OAuth 2.0 for Browser Based Apps

- Includes recommendations for implementers building browser-based apps using OAuth 2.0
- "Browser-based apps" are defined as applications executing in a browser, aka "SPA" or "single-page apps", and may include a backend component
Changes from -11 to -13

- Added a new section about options for storing tokens in the browser
- Added a section discussing why not to use the Cookie API to store tokens
- Added a section on sender-constrained tokens and a reference to DPoP
- Rephrased the architecture patterns to focus on token acquisition
- Corrected some uses of “DOM” vs “browsing context”
- Consolidated CSRF recommendations from security considerations into main part of the doc
- Updated Implicit flow historic note with info about CORS
- Described limitations of Service Worker storage
- Minor editorial changes
Open Issues

- #22 New pattern:
  - BFF proxy storing access tokens in browser as HttpOnly cookies
- Storage isolation (next slide)
Storage Isolation

- There is currently no “best” solution for storing tokens in the browser
- Any browsing-context-accessible storage APIs are vulnerable to XSS attacks
- A Service Worker is isolated from the browsing context
- There is no persistent storage API isolated to Service Workers

Should we ask browsers to add a secure storage mechanism for tokens?
Changes from draft-07 and IETF 115 Discussion

- Swapped "by a trusted party" with "by an outside party" in client ID definition
- Replaced "verify the identity of the resource owner" with "authenticate"
- Clarified refresh token rotation to match RFC6819
- Added appendix to hold application/x-www-form-urlencoded examples
- Fixed references to entries in appendix
- Incorporated new "Phishing via AS", “Clickjacking”, and “Open Redirection” sections from Security BCP
- Rephrase description of the motivation for client authentication
- Moved "scope" parameter in token request into specific grant types to match OAuth 2.0
- Moved normative requirements out of authorization code security considerations section
- Security considerations clarifications, and removed a duplicate section
Planned Changes for -09

- #64 Finish moving normative language from security considerations inline in the doc
- #136 Finish syncing Security BCP changes into OAuth 2.1
- #97 Expand the differences from OAuth 2.0 to include for which roles each change is a breaking change

Still more open issues to discuss!

https://github.com/aaronpk/oauth-v2-1/issues
Discussion Topics
Define “explicit RO authentication”

From RFC6749 “Client Impersonation” Security Considerations

The authorization server SHOULD enforce explicit resource owner authentication and provide the resource owner with information about the client and the requested authorization scope and lifetime. It is up to the resource owner to review the information in the context of the current client and to authorize or deny the request.

Vittorio: What does this mean in practice?

- Is it a full credential prompt regardless of whether one session already exists?
- A selection between existing sessions, if present?

Aaron: Is this supposed to apply only to public clients?
Repeated authorization requests

From RFC6749 “Client Impersonation” Security Considerations

The authorization server SHOULD NOT process repeated authorization requests automatically (without active resource owner interaction) without authenticating the client or relying on other measures to ensure that the repeated request comes from the original client and not an impersonator.

Vittorio: This is unclear. As it currently reads it seems to prohibit things like getting a new authz code silently via iframe (and prompt=none or equivalent UX suppressing mechanism, please ignore the ITP complications for the sake of argument).

Aaron: Any changes needed or is the “SHOULD” enough flexibility to allow prompt=none?
Differences between Mobile vs Desktop apps

Much of Vittorio's feedback in the native apps section stems from the differences in practice of mobile apps and desktop apps.

- Do we all agree that the native apps recommendations are still valid for desktop apps, even if we know people aren’t always following that advice on desktop apps?

Suggested resolution: Scope these recommendations to only mobile apps, based on the existing experience since the Native Apps BCP was written.
#143 Unidentified Clients

Some OAuth 2.0 grant types allow for unidentified clients, e.g. SAML and JWT assertion grants, pre-authorized grant type OpenID 4 Verifiable Credential Issuance

Common denominator: backend flows, no redirect URI registration required tied to a client_id

Section 3.2.2 (Token Request) of the OAuth 2.1 draft currently precludes this use case:

"client_id":

REQUIRED, if the client is not authenticating with the authorization server as described in Section 3.2.1.

Suggested text to explicitly enable the existing behavior in OAuth 2.0:

"client_id":

OPTIONAL. The client identifier is needed when a form of client authentication that relies on the parameter is used or the grant_type requires identification of public clients.
Timeline

- **Browser BCP WGLC**
  - Add references to Browser BCP in OAuth 2.1 where appropriate

- **Bring Security BCP to IESG**
  - Finish syncing all Security BCP changes into OAuth 2.1

- **OAuth 2.1 WGLC**