

# openid connect all the things

@pquerna  
CTO, ScaleFT



ScaleFT



THE  
**APACHE**<sup>®</sup>  
SOFTWARE FOUNDATION



Bloglines 



# Problem

- More Client Devices per-Human
- Many Cloud Accounts
- More Apps: yay k8s
- More Distributed Teams
- VPNs aren't fun
- Legacy Solutions aren't keeping up

**Traditional Authentication and Authorization assumed a perimeter architecture which no longer exists**

	“Web Native”	UX	Implementation Complexity?	Security Properties
LDAP	No	Password Prompt	2/10	D
Kerberos	Maybe	MIT Students are ready for it	7/10	A
SAML	Yes	Browser Redirects	9/10	B
x.509 Certificates	Maybe	Estonians are ready for it	10/10	A
OpenID Connect	Born from “Web 2.0”	Browser Redirects	6/10	B

blogs

blogs with comments

blogs with comments with spam

**SPAM**



# Abridged History of OpenID, OAuth, OAuth2, OIDC

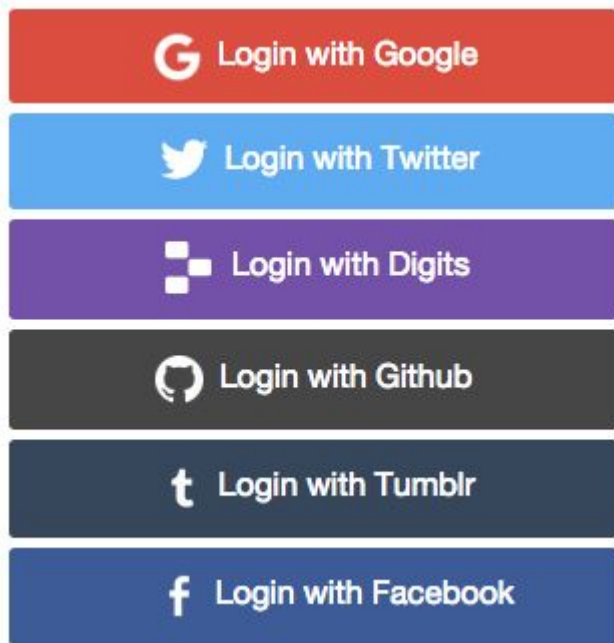
- 2005: @bradfitz (LiveJournal): Yadis: Yet another distributed identity system
  - Login across sites easily
- 2006: @blaine (Twitter): OAuth:
  - Get Access Token & Authorization
- 2007: OpenID Foundation and OpenID 2.0
- 2012: OAuth 2.0
  - Make it simpler
- 2014: OpenID Connect
  - Make it simpler
- Today:
  - Dozens of RFCs and Drafts

**OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect (OIDC)  
are the ones you want**

# Terminology decoded

- Identity Provider (IdP): Someone in IT owns this, it connects to Active Directory eventually
- Relying Party (RP): Your Application, the thing you want to protect
- Client, End-User: Your User

# The Real World



- Identity Providers (IdPs):
  - Consumers: Few “mega” IdPs\*
  - Corporate:
    - ADFS
    - Google-Apps
    - Okta
    - Ping
- Use cases:
  - Webapps!
  - CLI Tools
    - `gcloud auth login`
    - `kubectl**`
  - ScaleFT for SSH/RDP

\* Facebook isn't technically OIDC

\*\* kubectl just passes it around

# Picking your OIDC Flow

- You want: “Authorization Code Flow” or “Code Flow”, almost never “Implicit” or “Hybrid”:
  - Implicit: Use case Single-Page Javascript Applications
  - Hybrid: Ignore unless you are an IdP

## Authorization Code Flow

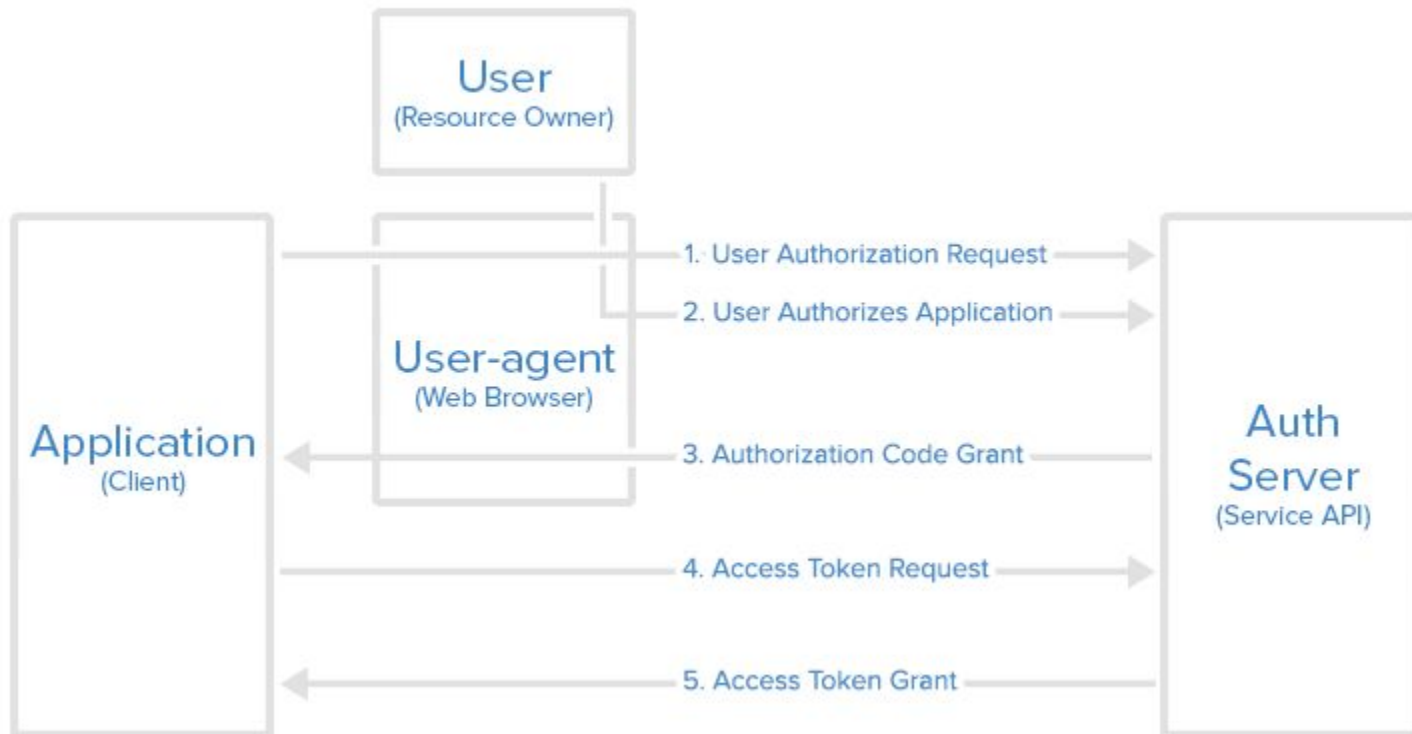


Diagram Source: <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/an-introduction-to-oauth-2>

What?

# I just want this to work

1. Register your App Callback URL with IdP
  - a. Get “OIDC Client ID” and “OIDC Client Secret”
2. Fetch and cache Discovery Document
3. Session Management
  - a. Redirect Browser to IdP
  - b. Receive Callback from Browser
    - i. Exchange Code for Token
    - ii. Validate, If everything is cool, create browser session (cookie?)



# Discovery Document

```
{
  "issuer": "https://accounts.google.com",
  "authorization_endpoint": "https://accounts.google.com/
  "token_endpoint": "https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4
  "userinfo_endpoint": "https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2
  "revocation_endpoint": "https://accounts.google.com/o/c
  "jwks_uri": "https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v3/certs
  "response_types_supported": [
    "code",
    "token",
    "id_token",
    "code token",
    "code id_token",
    "token id_token",
    "code token id_token",
    "none"
  ],
  "subject_types_supported": [
    "public"
  ],
  "id_token_signing_alg_values_supported": [
    "RS256"
  ],
  "scopes_supported": [
    "openid",
    "email",
    "profile"
```

- /.well-known/openid-configuration
- JSON Contains
  - Endpoints
  - Supported Scopes
  - Supported Claims
- Not “static”

# Construct a Redirect URL

- authorization\_endpoint: HTTPS URL from Discovery Document
- State
  - Opaque value passed back to you
  - Bind state to Browser Cookie.
  - Use a NaCL Secret Box or similar.
- Redirect Client
  - HTTP 307 (Temporary Redirect)

`${authorization_endpoint}?`

`&client_id=${OIDC_CLIENT_ID}`

`&redirect_uri=${REGISTERED_URL}`

`&response_type=code`

`&scope=openid profile email`

`&state=${SIGNED_STATE}`

# Receive Callback

1. Validate State
2. Handle Errors
3. Exchange Code
  - POST to token\_endpoint
4. Validate ID Token
5. Establish Session

# Access Tokens

- Opaque
- Used as API bearer tokens
- IdP / Application use case specific

# ID Tokens

- JSON Web Token (JWT)
- Must be **verified**
- Contains Claims
  - These are what you care about

# Javascript Object Signing and Encryption (JOSE)

- JSON all the things
- Formats and standards for
  - Keys
  - Encryption
  - Signing



# JWTs

- Period Separated
- Base64 (w/ url encoding)
- Header [red]
- Payload [blue]
- Signature [orange]

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IjFiNDgyZWZhLWE  
wNDYtNDk2ZC1iNTNhLTBlMTkwNjU2MzBkNyJ9.eyJhd  
WQiOiIsInTE5NmYwNTItYTJiMC00MTMyLWI0NzAtNDQx  
MjkyMWRkY2Q4Ii0sImF1dGh6X3N2YyI6Imh0dHBzOi8  
vYXV0aG9yaXplLnNjYXN1ZnQuY29tIiwiaWZlhaWwiOi  
JwYXVsLnF1ZXJ1eUBzY2FsZWZ0LmNvbSIsImV4cCI6M  
TQ5NjI5NDgwMiwiaWF0IjoxNDk2MjU0ODAyLCJpc3Mi  
OiJodHRwczovL2FwcC5zY2FsZWZ0LmNvbSIsImp0aSI  
6ImNmMWMzNDUxLTM5ZDctNGMzOS04N2IyLTJjY2Y3Zj  
Y5NDVhZSIsIm5iZiI6MTQ5NjI1ODY4Miwic3ViIjoiO  
TE0MGQ2NWQtMjRhOS03OTY2LWZmZDMtYzI4NzM2MTE1  
OTA2In0.quNzteqys1jREeNfA-G_oOD20_5jgmJ80Vy  
vGliBvzxckiJN-ALcTzeNUiZKAGmdCaRXIuhbnZj20D  
pscSENKIp-FhQ4L7C8bPo7s279E0E-RmuCFTdgKvb4y  
b_EleCP9jkbkeHa7sT9-pIvcne6_Czr90yvaFp9I9rD  
-o28w0lvEL1K-EzLvJEEvUehld6MJ5SNrDeIEwtHM37  
-u-D0UtBzd6E_Qj45uWJaP0HnXVTT8ovfAWZkedyApK  
xOGqR6xdRhHFzCNb3RiIM_KfnbrvQ5BT4p52v812pNg  
PDnkQv1I8HZVE0QvspKSSPiBEQBaTJJQcN3rpIVsVov  
Zla0Xw
```





# Verifying a JWT

- 1) Fetch and cache jwks\_uri (from discovery document)
- 2) Verify Signature from trusted JWKs
- 3) Validate Claims fit expectations
  - a) iss check
  - b) sub check
  - c) aud check
  - d) exp check
  - e) nbf check
  - f) iat check
  - g) jti check

# Scopes, Claims & Profiles

- Must send openid scope
- Unique Key: iss + sub
- Very IdP specific
- Google Apps: hd claim (“hosted domain”)

# IdP Claim Portability: Can I actually use X?

Works  
Everywhere



Probably  
not

sub

email

picture  
name

groups  
phone  
address  
etc\*

# Deployment Architecture

- Implementation is too damn hard **and** risky!
- Validating Authn & Authz in separate component that just forwards traffic
  - ~~microservice~~, errrrr a Reverse Proxy
- Google's BeyondCorp
  - Google Cloud IAP
- Implementations:
  - ScaleFT Access Fabric
  - Istio (roadmap)
  - Apache: [mod\\_auth\\_openidc](#)
  - Nginx: [lua-resty-openidc](#)

# Painful Things

- Incomplete & Non-Portable Claims
  - Google Group Membership: Separately use Groups API
  - Github Org Membership: Use Access Token to read Org API
  - Require MFA
- Relying Party Provisioning & Revocation Model
  - [System for Cross-domain Identity Management \(SCIM\)](#)
- Phishing & UX ([Google Docs May 2017](#))
  - Teaches users to go to very big URLs, click yes every time
- Bad JWT Implementations ([alg=none](#))
- Signing Secret vs Bearer Token ([Cloudblood](#))

# OIDC in Go



- DIY:
  - [golang.org/x/oauth2](https://golang.org/x/oauth2)
  - CoreOS's go-oidc:  
[github.com/coreos/go-oidc](https://github.com/coreos/go-oidc)
  - Square's go-jose (v2 branch):  
[github.com/square/go-jose/tree/v2](https://github.com/square/go-jose/tree/v2)
- Simple:
  - @dghubble gologin:  
[github.com/dghubble/gologin](https://github.com/dghubble/gologin)

thank you!  
questions?

paul@scaleft.com

@pquerna on twitter, github, etc

Slides: [paul.querna.org/slides/OIDC-CoreOS-Fest-2017.pdf](http://paul.querna.org/slides/OIDC-CoreOS-Fest-2017.pdf)

<https://goo.gl/g8Q9Vc>