

# One Auth to rule them all

## Centralizing Authentication with Azure and API Gateway

Filippos Karailanidis

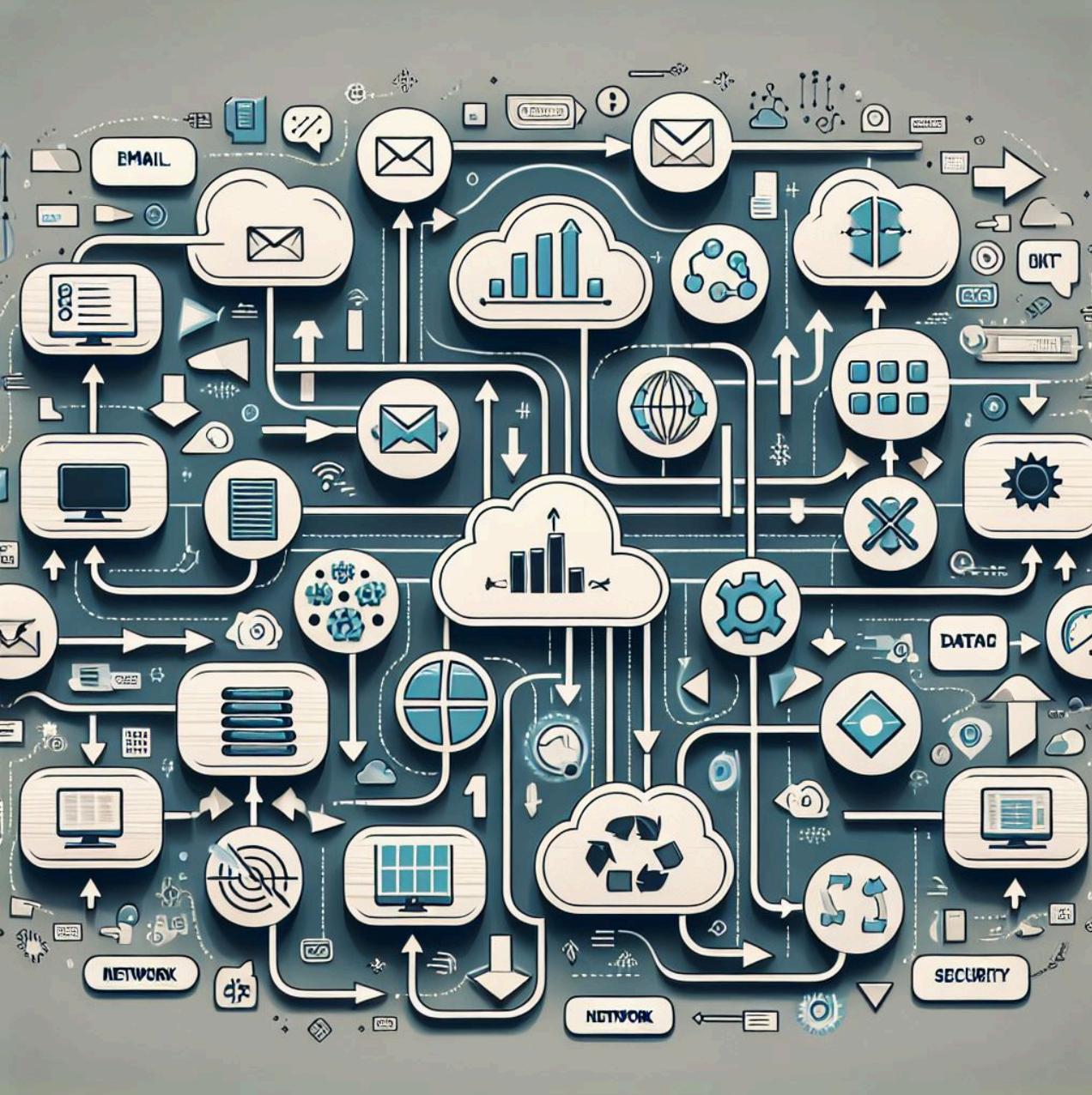
@filkaris



# Who are we?

- Leading fintech company
- Specialize in Currency trading
- Offices in Cyprus, Greece, London, Dubai, Japan, USA
- Support 30 languages
- 10+ Million clients worldwide
- 1400+ employees / 600+ IT





# Internal Services Landscape

- Older and newer systems
- Different UIs
- Different Technologies

# Let's create a standard!



# **Set a standard**

Spring of 2023 - common standard for internal applications

# Set a standard

Spring of 2023 - common standard for internal applications

- Appearance

# Set a standard

Spring of 2023 - common standard for internal applications

- Appearance
- Decoupled frontend/backend

# Set a standard

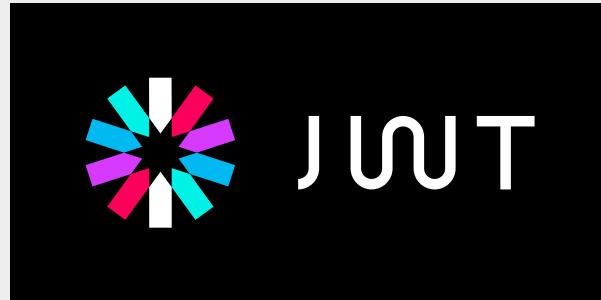
Spring of 2023 - common standard for internal applications

- Appearance
- Decoupled frontend/backend
- Authentication/Authorization

# Why do you care?



AWS API Gateway

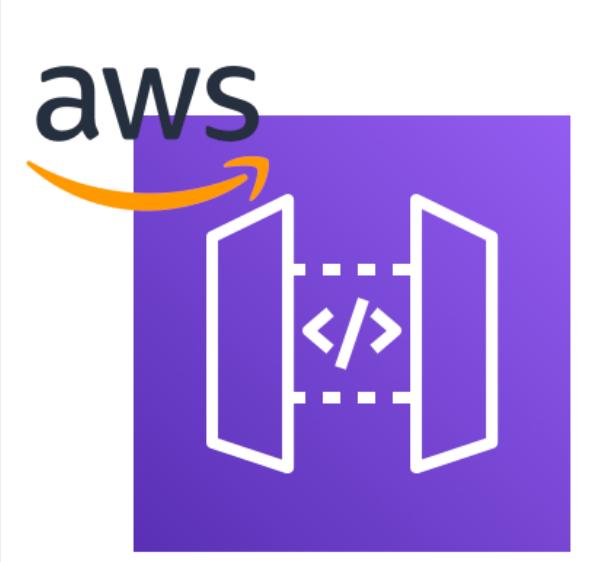


JWT

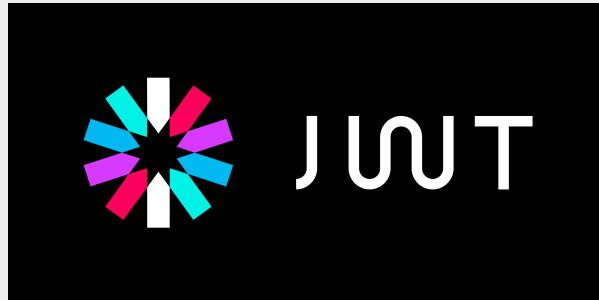


Azure Active Directory

# Why do you care?



AWS API Gateway



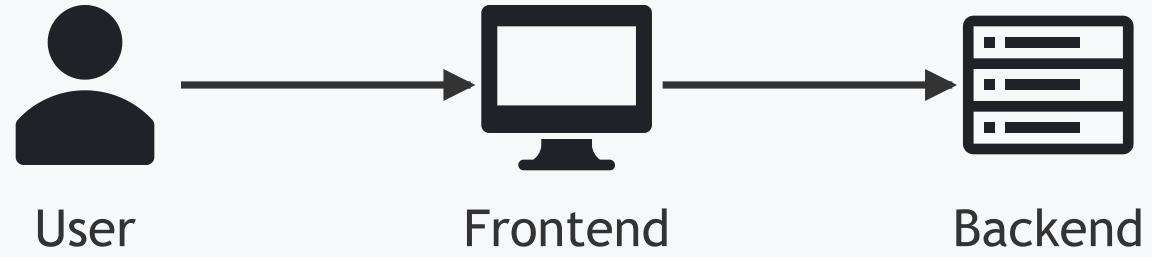
JWT



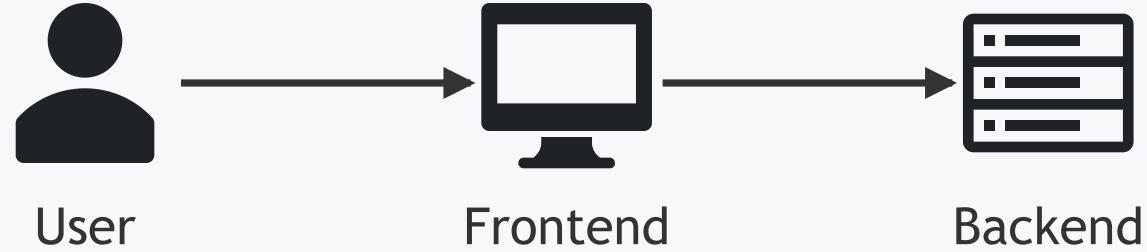
Azure Active Directory

Look out for

# Where we are now



# Where we are now



Auth???

**Quick Reminder,**

**Quick Reminder,**

**Authentication vs Authorization**

# Quick Reminder,

## Authentication vs Authorization

Authentication = key = Can you enter the house?

# Quick Reminder,

## Authentication vs Authorization

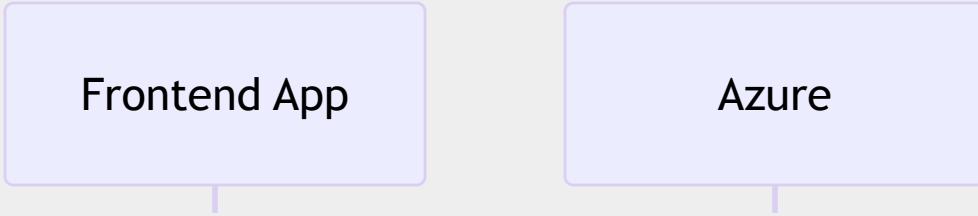
Authentication = key = Can you enter the house?

Authorization = identity = Can you pet the cat?

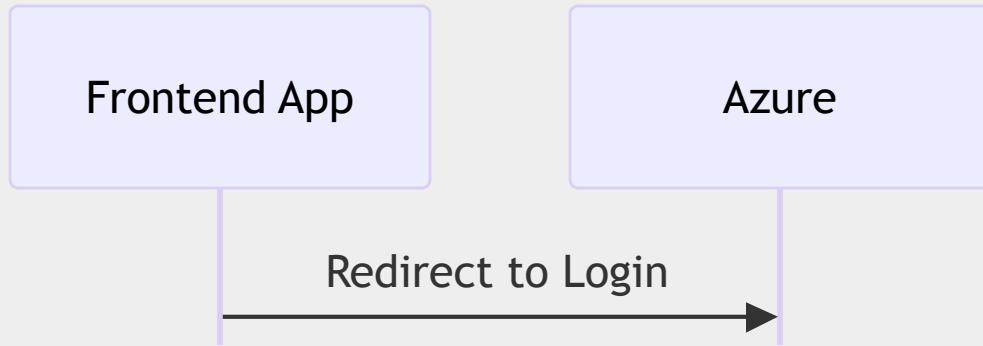
**“YOU SHALL  
NOT PASS”**



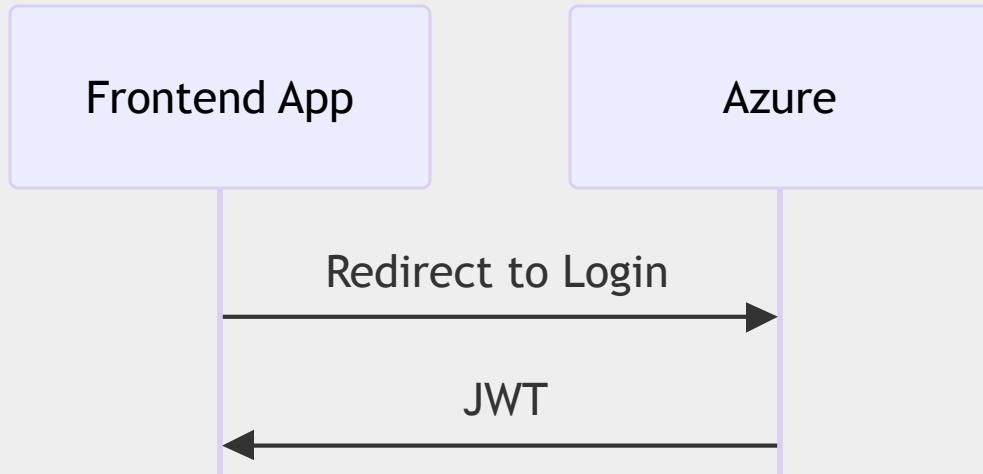
# Authentication Flow



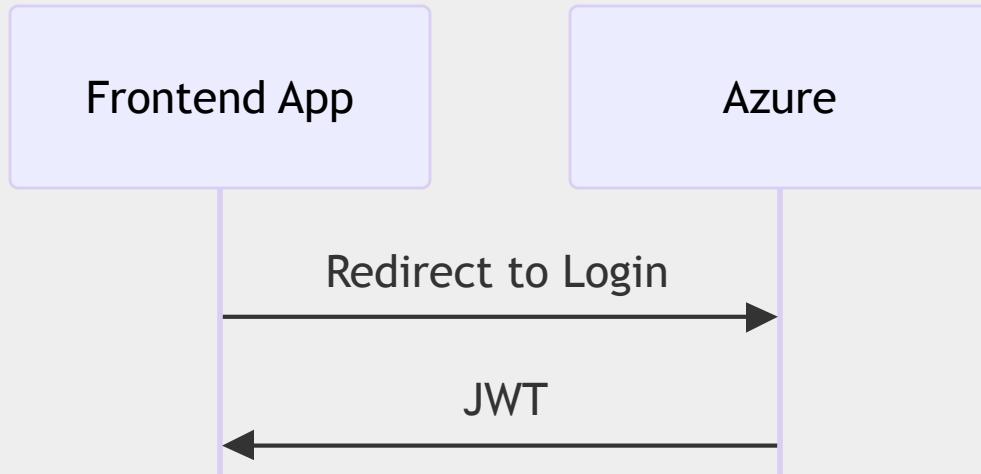
# Authentication Flow



# Authentication Flow

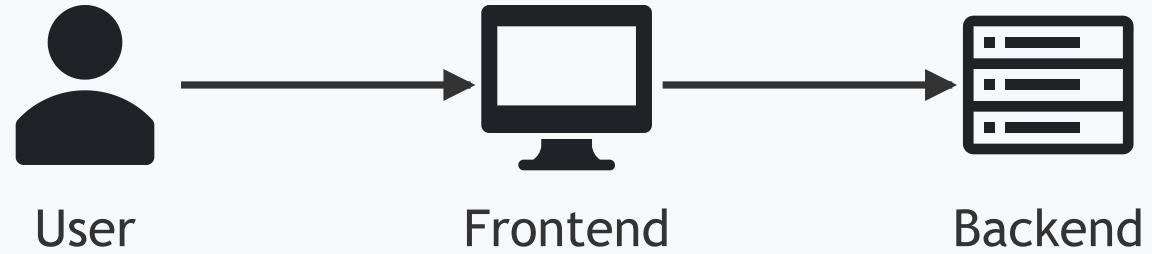


# Authentication Flow

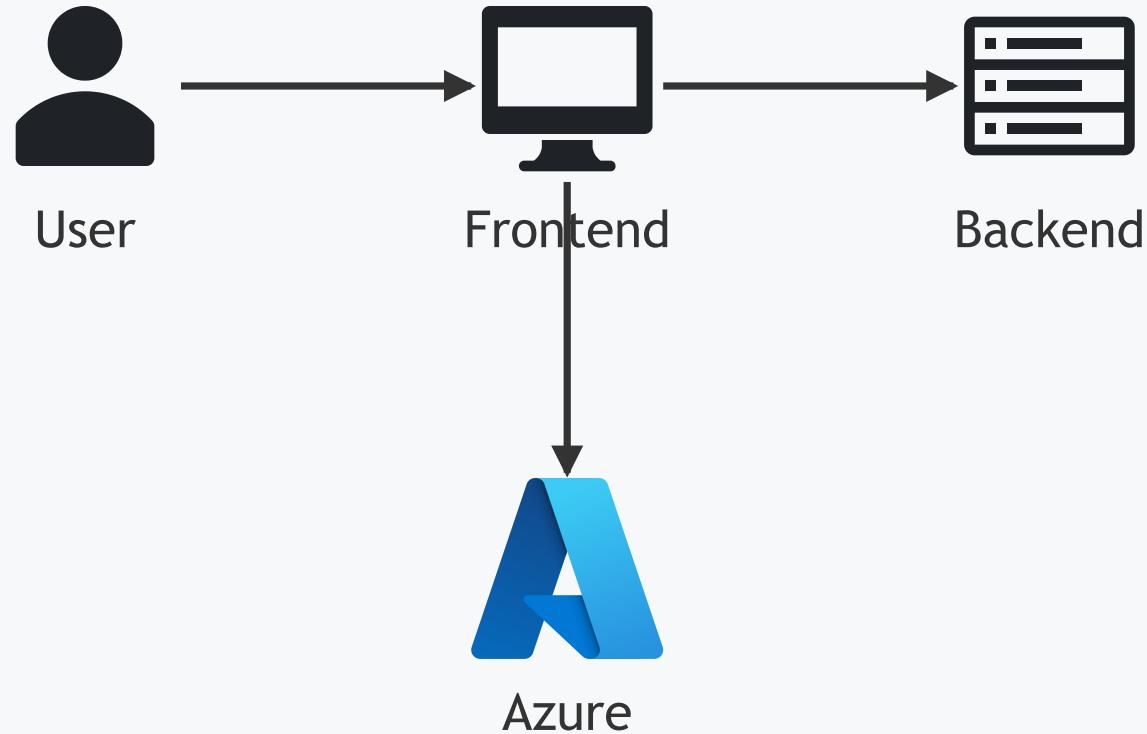


Authentication

# Where we are now



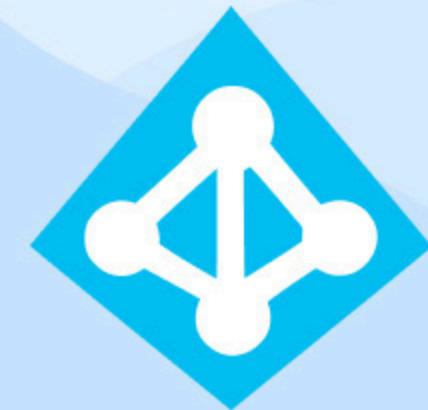
# Where we are now + authentication



# Azure



**Microsoft  
Graph**

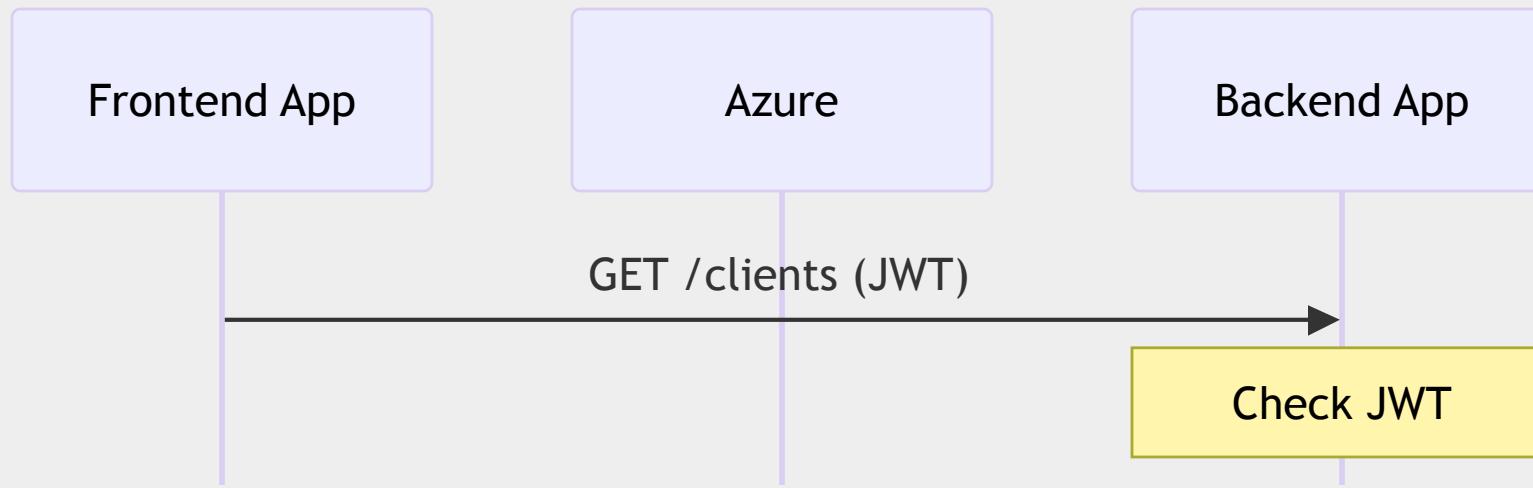


**Azure Active  
Directory**

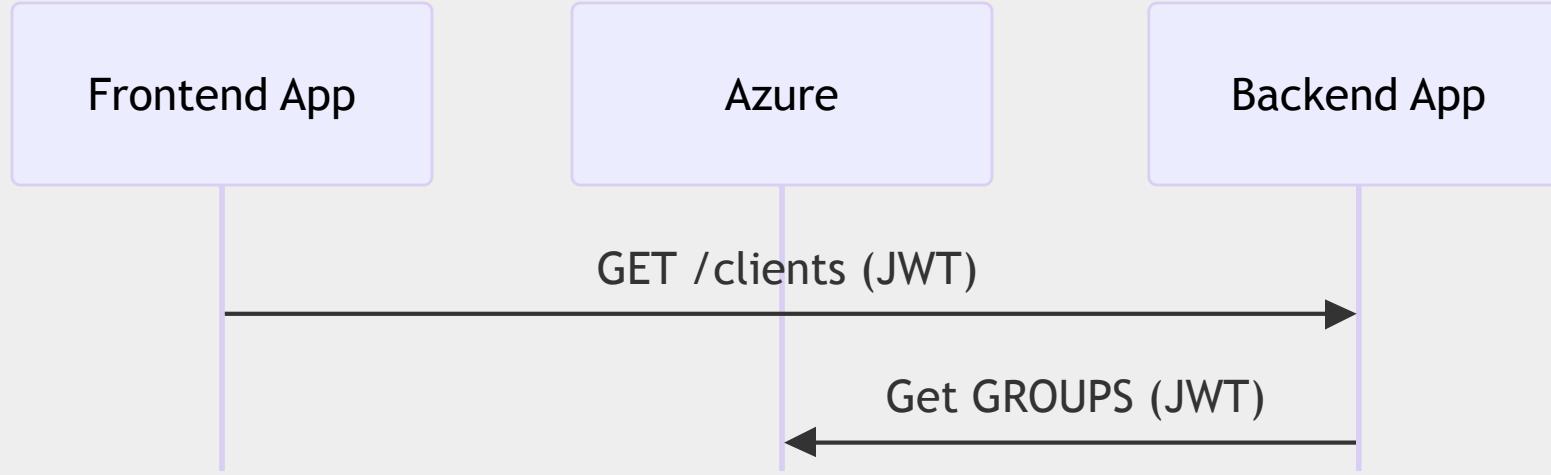
# Request Flow



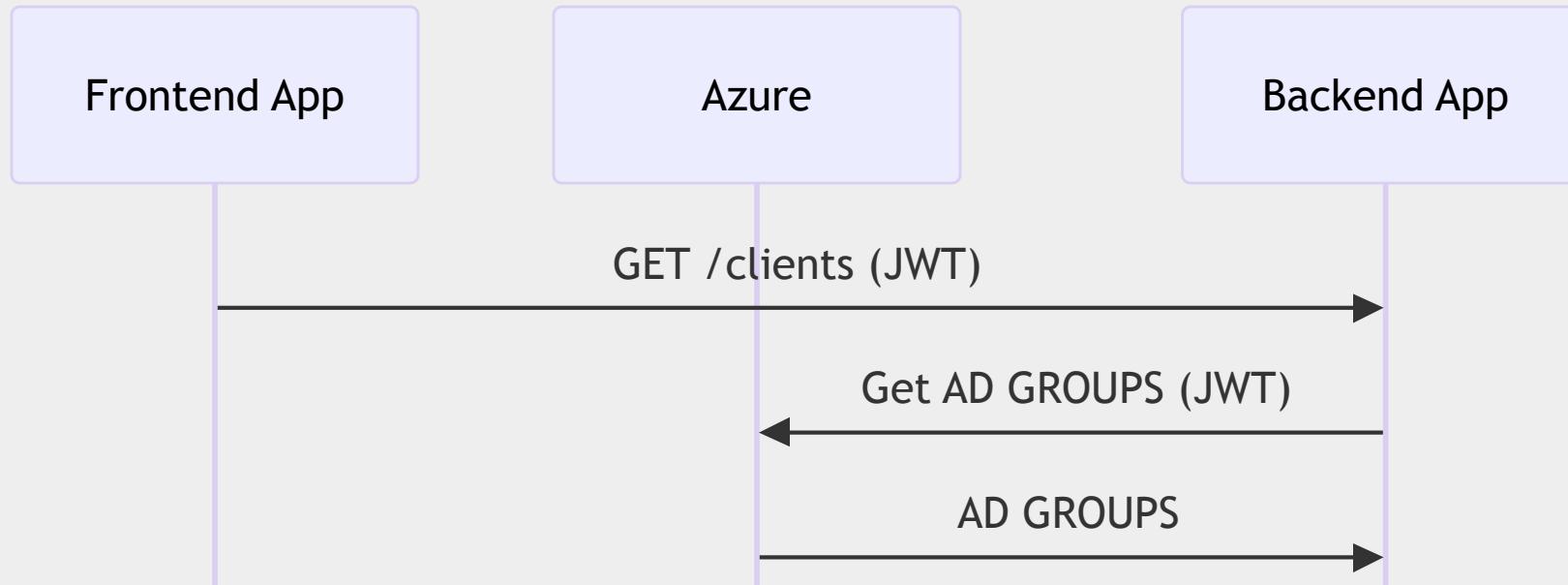
# Request Flow



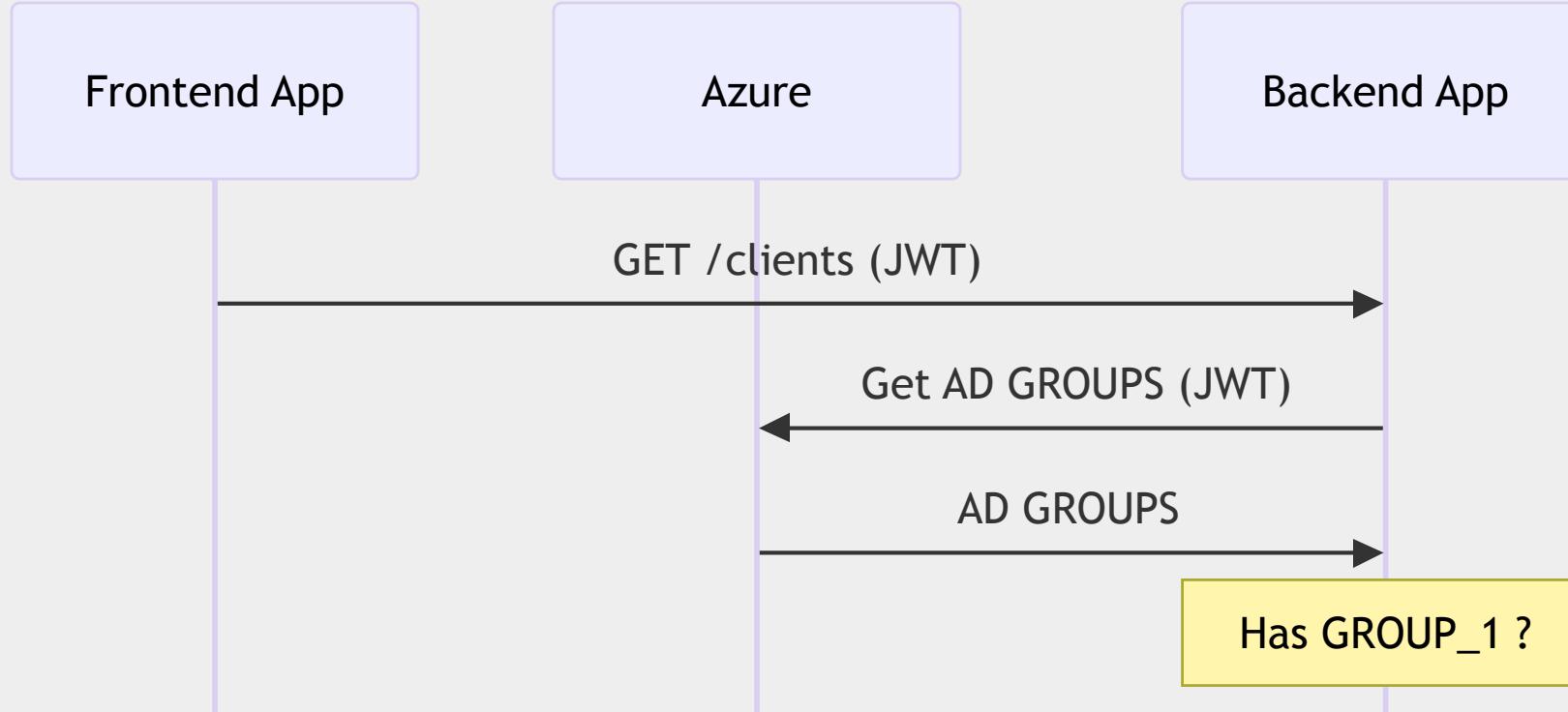
# Request Flow



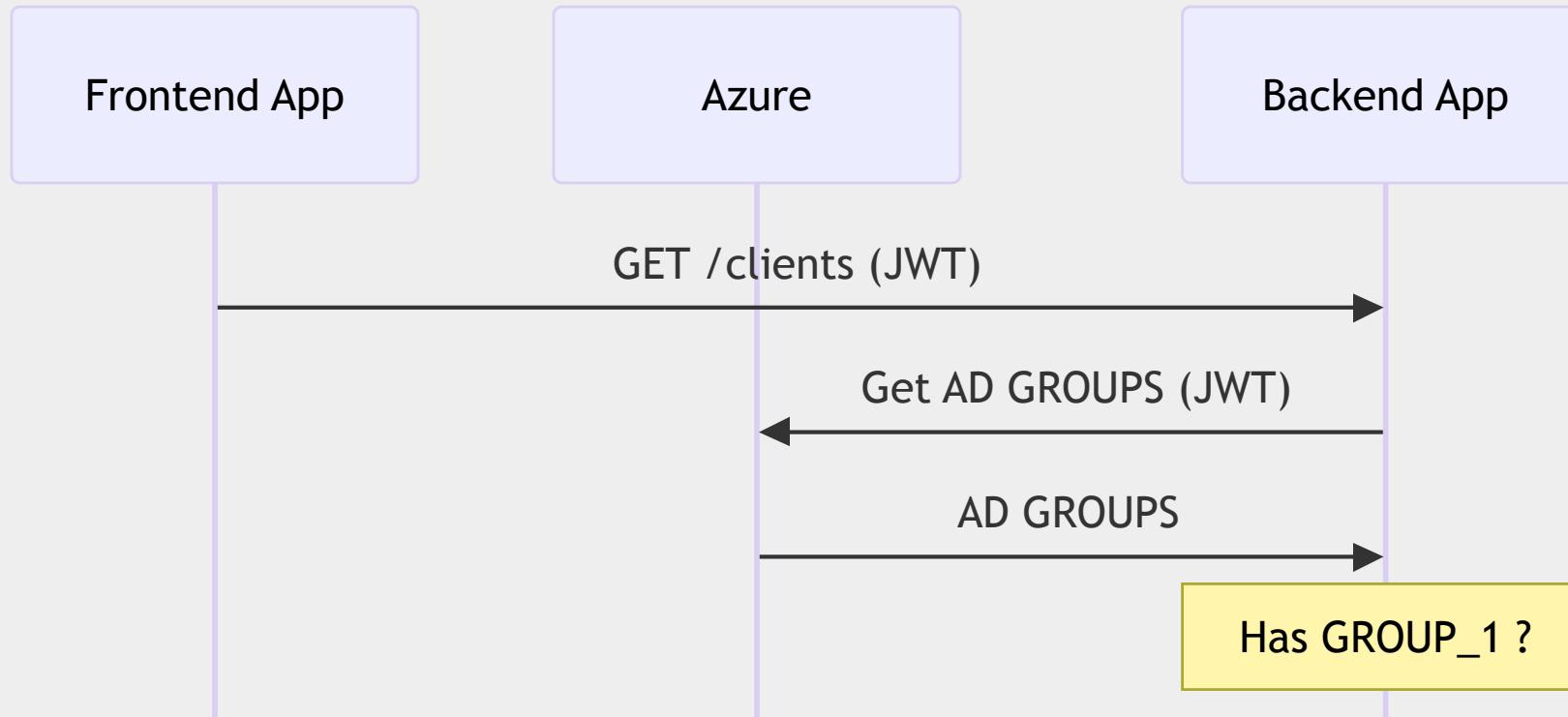
# Request Flow



# Request Flow

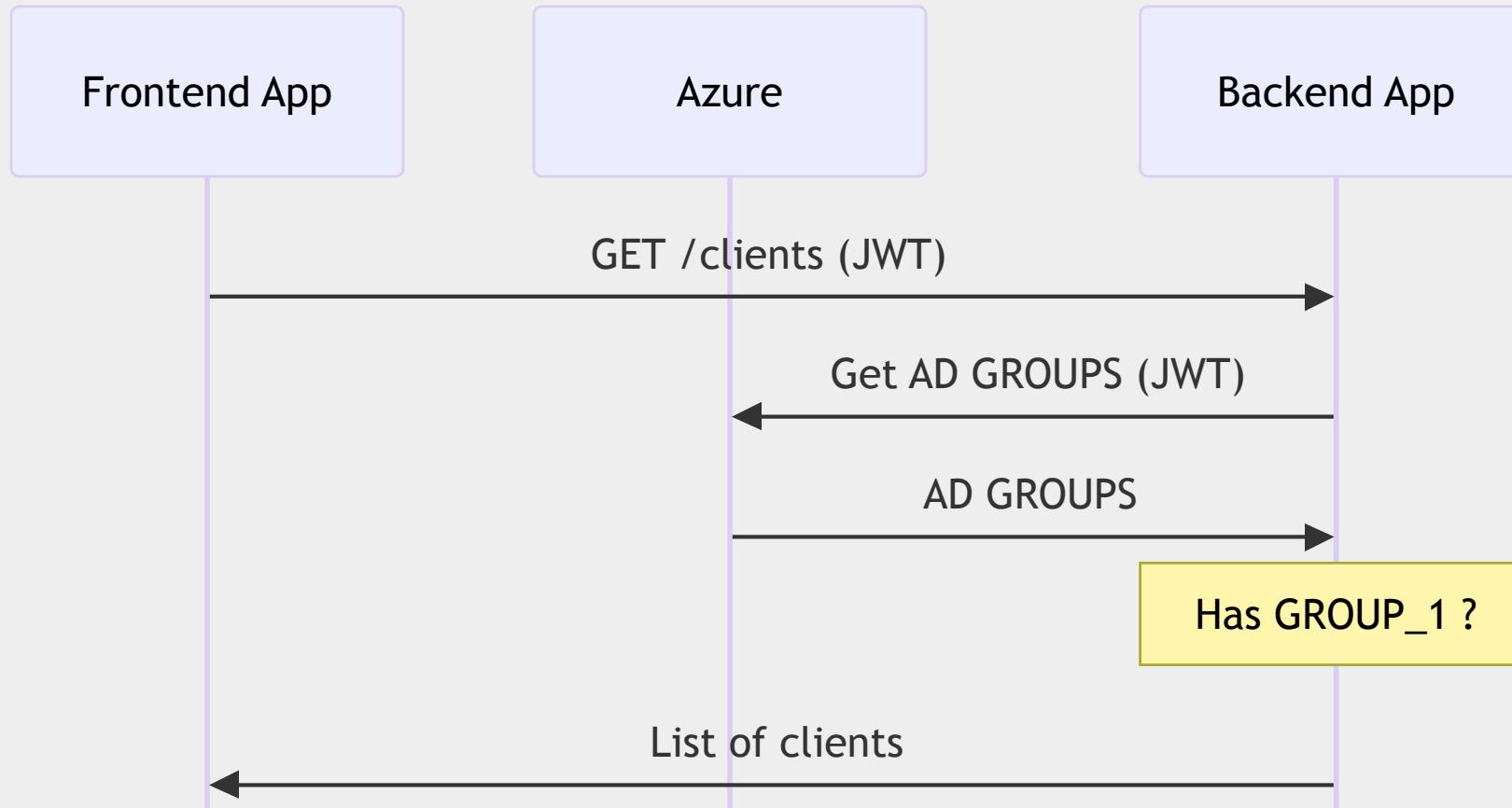


# Request Flow

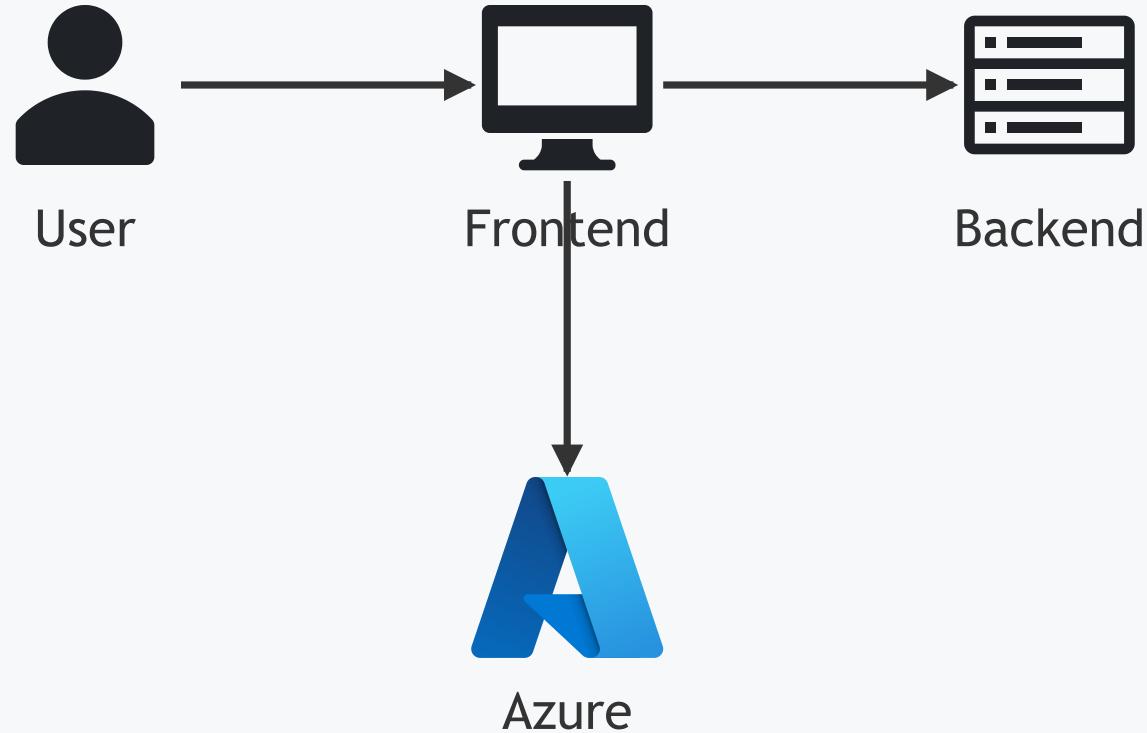


Authorization

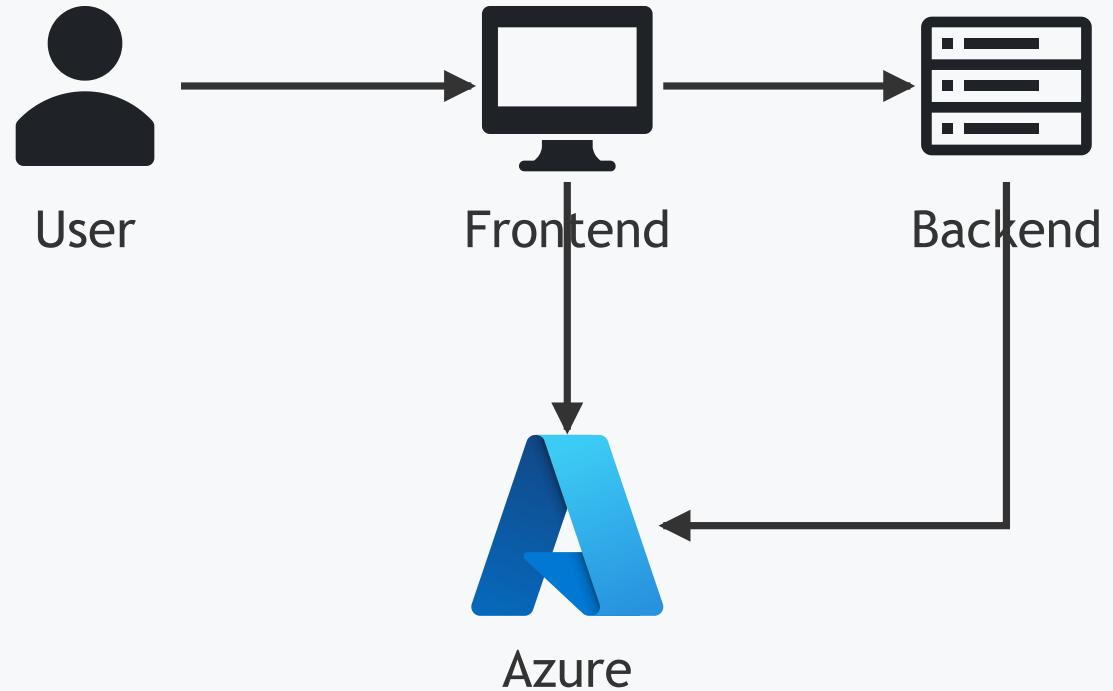
# Request Flow



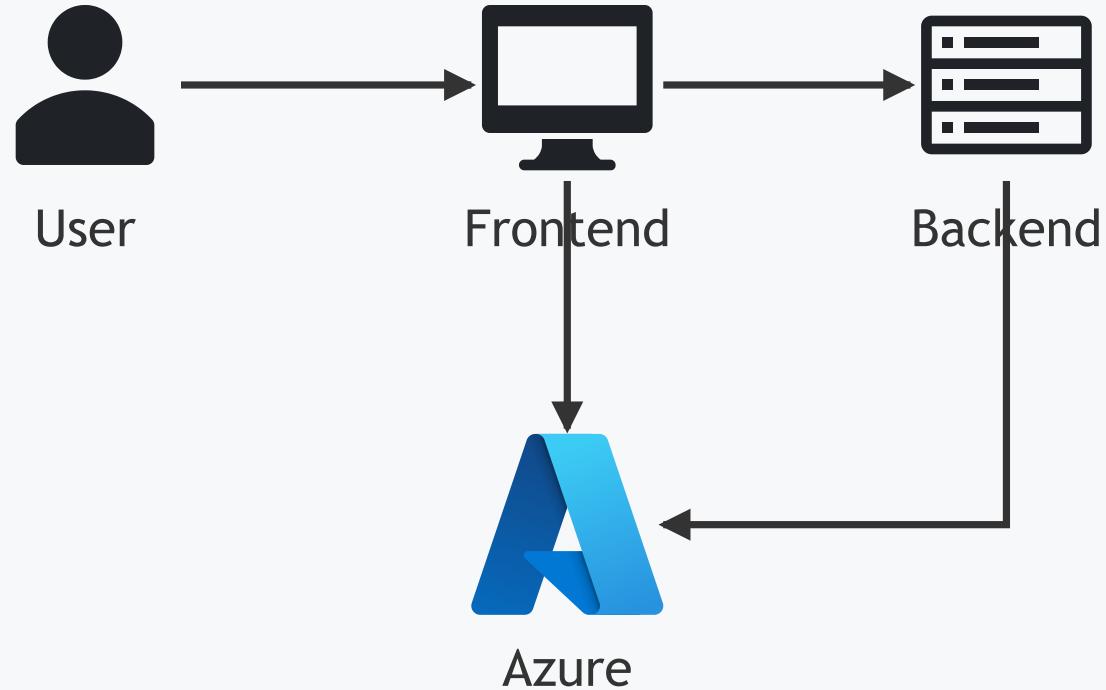
# Where we are now + authentication



# Where we are now + authorization

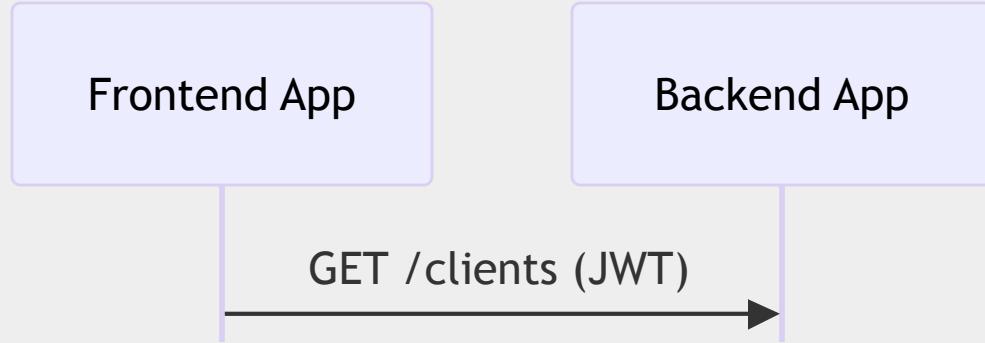


# Where we are now + authorization



Performance...

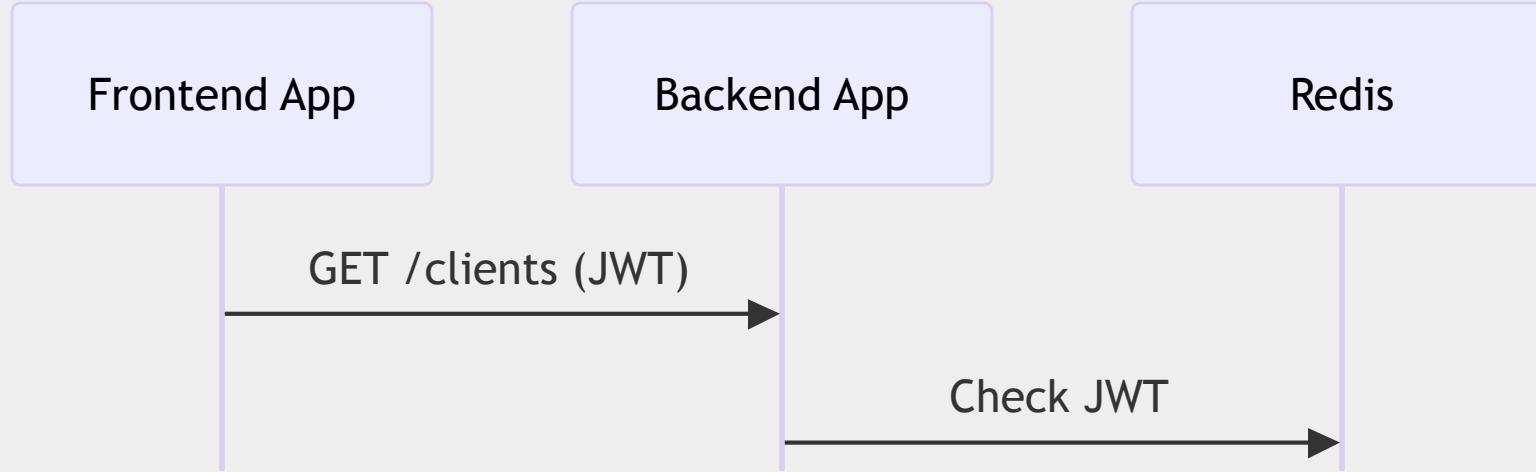
# Caching



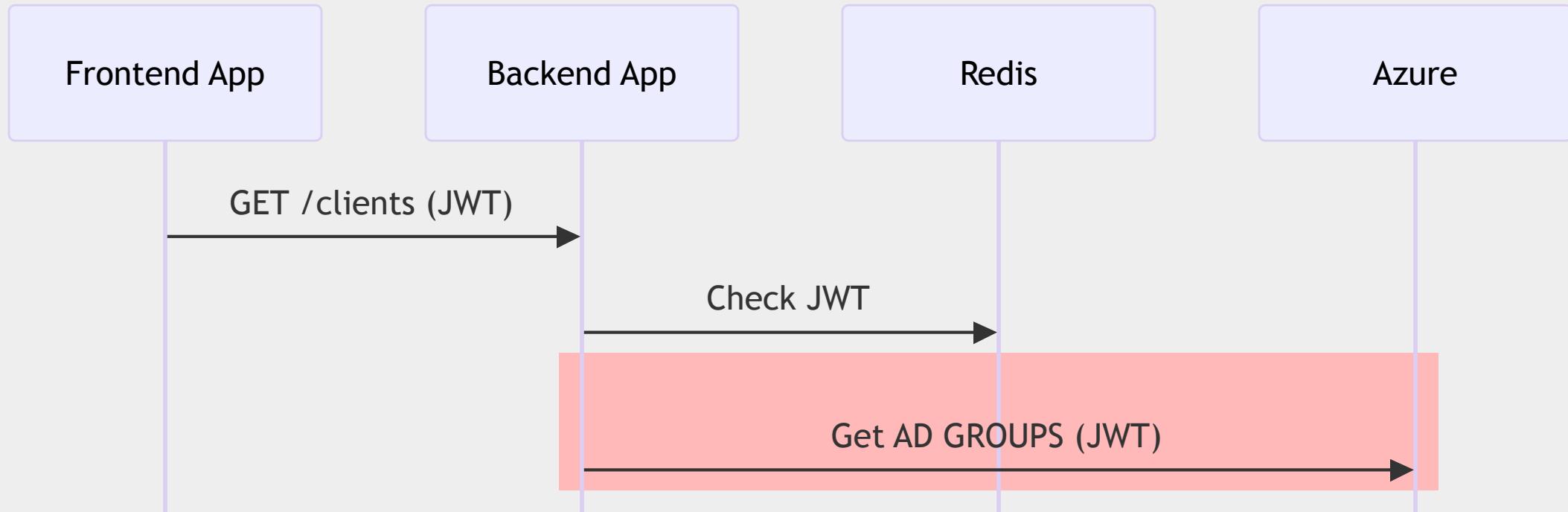
# Caching



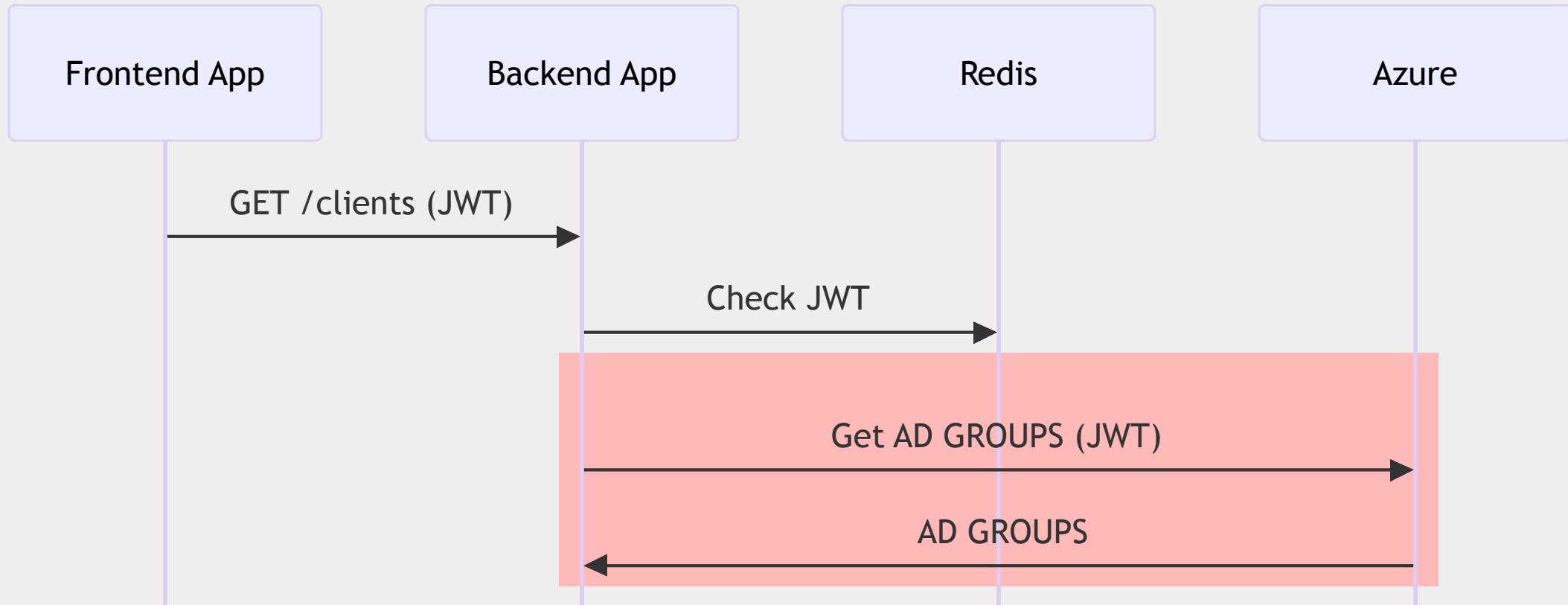
# Caching



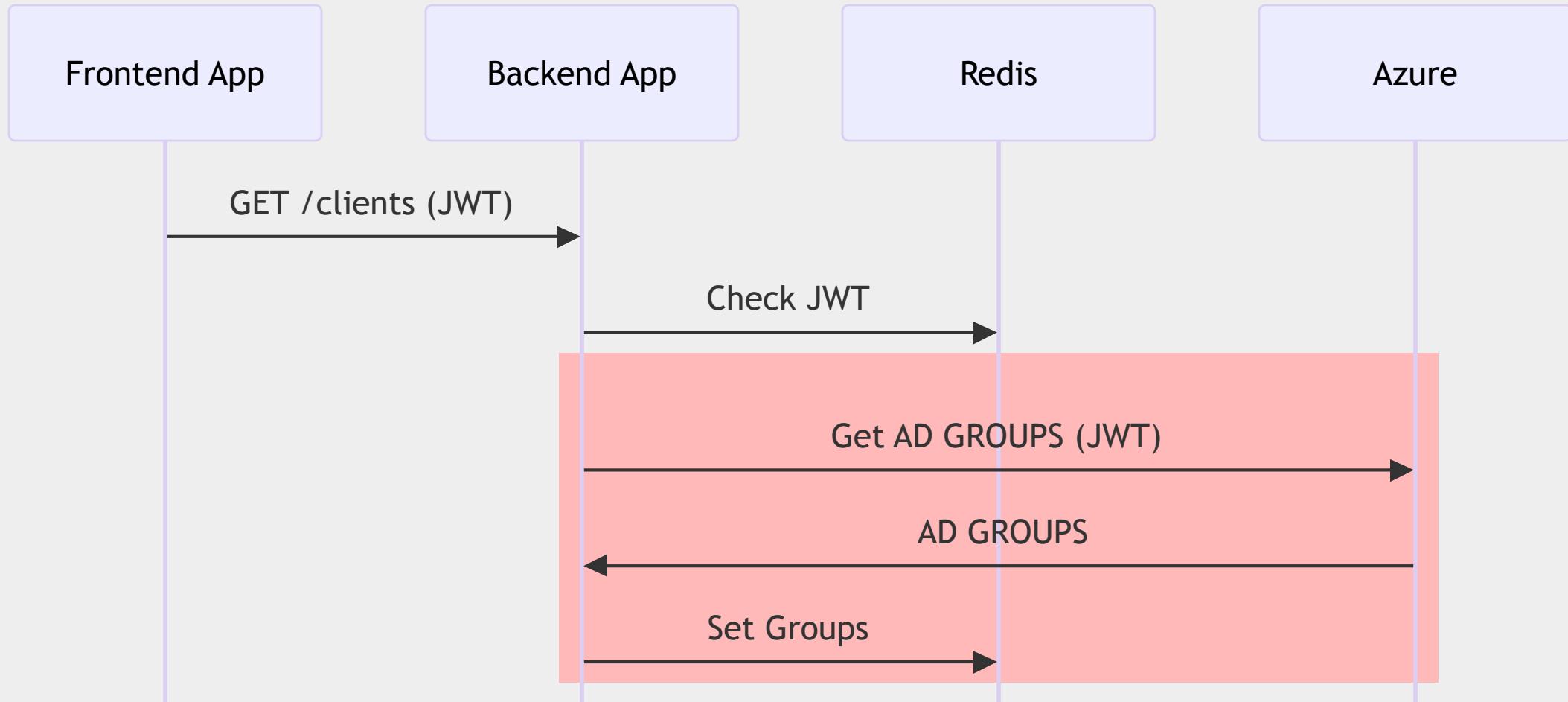
# Caching



# Caching



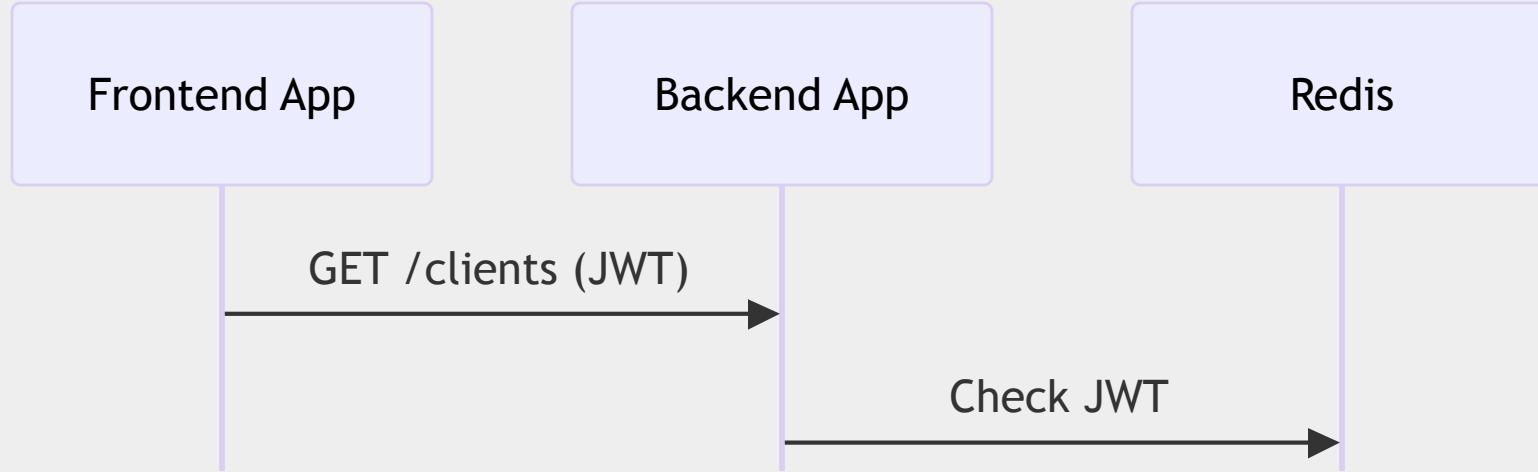
# Caching



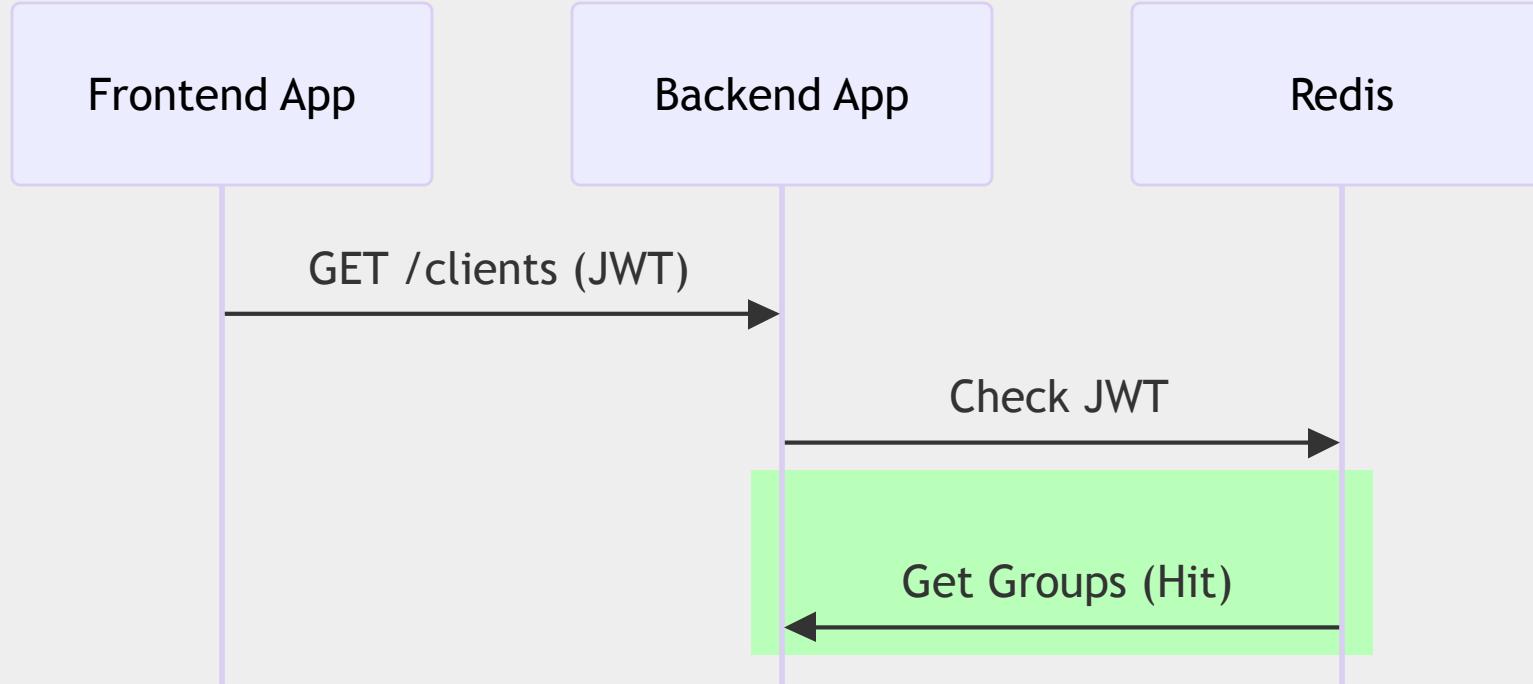
# Caching



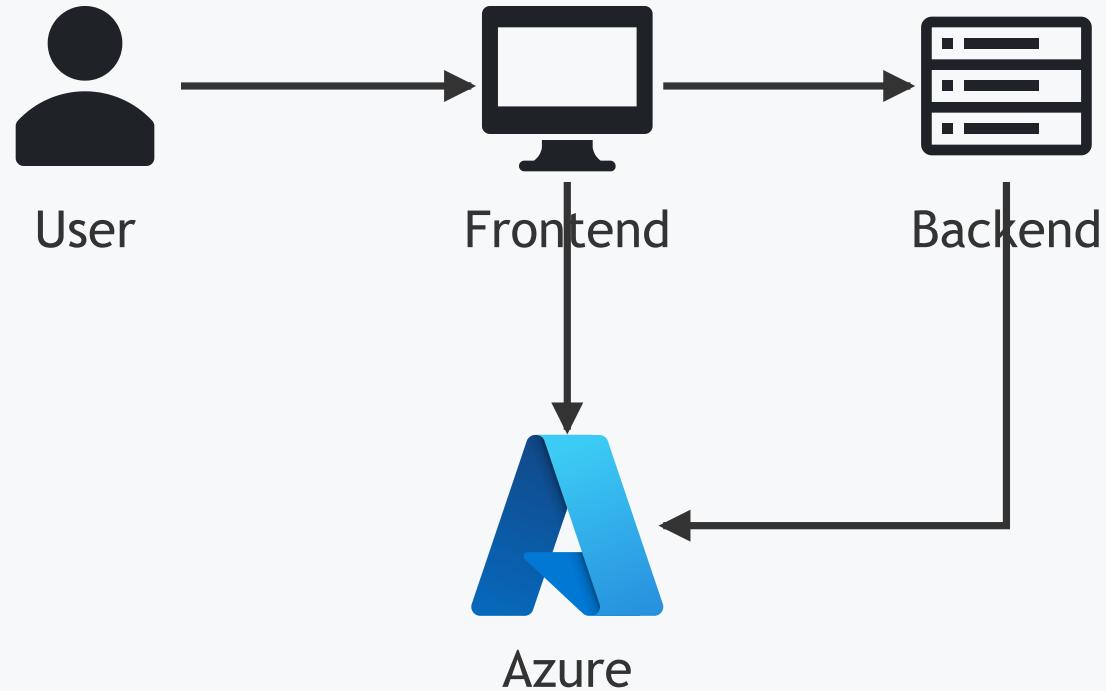
# Caching



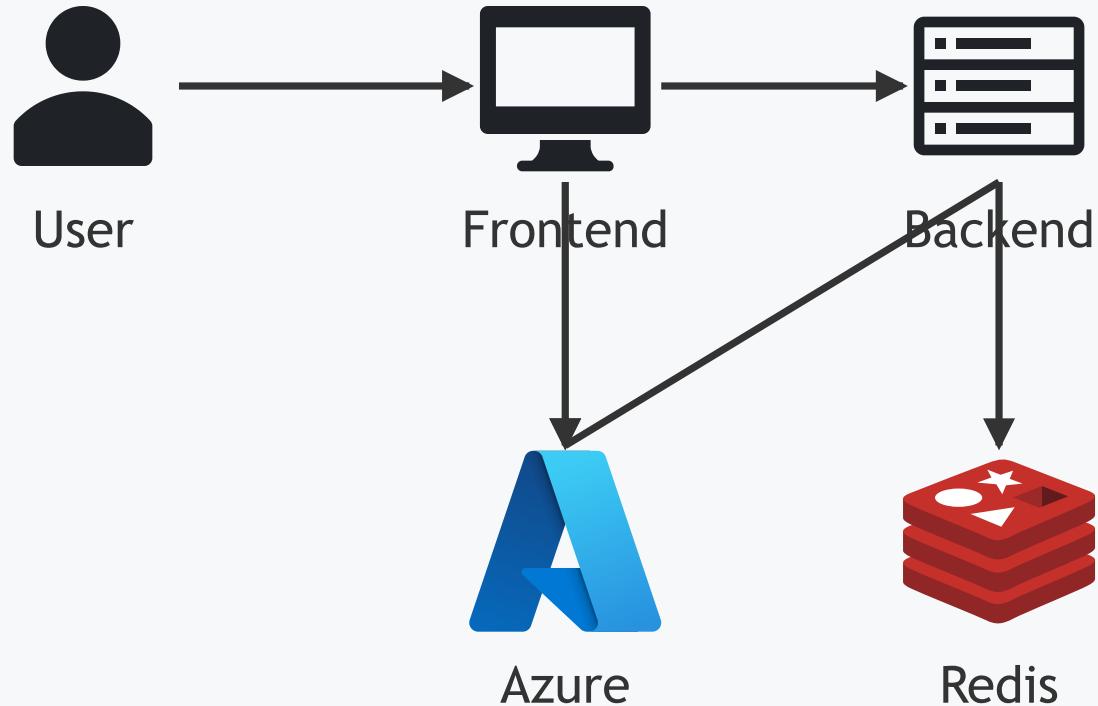
# Caching



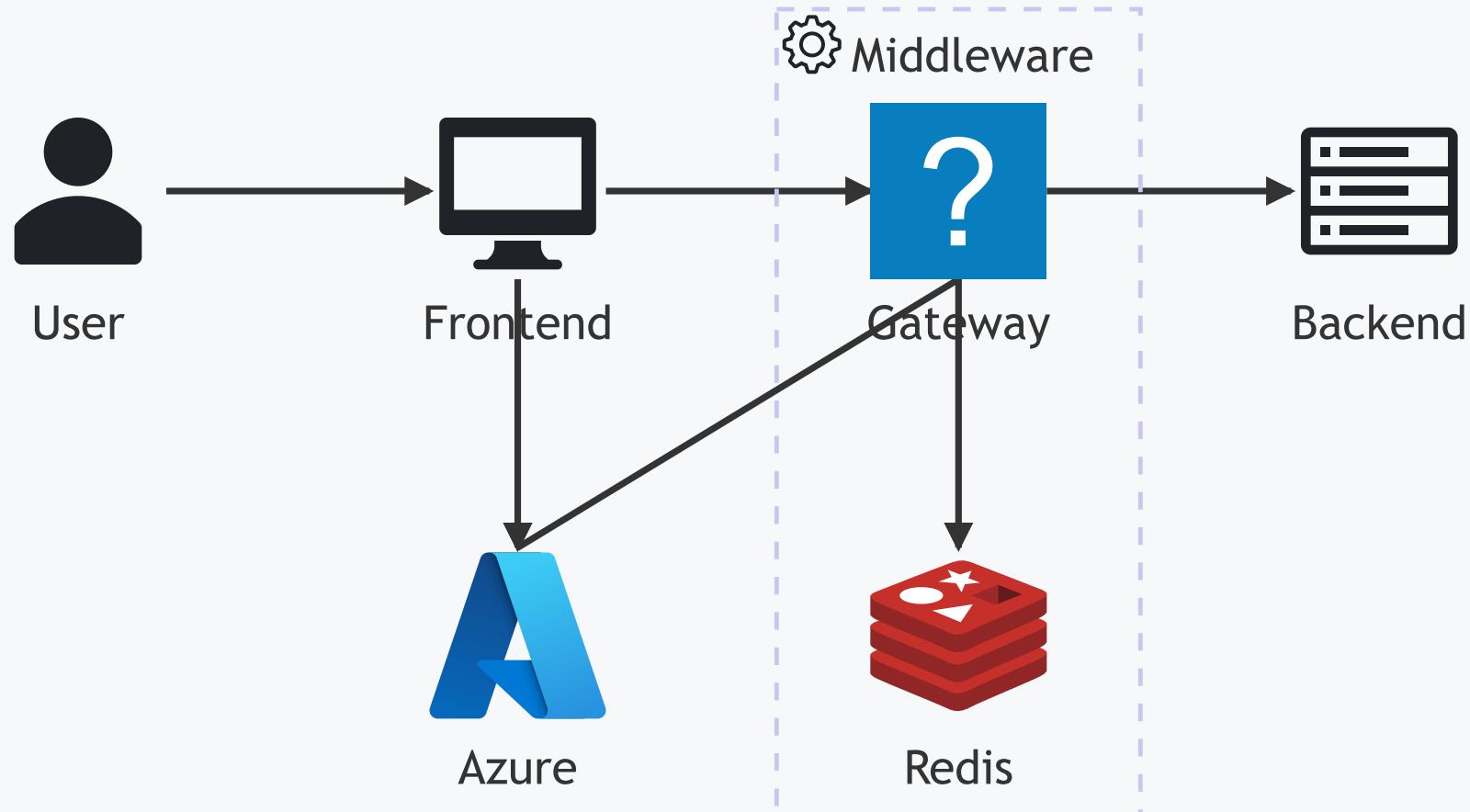
# Where we are now + authorization



# Where we are now + caching



# Where we want to be









# Gateway Implementation

# Gateway Implementation

## AWS API Gateway

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Single "access point"

Can talk to multiple Backends

# Gateway Implementation

## AWS API Gateway

Single "access point"

Can talk to multiple Backends

+ Lambda Authorizer

# Gateway Implementation

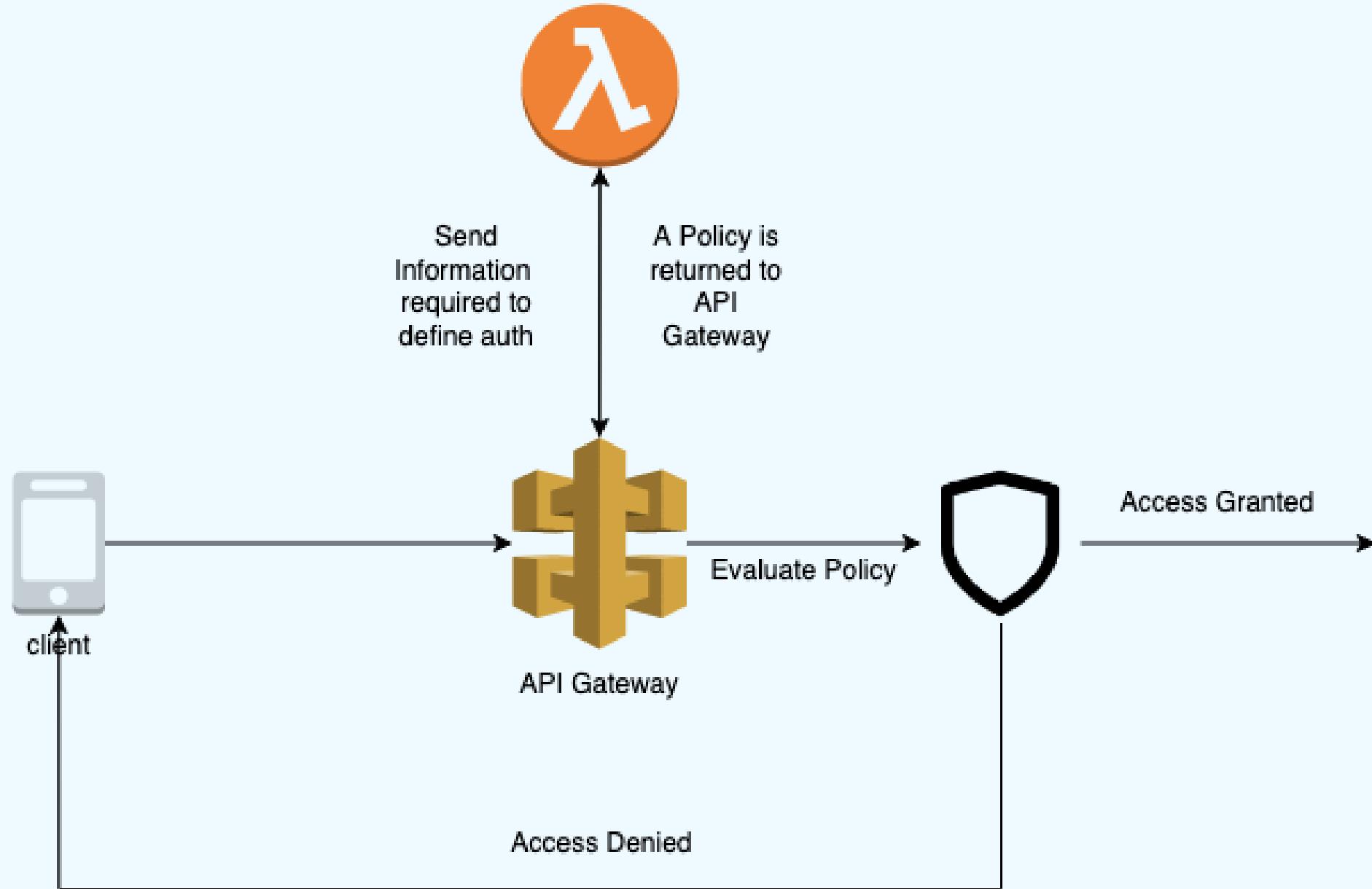
## AWS API Gateway

Single "access point"

Can talk to multiple Backends

## + Lambda Authorizer

Checks the JWT



# Gateway Implementation

Lambda returns a policy

# Gateway Implementation

Lambda returns a policy

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Action": ["execute-api:Invoke"],  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Resource": ["user"]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

# Gateway Implementation

Lambda returns a policy

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Action": ["execute-api:Invoke"],  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Resource": ["user"]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

What about GROUP\_1, GROUP\_2 as HTTP headers?



# Gateway Implementation - Context



# Gateway Implementation - Context

```
// lambda.go

authResponse := events.APIGatewayCustomAuthorizerResponse{PrincipalID: principalID}

authResponse.PolicyDocument = ...
authResponse.Context = map[string]interface{}{
    "groups": "GROUP_1, GROUP_2",
}

return authResponse
```



# Gateway Implementation - Context

```
// lambda.go

authResponse := events.APIGatewayCustomAuthorizerResponse{PrincipalID: principalID}

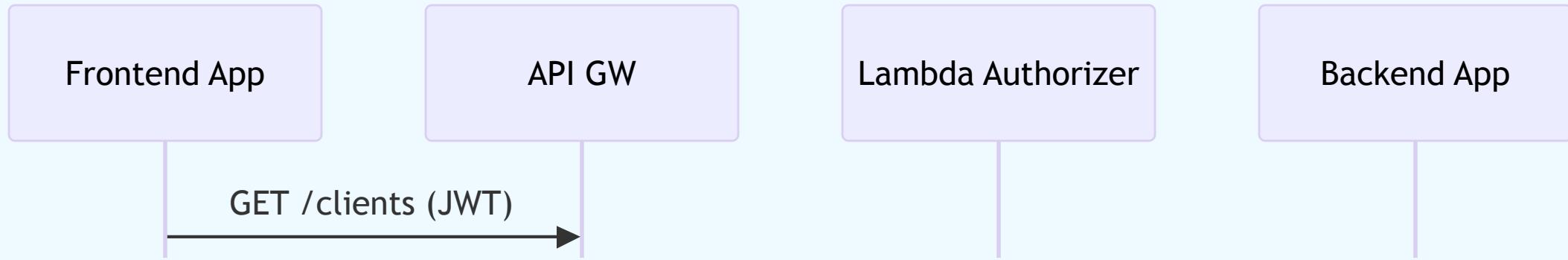
authResponse.PolicyDocument = ...
authResponse.Context = map[string]interface{}{
    "groups": "GROUP_1, GROUP_2",
}

return authResponse
```

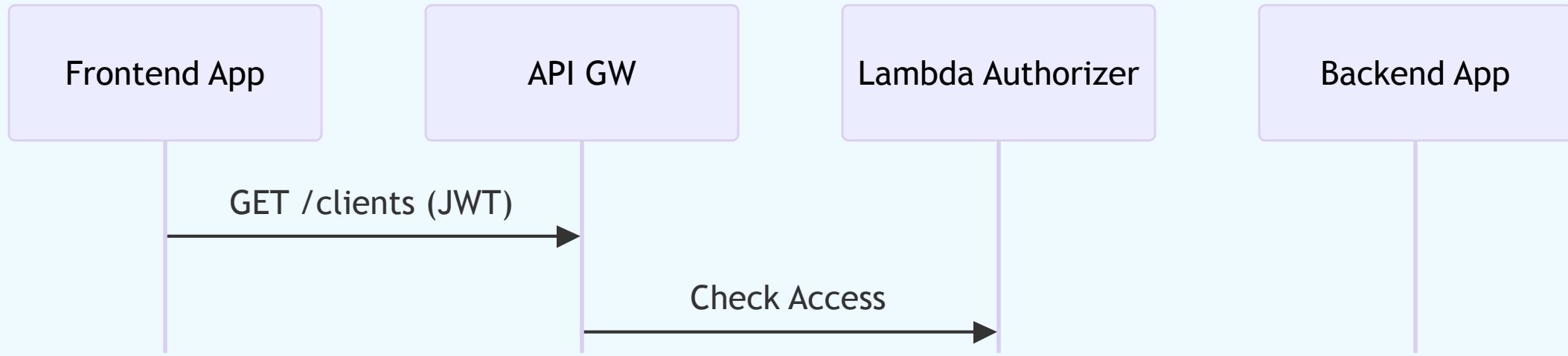
```
# api-gateway-definition.yaml

x-amazon-apigateway-any-method:
  ...
  requestParameters:
    integration.request.header.X-Groups: "context.authorizer.groups"
```

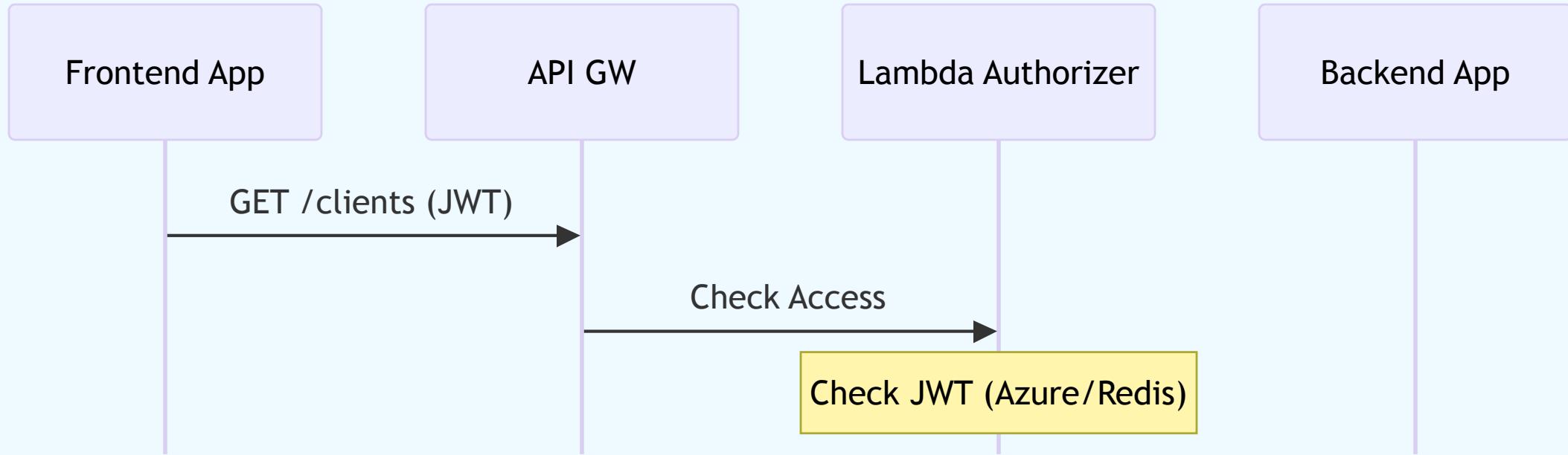
# Request flow - Gateway



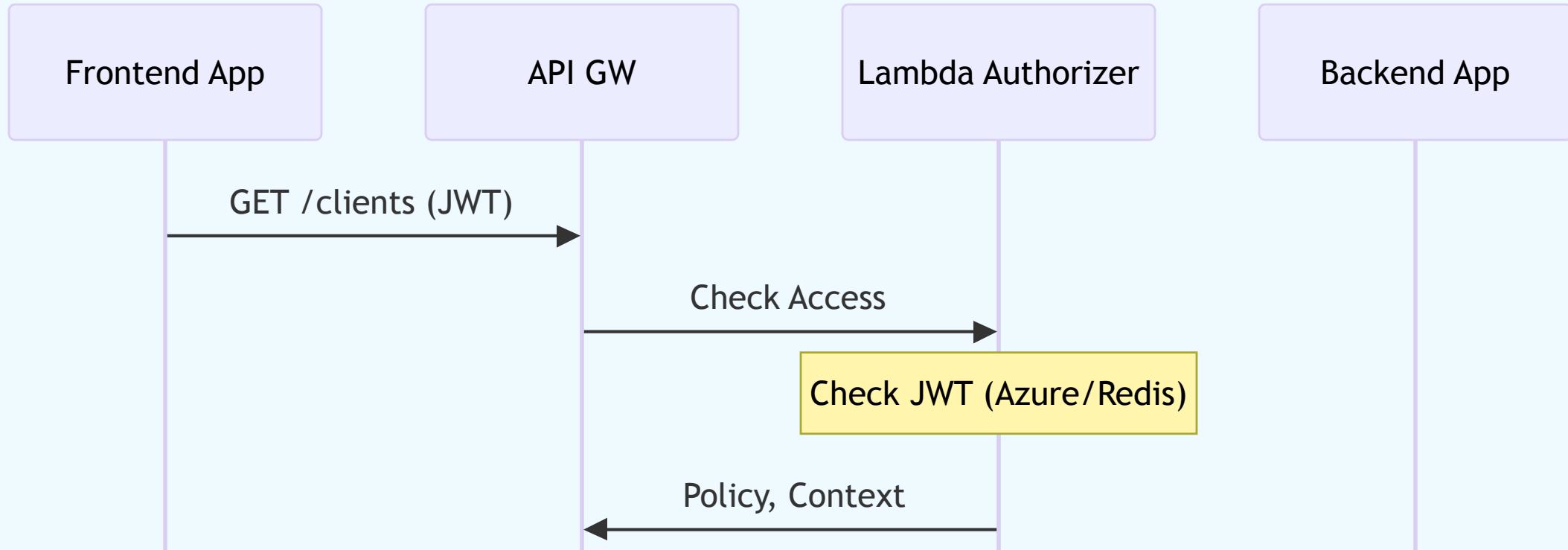
# Request flow - Gateway



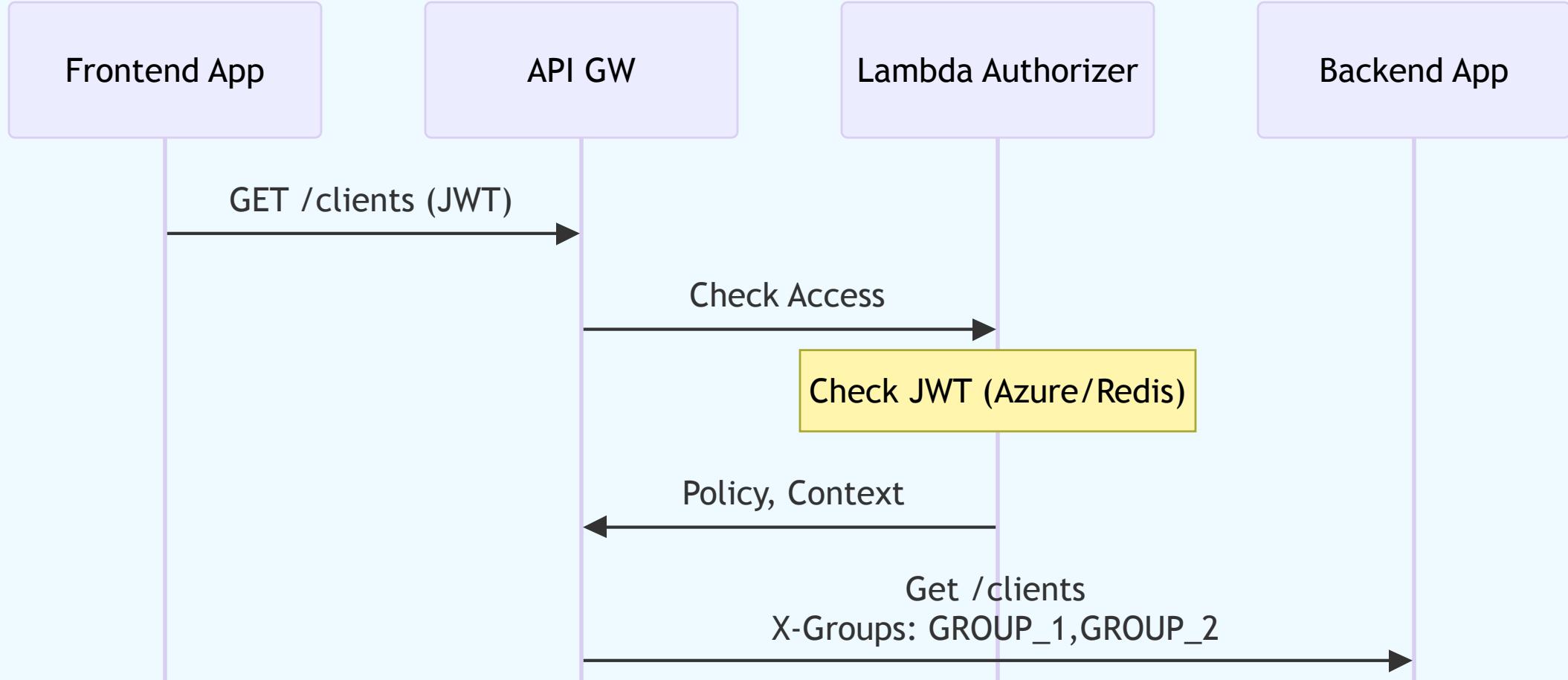
# Request flow - Gateway



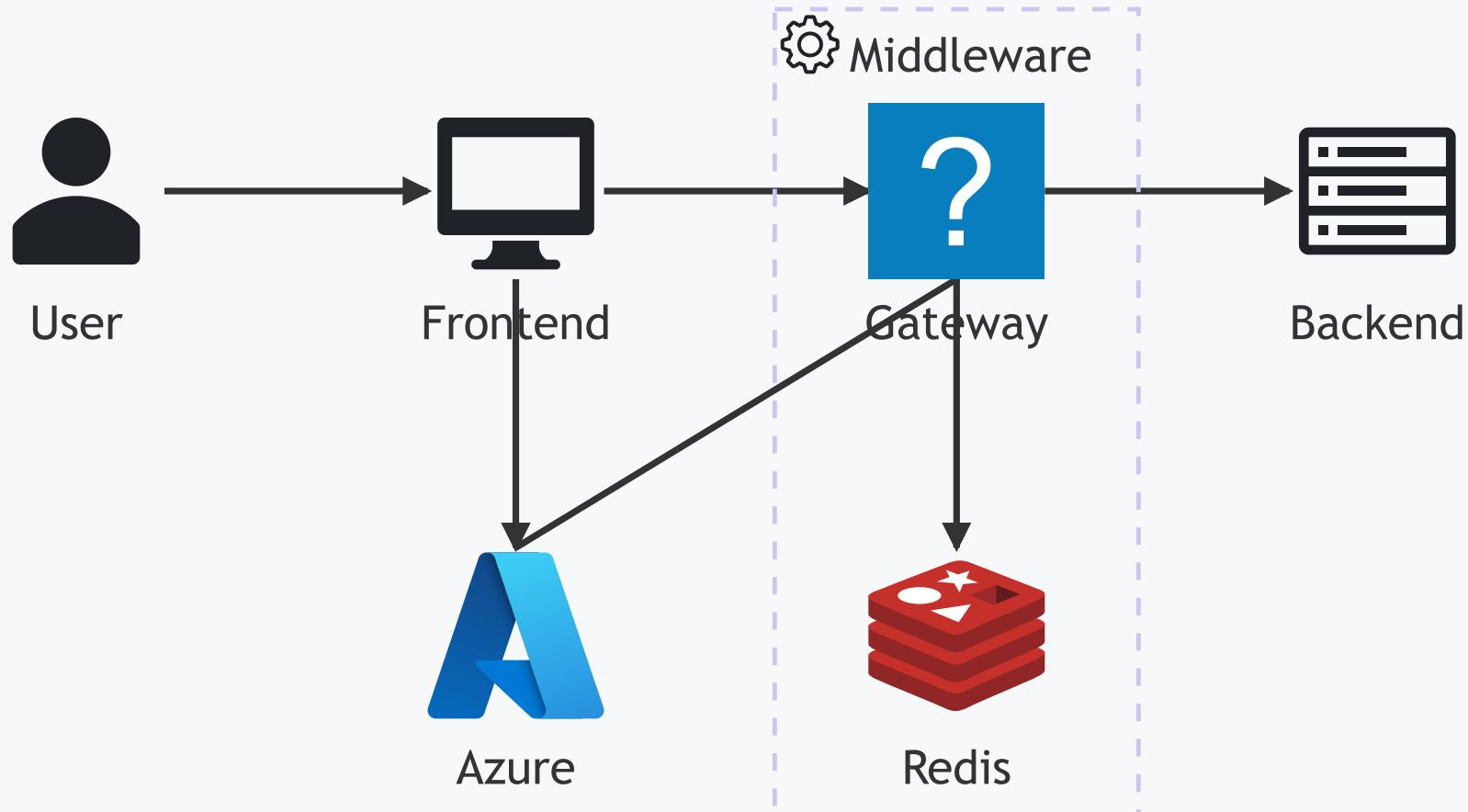
# Request flow - Gateway



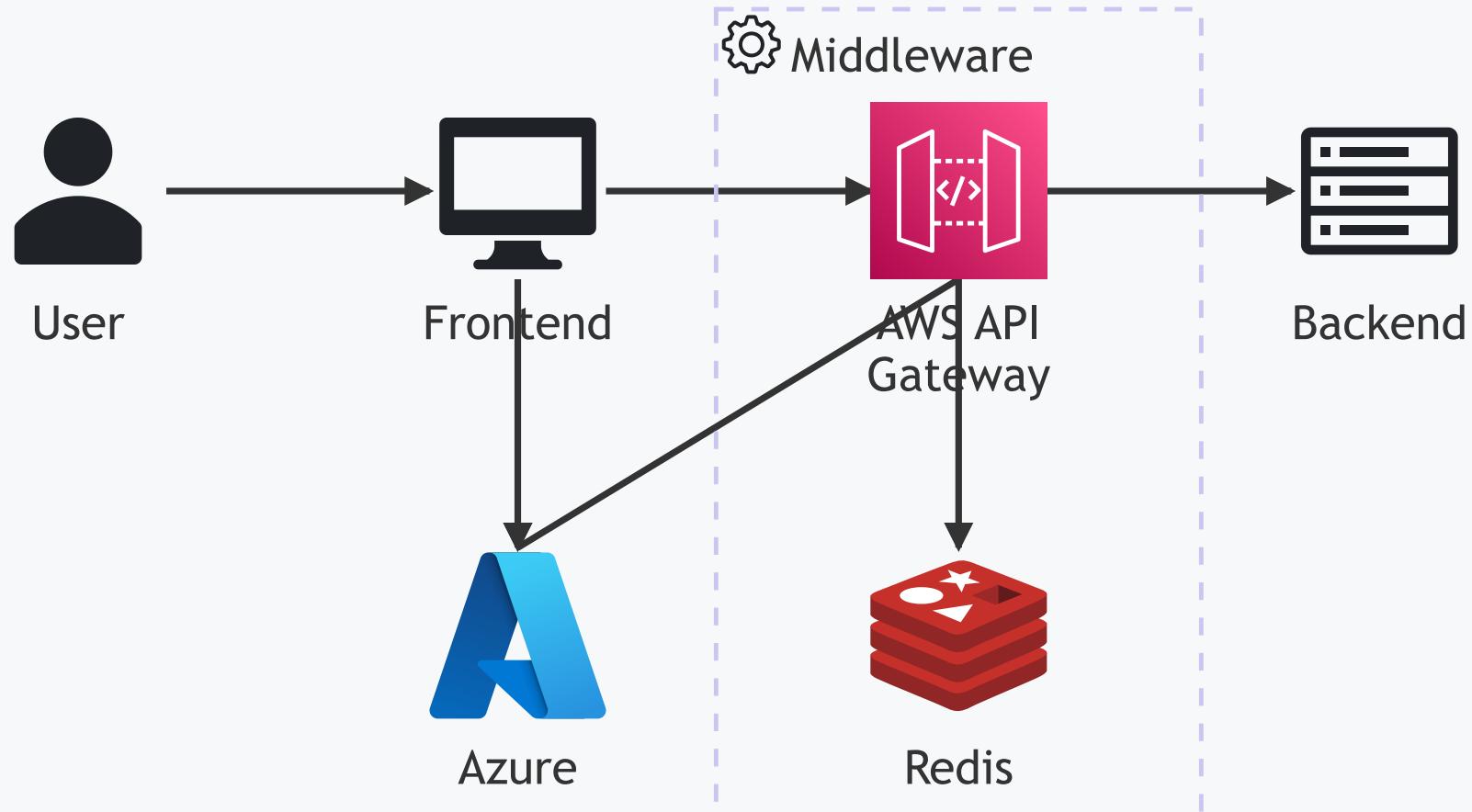
# Request flow - Gateway



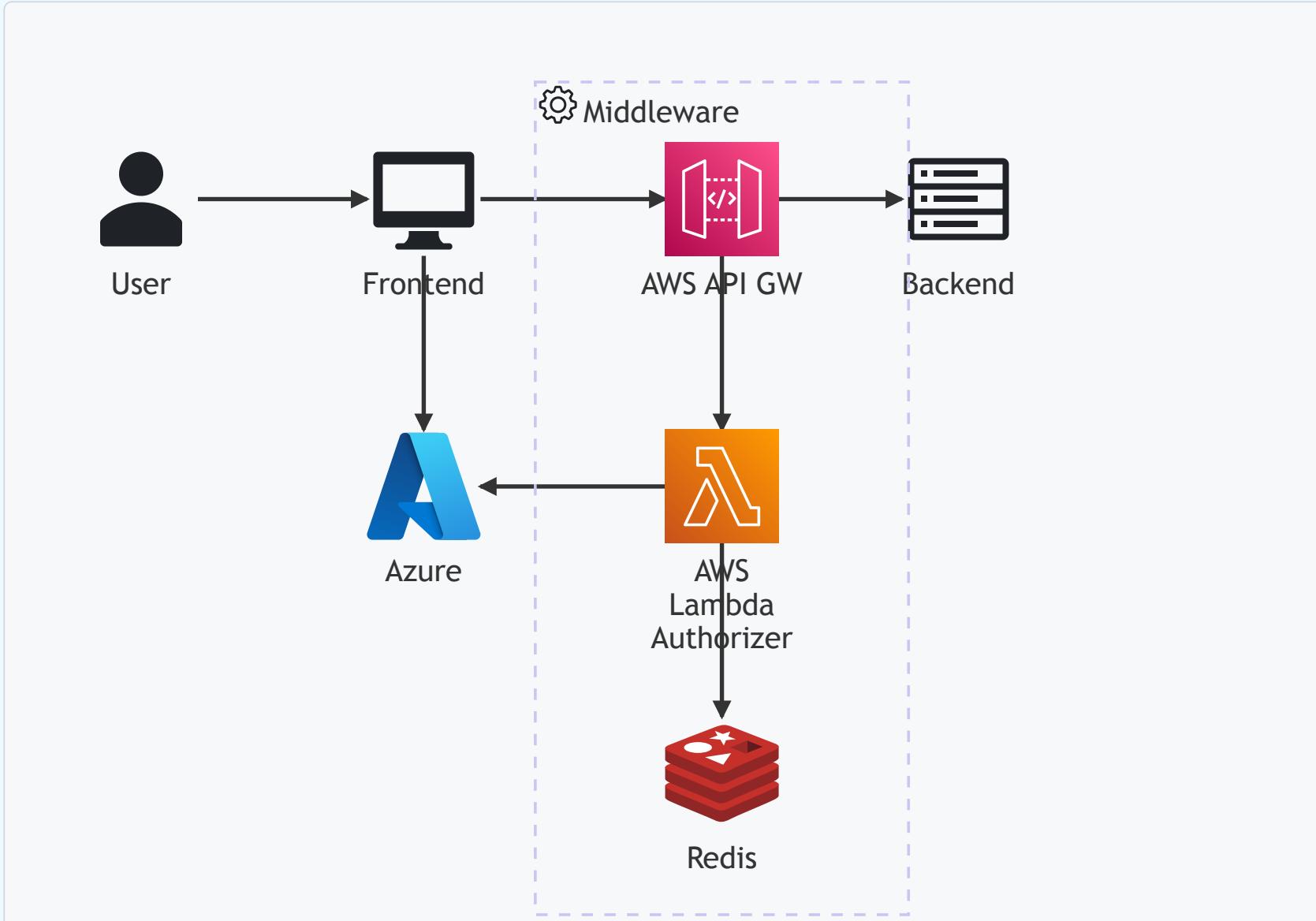
# Where we want to be



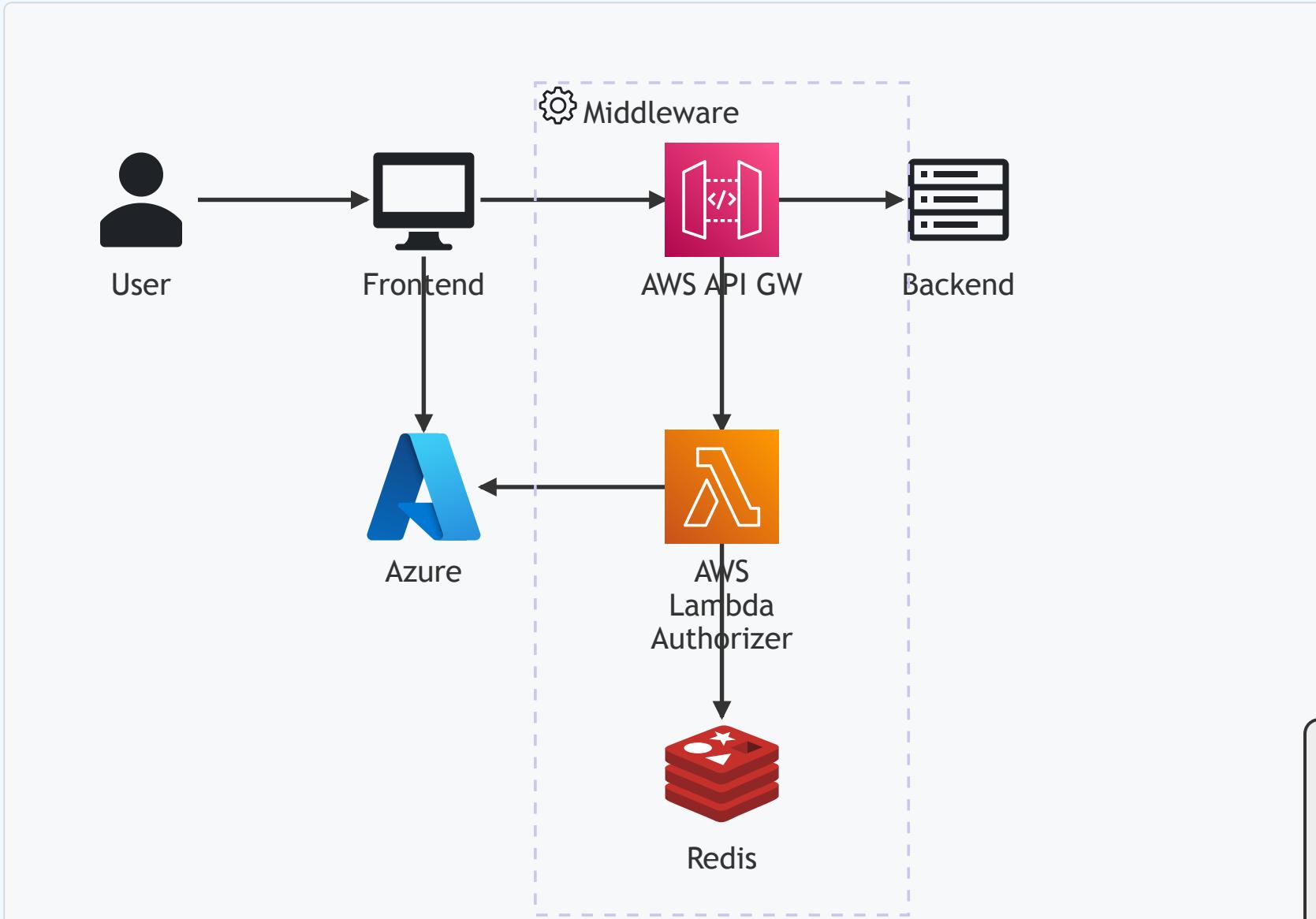
# Where we want to be + gateway



# Where we want to be + gateway



# Where we want to be + gateway



Improve





# JWT

## Plain Authentication

```
{  
  "aud": "00000003-000-000-c00-000000000000",  
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/*****-****-****-*****-*****/",  
  "exp": 1727256721,  
  "appid": "*****-****-****-****-*****",  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "scp": "profile User.Read email",  
  ...  
}
```

# JWT

- Do we need to call Azure to get user groups?
- NO!
- With the magic of: **Claims**

# JWT Claims

```
{  
  "aud": "0000003-000-000-c00-000000000000",  
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/*****-****-****-****-******/",  
  "exp": 1727256721,  
  "appid": "*****-****-****-****-*****",  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "scp": "profile User.Read email",  
  ...  
  "claim1": "foo",  
  "claim2": "bar",  
  "claim3": "baz",  
  ...  
}
```

# JWT Claims

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for managing app registrations. The left sidebar lists various management options, with "Token configuration" highlighted by a red oval. The main content area displays the "Optional claims" section, which allows users to add additional information to tokens. A second red oval highlights the "+ Add groups claim" button. Below this, a table lists a single optional claim: "groups" with the description "Optional formatting for group claims".

Microsoft Azure

Home > App registrations > [REDACTED] | Token configuration

Search Got feedback?

Overview Quickstart Integration assistant Diagnose and solve problems

Manage

- Branding & properties
- Authentication
- Certificates & secrets
- Token configuration**
- API permissions
- Expose an API

Optional claims

Optional claims are used to configure additional information which is returned in one or more tokens. [Learn more](#)

+ Add optional claim + Add groups claim

Claim ↑	Description
groups	Optional formatting for group claims

# JWT Claims

```
{  
  "aud": "0000003-000-000-c00-000000000000",  
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/*****-****-****-****-******/",  
  "exp": 1727256721,  
  "appid": "*****-****-****-****-*****",  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "scp": "profile User.Read email",  
  ...  
  "groups" : ["GROUP_1", "GROUP_2"],  
  ...  
}
```

# JWT Claims - Win!

- No need to query Graph API + cache groups
- Frontend has information about groups
- JWT signing prevents tampering

# JWT Claims

BUT...

# JWT Validation



← → ⌂ jwt.io

 JWNT

Debugger   Libraries   Introduction   Ask   Crafted by  Auth0 by Okta ?

ifSwieG1zX3RjZHQi0jE0MTU5NTQ2N  
zMzInhtc190ZGJyIjoiRVUiifQ.P7ff  
VbpZ4\_KMTJRwYW8MqiVmVLspivvwWvQ

```
"e": "AQAB",
"kty": "RSA",
"n": "3I2c2shPwo4E7Y9Npyp7A",
```

Private Key in PKCS #8, PKCS #1, or JWK string format. The key never leaves your browser.

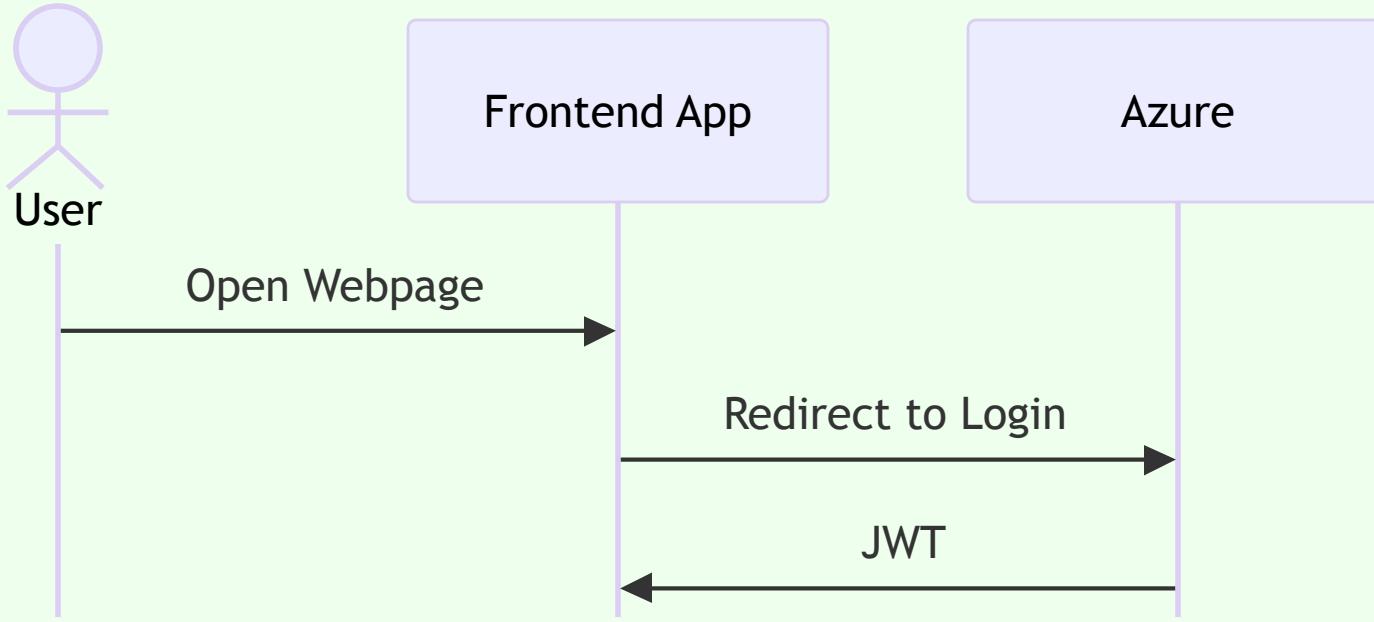
)

✖ Invalid Signature

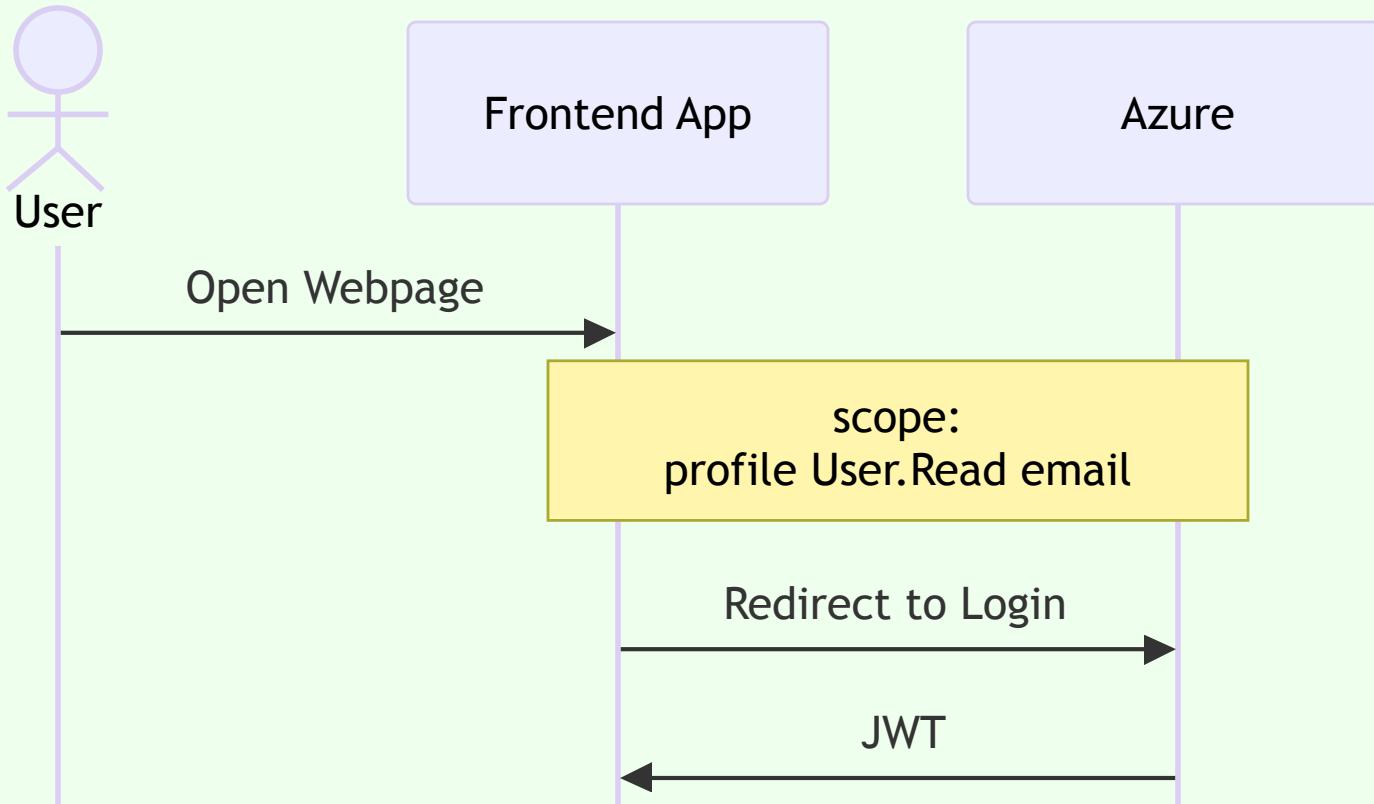
SHARE JWT

# JWT Validation - Step back

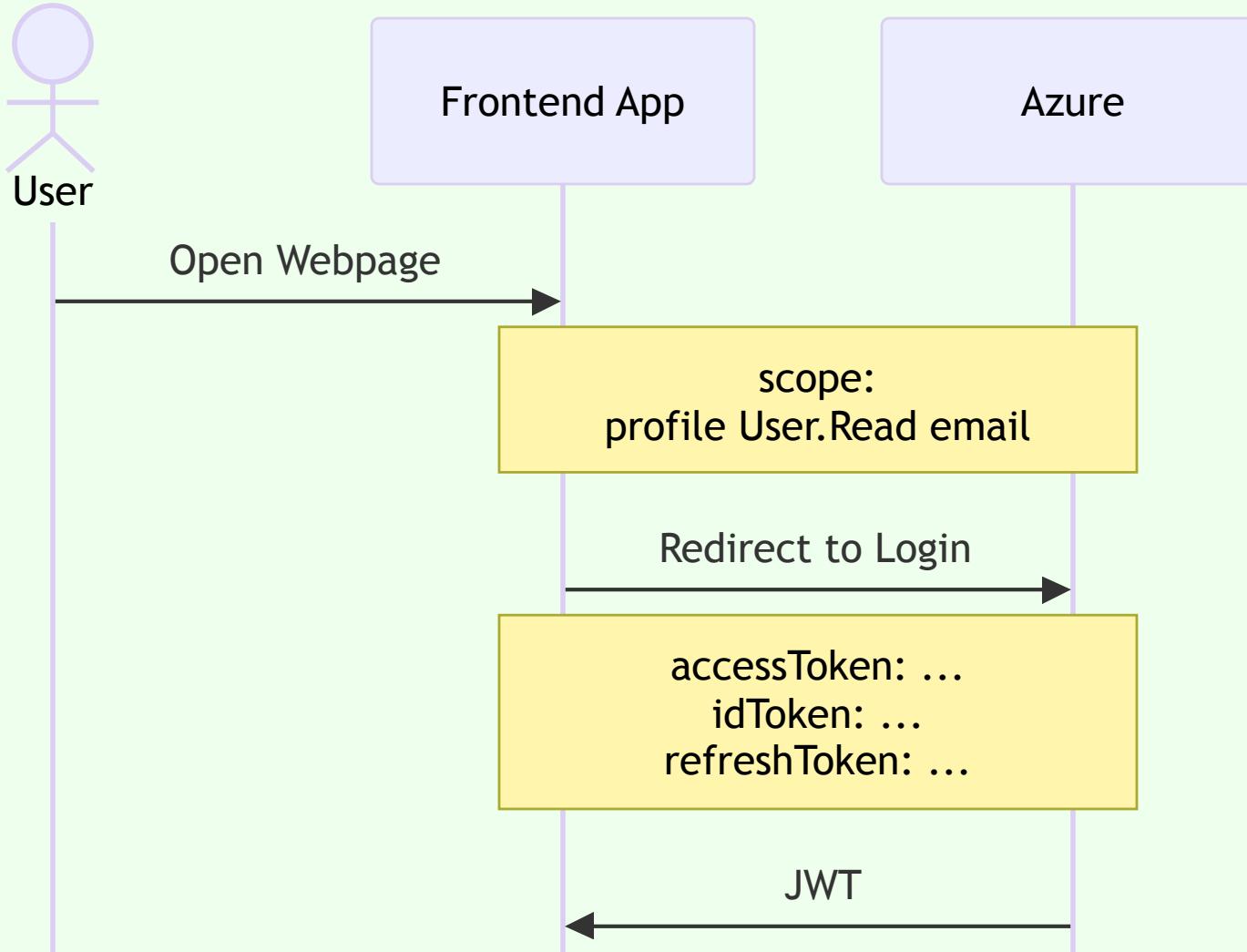
# JWT Validation - Step back



# JWT Validation - Step back



# JWT Validation - Step back



# JWT Validation

Tokens:

- Access Token
- Id Token
- Refresh Token

# JWT Validation

## Refresh Token

- Part of OAuth 2.0
- Can be JWT
- Used to get fresh access tokens

# JWT Validation

## Access Token

- Part of OAuth 2.0
- Can be JWT
- Used as bearer for API Calls
- Contains claims that are utilized by the Backend

# JWT Validation

## Access Token

- Part of OAuth 2.0
- Can be JWT
- Used as bearer for API Calls
- Contains claims that are utilized by the Backend

## Id Token

- Part of OpenID Connect
- Must be JWT
- Validated and decrypted by the Frontend
- Contains claims that are utilized by the Frontend

# JWT Validation

Validate using public key (JWKS) from Microsoft

<https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/discovery/keys>

# JWT Validation

## Access Token

-  Validate

## Id Token

-  Validate

# Access Token vs ID Token

Just use ID Token?

# Access Token vs ID Token

Just use ID Token?

Well... you probably shouldn't

# Access Token vs ID Token

ID Token is for **client use only**

# Access Token vs ID Token

ID Token is for **client use only**

Access Token is meant for Bearer

- It contains scope
- It is short lived
- It can be refreshed

# Access Token vs ID Token

But we cannot validate it!

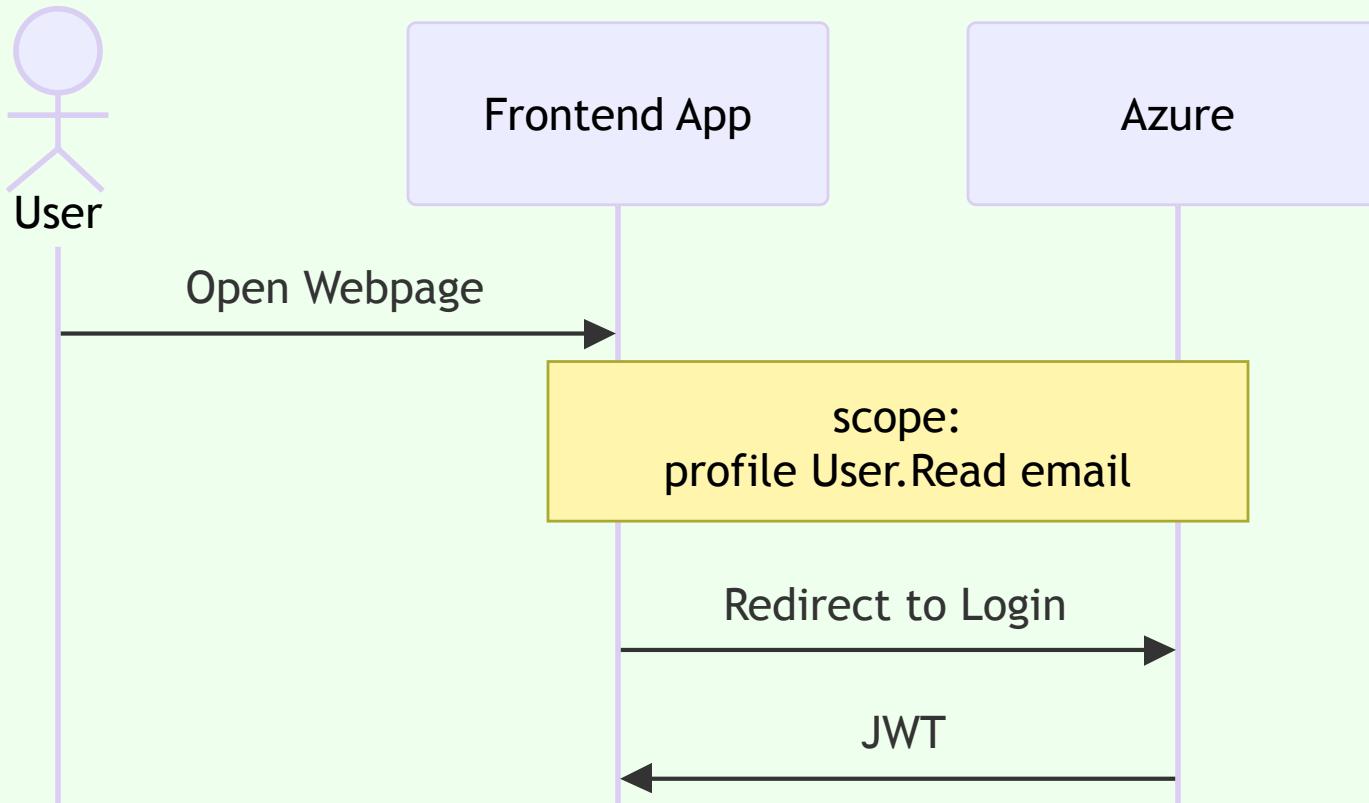
How can we make it work?

# Scope

Notice the requested "scope:"

# Scope

Notice the requested "scope:"



# Scope

Using any Graph scopes, creates an Access Token meant to be parsed by Graph

# Scope

Using any Graph scopes, creates an Access Token meant to be parsed by Graph

```
{  
  "aud": "0000003-000-000-c00-000000000000",  
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/*****-****-****-*****-*****/",  
  "exp": 1727256721,  
  "appid": "*****-****-****-****-*****",  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "scp": "profile User.Read email",  
  "groups" : ["GROUP_1", "GROUP_2"],  
  ...  
}
```

# Scope

Using any Graph scopes, creates an Access Token meant to be parsed by Graph

```
{  
  "aud": "0000003-000-000-c00-000000000000",  
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/*****-****-****-*****-*****/",  
  "exp": 1727256721,  
  "appid": "*****-****-****-****-*****",  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "scp": "profile User.Read email",  
  "groups" : ["GROUP_1", "GROUP_2"],  
  ...  
}
```

We need to tell Azure, we have our own "custom" API

# Scope

Home > App Registrations > Expose An API > Add a scope

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for managing app registrations. The left sidebar has a tree view with the following items:

- Overview
- Quickstart
- Integration assistant
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Manage
  - Branding & properties
  - Authentication
  - Certificates & secrets
  - Token configuration
  - API permissions
  - Expose an API** (highlighted with a red oval)
  - App roles
  - Owners
  - Roles and administrators
  - Manifest
- Authorized client applications
- Add a client application

The main content area is titled "Expose an API" and shows the following details:

- Application ID URI:** api://\*\*\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*\*  
The input field is highlighted with a red rectangle.
- Scopes defined by this API:**

Define custom scopes to restrict access to data and functionality protected by the API. An application that requires access to parts of this API can request that a user or admin consent to one or more of these.

Adding a scope here creates only delegated permissions. If you are looking to create application-only scopes, use 'App roles' and define app roles assignable to application type. [Go to App roles](#).

A red circle highlights the "+ Add a scope" button.

Scopes	Who can consent	Admin consent display ...	User consent display na...	State
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
- Authorized client applications:**

Authorizing a client application indicates that this API trusts the application and users should not be asked to consent when the client calls this API.

+ Add a client application



# Scope

In the Frontend request

```
scope: "api://*****-****-****-****-******/<endpoint>"
```



# Scope

In the Frontend request

```
scope: "api://*****-*****-*****-*****-*****"/<endpoint>"
```

# Access Token

```
{
  "aud": "api://*****-*****-*****-*****-*****",
  "scp": "<endpoint>",
  ...
}
```



# Scope

In the Frontend request

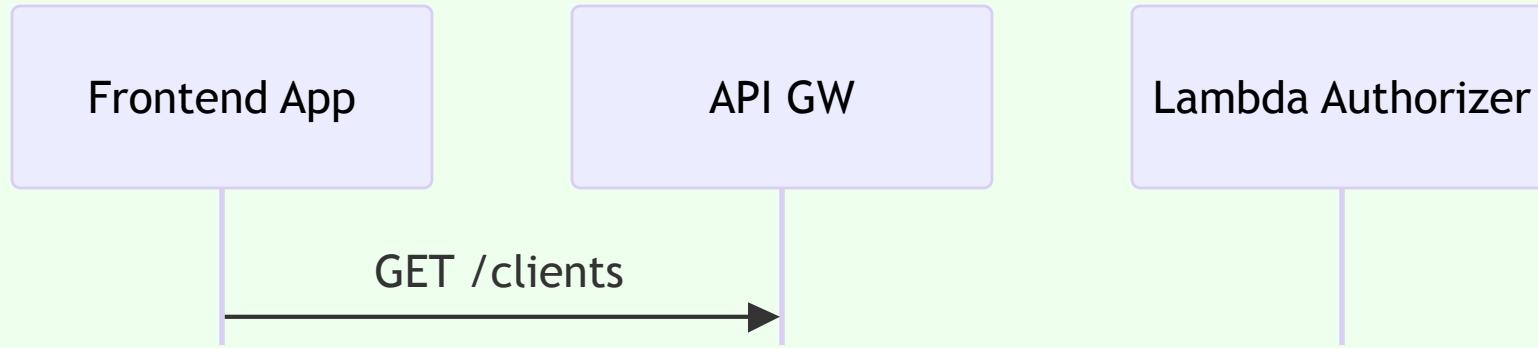
```
scope: "api://*****-*****-*****-*****-*****"/<endpoint>"
```

## Access Token

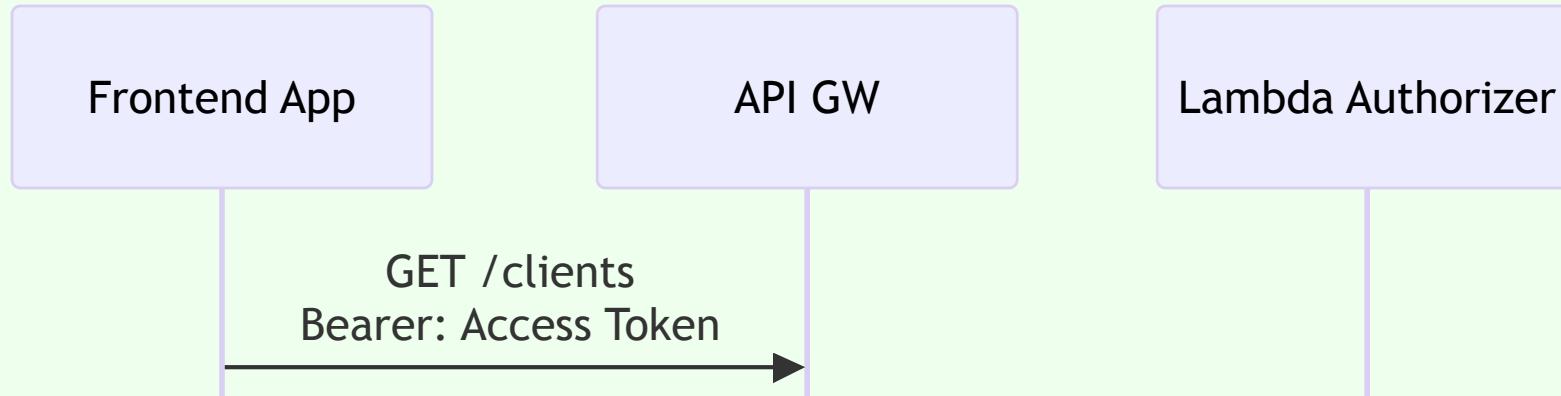
```
{
  "aud": "api://*****-*****-*****-*****-*****",
  "scp": "<endpoint>",
  ...
}
```

Validate

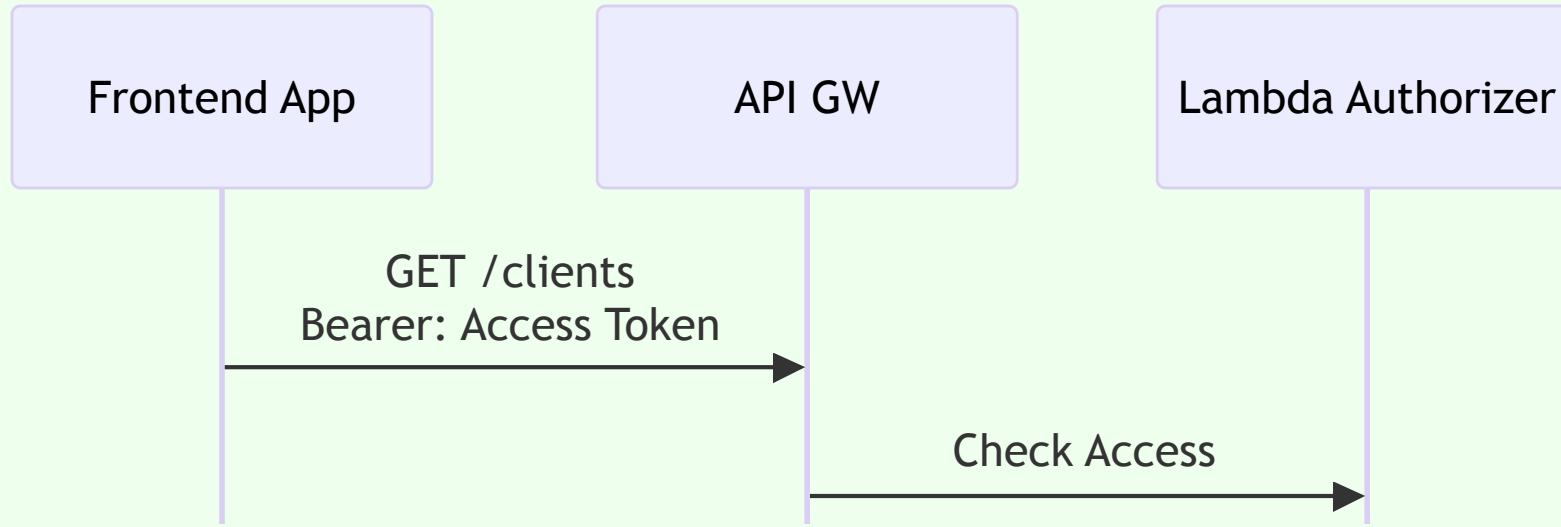
# Request flow - Access Token



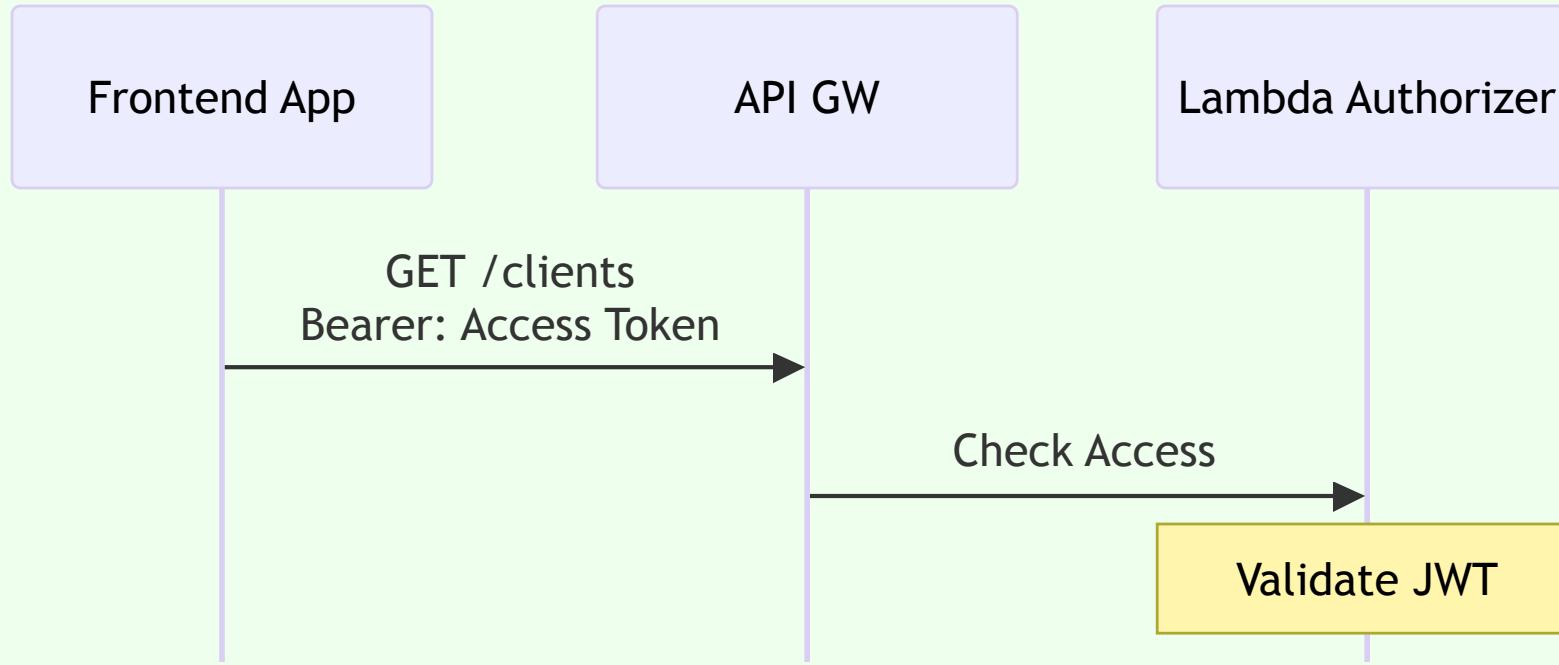
# Request flow - Access Token



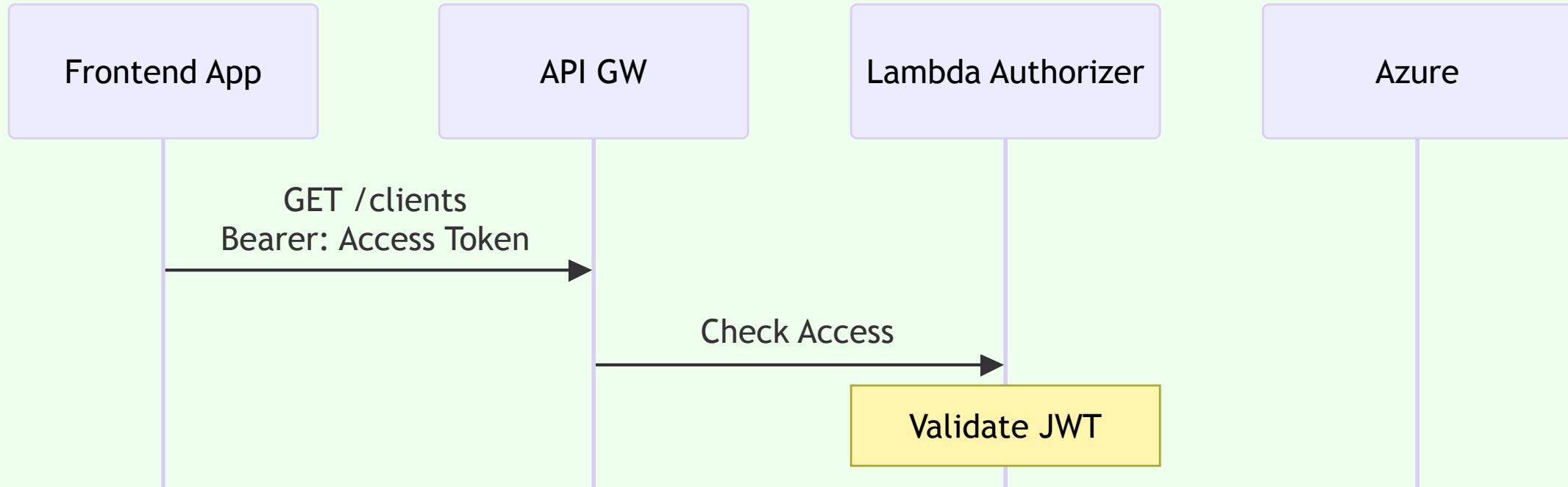
# Request flow - Access Token



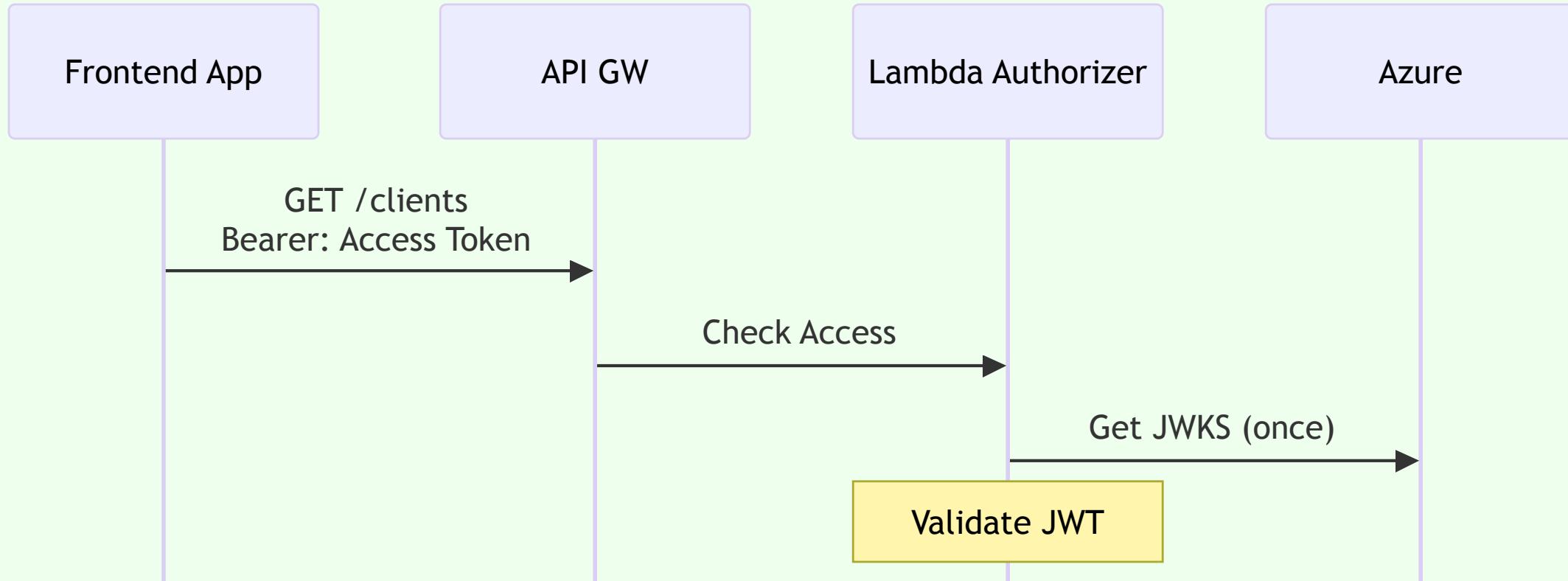
# Request flow - Access Token



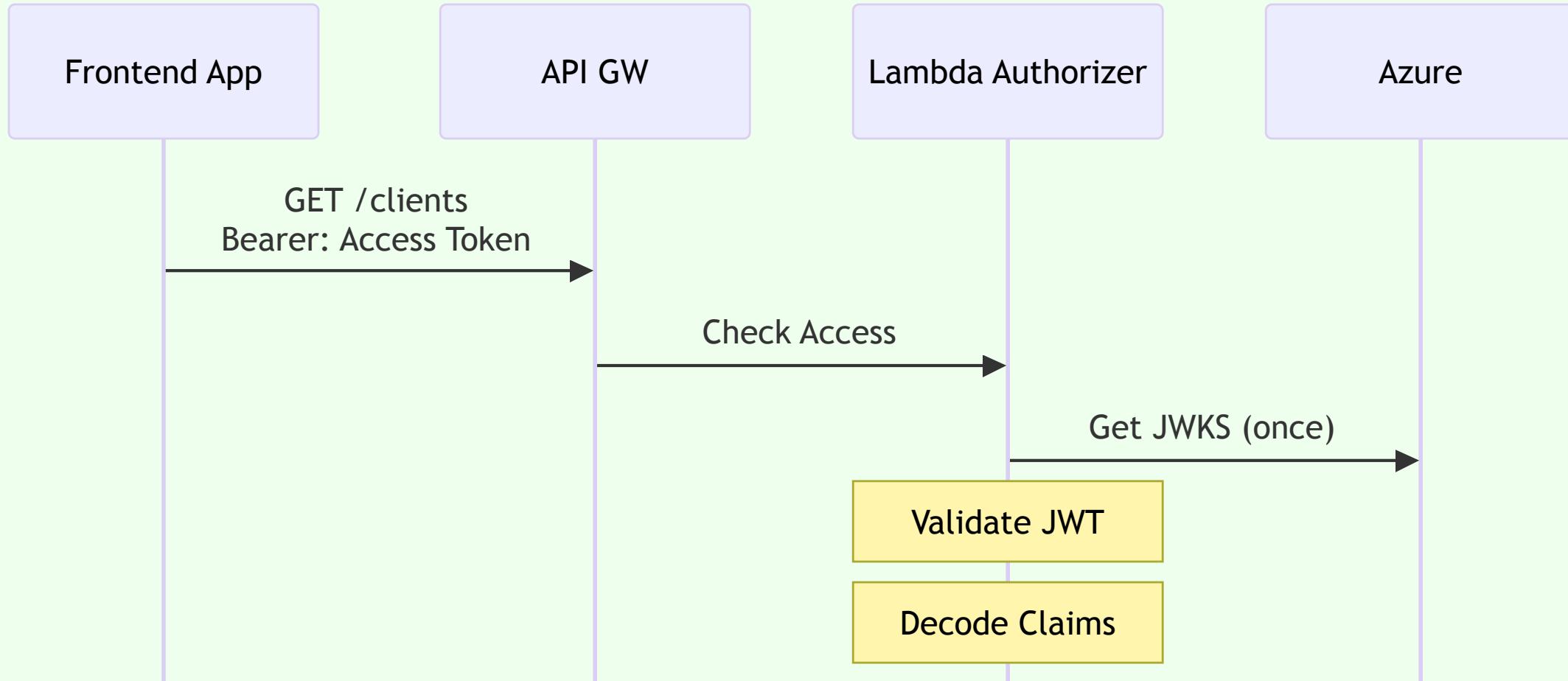
# Request flow - Access Token



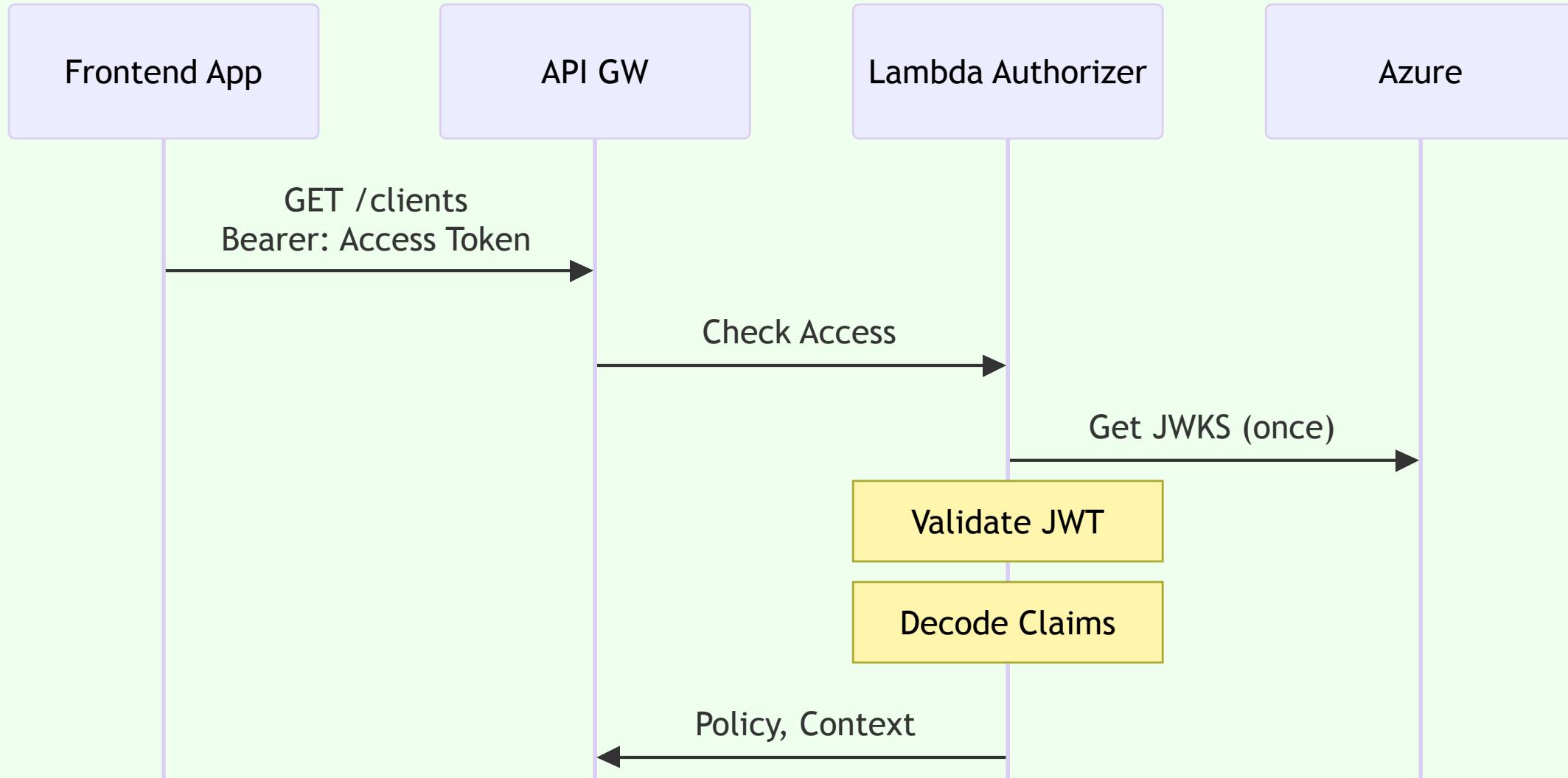
# Request flow - Access Token



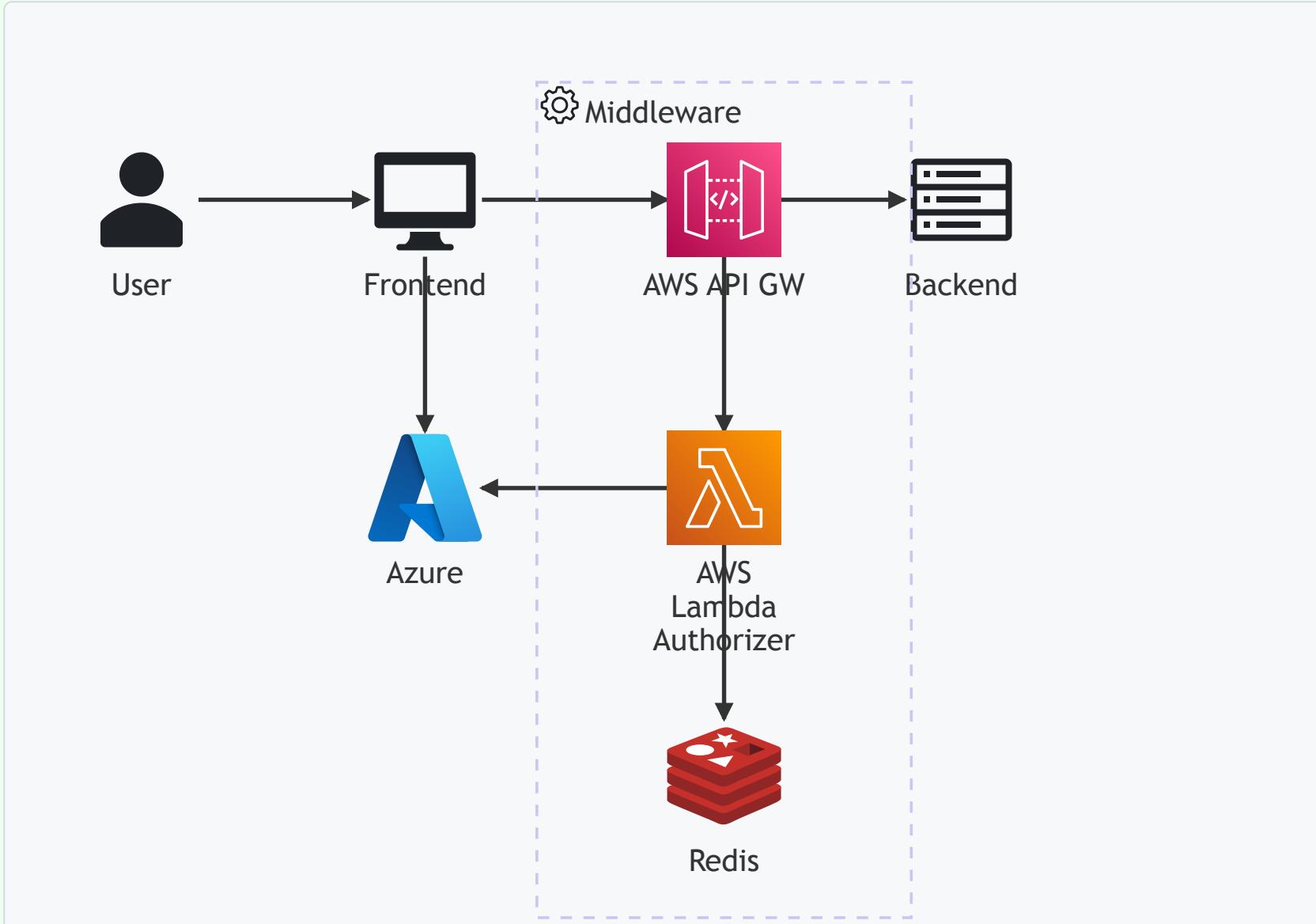
# Request flow - Access Token



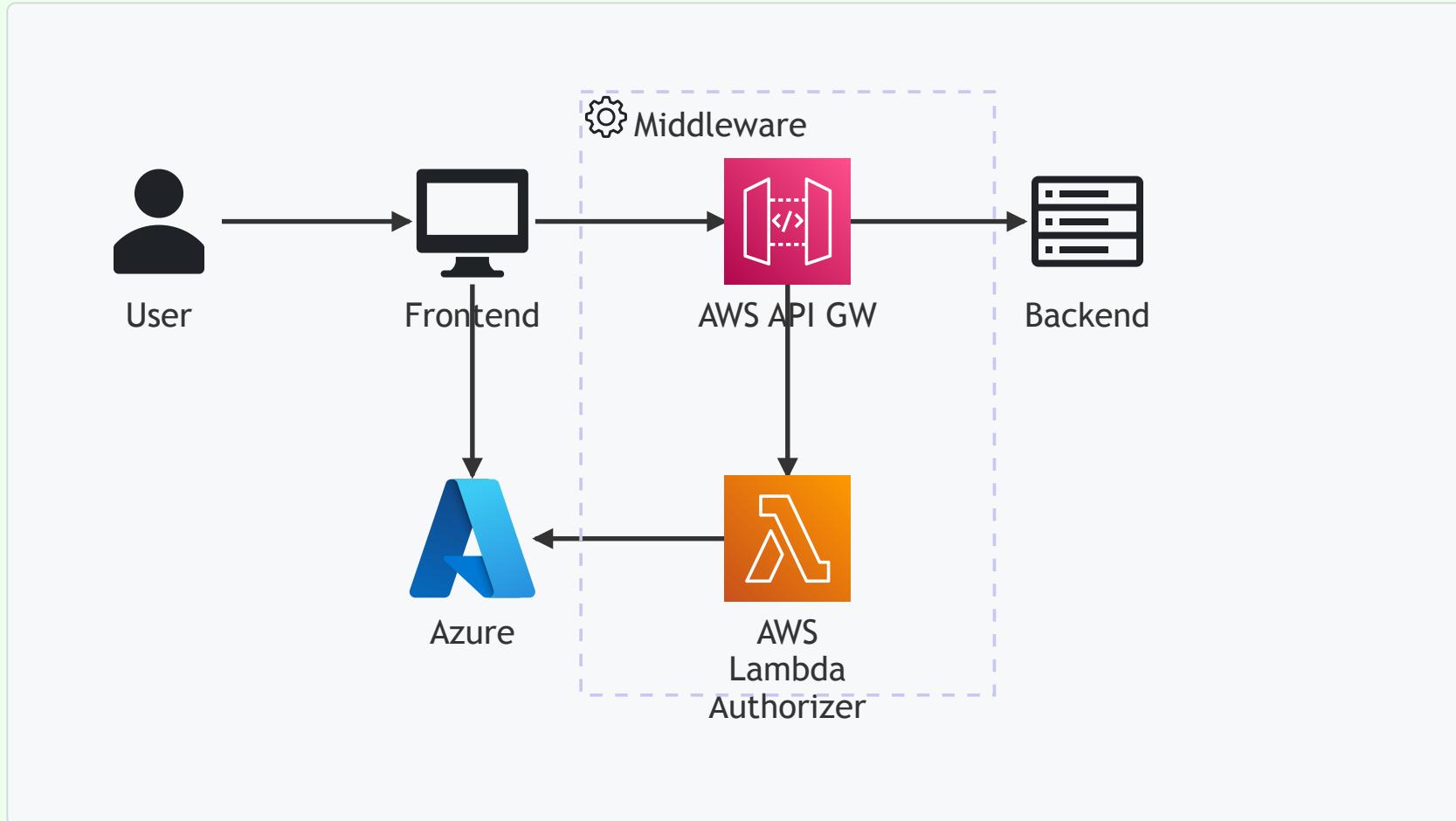
# Request flow - Access Token



# Where we want to be + gateway



# Where we want to be + JWT claims







பொதுமக்கள் மற்றும் நிதி போன்ற வர்கள் முன்னால் இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். எனவே இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்: எனவே இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்: எனவே இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்: எனவே இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்: எனவே இதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்:

# Groups

End goal?

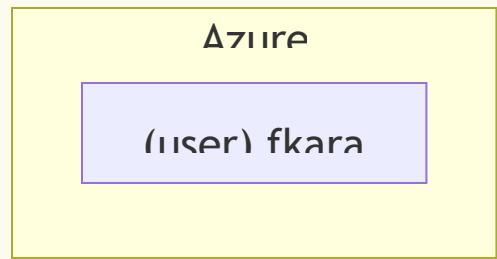
**Input**

fkarailanidis

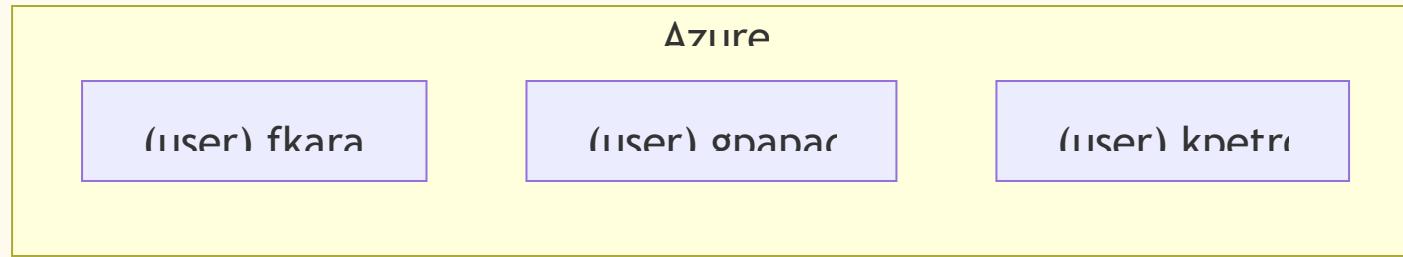
**Output**

CRM\_VIEW\_CLIENT , CRM\_EDIT\_CLIENT

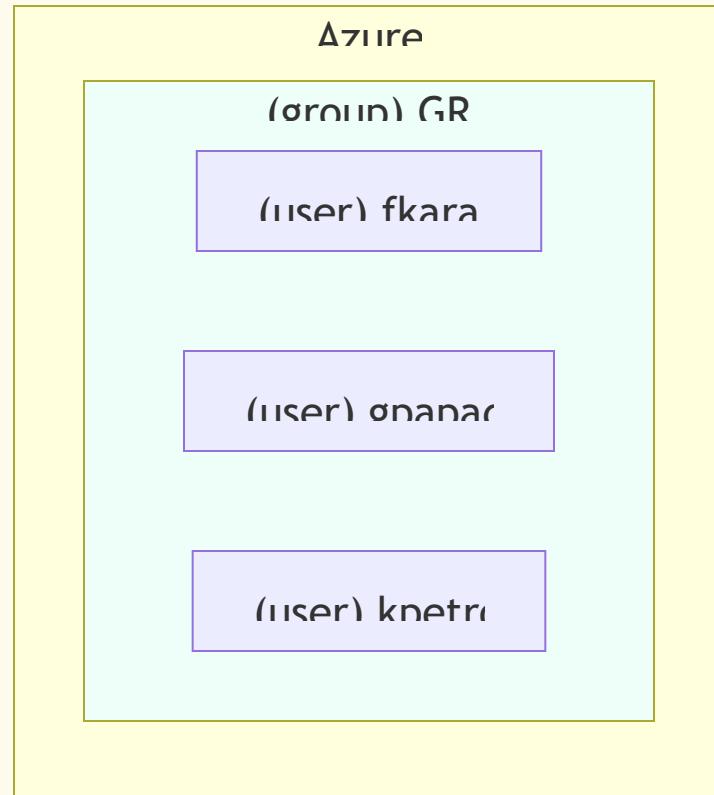
# Our Structure



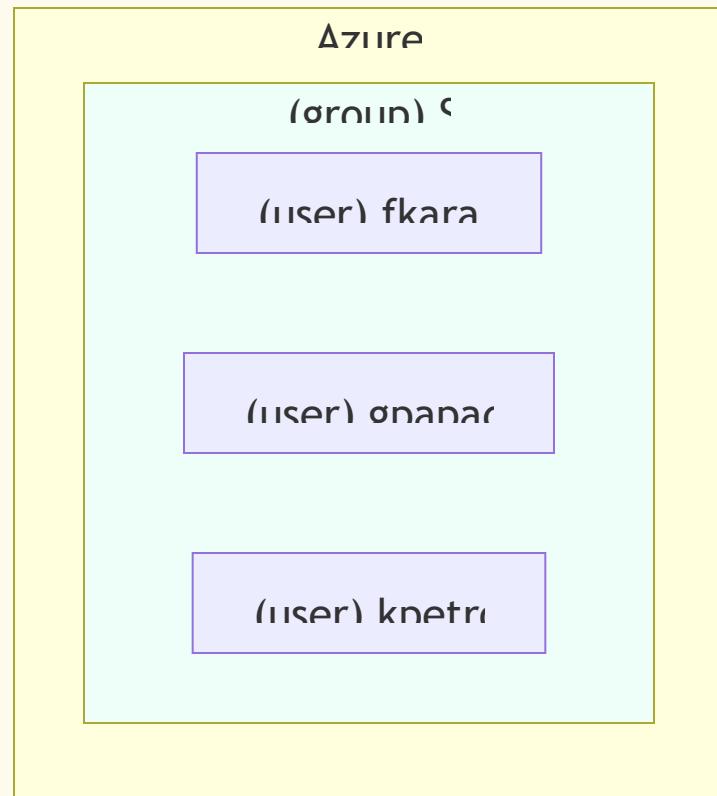
# Our Structure



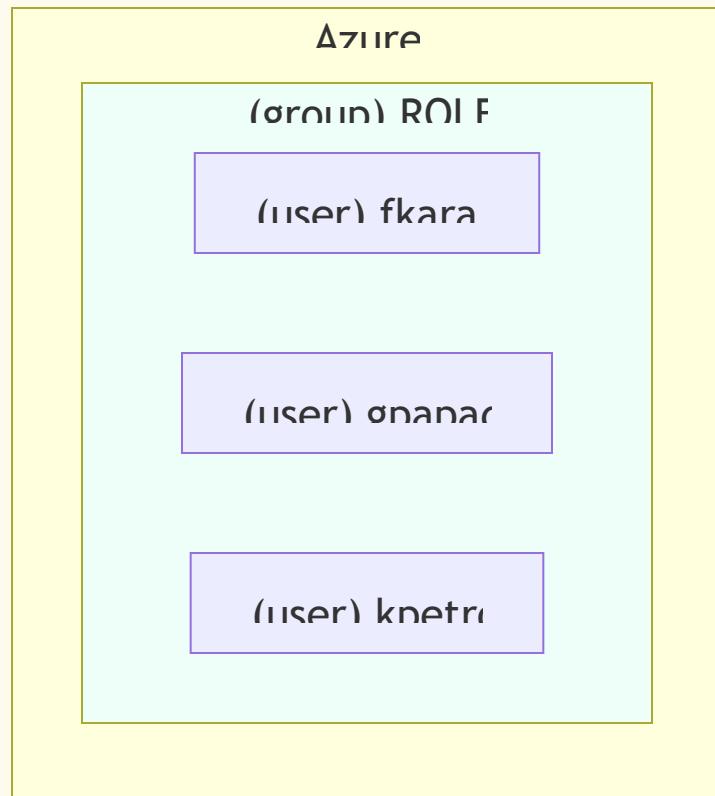
# Our Structure



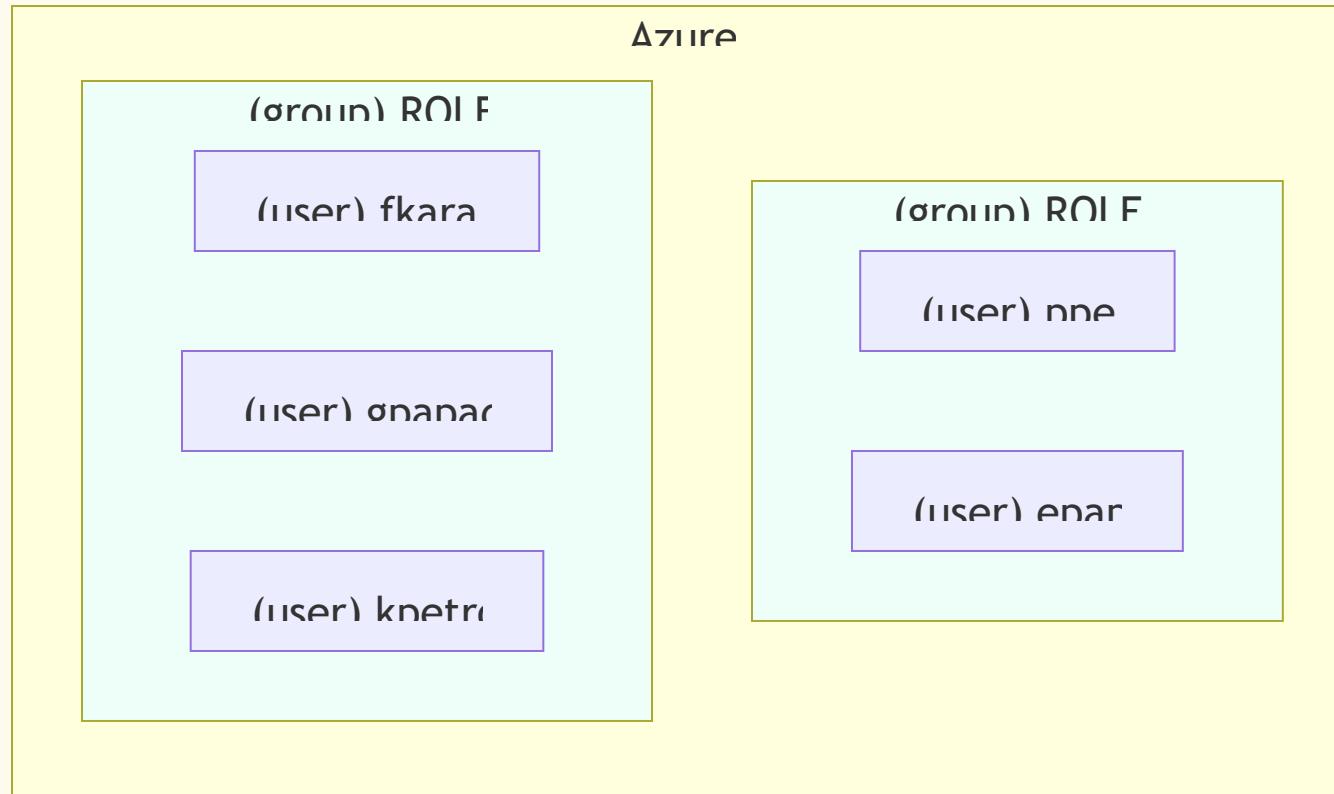
# Our Structure



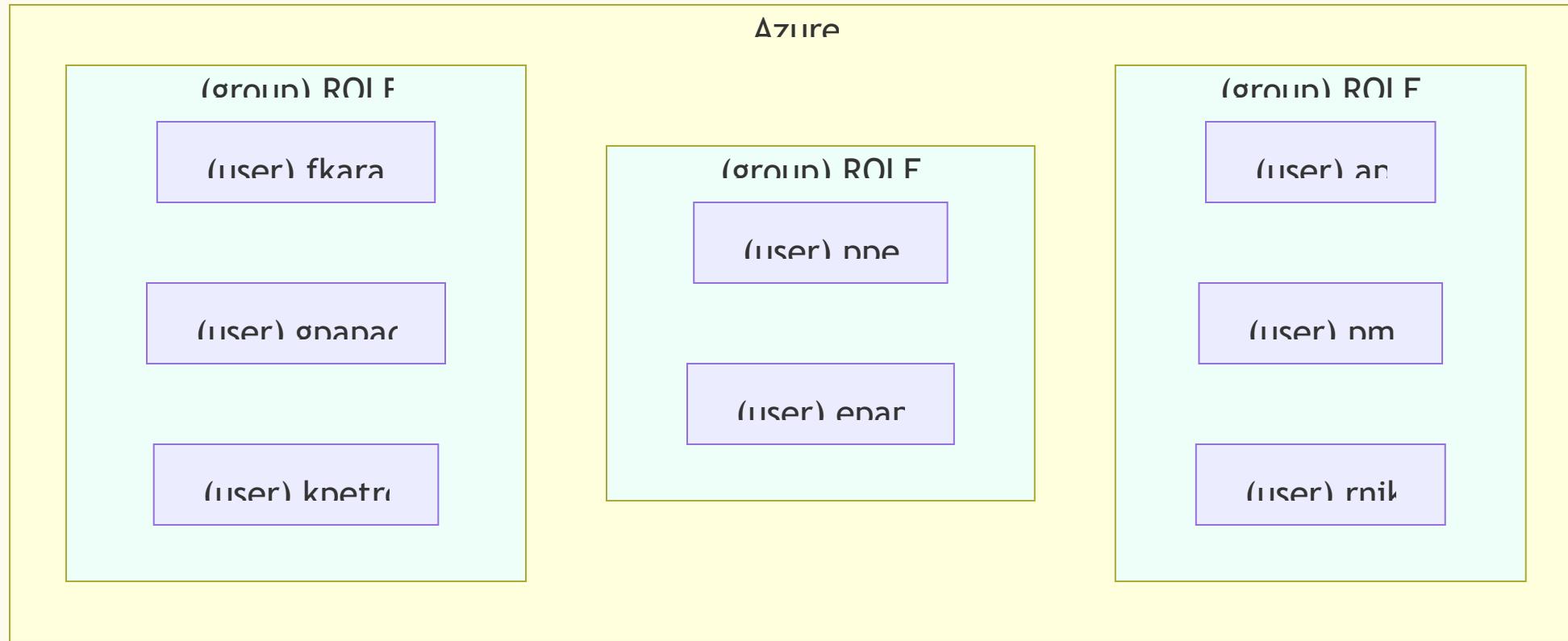
# Our Structure



# Our Structure



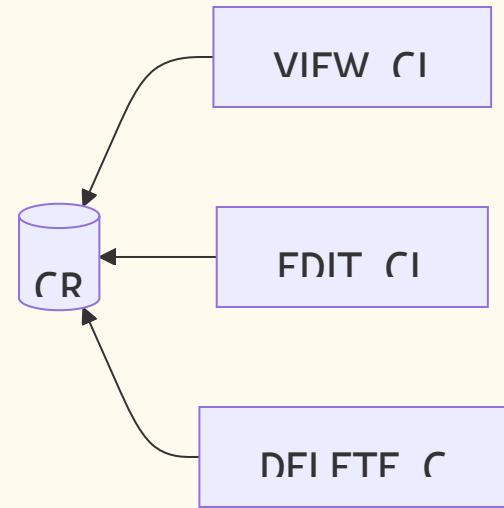
# Our Structure



# System Permissions



# System Permissions



# Permissions in AD

Azure

(orion) VIFW

(orion) FDIT

(orion) DFL F

# Permissions in AD



# Permissions in AD

Azure

(oroum) CRM

(oroum) ROI F

(oroum) ROI F

(oroum) ROI F

(oroum) CRM

(oroum) ROI F

(oroum) ROI F

(oroum) CRM

(oroum) ROI F

# User Permissions

**Input**

fkarailanidis

**Output (direct groups)**

ROLE\_SALES

# User Permissions

**Input**

fkarilanidis

**Output (direct groups)**

ROLE\_SALES

**Input**

fkarilanidis

**Output (direct & nested groups)**

ROLE\_SALES , CRM\_VIEW\_CLIENT ,

CRM\_EDIT\_CLIENT

# The Problem



# The Problem



Access Token Group Claims - Direct assignment only

# The Problem



Access Token Group Claims - Direct assignment only

```
{  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "groups" : ["ROLE_SALES"],  
  ...  
}
```

# The Problem



Access Token Group Claims - Direct assignment only

```
{  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "groups" : ["ROLE_SALES"],  
  ...  
}
```

When you assign a group to an application, only users in the group have access. The assignment doesn't cascade to **nested groups**.

Group-based assignment requires Microsoft Entra ID P1 or P2 edition. Group-based assignment is supported for Security groups, Microsoft 365 groups, and Distribution groups whose `SecurityEnabled` setting is set to `True` only. **Nested group** memberships aren't currently supported. For more licensing requirements for the features discussed in this article, see the [Microsoft Entra pricing page](#).

# The Solution

# The Solution



# App Roles

Azure

(orour) CRM

(orour) ROI F

(orour) ROI F

(orour) ROI F

(orour) CRM

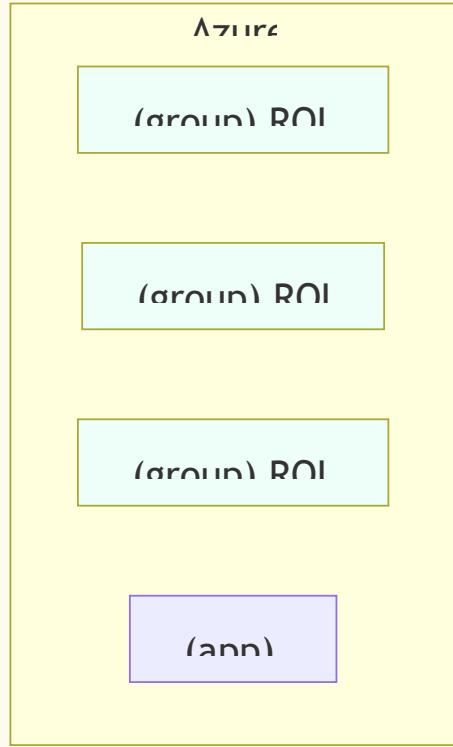
(orour) ROI F

(orour) ROI F

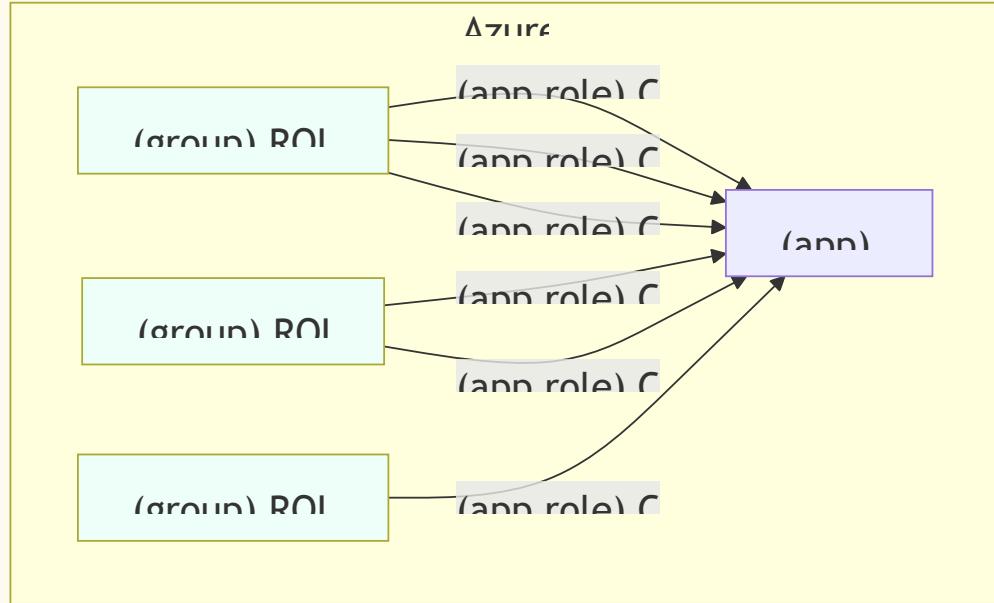
(orour) CRM

(orour) ROI F

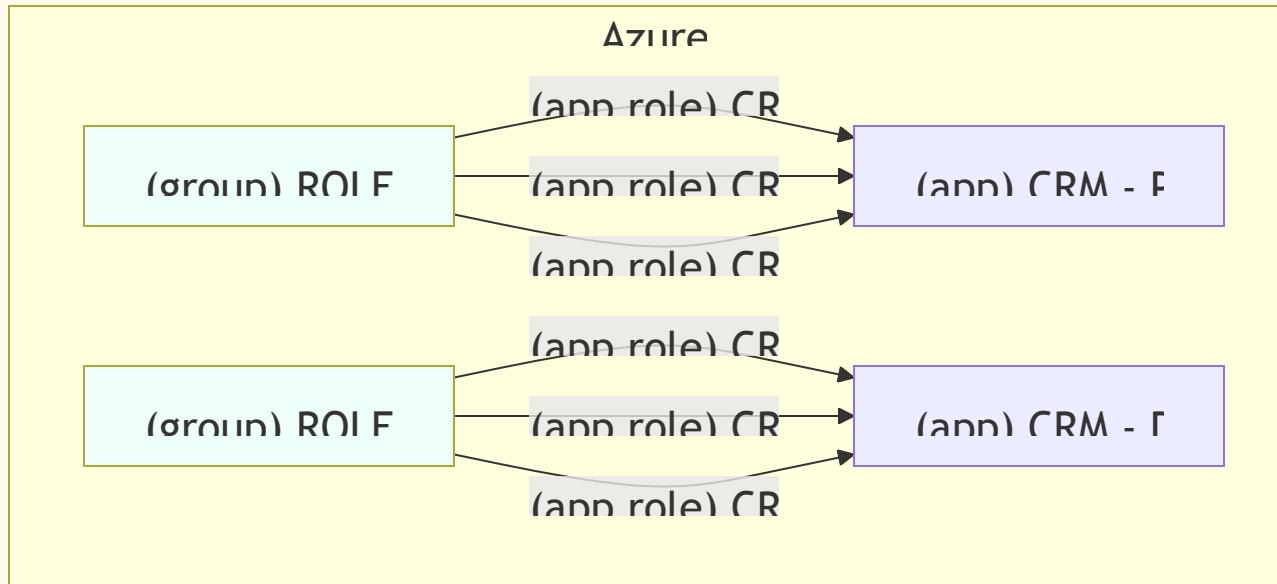
# App Roles



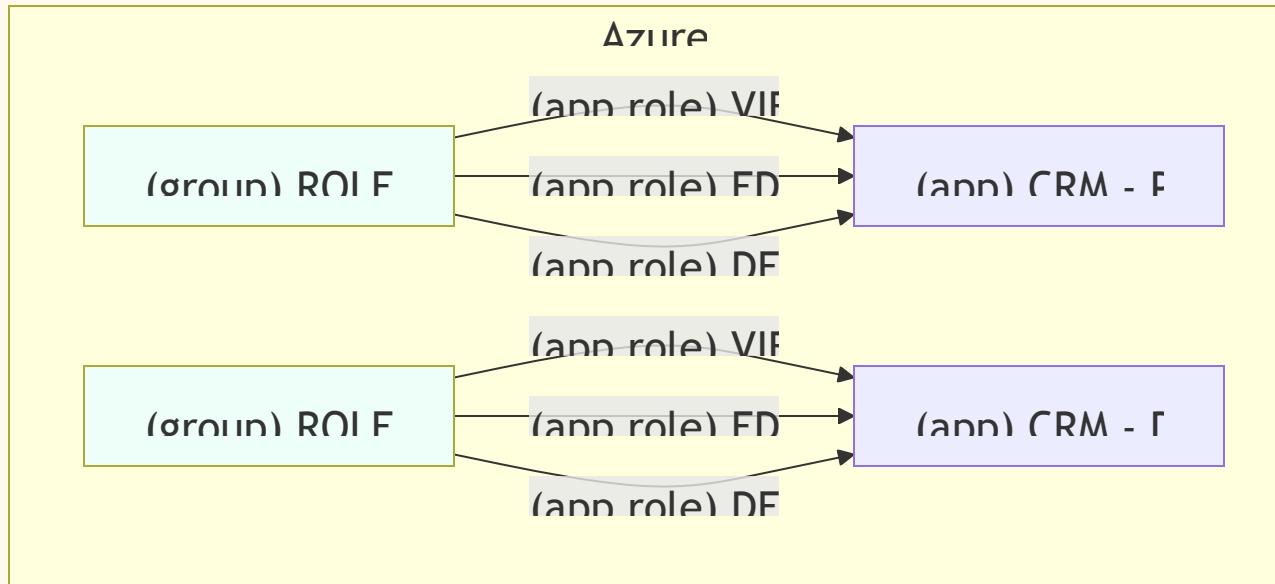
# App Roles



# App Roles - Environment Separation



# App Roles - Environment Separation



# App Roles - Create

Azure Portal > App Registration > App Roles > Create app role

Home > saurabhmsft > MyApp

MyApp | App roles

Search (Ctrl+ /) < + Create app role Got feedback?

Overview Quickstart Integration assistant

Manage

Branding Authentication Certificates & secrets Token configuration API permissions Expose an API App roles

App roles

App roles are custom roles to assign permissions to users or apps. This allows you to define specific permissions during authorization.

How do I assign App roles

Display name	Description
Writer	Writers can create surveys.
Reader	Readers can read all surveys and reports
Admin	Admins can moderate survey and publish re...

# App Roles - Assign

Azure Portal > Enterprise Applications > Users and groups > Add user/group

The screenshot shows the 'Users and groups' page for an enterprise application in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Deployment Plan, Diagnose and solve problems, Manage (Properties, Owners, Roles and administrators, Users and groups, Single sign-on, Provisioning, Application proxy), and a search bar for users and groups. The main area displays assigned users and groups, with two entries shown:

Display name	Role assigned
R ROLE_TEST	Admin
R ROLE_TEST	Viewer



# App Roles

## Access Token Claims

```
{  
  "family_name": "Karailanidis",  
  "given_name": "Filippos",  
  "groups" : ["ROLE_SALES"],  
  "roles" : ["CRM_VIEW_CLIENT", "CRM_EDIT_CLIENT"],  
  ...  
}
```

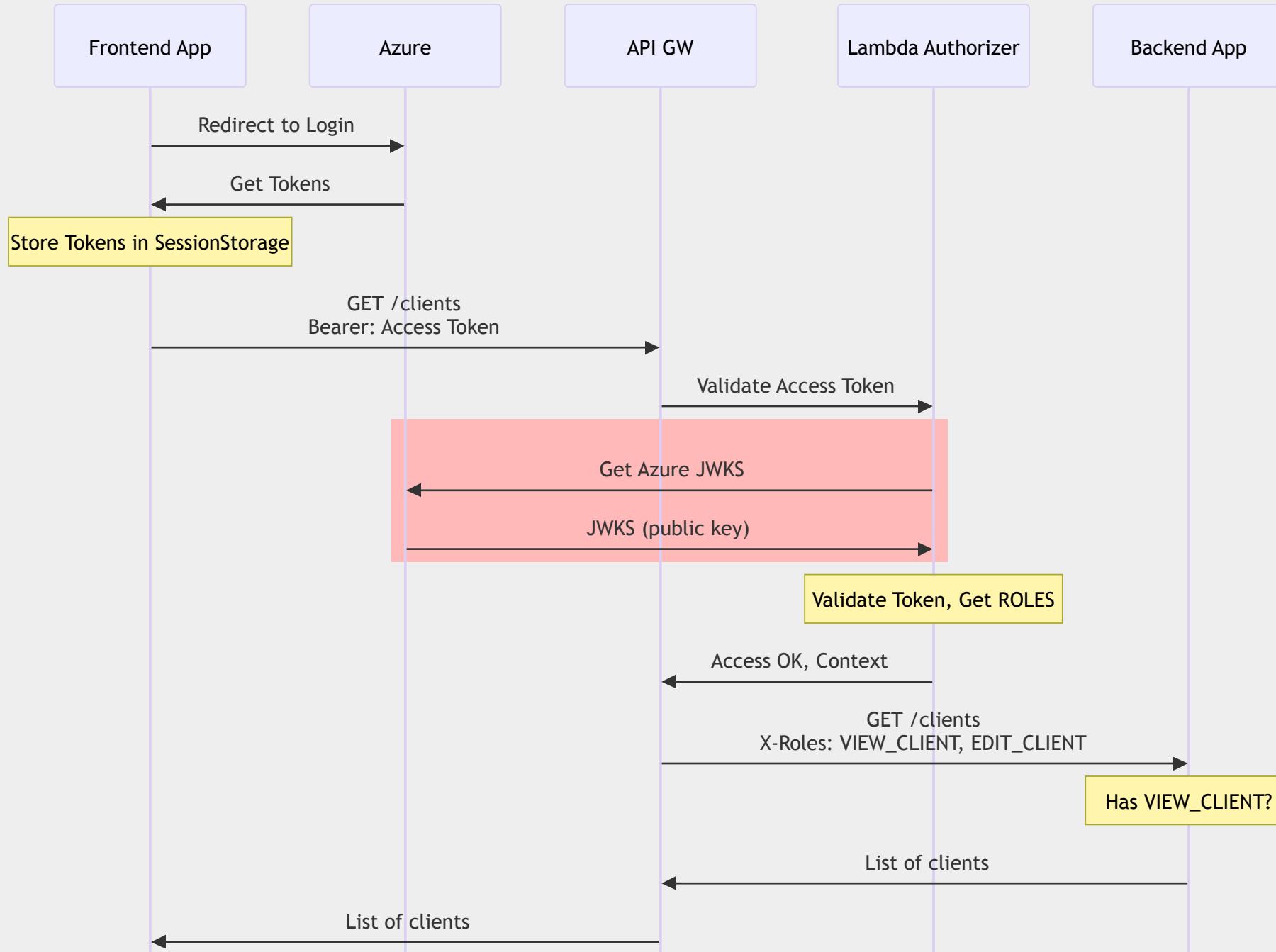


பொதுமாக மிகவும் பிரபும் வருமானம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. இது மிகவும் பிரபுமானம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. இது மிகவும் பிரபுமானம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

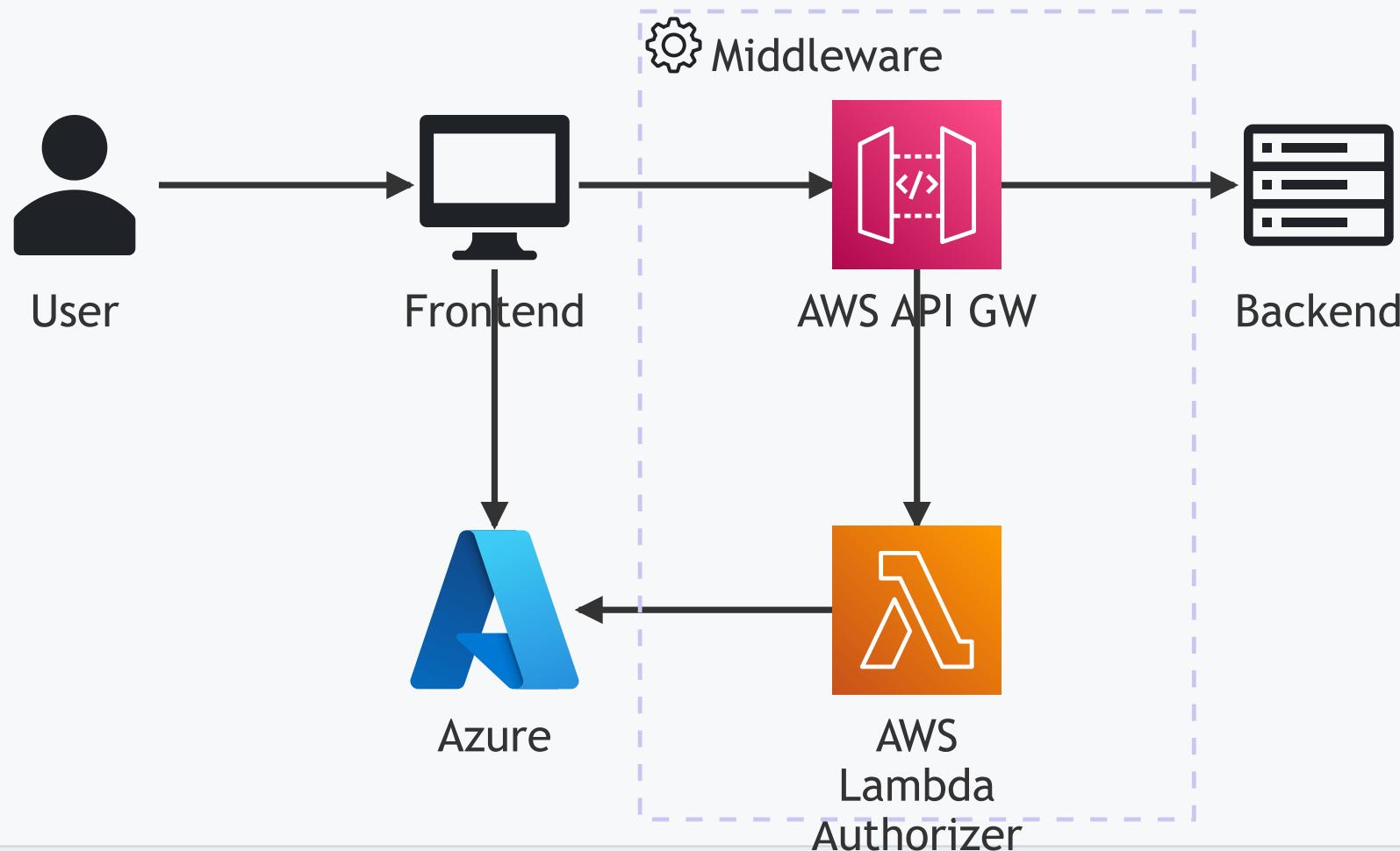
# Summary

Finally we end up with the following flow:

- Users authenticate in the frontend
- They get back 2 tokens with the proper claims
- Frontend reads ID token for presentation logic
- AWS API GW receives Access token with API calls
- Lambda Authorizer Validates Token (Authentication)
- Roles are set in context, and forwarded as HTTP headers
- Backend decides if action is allowed (Authorization)



# Where we finally arrived



# Possible issues

- HTTP Header Size limit (usually 8KB)
- API Gateway timeout - default 29s
- SSE Events not supported by AWS API GW
- gRPC needs web layer

# Thank you!



Q&A