Token-based Authentication – Part 1

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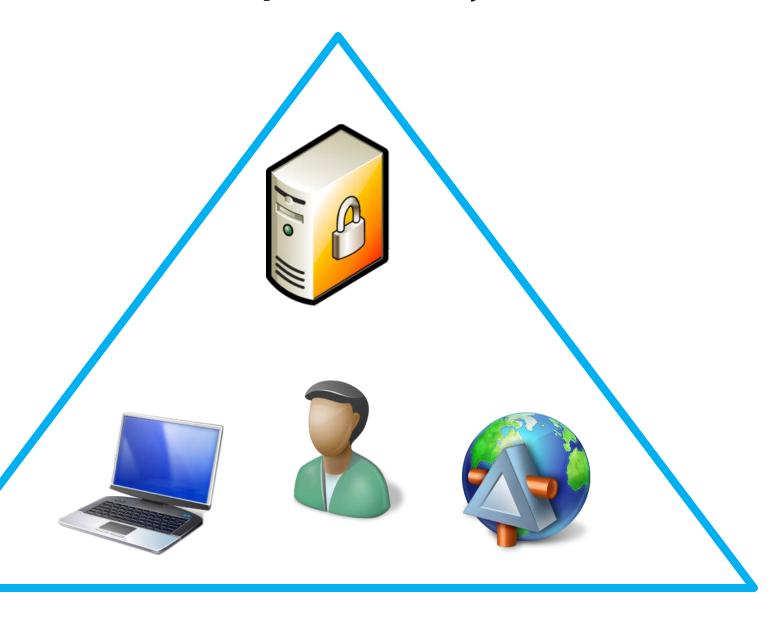


Agenda

- Mindset and challenges
- OAuth2
- Flows

- Using the Katana OAuth2 middleware
- Using an external authorization server

Enterprise Security



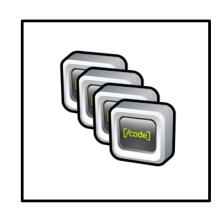
Modern Applications

Users

Clients

Web APIs















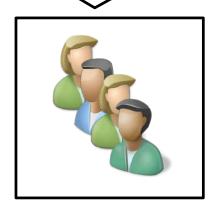


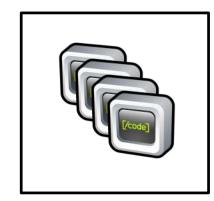


"Simple" Requirements

- Which app do I want to use today?
- Do I trust this app?

- Who is the user?
- Who is the client?
- What are they allowed to do?

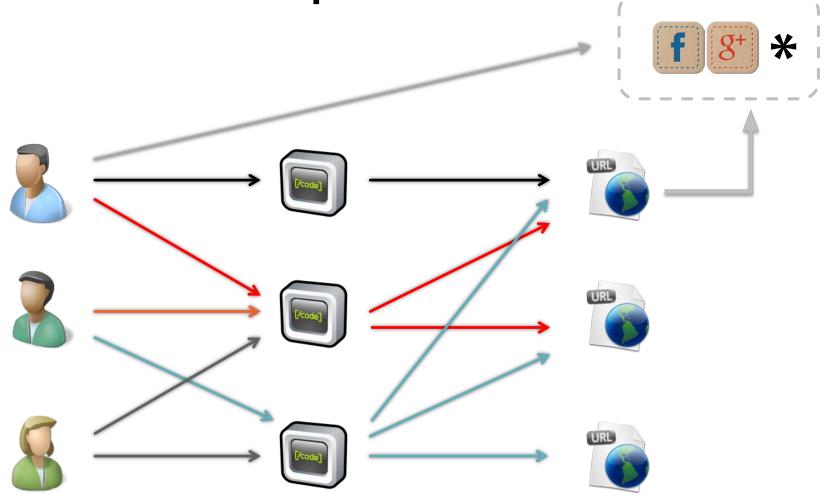






- Who is the user?
- How can I securely communicate with the back-end

...Still can Become Complex



OAuth2



About Advisories Documentation Code Community

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

Read the OAuth 2 specification »

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.

OAuth2 approach

client_id=client1,
scope=search read



Authorization Server



access token

access token

```
"iss": "myAuthzServer",
  "aud": "application",
  "exp": 192990121,
  "sub": "Bob",
  "client_id": "client1",
  "scope": [ "search", "read" ]
}
```

Web APIs



Scopes: read, write, delete, search...

Flows

- Patterns for orchestrating communication between client and authorization server
 - server-rendered web applications
 - user-agent based web applications
 - native applications
 - machine-to-machine communication
 - federation
- Ability to treat the client as partially trusted
 - as well as client authentication

thinktecture AuthorizationServer

https://github.com/thinktecture/Thinktecture.AuthorizationServer

Starting Simple...

- "Trusted clients"
 - Resource Owner Password Credential Flow

Step 1a: Token Request







Authorization Server

POST /token

Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)

grant_type=password&
scope=read&
username=owner&
password=password&

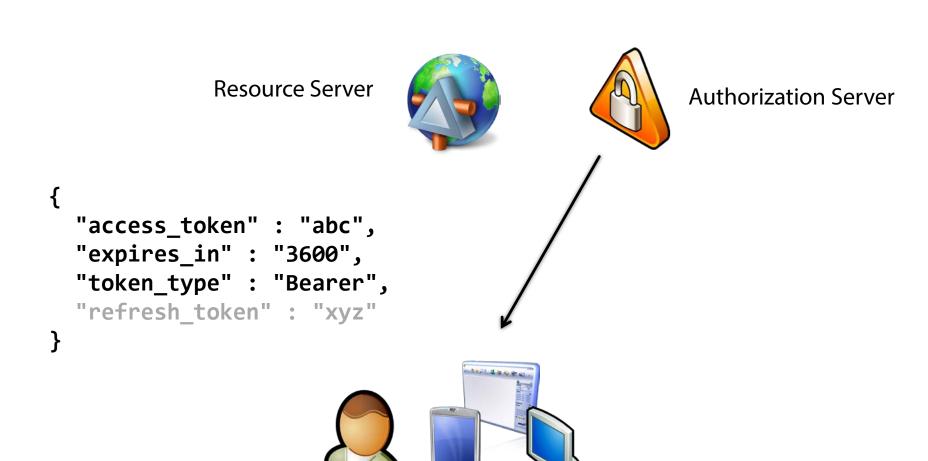




Resource Owner

Client

Step 1b: Token Response



Resource Owner

Client

Step 2: Use Token

Resource Server



GET /resource

Authorization:
Bearer access_token



Server-side

```
public void Configuration(IAppBuilder app)
   // token generation
    app.UseOAuthAuthorizationServer(new OAuthAuthorizationServerOptions
            TokenEndpointPath = new PathString("/token"),
            AccessTokenExpireTimeSpan = TimeSpan.FromHours(8),
            Provider = new SimpleAuthorizationServerProvider()
        });
    // token consumption
    app.UseOAuthBearerAuthentication(
      new OAuthBearerAuthenticationOptions());
   app.UseWebApi(WebApiConfig.Register());
```

Client-side

Request token

```
private async Task<string> GetTokenAsync()
{
    var client = new HttpClient();
    var post = new Dictionary<string, string>
        { "grant type", "password" },
        { "username", "bob" },
        { "password", "bob" }
    };
    var response = await client.PostAsync("http://localhost:2727/token",
        new FormUrlEncodedContent(post));
    var content = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
    var json = JObject.Parse(content);
    return json["access token"].ToString();
```

Client-side

Call Service

```
private async Task<string> CallServiceAsync(string token)
{
   var client = new HttpClient();

   client.DefaultRequestHeaders.Authorization =
        new AuthenticationHeaderValue("Bearer", token);

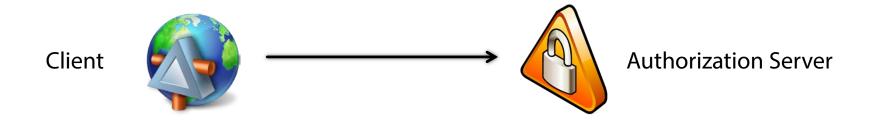
   return await client.GetStringAsync(
        new Uri("http://localhost:2727/api/identity"));
}
```

Summary

- Allows exchanging a password with a token
 - short lived or long lived
- Better than dealing with passwords directly
 - e.g. storing the password
 - client still can "see" the password
 - maybe not what you want

Adding Refresh Tokens

- Refresh tokens are long lived tokens
 - are used to periodically refresh the short lived access token
 - allows updating token contents
 - allows revocation



```
POST /token
Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)
grant_type=refresh_token&
refresh_token=xyz
```

Refresh Token Management (Flickr)



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Apps By You Apps You're Using Your Favorite Apps

Below is a list of applications that you've given permission to interact with your Flickr account. It doesn't include apps that only use public photos and don't need to be authorized.

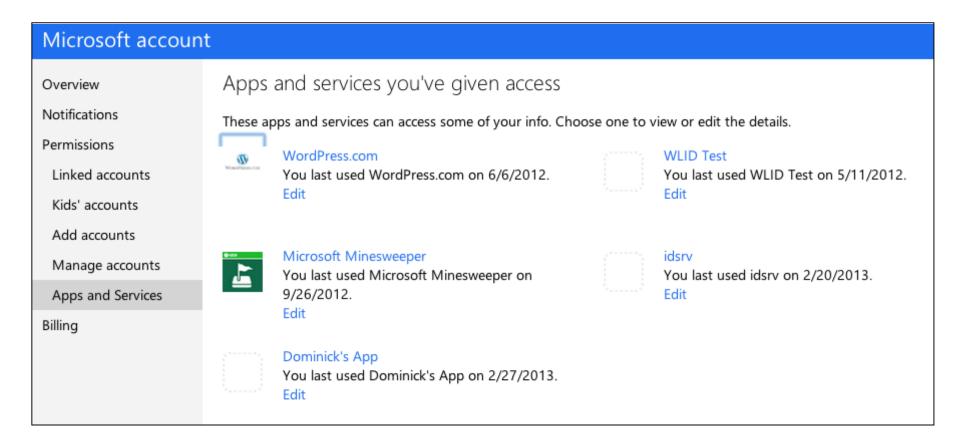
If you want to stop using one of these apps, click its "Remove permission" link.

Application	Permissions	
Adobe Photoshop Lightroom http://www.adobe.com/products/photoshoplightroom/	delete	Remove permission?
Flickr for Windows Phone 7 http://social.zune.net/redirect? type=phoneApp&id=2e49fb07-592b-e011-854c- 00237de2db9e	delete	Remove permission?
Photorank.me	read	Remove permission?
Microsoft http://aka.ms/flickr	write	Remove permission?

Refresh Token Management (Dropbox)



Refresh Token Management (Microsoft Live)



JSON Web Token (JWT)

```
Header
             "typ": "JWT",
              "alg": "HS256"
Claims
              "iss": "http://myIssuer",
              "exp": "1340819380",
              "aud": "http://myResource",
              "sub": "alice",
              "client_id": "xyz",
              "scope": ["read", "search"]
```

```
eyJhbGciOiJub25lIn0.eyJpc3MiOiJqb2UiLA0KICJleHAiOjEzMD.4MTkzODAsDQogImh0dHA6Ly9leGFt

Header Claims Signature
```