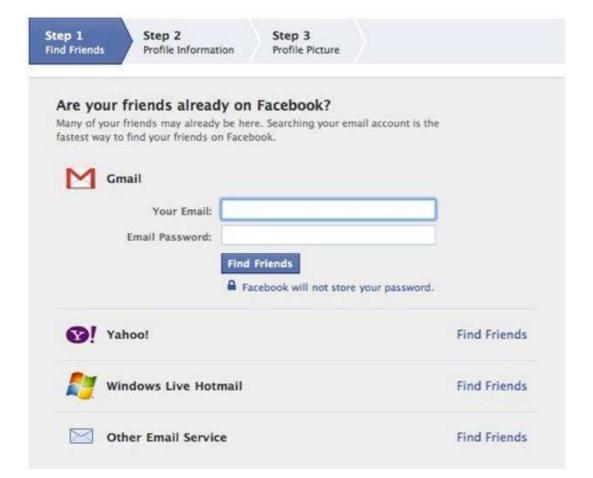
Are your friends already on Yelp? Many of your friends may already be here, now you can find out. Just log in and we'll display all your contacts, and you can select which ones to invite! And don't worry, we don't keep your email password or your friends' addresses. We loathe spam, too. Your Email Service YAHOO! MAIL AOL Mail msn Hotmail GMail Your Fmail Address ima.testguy@gmail.com (e.g. bob@gmail.com) Your Gmail Password (The password you use to log into your Gmail email) **Check Contacts** Skip this step















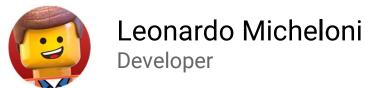






Autorización, Tokens, Flujos, oAuth y OIDC para todo el mundo Sobre todo developers.















Objetivo

Comprender los conceptos principales

- Autorización
- Flujo
- Token
- Scope
- Client
- IDS
- Resource

I'm not an expert

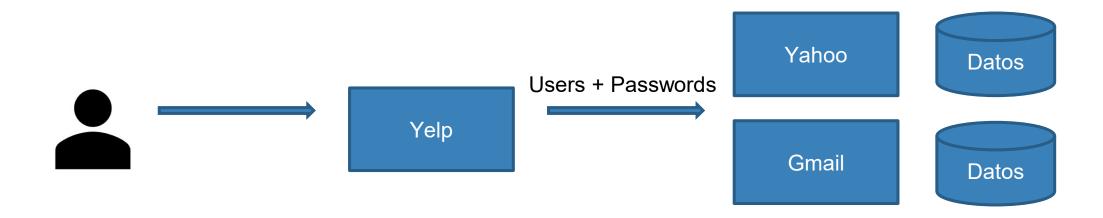








Modelo de acceso a recursos legacy





Problemas

- Exponemos nuestra password
 - Y posiblemente la de otro sitio
- Damos acceso ilimitado a nuestros datos (recursos)
- Damos acceso por tiempo ilimitado
 - A menos que cambiemos nuestra password
 - Y el sitio web no lo haga por nosotros
- El Sistema opera en nuestro nombre



oAuth2

Authentication is the process of ascertaining that somebody really is who they claim to be.

Authorization refers to rules that determine who is allowed to do what. E.g. Adam may be authorized to create and delete databases, while Usama is only authorised to read.

OAuth is an open standard for access delegation, commonly used as a way for Internet users to grant websites or applications access to their information on other websites but without giving them the passwords.^[1] This mechanism is used by companies such as Amazon,^[2] Google, Facebook, Microsoft and Twitter to permit the users to share information about their accounts with third party applications or websites.

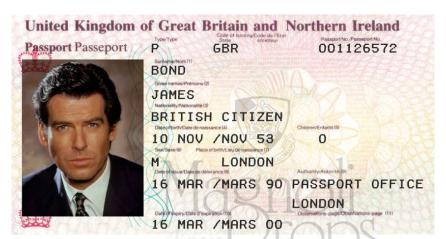
Generally, OAuth provides to clients a "secure delegated access" to server resources on behalf of a resource owner. It specifies a process for resource owners to authorize third-party access to their server resources without sharing their credentials. Designed specifically to work with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), OAuth essentially allows access tokens to be issued to third-party clients by an authorization server, with the approval of the resource owner. The third party then uses the access token to access the protected resources hosted by the resource server. [3]



https://oauth.net/2/





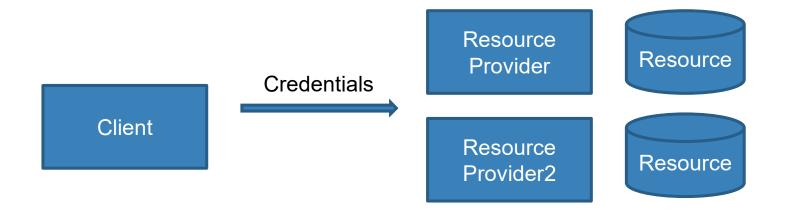


 Autorización

Autenticación

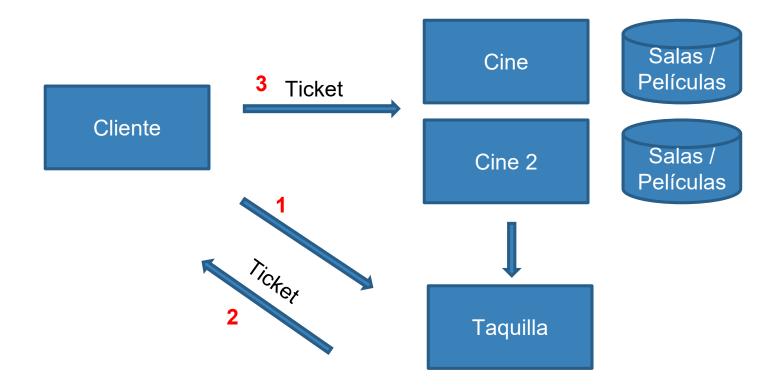


Usando terminología oAuth



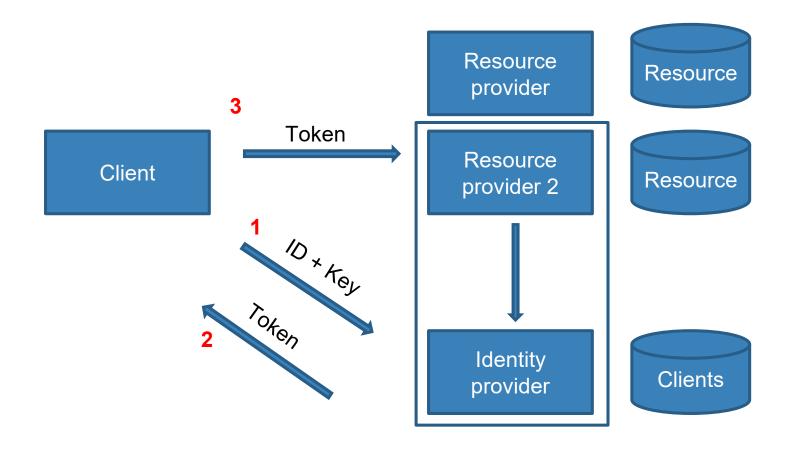


Mejora basada tickets



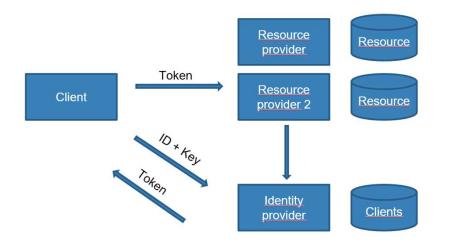


Mejora basada en oAuth





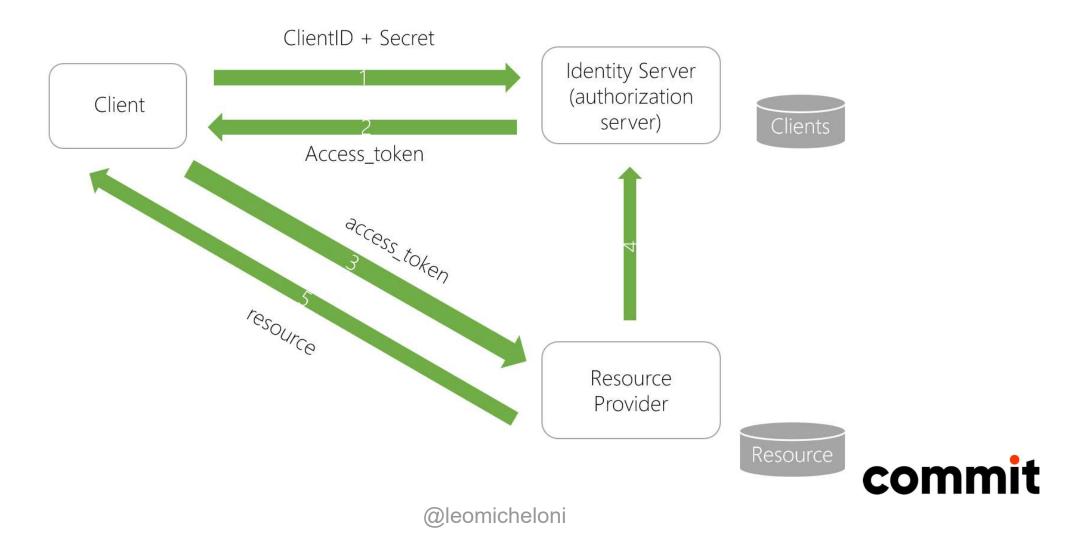
¿Qué conseguimos con esto?



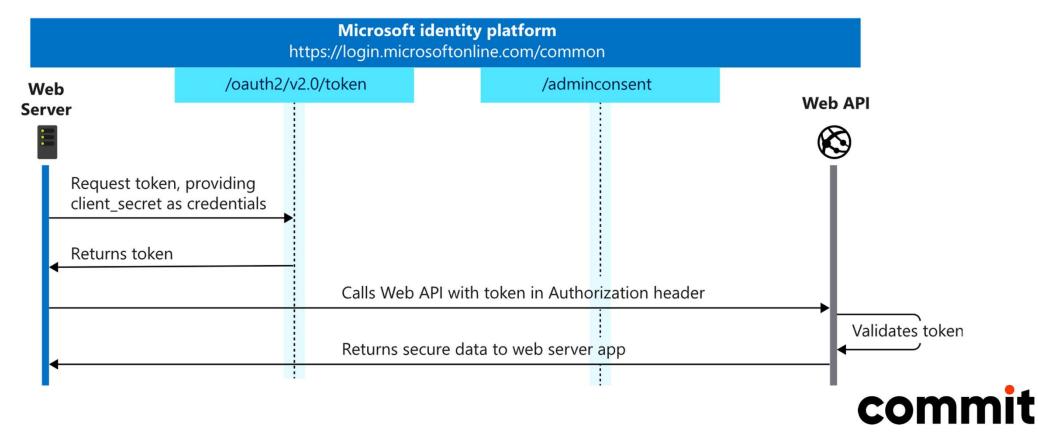
- No exponer nuestras credenciales
- Otorgar un ticket (token) de acceso
- Limitar el acceso a un recurso (scope)
- Otorgar acceso por un tiempo limitado
- Separar responsabilidades
- El IDP (auth server) conoce a los clients
- Los resource providers conocen al IDP
- Se centraliza el otorgamiento de accesos



oAuth Client Credentials flow



oAuth Client Credentials grant



@leomicheloni

Ejemplo Client Credentials



JWT JSON Web Token



El token JWT

- ¿Qué es?
 - Un conjunto de datos de texto
 - Formato JSON
- ¿Qué tiene dentro?
 - Header
 - Payload
 - Firma
- ¿Puedo leerlo?
 - Sí, el contenido está en Base64
- ¿Se puede alterar?
 - No, porque está firmado
- ¿Cómo se valida?
 - Se verifica la firma (self signed)
 - Se pregunta al Identity provider



ALGORITHM RS256 V

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IjVpc091MkV4 dU1iQmJLeHU2ej1IS0EiLCJ0eXAiOiJhdCtqd3Qi fQ.eyJuYmYiOjE10TAzMTI1MjUsImV4cCI6MTU5M DMxNjEyNSwiaXNzIjoiaHR0cDovL2xvY2FsaG9zd Do1MDAwIiwiYXVkIjoiYXBpMSIsImNsaWVudF9pZ CI6ImNjLmNsaWVudC5vYXV0aCIsInNjb3B1IjpbI mFwaTEiXX0.JHjJozdDaIi5SixBK2sxLGM1bUvAc wTxvqADzQpTd2obyMirocNeejfNBVRY1iFNKSK4o 7uoTn7kAf_BwI0E4SF9NpJ7LV3826InL1EexPw09 VwsCTN_Sq1u2fUzJDz9FcAPS5tbb4R5R6VJpjzPo BONxBk5qc-lJjiKuXT20g3huxScQxmlN_imQCTWP6m0-qRaNq-1rhwCPM5WUBkKNcDXQqbvZWhaqy_Rs51Cm_PbE0h ekMOVptaGq3JikziFvL6uaaRF1zAFsP5gh7jhyAj gXLQI1YohAqaR2c5t29etGW1G3eLf5yjKWHipW5i HXizw94yyh2uLyU48w

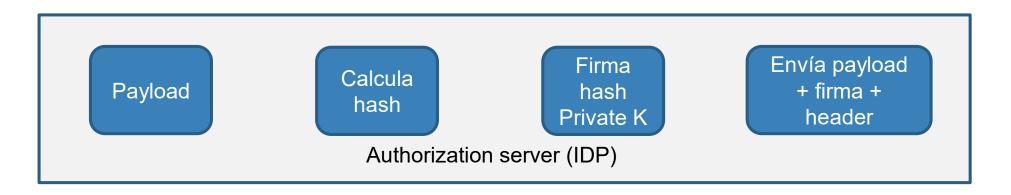
Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

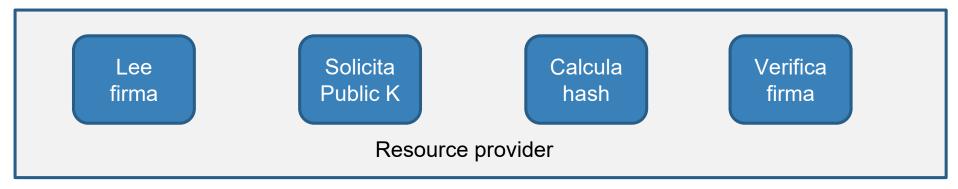
```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE
   "alg": "RS256",
   "kid": "5isOe2ExuMbBbKxu6z9HKA",
   "typ": "at+jwt"
PAYLOAD: DATA
   "nbf": 1598312525,
   "exp": 1590316125,
   "iss": "http://localhost:5000",
   "aud": "api1",
   "client_id": "cc.client.oauth".
   "scope": [
      "api1"
VERIFY SIGNATURE
 RSASHA2561
   base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
   base64UrlEncode(payload),
```



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¿Cómo funciona la firma (self signed)?







El token

```
"access_token":
    "eyJhbGci0iJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCIg0iAiSldUIiwia2lkIiA6ICJNX3RFdnZveHBzZUNRSF00RUN0
   YndSRW56aENKNmxzMktMR0RIdnhPeE1zIn0.
   eyJleHAiOjE2ODIxNTEyNTEsImlhdCI6MTY4MjE1MTE5MSwianRpIjoiMzljNjAwMjItZWQyNi00M
   zU3LTkyMGQtNjI2ODgxYjdlZGI5IiwiaXNzIjoiaHR0cDovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo4MDg4L3JlYWxtcy
   9tYXN0ZXIiLCJhdWQi0iJhY2NvdW50Iiwic3ViIjoiOTE5Y2EwNmEtZDMxMy00YzUxLTk5MzMtYzg
   1YTRhYzA2NDUyIiwidHlwIjoiQmVhcmVyIiwiYXpwIjoiY2MiLCJhY3Ii0iIxIiwicmVhbG1fYWNj
   ZXNzIjp7InJvbGVzIjpbImRlZmF1bHQtcm9sZXMtbWFzdGVyIiwib2ZmbGluZV9hY2Nlc3MilCJ1b
   WFfYXV0aG9yaXphdGlvbiJdfSwicmVzb3VyY2VfYWNjZXNzIjp7ImFjY291bnQiOnsicm9sZXMiOl
   sibWFuYWdlLWFjY291bnQiLCJtYW5hZ2UtYWNjb3VudC1saW5rcyIsInZpZXctcHJvZmlsZSJdfX0
   sInNjb3BlIjoiZW1haWwgcHJvZmlsZSIsImVtYWlsX3ZlcmlmaWVkIjpmYWxzZSwiY2xpZW50SG9z
   dCI6IjE3Mi4xOC4wLjEiLCJjbGllbnRJZCI6ImNjIiwicHJlZmVycmVkX3VzZXJuYW1lIjoic2Vyd
   mljZS1hY2NvdW50LWNjIiwiY2xpZW50QWRkcmVzcyI6IjE3Mi4x0C4wLjEifQ.
   d0lE0afCZHZnKehVi_JvZLdcQGFBTUbh0la1900ATs7KomAxS4EYF7u5Wfb_4A8SXDXIFt42MuHsR
   1bTQVlbdsh_b0n6Rn_cR6Mi6XXghnV26pUCDKx0gb6SSw8PQY2MbW2aLg1Z1KJhPIOnLxHysHSy0H
   WF8fma6qahKQ394mleB7lg9Vm4-MrMx-8_UWuIDmvPnGP9WtFKVHGbfcHuG-IoLfHc2i-hCEG1FPU
   wM52USg0HrL0BwNyFf6p_rWzfDykVK0qJlu8ZHaUo8bCTpCtA_b1E8yvvf-R5tTFNlpg3Ce1yDQqn
   el2CKBaX7-uuM0hzJDad-TzhQd7of8ZXIg",
"expires_in": 60,
"refresh_expires_in": 0,
"token_type": "Bearer",
"not-before-policy": 0,
"scope": "email profile"
```

- Access token: Token de Acceso
- Expires: Segundos de expiración
- Scope: Accesos / recursos
- Token type: Cómo se envía el token

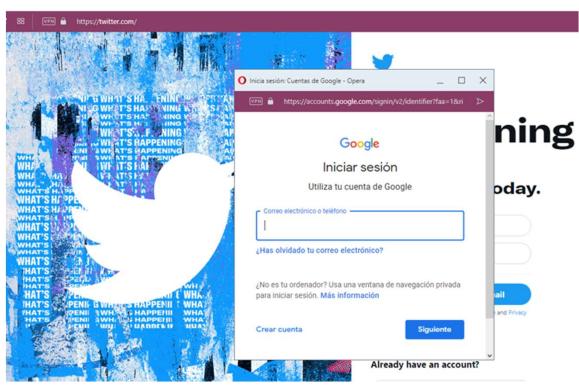


Flujos / Grants

Cómo interactúa el cliente para obtener un token



¿Y cómo funciona la autorización con Google?



Login		
Login with password	Login with SMS	
Mobile Number/Email		
Password		
		95
	Next	Forgot password
	Or	
	Continue with Google	
	Continue with Facebook	



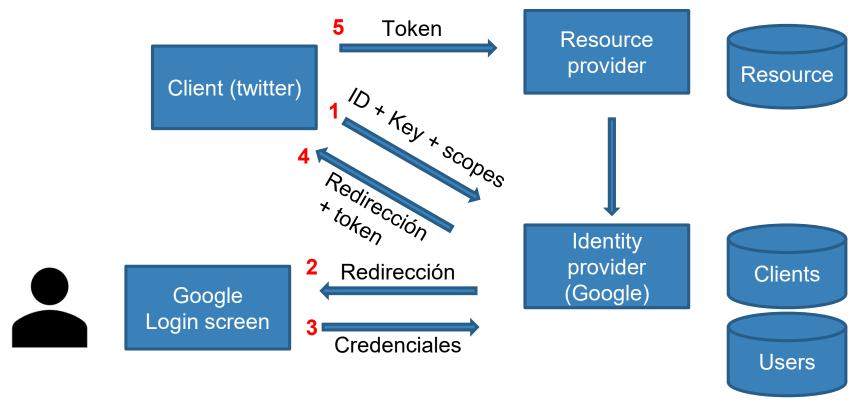
@leomicheloni

¿Y cómo funciona la autorización con Google?

- Solicita nuestros datos (email, nombre) y nos registra en su sistema
- Yo doy acceso a sistema externo (cliente)
- El cliente es conocido previamente por el IDP
- El cliente establece previamente el scope (en este caso nuestro email, nombre, etc.)
- Nosotros somos resource owner (interacción del usuario)
- Siempre es necesario un navegador

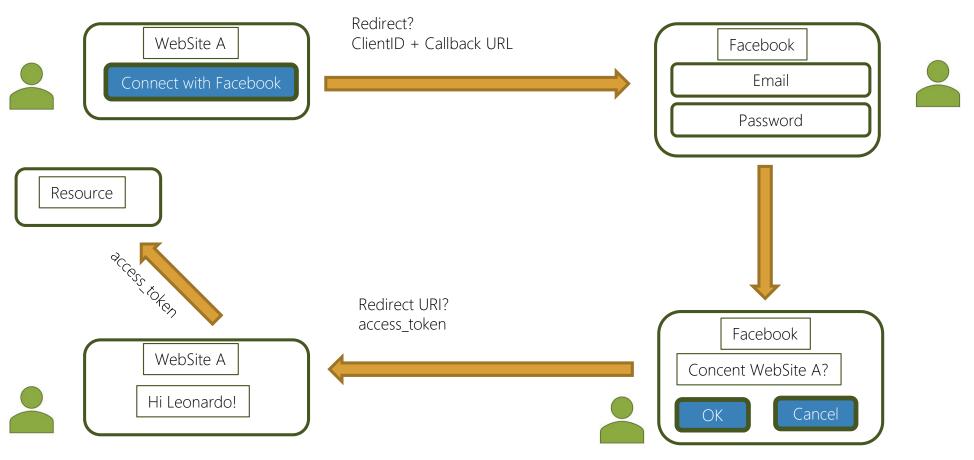


Flow con interacción del usuario





Implicit flow

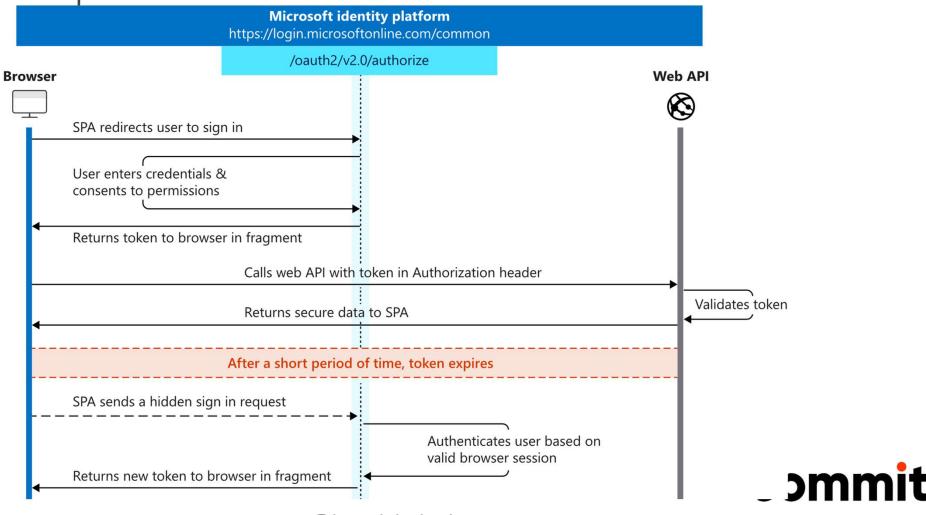




Ejemplo Implicit flow



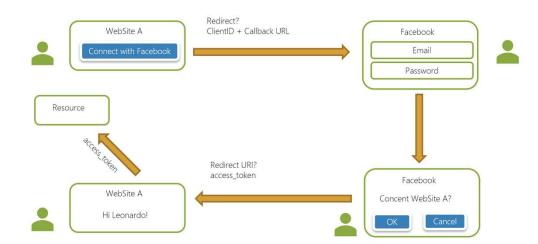
oAuth Implicit flow



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Características

- El usuario ingresa sus credenciales en el sitio de confianza
- El cliente se encuentra registrado
- Se puede mostrar un "consent" para autorizar los acceso a scopes
- Se utilizan redirecciones (web)
- callback_url es un dato muy importante
- Todo ocurre en el frontend



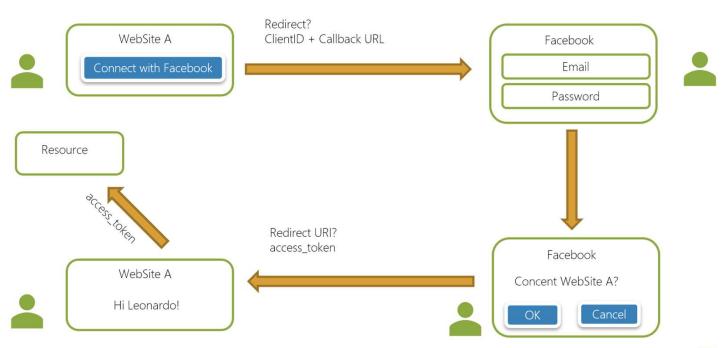


Problemas

Es posible interceptar el token

El Token puede quedar almacenado

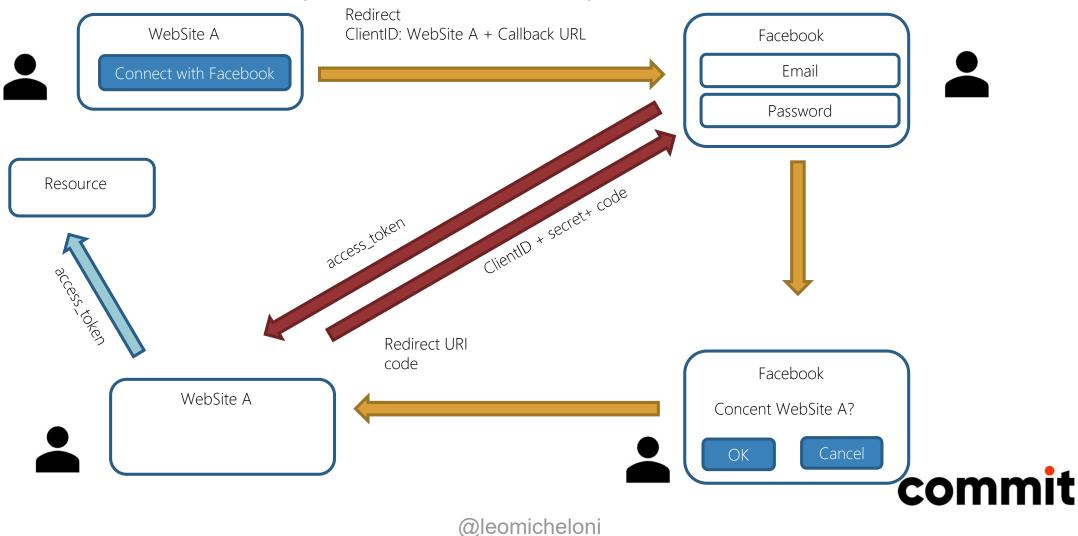
en el browser

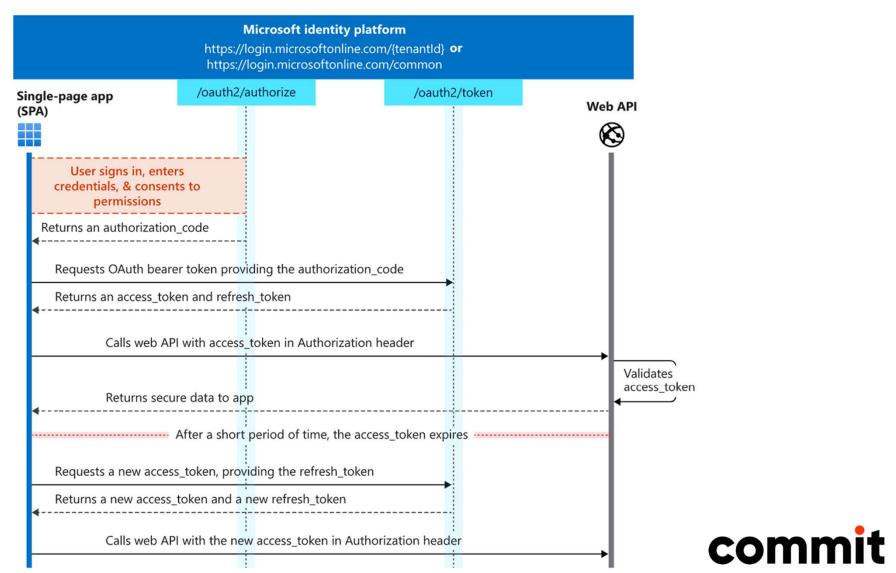


commit

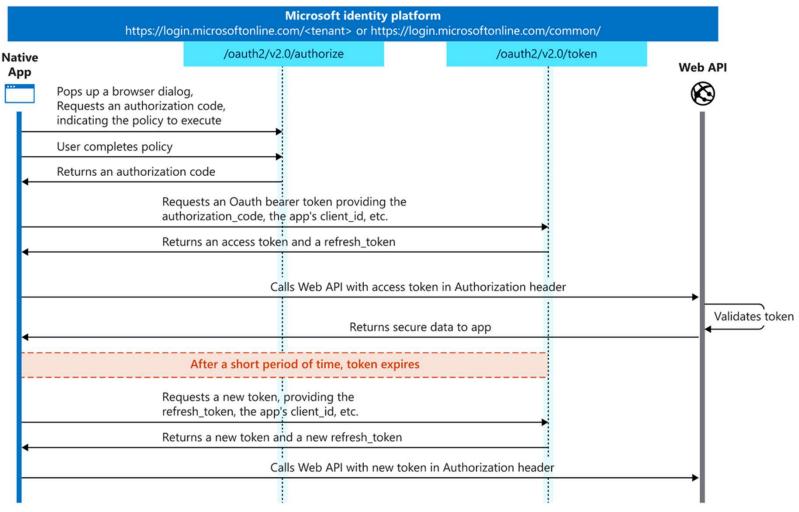
@leomicheloni

Solucionando problemas del implicit Flow: code flow



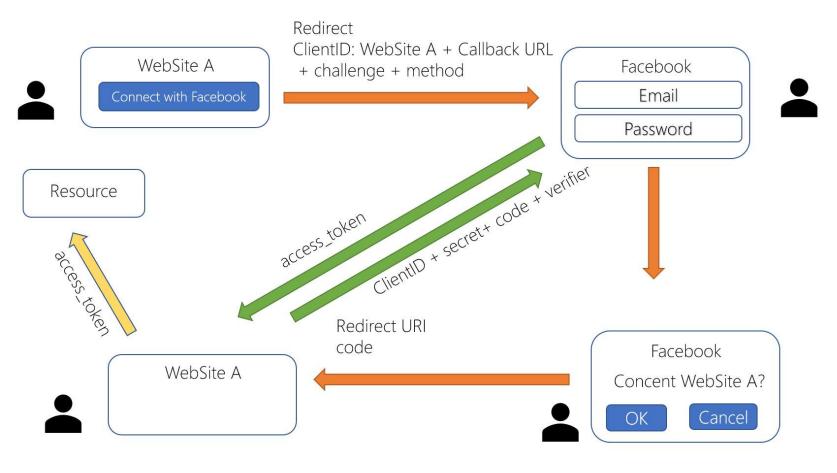


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PCKE: Más seguridad a authorization code flow





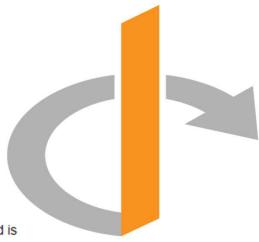
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Open ID Connect

Agregando autenticación a oAuth



OIDC



OpenID Connect (OIDC) is an authentication layer on top of OAuth 2.0. an authorization framework.^[1] The standard is controlled by the OpenID Foundation.

OpenID Connect is a simple identity layer on top of the OAuth 2.0 protocol, which allows computing clients to verify the identity of an end-user based on the authentication performed by an authorization server, as well as to obtain basic profile information about the end-user in an interoperable and REST-like manner. In technical terms, OpenID Connect specifies a RESTful HTTP API, using JSON as a data format.



¿Cómo funciona OIDC?

Ben pocas palabras, utilizando oAuth como base agregar scopes que representan elementos de la identidad del usuario

- Name
- Surname
- Addess
- Etc.

Además define un nuevo endpoint (user_info) para obtener un nuevo token (id_token) con esta información de identidad

Y algunas cosas...



El Id_token

ybjppZGVudGlmeTpyZXN0LWFwaTpyb2xlIjoiQWR taW5pc3RyYXRvciIsInVybjphbnlpZDpyb2xlIjo iQWRtaW5pc3RyYXRvciIsInJvbGUi0lsiQ2xhaW1 BZG1pbiIsIkNsYWltVHJhbnNmb3JtYXRpb25BZG1 pbiIsIkNvbm5lY3Rpb25BZG1pbiIsIkdyb3VwQWR taW4iLCJJZGVudGlmeSBTZXJ2aWNlIiwiT3JnYW5 pemF0aW9uQWRtaW4iLCJTeXN0ZW1TZXR1cEFkbWl uIiwiVXNlckFkbWluIl0sImVtYWlsIjpbInRlc3R AZW1haWwuY29tIiwidGVzdEBlbWFpbC5jb20iXSw ibmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwicHJvZmlsZSI6InByb2Z pbGUgdmFsdWUiLCJmYW1pbHlfbmFtZSI6IkZhbWl seSBOYW1lIiwiZ2l2ZW5fbmFtZSI6IkdpdmVuIE5 hbWUiLCJiaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMC8xMC8xOTgyIiw ibmlja25hbWUiOiJjdHQiLCJ3ZWJzaXRlIjoiaHR OcHM6Ly9jdHQuY29tIiwiZ2VuZGVyIjoiTWFsZSI sImVtYWlsX3ZlcmlmaWVkIjoiVHJ1ZSIsInBob25 lX251bWJlcl92ZXJpZmllZCI6IkZhbHNlIiwidXJ uOmludGVybmFsOnVzZXJpZCI6IjFkNjg0OTE4LWI 4YWMtNDA2MC1iZTRmLTlkZGEwNGExZTVmYiIsInR va2VuX3VzYWdlIjoiaWRlbnRpdHlfdG9rZW4iLCJ qdGkiOiIyMWYxMjQ0Mi04NTgyLTQ1ZjItYTlkOC1 iZjczOThhZTI3ZWYiLCJhdWQi0lsid2VibXZjX2N vZGVmbG93X2lkIiwiaHR0cHM6Ly9kZXY1Ni5zYWZ ld2hlcmUubG9jYWwvcnVudGltZS8iXSwibm9uY2U iOiI3ZjJlZTU2MjVmODQ0YmM2YmNmODg4ZjcwOWZ kNTUxNyIsImF0X2hhc2gi0iI40DQxczR4WWJ5WUV MTGotVGhodVVRIiwiYXpwIjoid2VibXZjX2NvZGV mbCO2V27kTiwioMEGTiovNTo4Mig2NDowl ChyVmV

```
"sub": "admin".
 "uiId": "427a74fb-7e47-4bed-b92e-0d09e6f1b479",
  "unique_name": "admin",
  "auth_time": 1578286467,
  "urn:identify:rest-api:role": "Administrator",
  "urn:anyid:role": "Administrator",
  "role": [
   "ClaimAdmin",
   "ClaimTransformationAdmin",
   "ConnectionAdmin",
   "GroupAdmin",
   "Identify Service",
   "OrganizationAdmin",
   "SystemSetupAdmin",
   "UserAdmin"
  "email": [
   "test@email.com",
   "test@email.com"
  "name": "admin",
  "profile": "profile value",
  "family_name": "Family Name",
  "given_name": "Given Name",
  "birthdate": "20/10/1982",
 "nickname": "ctt",
  "website": "https://ctt.com",
  "gender": "Male",
  "email_verified": "True",
  "phone_number_verified": "False",
  "urn:internal:userid": "1d684918-b8ac-4060-be4f-
9dda04a1e5fb",
 "token_usage": "identity_token",
 "jti": "21f12442-8582-45f2-a9d8-bf7398ae27ef",
 "aud": [
   "webmvc_codeflow_id",
   "https://dev56.safewhere.local/runtime/"
```



Ejemplo OIDC



oAuth flow / grants

"Los flujos o grants son las formas en que los clientes interactúan con el IDP para gestionar tokens"

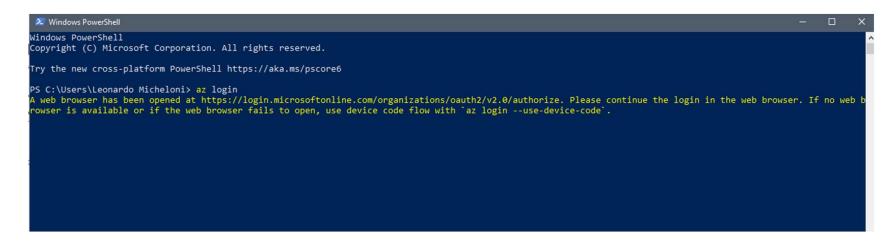
- Client credentials Robots
- Implicit Web SPA
- Code [PKCE] Web
- Device Devices
- Resource owner Legacy
- Hybrid



Otros flujos

- Resource owner: Para aplicaciones legacy o sin acceso a un navegador (user y password se envían al Auth Server)
- Device: Para dispositivos donde necesitamos que el usuario haga login pero el dispositivo no tiene acceso a un browser (ej. az login)







¿Preguntas?

Referencias

- [JWT.io](https://jwt.io/)
- [oAuth](https://oauth.net)
- [Keycloack](https://www.keycloak.org/)
- [oAuth Playground](https://www.oauth.com/playground)





¡Gracias!

