

IETF 120  
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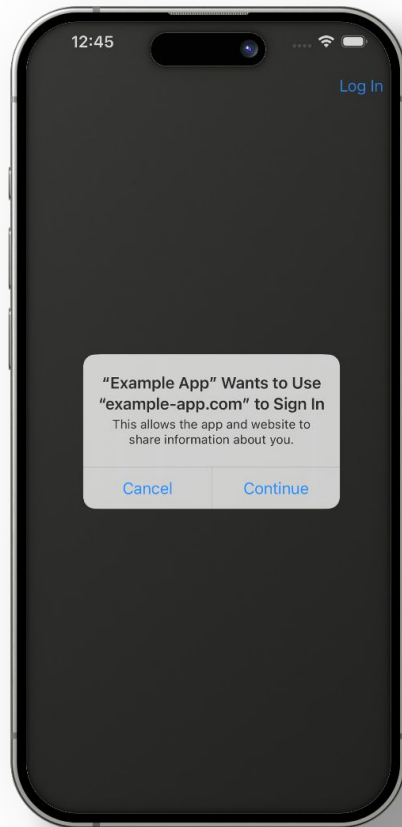
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# OAuth for First-Party Apps

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-parecki-oauth-first-party-apps/draft-02>

# Why?

Developers want a  
better user experience  
for first-party apps



# What is happening today

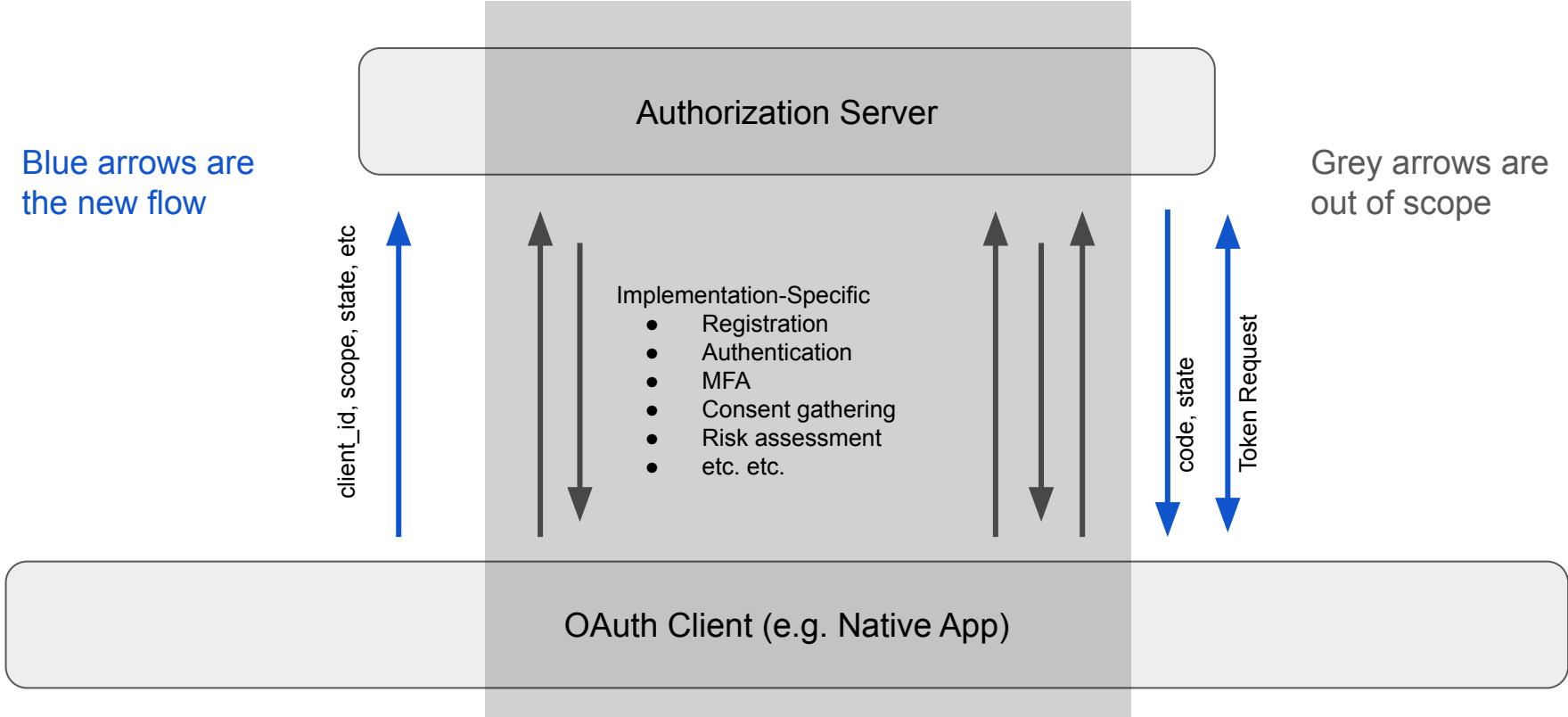
People are finding workarounds to avoid RFC8252

- Custom DIY solutions for native apps
- Using Resource Owner Password Grant
  - (Unable to add MFA)
- OAuth servers creating proprietary APIs to facilitate direct interaction with native apps
- Scripting hidden web views to emulate user interaction with the AS

# Goals

- Reuse existing OAuth building blocks as much as possible
- Mirror the web authorization code flow, defining how the client starts and ends the flow
  - Leave the specifics of the user authentication out of the core framework
- Specifics of user authentication can be proprietary to an AS as they are today, or can be defined as extensions
  - Especially if based on standards like FIDO

# First-Party Apps Flow



# Authorization Challenge Endpoint

- New endpoint
- Accepts parameters that would have been included in the query string to the authorization endpoint
  - including any extensions such as Resource Indicators, OpenID Connect, JAR, etc
- Accepts POST from client to start and continue an authorization
  - The AS defines what the client sends in the requests and defines its own error responses
- Response is an authorization code, error, “redirect\_to\_web”, or custom
  - The AS may want to interact with the user directly, e.g. based on risk assessment, new authentication method not implemented in the app, or exceptions like account recovery
- Further interaction with the user can happen at custom endpoints

# Changes since IETF 119

- Updated authorization code binding with DPoP ([#59](#))
- Removed "ash" claim for DPoP binding ([#58](#))
- Enable PAR as an optional optimization for "redirect to web" ([#46](#))
  - Turned "redirect to web" response into an error response
  - Also added "request\_uri" to error response
  - If the client expects "redirect to web" frequently, it can include a PKCE code challenge in the initial authorization challenge request
- Clarified follow-up requests are not required to be form-encoded ([#50](#))
  - Feedback from Brian Campbell at IETF 118
- Require auth\_session is bound to a device ([#57](#))
  - Prohibits moving sessions across devices

# In-Progress Implementations

- Microsoft
  - <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/identity/introducing-native-auth/>
  - (based on an earlier version of this draft)
- Yahoo
  - <https://identiverse.com/idv24/session/2089642/>
- Auth0 by Okta
  - (in progress, no public docs yet)

## Interest From

- Keycloak
  - <https://github.com/keycloak/keycloak/discussions/25014>



# Next Steps

- Working group adoption?
- Create an extension to this draft for passkeys
  - In progress work from Tim Cappalli <https://github.com/aaronpk/oauth-first-party-apps/pull/93>