# Experiences Using OAuth 2.0 in Federated and Multichannel Open Service Platform

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- Smart Community Platform
  - From Smart Campus ...
  - ... to Open Services
  - Authentication and Authorization for Open Platform
- Integrating External IdPs in Platform
- Integrating Second Factor Authentication

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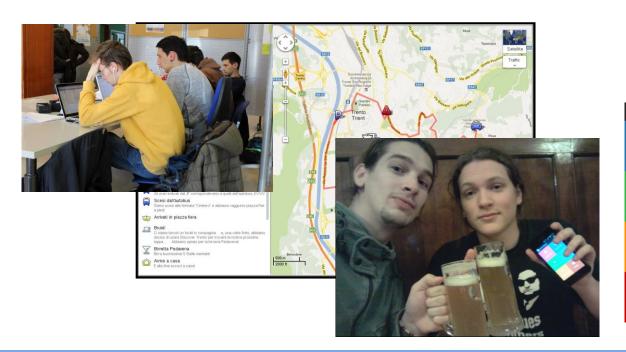


#### Smart Campus

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campus

- Project with the Univiersity of Trento
  - «Build Services WITH and FOR Students»
- Driven and developed by the community
  - Students as designers, developers, testers, users...
  - Contests and Hackatons
  - End-to-end student development teams









#### **Smart Campus**



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#### Open Platform

- Multi-channel: Web and mobiles apps → Open API
- Common services: communication, profiling, storage...
- Common security: OAuth2.0 protocol
- Extensible security: custom and dynamic scopes, role-based access...
- Extensible identity management: from UniTN (Shibboleth) to multiple options (FBK, Google, Facebook, Trento Province authentication)

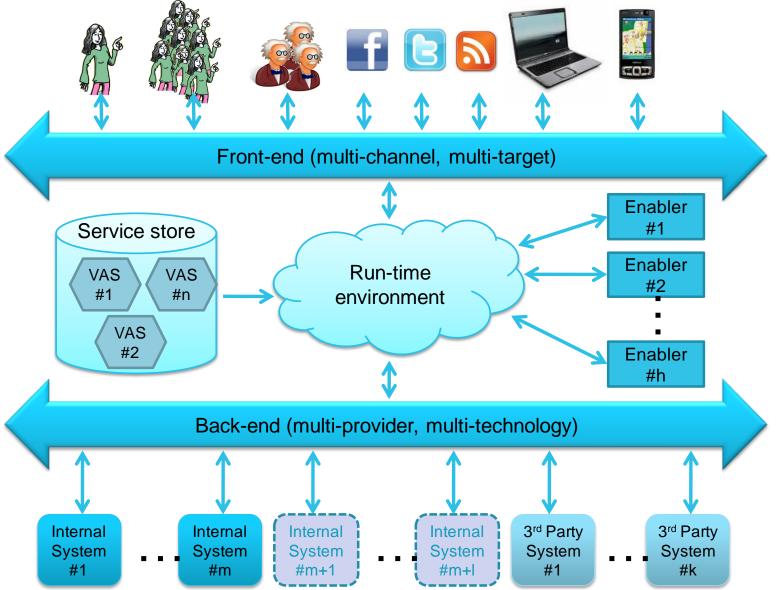


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#### Smart Campus: Architecture







## Smart Community: Open Services



- Bring the vision to Smart City level
  - **Open Services** 
    - Standard and Open Documentation (Swagger)
    - Standard protocols (REST/JSON, OAuth2.0)
    - Service catalogue, access management, testability (API management)
  - Heterogeneous, multi-provider sources
    - Public and private data
    - PA and local companies























#### Open Service Platform: Challenges



- Open Platform to 3rd party providers and consumers
  - Publish own APIs
  - Access sensitive data (e.g., personal data) via existing APIs
  - Support security «customization»
    - Local/national providers and protocols
      - CPS, SPID, Vivo Scuola
      - Shibboleth, LDAP, CAS, «native» login
  - Multi-channel
    - Web app, mobile, IoT, non-API resources
  - Different authentication requirements
    - Weak, but flexible for end users (e.g., Facebook, Google)
    - Strong for PA services (SPID, CPS, two-factor authentication)





#### Use Case: Education Domain



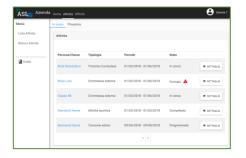
- Family of products at different levels and different areas
  - Pre-school, elementary, high school
  - Communications, management, education, ...
- Different channels and technologies
  - Mobile apps, desktop, interactive boards, IoT











- Security aspects
  - Common framework for identity management and service access across apps
  - Different authentication mechanisms (SPID, Google, LDAP)
  - Different roles ("normal" users, school staff, students)
  - Different types of data and operations: strong authentication required for certain cases
  - Personalized access delegation (e.g., for parents)

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#### Open Services: Why OAuth2.0?



- Reference security protocol for APIs
  - Exploited by most API Management solutions
  - Supported by many API providers and components
- Easy to integrate
  - In the platform components
  - In client applications
- Easy to extend and customize
  - Scopes, flows
  - Authentications

#### Challenges

- Usage for "non-standard" API settings and integrations
  - Web-sockets, MQTT (IoT domain)
  - Resource access (e.g., images, OGC services)
- Flow customization in open environment

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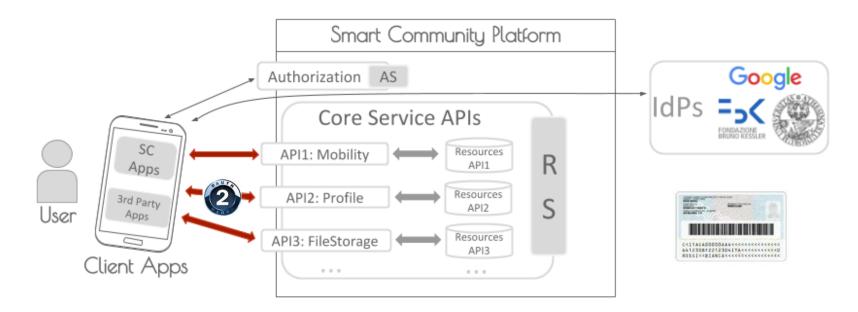


#### Smart Community: OAuth





Design a delegation access solution for smart city apps to access data stored by Smart Community platform through APIs



Smart Community AS does not manage authentication → use of external IdPs



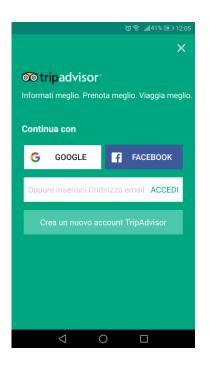
Some applications (mostly of the PA) require an high level of assurance on the identity proofing and authentication

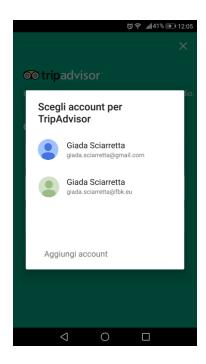


#### Integration with Google



• For mobile apps, you may prefer to use Google Sign-in https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/OAuth2InstalledApp







- Google Sign-in supports OAuth-OpenID Connect
- P How do we integrate Google OIDC with SC OAuth?

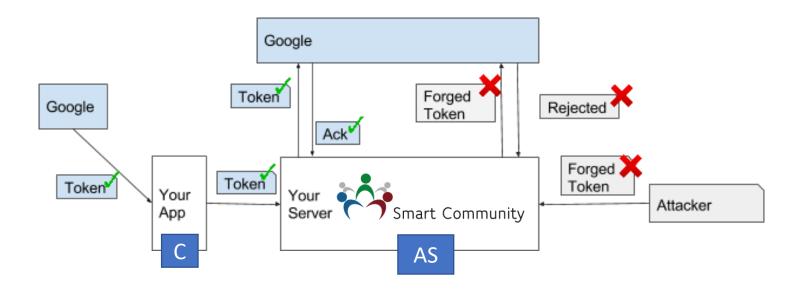


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#### One Solution: Backend Authn





After a user successfully signs in, send the user's **ID token to your server** using HTTPS. Then, on the server, verify the integrity of the ID token and use the user information contained in the token to establish a session or create a new account.

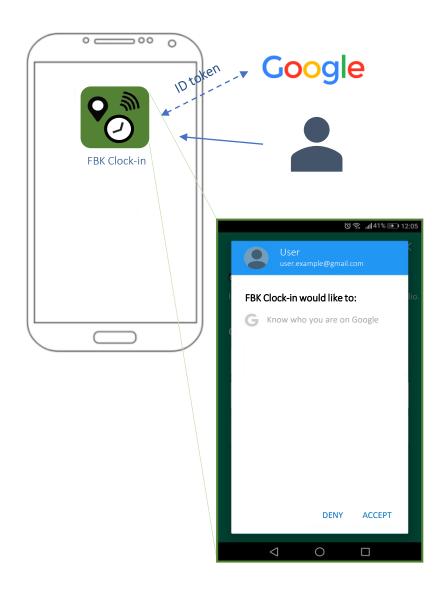
https://developers.google.com/identity/sign-in/android/backend-auth

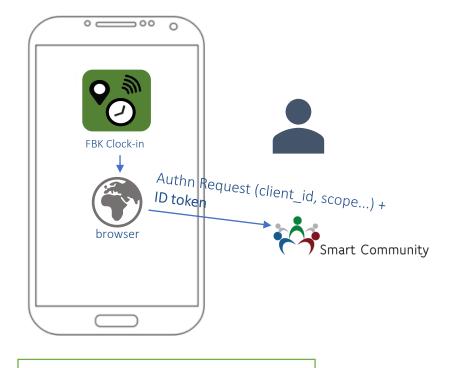
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# SC OAuth + Google Backend Authn







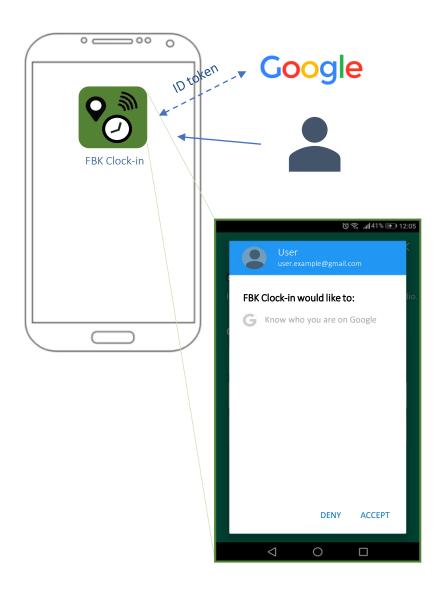
#### Verify ID token

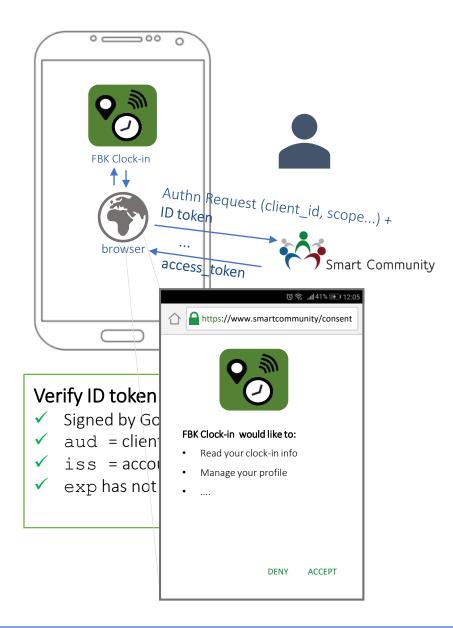
- Signed by Google
- aud = client ID of FBK clock-in
- iss = accounts.google.com
- exp has not passed



## SC OAuth + Google Backend Authn



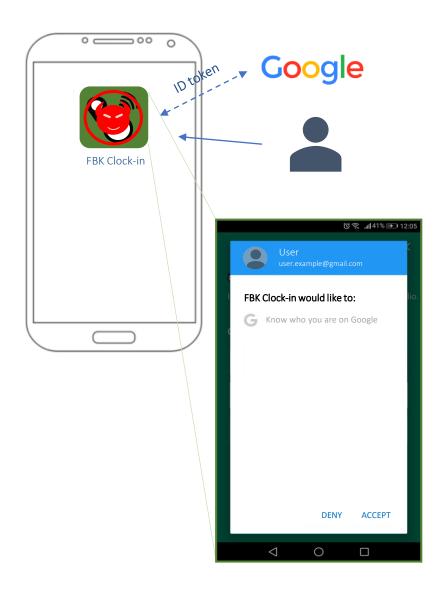






# User Impersonation Attack



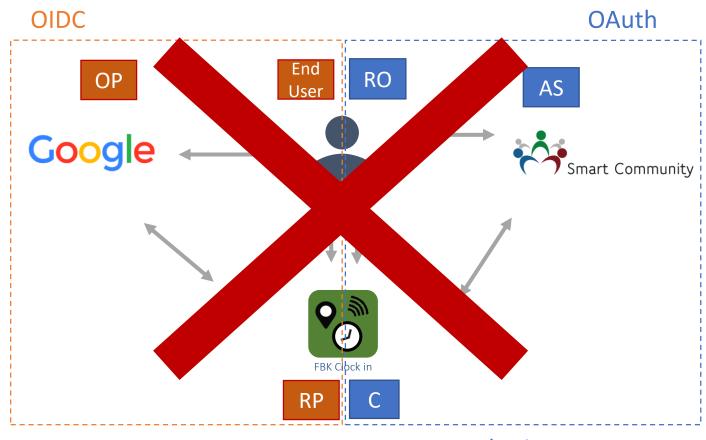






#### First OIDC and Then OAuth





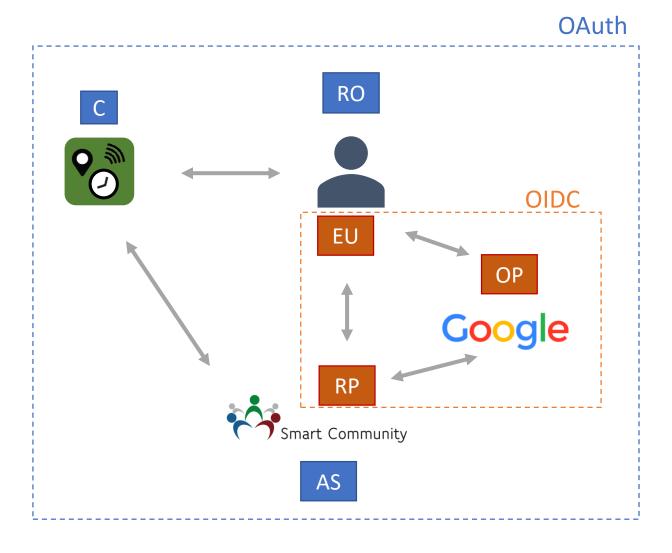
FBK app obtains Google ID token

FBK app obtains an access\_token from SC exchanging ID token

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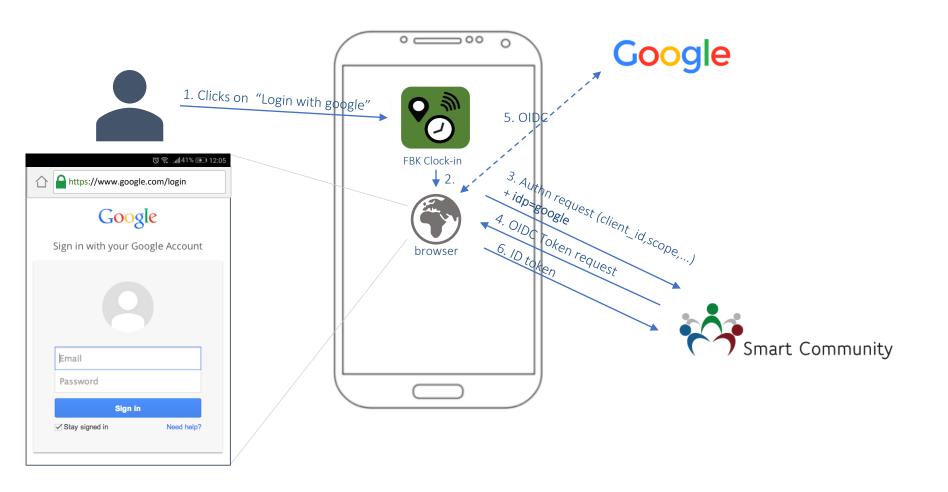






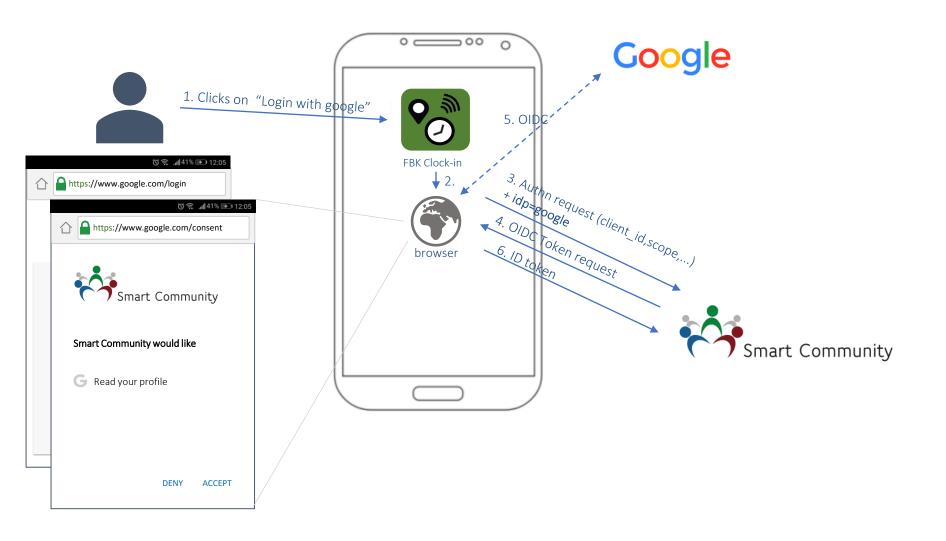






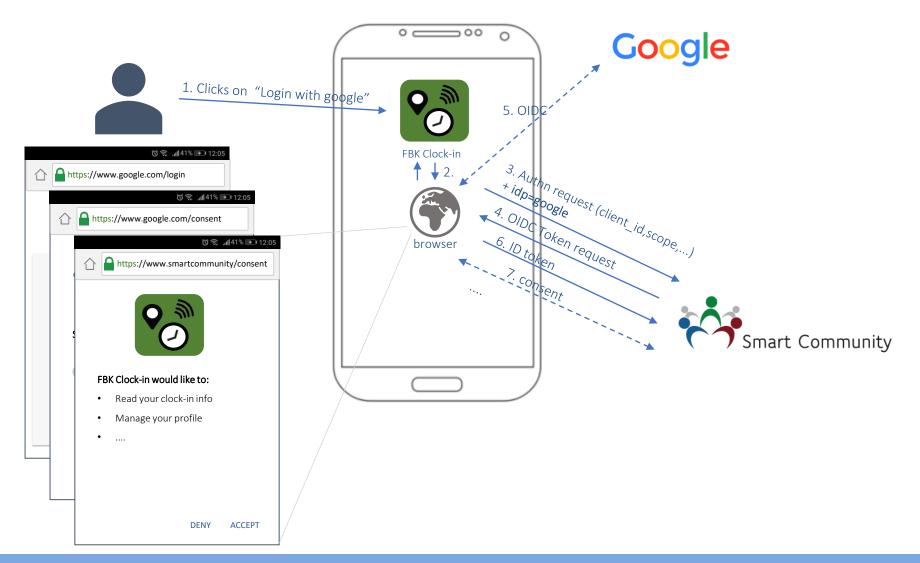














#### Lessons Learned and Discussion



- Native authentication (e.g., Google sign-in) is not suitable for open platforms where client apps are developed by third parties
- We need to use standard browser-based authentications
  - + security, interoperability
  - usability
    (session cookie on the browser depends on the IdP and user)

feedback questions



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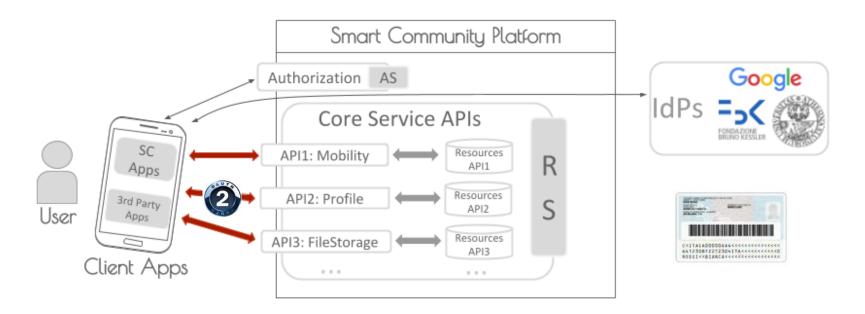


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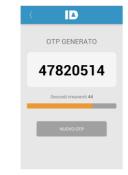




#### Current Usability Problems



- Current PA solutions (e.g., ADC, SPID, ...) are not designed for mobile applications:
  - Use of desktop smartcard reader
  - Use of OTP generator app
  - Use of short session (requiring the user login at every access)



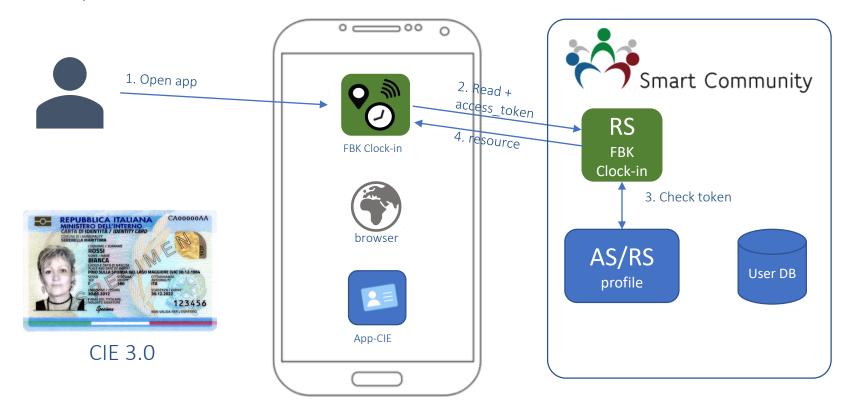
- **Smart Community Requirements:** 
  - daily use  $\rightarrow$  need to establish a longer user session
  - some apps require different authentication levels for different operations
- How do we combine SC OAuth for native apps with a second factor authentication in a usable way?





To provide a second factor we are using the Italian Electronic Identity Card (CIE 3.0) that supports a contactless interface (NFC) for mobile use



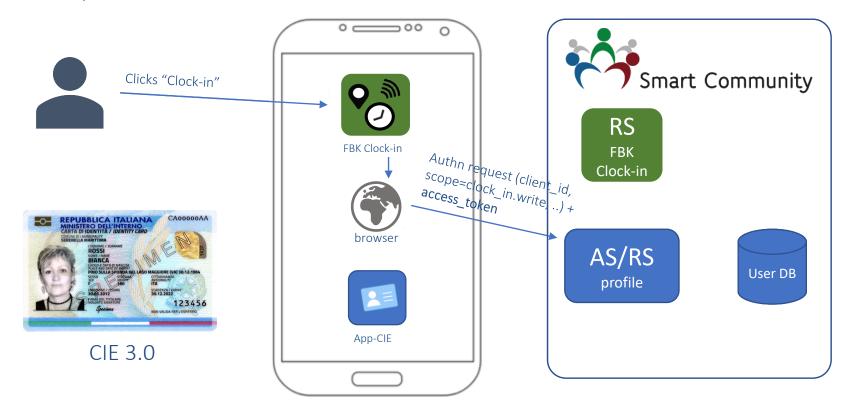






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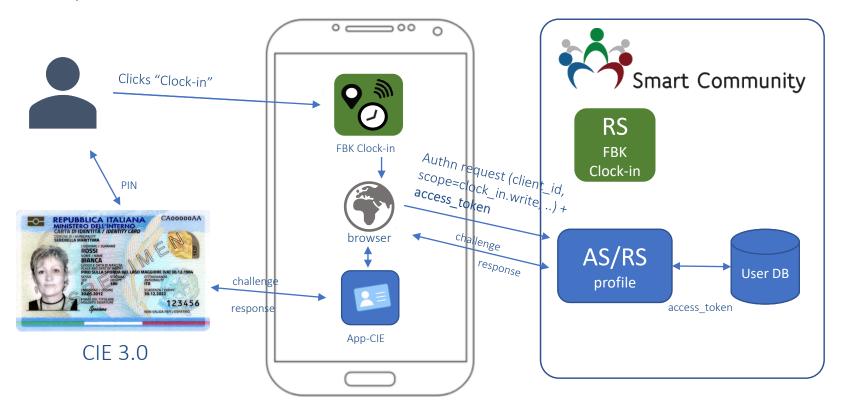






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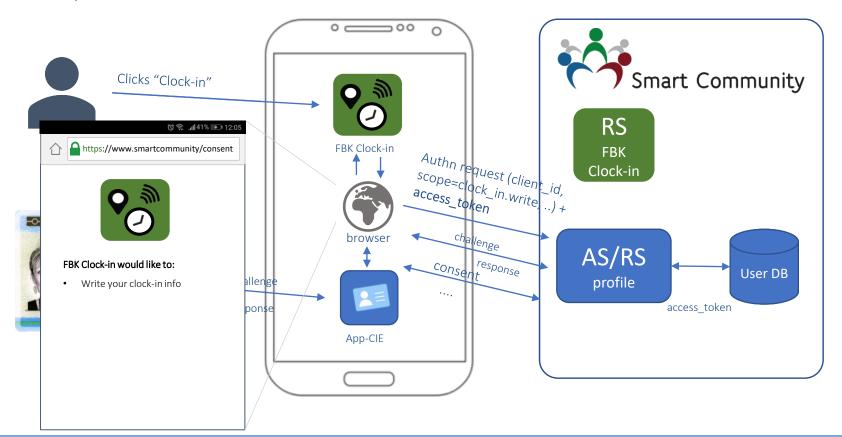






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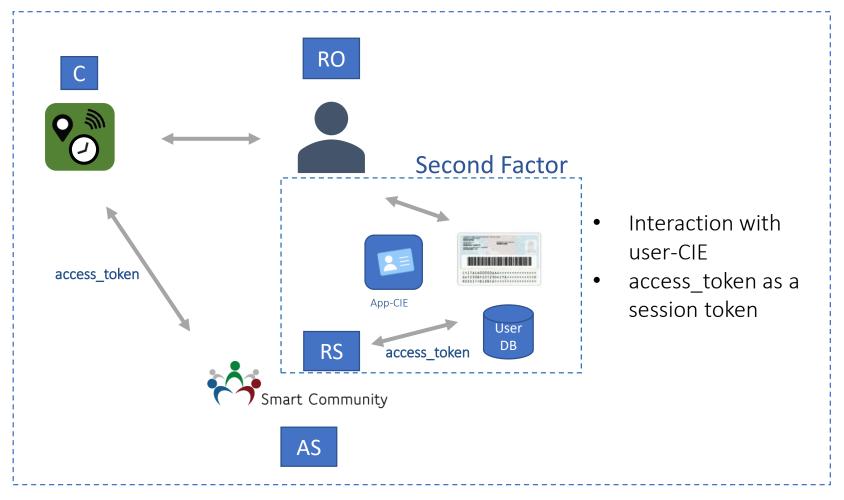








#### **O**Auth





#### Lessons Learned and Discussion



- PA apps require a high level of assurance on authentication and identity proofing
  - → use of multi-factor authentication solution
  - → use of strong identity (linked to real person)

Google identity (self-asserted) + CIE identity = strong identity?

- We need to extend OAuth/OIDC for native apps to manage authentication session [especially with external IdPs]
  - → Use an OAuth/OIDC token as session token to request another token

[George Fletcher and Nat Sakimura. Native SSO for Mobile Apps]

feedback questions



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