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JOSE Authentication
draft-hardt-gnap-jose-02

Abstract

TBD

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[1.](#) Introduction

TBD

Terminology

This document uses the following terms defined in [\[GNAP\]](#):

- * Grant Client (GC)
- * Client Handle
- * Registered Client
- * Dynamic Client
- * Grant
- * Grant Server (GS)
- * GS URI

- * NumericDate
- * Resource Server (RS)

Notational Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in [\[RFC2119\]](#).

Certain security-related terms are to be understood in the sense defined in [\[RFC4949\]](#). These terms include, but are not limited to, "attack", "authentication", "authorization", "certificate", "confidentiality", "credential", "encryption", "identity", "sign", "signature", "trust", "validate", and "verify".

Unless otherwise noted, all the protocol parameter names and values are case sensitive.

[2.](#) JOSE Authentication

How the GC authenticates to the GS and RS are independent of each other. One mechanism can be used to authenticate to the GS, and a different mechanism to authenticate to the RS.

Other documents that specify other GC authentication mechanisms will replace this section.

In the JOSE Authentication Mechanism, the GC authenticates by using its private key to sign a JSON document with JWS per [\[RFC7515\]](#) which results in a token using JOSE compact serialization.

[Editor: are there advantages to using JSON serialization in the body?]

Different instances of a Registered GC MAY have different private keys, but each instance has a certificate to bind its private key to to a public key the GS has for the Client ID. An instance of a GC will use the same private key for all signing operations.

The GC and the GS MUST both use HTTP/2 ([RFC7540]) or later, and TLS 1.3 ([RFC8446]) or later, when communicating with each other.

[Editor: too aggressive to mandate HTTP/2 and TLS 1.3?]

The token may be included in an HTTP header, or as the HTTP message body.

The following sections specify how the GC uses JOSE to authenticate to the GS and RS.

[2.1.](#) Grant Server Access

The GC authenticates to the GS by passing either a signed header parameter, or a signed message body. The following table shows the method, uri and token location for each GC request to the GS:

request	http method	uri	token in
Create Grant	POST	GS URI	body
Verify Grant	PATCH	Grant URI	body
Read Grant	GET	Grant URI	header
Update Grant	PUT	Grant URI	body
Delete Grant	DELETE	Grant URI	header
Read AuthZ	GET	AZ URI	header
Update AuthZ	PUT	AZ URI	body
Delete AuthZ	DELETE	AZ URI	header
GS Options	OPTIONS	GS URI	header
Grant Options	OPTIONS	Grant URI	header

GS Verification

The GS MUST verify the token by:

* TBD

[2.1.2.](#) Signed Body

For requests with the token in the body, the GC uses the Request JSON as the payload in a JWS. The resulting token is sent with the content-type set to "application/jose".

A non-normative example (line breaks added to the body for readability):

```
POST /endpoint HTTP/2
Host: as.example
Content-Type: application/jose
Content-Length: 155
```

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c
```

[Editor: make a real example token]

GS Verification

The GS MUST verify the token by:

* TBD

[2.1.3.](#) Public Key Resolution

* *Registered Clients* MAY use any of the JWS header values to direct the GS to resolve the public key matching the private key linked to the Client ID. The GS MAY restrict which JWS headers a GC can use.

[Editor: would examples help here so that implementors understand the full range of options, and how an instance can have its own asymmetric

key pair]

A non-normative example of a JOSE header for a Registered Client with a key identifier of "12":

```
{
  "alg"   : "ES256",
  "typ"   : "JOSE",
  "kid"   : "12"
}
```

- * *Dynamic Clients* MUST include their public key in the "jwk" JWS header in a GNAP Create Grant request, unless they have a Client Handle and include it in the GNAP Request JSON "client" object.

A non-normative example of a JOSE header for a Dynamic Client:

```
{
  "alg"   : "ES256",
  "typ"   : "JOSE",
  "jwk"   : {
    "kty"   : "EC",
    "crv"   : "P-256",
    "x"     : "Kgl5DJSGLyV-G32osmLhFKxJ97FoMW0dZVEqDG-Cwo4",
    "y"     : "GsL4m0M4x2e6i0N8BHvRDQ6AgXAPnw0m0SfdlREV7i4"
  }
}
```

[2.2.](#) Resource Server Access

In the "jose" mechanism [Section 2.2.2](#), all GC requests to the RS include a proof-of-possession token in the HTTP authorization header. In the "jose+body" mechanism [Section 2.2.3](#), the GC signs the JSON document in the request if the POST or PUT methods are used, otherwise it is the same as the "jose" mechanism.

[2.2.1.](#) JOSE header

The GS provides the GC one or more JWS header parameters and values for a certificate, or a reference to a certificate or certificate chain, that the RS can use to resolve the public key matching the private key being used by the GC.

A non-normative examples JOSE header:

```
{
  "alg"   : "ES256",
  "typ"   : "JOSE",
  "x5u"   : "https://as.example/cert/example2"
}
```

[Editor: this enables Dynamic Clients to make proof-of-possession API calls the same as Registered Clients.]

[2.2.2.](#) "jose" Mechanism

The JWS payload MUST contain the following attributes:

iat - the time the token was created as a NumericDate.

jti - a unique identifier for the token per [\[RFC7519\] section 4.1.7](#).

uri - the value of the RS URI being called.

method - the HTTP method being used in the call

token - the access token provided by the GS to the GC

The HTTP authorization header is set to the "jose" parameter followed by one or more white space characters, followed by the resulting token.

A non-normative example of a JWS payload and the HTTP request follows:


```
"iat"      : 15790460234,  
"jti"      : "f6d72254-4f23-417f-b55e-14ad323b1dc1",  
"uri"      : "https://calendar.example/calendar",  
"method"   : "GET",  
"token"    : "eyJJJ2D6.example.access.token.mZf9pTSpA"  
}
```

GET /calendar HTTP/2

Host: calendar.example

Authorization: jose eyJhbG.example.jose.token.adks

[Editor: make a real example token]

RS Verification

The RS MUST verify the token by:

- * verify access token is bound to the public key - include key fingerprint in access token?
- * TBD

2.2.3. "jose+body" Mechanism

The "jose+body" mechanism can only be used if the content being sent to the RS is a JSON document.

Any requests not sending a message body will use the "jose" mechanism [Section 2.2.2.](#)

Requests sending a message body MUST have the following JWS payload:

iat - the time the token was created as a NumericDate.

jti - a unique identifier for the token per [\[RFC7519\]](#) [section 4.1.7.](#)

uri - the value of the RS URI being called.

method - the HTTP method being used in the call

token - the access token provided by the GS to the GC

body - the message body being sent to the RS

A non-normative example of a JWS payload and the HTTP request follows:

```
{
  "iat"    : 15790460234,
  "jti"    : "f6d72254-4f23-417f-b55e-14ad323b1dc1",
  "uri"    : "https://calendar.example/calendar",
  "method" : "POST",
  "token"   : "eyJJJ2D6.example.access.token.mZf9pTSpA",
  "payload" : {
    "event" : {
      "title"           : "meeting with joe",
      "start_date_utc"  : "2020-02-21 11:00:00",
      "end_date_utc"    : "2020-02-21 11:00:00"
    }
  }
}
```

```
POST /calendar HTTP/2
Host: calendar.example
Content-Type: application/jose
Content-Length: 155
```

eyJhbGciOiIexample.jose+body.adasdQssw5c

[Editor: make a real example token]

RS Verification

The RS MUST verify the token by:

* TBD

[2.2.4.](#) Public Key Resolution

The RS has a public key for the GS that it uses to verify the certificate or certificate chain the GC includes in the JWS header.

[2.3.](#) Request Encryption

[Editor: to be fleshed out]

The GC encrypts a request when ??? using the GS public key returned as the ??? attribute in GS Options.

[2.4.](#) Response Signing

[Editor: to be fleshed out]

The GC verifies a signed response ??? using the GS public key returned as the ??? attribute in GS Options.

[2.5.](#) Response Encryption

[Editor: to be fleshed out]

The GC decrypts a response when ??? using the private key matching the public key included in the request as the ??? attribute in [\[GNAP\]](#) Grant Request JSON.

[3.](#) Acknowledgments

TBD

[4.](#) IANA Considerations

TBD

[5.](#) Security Considerations

TBD

[6.](#) Normative References

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[GNAP] Hardt, D., "The Grant Negotiation and Authorization Protocol", June 2020, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-hardt-xauth-protocol>>.

[Appendix A](#). Document History

[A.1](#). [draft-hardt-gnap-jose-00](#)

- * Initial version

[A.2](#). [draft-hardt-gnap-jose-01](#)

- * renamed HTTP verb to method

[A.3](#). [draft-hardt-gnap-jose-02](#)

- * renamed Client to Grant Client (GC)

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