



Security Mechanisms

Built on Open Standards and Open Technologies



# General Message Flow



## General Rule:

Endpoints can only send messages to the Chai Controller. Rights management is enforced in RabbitMQ.

Backend systems (Chai Controller, Tigerspice Web Manager, Toucan Web Services) can send to and receive data from any endpoint. Tigerspice and Toucan have their own access rights management to inhibit unauthorized data from being sent to endpoints.

Regular Messages:      Endpoint  $\longleftrightarrow$  AMQP Broker  $\longleftrightarrow$  Chai Controller  $\longleftrightarrow$  Montana DB

Regular messages contain values from sensors and values sent to actors.

Regular messages can never be sent directly from one endpoint to another.



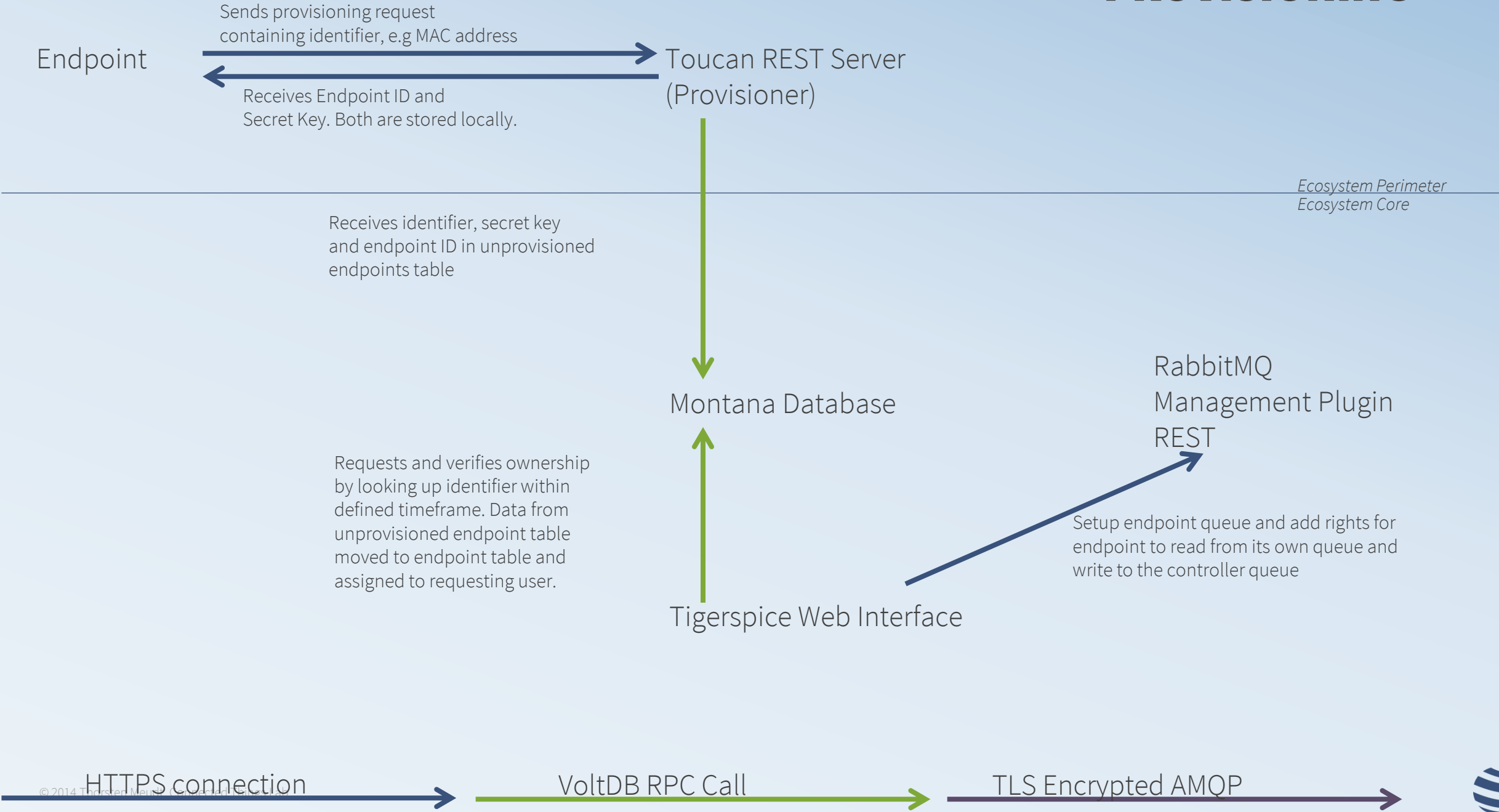
# Endpoint Authentication

HMAC + SSL/TLS

*HMAC = keyed-hash message authentication code*

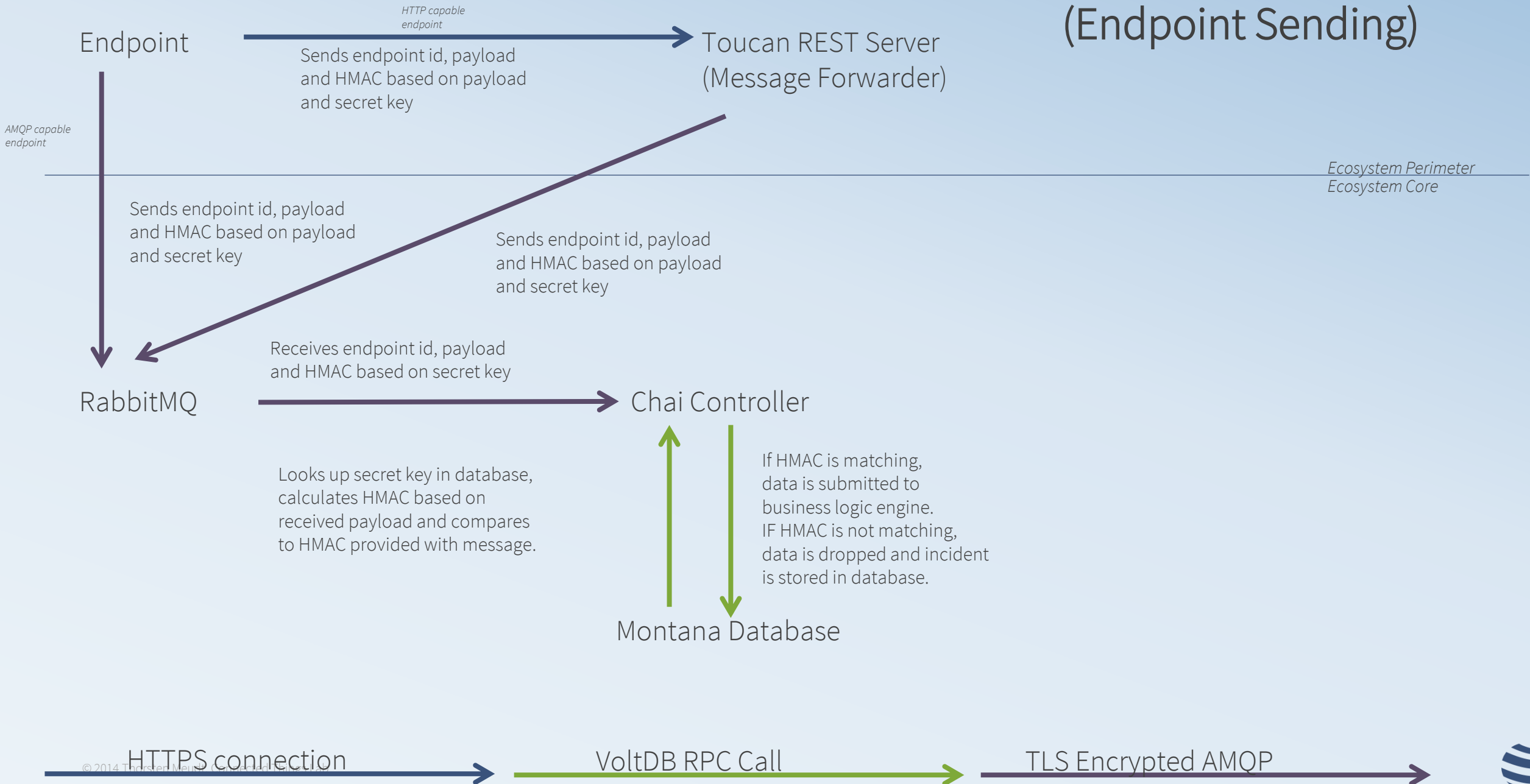


# PROVISIONING



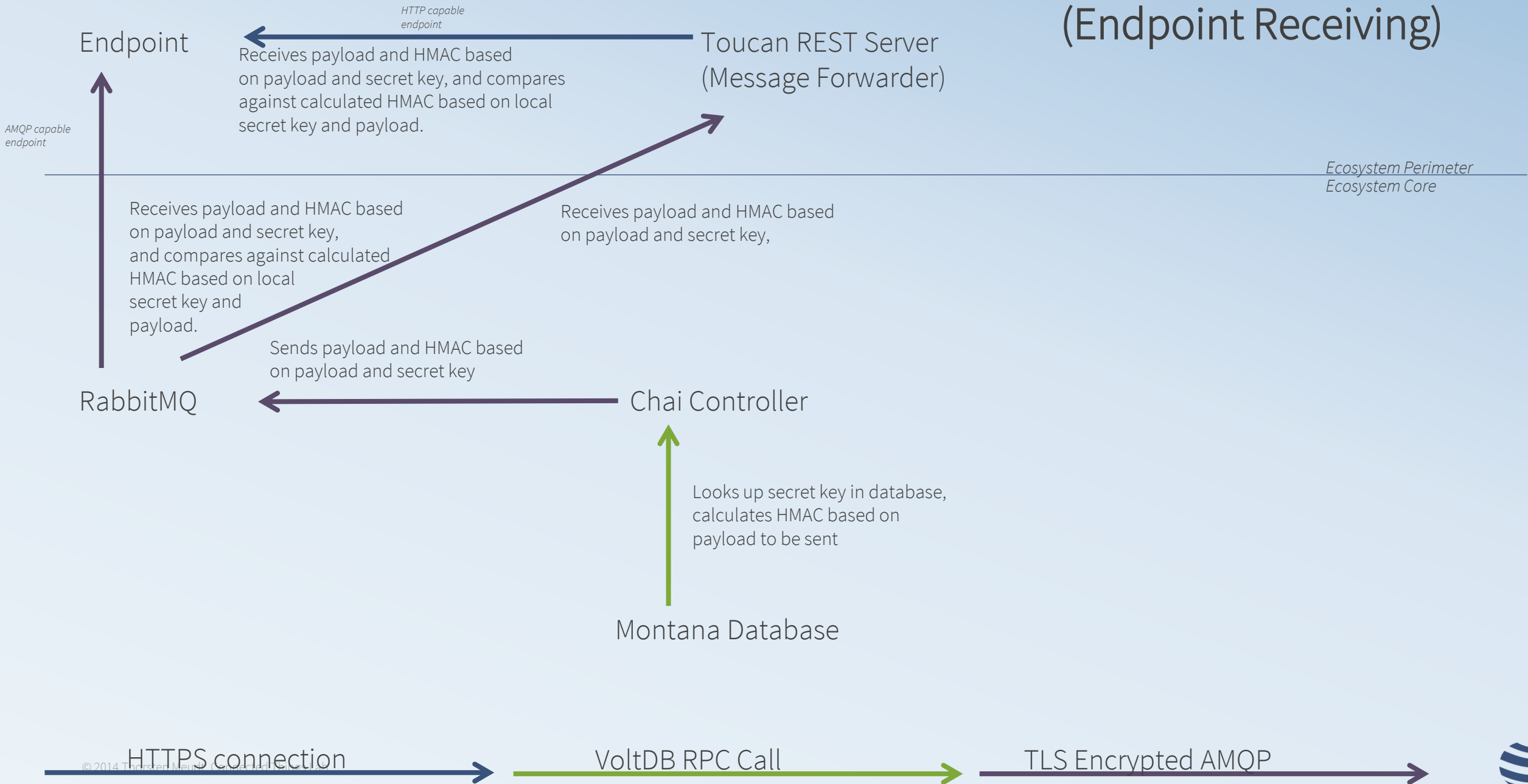


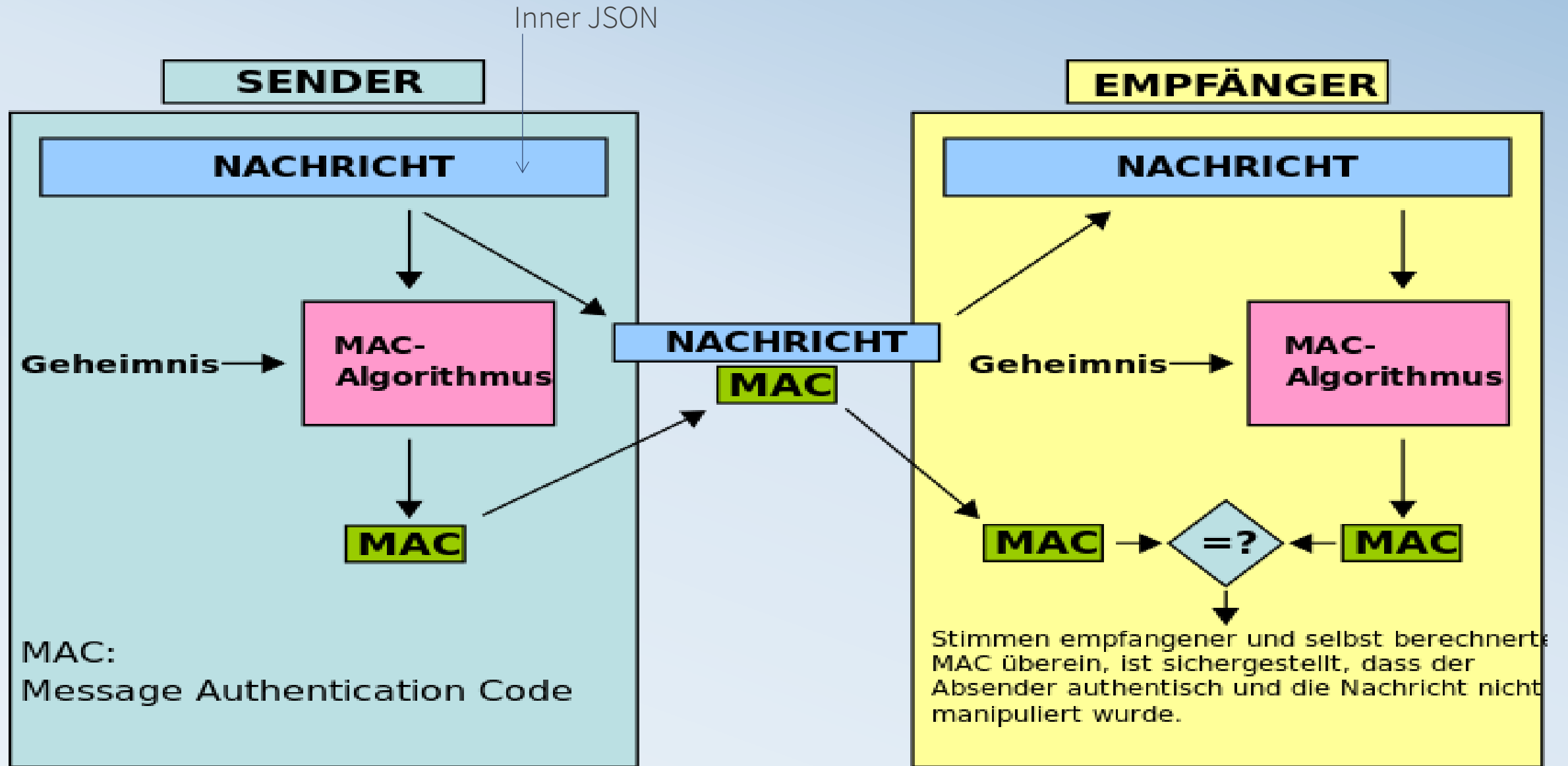
# AUTHENTICATION (Endpoint Sending)



# AUTHENTICATION

## (Endpoint Receiving)







# API User Authentication



- On initial registration
  - User registers with e-mail and password
  - Random internal UserID and API key are generated and stored in user table
- On API authentication call (via REST)
  - Application calls TOUCAN authentication server, providing user name and password
  - TOUCAN verifies password and verifies if API key is older than 24h → if so, new random API key is generated (to be implemented)
  - TOUCAN responds with USERID and API key
- On API „get“ access
  - With HTTP GET call, Application provides USERID and HMAC calculated based on USERID and API Key
  - TOUCAN verifies if HMAC is matching and responds with payload and HMAC calculated based on payload and API Key
- On API „put“/“post“ access
  - With HTTP PUT call, Application provides USERID, payload and HMAC calculated based on payload and API Key
  - TOUCAN verifies if HMAC is matching and responds with „OK“

# Authentication Flow for REST API

