OAuth 2.0 Pushed Authorization Requests

PAR
PAR, what is it good for?

- Introduces the pushed authorization request endpoint, which:
  - allows a client to push the payload of an OAuth 2.0 authorization request to the AS via a direct request
    - using the same client authentication as at token endpoint (and others)
  - provides client with a request URI that is used as reference to the data in a subsequent authorization request via the browser
- Allows for large authorization requests
  - e.g. in authorization_details or claims parameters, scope run amok, JWT encoded state, etc.
- Direct client->AS TLS provides integrity & confidentiality protection
- Client authentication and authorization prior to the start of user interaction for confidential clients
How to PAR: Client->AS Request

POST /as/par HTTP/1.1
Host: as.example.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Authorization: Basic czZCaGRSa3F0Mzo3RmpmcDBaQnIxS3REUmJuZlZkbUl3

response_type=code&
state=uiXjmb1aIb3EASVhtQD-3SRLWWvROUoBoYB7yjzeic5CwU7fPM3O5frN_&
client_id=s6BhdRkqt3&
redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fclient.example.org%2Fcb&
code_challenge=K2-ltc83acc4h0c9w6ESC_rEMTJ3bww-uCHaoeK1t8U&
scope=account-information
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/json
Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store

{
  "request_uri":
      "urn:ietf:params:oauth:request_uri:bwc4JK-ESC0w8acc191e-Y1LTC2",
  "expires_in": 60
}
How to PAR: Authorization Request via Browser

https://as.example.com/as/authz?client_id=s6BhdRkqt3&request_uri=urn%3Aietf%3Aparams%3Aoauth%3Arequest_uri%3Abwc4JK-ESC0w8acc191e-Y1LTC2
History

- Conceptualized in Nat’s mind long ago
- Half-hearted subsection in FAPI for a while
- I-D discussed at IETF 105 & 106
- Adopted by the WG at the end of 2019
Consensus, PAR for the Course

-02 published July 10th with updates based on consensus around items discussed in previous interim and on the list
  - Added “require_pushed_authorization_requests” client and AS metadata in support of policy for only accepting pushed authorization requests
  - Updated to comply with JAR draft -21, which requires client_id in the authorization request in addition to the request_uri
  - Added note regarding “require_signed_request_object” metadata that was added to JAR draft -25
  - Clarified timing of request validation
  - Added some guidance/options on the request URI structure
    - "urn:ietf:params:oauth:request_uri:<reference-value>" based on the seminal work of RFC 6755
    - UUID as a URN per RFC 4122
  - Update Resource Indicators reference to the somewhat recently published RFC 8707
  - Add the key used in the request object example so that a reader could validate or recreate the request object signature
  - Note that JAR draft -22 relaxed language that said a request_uri MUST refer to a JWT so PAR didn’t need an exception/explanation
Bogey on the -02\textsuperscript{nd} Hole
(minor though)

- 03 published July 31st
  - Editorial updates
  - Explicitly state the PAR endpoint URL MUST use the "https" scheme
  - Better explain one-time use recommendation of the request\_uri
  - Added text about motivations behind PAR - integrity, confidentiality and early client auth
  - Drop the section on special error responses for request objects
  - Add some discussion of browser form posting an authorization request vs the benefits of PAR for any application
  - Clarify authorization request examples to say that the client directs the user-agent to make the HTTP GET request (vs. making the request itself)
and Running Code

- Numerous implementations
  - Connect2id
  - node-oidc-provider
  - Authlete
  - ID-Porten
  - yes®
  - Santander’s Digital Trust Protocol
  - PingFederate®

- Used/referenced by other SDOs
  - FAPI 2.0 baseline profile
  - Australian CDR initiative
Next Steps: Progress PAR to WGLC?

Gratuitous closing slide featuring the city of the next likely-canceled in-person meeting