

Security Events 101

Phil Hunt, Oracle

Marius Scurtescu, Google

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Decentralization
- What is the problem?
- Events Community
- Security Event Token Standard

Introduction

- Security Events are a new technology to address common problems in distributed Identity Systems
 - Logout
 - Token Revocation
 - Session Management
 - Account Suspensions
 - Suspicious Activity
 - Provisioning
 - Consent
- Why is this needed? Lets look at history...

Historical Introduction

- Identity evolution over the years
 - RFC2617 Basic Authentication Was the Original Authentication Mechanism
 - Applications each with separate users and passwords
 - Applications integrating with LDAP and checking passwords centrally
 - Adoption of form based login
 - Applications integrating with SSO systems
 - Introduction of Federation
 - RFC6749 OAuth2 Delegation
 - OpenID Connect
 - IoT related Identities (ACE)



Increasing Decentralization

Decentralization / Parallelism

- Early apps in the 80s maintained passwords & profiles
 - Eventually they got centralized in LDAP
 - identities pulled out of App SILOs into directory silos
- SSO "sessioning" in the form of cookies
 - Multiple applications share one session
 - Ideally, apps validate self-asserting cookies rather than perform complex per request look-ups
 - SSO systems made LDAP calls and not the apps (except for profile information)
 - Increase in scale

Emergence of Federation

- Federation brought about cross-organizational portability
 - Verifiable tokens (SAML and JWT) that can be wielded by bearers
 - No need to check back with providers
 - Can be quickly and independently validated
- Stateless authentication - Web service providers no longer need to keep checking with a central data store for each request
 - tokens and cookies store state at the user-agent end.

Why is "stateless" important?

- Gives the user-agent control
- Consistent login ceremony & experience
- Speed – no calling back to a central authority
- Per request won't work as web pages and APIs infinitely more complex – a web page involves hundreds of HTTP requests
 - Checking each request centrally won't scale
- Polling Costs \$\$\$ and Performance!
 - Centralized state servers have to be at least 10-100x bigger than the biggest web site served.
 - Has to support worst case loading of all of its clients polling at once
 - Combinatorial effect can cause IDM "brownouts"

What is the problem?
Isn't stateless great?

Initiation Good / Clean-up Bad

- Many systems depend on the browser to "set-up" a session
 - User's leave a lot of profile and session "footprints"
 - We have log-in but not log-out
- Independence of action means
 - Hard to tell where login assertions have actually been used
- Provisioning is now collaborative
 - Systems have similar but unequal information/state
 - Identity crosses boundaries
- Tokens and Cookies are valuable attack vectors

Profile Promiscuity

- This isn't just protocol exploits...
- People will consume services from multiple providers
 - They share their profile data directly and indirectly across many providers
- Attackers can exploit weakness in one provider to use against another
 - Account recovery using 3rd party email
 - Common profile / knowledge factors
- More Info
 - Wired Magazine Matt Honan Story
 - Andy Nash's "Shared Signals" at CIS
 - ...

Events Community

A Year Ago

- A number of initiatives were starting to appear to address
 - Logout, Sessions Control, RISC, SCIM, HEART, Token Revocation
- At IIW and at IETF Yokohama (Fall 2015) we observed a lot of similarities in requirements
- Proposal to begin work on defining a common Identity Event format.
 - this has evolved into Security Event Tokens...

Security Events

- Event messages that can be delivered to subscribers in a pub/sub relationship
 - A special use of JSON Web Token (JWT) tokens
 - Can be signed and/or encrypted
 - Often delivered asynchronously or out-of-band to some originating action or state change
- Contain a simple statement about a state change
 - Token <id> is revoked, session <id> is revoked
 - Subject <id> has reset their password
 - Subject <id> modified
 - Subject <id> is suspended
 - Note that the <id> used can have very different impacts (user id, vs token id, vs device id)
 - What is it a provider is actually logging out?

Events Enable Independent Action

- Events are NOT commands – they are statements
 - No error signalling
 - A statement of fact by an asserting party
 - That may or may not be true elsewhere
 - Events do not transfer state, they co-ordinate state
- Events allow independent action
 - A relying party may not have a session for a user
 - A user modified in service A, may not even exist in B.
 - A command to modify a user, presumes the user exists
 - A informing B it changed a user, is more useful
 - A session cancellation says the IDP has cancelled the session.
The relying party is not obliged to cancel local session

Closing The Gaps in Identity Systems

- Implementing Logout and Revocation
- Alerting providers to protect identity
- Co-ordinating profiles on a need-to-know basis (co-operative provisioning)

Security Event Token Specs

The SET Token

- Just a JWT token
 - Reuses key attributes: jti, iat, iss, aud, nbf, sub
 - New attributes
 - events – a list of URIs declaring the type of event
 - txn – a unique identifier for the originating transaction
 - event objects – a JSON attribute whose name is the event URI and whose value is a JSON object containing one or more event specific attributes

Example Password Reset

```
{
  "jti": "3d0c3cf797584bd193bd0fb1bd4e7d30",
  "events": [
    "urn:ietf:params:scim:event:passwordReset",
    "https://example.com/scim/event/passwordResetExt"
  ],
  "iat": 1458496025,
  "iss": "https://scim.example.com",
  "aud": [
    "https://jhub.example.com/Feeds/98d52461fa5bbc879593b7754",
    "https://jhub.example.com/Feeds/5d7604516b118264117676177"
  ],
  "sub": "https://scim.example.com/Users/44f6142df96bd6ab61e7521d9",
  "urn:ietf:params:scim:event:passwordReset": {
    "id": "44f6142df96bd6ab61e7521d9"
  },
  "https://example.com/scim/event/passwordResetExt": {
    "resetAttempts": 5
  }
}
```



Event Type

Event Payload

Example OpenID Logout

```
{
  "iss": "https://server.example.com",
  "aud": "https://rp.example.com",
  "jti": "3d0c3cf797584bd193bd0fb1bd4e7d30",
  "iat": 1458668180,
  "exp": 1458668580,
  "sub": "248289761001",
  "events": [
    "https://specs.openid.net/logout"
  ],
  "https://specs.openid.net/logout": {
    "iss": "https://token.example.com",
    "sid": "08a5019c-17e1-4977-8f42-65a12843ea02"
  }
}
```

User – Subject
identifier

Additional Data
Session id, subject
issuer

Example Consent

```
{  
  "jti": "fb4e75b5411e4e19b6c0fe87950f7749",  
  "events": [  
    "https://openid.net/heart/consent.html",  
  ],  
  "sub": "248289761001",  
  "iat": 1458496025,  
  "iss": "https://my.examplemed.com",  
  "aud": [  
    "https://rp.example.com"  
  ],  
  "https://openid.net/heart/consent": {  
    "consentUri": [  
      "https://terms.examplemed.com/labdisclosure.html#Agree"  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

User – Subject
identifier

What was agreed to

Security And Confidentiality

- As with normal JWTs,
 - SETs can be encrypted (JWE) for confidentiality
 - SETs can be signed (JWS) to provide verifiability

Standards Status

- The IETF is forming a new working group: Sec Events
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/secevent/charter/>
- Deliverables:
 - SET Token Format profiling JWT
 - A secure method for assured event delivery using HTTP POST
 - PubSub Management
 - Feed Metadata
 - Subscription management and verification
- Maturity
 - Profiling mature standards JWT and SCIM
 - HTTP POST is relatively simple
 - Id-Events in discussion for a year (Nov 2015)
- Proposed Drafts:
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-hunt-idevent-distribution/>
 - Initial draft adjusted to match charter
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-hunt-idevent-token/>
 - Fairly mature, expect fast progress to WGLC (6 revisions)

Discussion / Thanks!