

# Middleware Architectures 2

## Lecture 5: Security

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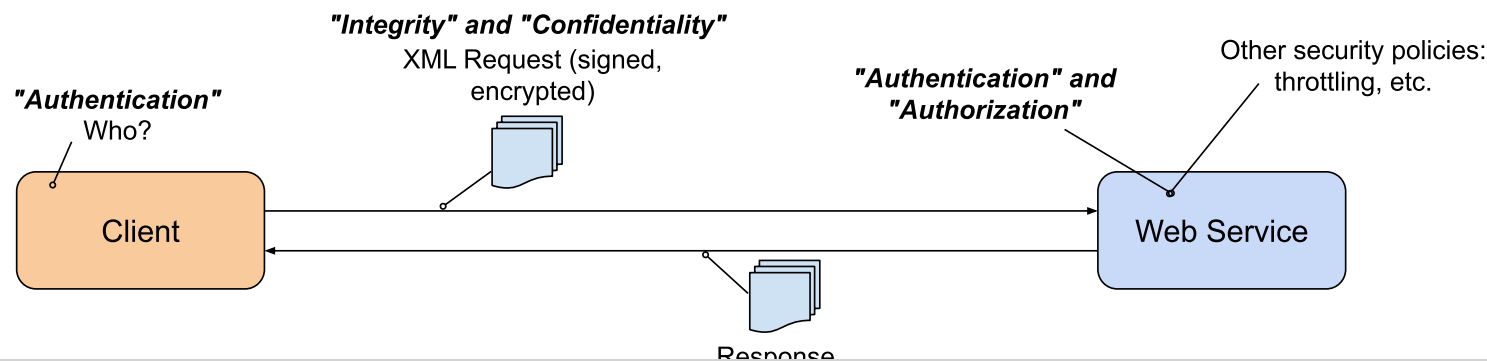
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# Overview

- Security Concepts
- Transport Level Security
- JSON Web Token
- OAuth 2.0
- OpenID

# Web Service Security Concepts

- Securing the client-server communication
  - *Message-level security*
  - *Transport-level security*
- Ensure
  - *Authentication* – *verify a client's identity*
  - *Authorization* – *rights to access resources*
  - *Message Confidentiality* – *keep message content secret*
  - *Message Integrity* – *message content does not change during transmission*
  - *Non-repudiation* – *proof of integrity and origin of data*



# Data on the Web



# Authentication and Authorization

- Authentication
  - *verification of user's identity*
- Authorization
  - *verification that a user has rights to access a resource*
- Standard: HTTP authentication
  - *HTTP defines two options*
    - *Basic Access Authentication*
    - *Digest Access Authentication*
  - *They are defined in*
    - *RFC 2616: Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1*
    - *RFC 2617: HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication*
- Custom/proprietary: use of cookies

# Basic Access Authentication



- Realm
  - *an identifier of the space on the server (~ a collection of resources and their sub-resources)*
  - *A client may associate a valid credentials with realms such that it copies authorization information in requests for which server requires authentication (by **WWW-Authenticate** header)*

# Basic Access Authentication – Credentials

- Credentials

- *credentials are base64 encoded*
- *the format is: username:password*

```
1 | # to encode in linux
2 | echo "novak:heslo" | base64
3 | > bm92YWs6aGVzbG8K
4 |
5 | # and to decode
6 | echo "bm92YWs6aGVzbG8K" | base64 -d # use capital "D" in OS X
7 | > novak:heslo
```

- Comments

- *When TLS is not used, the password can be read*
- *An attacker can repeat interactions*

# Digest Access Authentication

- RFC 2617 – Basic and Digest Access Authentication
  - *No password between a client and a server but a hash value*
  - *Simple and advanced mechanisms (only server-generated nonce value – replay-attacks or with client-generated nonce value)*

- Basic Steps

1. *Client accesses a protected area*

```
1 | > GET / HTTP/1.1
```

2. *Server requests authentication with WWW-Authenticate*

```
1 | < HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 | < WWW-Authenticate: Digest realm="ProtectedArea",
3 |   nonce="BbdQof3DBAA=a293ff3d724989371610f03015f2d23f3cd2c045",
4 |   algorithm=MD5, domain="/", qop="auth"
```

3. *Client calculates a response hash by using the realm, his/her username, the password, and the quality of protection (QoP) and requests the resource with authorization header*

```
1 | > GET / HTTP/1.1
2 | > Authorization: Digest username="novak", realm="ProtectedArea",
3 |   nonce="BbdQof3DBAA=a293ff3d724989371610f03015f2d23f3cd2c045", uri="/",
4 |   algorithm=MD5, response="c4ea2293aeb318826d1e533f363efd90", qop=auth,
5 |   nc=00000001, cnonce="531ee8ba7f2a8fd1"
```



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# Overview

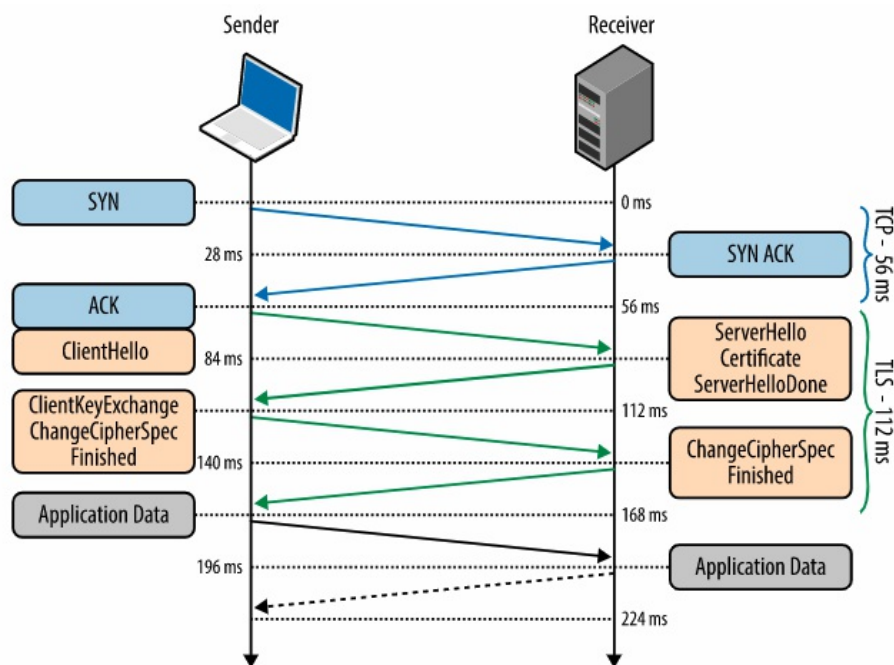
- SSL and TLS
  - *SSL and TLS is used interchangeably*
  - *SSL 3.0 developed by Netscape*
  - *IETF standardization of SSL 3.0 is TLS 1.0*
    - *TLS 1.0 is upgrade of SSL 3.0*
  - *Due to security flaws in TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1 and TLS 1.2 were created*
- TLS layer



# TLS Services

- Encryption
  - *Peers must agree on ciphersuite and keys*
  - *This is achieved by **TLS handshake***
- Authentication
  - *Peers can authenticate their identity*
    - *The client can verify that the server is who it is claimed to be*
    - *Achieved by "Chain of Trust and Certificate Authorities"*
    - *The server can also verify the client*
- Integrity
  - *TLS provides message framing mechanism*
  - *Every message is signed with Message Authentication Code (MAC)*
    - *MAC hashes data in a message and combines the resulting hash with a key (negotiated during the TLS handshake)*
    - *The result is a message authentication code sent with the message*

# TLS Handshake Protocol



- TLS Handshake

*56 ms: ClientHello, TLS protocol version, list of ciphersuites, TLS options*

*84 ms: ServerHello, TLS protocol version, ciphersuite, certificate*

*112 ms: RSA or Diffie-Hellman key exchange*

*140 ms: Message integrity checks, sends encrypted "Finished" message*

*168 ms: Decrypts the message, app data can be sent*

# Key Exchange

- RSA key exchange(Rivest–Shamir–Adleman)
  - *The client generates a symmetric key*
  - *The client encrypts the key with the server's public key*
  - *The client sends the encrypted key to the server*
  - *The server uses its private key to decrypt the symmetric key*
- RSA critical weakness
  - *The same public-private key pair is used to:*
    - *authenticate the server (the server's private key is used to sign and verify the handshake)*
    - *encrypt the symmetric key*
  - *When an attacker gets hold of the server private key*
    - *It can decrypt the entire session*
- Diffie-Hellman key exchange
  - *Client and server can negotiate shared secret without its explicit communication*
    - *Attacker cannot get the key*
  - *Reduction of risk of compromising of the past communications*
    - *New key can be generated as part of every key exchange*
    - *Old keys can be discarded*

# TLS and Proxy Servers

- TLS Offloading
  - *Inbound TLS connection, plain outbound connection*
  - *Proxy can inspect messages*
- TLS Bridging
  - *Inbound TLS connection, new outbound TLS connection*
  - *Proxy can inspect messages*
- End-to-End TLS (TLS pass-through)
  - *TLS connection is passed-through the proxy*
  - *Proxy cannot inspect messages*
- Load balancer
  - *Can use TLS offloading or TLS bridging*
  - *Can use TLS pass-through with help of Server Name Indication (SNI)*

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- **JSON Web Token**
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# Overview

- JSON Web Token (JWT)
  - *Open standard (RFC 7519)*
  - *Mechanism to securely transmit information between parties as a JSON object.*
  - *Can be **verified** and **trusted** as it is **digitally signed**.*
- Basic concepts
  - *Compact*
    - *has a small size*
    - *can be transmitted via a URL, POST, HTTP header.*
  - *Self-contained*
    - *payload contains all required user information.*



# Use of JWT

- Authentication
  - *After user logs in, following requests contain JWT token.*
  - *Single Sign On widely uses JWT nowadays*
- Information Exchange
  - *Signature ensures senders are who they say they are.*
  - *Message integrity – signature calculated using the header and the payload.*

# JWT Structure

`<header>.<payload>.<signature>`

- Header

- *Contains two parts, the type of the token (JWT) and the hashing algorithm being used (e.g. HMAC, SHA256, RSA).*

```
{  
  "alg": "HS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

- Payload

- *Contains the claims, i.e. statements about an entity (e.g. user).*
- *Can be registered, public and private*
- *Registered and public should be defined in [IANA JSON Web Token Registry](#)*

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "John Doe",  
  "admin": true  
}
```

# JWT Structure (Cont.)

- Signature

- *Signed encoded header, encoded payload and a secret.*
- *For example, signature using HMAC SHA256 algorithm*

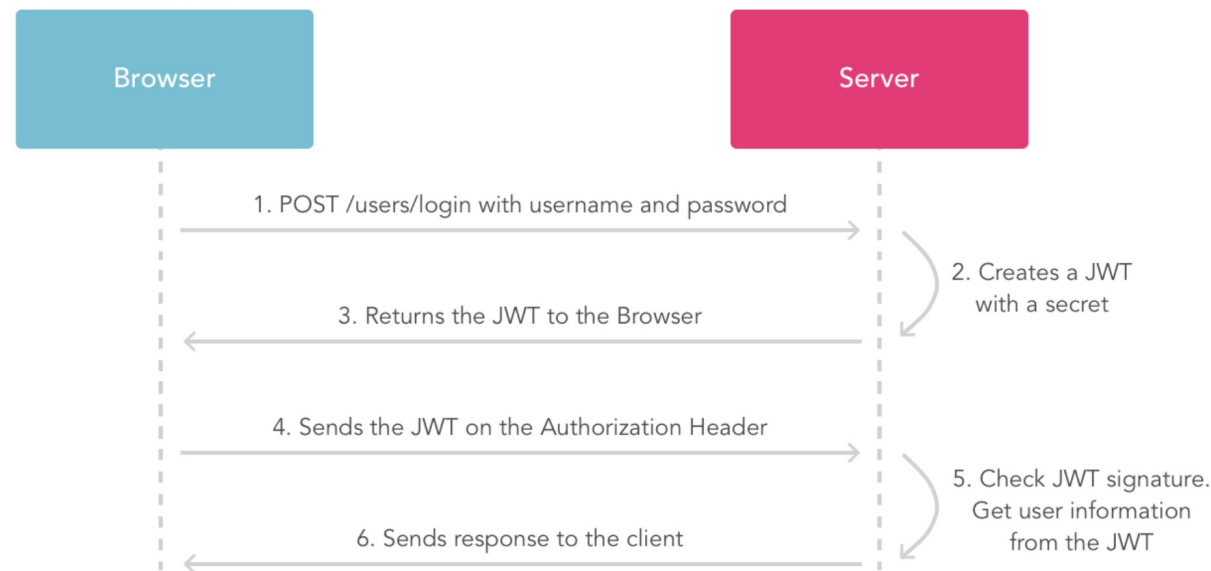
```
HMACSHA256(  
    base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
    base64UrlEncode(payload),  
    secret)
```

- Example

- *JWT is a three Base64-URL strings separated by dots*

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.  
eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4  
gRG9lIiwiaXNTb2NpYWwiOnRydWV9.  
4pcPyMD09o1PSyXnrXCjTwXyr4BsezdI1AVTmud2fU4
```

# How to use JWT



1. User sends username and password
2. Server verifies user, creates JWT token with a secret and a expiration time
3. Server sends JWT token back to the Browser
4. Browser sends JWT token on subsequent interactions

## Notes

- Authorization header does not behave the same as cookies!
- JWT should not contain secrets (passwords) as it can be read (on the client or if non-https connection is used)

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- **OAuth 2.0**
  - *Client-side Web Apps*
  - *Server-side Web Apps*
- OpenID

# Motivation

- Cloud Computing – Software as a Service
  - *Users utilize apps in clouds*
    - *they access **resources** via Web browsers*
    - *they store their data in the cloud*
    - *Google Docs, Contacts, etc.*
  - *The trend is that SaaS are open*
    - *can be extended by 3rd-party developers through APIs*
    - *attract more users ⇒ increases value of apps*
  - *Apps extensions need to have an access to users' data*
- Need for a new mechanism to access resources
  - *Users can grant access to third-party apps without exposing their users' credentials*

# When there is no OAuth



- Users must share their credentials with the 3rd-party app
- Users cannot control what and how long the app can access resources
- Users must trust the app
  - *In case of misuse, users can only change their passwords*

# OAuth 2.0 Protocol

- OAuth Objectives
  - *users can grant access to third-party applications*
  - *users can revoke access any time*
  - *supports:*
    - *client-side web apps (implicit grant),*
    - *server-side apps (authorization code), and*
    - *native (desktop) apps (authorization code)*
- History
  - *Initiated by Google, Twitter, Yahoo!*
  - *Different, non-standard protocols first: ClientLogin, AuthSub*
  - *OAuth 1.0 – first standard, security problems, quite complex*
  - *OAuth 2.0 – new version, not backward compatible with 1.0*
- Specifications and adoption
  - 
  -



# Terminology

- **Client**
  - *a third-party app accessing resources owned by **resource owner***
- **Resource Owner** (also user)
  - *a person that owns a resource stored in the **resource server***
- **Authorization and Token Endpoints**
  - *endpoints provided by an **authorization server** through which a **resource owner** authorizes requests.*
- **Resource Server**
  - *an app that stores resources owned by a **resource owner***
  - *For example, contacts in Google Contacts*
- **Authorization Code**
  - *a code that a **client** uses to request **access tokens** to access resources*
- **Access Token**
  - *a code that a **client** uses to access resources*

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  - *Server-side Web Apps*
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# Client-side Web Apps

- Simplified version of OAuth 2.0 protocol
  - *JavaScript/AJAX apps running in a browser*
  - *Apps that cannot easily "remember" app state*
  - *limited number of interactions*
- Architecture
  - *User-agent processes a javascript/HTML code from the client*
  - *No need of authorization code*
- Basic Steps
  - *A client redirects a user agent to the authorization endpoint*
  - *A resource owner grants an access to the client*
    - *or he/she rejects the request*
  - *Authorization server provides an **access\_token** to the client*
  - *Client access the resource with the **access\_token***
  - *When the token expires, client requests a new token*

## Demo – List of Contacts

- Display your Google contacts
  - *this demo requests authorization from you to access your Google contacts using client-side OAuth 2.0 protocol and then displays the contacts below. In order to transfer **access\_token** from authorization window, it stores the **access\_token** in a cookie.*
  - **access\_token**
  - *Show contacts or revoke access*

# Client-side Web Apps Protocol



# Redirection – Step 1

- Methods and Parameters

- *Methods: GET or POST*
- *example authorization endpoint url (Google):*  
`https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth`
- *query string parameters or application/x-www-form-urlencoded*
  - `client_id` – *id of the client that was previously registered*
  - `redirect_uri` – *an URI that auth. server will redirect to when user grants/rejects*
  - `scope` – *string identifying resources/services to be accessed*
  - `response_type` – *type of the response (token or code)*
  - `state` (optional) – *state between request and redirect*
- *Example*

```
1 https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?  
2 client_id=621535099260.apps.googleusercontent.com&  
3 redirect_uri=http://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html&  
4 scope=https://www.google.com/m8/feeds&  
5 response_type=token
```

## Callback – steps 4 and 5

- Resource owner grants the access
  - *authorization server calls back `redirect_uri`*
  - *client parses URL in JavaScript (Step 5)*
    - *extracts `access_token` and `expires_in` (by using `window.location.hash`)*
  - *Example:*
- Resource owner rejects the access
  - *authorization server calls back `redirect_uri` with query string parameter `error=access_denied`*
  - *Example:*

```
1 | https://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html#  
2 | access_token=1/QbZfgDNsnd&  
3 | expires_in=4301
```

```
1 | http://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html?  
2 | error=access_denied
```

# Accessing Resources – Step 6

- Request

- *client can access resources defined by **scope***
- *resources' URIs defined in a particular documentation*
- *Example Google Contacts*
  - *to access all users' contacts stored in Google*
  - **scope** is **`https://www.google.com/m8/feeds`**
- *Query string parameter **oauth\_token***

```
1 | curl https://www.google.com/m8/feeds/contacts/default/full?  
2 |     oauth_token=1/dERFd34Sf
```

- *HTTP Header **Authorization***

```
1 | curl -H "Authorization: OAuth 1/dERFd34Sf"  
2 |     https://www.google.com/m8/feeds/contacts/default/full
```

- *The client can do any allowed operations on the resource*

- Response

- *Success – **200 OK***
- *Error – **401 Unauthorized** when token expires or the client hasn't performed the authorization request.*



# Cross-Origin Resource Sharing



— see *Same Origin and Cross-Origin* for details

# Example Application Registration



vitvar.com search ▼

Overview

Services

Team

API Access

Billing

Reports

Quotas

## API Access

To prevent abuse, Google places limits on API requests. Using a valid OAuth token or API key allows you to exceed anonymous limits by connecting requests back to your project.

### Authorized API Access

OAuth allows users to share specific data with you (for example, contact lists) while keeping their usernames, passwords, and other information private. [Learn more](#)

### Branding information

The following information is shown to users whenever you request access to their private data.

Product name: w20-test  
Google account: t.vitvar@gmail.com

[Edit branding information...](#)

### Client ID for web applications

Client ID: 621535099260.apps.googleusercontent.com  
Client secret: RxWM917Sv-7cyfWMW7KhNV9R  
Redirect URIs: http://vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html  
JavaScript origins: http://example.org

[Edit settings...](#)

[Reset client secret...](#)

[Create another client ID...](#)

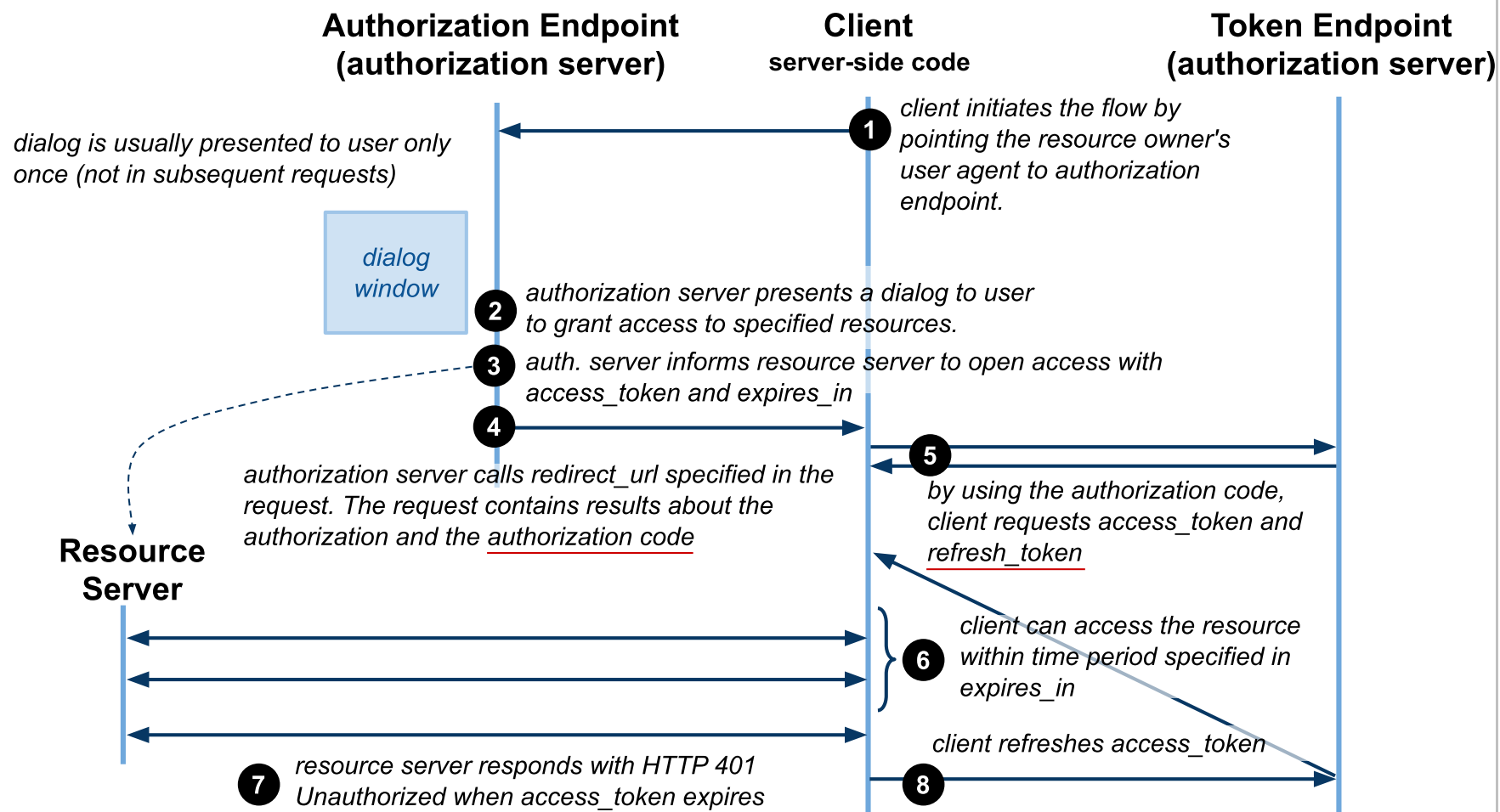
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  - *Server-side Web Apps*
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# Server-side Web Apps

- Additional interactions
  - *server-side code (any language), the app can maintain the state*
  - *additional interactions, authorization code*
- Architecture
  - *Client at a server requests, remembers and refresh access tokens*
- Basic steps
  - *Client redirects user agent to the authorization endpoint*
  - *Resource owner grants access to the client or rejects the request*
  - *Authorization server provides **authorization code** to the client*
  - *Client requests **access and refresh tokens** from the auth. server*
  - *Client access the resource with the access token*
  - *When the token expires, client refreshes a token with refresh token*
- Advantages
  - *Access tokens not visible to clients, they are stored at the server*
  - *more secure, clients need to authenticate before they can get tokens*

# Server-side Web Apps Protocol



# Redirection – Step 1

- Methods and Parameters
  - *same as for client-side app, except **response\_type** must be **code***
- Example
  - 1 `https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?`
  - 2 `client_id=621535099260.apps.googleusercontent.com&`
  - 3 `redirect_uri=http://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html&`
  - 4 `scope=https://www.google.com/m8/feeds&`
  - 5 `response_type=code`

# Callback + Access Token Request – steps 4, 5

- Callback
    - *authorization server calls back* `redirect_uri`
    - *client gets the* `code` *and requests* `access_token`
    - *example (resource owner grants access):*  
`http://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html?code=4/P7...`
    - *when user rejects → same as client-side access*
  - Access token request
    - `POST` *request to token endpoint*  
→ *example Google token endpoint:*  
`https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/token`
- ```
1 POST /o/oauth2/token HTTP/1.1
2 Host: accounts.google.com
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
4
5 code=4/P7q7W91a-oMsCeLvIaQm6bTrgtp6&
6 client_id=621535099260.apps.googleusercontent.com&
7 client_secret=XTHhXh1S2UggvyWGwDk1EjXB&
8 redirect_uri=http://w20.vitvar.com/examples/oauth/callback.html&
9 grant_type=authorization_code
```

## Access Token (cont.)

- Access token response

- *Token endpoint responds with **access\_token** and **refresh\_token***

```
1 { "access_token" : "1/ffAGRNJru1FTz70BzhT3Zg",  
2   "expires_in"   : 3920,  
3   "refresh_token" : "1/6BMfW9j53gdGImSixUH6kU5RsR4zwI9lUVX-tqf8JXQ" }
```

- Refreshing a token

- **POST** request to the token endpoint with **grant\_type=refresh\_token** and the previously obtained value of **refresh\_token**

```
1 POST /o/oauth2/token HTTP/1.1  
2 Host: accounts.google.com  
3 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
4  
5 client_id=21302922996.apps.googleusercontent.com&  
6 client_secret=XTHhXh1SlUNgvyWGwDk1EjXB&  
7 refresh_token=1/6BMfW9j53gdGImSixUH6kU5RsR4zwI9lUVX-tqf8JXQ&  
8 grant_type=refresh_token
```

- Accessing a resource is the same as in the client-side app



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# OpenID Protocol

- Motivation – many user accounts
  - *users need to maintain many accounts to access various services*
  - *multiple passwords problem*
- Objectives
  - *allows apps to utilize an OpenID provider*
    - *a third-party authentication service*
    - *federated login*
  - *users have one account with the OpenID provider and use it for apps that support the provider*
- OpenID providers
  - *it is a protocol, anybody can build a provider*
  - *Google, Yahoo!, Seznam.cz, etc.*
- Specification
  -

# Interaction Sequence



- Discovery – discovery of a service associated with a resource
- XRDS – eXtensible Resource Descriptor Sequence
  - *format for discovery result*
  - *developed to serve resource discovery for OpenID*
  - *Web app retrieves endpoint to send login authentication requests*

# Login Authentication Request – Step 5

- Example Google OpenID provider

```
1 https://www.google.com/accounts/o8/id
2 ?openid.ns=http://specs.openid.net/auth/2.0
3 &openid.return_to=https://www.example.com/checkauth
4 &openid.realm=http://www.example.com/
5 &openid.assoc_handle=ABSmpf6DNMw
6 &openid.mode=checkid_setup
```

- Parameters

- **ns** – *protocol version (obtained from the XRDS)*
- **mode** – *type of message or additional semantics (**checkid\_setup** indicates that interaction between the provider and the user is allowed during authentication)*
- **return\_to** – *callback page the provider sends the result*
- **realm** – *domain the user will trust, consistent with **return\_to***
- **assoc\_handle** – *"log in" for web app with openid provider*

*\* Not all fields shown, check the OpenID spec for the full list of fields and their values*

# Login Authentication Response – Step 8

- User logs in successfully

```
1 http://www.example.com/checkauth
2 ?openid.ns=http://specs.openid.net/auth/2.0
3 &openid.mode=id_res
4 &openid.return_to=http://www.example.com:8080/checkauth
5 &openid.assoc_handle=ABSmpf6DNMw
6 &openid.identity=https://www.google.com/accounts/o8/id?id=ACyQatiscWvwqs4UQV_U
```

- *Web app will use **identity** to identify user in the application*
- *response is also signed using a list of fields in the response (not shown in the listing)*

- User cancels

```
1 http://www.example.com/checkauth
2 ?openid.mode=cancel
3 &openid.ns=http://specs.openid.net/auth/2.0
```

*\* Not all fields shown, check the OpenID spec for the full list of fields and their values*