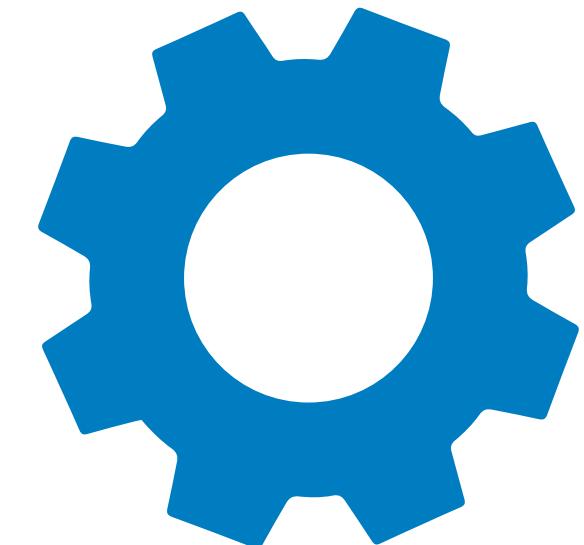
Device
(User Agent)



The Application
(Client)



OAuth Server
(Authorization Server)
aka the token factory

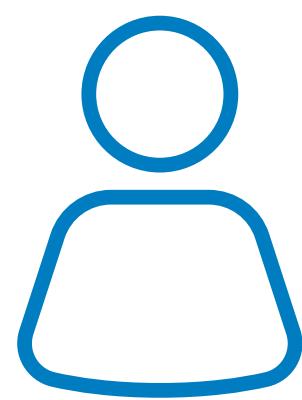


API
(Resource Server)

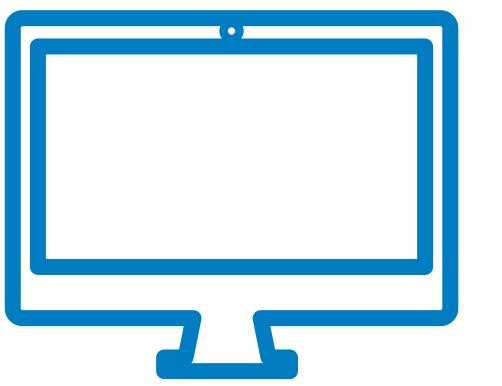
Travis-CI.org

GitHub

ROLES IN OAUTH



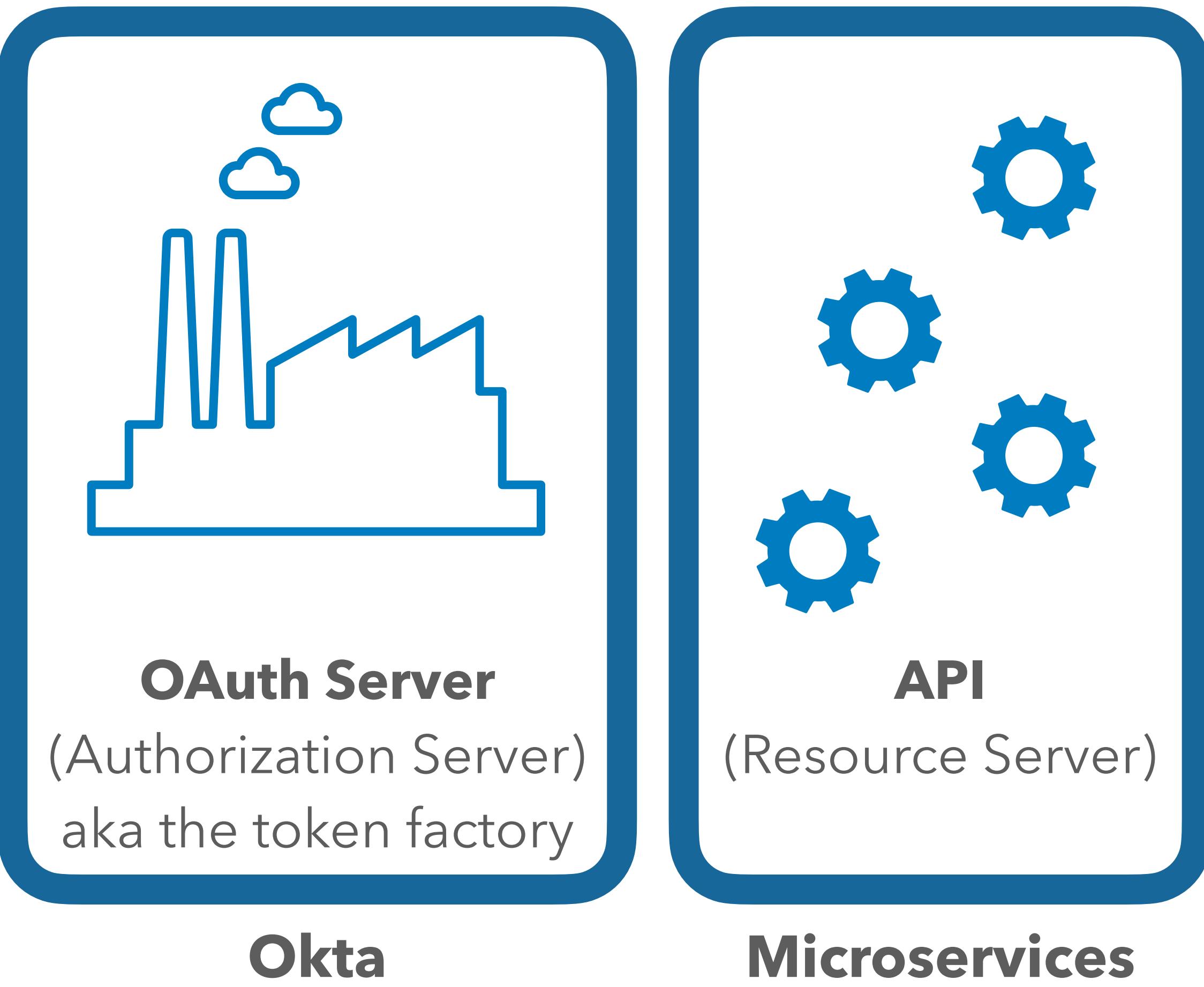
The User
(Resource Owner)



Device
(User Agent)



The Application
(Client)



OAUTH CLIENTS

Goal of the Client:

Get an access token

**Use the access token
to make API requests**

OAUTH FLOWS

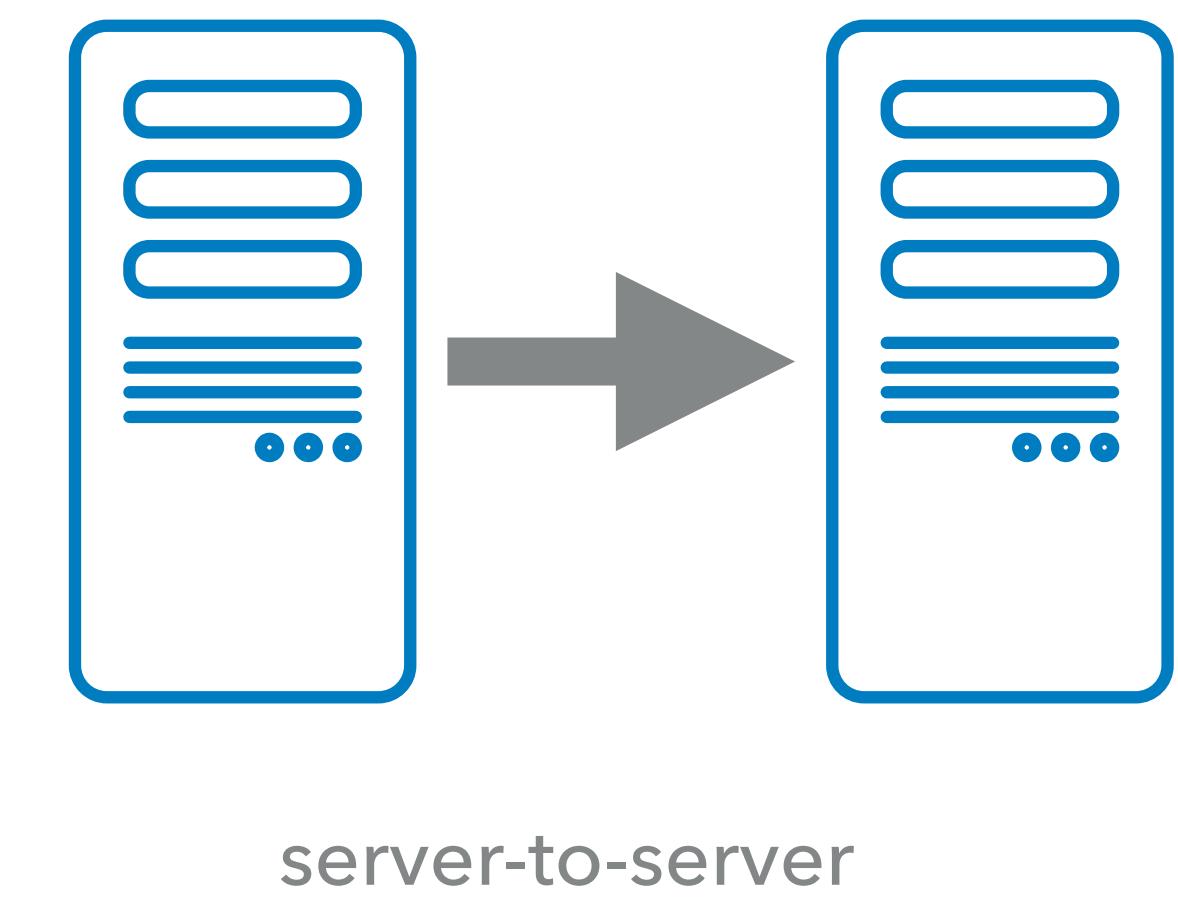
Authorization Code



Device Flow



Client Credentials



~~Implicit~~

~~Password~~

USING AN ACCESS TOKEN



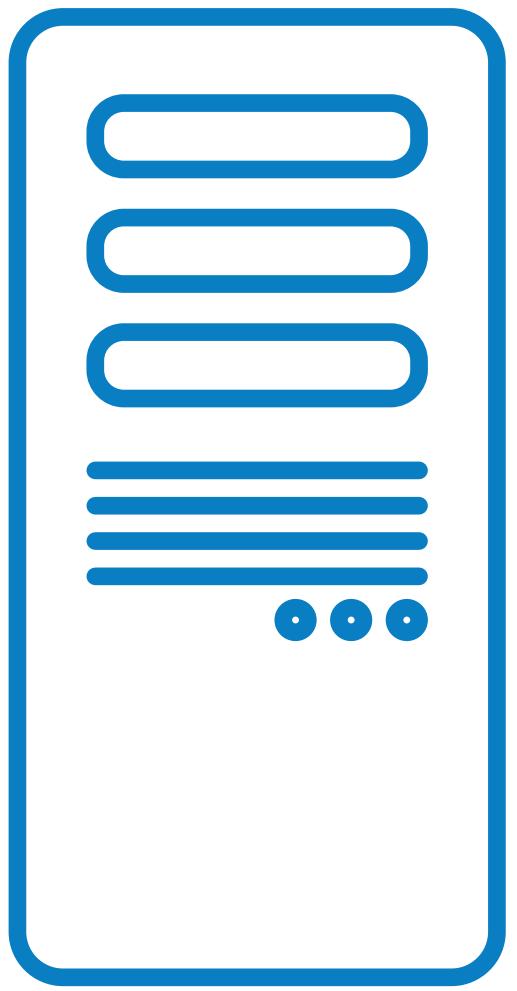
POST /resource/1/update HTTP/1.1

Authorization: Bearer RsT5OjbzRn430zqMLgv3Ia

Host: api.authorization-server.com

description=Hello+World

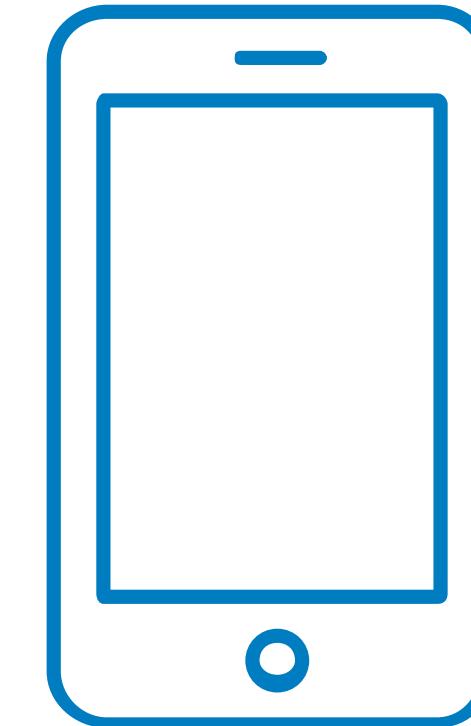
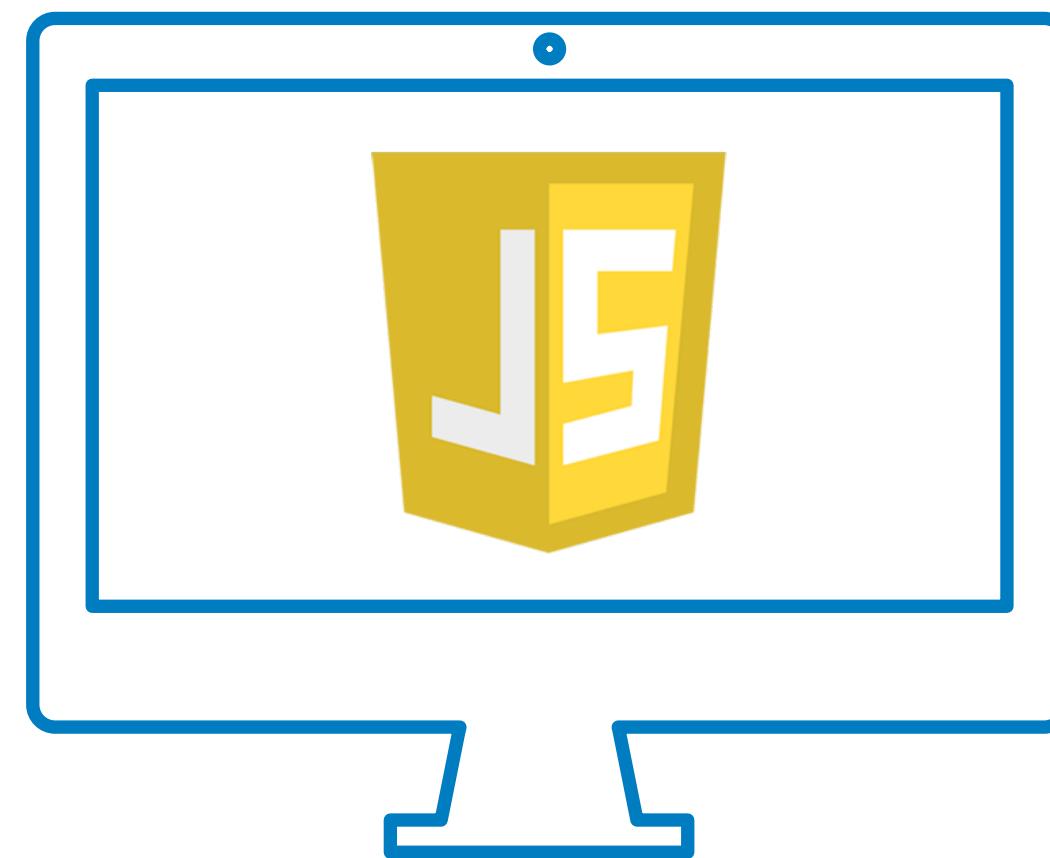
Confidential Clients



Application running on a server

Has the ability to keep strings secret
since code is running in a trusted environment

Public Clients



The application can't keep strings secret

JavaScript/Single-Page apps: "view source"
Native apps: decompile and extract strings

GETTING READY:

CLIENT REGISTRATION

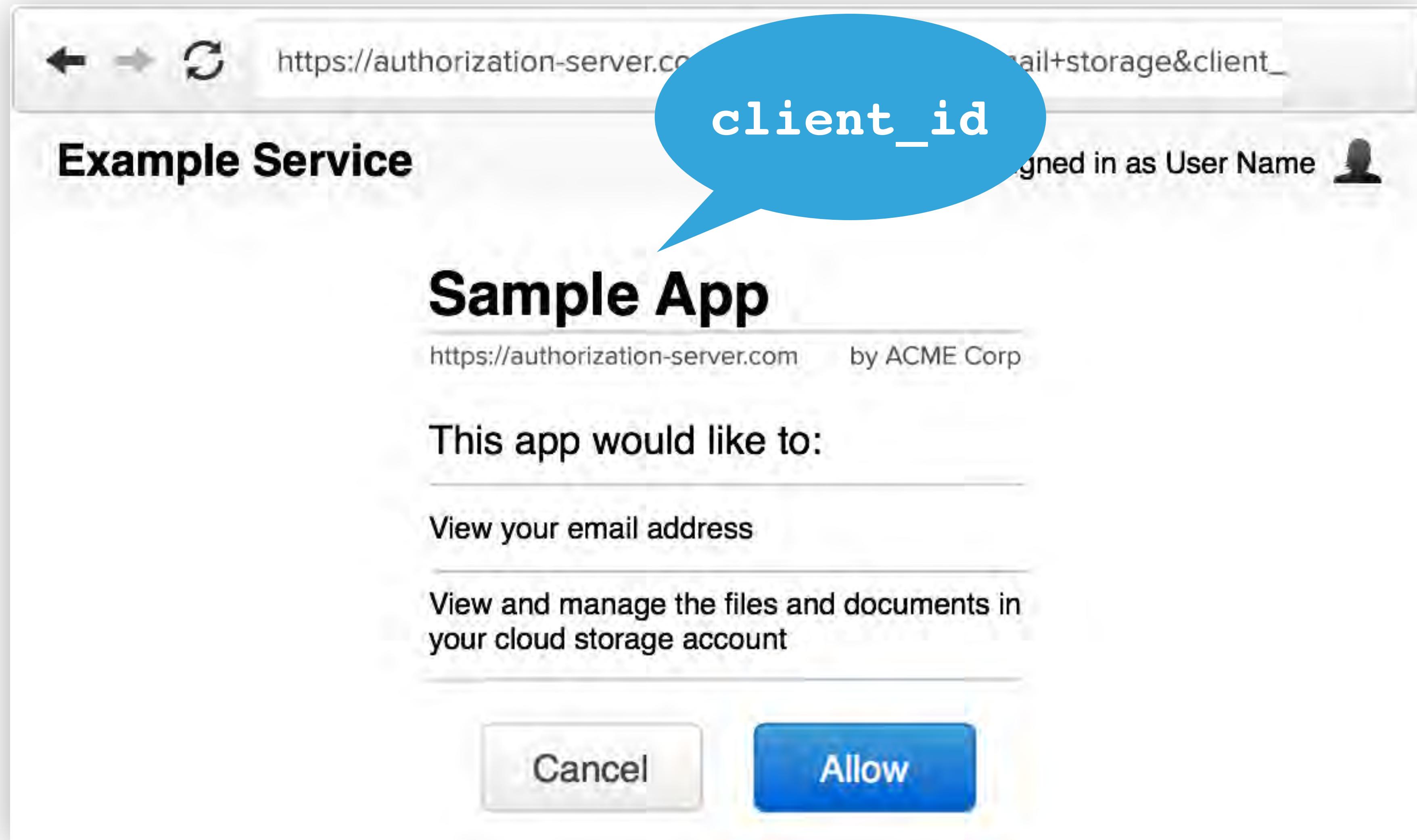
`client_id`

identifies the application

`client_secret`

the application's password

Authorization Interface



Create a new app integration

X

Sign-in method

[Learn More](#) **OIDC - OpenID Connect**

Token-based OAuth 2.0 authentication for Single Sign-On (SSO) through API endpoints. Recommended if you intend to build a custom app integration with the Okta Sign-In Widget.

 SAML 2.0

XML-based open standard for SSO. Use if the Identity Provider for your application only supports SAML.

 SWA - Secure Web Authentication

Okta-specific SSO method. Use if your application doesn't support OIDC or SAML.

 API Services

Interact with Okta APIs using the scoped OAuth 2.0 access tokens for machine-to-machine authentication.

Application type

What kind of application are you trying to integrate with Okta?

Specifying an application type customizes your experience and provides the best configuration, SDK, and sample recommendations.

 Web Application

Server-side applications where authentication and tokens are handled on the server (for example, Go, Java, ASP.Net, Node.js, PHP)

 Single-Page Application

Single-page web applications that run in the browser where the client receives tokens (for example, Javascript, Angular, React, Vue)

 Native Application

Desktop or mobile applications that run natively on a device and redirect users to a non-HTTP callback (for example, iOS, Android, React Native)

[Cancel](#)[Next](#)

My App



Active



View Logs

General

Sign On

Assignments

Okta API Scopes

Client Credentials

[Edit](#)

Client ID

Ooa847gxqiY8VOXNW357



Public identifier for the client that is required for all OAuth flows.

Client secret



Secret used by the client to exchange an authorization code for a token. This must be kept confidential! Do not include it in apps which cannot keep it secret, such as those running on a client.

Ready to code

You can download a preconfigured sample app.

 [Download sample app](#)

To get started using your custom app integration, see the "Sign Users In" section in the [Okta Developer's guide](#)



EXERCISE 1

oauth.school

"Getting Started"

GRANT TYPE:

AUTHORIZATION CODE + PKCE

PKCE

(pronounced "pixie")

PROOF-KEY FOR CODE EXCHANGE

RFC 7636



User: I'd like to use this great app

App: Hang on while I generate a new secret and hash it

App: Please go to the authorization server to grant me access, **take this hash with you**

User: I'd like to log in to this app, **here's the hash it gave**

AS: Here is a temporary code the app can use

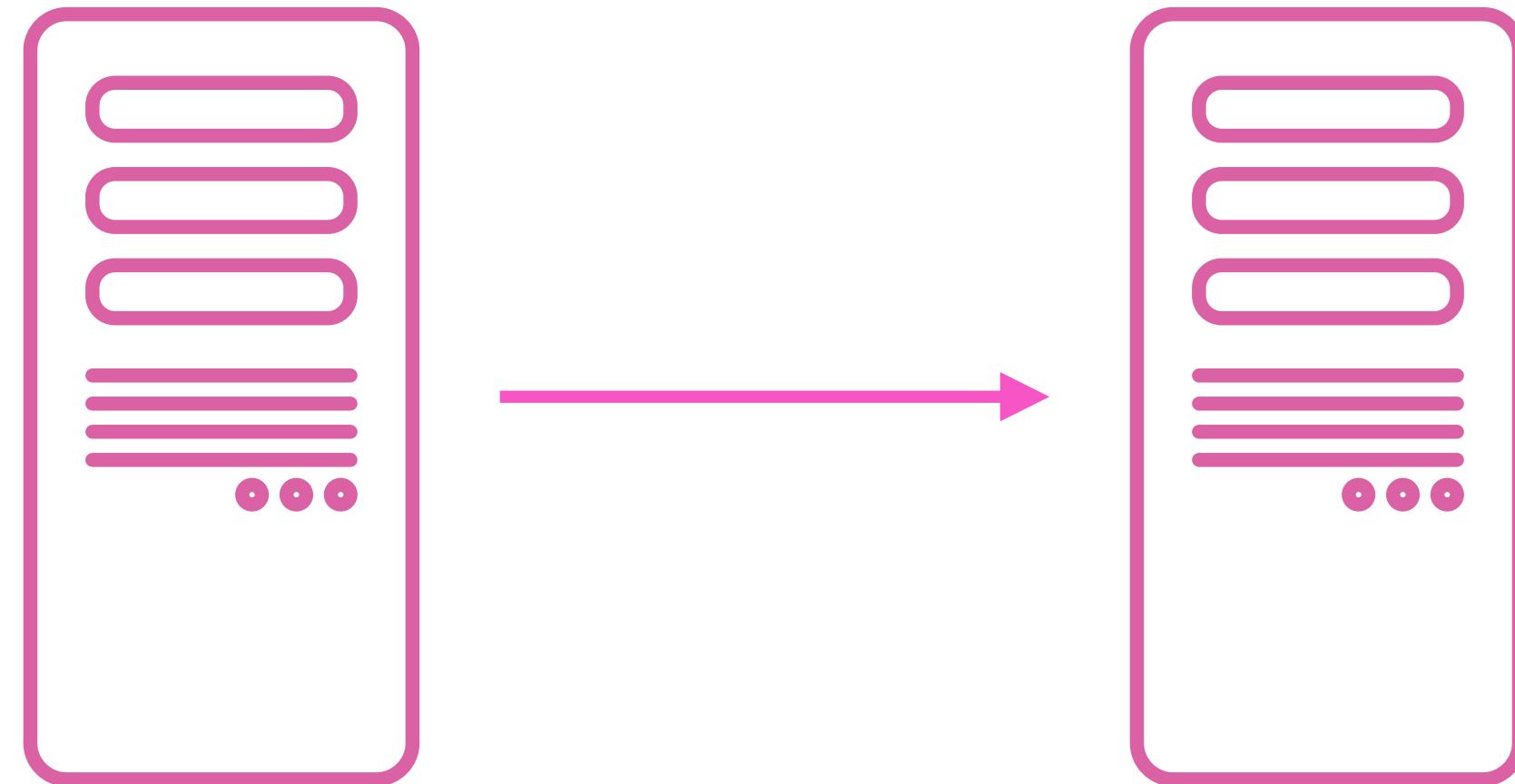
User: Here is the temporary code, please use this to get a token

App: Here's the code, **and the plaintext secret**, please give me a token

AS: **Let me verify the hash of that secret...** ok here is an access token!

App: Please let me access this user's data with this access token!

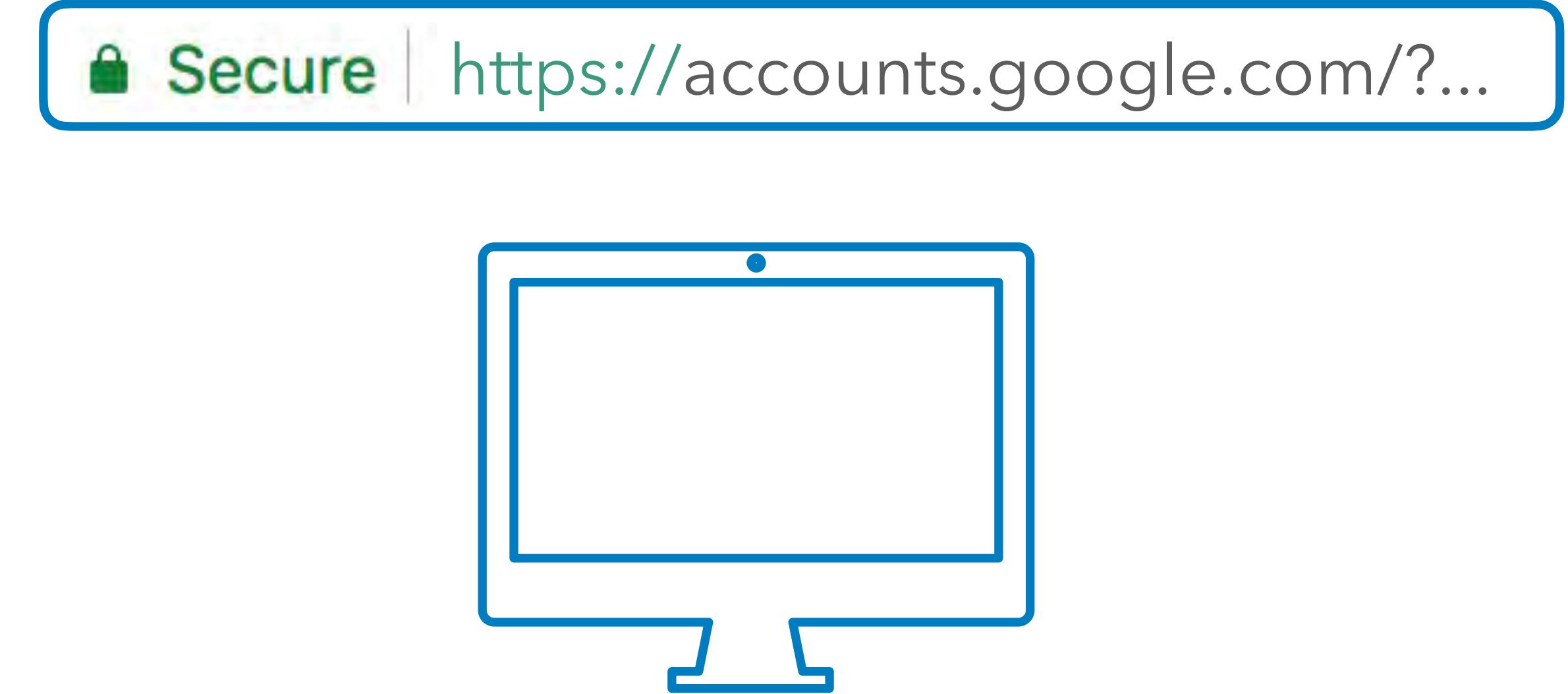
Back Channel



Sent from client to server

HTTPS request from client to server,
so requests cannot be tampered with

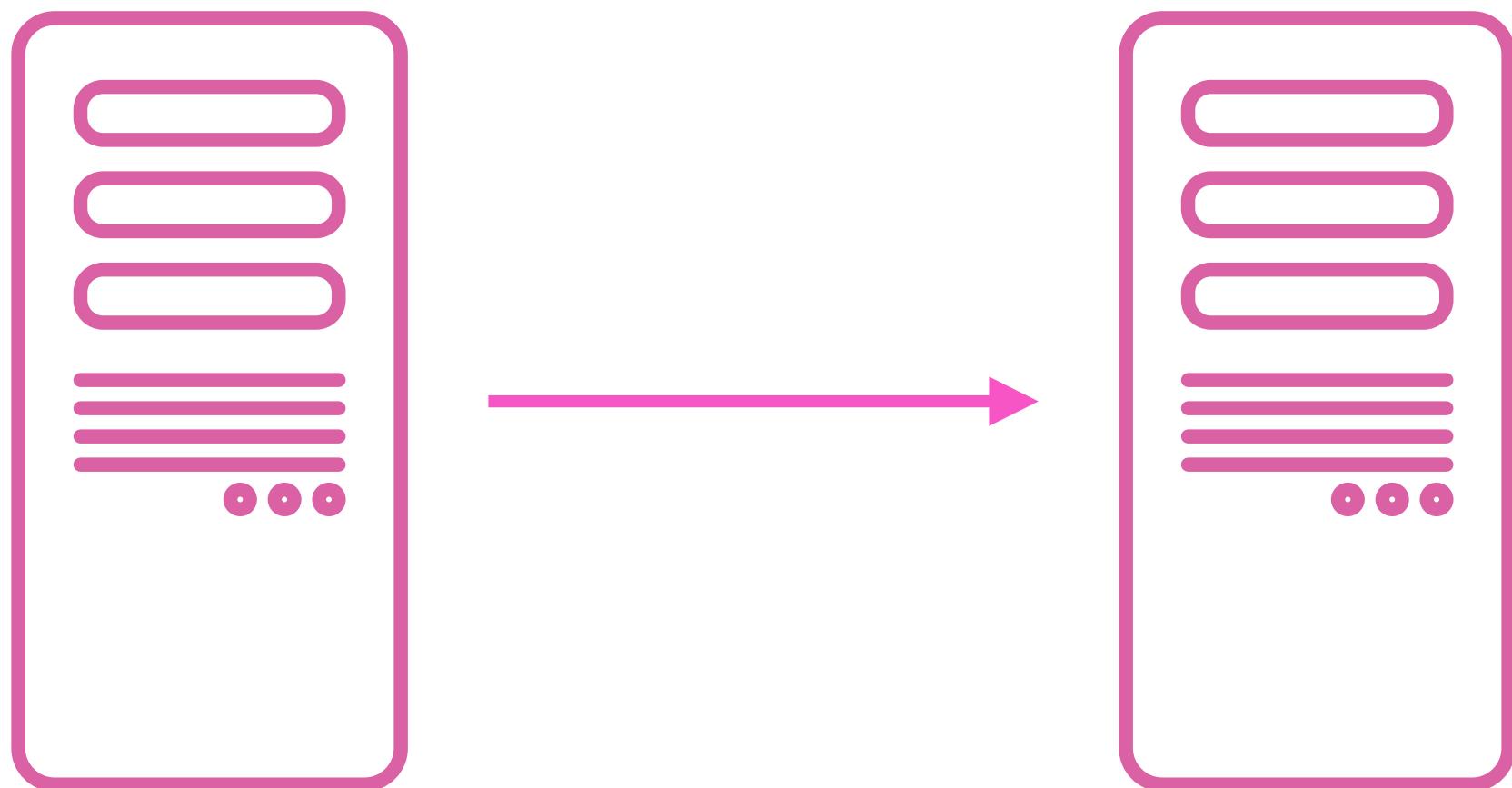
Front Channel



Passing data via the browser's address bar

The user, or malicious software,
can modify the requests and responses

Back Channel Benefits

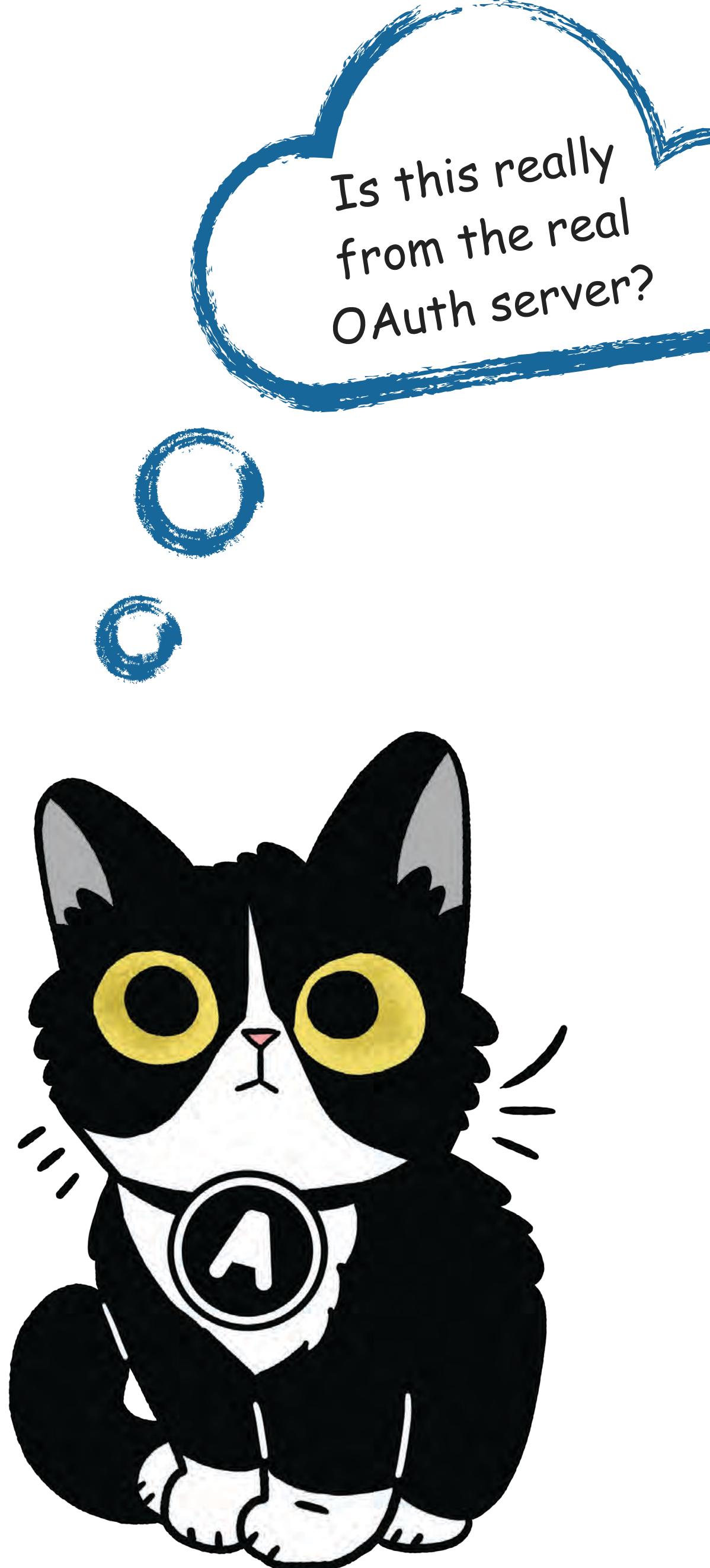
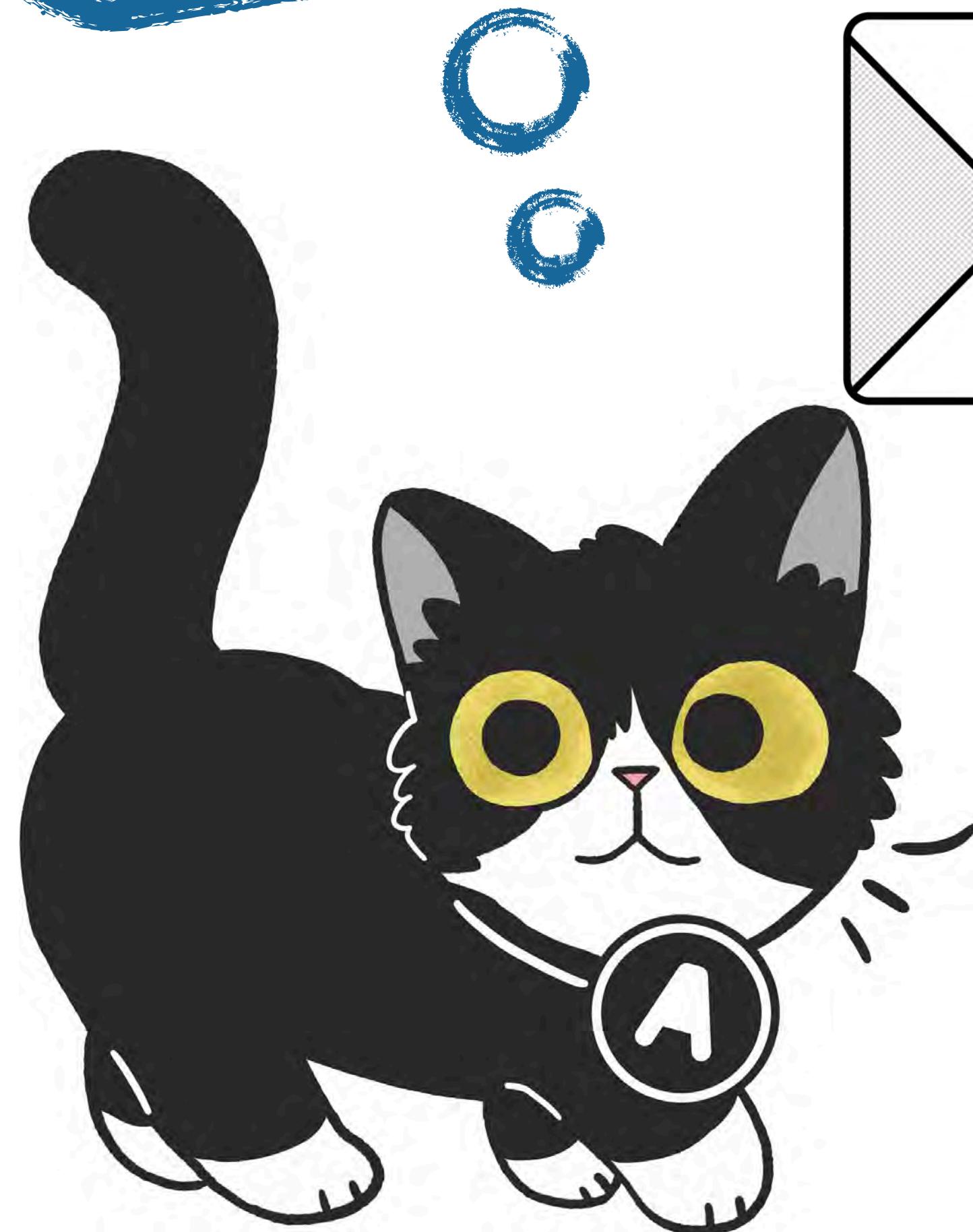
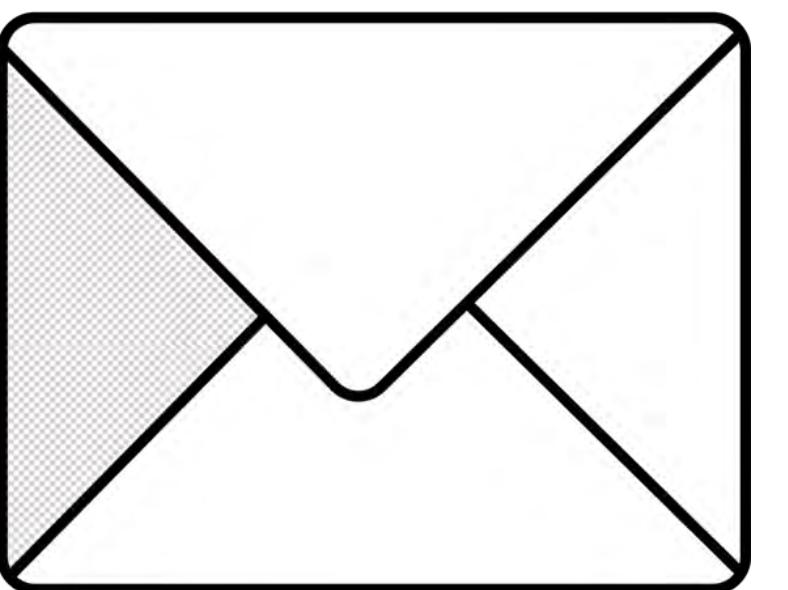
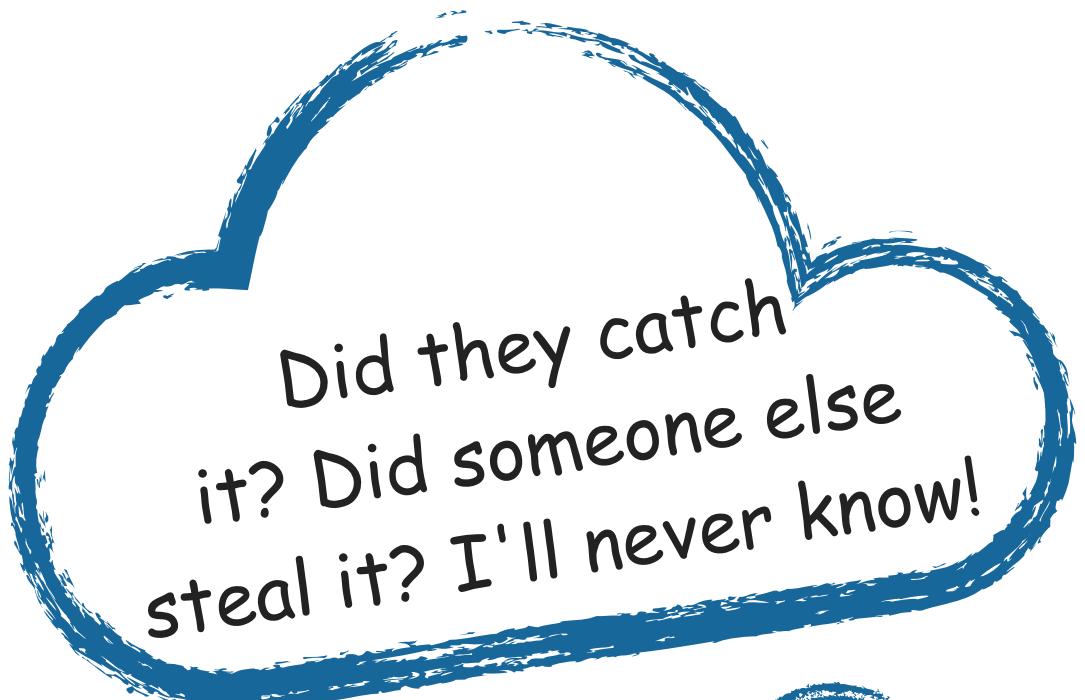


- ▶ The application knows it's talking to the right server
- ▶ Connection from app to server can't be tampered with
- ▶ Response from the server can be trusted because it came back in the same connection

Back Channel

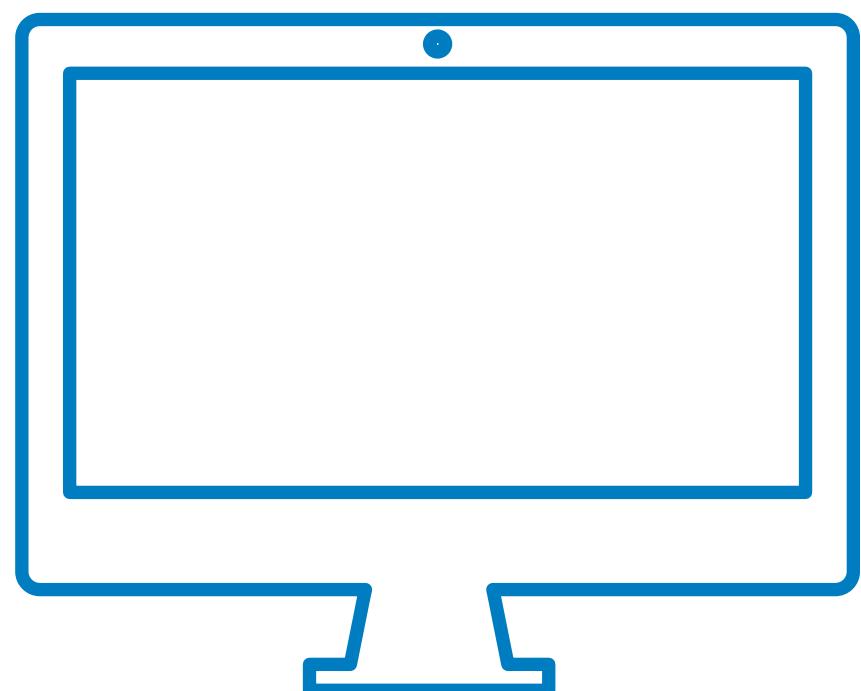


Front Channel



Front Channel Benefits

 **Secure** | <https://accounts.google.com/?...>



- ▶ The user being involved enables them to give consent
- ▶ Enables easier two-factor authorization integration
- ▶ Doesn't require the receiver to have a publicly routable IP (e.g. can work on a phone)

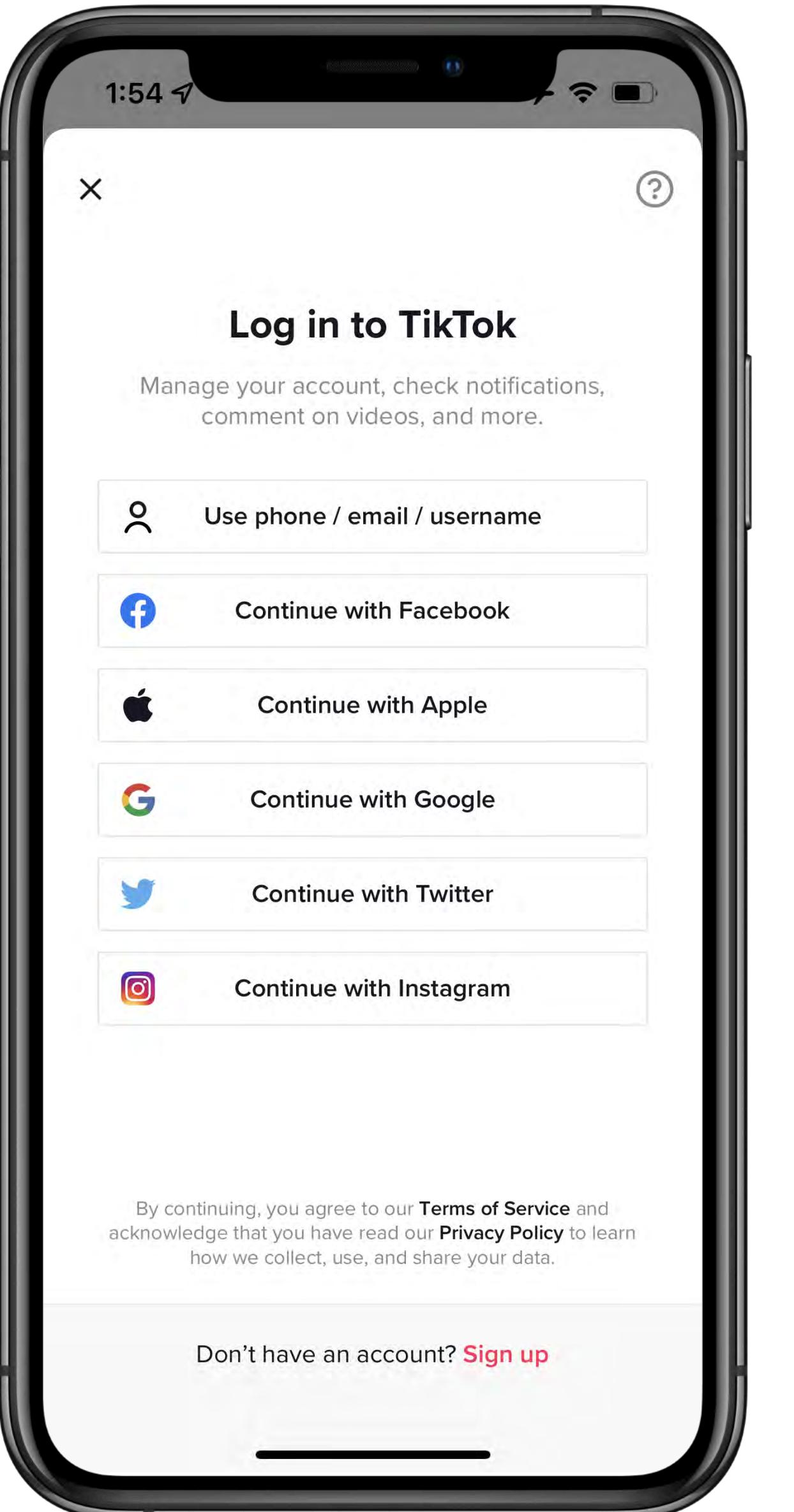
EXERCISE 2

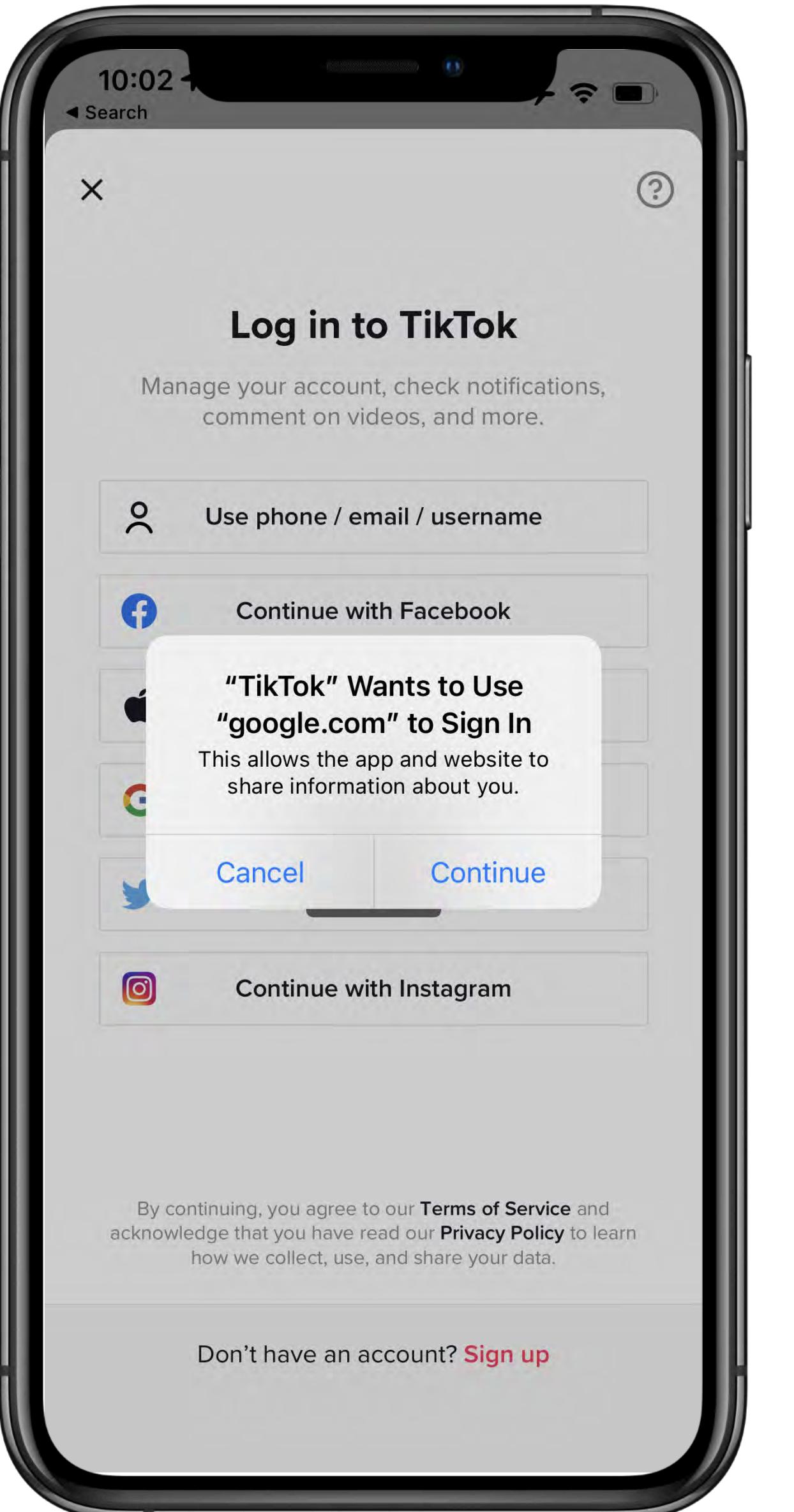
oauth.school

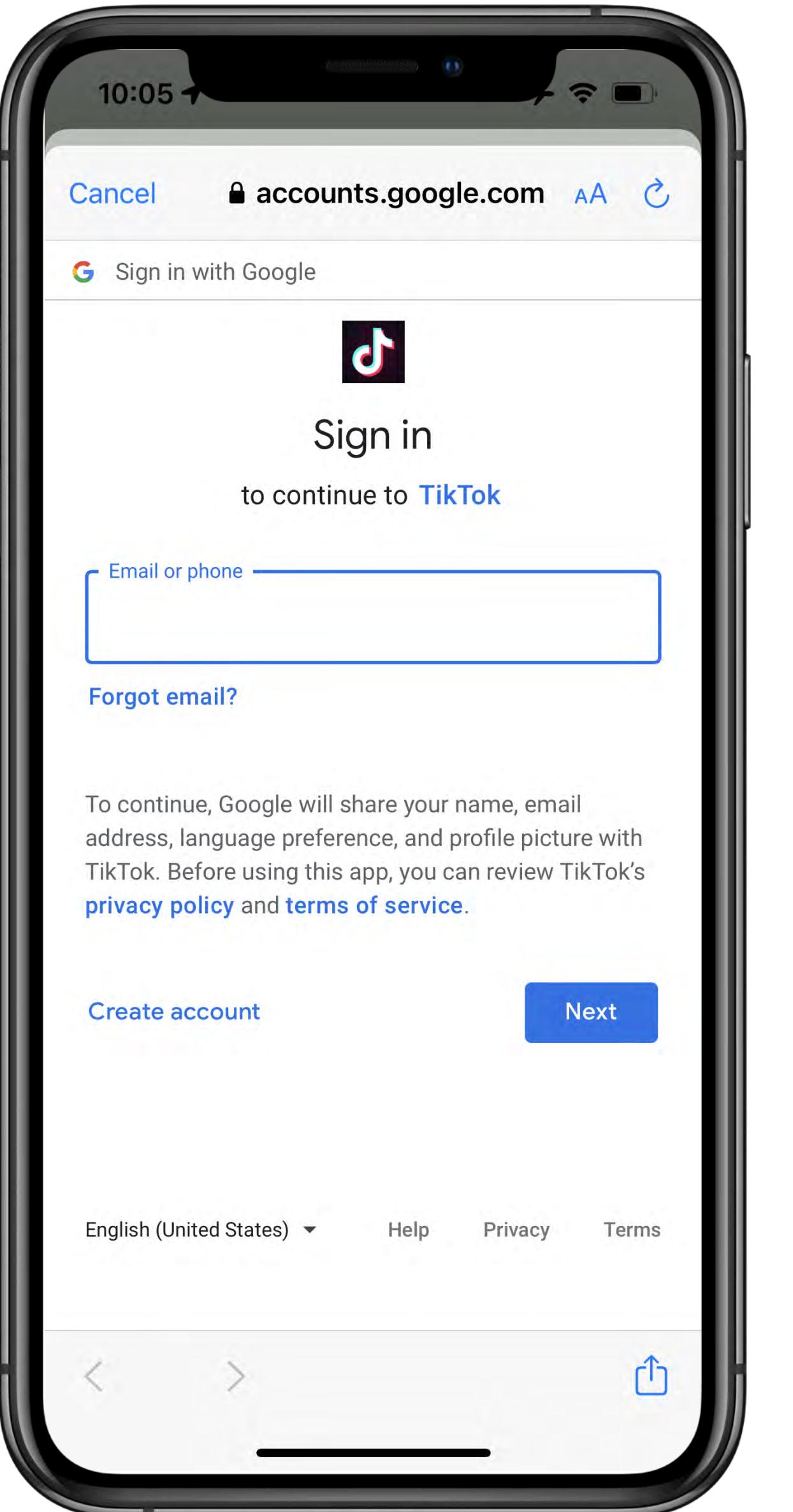
"OAuth for
Web Applications"

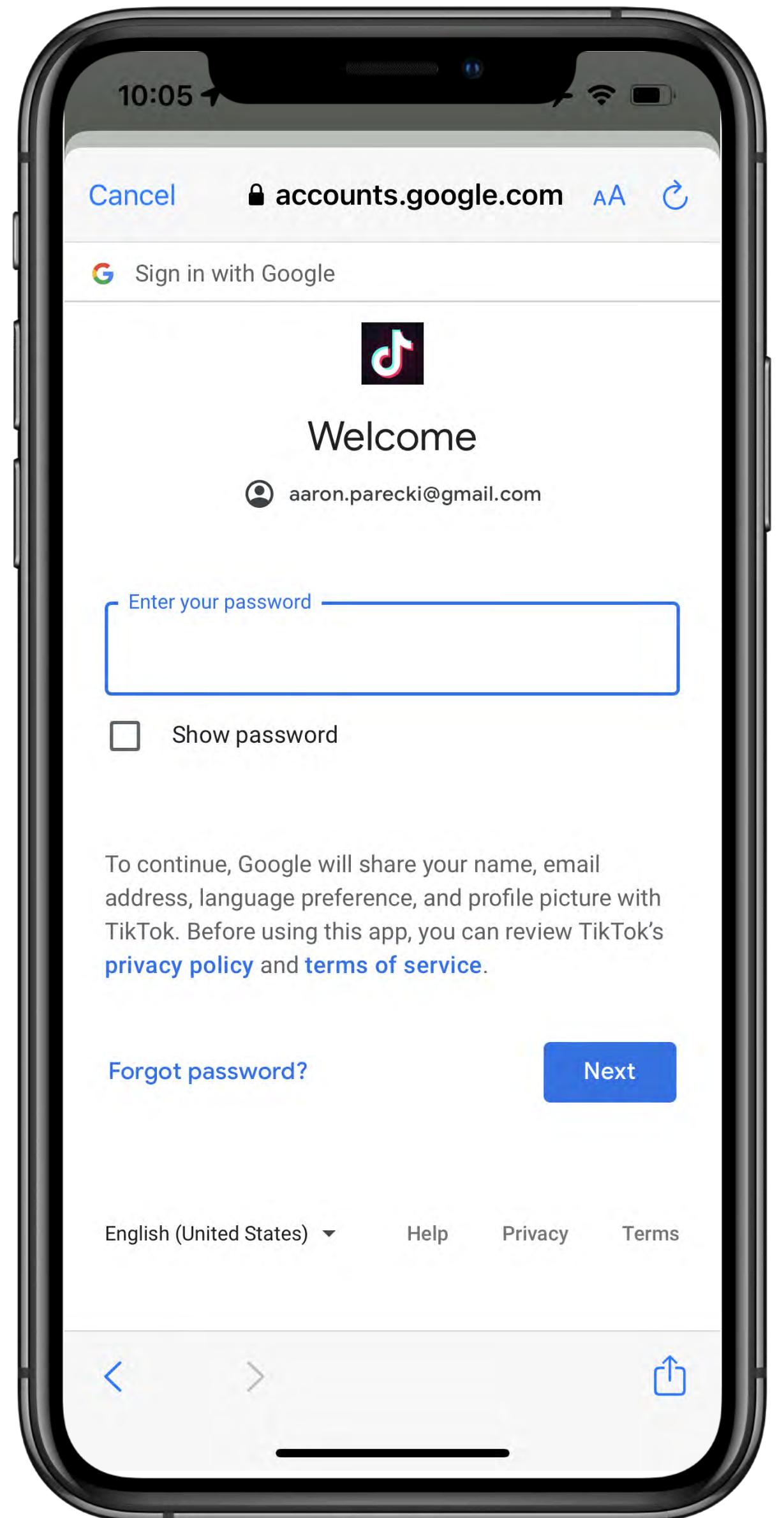
REFRESH TOKENS

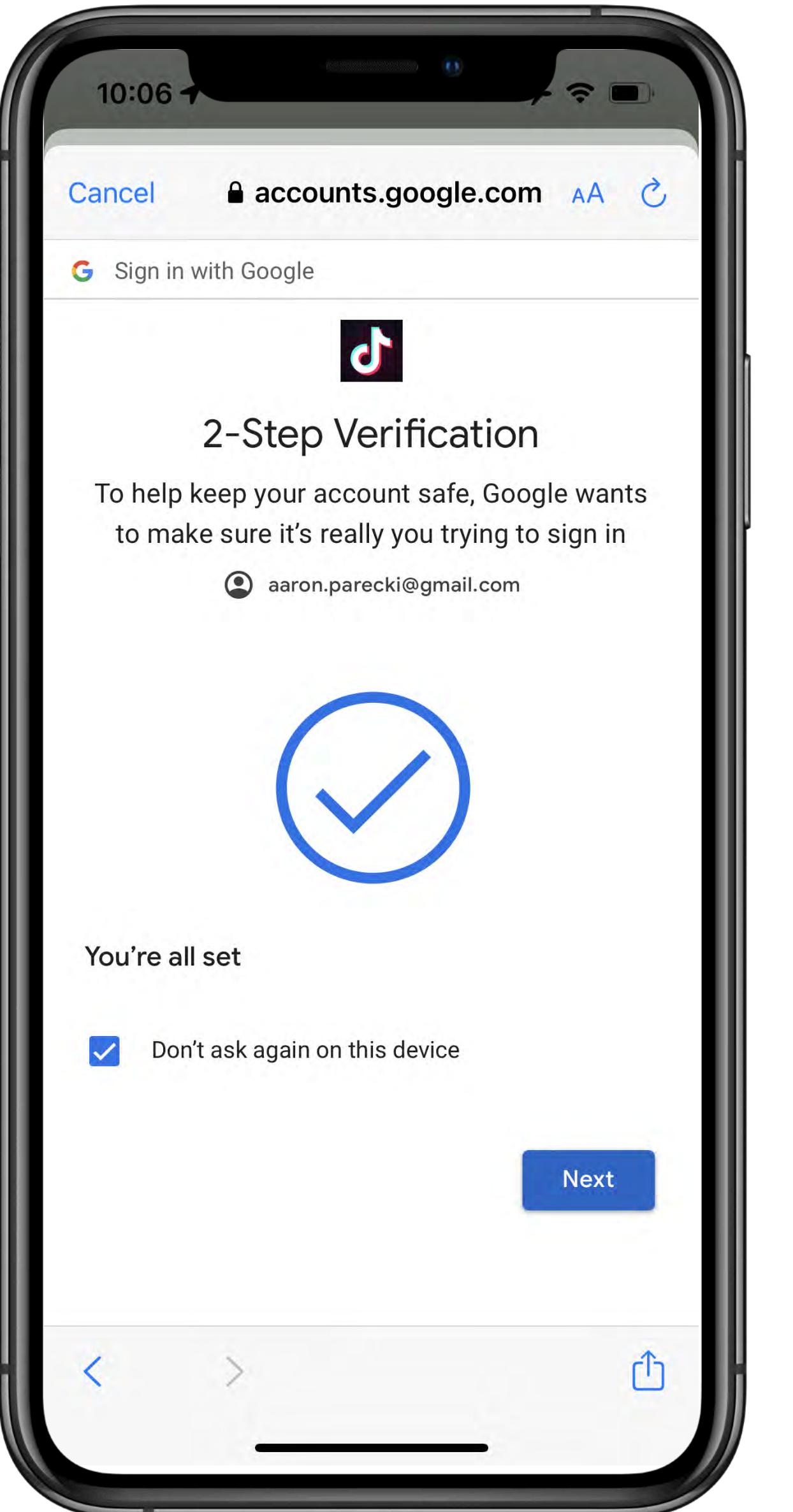
IOS OAUTH SEQUENCE

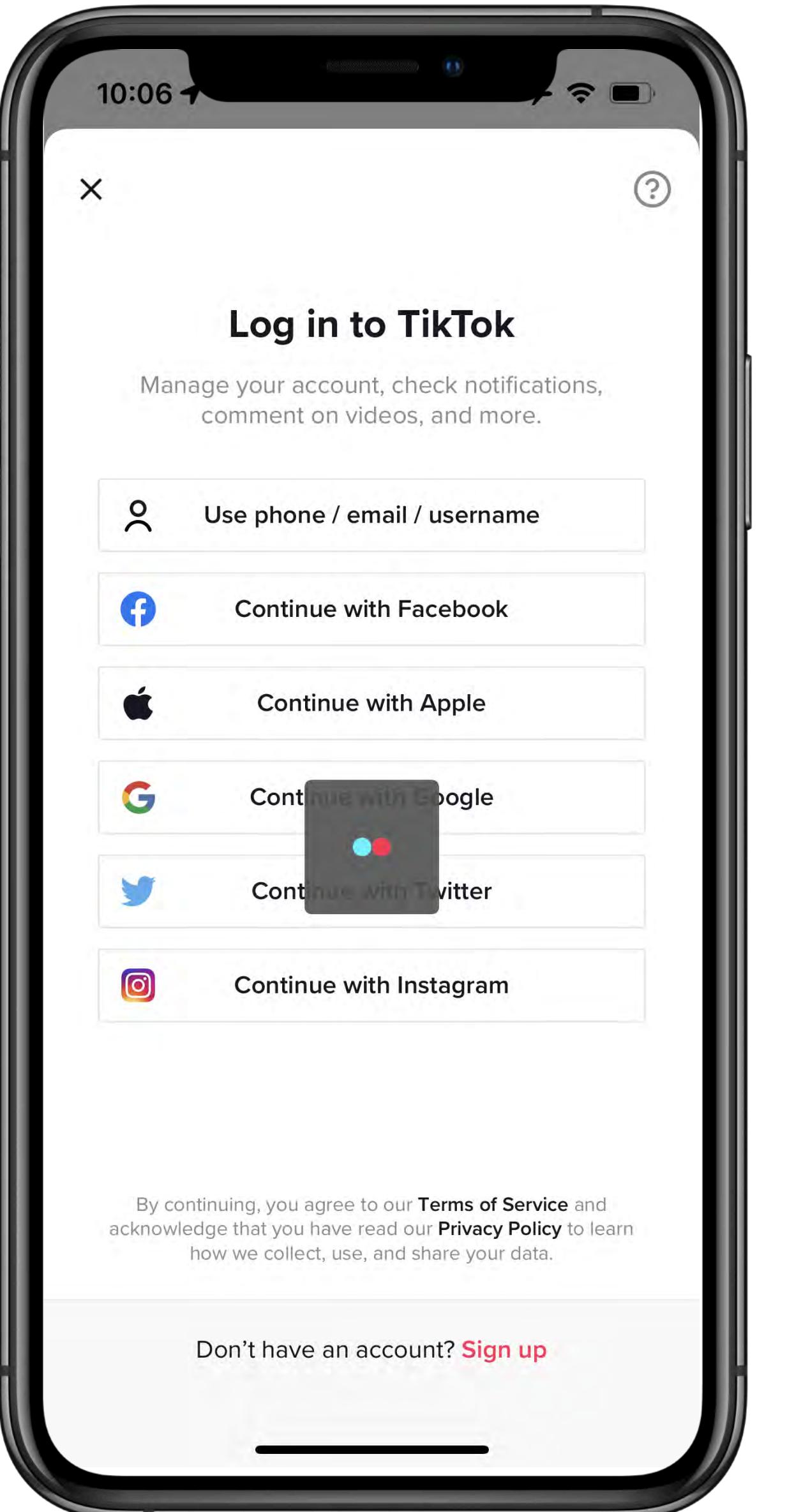








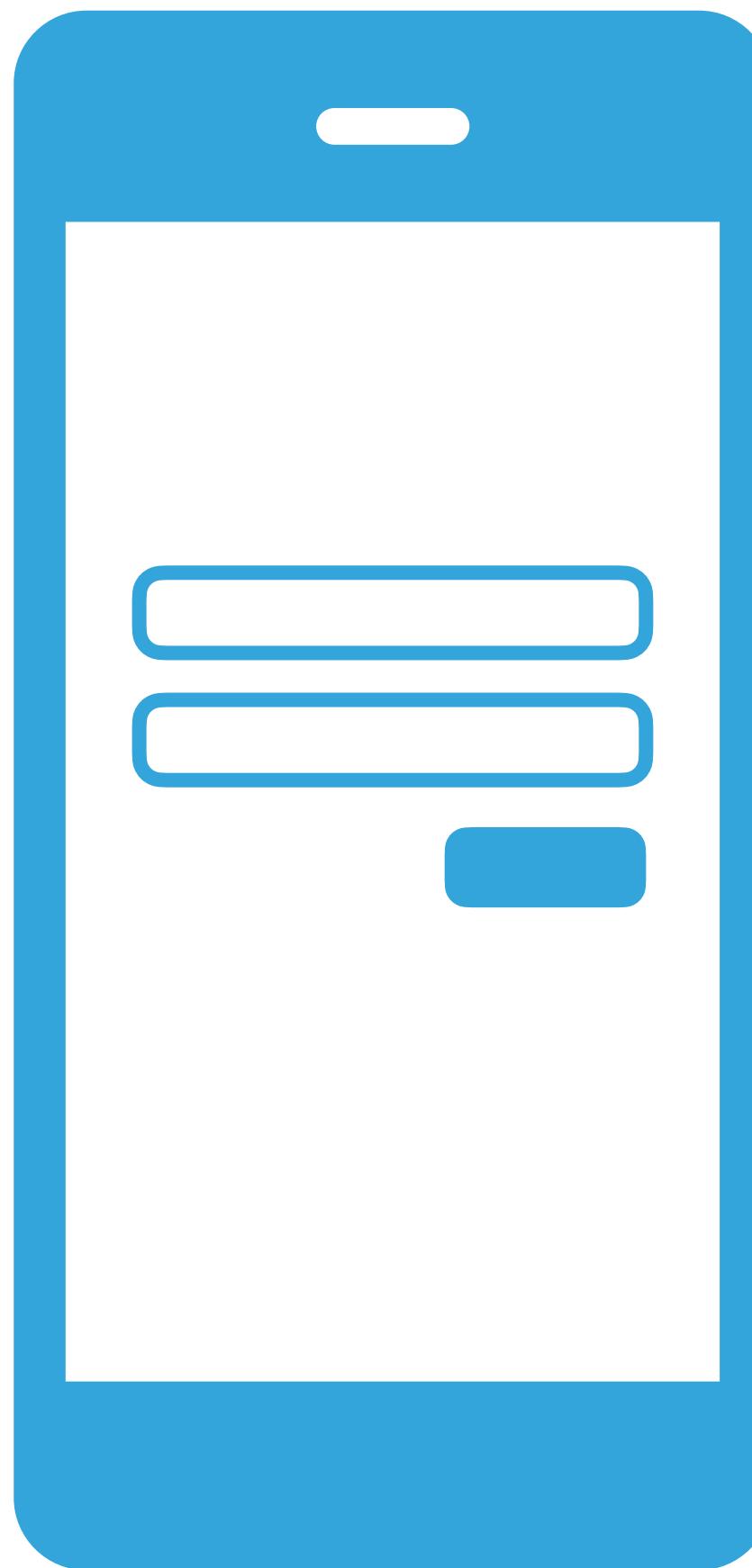




authorization
request



user authenticates

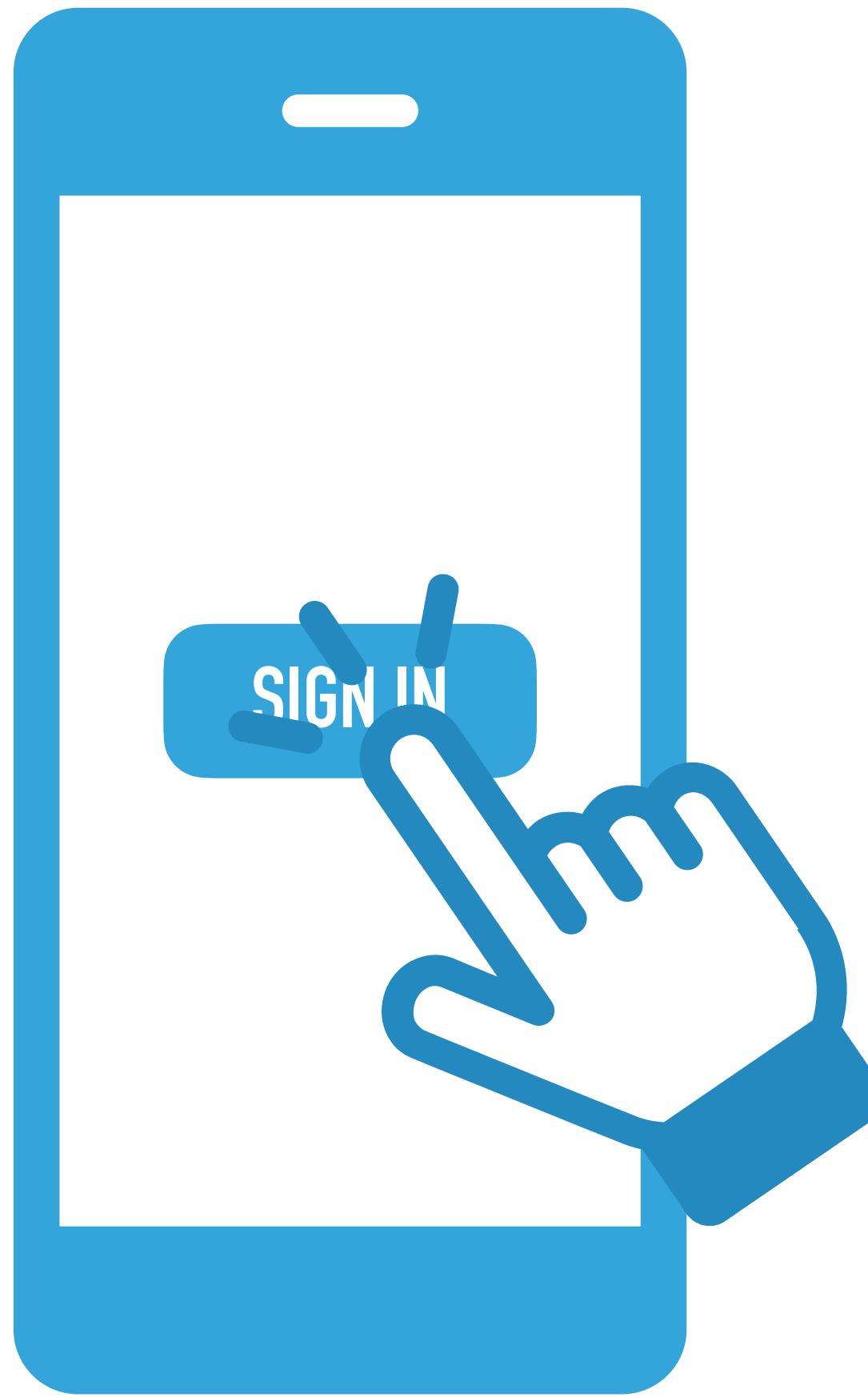


access token
& refresh token

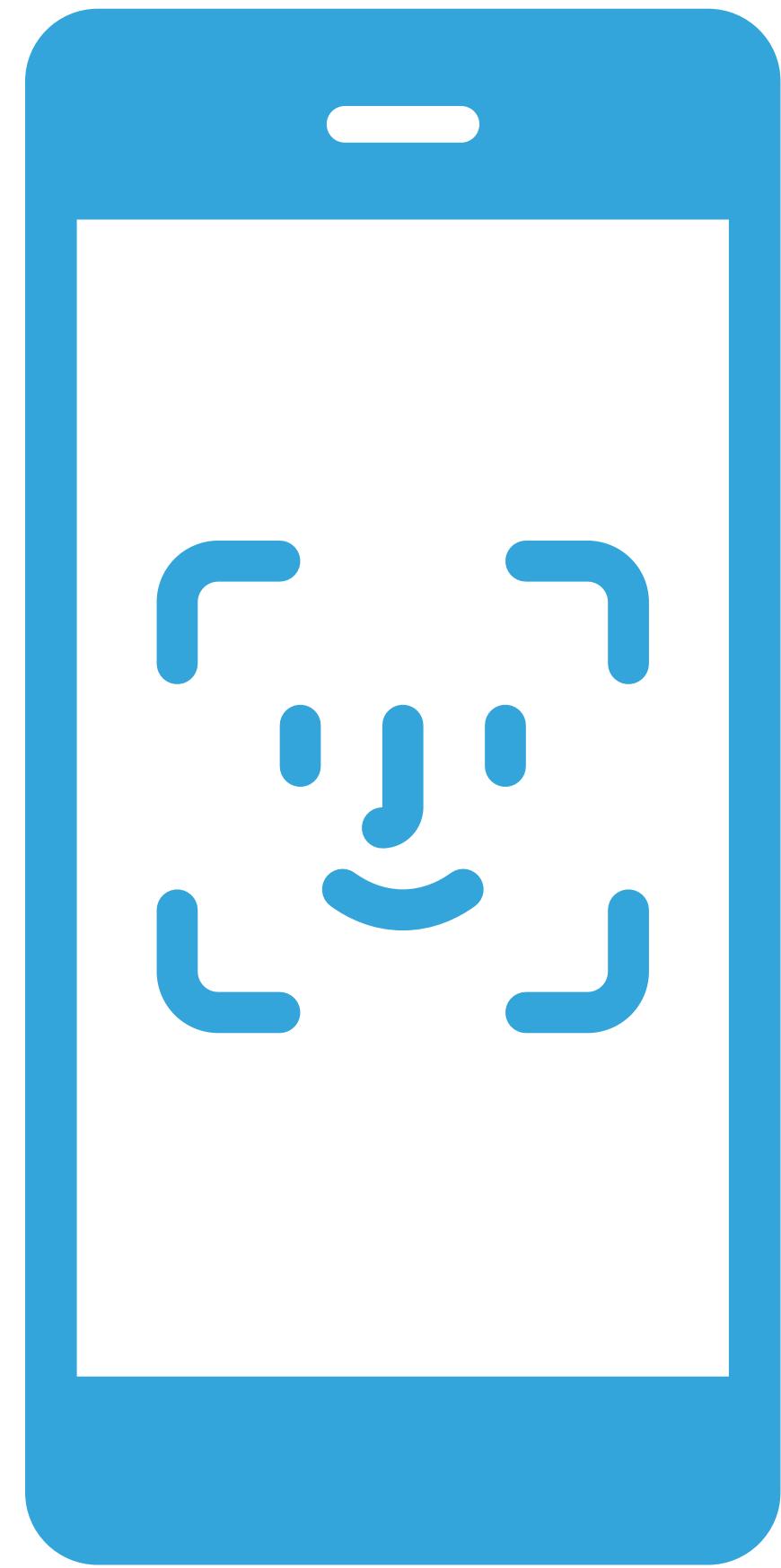


store refresh token
in secure storage

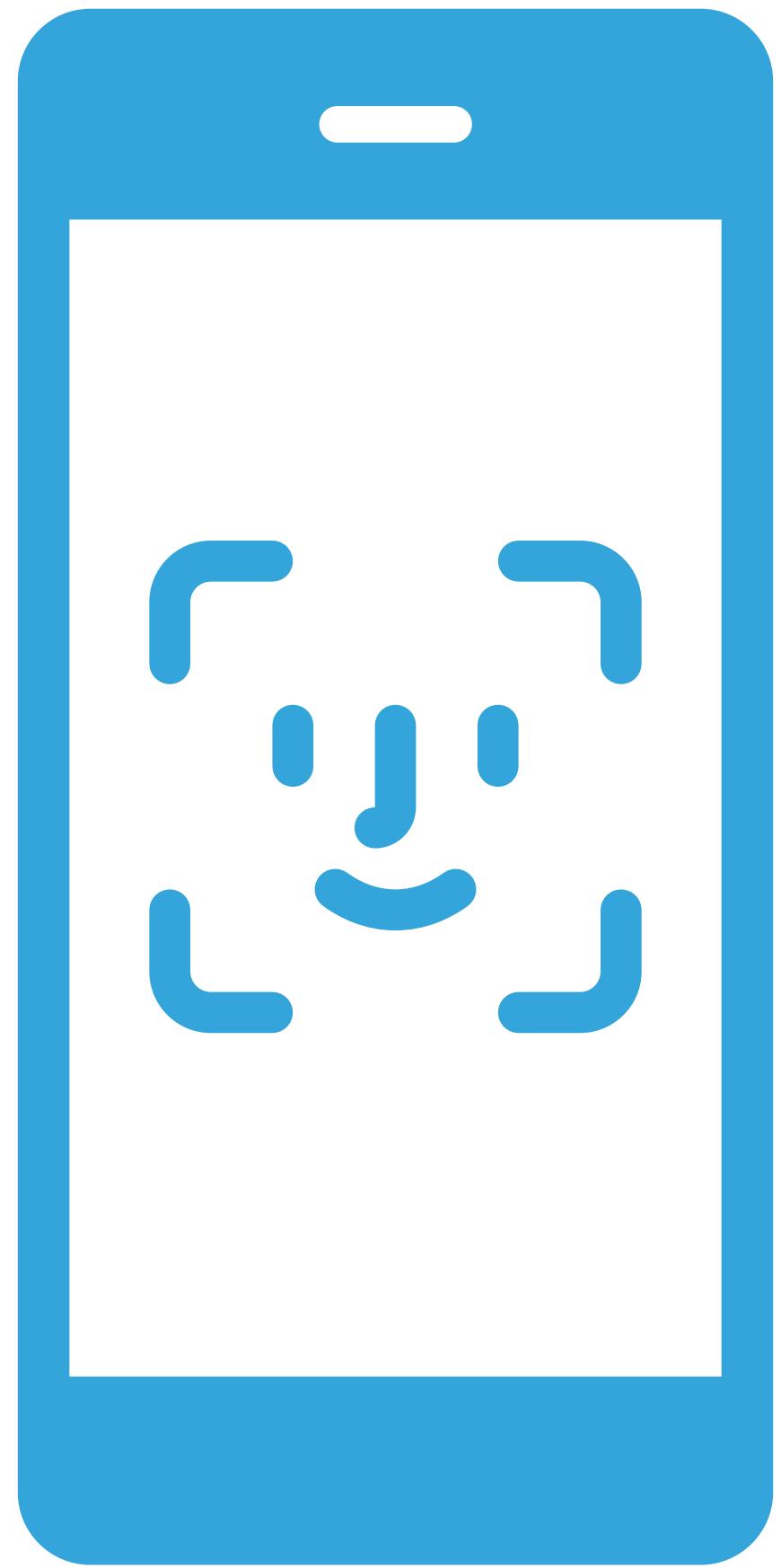
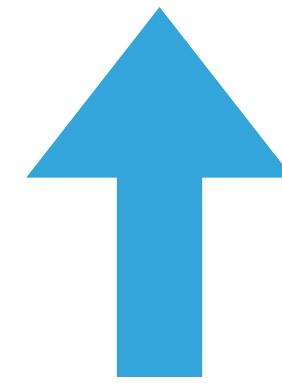
already has
refresh token



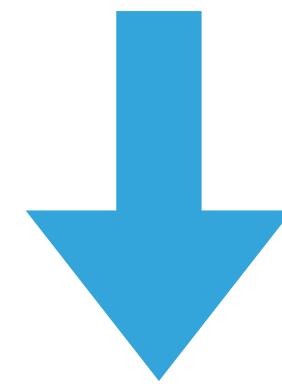
biometrics unlock
refresh token

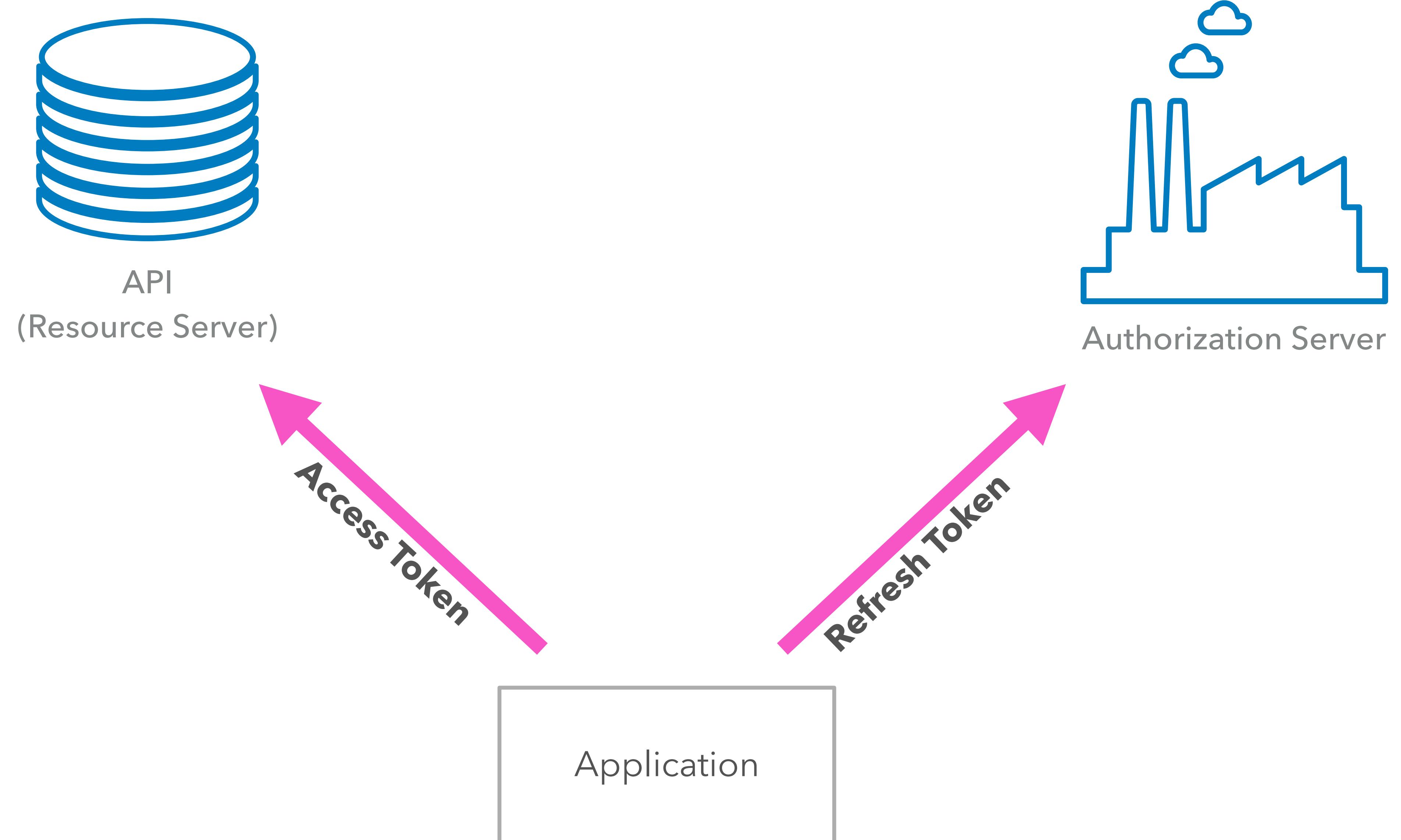


use refresh token
to get new access token



new access token
& refresh token





EXERCISE 3

oauth.school

"Refresh Tokens"

WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO

STORE TOKENS?

Storage Options for JS Apps

LocalStorage

SessionStorage

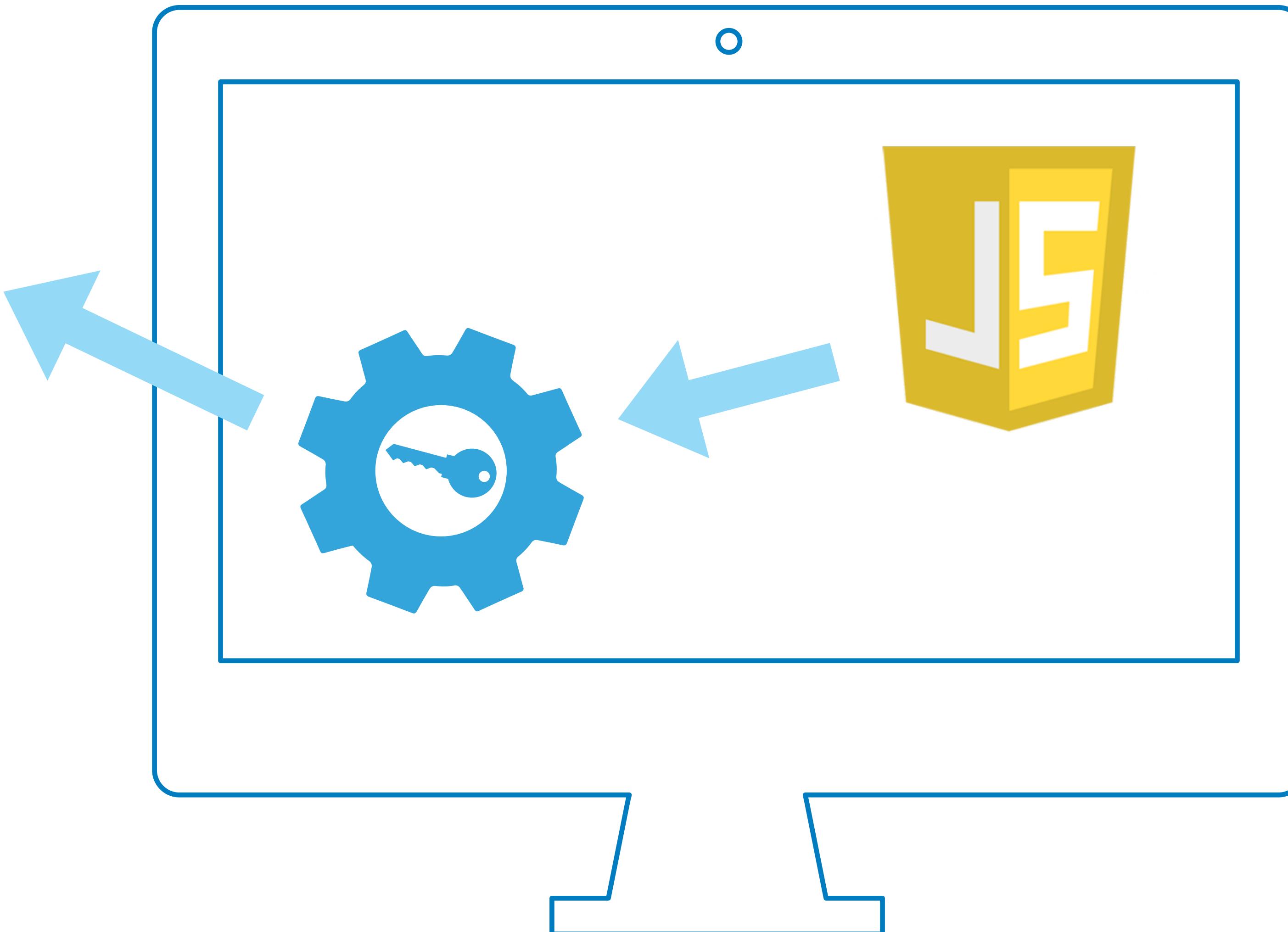
Cookies

XSS

Cross-Site Scripting

If your JavaScript can see the access token, so can an attacker using XSS

Service Worker

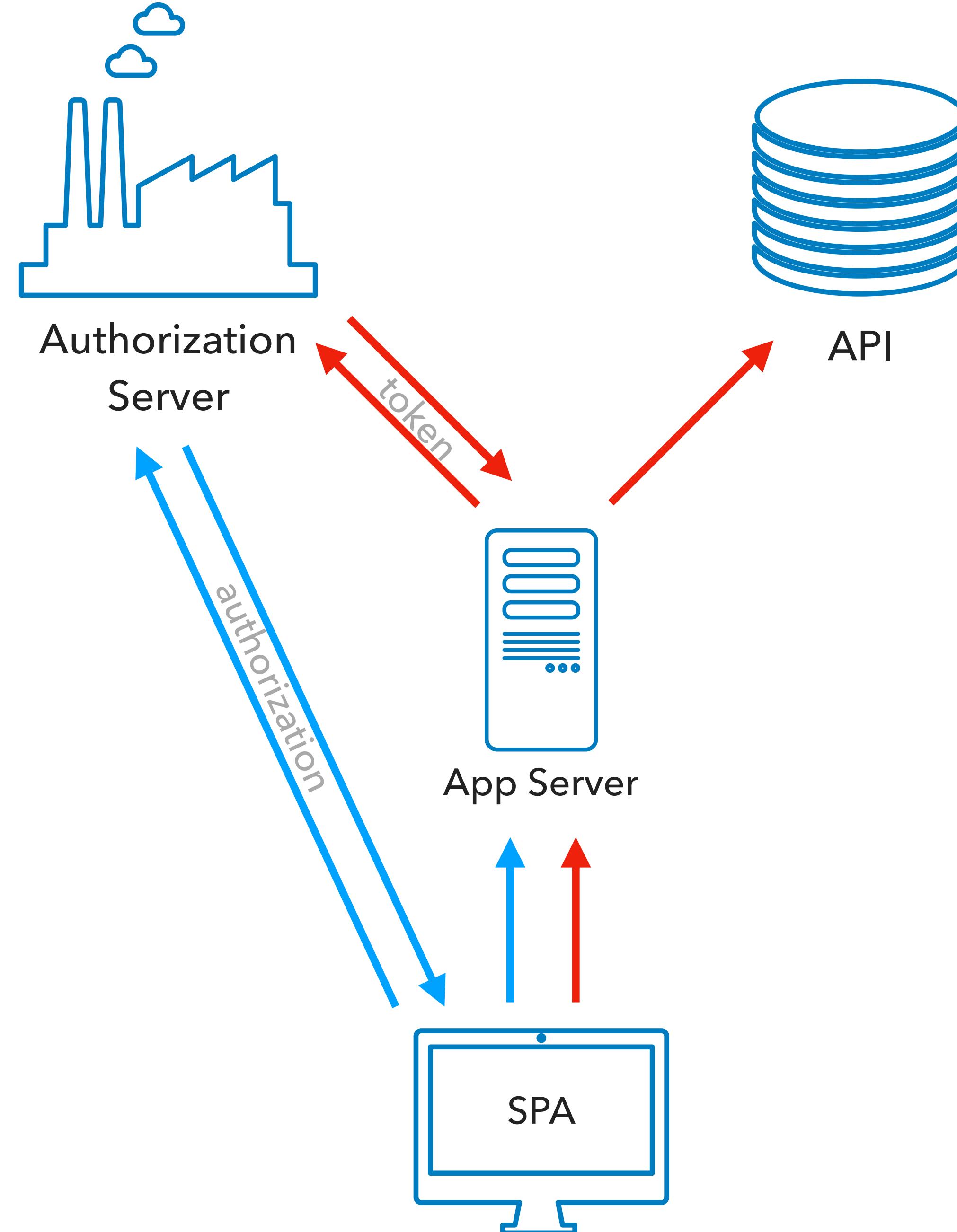


If your JavaScript can't see the access token, neither can an attacker!

Backend for your Frontend

*Access token is never
sent to the browser.*

*XSS is limited to the
attacker telling your app
server to make requests.*



OPENID CONNECT:

WHO LOGGED IN?



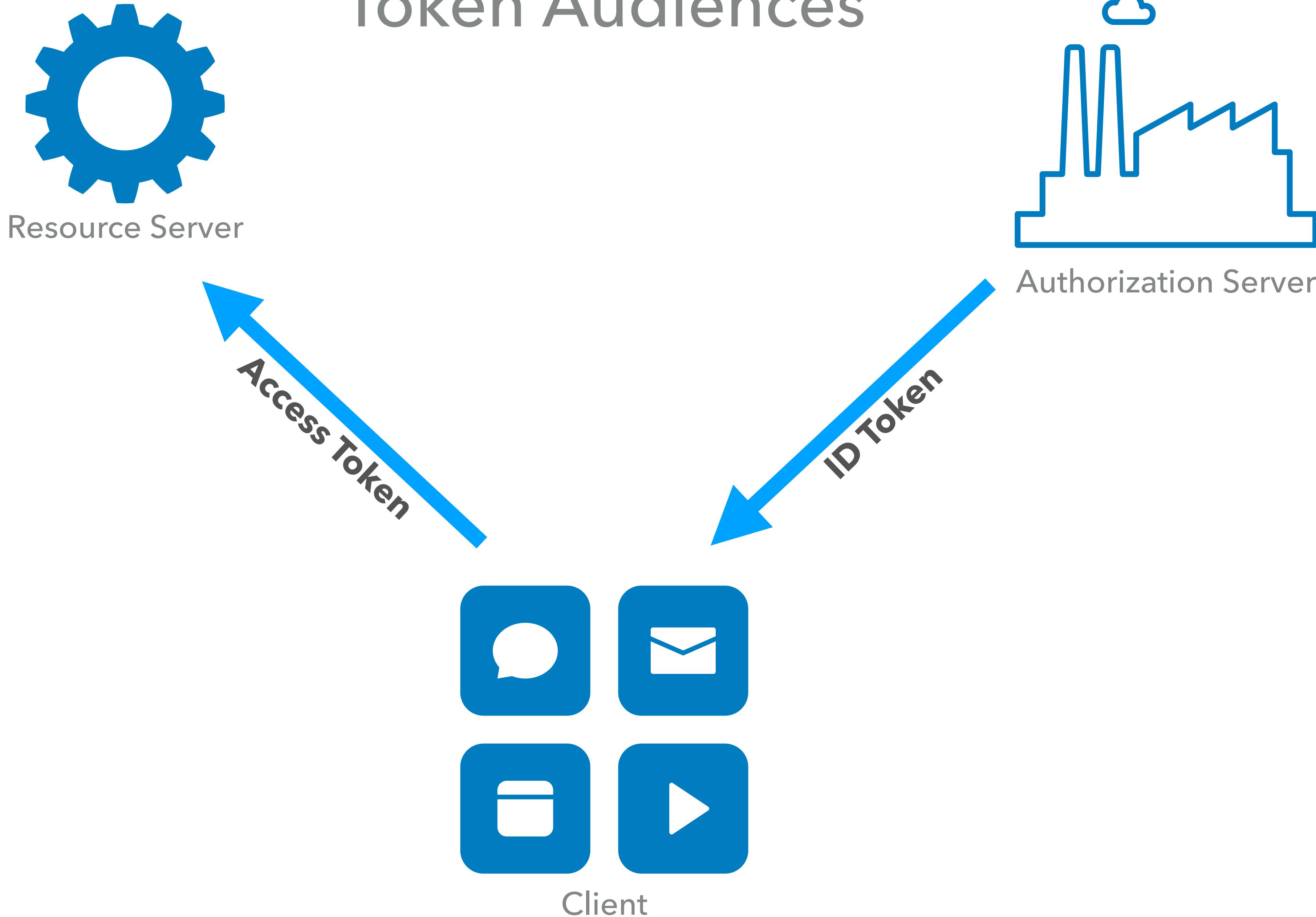
New token type: ID Token

An ID token encodes user information

This may look like an access token if your access tokens are also JWTs, but they are not the same!



Token Audiences



ID Token: JWT

eyJraWQiOiJiRmxZbmkzLXRhMXFSa01FellHc2tLeFFRVUJvczZnOU9RQnRmNm9xcUxJIiwiYWxnI
joiUlMyNTYifQ

.

eyJzdWIiOiIwMHVjctNid2o0V25JctNnejBoNyIsIm5hbWUiOiJQYWRtYS0yIEvdvdm1uZGFyYWphb
HUiLCJsB2NhbgUiOiJlbi1VUyIsInZlciI6MSviaXNzIjoiaHR0cHM6Ly9wYWRTYWvdvdm1uZGFyYW
phbHUub2t0YXByZXZpZXcuY29tL29hdXR0Mi9kZWZhdx0IiwiYXVkJoiMG9hZDlydTd0endmNUF
qcGIwaDcgIiwiawF0IjoxNTI0NTk0OTEwLCJleHAiOjE1MjQ1OTg1MTAsImp0aSI6Ik1ELklfNUc4
RzhWdXowMHJvY19aSz1ja3J0T0pseVdwNzhxMU5naGV2Q1J6dkEiLCJhbXIiOlsicHdkIl0sIm1kc
CI6IjAwb2NxM2J3aTF0TnpRT3B5MGg3Iiwibm9uY2UiOiJhYmMilCJwcmVmZXJyZWRfdXN1cm5hbW
UiOiJwYWRTYS5nb3ZpbmRhcmFqYWx1QG9rdGEuY29tIiwiZ212ZW5fbmFTZSI6Il1BhZG1hIiwibW1
kZGx1X25hbWUiOiJLcmlzaG5hIiwiZmFtaWx5X25hbWUiOiJHb3ZpbmRhcmFqYWx1Iiwiem9uZWlu
Zm8iOiJBbWVyaWNhL0xvc19BbmdlbgVzIiwidXBkYXR1ZF9hdCI6MTUyNDU5NDM2MSwiYXV0af90a
W11IjoxNTI0NTk0OTA3fQ

.

HvMYW8XbdCf1BW-
ZfHQ1odaAYJjZqKkh1NUkHW0c1k6J7pYunn8j11bIp0IhSjcCn6PB1lZPrrE0dkuyjvdHjVI8ALQN
wtM7FnIs9H6gCH0oONx4EL4K-Ef4d w46qeqsCwMC1vNoaE3c2I5-kON-
uJULaenbr6A1 y9z5mvLyDynf9IjT0yTPoIrgk9V46128Aulp4dJhqBtzfpYyVbKrXawHS05FvKT
DMPBhQgxt0 6PKG7sSkhbMeBicIc35SJJaXt81KSfkYDUp5s1UQ74ATHrtLe7HMU1yp_KajgYUKxM
XO5NiXpeNEHzarAOwzLHb1rQcgkpuJbY3KM1HHg

header

payload

signature

Decoded ID Token

header

.

{

```
"sub": "{USER_ID}",
"iss": "https://authorization-server.com/oauth2/ausdlnry9hBoyvKrY0h7",
"aud": "{CLIENT_ID}",
"iat": 1524237221,
"exp": 1524240821,
"nonce": "{NONCE}",
"auth_time": 1524606562
```

}

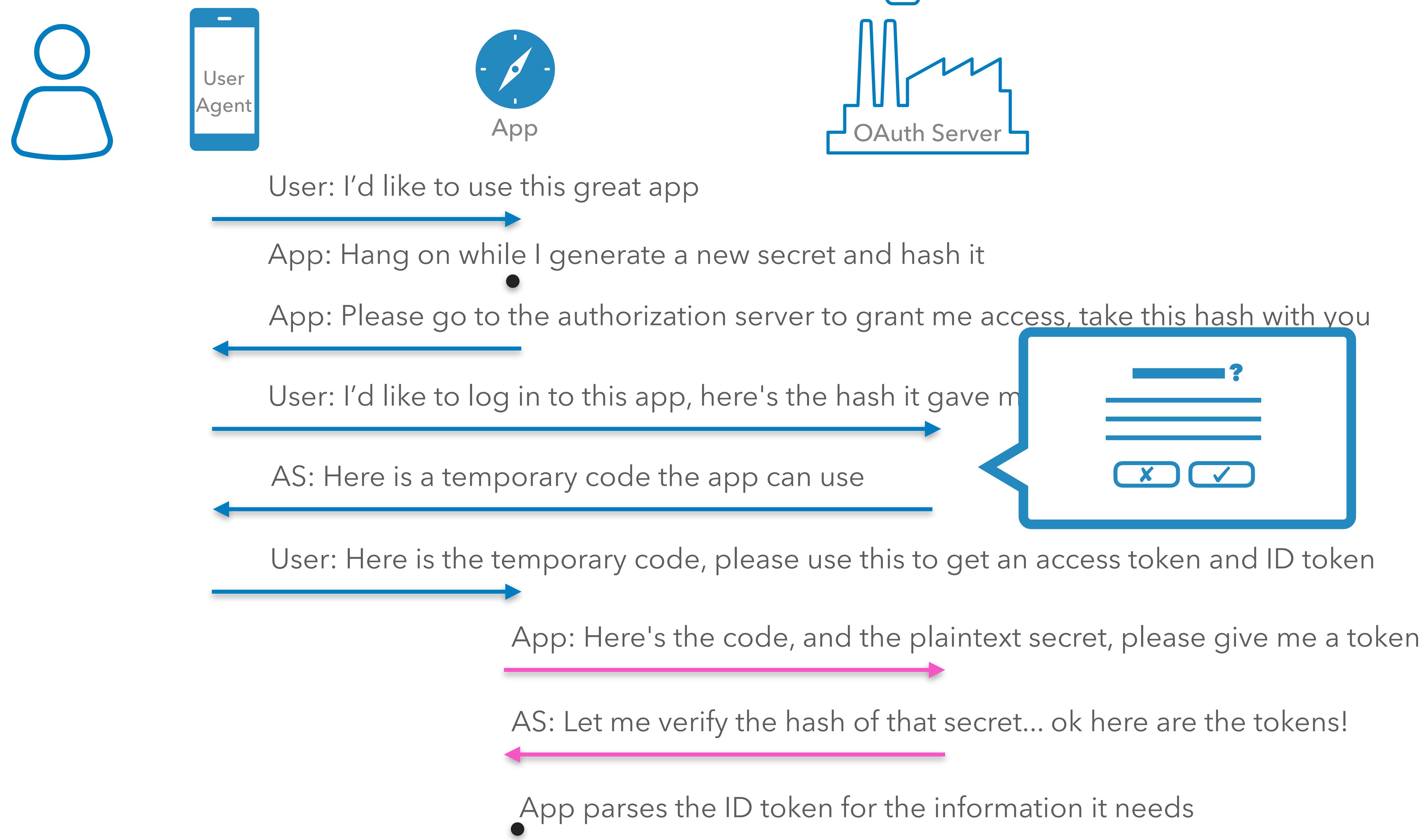
.

signature

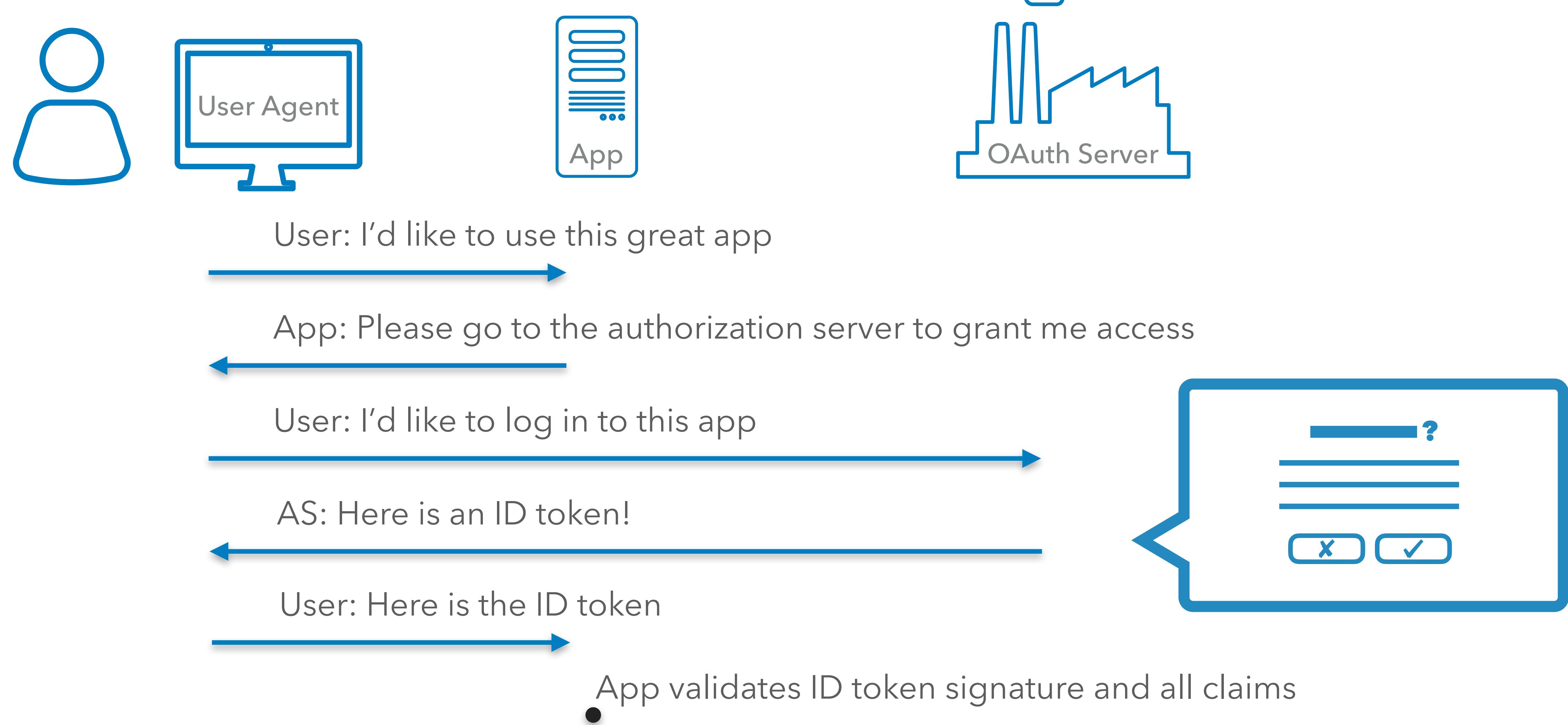
OpenID Connect - Authorization Code Flow + PKCE

```
https://authorization-server.com/auth?  
  response_type=code&  
  client_id=CLIENT_ID&  
  redirect_uri=REDIRECT_URI &  
scope=openid+profile&  
  state=xyz1234&  
  nonce=1029385476&  
  code_challenge=CODE_CHALLENGE &  
  code_challenge_method=S256
```

OPENID CONNECT AUTH CODE + PKCE



OPENID CONNECT IMPLICIT FLOW



Implicit Flow and OpenID Connect

- ▶ What's actually deprecated is issuing access tokens in the authorization response
- ▶ OpenID Connect hybrid response modes
 - ▶ ~~"token id_token"~~ "code id_token" "id_token"
- ▶ ID Token front channel leakage is still a risk

EXERCISE 4

oauth.school

"OpenID Connect"

GRANT TYPE:

DEVICE CODE

BROWSERLESS DEVICES



Apple ID Sign In Requested

If you have an Apple ID, enter it here. If you don't, or forgot your Apple ID or password, go to appleid.apple.com.

Hold  to spell

SPACE a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 . _ - @ .com .net .edu

ABC abc #+-

Continue

Sign In to Activate SYFY

For full episodes and more, sign in with your TV provider account.

To sign in on your PC, notebook or mobile device, go to:

syfy.com/appletv

When prompted, enter the following activation code:

NKLDD5D

[Get New Code](#)



ACTIVATE

STEP 1:

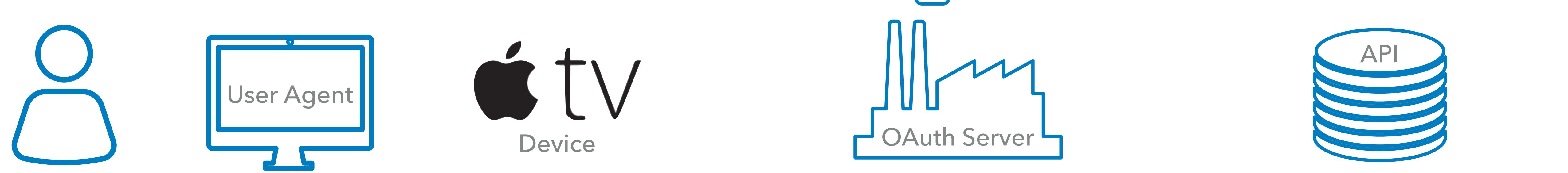
Visit abc.com/activate on your computer or mobile device

STEP 2:

Enter the following code:

Z N Z M H Z W

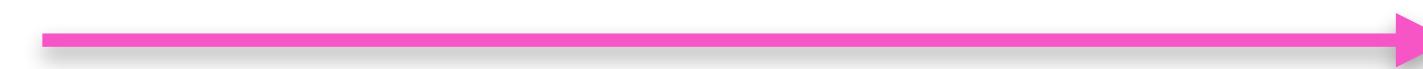
[refresh code](#)



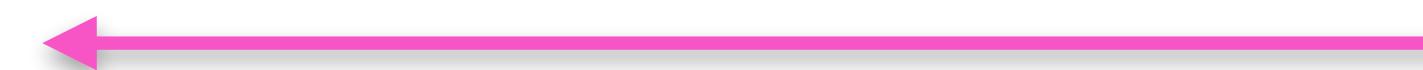
User: I'd like to use this great app



Device: A user would like to log in



AS: Here's a temporary code, check back every 5 sec for the next 5 minutes



Device: Go to this URL and enter this code



User: I'd like to log in to "The Best App Ever", it wants to access my photos



AS: Ok, I'll let the device know you allowed it next time it checks in

Device: Here is the temporary code, has the user logged in yet?



AS: Here is an access token!



Device: Please let me access this user's data with this access token!



RESOURCES



OAuth 2.0 Servers

Written by Aaron Parecki

OAuth 2.0 is the modern standard for securing access to APIs.

Read on for a complete guide to building your own authorization server.

[Learn about OAuth 2.0](#)

[Solve it with Okta](#)

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oauth.com



OAuth 2.0 Playground

The OAuth 2.0 Playground will help you understand the OAuth authorization flows and show each step of the process of obtaining an access token.

Choose an OAuth flow

To begin, [register a client and a user](#) (don't worry, we'll make it quick)

[Authorization Code](#)

[PKCE](#)

[Implicit](#)

[Device Code](#)

[OpenID Connect](#)

oauth.com/playground

oauth.net



OAuth 2.0 Code Articles Security Books About

An **open protocol** to allow **secure authorization** in a **simple** and **standard** method from web, mobile and desktop applications.

[Learn more about OAuth 2.0 »](#)

The OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables third-party applications to obtain limited access to a web service.

For Consumer developers...

If you're building...

- web applications
- desktop applications
- mobile applications
- Javascript or browser-based apps

OAuth is a simple way to publish and interact with protected data. It's also a safer and more secure way for people to give you access. We've kept it simple to save you time.

[Get started...](#)

For Service Provider developers...

If you're supporting...

- web applications
- mobile applications
- server-side APIs
- mashups

If you're storing protected data on your users' behalf, they shouldn't be spreading their passwords around the web to get access to it. Use OAuth to give your users access to their data while protecting their account credentials.

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Covering OAuth 2.0, OpenID, PKCE, deprecated flows, JWTs, API Gateways, and scopes. No programming knowledge needed

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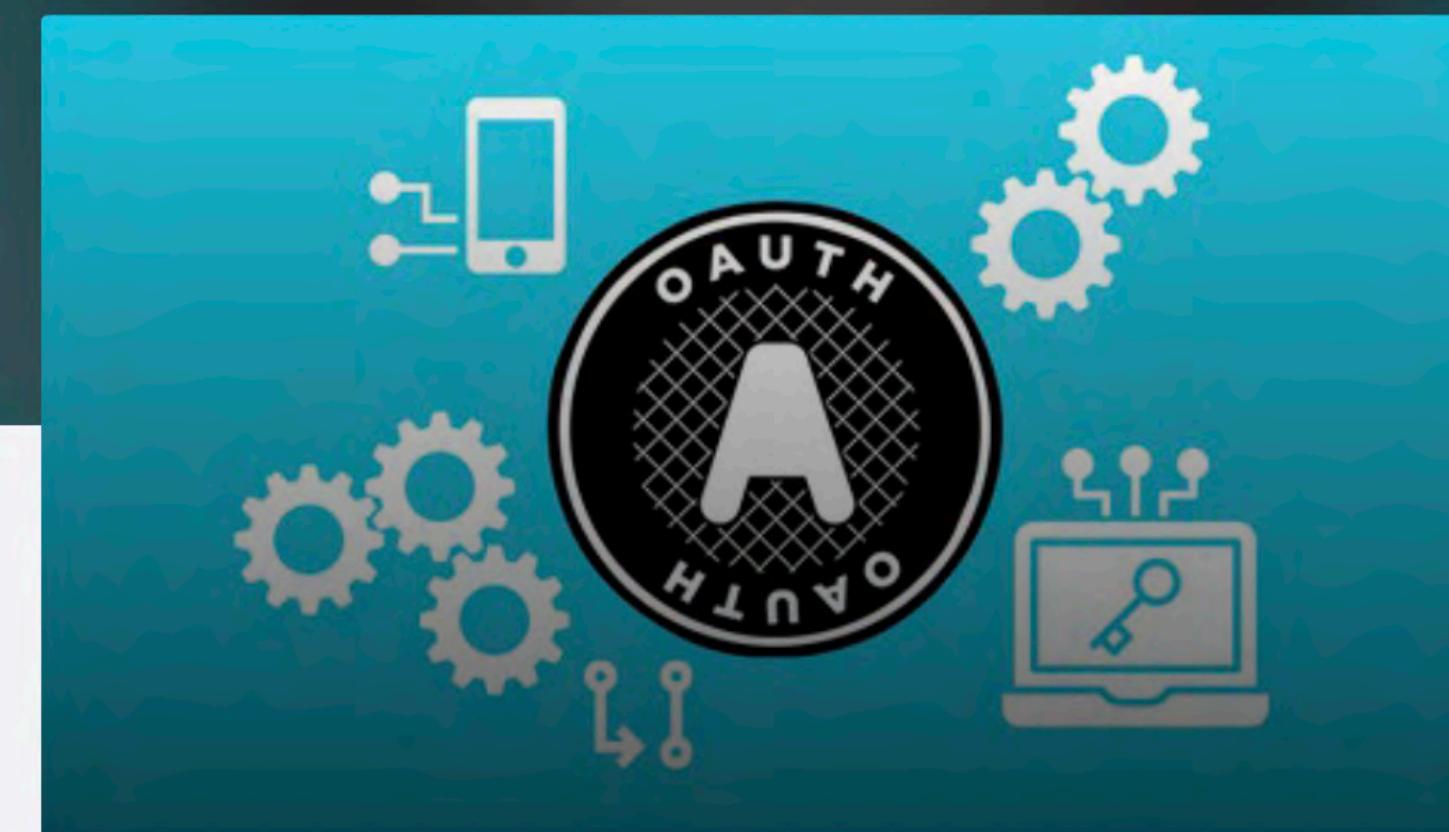
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Updated Dec 2020

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