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AGENDA

- Introduction
- Cloud IdAM Architectures
 - Traditional
 - Broker
- Federation Protocols
 - Authentication vs Authorization
 - Passive vs Active
 - Tokens
- Protocol transition
 - WS-Fed and SAML 2
 - WS-Fed, SAML 2, OAuth2, and OpenID Connect (OIC)
- Web Services
- Social Media Authentication

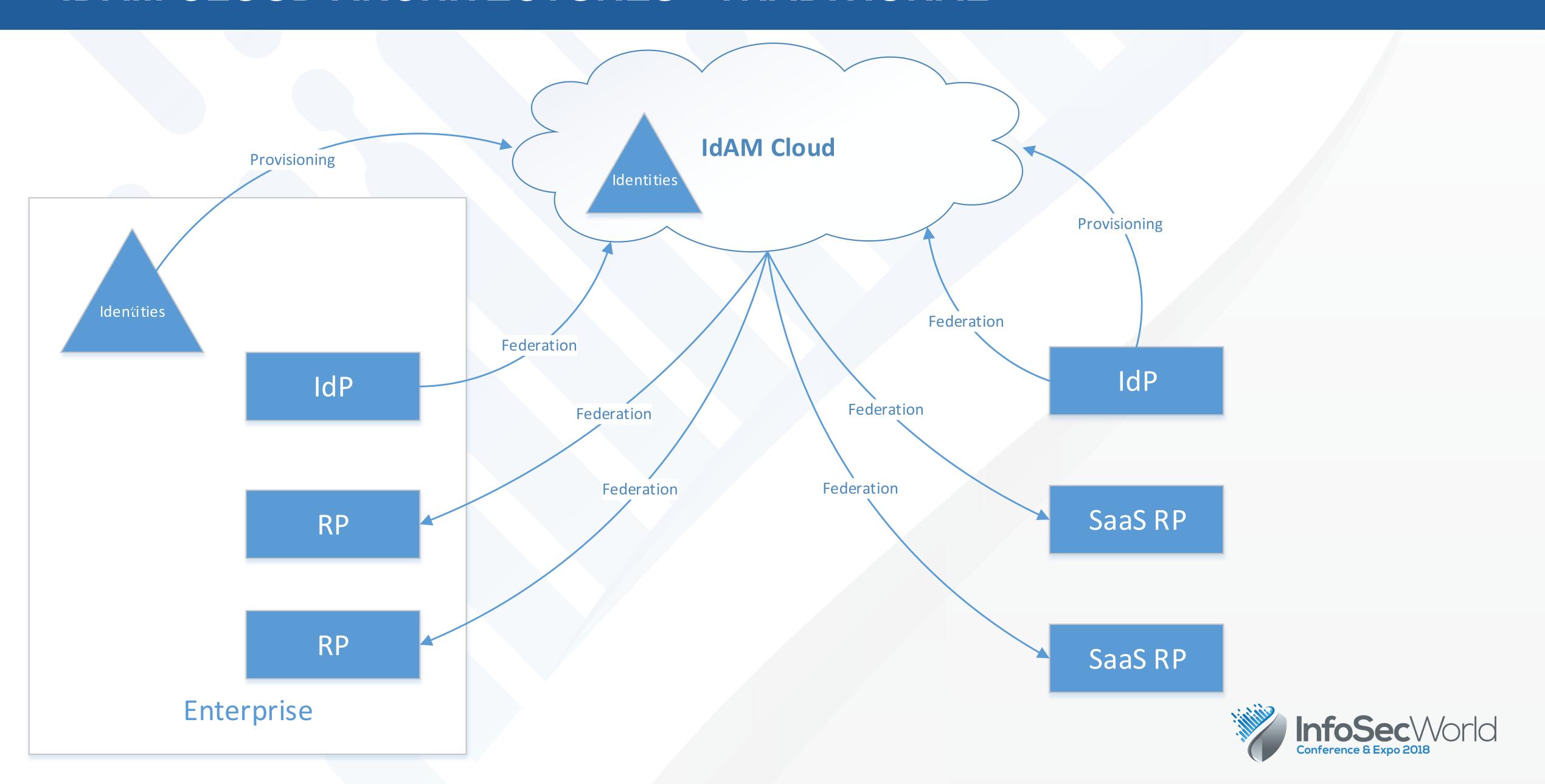


WHAT IS THE PROTOCOL GAP?

- Chain of identity
 - Multiple levels
- Protocol Transition
 - Identity Provider (IdP) to IdP
 - Identity Provider (IdP) to Relying Party (RP)
- Why do we need to bridge the GAP
 - SSO to heterogenous relying parties (both on premise and SaaS)
 - Provisioning



IDAM CLOUD ARCHITECTURES - TRADITIONAL

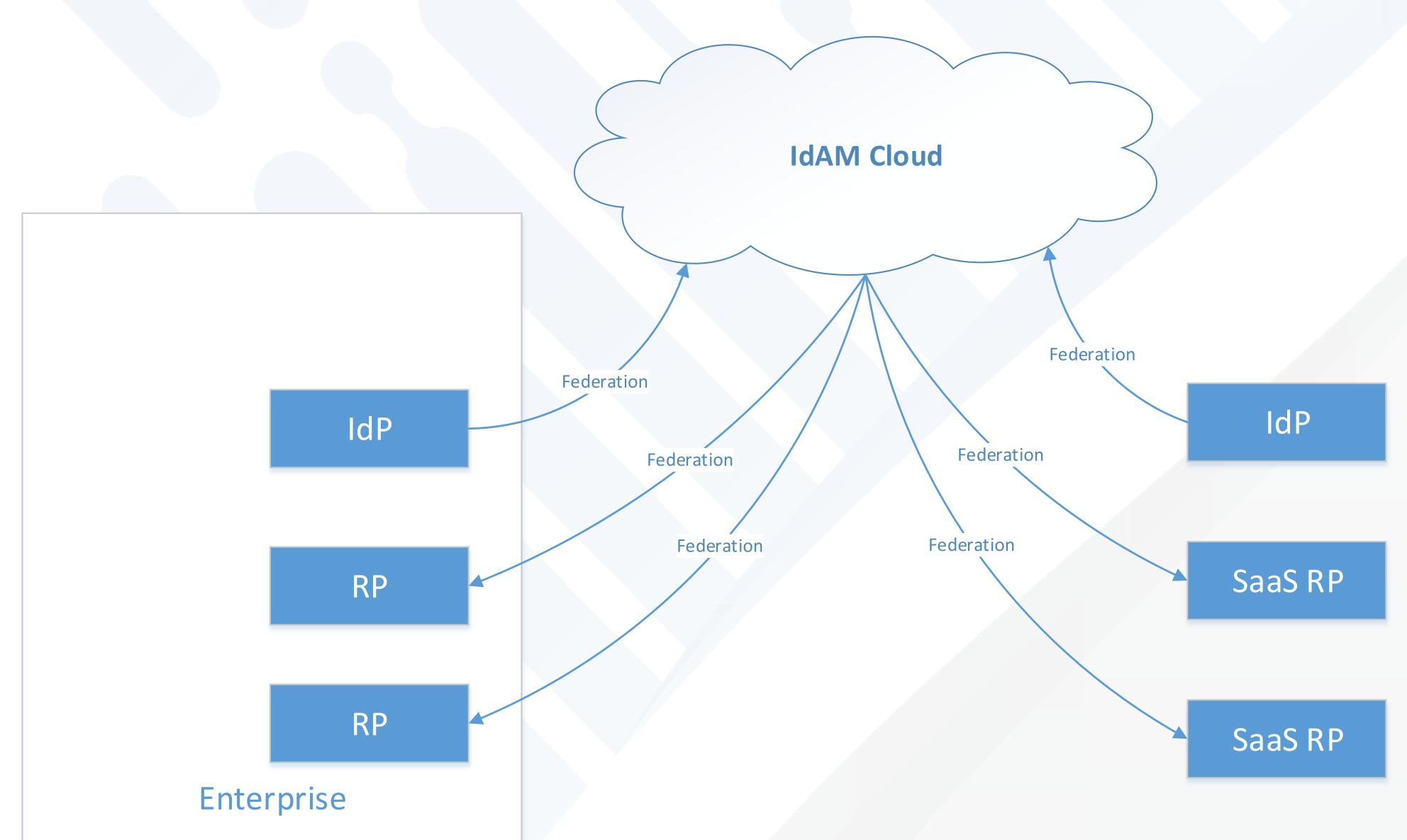


IDAM CLOUD ARCHITECTURES - TRADITIONAL

- Identities in the Cloud
 - Can support mixture of internal and external identities
 - Supports federation to on premise and SaaS applications
 - Supports pre-provisioning or JIT provisioning
 - Centralized auditing of identities



IDAM CLOUD ARCHITECTURES - BROKER





IDAM CLOUD ARCHITECTURES - BROKER

- No identities in the Cloud
 - Can support mixture of internal and external identities
 - Supports federation to on premise and SaaS applications
 - Supports JIT provisioning only
 - No centralized auditing of identities
 - Data protection and privacy advantages

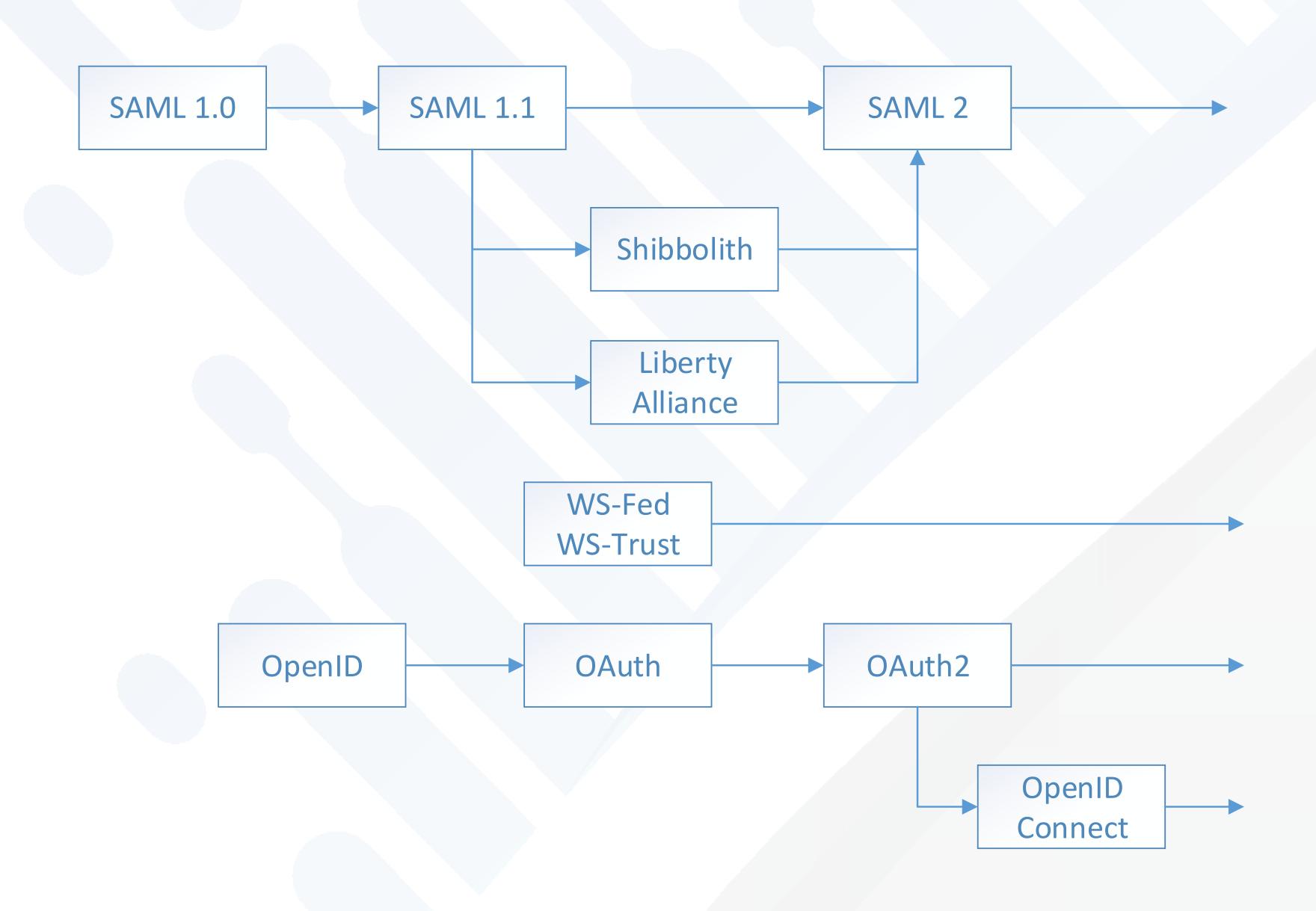


FEDERATION PROTOCOLS

- Older XML and SOAP based protocols
 - SAML2
 - WS-Federation
 - WS-Trust
- Newer JSON and REST based protocols
 - OAuth2
 - Often referred to as an Authorization Protocol
 - OpenID Connect (OIC)
 - Built on top of OAuth2



HOW DID WE GET HERE?





TOKENS

- WS-Federation and WS-Trust are token agnostic
 - Mostly used with SAML 1.1 and SAML 2.0 tokens
- SAML 2.0 uses SAML 2.0 tokens (as expected)
- OAuth 2
 - Access Codes
 - Access Tokens
 - Refresh Tokens
- OpenID Connect
 - JSON Web Tokens (Jwt)

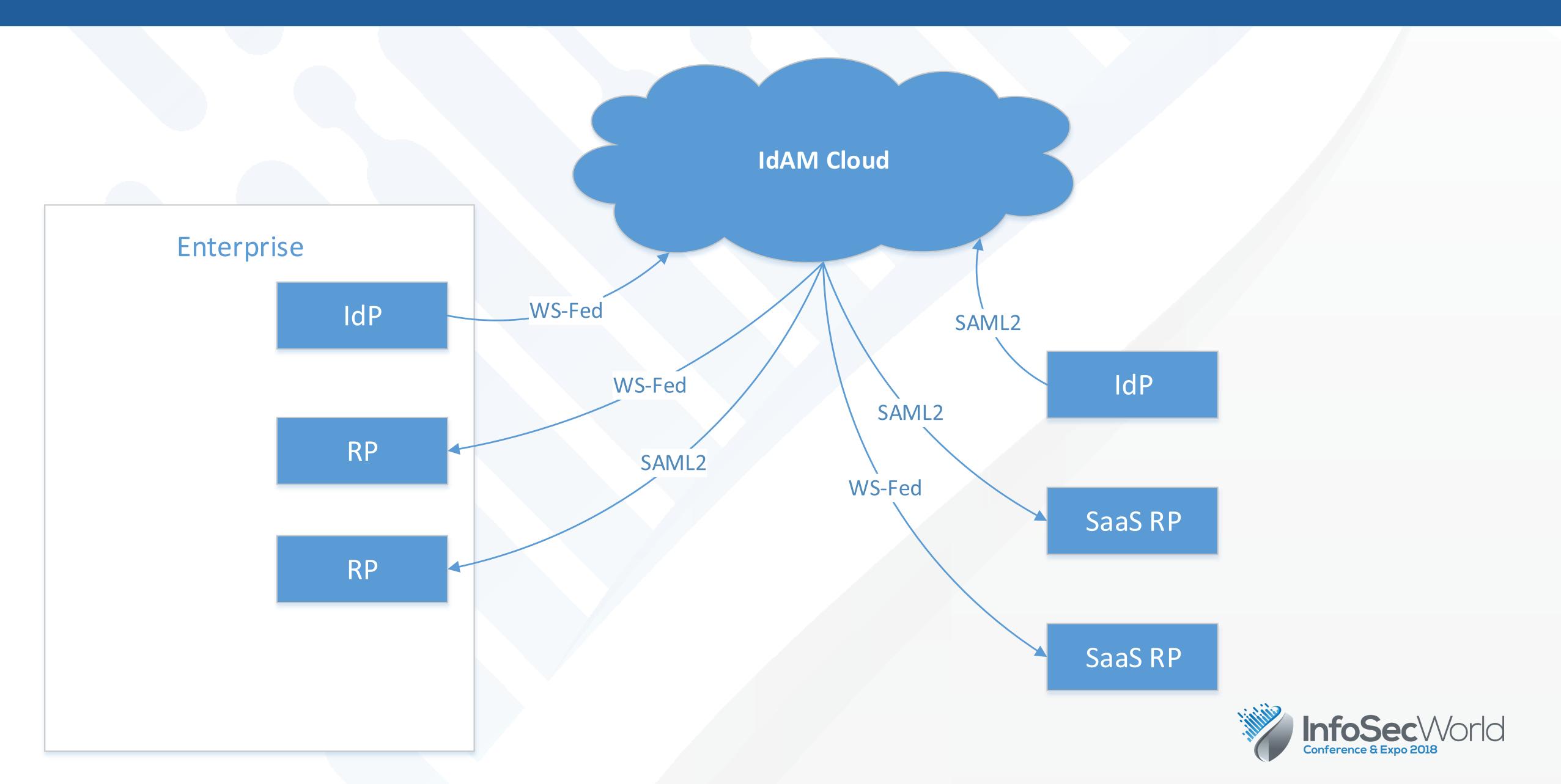


OAUTH2/OIC GRANTS

- Access Code Grant
 - Passive and Active
 - Not well suited for thick clients and SPAs
 - Supports SSO and MFA
 - Supports end user authorization of scope
- Implicit Grant
 - Passive Only
 - Not well suited for thick clients and SPAs
 - Supports SSO and MFA
 - Supports end user authorization of scope
- Resource Owner Password Grant
 - Active only
 - Ideal for thick clients and SPAs
 - Does not support SSO or MFA



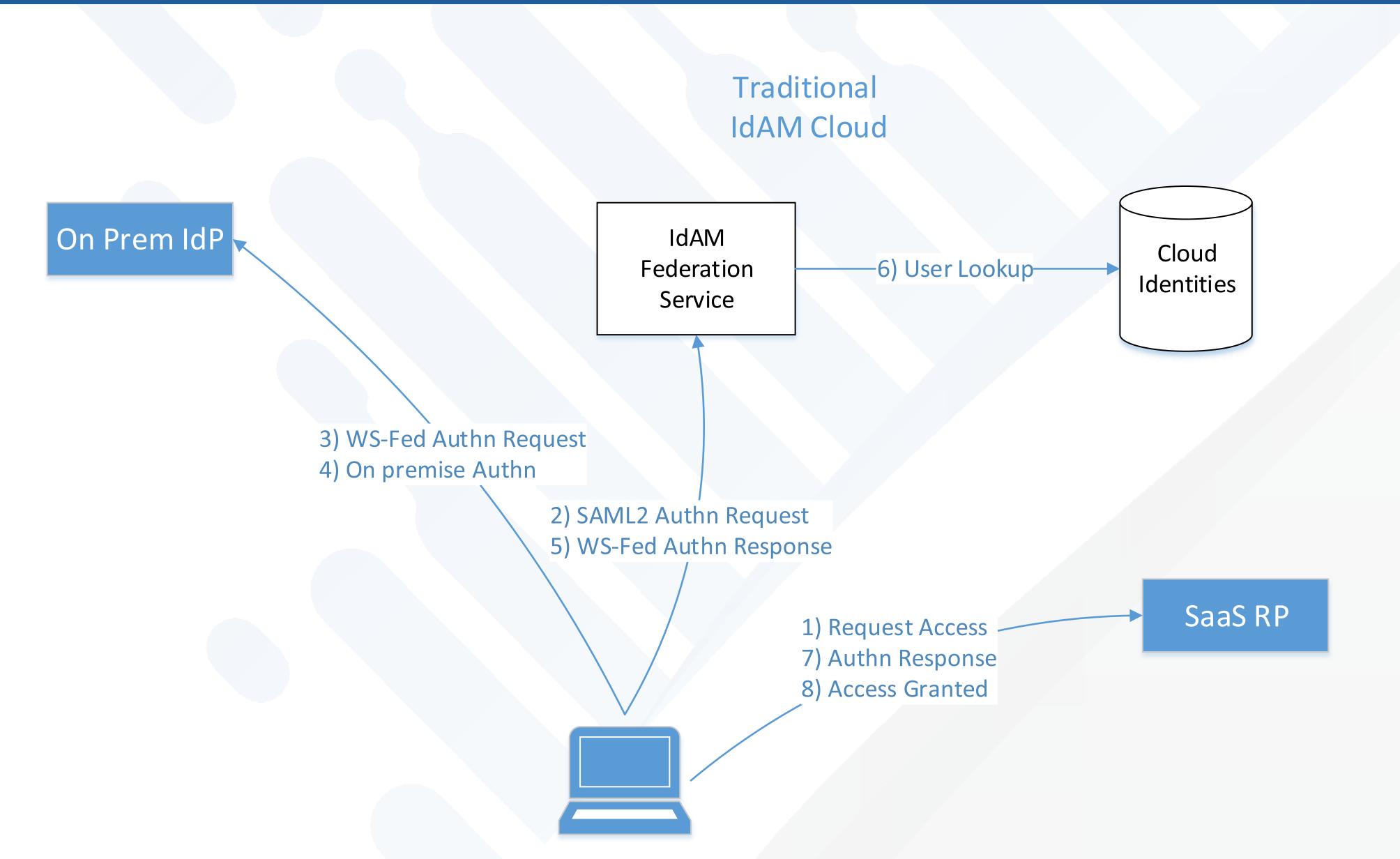
WS-FED/SAML2 PROTOCOL TRANSITION



PROTOCOL TRANSITION CONSIDERATIONS

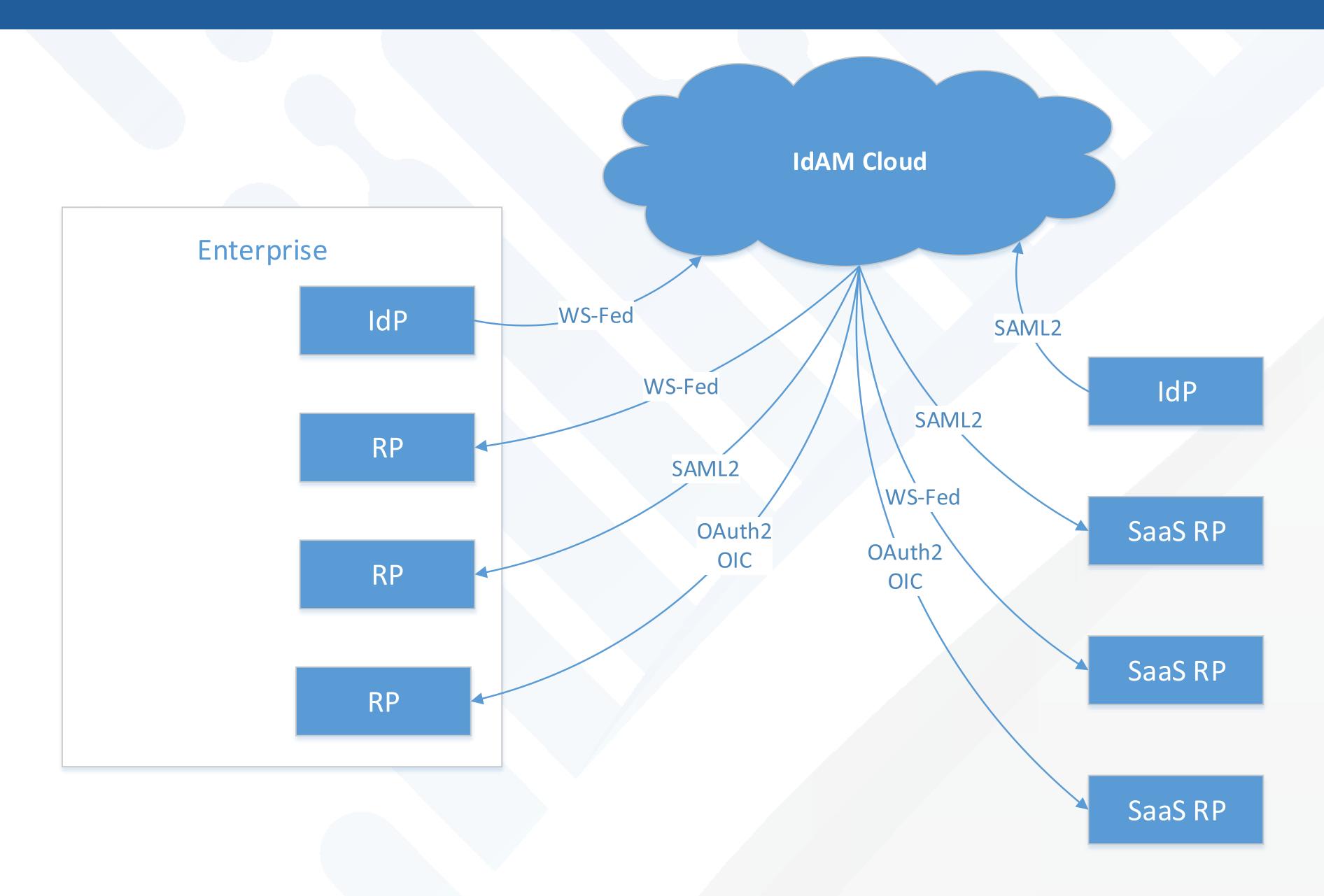
- Identity mapping
- Attribute mapping
- Traditional vs Broker cloud architectures
- Single Sign-on (SSO)
- Single logout (SLO)
- Context or Relay State must be preserved







WS-FED/SAML2/OAUTH2/OIC PROTOCOL TRANSITION



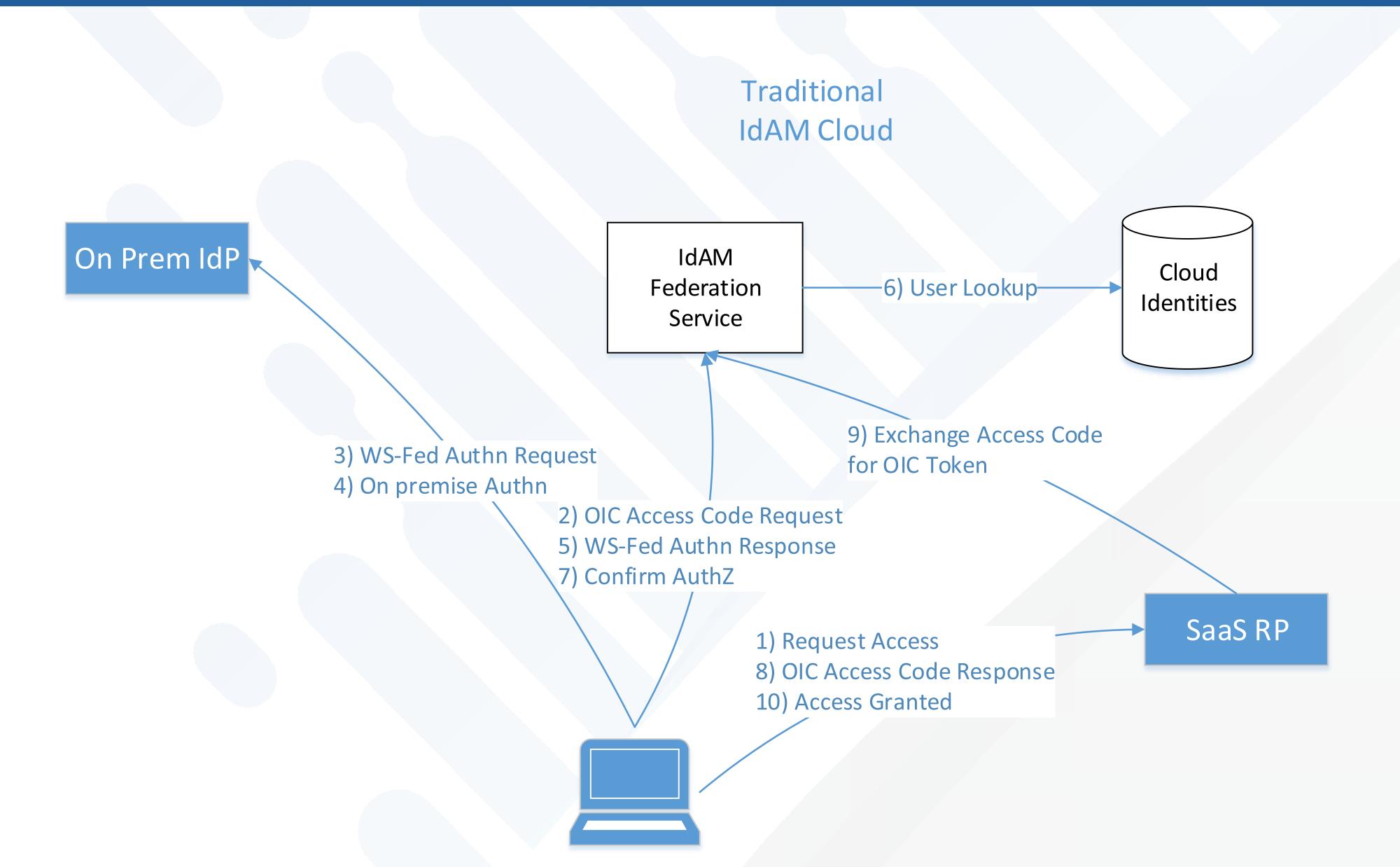


WS-FED/SAML2/OAUTH2/OIC PROTOCOL TRANSITION

- Why is this needed?
- What are the unique challenges?
- OAuth2 and OIC do not support SLO
- OAuth2 and OIC support end user authorization, WS-Fed and SAML2 do not



TYPICAL SCENARIO - SSO



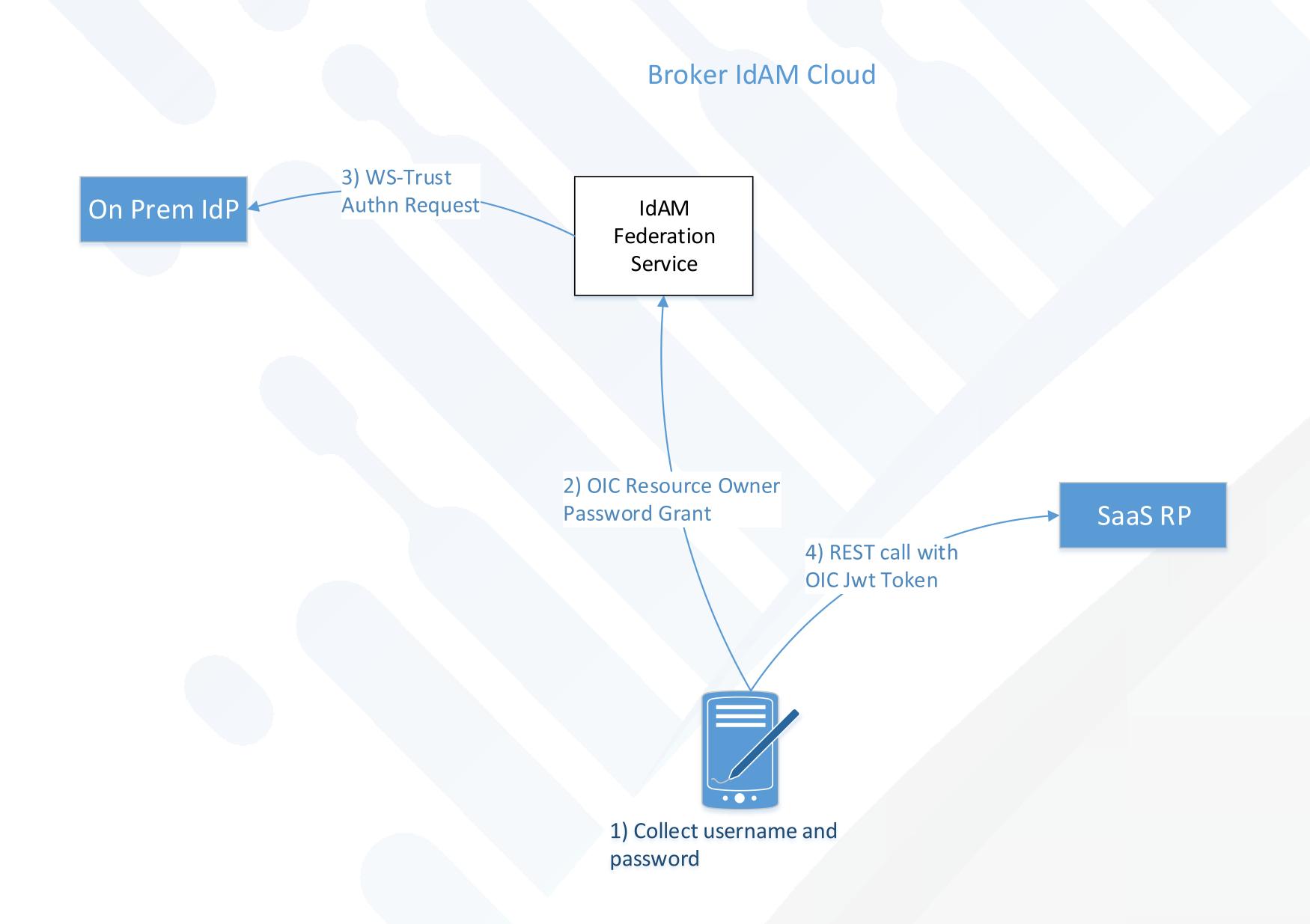


ACTIVE AUTHENTICATION

- Mostly used with single page applications (SPAs), devices, and thick clients
- WS-Trust
 - SOAP Protocol
 - Most common is username and password authN
 - Windows integrated authN also supported
- OAuth 2\OIC
 - REST
 - Resource Owner Password Grant (username and password)
- AuthN only, no explicit AuthZ
- MFA not supported



ACTIVE AUTHENTICATION



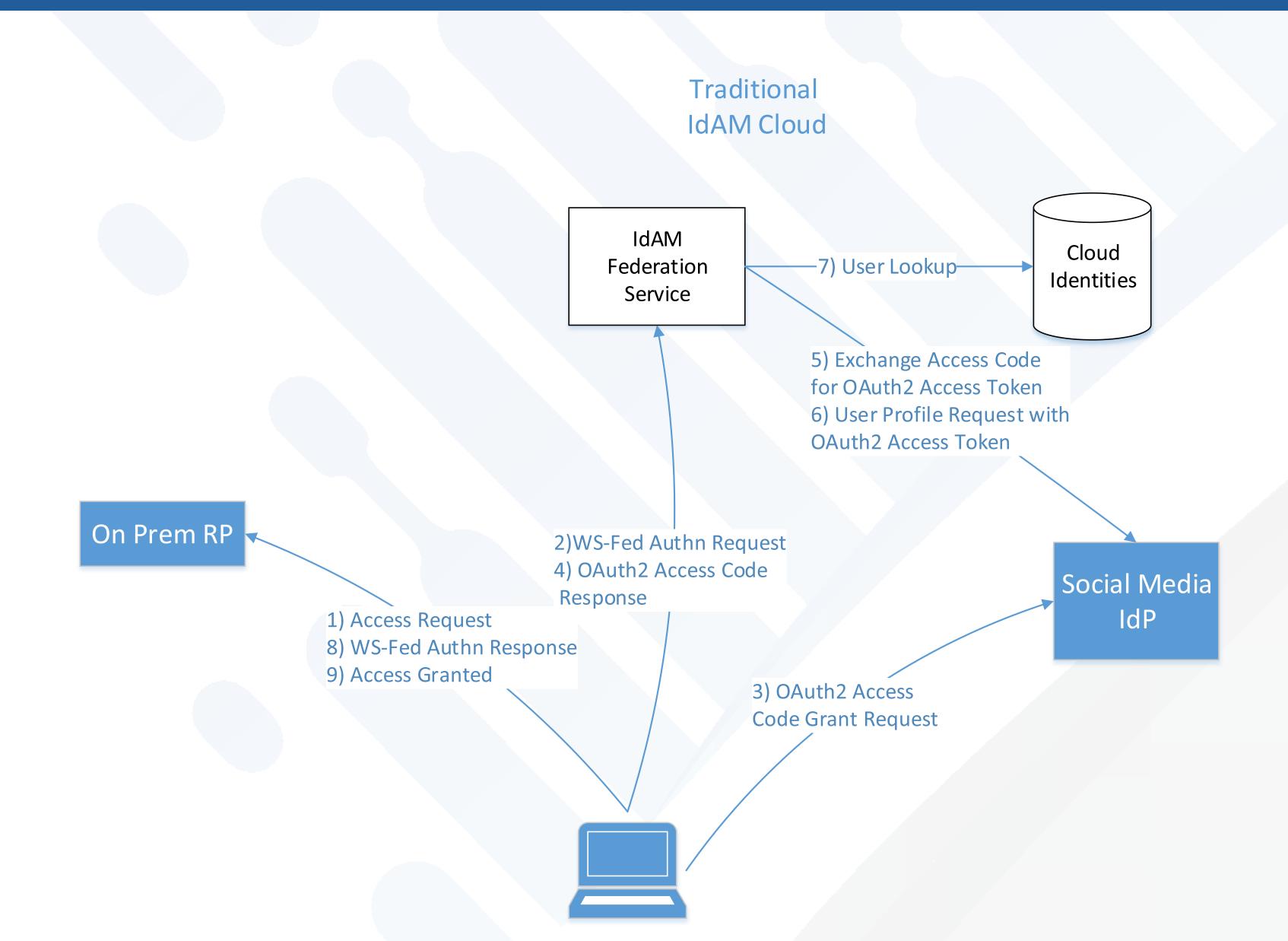


SOCIAL MEDIA

- Why is this a good idea?
 - Ubiquitous
 - Gets you out of the password reset business
 - Shifts the data privacy concerns to a third party
- Why is a bad idea?
 - Lack of institutional control
- Challenges
 - May require registration or identity proofing step
 - Most social media IdPs support OAuth2 but not OpenID Connect
 - SLO is non-standard



SOCIAL MEDIA







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