

Correlated Authorization—Draft

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Abstract—Trustworthiness of data—determined by its provenance—is fundamental to the cybersecurity of the Internet as a whole. As business boundaries are redrawn, it is becoming increasingly clear that a flexible, trust framework is needed to support the digital economy.

This paper introduces Correlated Authorization as a dual-authority trust framework built on top of User-Managed Access (UMA) [1, 2] and OAuth 2.0 [3, 4] protocols that allow users (resource owners) to delegate access to other users (requesting parties) across security domain boundaries. The requesting party is responsible for creating the request, while the resource owner approves this request either when it is online or by creating a policy. The resource owner and the requesting party may belong to different security domains administered by the respective authorities.

The proposed concept uses a permission ticket issued by the resource owner's authorization server as a correlation handle that binds the requesting party's claims to the authorization process. An email address is used as the unique requesting party identifier. The requesting party authenticates to the resource owner's authorization server using a challenge-response authentication protocol, while the holder-of-key assertion mechanism establishes trust between the respective authorities. On the requesting party side, Correlated Authorization uses the token exchange extension of the OAuth 2.0 protocol [4] as a counterpart to the UMA protocol.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the growing popularity of protocols based on the OAuth 2.0 [3] specification, there is a need for an interoperable standard that specifies how to convey information about the user from an identity provider to an authorization server, especially across security domain boundaries. The problem is that such a system is difficult to design because OAuth 2.0 [3], OIDC [5], and UMA are single-authority protocols. This draft profiles and combines the OAuth 2.0 and UMA protocols into a dual-authority framework, which not only meets the needs of interoperability but also establishes trust between mutually unknown parties.

II. MOTIVATION

Correlated Authorization is an attempt to revive UMA WG's original idea—UMA wide ecosystem [6] when the resource owner and the requesting party might "know each other" in the real world, but the resource owner's authorization server has no pre-established trust with the requesting party or any of their identity/claims providers—in other words when the resource owner's authorization server and requesting party's identity provider do not know each other.

III. UMA WIDE ECOSYSTEM CONCEPT

This high-level view illustrated in Figure 1 gives you an idea of relationships between UMA wide ecosystem entities.

UMA uses special jargon. For the sake of brevity of this paper, the following list of acronyms will be used:

- IdP - Identity Provider
- AS - Authorization Server
- RS - Resource Server
- RO - Resource Owner

- RqP - Requesting Party
- PAT - Protection API Access Token
- RPT - Requesting Party Token

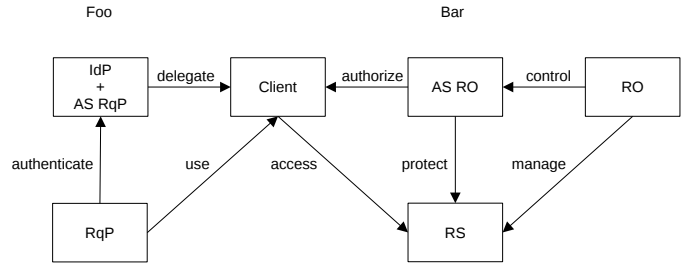


Fig. 1. Relationships between UMA wide ecosystem entities

The UMA wide ecosystem concept uses relationship-driven policies to drive automated dual-authority trust assessment and token issuance. The relationship-driven policies incorporate user-to-user (U2U) relationships and user-to-resource (U2R) relationships.

IV. CHALLENGE-RESPONSE AUTHENTICATION PROTOCOL

Figure 2 shows the unilateral entity authentication protocol [7] adapted for the Correlated Authorization framework that links an authenticator with the verifier through the client and allows the claimant to convey identity information to the verifier.

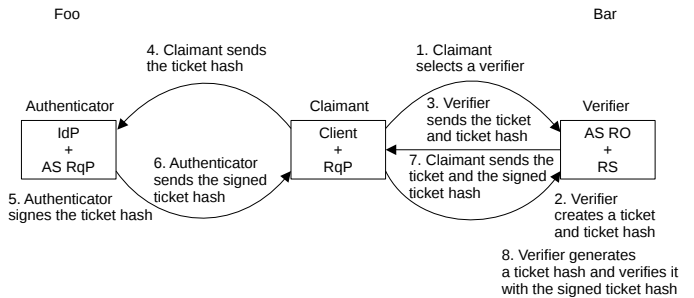


Fig. 2. Unilateral entity authentication protocol

Successful completion of steps means that the claimant has authenticated himself to the verifier. The ticket represents the random challenge, and the signed ticket hash represents the response. Ticket hash is used here to ensure that the actual value of the ticket is not disclosed to the authenticator.

V. HOLDER-OF-KEY ASSERTION

TBD

VI. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

The following sequence diagram describes the mechanism and poli-

cies of the Correlated Authorization framework, which utilizes the UMA protocol with the token exchange extension of OAuth 2.0 [4], where an access token is used to obtain an identity claims token from the Security Token Service (STS) endpoint.

A. UMA Profile

The sequence diagram (see Appendix A for a detailed diagram) illustrated in Figure 3 represents a profile of the UMA protocol and is in full compliance with the UMA 2.0 specification. Unlike the UMA specification, the Correlated Authorization framework allows the use of the UMA grant with or without client authentication or identification. Whether or not to allow unauthenticated or unidentified clients are policy decisions that are at the discretion of the authorization server.

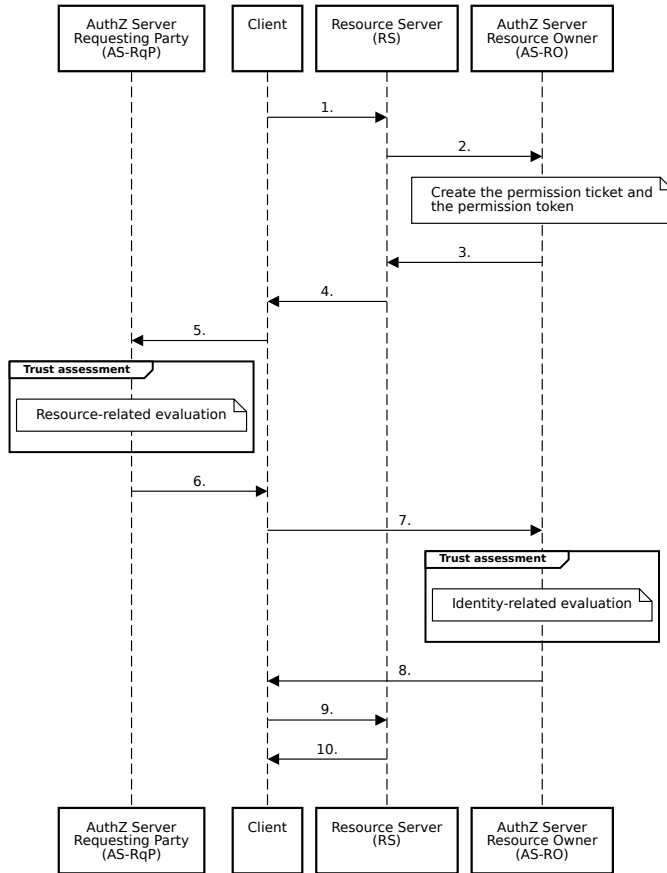


Fig. 3. Correlated Authorization sequence diagram — UMA profile

Prerequisites:

- The AS-RqP supports the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange [4] extension of OAuth 2.0.
- The AS-RqP publishes its metadata on a URL `/.well-known/oauth-authorization-server` (alternatively on `/.well-known/openid-configuration`).
- The AS-RqP also acts as RqP's Identity Provider.
- The client is registered at the AS-RqP as a public or confidential client and acts as a Relying Party in an RqP's Identity Provider in order to obtain an access token with user claims.
- The client should be registered at the AS-RO as a public or confidential client.
- The RO has set up the RS and registers his resource at the AS-RO to get his resource_uri according to the UMA Federated Au-

thorization [2] specification and the Resource Description extension.

- The RO sets policies to the resource sets with the authorization server to indicate who can access the resources.

Steps:

1. The RqP directs the client to access the resource_uri, e.g. to get or post data, with no access token.
2. Using a valid PAT the RS requests a permission ticket and resource claims token.

The AS generates the permission ticket itself (ticket is a random NONCE) and resource claims token, which is bound to the permission ticket through a permission ticket hash. The resource claims token contains these claims:

```
{issuer, ts, audience, email_address, resource_uri_hash, permission_ticket_hash}
```

where

- issuer is the URI that identifies who issues the resource claims token
- ts is the timestamp of when the permission ticket was created
- audience is the URI that identifies the resource server
- email_address is the email address of the resource owner
- resource_uri_hash = Base64URL-Encode(SHA256(resource_uri))
- permission_ticket_hash = Base64URL-Encode(SHA256(permission_ticket))

The resource claims token is not mentioned in the UMA specification. A detailed description of the resource claims token format is out of the scope of this paper.

3. The AS returns the permission ticket and resource claims token.
4. Without an access token, the RS will return HTTP code 401 (Unauthorized) with the permission ticket and resource claims token.
5. The client requests an identity claims token by presenting the access token with user claims, resource claims token, and resource URI (token exchange request).

```
{grant_type = token-exchange,
 resource = resource_uri,
 scope = resource_claims_token,
 subject_token = access_token_with_user_claims,
 subject_token_type = urn:ietf:params:oauth:token-type:access_token,
 requested_token_type = urn:ietf:params:oauth:token-type:jwt}
```

The AS-RqP performs a trust assessment by evaluating the resource URI provenance/ownership

1. select the email_address claim from resource_claims_token
2. bootstrap discovery of AS-RO url from email address via WebFinger; if this does not work, build well-known url using domain part of email_address
3. compare AS-RO url with the iss claim from resource_claims_token
4. verify the resource_claims_token signature
5. extract resource_uri_hash claim from resource_claims_token

6. compare resource_uri_hash vs. Base64URL-Encode(SHA256(resource_uri))

The AS-RqP generates the identity claim token, which contains these claims:

{audience, user_claims, permission_ticket_hash}

where

- audience = the iss claim value extracted from resource_claims_token
- user_claims are extracted from access_token_with_user_claims
- permission_ticket_hash is extracted from resource_claims_token

6. After a trust assessment, it is positive, the AS-RqP returns the identity claims token.
7. At the AS-RO the client requests an RPT by presenting the identity claims token and the permission ticket.

{grant_type = uma-ticket,
ticket = ticket, claim_token = identity_claims_token}

The AS-RO performs a trust assessment by evaluating the RqP identity provenance/ownership

1. verify the permission_ticket
2. verify the audience claim from identity_claims_token
3. extract user_claims from identity_claims_token
4. select the email_address claim from user_claims
5. bootstrap discovery of AS-RqP url from email address via WebFinger; if this does not work, build well-known url using domain part of email_address
6. compare AS-RO url with the iss claim from resource_claims_token
7. verify the identity_claims_token signature
8. extract permission_ticket_hash claim from identity_claims_token
9. compare permission_ticket_hash vs. Base64URL-Encode(SHA256(permission_ticket))

8. After a trust assessment, it is positive, the AS-RO returns RPT.
9. With the valid RPT the client tries to access the resource_uri to get or post data.
10. The RS validates the RPT; it is valid, the RS allows access to the protected resource.

B. JWT Assertion Profile

If the client cannot be registered at the AS-RO, consider the authorization flow illustrated in Figure 4 (see Appendix B for a detailed diagram). This flow uses the holder-of-key assertion [8, 9] where the ticket—referenced in assertion—is used as a key, which is in possession of the client. The JWT assertion profile may only be used for immediate one-time access.

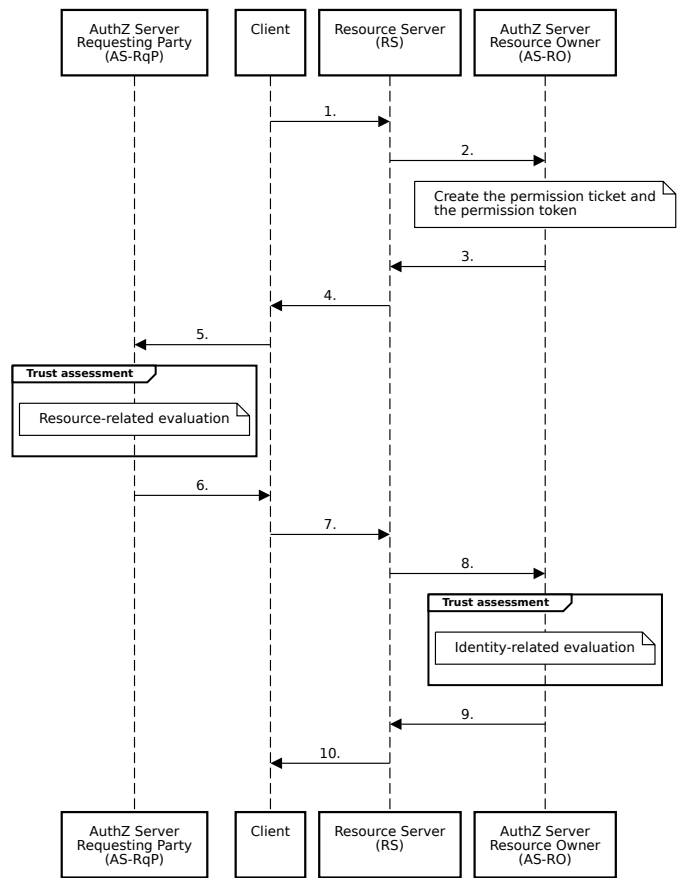


Fig. 4. Correlated Authorization sequence diagram — JWT assertion profile

Prerequisites:

TBD

Steps:

TBD

VII. AUTHORITY BOUNDARIES, INTERACTIONS, AND SCENARIOS

The Correlated Authorization framework allows us to indirectly (through the client) link identity providers with authorization servers governed by different authorities that are not required to share information or collaborate. The following scenarios demonstrate a system of trust between multiple authorities that allows the conveyance of identity information from identity providers to authorization servers across the security domain boundaries.

A. Identity Federation Scenario

The scenario illustrated in Figure 5 allows you to link a single authorization server to multiple identity providers. The client falls under the governance of the resource owner's respective authority.

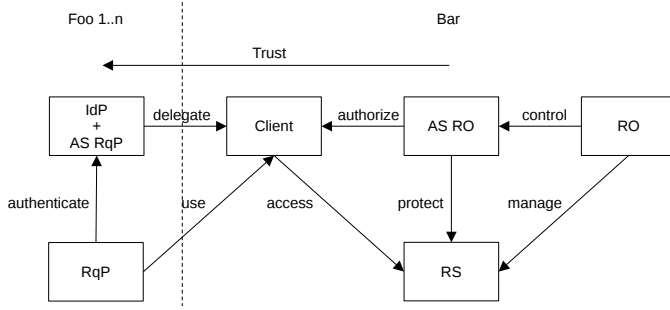


Fig. 5. Identity federation scenario

The identity federation with many-to-one topology uses third-party identity providers. The requesting party can operate across resource servers governed by a single resource owner's respective authority.

B. Data Federation Scenario

The data federation scenario illustrated in Figure 6 allows you to link a single identity provider to multiple authorization servers. The client falls under the governance of the requesting party's respective authority.

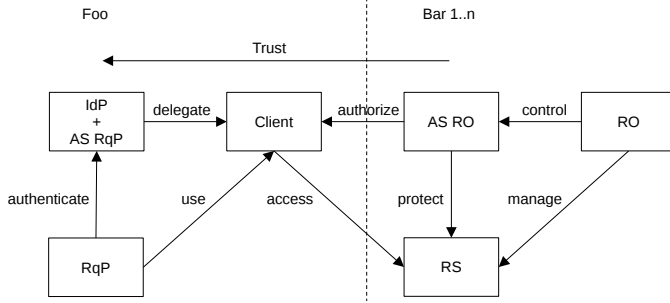


Fig. 6. Data federation scenario

The data federation with one-to-many topology uses third-party authorization servers. The requesting party can operate across many resource servers, each of which is governed by a different respective authority of resource owners.

C. Mesh Federation Scenario

As the name suggests, the scenario illustrated in Figure 7 allows multiple authorization servers to be linked to multiple identity providers. The client does not fall under the governance of the resource owner's respective authority nor the requesting party's respective authority.

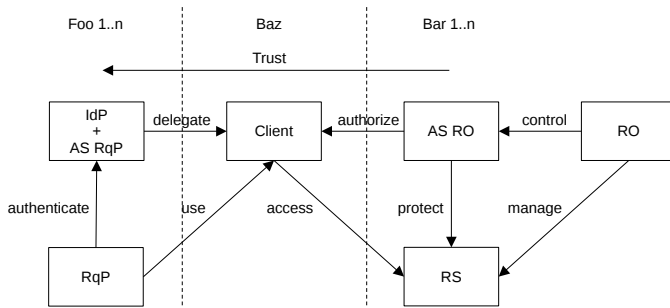


Fig. 7. Mesh federation scenario

The mesh federation with many-to-many topology uses third-party identity providers and third-party authorization servers. The requesting party can operate across many resource servers governed by many resource owners' respective authorities.

VIII. USE CASES

Secure cross-domain data exchange systems. In particular, Authorization-Enhanced Mail System [10]. Furthermore, file sharing, instant messaging, teleconferencing. Also, Healthcare systems, Fintech, and Telco services.

IX. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The UMA philosophy of the resource owner and the requesting party projected onto the Correlated Authorization trust framework matches the philosophy of the sender and recipient of the mail system. In fact, the Correlated Authorization concept has been designed with the Authorization-Enhanced Mail System [10] in mind. The following are potential future R&D areas:

1. Define relationship-driven policies—user-to-user and user-to-resource relationships.
2. Explore other ways of data origin authenticity (WebFinger, DKIM). Use the DKIM signed email in a claims token as an expedient way to convey some asserted attributes about the sender (alternatively, after forwarding, about the recipient also).

The ability to dynamically establish ephemeral trust between the requesting party and the resource owner's resources makes the Correlated Authorization framework compatible with the Zero Trust concept.

A prototype implementation of the proposed framework, working as a proof of concept, would be interesting to build.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work has benefited from the valuable discussions with Eve Maler, founder of WG-UMA [11], and Alec Laws, chair of WG-UMA [11]. Both gave feedback that improved this paper's content. Last but not least, the UMA Work Group archives [12, 13] serve as a source of comprehensive information on authorization-related topics—many thanks to all involved.

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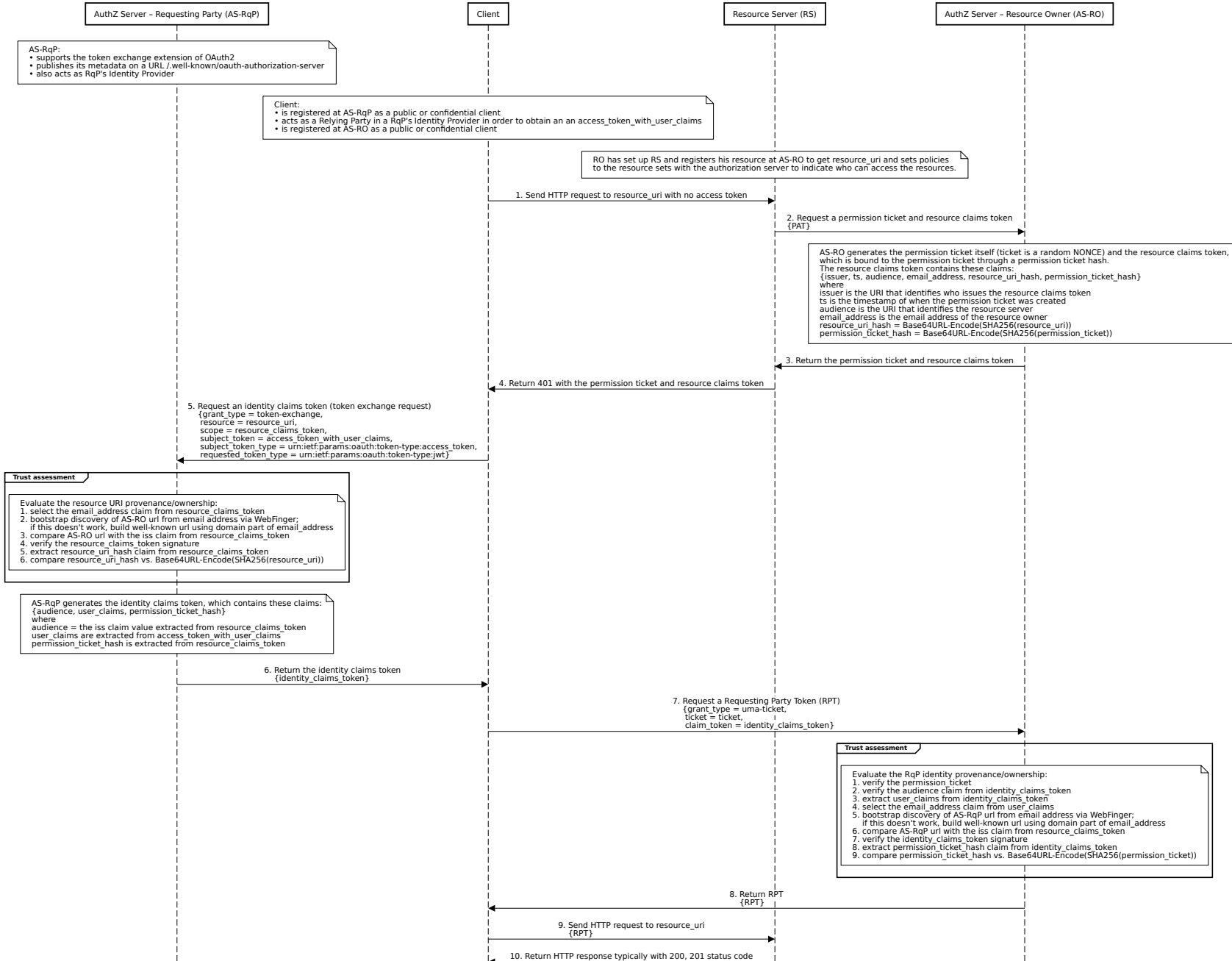
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APPENDIX A.



APPENDIX B.

