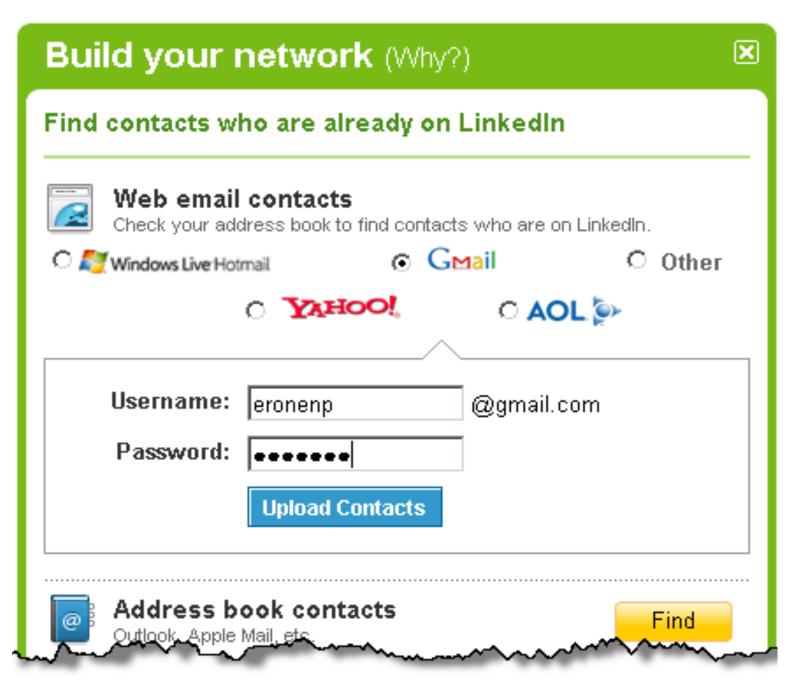
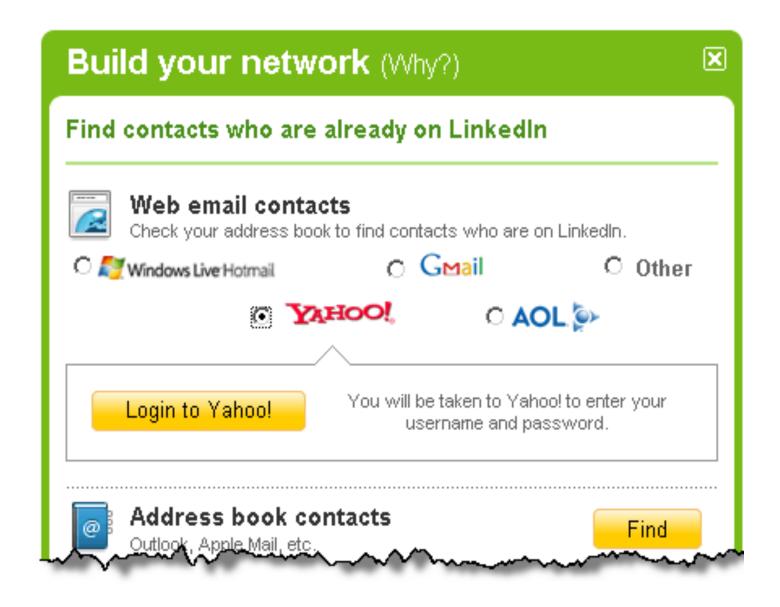


Hannes Tschofenig, Blaine Cook

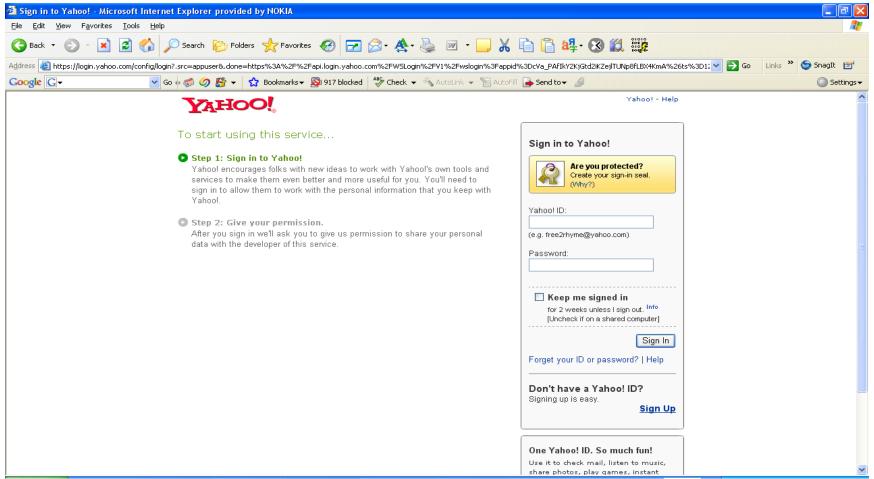
The Problem



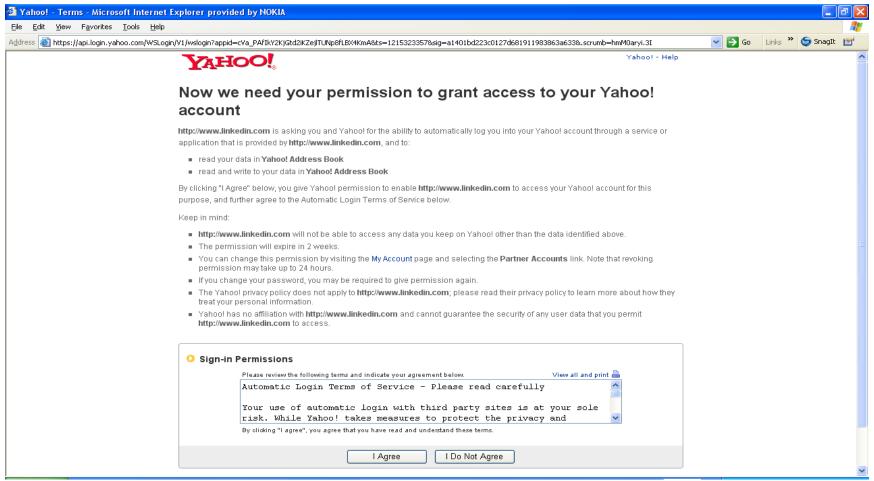
The OAuth Approach



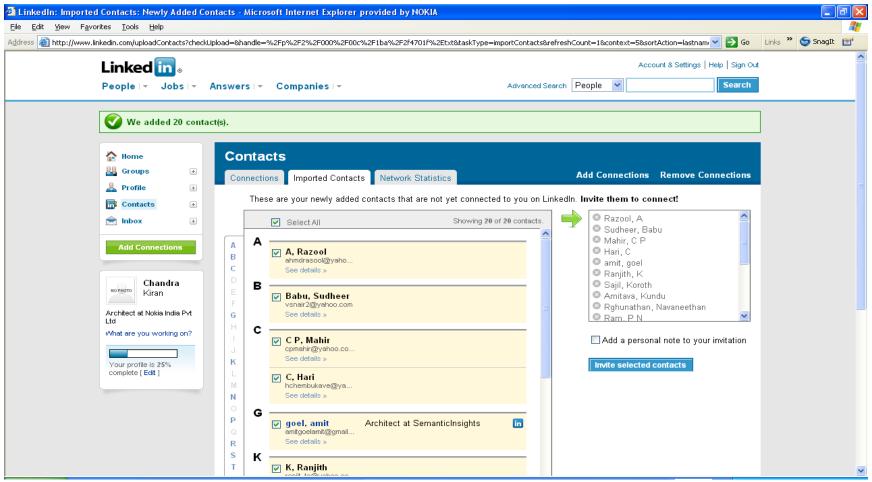
User Authenticated by Service Provider



User Authorizes Consumer to access Service



Consumer calls the Service Provider API



History

History

- November 2006: Blaine Cook was looking into the possibility of using OpenID to accomplish the functionality for delegated authentication. He got in touch with some other folks that had a similar need.
- December 2006: Blaine wrote a "reference implementation" for Twitter based on all the existing OAuth-patterned APIs, which Blaine and Kellan Elliott-McCrea turned into a rough functional draft
- April 2007: Google group was created with a small group of implementers to write a proposal for an open protocol.
- July 2007: OAuth 1.0 (with code for major programming languages)
- September 2007: Re-write of specification to focus on a single flow (instead of "web", "mobile", and "desktop" flows)
- Deployment of OAuth well on it's way: <u>http://wiki.oauth.net/ServiceProviders</u>

History, cont.

- 1st OAuth BOF (Minneapolis, November 2008, IETF#73)
 - BOF Chairs: Sam Hartman, Mark Nottingham
 - BOF went OK but a couple of charter questions couldn't be resolved.
- 2nd OAuth BOF (San Francisco, March 2009, IETF#74)
 - BOF Chairs: Hannes Tschofenig, Blaine Cook
 - Charter discussed on the mailing list and also during the meeting. Finalized shortly after the meeting
- IETF wide review of the OAuth charter text (28th April 2009)
 - Announcement:http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/ietf-announce/current/msg06009.html
- OAuth working group was created (May 2009)
 - Chairs: Blaine Cook, Peter Saint Andre
- Feb 2010: 'The OAuth 1.0 Protocol 'approved as Informational RFC:
 - http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/ietf-announce/current/msg07047.html

The Protocol

- * requesting a token
- * presenting the token

Presenting a Token

- A → B: HTTP || Token [|| {Header, ..., timestamp}_{kev}]
- A ← B: HTTP (200 OK)
- Questions:
 - What is signed and how?
 - Where does the **token** come from?
 - Where does the **key** come from?

Signatures

- Used to show ownership of token.
- 'The OAuth 1.0 Protocol'
 - http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-hammer-oauth-10.txt
- Signatures based on symmetric & asymmetric key supported:
 - HMAC-SHA1
 - RSA-SHA1
- No signature = "bearer token"/ PLAINTEXT
- Extensions exist that sign other parts of the message:
 - OAuth Request Body Hash:
 - http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-eaton-oauth-bodyhash-00
 - http://oauth.googlecode.com/svn/spec/ext/body_hash/1.0/drafts/1/spec.html
 - Going beyond HTTP → OAuth over XMPP
 - http://xmpp.org/extensions/xep-0235.html

The Protocol

- * requesting a token
- * presenting the token

Requesting a Token

- Different ways to get a token exist.
- Example: WRAP
 - A → KDC: HTTP (get request access token) | | credentials
 - A ← KDC: Access Token [, Expires in]
 (also offers the approach of using a refresh token exchange)
- Example: OAuth 1.0
 - A → B: HTTP (get request token) || credentials
 - A ← B: request token
 - << A gets resource owner to tell B to authorize request token>>
 - A → B: HTTP (get access token) || request token
 - A ← B: access token
- Other "flows" have been specified in WRAP
- Various authentication mechanisms specified.

Token

Token

- The token format is not standardized.
- Out-of-scope: *which* permissions were granted,
 and *how* those permissions are enforced
- Token may be created with constraints, for example regarding lifetime
 - OAuth 1.0 does not specify anything with this regard
 - WRAP http://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-hardt-oauth-01.txt
 provides a expires_in parameter.

Summary

- Work on delegated authentication in the APPs area in the OAuth group.
- OAuth 1.0: Community version published
- OAuth 2.0: Fusing WRAP, initial OAuth 2.0
- OAuth WG met Monday afternoon. Interim meeting will be scheduled.
- Participation and early feedback desired, especially from security community