

OAuth is the standard for securing access to APIs



OAuth 2.0 A Refresher



OAuth 2.0 Roles

- Resource Owner (The User)
- Resource Server (The API)
- Client (The application that uses the API)
- Authorization Server (OAuth server)



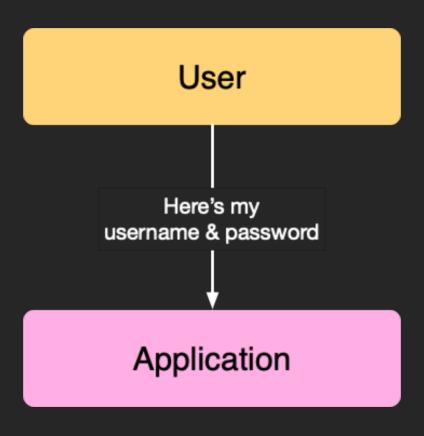
OAuth 2.0 Protocol Flows

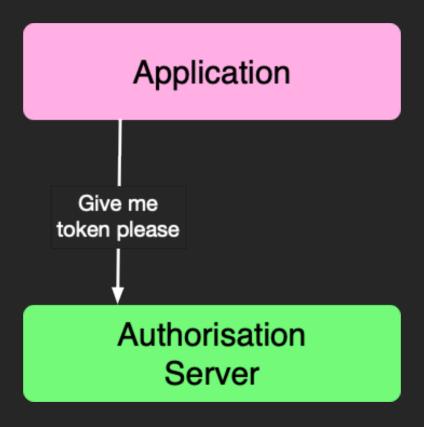
- Resource Owner Password Credentials
- Authorization Code
- Implict
- Client Credentials

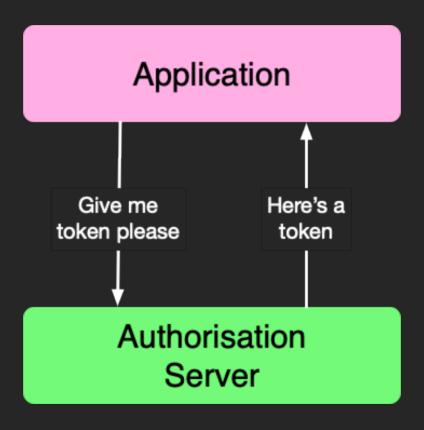


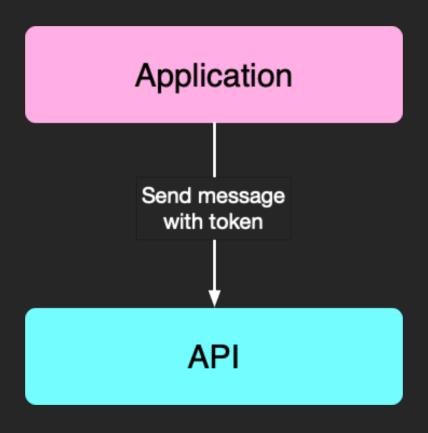
For logging into 1st party apps





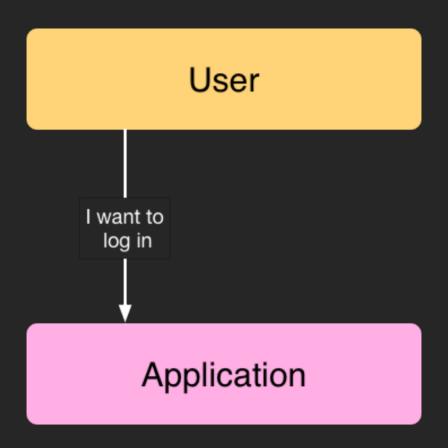


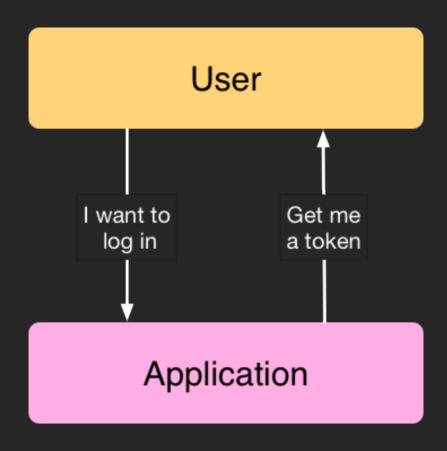


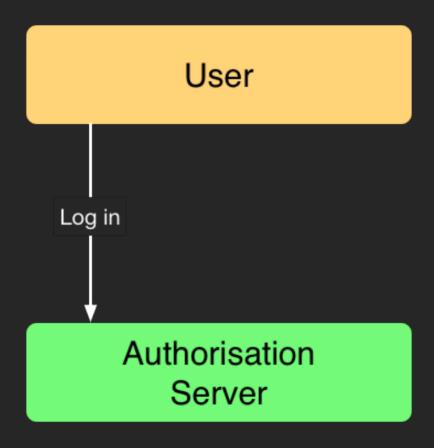


For logging into 3rd party websites

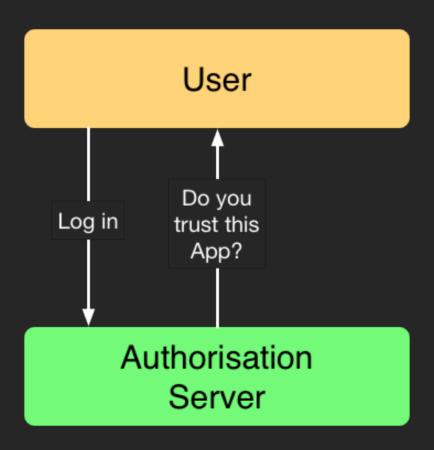


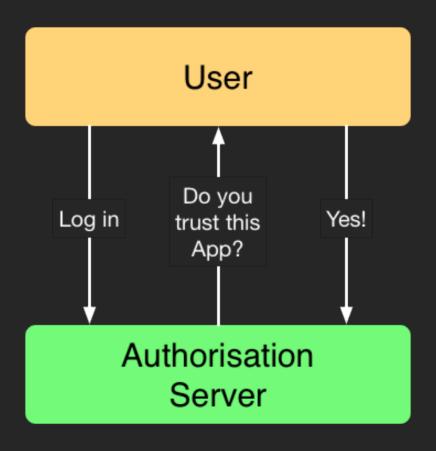


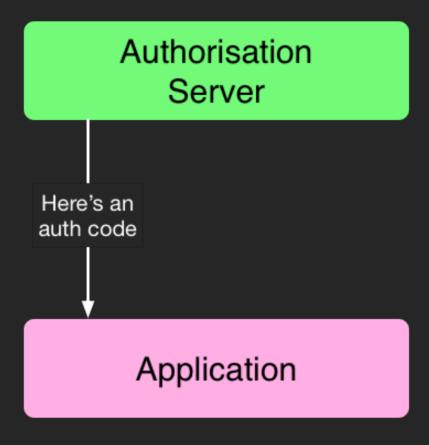




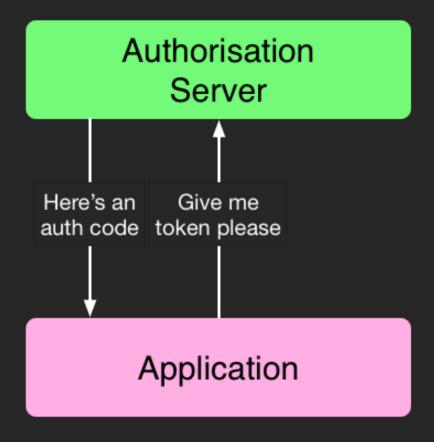




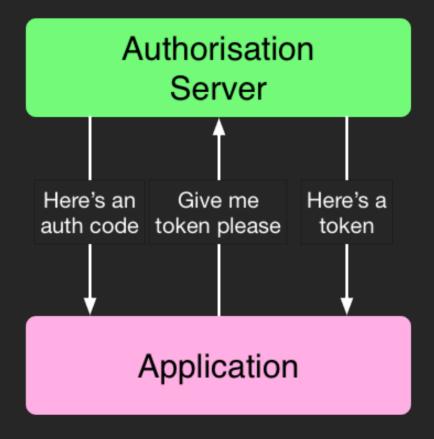




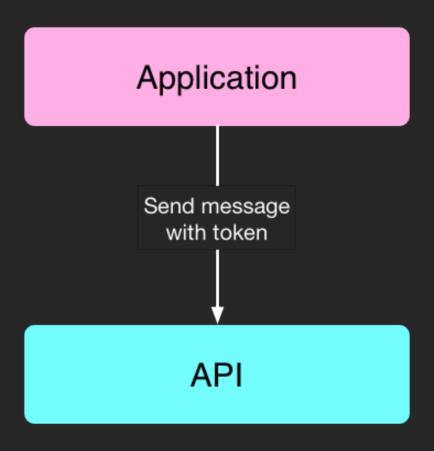






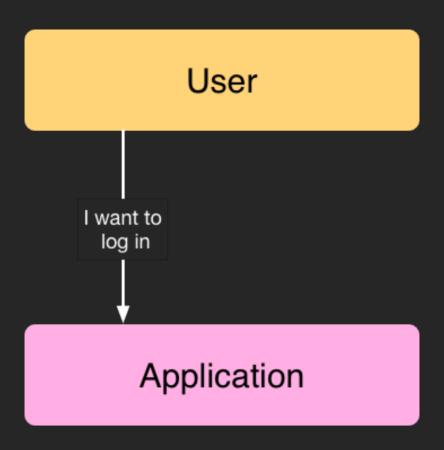


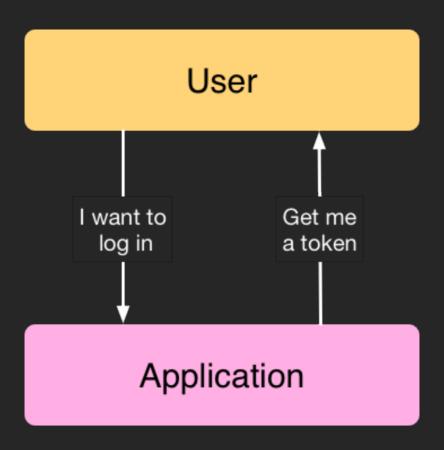


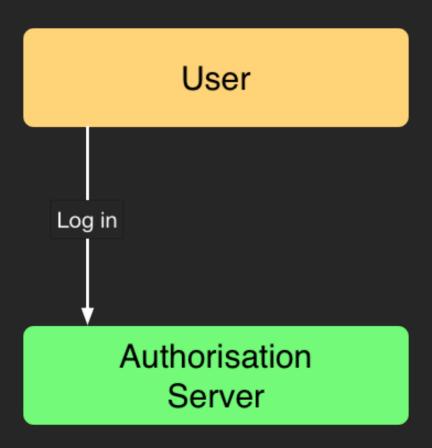


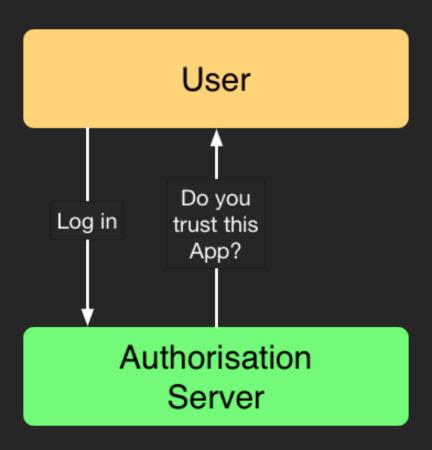
For logging into 3rd party apps and web SPAs

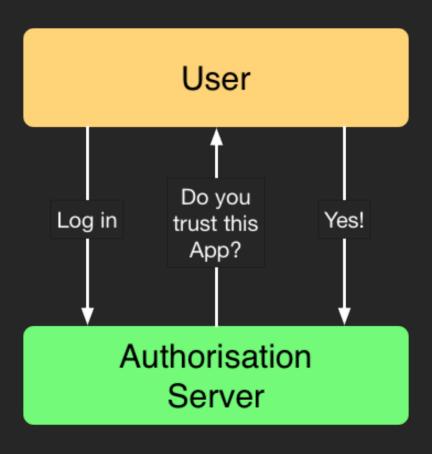


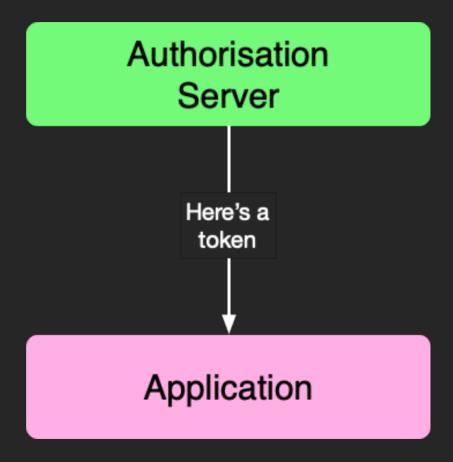




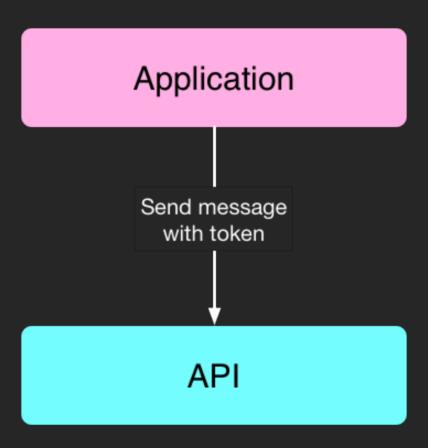






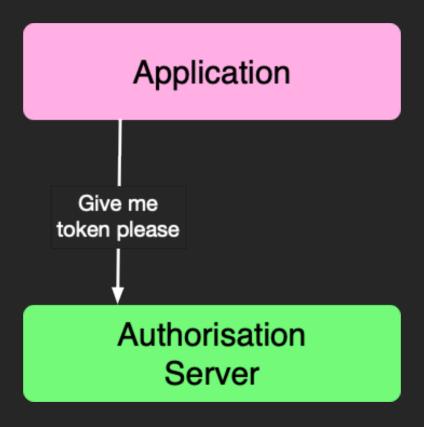




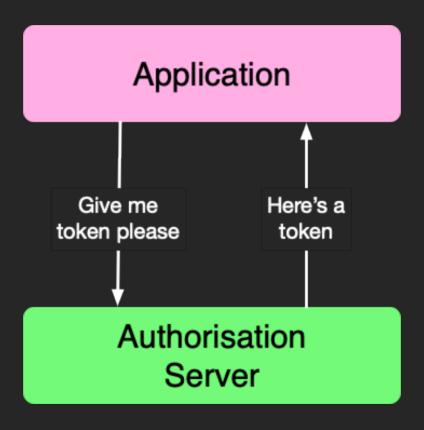


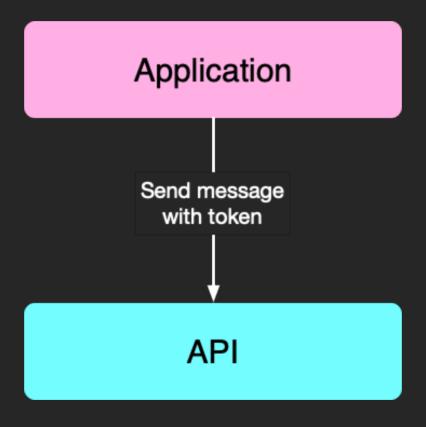
For jobs that don't need user permission













OAuth 2.0 Refresh token

- Allows the client to gain a new access token
- Refresh tokens need to be kept secure
- Authorization server can choose not to issue



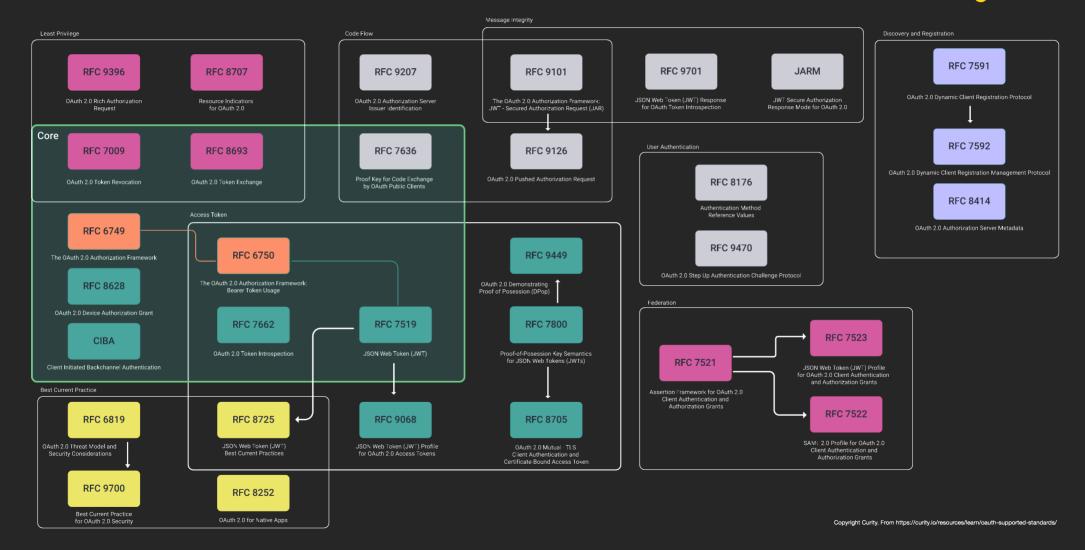
OAuth 2.0 Since 2012

The OAuth 2.0 Framework in 2012





The OAuth 2.0 Framework Today





Key extensions since 2012

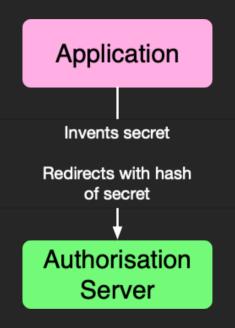
- RFC 7009: OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation
- RFC 7519: JSON Web Tokens (JWT)
- RFC 7636: Authorization Code without a client secret (PKCE)
- RFC 8628: Device Authorization grant for devices

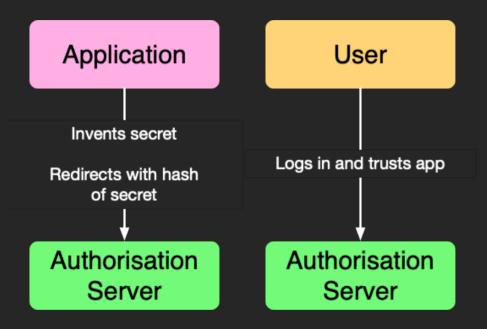


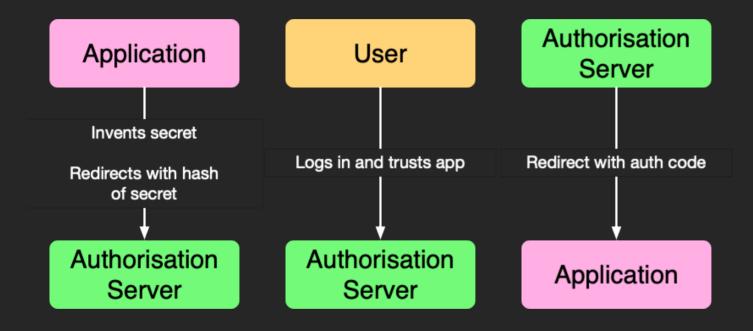
PKCE

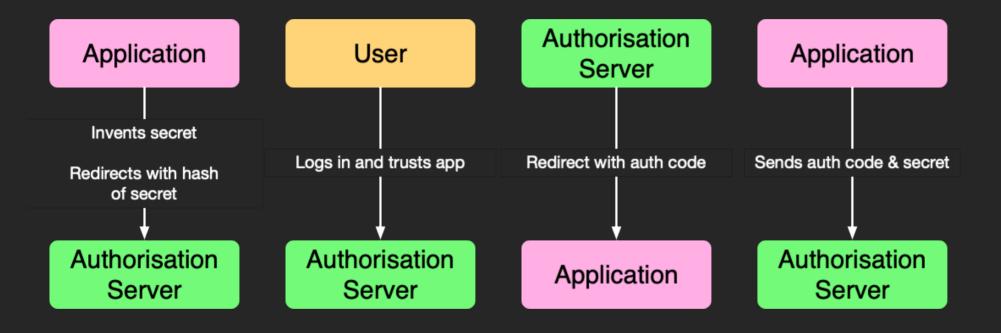
- First created for mobile, but useful for all public clients
- Protects the authorization code in the redirect
- We know that the right client is converting the code to a token

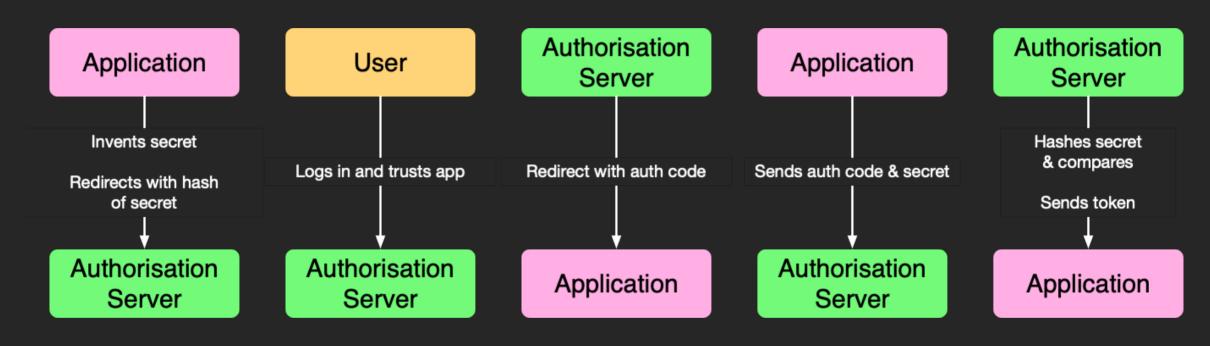






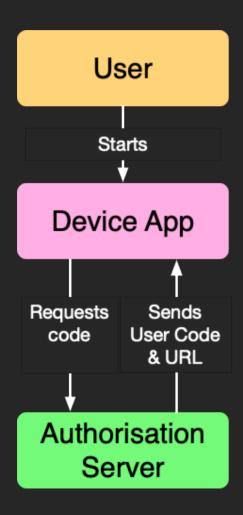


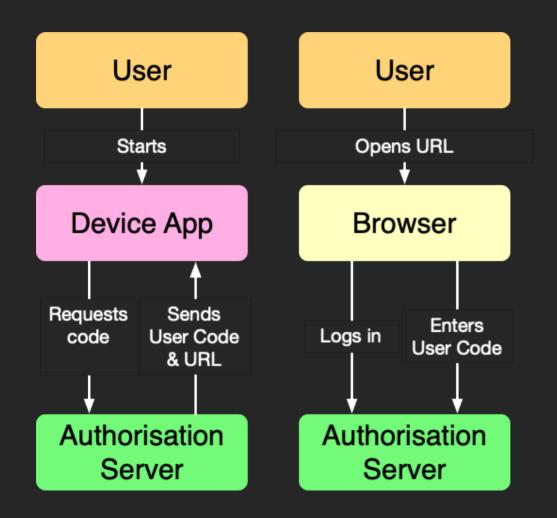


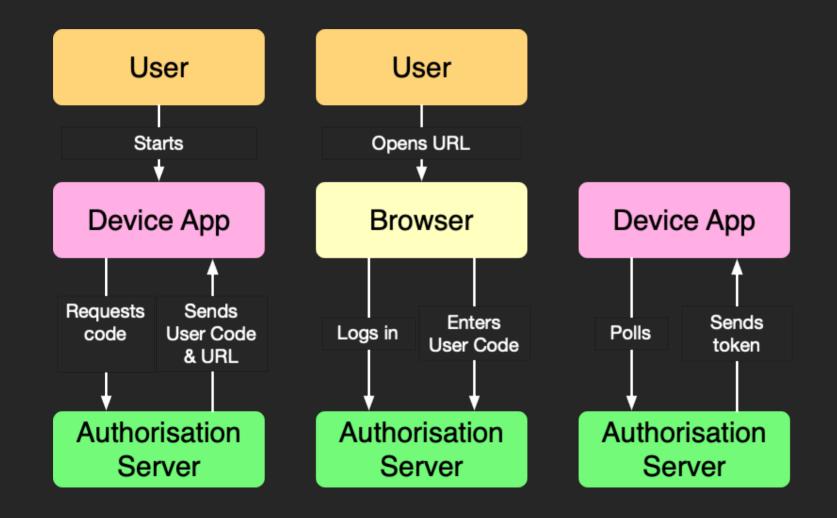


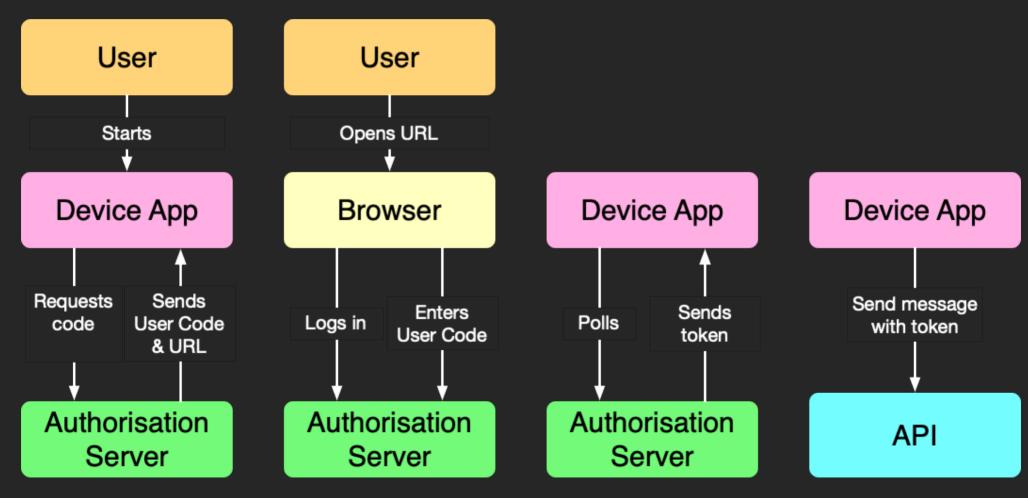
For apps with no browser (or keyboard)











Best Practices since 2012

- RFC 7900: Best Current Practice for OAuth 2.0 Security
- RFC 8653: OAuth 2.0 for Native Apps
- OAUTH-WG: OAuth 2.0 for Browser Apps



OAuth 2.1

My main goal with OAuth 2.1 is to capture the current best practices in OAuth 2.0 as well as its well-established extensions under a single name.

Aaron Parecki

Key Objectives of OAuth 2.1

Not a new protocol



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- Not a new protocol
- Simplifies the specification



Key Objectives of OAuth 2.1

- Not a new protocol
- Simplifies the specification
- Incorporation of Best Current Practices



OAuth 2.1 Flows

- Authorization Code must be used with PKCE
- Device Authorization
- Client Credentials



Tokens

No access tokens in query strings



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- Refresh tokens must be sender constrained or one-time use



Tokens

- No access tokens in query strings
- Refresh tokens must be sender constrained or one-time use
- Refined token management (shorter lifetimes, rotation policies)



Other things

• Redirect URIs must be exact matches



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- State parameter is now mandatory for CSRF protection



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- Redirect URIs must be exact matches
- State parameter is now mandatory for CSRF protection
- Confidential client now means a client that has credentials, otherwise it's Public



Going forwards

Review current implementation

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- Adopt Authorization Code flow with PKCE

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- Remove deprecated flows

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- Adopt Authorization Code flow with PKCE
- Remove deprecated flows
- Secure redirect Uris
- Review and implement the Best Current Practices



- Demonstrating Proof of Possession (RFC 9449)
- Mutual TLS (RFC 8705)



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- Mutual TLS (RFC 8705)
- JWT Profile for Access Tokens (RFC 9068)
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- Mutual TLS (RFC 8705)
- JWT Profile for Access Tokens (RFC 9068)
- JWT-Secured Authorization Requests (RFC 9101)
- Rich Authorization Requests (RFC 9396)
- Pushed Authorization Requests (RFC 9126)







