IETF OAuth Proof-of-Possession

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The Architecture for the

the Digital Wor



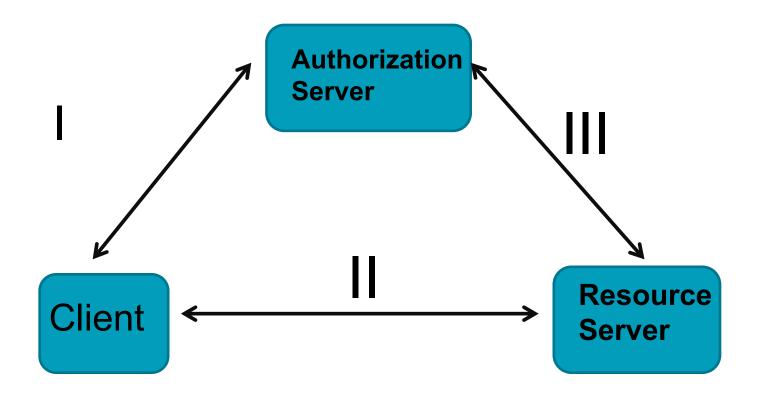
Status

Finished various specifications, including

- OAuth Core: RFC 6749
- Bearer Tokens: RFC 6750
- Security Threats: RFC 6819
- Discussion about an enhancement to Bearer Token security (now called "Proof-of-Possession") since the early days of the working group.
- Design Team work late 2012/early 2013, which lead to requirements, use cases, and solution strawman proposals.
- Work on solution documents lead to new work items.



Architecture



Relevant document:

http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-oauth-pop-architecture/

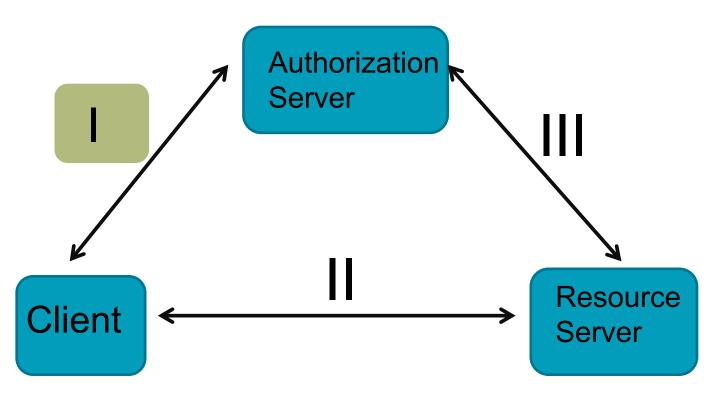




AS <-> Client Interaction

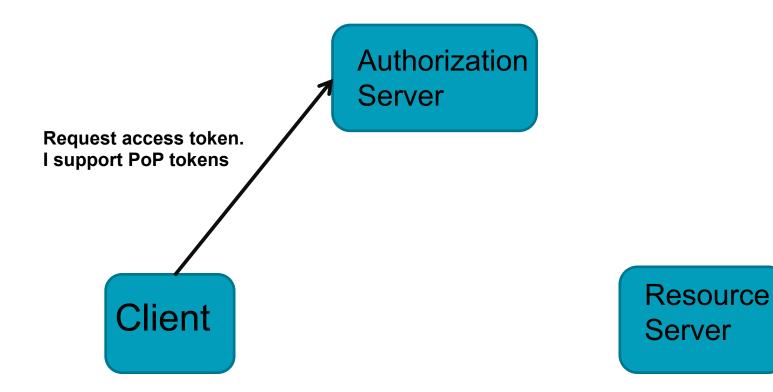
Variants:

- Key Distribution at Access Token Issuance
- Key Distribution at Client Registration



Relevant specifications: http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-oauth-pop-key-distribution/ http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-oauth-proof-of-possession/







AS creates PoP-enabled access token

Authorization Server

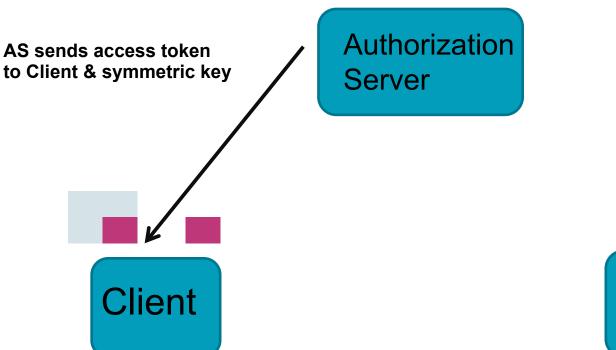






PoP Token: Symmetric Key Example

```
"alg":"RSA1 5",
"enc":"A128CBC-HS256",
"cty":"jwk+json"
"iss": "https://server.example.com",
"sub": "24400320",
"aud": "s6BhdRkqt3",
"nonce": "n-0S6 WzA2Mj",
"exp": 1311281970,
                           Binds a symmetric kev
"iat": 1311280970,
                           to the access token
"cnf":{
 "jwk":
                                                     "kty":"oct",
                                                     "alg":"HS256",
 "eyJhbGciOiJSU0ExXzUiLCJlbmMiOiJB
                                                     "k":"ZoRSOrFzN_FzUA5XKM
  MTI4Q0JDLUhTMjU2liwiY3R5ljoiandrK
                                                          YoVHyzff5oRJxI-IXRtztJ6uE"
  ... (remainder of JWE omitted for brevity)"
```





AS <-> Client Interaction

- AS needs to bind a key to the access token.
 - Key can be an fresh and unique symmetric key, or
 - (ephemeral) public key
- This requires two extensions:
 - New elements within the JWT to include the (encrypted symmetric key) or the public key. JWT is also integrity protected.
 - Mechanism for conveying ephemeral key from AS to client and for client to provide directives to AS.
- Details in draft-ietf-oauth-pop-key-distribution
 - Transport symmetric key from AS to client.
 - Transport (ephemeral) asymmetric key from AS to client.
 - Transport public key from client to AS.
 - Algorithm indication

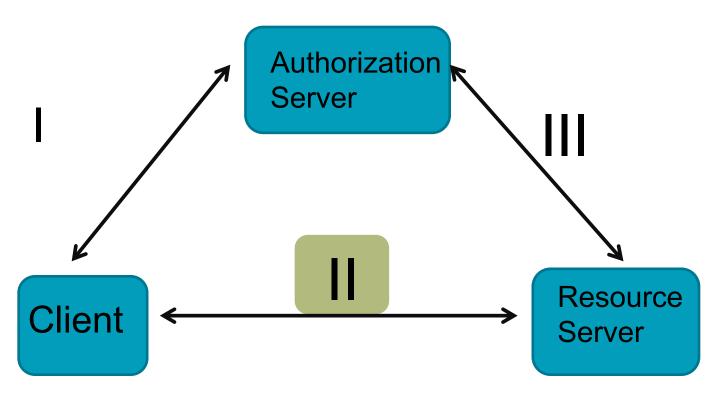
Dynamic Client Registration

- Attempt to simplify developer interaction with AS when they deploy client applications.
- Today, developers need to register various parameters (manually), such as
 - Authentication mechanism & client authentication credentials
 - Redirect URIs
 - Grant types
 - Meta data (client name, client logo, scopes, contact information, etc.)
- Also allows meta-data, including public keys, to be uploaded to AS.
- Two documents:
 - draft-ietf-oauth-dyn-reg
 - draft-ietf-oauth-dyn-reg-metadata
- WGLC in progress.

Client <-> RS Interaction

Building Blocks:

- a) Proof of possession of PoP key
- b) Message integrity (+ Channel Binding)
- c) RS-to-client authentication



Relevant specification : http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-oauth-signed-http-request/

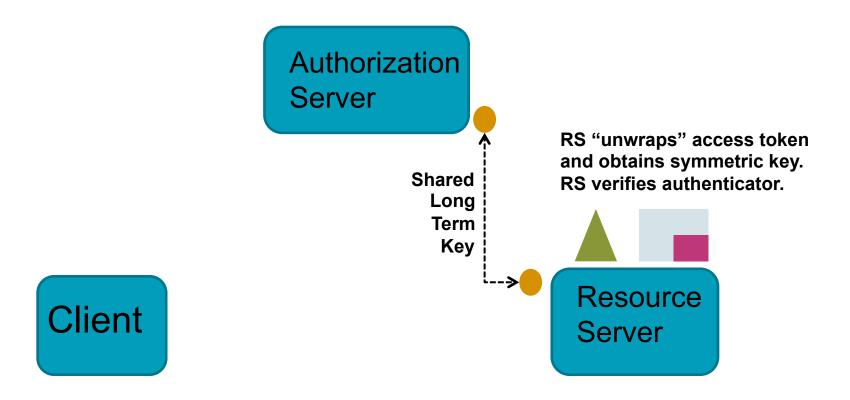




Authenticator = Keyed Message Digest Computed Over Request.







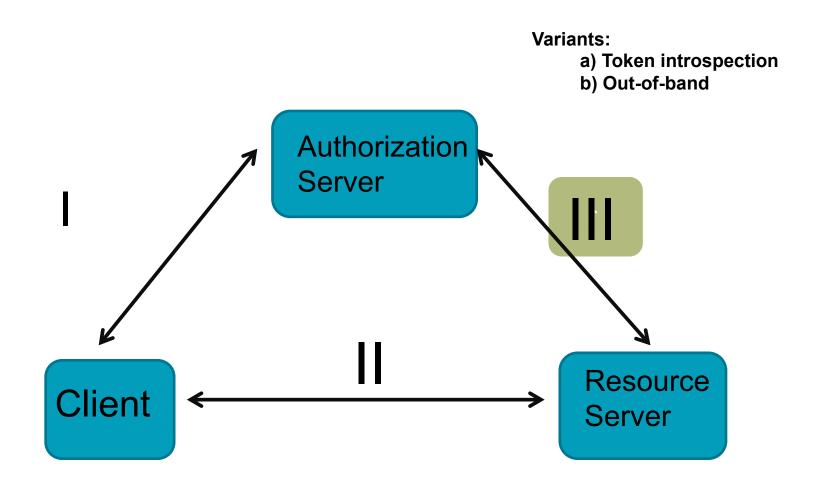


Channel Binding

- Channel bindings bind the application layer security to the underlying channel security mechanism.
- Various approaches for providing channel bindings:
 - PoP public key use in TLS (as described in HOTK draft)
 - tls-unique: TLS Finish message
 - **tls-server-end-point:** hash of the TLS server's certificate:
- Currently, no channel bindings described in <draft-ietf-oauthsigned-http-request>
- Be aware: New attacks have been identified with TLS-based channel bindings, see http://www.ietf.org/proceedings/89/ slides/slides-89-tls-3.pdf



RS <-> AS Interaction [optional]



Relevant specification: http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-richer-oauth-introspection/

Next Steps

- Reviews for the document bundle needed.
- Open Issues will be added to the WG tracker.
- Main issues with the client<->resource server communication. Challenges:
 - Dealing with intermediaries modifying headers
 - Offering flexibility to developer
 - Reducing payload replicating
 - Minimizing canonicalization
 - Authentication of the server to the client
 - Channel binding functionality

