

Role-based Auth for **http4s** microservices

<https://github.com/sherpair/weather4s>

<https://gitter.im/sherpair/weather4s>

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Monolithic Architecture



Microservices



Our Auth implementation

- Plain *FP* Scala
- Simple microservice architecture
- No Auth service providers

OWASP

<https://github.com/OWASP/CheatSheetSeries>

Security recommendation

1. HTTPS, TLS +1.2
2. *POST* requests for authentication
3. Server-side data validation
4. Zero-Trust policy

Access Control Workflow

1. User registration
2. Authentication
3. Authorisation

User registration

```
1 {  
2   "accountId" : "jsmith",  
3   "firstName" : "John",  
4   "lastName"  : "Smith",  
5   "email"     : "john.smith@gmail.com",  
6   "secret"    : [97,80,97,115,115,119,111,114,100]  
7 }
```

```
1 final case class SignupRequest(  
2   accountId: String,  
3   firstName: String,  
4   lastName: String,  
5   email: String,  
6   secret: Array[Byte]  
7 )
```



POST /auth/signup



```
1 CREATE TYPE ROLE AS ENUM ('Master', 'Member');  
2  
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (  
4     id BIGSERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
5     account_id TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
6     first_name TEXT NOT NULL,  
7     last_name TEXT NOT NULL,  
8     email TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
9     secret TEXT NOT NULL,  
10    active BOOL DEFAULT false NOT NULL,  
11    role ROLE DEFAULT 'Member' NOT NULL,  
12    created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL  
13 );
```

User registration (with *activation token*)

```
1 CREATE TYPE KIND AS ENUM ('Activation', 'EMail', 'Refresh');
2
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tokens (
4     id BIGSERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
5     token_id TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
6     member_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES users(id),
7     kind KIND NOT NULL,
8     expiry_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
9     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL
10 );
```

```
1 def sendToken(user: User, kind: Kind): Unit = {
2     val expiryDate = Instant.now.plusSeconds(duration.toSeconds)
3     val tokenId = SecureRandomId.Strong.generate
4     val token = tokenOps.insert(
5         Token(tokenId, user.id, kind, expiryDate)
6     )
7
8     Postman.sendEmail(token, user, kind)
9 }
```

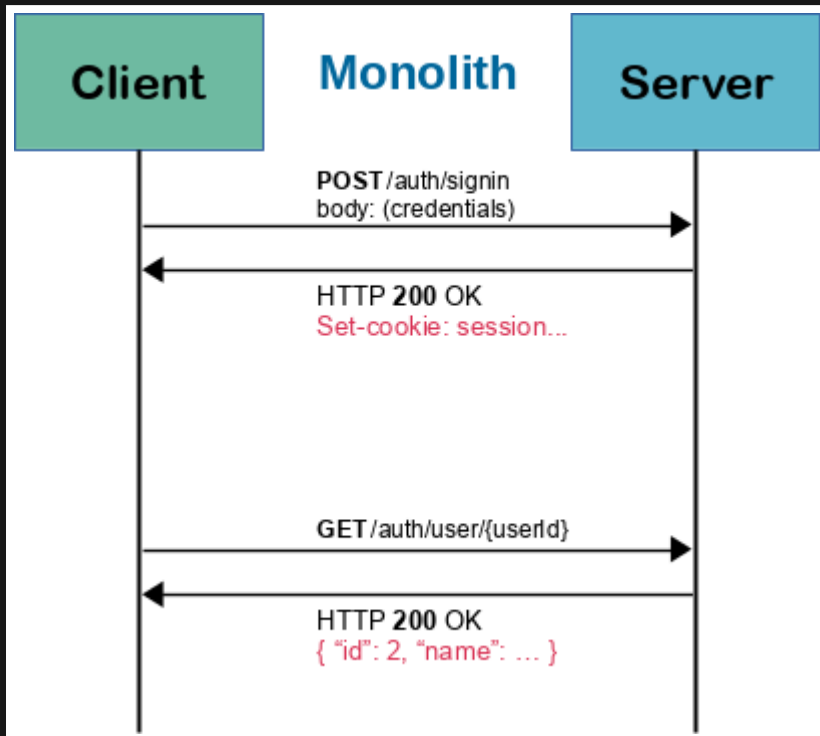

Activation endpoint

<https://sherpair.io/auth/account-activation/460025e13b1d224a049d9883a8f9572b6f3f4424088d9e734d18a0>

User authentication (*monolith*)

```
1 {  
2   "accountId" : "jsmith",  
3   "secret" : [97,80,97,115,115,119,111,114,100]  
4 }
```

```
1 final case class SigninRequest(  
2   accountId: String,  
3   secret: Array[Byte]  
4 )
```



Centralized and fully *stateful*!

Stateful Auth for Microservices ?

- No session
- No access to Auth service's DB
- No own "*User*" DB

What about a *stateless* approach ?

- Authorisation for microservices ?
- *Fully* stateless ?
- What level of security can we aim to ?

JWTs (*stateless*) & refresh tokens (*stateful!*)

Easy approach : JWTs & refresh tokens only

- won't give you a complete level of security
- can still be "okish", depending on your use case
- user, after a logout, might be not really logged out yet for a few minutes

More complex approach

- in addition to JWTs and refresh tokens
- a mechanism, not necessarily stateful, to inform the microservices that the user has been logged out

User authentication (*Auth microservice*)

```
1 {  
2   "accountId" : "jsmith",  
3   "secret" : [97,80,97,115,115,119,111,114,100]  
4 }
```

```
1 val routes: HttpRoutes[F] = HttpRoutes.of[F] {  
2   case request @ POST -> Root / "auth" / "signin" => signin(request)  
3 }  
4  
5 def signin(request: Request[F]): F[Response[F]] =  
6   request.decode[SigninRequest] { sR =>  
7     userOps.find(sR.accountId)  
8       .flatMap(_._fold(notFound(accountId)) (checkPw(_, sR)))  
9   }  
10  
11 def checkPw(user: User, sR: SigninRequest): F[Response[F]] =  
12   SCrypt.checkpwBool[F](sR.secret, PasswordHash[SCrypt](user.secret))  
13     .ifM(signinResponse(user), notFound(user.accountId))  
14  
15 def notFound(id: String): F[Response[F]] =  
16   NotFound(s"User(${id}) is not known")  
17  
18 def signinResponse(user: User): F[Response[F]] =  
19   if (user.active) tokenOps.addTokensToResponse(user, NoContent())  
20   else Forbidden("Inactive")  
21
```

```

1 object KVStore extends IOApp {
2   def run(args: List[String]): IO[ExitCode] = app
3
4   val app: IO[ExitCode] =
5     Ref.of[IO, Map[String, String]](Map.empty) >>= { ref =>
6       val dsl = new Http4sDsl[F] {}; import dsl._
7
8       def add(k: String, v: String): IO[Response[IO]] =
9         ref.update(_.updated(k, v)) *> NoContent()
10
11      def delete(k: String): IO[Response[IO]] =
12        ref.update(_.removed(k)) *> NoContent()
13
14      def find(k: String): IO[Response[IO]] =
15        ref.get >>= { _.get(k).fold(NotFound())(Ok(_)) }
16
17      val getRoute = HttpRoutes.of[IO] {
18        case GET -> Root / "kv" / k => find(k) }
19
20      val modRoutes = HttpRoutes.of[IO] {
21        case DELETE -> Root / "kv" / k => delete(k)
22        case PUT -> Root / "kv" / k / v => add(k, v) }
23
24      httpServer(getRoute <+> modRoutes)
25    }
26
27    def httpServer(routes: HttpRoutes[IO]): IO[ExitCode] =
28      BlazeServerBuilder[IO]
29        .withHttpApp(routes.orNotFound)
30        .serve.compile.lastOnError
31  }

```

```

1 object KVStore {
2   implicit val timer = IO.timer(global)
3   implicit val contextShift = IO.contextShift(global)
4   def main(args: List[String]): Unit = app.unsafeRun...
5   val app: IO[Unit] =

```

```

1 object KVStore extends IOApp {
2   def run(args: List[String]): IO[ExitCode] = app[IO]
3
4   def app[F[_]: CE: Timer]: F[ExitCode] =
5     Ref.of[F, Map[String, String]](Map.empty) >>= { ref =>
6       val dsl = new Http4sDsl[F] {}; import dsl._
7
8       def add(k: String, v: String): F[Response[F]] =
9         ref.update(_.updated(k, v)) *> NoContent()
10
11      def delete(k: String): F[Response[F]] =
12        ref.update(_.removed(k)) *> NoContent()
13
14      def find(k: String): F[Response[F]] =
15        ref.get >>= { _.get(k).fold(NotFound())(Ok(_)) }
16
17      val getRoute = HttpRoutes.of[F] {
18        case GET -> Root / "kv" / k => find(k) }
19
20      val modRoutes = HttpRoutes.of[F] {
21        case DELETE -> Root / "kv" / k => delete(k)
22        case PUT -> Root / "kv" / k / v => add(k, v) }
23
24      http(getRoute <+> modRoutes)
25    }
26
27    def http[F[_]: CE: Timer](routes: HttpRoutes[F]): F[ExitCode] =
28      BlazeServerBuilder[F]
29        .withHttpApp(routes.orNotFound)
30        .serve.compile.lastOnError
31  }

```

```
import cats.effect.{ConcurrentEffect => CE}
```

Tagless Final encoding

User authentication (Auth microservice)

Origin of the *stateful* refresh token.

```
1 import tsec.common.{SecureRandomId => SR}
2
3 class TokenOps[F[_]](auth: Authenticator[F]) (
4   implicit C: AuthConfig, TR: TokenRepo[F], S: Sync[F]
5 ) {
6
7   def addTokensToResponse(
8     user: User, responseF: F[Response[F]]
9   ): F[Response[F]] =
10     create(user, Kind.Refresh, C.token.refreshLife) >>= {
11       auth.addTokensToResponse(responseF, user, _)
12     }
13
14   private def create(
15     user: User, kind: Kind, duration: FiniteDuration
16   ): F[Token] =
17     for {
18       now <- S.delay(Instant.now())
19       expiryDate = now.plusSeconds(duration.toSeconds)
20       token <- TR.insert(
21         Token(SR.Strong.generate, user.id, kind, expiryDate)
22       )
23     }
24     yield token
25 }
```


The Authenticator class (Auth microservice)

Adds JWT & refresh token to the response *if* the credentials were validated.

```
1 class Authenticator[F[_]: Sync](
2   jwtAlgorithm: JwtRSAAAlgorithm, privateKey: PrivateKey) {
3
4   def addTokensToResponse(
5     responseF: F[Response[F]], user: User, refreshToken: Token
6   ): F[Response[F]] =
7     for {
8       response <- responseF
9       jwt <- Sync[F].delay(jwtEncode(user))
10      cookie <- cookieWithRefreshTk(refreshToken)
11    }
12    yield response.addCookie(cookie).putHeaders(
13      Authorization(Credentials.Token(AuthScheme.Bearer, jwt)))
14
15  private def cookieWithRefreshTk(rt: Token): F[ResponseCookie] =
16    Sync[F].delay(ResponseCookie(
17      "refresh-token", rt.tokenId,
18      expires = Some(HttpDate.unsafeFromInstant(rt.expiryDate)),
19      httpOnly = true, secure = true
20    ))
21
22  private def jwtEncode(user: User): String = {
23    val now = JwtTime.nowSeconds
24    Jwt.encode(JwtClaim(
25      user.claimContent, Claims.iss0, user.id.toString.some,
26      Claims.aud0, (now + C.authToken.duration.toSeconds).some,
27      now.some, now.some
28    ), privateKey, jwtAlgorithm)
29  }
30 }
```

User authorisation (*other microservices*)

Non-public endpoints are
protected by Authoriser.

```
1 object Routes {
2   def apply[F[_]: CE](c: Countries): F[HttpRoutes[F]] =
3     for {
4       authoriser <- Authoriser[F]("/sherpair.io/auth", RS256)
5       routes <- CE[F].delay {
6         authoriser(new CountryApp[F](countries).routes)
7       }
8     }
9     yield routes
10 }
```

User authorisation (other microservices)

Non-public endpoints are defined by using **AuthedRoutes** (from http4s).

Endpoints expecting from the JWT's claims some content, here of **UserFromClaim** type, may add a parameter, named here **uFC**, after an **as** keyword.

```
1
2 class CountryApp[F[_]: CE](c: Countries) extends Http4sDsl[F] {
3   implicit val countryEncoder: EntityEncoder[F, Country] =
4     jsonEncoderOf[F, Country]
5
6   val routes = AuthedRoutes.of[UserFromClaim, F] {
7     case GET -> Root / "geo" / "country" / id as _ =>
8       findCountry(id) >>= { _.fold(NotFound(id)) (Ok(_)) }
9
10    case GET -> Root / "geo" / "health" as uFC =>
11      masterOnly(uFC, healthCheck)
12  }
13
14  def findCountry(id: String): F[Option[Country]] = ...
15
16  def healthCheck: F[Response[F]] = ...
17
18  def masterOnly(uFC: UserFromClaim, f: => F[Response[F]]) =
19    if (uFC.role == Master) f else Forbidden("Unauthorized")
20 }
```

The user's *role* is filtered at route-level by a supporting function, here named **masterOnly**.

User authorisation (other microservices)

Authoriser is just an alias for **AuthMiddleware** (from http4s).

```
1 type Authoriser[F[_]] = AuthMiddleware[F, UserFromClaim]
2 type EitherUC = Either[String, UserFromClaim]
3
4 AuthMiddleware(Kleisli(req => validateJwt(req)), onFailure)
```

Authoriser decodes and validates the JWT.
If OK the request is authorised.

```
1 val onFailure =
2   Kleisli(req => OptionT.liftF(Forbidden(req.context)))
3
4 def validateJwt(req: Request[F]): F[EitherUC] =
5   retrieveBearerToken(req).fold(noJwt)(decodeJwt(_))
6
7 def decodeJwt(token: String): F[EitherUC] =
8   JwtCirce.decodeAll(token, publicKey, jwtAlgorithm)
9   .map(tokenAsTuple => validateClaim(tokenAsTuple._2))
10  .recover { case _: JwtException => notAuthorized }
11  .liftTo[F]
12
13 def validateClaim(claim: JwtClaim): EitherUC =
14   if (claim.isValid(Claims.iss, issuer))
15     decode[UserFromClaim](claim.content).fold {
16       _ => notAuthorized, content => content.asRight[String]
17     }
18   else notAuthorized
19
20 val noJwt = "Missing token".asLeft[UserFromClaim].pure[F]
21 val notAuthorized = "Not authorized".asLeft[UserFromClaim]
22
```

Questions ?

Thanks!