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[TOC](#)

OAuth Use Cases

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Abstract

This document lists the OAuth use cases. The document's objective is to identify the use cases that will be a base for deriving the OAuth requirements. The provided list is based on the Internet-Drafts of the OAUTH working group and discussions on the group's mailing list.

Status of this Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction
2.	Notational Conventions
3.	OAuth use cases
3.1.	Web server
3.2.	User-agent
3.3.	Mobile App
3.4.	Device
3.5.	Client password credentials
3.6.	Assertion
3.7.	Content manager
3.8.	Access token exchange
3.9.	Multiple access tokens
3.10.	Gateway for browser-based VoIP applets
3.11.	Signature with asymmetric secret
4.	Authors of the use cases
5.	Security considerations
6.	IANA considerations
7.	Acknowledgements
8.	Normative References
§	Authors' Addresses

1. Introduction

[TOC](#)

The need for documenting the OAuth use cases was discussed at the oauth WG virtual meetings, on the group's mailing list, and at the IETF 77 and IETF 78. This Internet-Draft describes such use cases. The objective of the draft is to initiate discussion that will lead to defining a set of the use cases that the OAuth specifications should support. The following section provides the abbreviated descriptions of the use cases.

2. Notational Conventions

[TOC](#)

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

[TOC](#)

3. OAuth use cases

This section lists the use cases that have been discussed by the OAuth WG.

3.1. Web server

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice accesses an application running on a web server at `www.printphotos.example.com` and instructs it to print her photographs that are stored on a server `www.storephotos.example.com`. The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` receives Alice's authorization for accessing her photographs without learning her authentication credentials with `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

- *Alice has registered with `www.storephotos.example.com` to enable authentication

- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` has established authentication credentials with the application at `www.storephotos.example.com`

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application `www.printphotos.example.com` receiving an authorization code from `www.storephotos.example.com`. The code is bound to the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` and to the callback URL supplied by the application. The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` uses the authorization code for obtaining an access token from `www.storephotos.example.com`. The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` issues an access token after authenticating the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` and validating the authorization code that it has submitted. The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` uses the access token for getting access to Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Note: When an access token expires, the service at `www.printphotos.example.com` needs to repeat the OAuth procedure for getting Alice's authorization to access her photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`. Alternatively, if Alice wants to grant the application a long lasting access to her resources at `www.storephotos.example.com`, the authorization server associated with `www.storephotos.example.com` may issue the long-living tokens. Those

tokens can be exchanged for short-living access tokens required to access `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *The server `www.printphotos.example.com`, which hosts an OAuth client, must be capable of issuing the HTTP redirect requests to Alice's user agent - a browser

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to authenticate Alice. The authentication method is not in the OAuth scope

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must obtain Alice's authorization of the access to her photos by `www.printphotos.example.com`

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` may identify to Alice the scope of access that `www.printphotos.example.com` has requested while asking for Alice's authorization

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to authenticate the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` and validate the authorization code before issuing an access token

- *Application at `www.printphotos.example.com` must provide a callback URL to the application at `www.storephotos.example.com` (note: the URL can be pre-registered with `www.storephotos.example.com`)

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` is required to maintain a record that associates the authorization code with the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` and the callback URL provided by the application

- *Access tokens are bearer's tokens (they are not associated with a specific application, such as `www.printphotos.example.com`) and should have a short lifespan

- *Application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must invalidate the authorization code after its first use

- *Alice's manual involvement in the OAuth authorization procedure (e.g., entering an URL or a password) should not be required. (Alice's authentication to `www.storephotos.example.com` is not in the OAuth scope)

3.2. User-agent

Description:

Alice has installed on her computer a gaming application. She keeps her scores in a database of a social site at `www.fun.example.com`. In order to upload Alice's scores, the application gets access to the database with her authorization.

Pre-conditions:

- *Alice has installed a gaming application implemented in a scripting language (e.g., JavaScript) that runs in her browser and uses OAuth for accessing a social site at `www.fun.example.com`
- *There is no a web site supporting this application and capable of handling the OAuth flow
- *The installed application is registered with the social site at `www.fun.example.com` and has an identifier
- *Alice has registered with `www.fun.example.com` for identification and authentication
- *An auxiliary web server at `www.help.example.com` is reachable by Alice's browser and capable of providing a script that extracts an access token from an URL's fragment

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in Alice's browser receiving an access token. The access token is received from `www.fun.example.com` as a fragment of a redirection URL of an auxiliary web server `www.help.example.com`. Alice's browser follows the redirection, but retains the fragment. From the auxiliary web server at `www.help.example.com` Alice's browser downloads a script that extracts access token from the fragment and makes it available to the gaming application. The application uses the access token to gain access to Alice's data at `www.fun.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *Registration of the application running in the Alice's browser with the application running on `www.fun.example.com` is required for identification
- *Alice's authentication with `www.fun.example.com` is required
- *Application running at `www.fun.example.com` must be able to describe to Alice the request made by the gaming application

running on her computer and obtain Alice's authorization for or denial of the requested access

*After obtaining Alice's authorization the application running at `www.fun.example.com` must respond with an access token and redirect Alice's browser to a web server (e.g., `www.help.example.com`) that is capable of retrieving an access token from an URL

3.3. Mobile App

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice wants to upload (or download) her photographs to (or from) `storephotos.example.com` using her smartphone. She downloads and installs a photo app on her smartphone. In order to enable the app to access her photographs, Alice needs to authorize the app to access the web site on her behalf. The authorization shall be valid for a prolonged duration (e.g. several months), so that Alice does not need to authenticate and authorize access on every execution of the app. It shall be possible to withdraw the app's authorization both on the smartphone as well as on the site `storephotos.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

*Alice has installed a (native) photo app application on her smartphone

*The installed application is registered with the social site at `storephotos.example.com` and has an identifier

*Alice holds an account with `storephotos.example.com`

*Authentication and authorization shall be performed in a interactive, browser-based process

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in Alice's app receiving an access and a refresh token. The app may obtain the tokens by utilizing either the web server or the user agent flow. The application uses the access token to gain access to Alice's data at `storephotos.example.com`. The refresh token is persistently stored on the device for use in subsequent app executions. If a refresh token exists on app startup, the app directly uses the refresh token to obtain a new access token.

Requirements:

- *Alice's authentication with `www.fun.example.com` is required
 - *Registration of the application running on Alice's smartphone is required for identification and registration and may be carried out on a per installation base
 - *The application at `storephotos.example.com` provides a capability to view and delete the apps' authorizations. This implies that the different installations of the same app on the different devices can be distinguished (e.g., by a device name or a telephone number)
 - *The app must provide Alice an option to logout. The logout must result in the revocation of the refresh token on the authorization server
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3.4. Device

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice has a device, such as a game console, that does not support an easy data-entry method. She also has an access to a computer with a browser. The application running on the Alice's device gets authorized access to a protected resource (e.g., photographs) stored on a server at `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

- *Alice uses an OAuth-enabled game console, which does not have an easy data-entry method, for accessing her photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`. The token issuance process is initiated at the device.
- *Alice is able to connect to `www.storephotos.example.com` using a separate device providing an easy data-entry method (e.g., computer), which is equipped with a browser. This device is used to authorize access by the application running on the game console to Alice's photographs.
- *Application running on Alice's game console has registered with `www.storephotos.example.com` (has been issued an identifier)
- *Alice has registered with the application running at `www.storephotos.example.com` for identification and authentication

Post-conditions: Description:

A successful procedure results in the application running on Alice's game console receiving an access token that enables access to the photographs on `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *Registration of the application running on the game console with the application running on `www.storephotos.example.com` is required for identification

- *Application running on the game console must be able to poll periodically the application running at `www.storephotos.example.com` while waiting for Alice's authorization of the requested access to her photographs. The repeating requests include the application's identifier and the verification code that has been issued by `www.storephotos.example.com`

- *Alice is required to use her browser for interacting with the web application running on `www.storephotos.example.com`. To that end she has to manually direct her browser to the verification URL that is displayed on her game console

- *Alice's authentication with `www.storephotos.example.com` is required

- *After authentication with `www.storephotos.example.com` Alice, if she wishes to approve the request, which is described in her browser's window, must enter the user code. (The user code is also displayed on her game console along with the verification URL)

3.5. Client password credentials

[TOC](#)

Description:

The company GoodPay prepares the employee payrolls for the company GoodWork. In order to do that the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` gets authenticated access to the employees' attendance data stored at `www.GoodWork.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

- *The application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` has established through a registration an identifier and a shared secret with the application running at `www.GoodWork.example.com`
- *The scope of the access by the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` to the data stored at `www.GoodWork.example.com` has been defined

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` receiving an access token after authenticating to the application running at `www.GoodWork.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *Authentication of the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` to the application at `www.GoodWork.example.com` is required
- *The authentication method must be based on the identifier and shared secret, which the application running at `www.GoodPay.example.com` submits to the application at `www.GoodWork.example.com` in the initial HTTP request
- *Because in this use case GoodPay gets access to GoodWork's sensitive data, GoodWork shall establish trust with GoodPay on the security policy and the authorization method's implementation

3.6. Assertion

[TOC](#)

Description:

Company GoodPay prepares the employee payrolls for the company GoodWork. In order to do that the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` gets authenticated access to the employees' attendance data stored at `www.GoodWork.example.com`. This use case describes an alternative solution to the one described by the use case Client password credentials.

Pre-conditions:

- *The application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` has obtained an authentication assertion from a party that is trusted by the application at `www.GoodWork.example.com`

*The scope of the access by the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` to the data stored at `www.GoodWork.example.com` has been defined

*The application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` has established trust relationship with the asserting party and is capable of validating its assertions

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` receiving an access token after authenticating to the application running at `www.GoodWork.example.com` by presenting an assertion (e.g., SAML assertion).

Requirements:

*Authentication of the application at `www.GoodPay.example.com` to the application at `www.GoodWork.example.com` is required

*The application running at `www.GoodWork.example.com` must be capable of validating assertion presented by the application running at `www.GoodPay.example.com`

*Because in this use case GoodPay gets access to GoodWork's sensitive data, GoodWork shall establish trust with GoodPay on the security policy and the authorization method's implementation

3.7. Content manager

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice and Bob are having a chat conversation using a content manager application running on a web server at `www.contentmanager.example.com`. Alice notifies Bob that she wants to share some photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com` and instructs the application at `www.contentmanager.example.com` to enable Bob's access to the photographs. The application at `www.contentmanager.example.com`, after Alice's authorization, obtains an access token for Bob, who uses it to access Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

Alice, Bob the content manager application at `www.contentmanager.example.com`, and the application at `www.storephotos.example.com` have registered with the same authorization server for authentication

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.contentmanager.example.com` receiving an access token that allows access to Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`. The access token is issued by the authorization server after Alice has authorized the content manager at `www.contentmanager.example.com` to get an access token on Bob's behalf. The access token is passed to Bob by the content manager. Bob uses the access token to view Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *The server at `www.contentmanager.example.com`, must be capable of issuing the HTTP redirect requests to Alice's and Bob's user agents - the browsers
- *The authorization server must be able to authenticate Alice, Bob, and the application at `www.contentmanager.example.com`
- *The authorization server is required to obtain Alice's authorization for issuing an access token to `www.contentmanager.example.com` on Bob's behalf
- *Authorization server must be able to identify to Alice the scope of access that `www.contentmanager.example.com` has requested on Bob's behalf while asking for Alice's authorization

3.8. Access token exchange

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice uses an application running on `www.printphotos.example.com` for printing her photographs that are stored on a server at `www.storephotos.example.com`. The application running on `www.storephotos.example.com`, while serving the request of the application at `www.printphotos.example.com`, discovers that some of the requested photographs have been moved to `www.storephotos1.example.com`. The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` retrieves the missing photographs from `www.storephotos1.example.com` and provides access to all requested photographs to the application at `www.printphotos.example.com`. The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` carries out Alice's request.

Pre-conditions:

- *The application running on `www.printphotos.example.com` is capable of interacting with Alice's browser
- *Alice has registered with and can be authenticated by authorization server
- *The applications at `www.storephotos.example.com` has registered with authorization server
- *The applications at `www.storephotos1.example.com` has registered with authorization server
- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` has registered with authorization server

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` receiving an access token that allows access to Alice's photographs. This access token is used for the following purposes:

- *By the application running at `www.printphotos.example.com` to get access to the photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`
- *By the application running at `www.storephotos.example.com` to obtain from authorization server another access token that allows it to retrieve the additional photographs stored at `www.storephotos1.example.com`

As the result, there are two access token issued for two different applications. The tokens may have different properties (e.g., scope, permissions, and expiration dates).

Requirements:

- *The applications at `www.printphotos.example.com` and `www.storephotos.example.com` require different access tokens
- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` is required to provide its callback URL to the application at `www.storephotos.example.com`
- *Authentication of the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` to the authorization server is required
- *Alice's authentication by the authorization server is required

- *The authorization server must be able to describe to Alice the request of the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` and obtain her authorization (or rejection)
- *If Alice has authorized the request, the authorization server must be able to issue an access token that enables the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` to get access to Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`
- *The authorization server must be able, based on the access token presented by the application at `www.printphotos.example.com`, to generate another access token that allows the application at `www.storephotos.example.com` to get access to the photographs at `www.storephotos1.example.com`. In this context the authorization server must validate the authorization of the application at `www.storephotos.example.com` to obtain the token.
- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to validate an access token presented by the application running at `www.printphotos.example.com`
- *The application at `www.storephotos1.example.com` must be able to validate the access token presented by the application running at `www.storephotos.example.com`

3.9. Multiple access tokens

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice uses a communicator application running on a web server at `www.communicator.example.com` to access her email service at `www.email.example.com` and her voice over IP service at `www.voip.example.com`. Email addresses and telephone numbers are obtained from Alice's address book at `www.contacts.example.com`. Those web sites all rely on the same authorization server, so the application at `www.communicator.example.com` can receive a single authorization from Alice for getting access to these three services on her behalf at once.

Note: This use case is especially useful for native applications since a web browser needs to be launched only once.

Pre-conditions:

- *The same authorization server serves Alice and all involved servers

*Alice has registered with the authorization server for authentication and for authorization of the requests of the communicator application running at `www.communicator.example.com`

*The email application at `www.email.example.com` has registered with the authorization server for authentication

*The VoIP application at `www.voip.example.com` has registered with the authorization server for authentication

*The address book at `www.contacts.example.com` has registered with the authorization server for authentication

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.communicator.example.com` receiving three different access tokens: one for accessing the email service at `www.email.example.com`, one for accessing the contacts at `www.contacts.example.com`, and one for accessing the VoIP service at `www.voip.example.com`.

Requirements:

*The application running at `www.communicator.example.com` must be authenticated by the authorization server

*Alice must be authenticated by the authorization server

*The application running at `www.communicator.example.com` must be able to get a single Alice's authorization for access to the multiple services (e.g., email and VoIP)

*The application running at `www.communicator.example.com` must be able to recognize that all three applications rely on the same authorization server

*A callback URL of the application running at `www.communicator.example.com` must be known to the authorization server

*The authorization server must be able to issue the separate service-specific tokens (with different, scope, permissions, and expiration dates) for access to the requested services (such as email and VoIP)

3.10. Gateway for browser-based VoIP applets

Description:

Alice accesses a social site on a web server at `www.social.example.com`. Her browser loads a VoIP applet that enables her to make a VoIP call using her SIP server at `www.sipservice.example.com`. The application at `www.social.example.com` gets Alice's authorization to use her account with `www.sipservice.example.com` without learning her authentication credentials with `www.sipservice.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

- *Alice has registered with `www.sipservice.example.com` for authentication
- *The application at `www.social.example.com` has established authentication credentials with the application at `www.sipservice.example.com`

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.social.example.com` receiving access token from `www.sipservice.example.com` with Alice's authorization.

Requirements:

- *The server at `www.social.example.com` must be able to redirect Alice's browser to `www.sipservice.example.com`
- *The application running at `www.sipservice.example.com` must be capable of authenticating Alice and obtaining her authorization of a request from `www.social.example.com`
- *The server at `www.sipservice.example.com` must be able to redirect Alice's browser back to `www.social.example.com`
- *The application at `www.social.example.com` must be able to translate the messages of the Alice's VoIP applet into SIP and RTP messages
- *The application at `www.social.example.com` must be able to add the access token to the SIP requests that it sends to `www.sipservice.example.com`
- *Application at `www.sipservice.example.com` must be able to authenticate the application at `www.social.example.com` and validate the access token

*Alice's manual involvement in the OAuth authorization procedure (e.g., entering an URL or a password) should not be required. (Alice's authentication to `www.sipservice.example.com` is not in the OAuth scope)

3.11. Signature with asymmetric secret

[TOC](#)

Description:

Alice accesses an application running on a web server at `www.printphotos.example.com` and instructs it to print her photographs that are stored on a server `www.storephotos.example.com`. The application at `www.printphotos.example.com`, which does not have a shared secret with `www.storephotos.example.com`, receives Alice's authorization for accessing her photographs without learning her authentication credentials with `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Pre-conditions:

- *Alice has registered with `www.storephotos.example.com` to enable authentication
- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` has a private and a matching public keys

Post-conditions:

A successful procedure results in the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` receiving an access token for accessing the Alice's photographs at `www.storephotos.example.com`.

Requirements:

- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` must be capable of issuing the HTTP redirect requests to Alice's user agent - a browser
- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to authenticate Alice
- *The application running at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to obtain the public key of the application at `www.printphotos.example.com`
- *The application running at `www.printphotos.example.com` is required to sign using its private key the requests to the application at `www.storephotos.example.com`

- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must obtain Alice's authorization of the access to her photos by `www.printphotos.example.com`
- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` is required to identify to Alice the scope of access that `www.printphotos.example.com` has requested while asking for Alice's authorization
- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be able to authenticate the application at `www.printphotos.example.com` by validating a signature of its request with the public key of `www.printphotos.example.com`
- *The application at `www.printphotos.example.com` must provide a callback URL to the application at `www.storephotos.example.com` (note: the URL can be pre-registered with `www.storephotos.example.com`)
- *The application at `www.storephotos.example.com` must be capable of issuing the HTTP redirect requests to Alice's browser
- *Alice's manual involvement in the OAuth authorization procedure (e.g., entering an URL or a password) should not be required. (Alice's authentication to `www.storephotos.example.com` is not in the OAuth scope)

4. Authors of the use cases

[TOC](#)

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5. Security considerations

[TOC](#)

TBD

6. IANA considerations

[TOC](#)

This Internet Draft includes no request to IANA.

7. Acknowledgements

[TOC](#)

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8. Normative References

[TOC](#)

[RFC2119]	Bradner, S., " Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels ," RFC 2119, March 1997 (TXT).
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[TOC](#)

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