

INDIGO IAM migration to Spring Authorization Server framework with a new customizable React user dashboard

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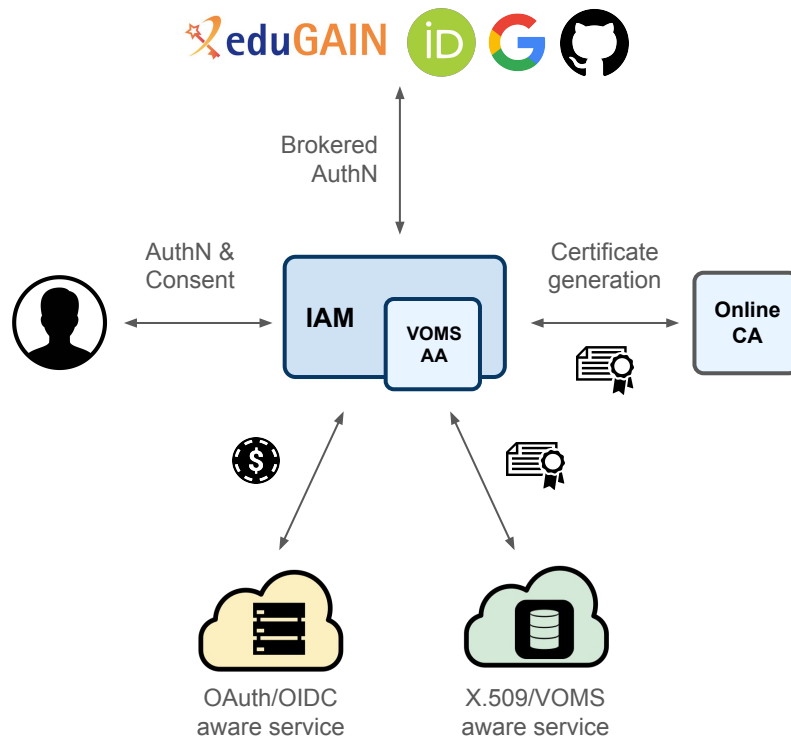
INDIGO Identity and Access Management Service

First developed in the context of the **H2020 INDIGO DataCloud** project

~8 years since 1st INDIGO IAM release v0.3.0

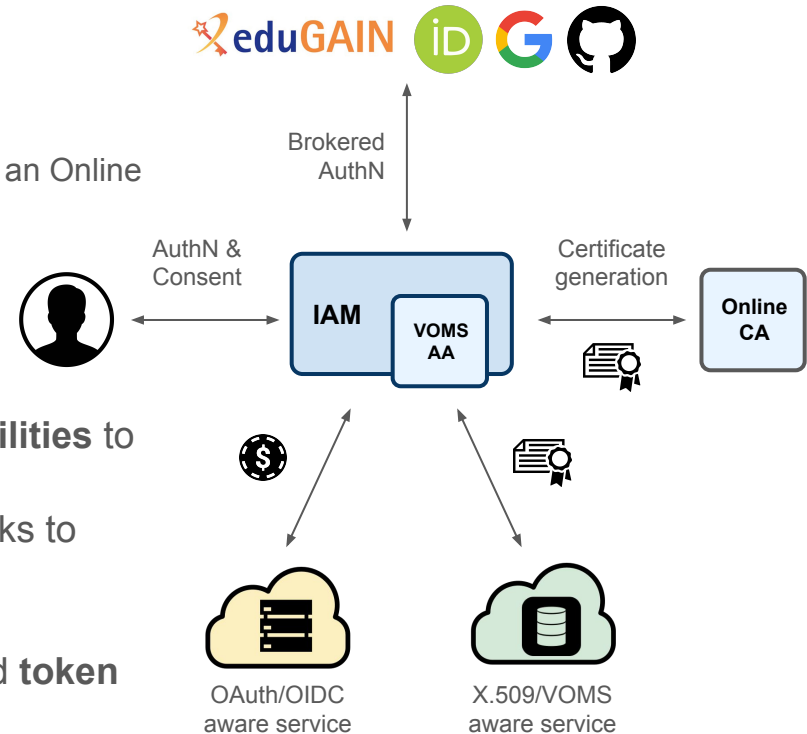
Selected by the WLCG management board to be the core of the future, token-based WLCG AAI

INFN commitment for the foreseeable future, with the current support of several Italian and European projects:



INDIGO Identity and Access Management Service

- Supports **multiple authentication mechanisms**
 - SAML, X.509, OpenID Connect, local users, etc.
- Supports **account linking**
 - also SSH RSA keys and a certificate generated through an Online CA can be linked
- Provides a **registration service** for moderated and automatic user enrollment
 - it can be disabled
- Enforcement of **AUP acceptance**
- Exposes **identity information, attributes and capabilities** to services via **JWT** tokens
- **Easy integration** with ready-to-use components thanks to OpenID Connect/OAuth
- Can integrate existing **VOMS**-aware services
- Supports **Web** and **non-Web access, delegation and token renewal**



IAM core technologies

IAM is a **Spring Boot** application

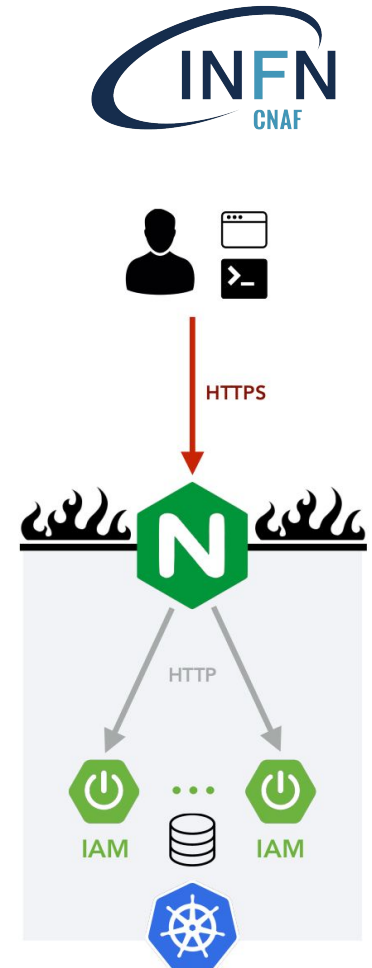
- OIDC/OAuth 2.0 implementation currently based on the [MitreID Connect](#)
- deployed behind an **NGINX**
- stores data in a **MariaDB/MySQL** database

Horizontally scalable

- sessions and external caching stored into Redis


We deploy IAM as a **containerized** service on top of **Kubernetes**

- autoscaling, zero downtime rolling updates



IAM deployments outside CNAF

~ 10 IAM instances



Welcome to **IRIS IAM**

Sign in with your IRIS IAM credentials

Username

Password

Sign in

Forgot your password?

Or sign in with

SAFE for DIRAC services

EGI Check-in (Demo Env)

Your Organisation via eduGAIN

Not a member?

Apply for an account

About Us, Contact information and Privacy Policy

iris-iam.stfc.ac.uk



Welcome to **atlas**

Sign in with

CERN SSO

Not a member?

Apply for an account

atlas-auth.web.cern.ch



Welcome to **cms**

Sign in with

CERN SSO

Not a member?

Apply for an account

cms-auth.web.cern.ch



Welcome to **lhcb**

Sign in with

CERN SSO

Not a member?

Apply for an account

lhcb-auth.web.cern.ch



Welcome to **ALICE**

Sign in with

CERN SSO

Not a member?

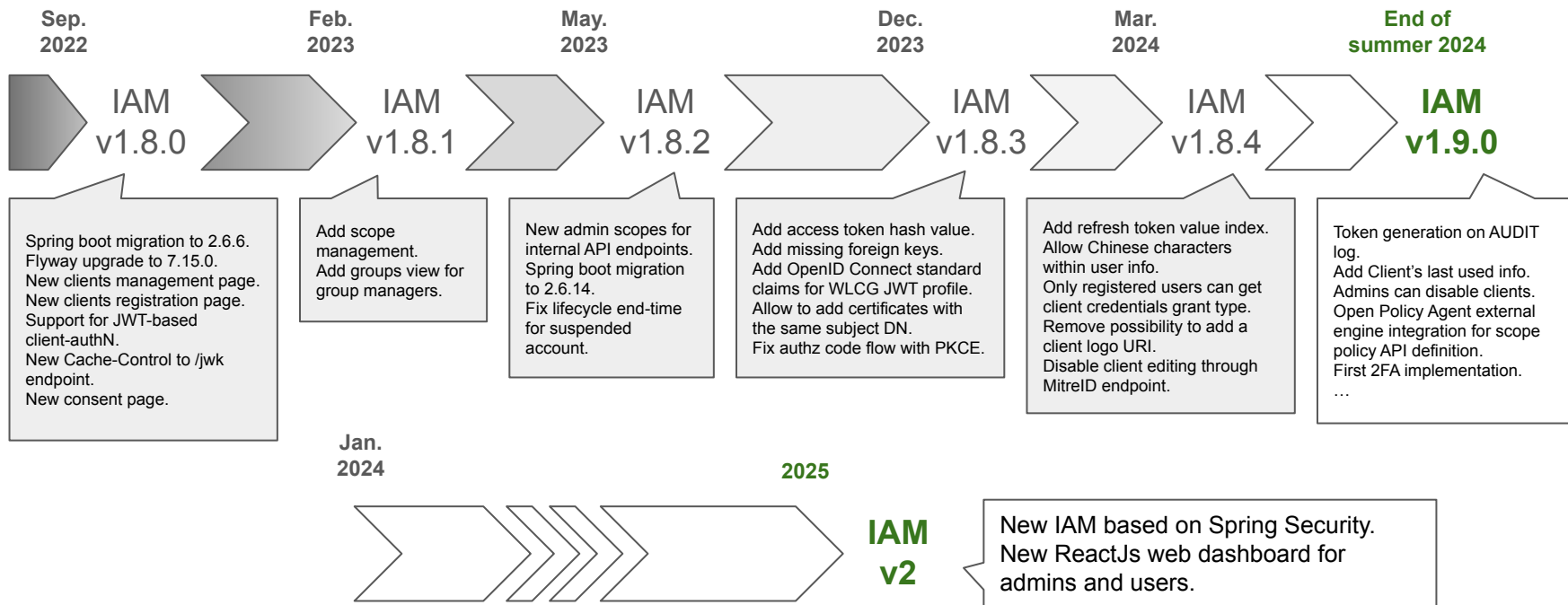
Apply for an account

alice-auth.web.cern.ch

Releases roadmap

Latest release [IAM v1.8.4](#) - released on **2024-03-25**

[Changelog](#)



Current main development targets

- **Auditing** improvements
- **Superseded obsolete dependencies**
 - MitreID → Spring Authorization Server
 - AngularJS → React JS
- Improve **usability** for users & admins
- **Scalability and Performances** improvements
 - Access tokens not stored on database
 - Dedicated garbage collector service
 - Fine grained AuthZ with Open Policy Agent
- **Interoperability** focus
 - Support OIDC Federations
 - Improve conformance with AARC BluePrint Architecture and its guidelines
- **Security**
 - Add Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Migration to Spring Authorization Server

Spring Authorization Server

[Spring Authorization Server](#) is a framework, built on top of **Spring Security**, that provides a secure, lightweight and customizable foundation for building an **OAuth 2.1** and **OpenID Connect 1.0** Authorization Server implementation.

Why?

- We still rely on a forked and self-maintained version of MitreID Connect library which has no substantial support/evolution since few years
- It's a natural evolution of the current architecture Java/Spring-based
- Long-term support and easier maintainability
- Better OIDC/OAuth standards compliance
 - Compliance with OAuth 2.1 standard



OIDC/OAuth standards compliance

Tested with oAuth.io

Where we are...

B IAM dev
Latest test: 19 maart 2024

Unmitigated threats	5
Deprecated features	5
Missing countermeasures	25%

Based on MitreID Connect library and OAuth 2.0 standard.
OAuth 2.1 tests excluded because not supported.



First tests done with a rough application built on top of Spring Authorization Server

- already supports many OAuth standard grants
- many OIDC/OAuth endpoints are supported by default
- tests in progress



Threats

- Mitigated threats: 22
- Partially mitigated threats: 5
- Unmitigated threats: 1

Deprecated features

- Deprecated features detected: 0

Countermeasures

- Mandatory test cases failed: 5 (10,2%)
- Recommended test cases failed: 4 (28,6%)
- Optional test cases failed: 4 (80,0%)
- Overall test cases failed: 13 (19,1%)



New Dashboard

A React based web application

New Dashboard: a React based web-application

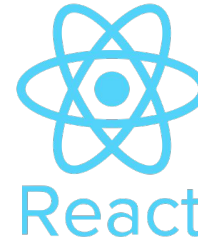
Motivation

- Remove AngularJS (EOF) and JavaServer Pages (JSPs)
- Full support of modern **HTML5 / TypeScript / CSS** development stack based
- **Decouple** the frontend code from the INDIGO IAM codebase
- Handle AuthN/AuthZ via **OpenID Connect** and **OAuth2** frameworks
- Modern and lightweight rendering framework (**React**)
- **Customizable** by different organizations
- Reuse of standard and custom web components
- **Styles harmonization** for all future INFN web applications

HTML

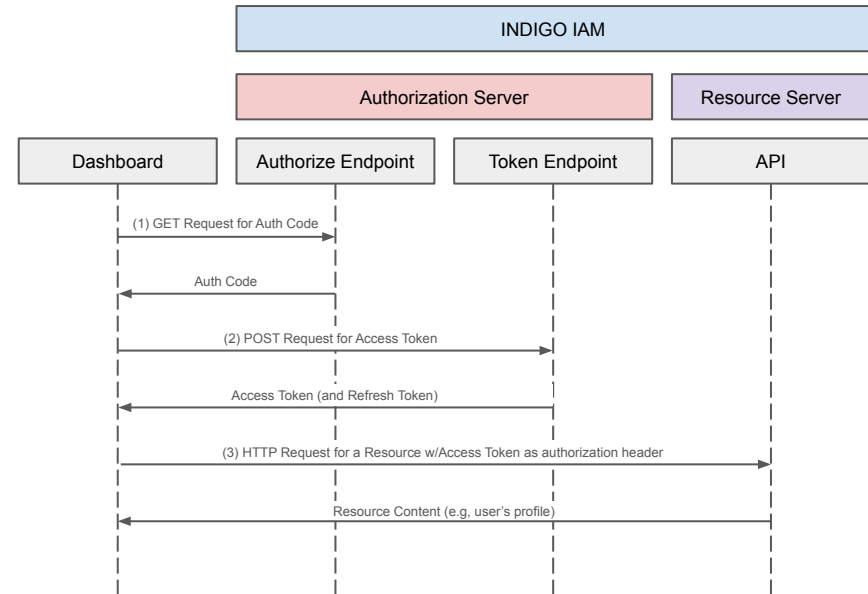


CSS



Implementation details (Proof of Concept)

- Full browser-based application
- Public IAM client
- AuthN/AuthZ responsibilities managed by the web application
- OAuth2 Authorization Code flow ([RFC6749](#)) w/PKCE* extension ([RFC7636](#))
- Requests to the INDIGO IAM endpoints authenticated via the obtained JWT access token
- Absence of any cookie-based session
- INDIGO IAM plays both the roles of Authorization Server and Resource Server

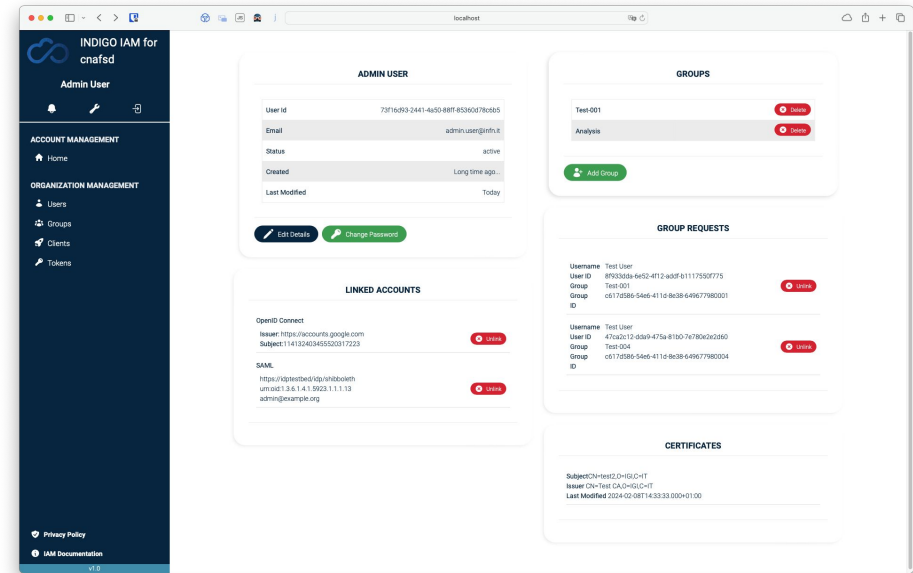


OAuth2 Authorization Code flow (PKCE is not shown in figure)

* Proof for Key Code Exchange

Where we are: Proof of Concept

- Simple and lightweight
- Fully executed within the browser as Single Page App (SPA)
- Straightforward deployment as a Docker image derived from NGINX
- Highly scalable
- Currently a demo version is deployed on our development Kubernetes cluster using Argo CD
- [GitHub Source](#)



Homepage example

Current dashboard

Clients

Match name or ID Search clients...

Limit search to dynamically registered clients

[+ New client](#)

Showing client

Client name & id	Created	Dyn. registered	Information
oidc-agent:client-minio2-miccoli 005b7565-917e-4079-b927-957ff36251ac	a month ago	true	Redirect URIs edu.kit.data.oidc-agent:/redirect http://localhost:8080 http://localhost:15936 http://localhost:4242 Scopes openid profile offline_access
oidc-agent:dev-test-af3fa5294a5 00fe1de7-4b12-4153-b0ac-ae25442bd15d	a year ago	true	Redirect URIs edu.kit.data.oidc-agent:/redirect http://localhost:8080 http://localhost:7682 http://localhost:4242 Scopes openid profile offline_access email

Scopes

[+ New Scope](#)

Scope	Description
openid	log in using your identity
profile	basic profile information
email	email address
address	physical address
phone	telephone number
offline_access	offline access
scim:read	read access to SCIM user and groups
scim:write	write access to SCIM user and groups
registration:read	Grants read access to registration requests
registration:write	Grants write access to registration requests
scim	Authorizes access to IAM SCIM APIs
registration	Authorizes access to IAM registration APIs
proxy:generate	Authorizes access to IAM Proxy APIs

IAM for iam-dev

Federica Agostini

Account Management

- Home
- Users (39)
- Groups (31)
- Requests (1)
- AUP
- Clients**
- Tokens (283)
- Scopes (31)

Client Management

- MitREID Dashboard

Federica Agostini
VO administrator
fagostin
d331b9e3-c5d4-4e1c-e519-c863a09350b

Email federica.agostini@cnaifnfn.it

Status Active

Created a year ago

Updated a month ago

End time N/A

Signed AUP a year ago

[Edit Details](#)
[Change membership end time](#)
[Change Password](#)

Groups

Group	Actions
dev	Remove
dev/xfers	Remove
RootGroup	Remove
test.vo	Remove
test.vo/G2	Remove
test.vo/G2/G3	Remove
test.vo/G2/R1	Remove

[+ Add to group](#)

Group requests

No request found

Linked accounts

G [Remove](#)

https://accounts.google.com
112083506506006623603

SAML [Remove](#)

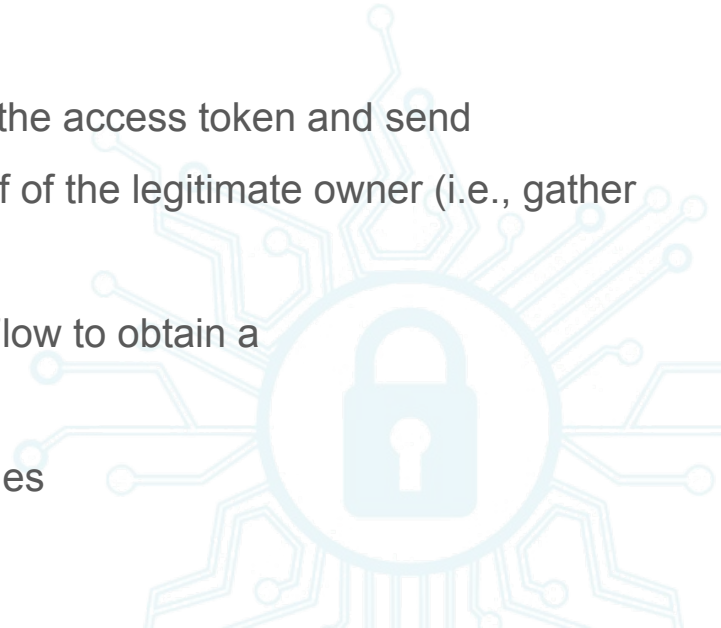
https://idp.infn.it/saml2/idp/metadata.php
urn:oasis:1.1.6.1.1.5923.1.1.1.13
92c310742a23c5156793a3a99b067440d95f46f8@infn.it

[Link external account](#)

IAM 1.8.4 (e1c8db4)

Security Concerns

- The web application is a **public OAuth2 client** and thus cannot have secure secrets
- Access Token and Refresh Tokens available to the JavaScript code, but this is not considered a recommended practice
 - An attacker can more easily gain direct control over the access token and send legitimate requests to the Resource Server on behalf of the legitimate owner (i.e., gather users' information, edit users and groups etc)
 - Similarly, an attacker could exploit a silent Refresh Flow to obtain a new fresh set of tokens
- Risk of scope escalation if not handled properly with policies



Future outlooks

Possible scenarios

- Static website with Backend
 - **Backend For Frontend (BFF):** the backend handles all OAuth2 responsibilities and proxies requests to the Resource Server without exposing any token to the browser
 - Mediating-Token Backend: the backend handles all OAuth2 responsibilities and return an access token to the browser, which will perform authorized requests to the Resource Server
- Server-side rendering
 - All OAuth2 responsibilities are handled by the backend
 - Rendering and computations completely run on the backend server exposing only the final HTML content
 - Requires the usage of a complex framework, such as Next.js
 - This is the current architecture

Conclusions

INDIGO IAM is a critical service widely adopted by many scientific communities. Our evolution roadmap includes:

- Migration to Spring Authorization Server
 - Go beyond the unsupported MitreID Connect library
 - Better compliance with OIDC / OAuth 2.1 standards
 - Rely on a more maintained and supported framework

- Development of a new dashboard
 - Go beyond old AngularJS based web user interface
 - Decouple frontend codebase from INDIGO IAM
 - Explore modern solutions to handle securely both the critical operations, such as the OAuth flows, and the critical endpoints (API)
 - A successful attempt of a Single-Page App (SPA) built in React, proved to be a good candidate to replace the current INDIGO IAM dashboard

Many thanks to all the contributors

Federica Agostini, Roberta Miccoli, Enrico Vianello,
Stefano Zotti, Francesco Giacomini

Bkp

Core technologies in AAI

- **OAuth 2**
 - A standard framework for **delegated authorization**
 - Widely adopted in industry
 - Main specification is [RFC 6749](#)
- **OpenID Connect (OIDC)**
 - An **authentication** layer built on top of OAuth 2
 - [Core specification](#)
- **JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)**
 - A **compact, URL-safe** means of representing attributes (**claims**) to be transferred between two or more parties
 - Main specification is [RFC 7519](#)



```

{
  "sub": "e1eb758b-b73c-4761-bfff-adc793da409c",
  "aud": "iam-client test",
  "iss": "https://iam-test.indigo-datacloud.eu/",
  "exp": 1507726410,
  "iat": 1507722810,
  "jti": "39636fc0-c392-49f9-9781-07c5eda522e3"
}

```

OAuth 2 roles

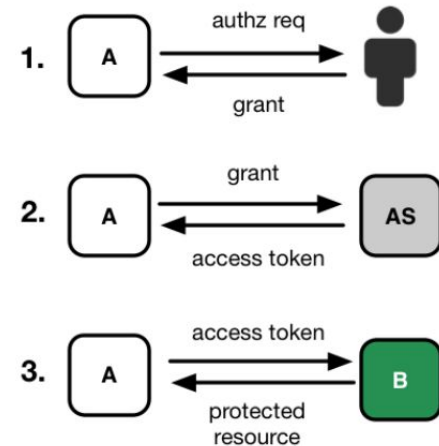
- **Resource owner**
 - A **user** that owns resources hosted at a service
- **Client**
 - An **application** that wants to have delegated access to user resources
 - It has to be registered on the Authorization Server
 - *Relying Party* (RP) in OIDC
- **Authorization Server (AS)**
 - A service that authenticates users and Clients
 - It **issues tokens** to Clients that can be used to access user resources
 - *OpenID Provider* (OP) in OIDC
- **Resource Server (RS)**
 - A service that **holds protected resources** (e.g., user data)
 - It grants access based on tokens issued by the Authorization Server and presented by a Client
 - It has to validate the access token
 - Not mandatory to register a RS on the Authorization Server

The Authorization Server
may be the same as the
Resource Server

Authorization flow in theory

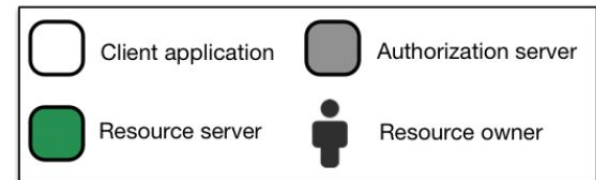
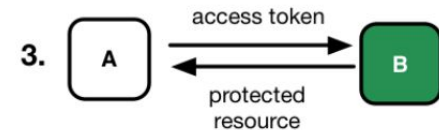
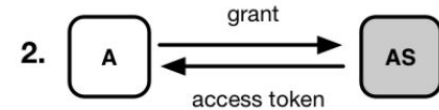
1. Authorization request to the resource owner

- The Client (**A**) requests authorization from the resource owner to access a resource within a defined **scope**
 - the authorization request can be performed indirectly via the Authorization Server (**AS**)
- The Client receives an **authorization grant**, which is a credential representing the resource owner's authorization
 - it depends on the authorization flow (aka *grant type*) used by the Client to perform the authorization requests



2. Authorization request to the AS token endpoint

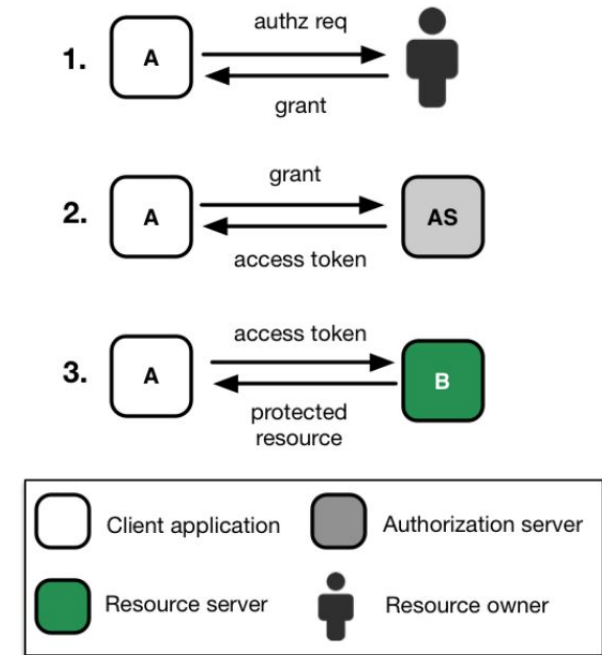
- The Client requests for an **access token** by authenticating with the AS and presenting the authorization grant
 - additional tokens can be requested at this stage



Authorization flow in theory

3. Access to the protected resource

- The Client requests the protected resource from the Resource Server (**B**) and authenticates by presenting the access token
- The RS validates the access token, and if valid, serves the request
- Access is granted/denied according to the contents of the access token
 - local policies that map token claims into permissions may be applied by the RS



OAuth/OIDC token types

Access Token (AT)

- Defined within [OAuth 2](#)
- Is a string that the Client uses to make requests to the Resource Server
 - do not have to be in any particular format
- AT may be *bearer tokens*, meaning that those who hold the token can use it

```
{
  "iss": "https://example.auth0.com/",
  "aud": "https://api.example.com/calendar/v1/",
  "sub": "usr_123",
  "scope": "read write",
  "iat": 1458785796,
  "exp": 1458872196
}
```

ID token

- Defined within [OIDC](#)
- Is a JWT intended to be read by the OAuth Client, which is the *audience* of the token
- May also contain information about the user such as their name or email address
 - client applications can use it to build a user profile to personalize the user experience

```
{
  "iss": "https://server.example.com",
  "sub": "24400320",
  "aud": "s6BhdRkqt3",
  "nonce": "n-056_WzA2Mj",
  "exp": 1311281970,
  "iat": 1311280970,
  "auth_time": 1311280969
}
```

Refresh token (RT)

- Defined within [OAuth 2](#)
- Is a string that the OAuth Client can use to get a new AT without the user's interaction
- Must not allow the Client to gain any access beyond the scope of the original grant

```
{
  "jti": "a4e7f590-1601-4e37-b0c3-7bcf3f5a065d"
}
```

OAuth/OIDC grant types

Authorization grant types

=

Authorization Flows

=

Ways for an application to get tokens

IAM supported OAuth grant types

Authorization grant types, or authorization flows, are ways for an application to get tokens

- **authorization code** → mainly used by server-side web applications which can maintain the confidentiality of client credentials
- **device code** → used by clients that can not easily trigger a browser-based authorization and could run on a separate device
- **refresh token** → it allows an application to act on behalf of a user and get tokens without user's interaction
- **client credentials** → used to obtain tokens not linked to user identities, since the client can make token requests by itself
- **token exchange** → satisfies the needs to access resources hosted by other downstream services on behalf of the user
- **implicit** (deprecated in OAuth 2.1) → it simplifies the authorization code flow, mainly used by client-side web applications
- **password** (deprecated in OAuth 2.1) → linked to user's credentials, does not support delegation

Identity-based vs Scope-based Authorization

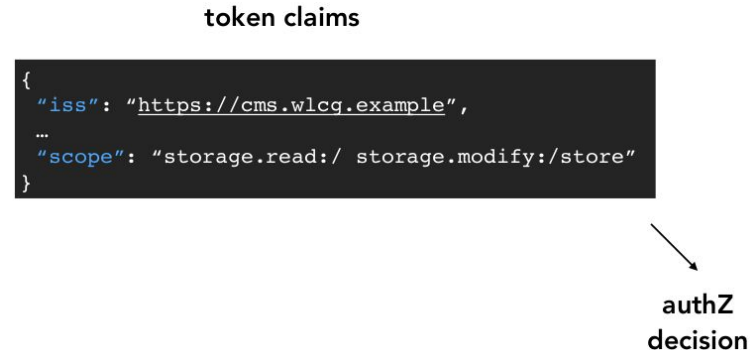
Identity-based authorization

- the token brings information about attribute entitlement (e.g., group/role membership)
- the service maps these attributes to a local authorization policy



Scope-based authorization

- the token brings information about which actions should be authorized at a service
- the service needs to understand these capabilities and honor them
- the authorization policy is managed at the VO level (i.e., IAM)



Identity-based vs Scope-based Authorization

The two models can coexist, even in the context of the same application!

Scope-based authZ →

Identity-based authZ →

