Secure Application Design

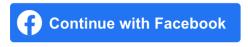
OpenID Connect: Delegated Authentication in Practice

Summer 2025

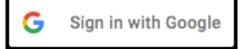


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he/his



≰ Sign in with Apple



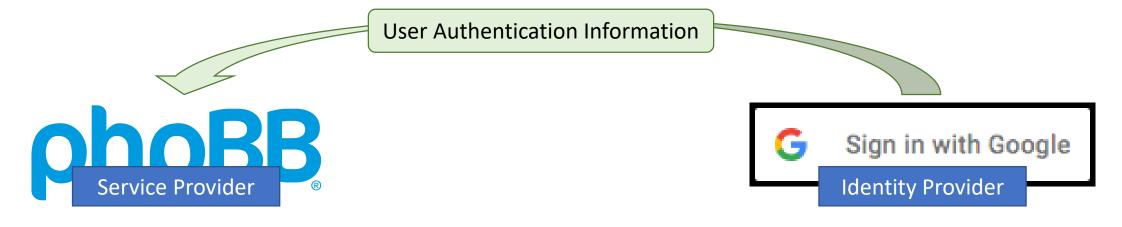


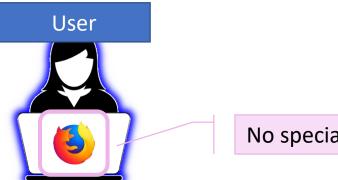






Goals





No specialized software

ID Token

```
User Authentication Information
                       "kid": "1e9gdk7", "alg": "RS256" }
                       "iss": "https://server.example.com",
             Issuer
                       "sub": "248289761001",
    Subject identifier
                       "aud": "s6BhdRkqt3",
  Recipient identifier
                       "nonce": "n-0S6 WzA2Mj",
                       "exp": 1311281970,
   Expiry timestamp
                       "iat": 1311280970,
Issued-at timestamp
                       "name": "Jane Doe",
                       "given name": "Jane",
                       "family name": "Doe",
                       "gender": "female",
Other user attributes
                       "birthdate": "0000-10-31",
                       "email": "janedoe@example.com",
                       "picture": "http://example.com/janedoe/me.jpg"
                    RSAsign(SHA256(header || payload), issuer key)
```

Goals







HTTP Redirect

Protocol-unaware Web Browser





HTTP/1.1 303 See Other

Location: https://../oidc_hello?client_id=51efd-931-8833kas

GET /oidc_hello?client_id=51efd-931-8833kas







?client_id=51efd-931-8833kas









Communication by HTTP Redirect





Who am I?

What do I want?

Send these back

?scope=openid

&client id=example-app

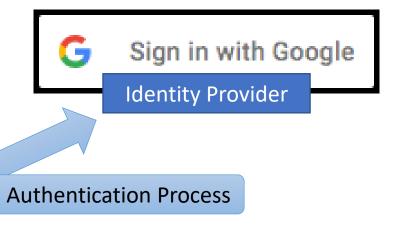
&redirect_uri=https://app.example.com

&response_type=id_token

&state=b92593c6-3777-f8a392b3c9f2

&nonce=abf4e168-951f-e3ca826c60d2









ID Token

Sign in with Google

Identity Provider



OpenID Connect: Implicit Flow

- Service Provider redirects to authorization endpoint at IdP
- Identity Provider performs authentication
- Identity Provider redirects to redirect URI at SP with ID Token













OpenID Connect: Implicit Flow

- Service Provider redirects to authorization endpoint at IdP
- Identity Provider performs authentication
- Identity Provider redirects to redirect URI at SP with ID Token

- The ID Token is exposed to the user's browser
 - Malicious extensions might capture it
 - It might be stored in browser history



Direct Communication





Communication by HTTP Redirect



Redeem Authorization Code Authenticate & get ID Token





Obtain Authorization Code



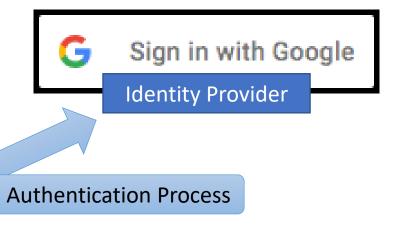


Who am I?

What do I want?

?scope=openid
&client_id=example-app
&redirect_uri=https://app.example.com
&response_type=code
&state=b92593c6-3777-f8a392b3c9f2
&nonce=abf4e168-951f-e3ca826c60d2











https://app.example.com

?state=b92593c6-3777-f8a392b3c9f2

&code=a5323929-4f74-6ecec27d9b26



Sign in with Google

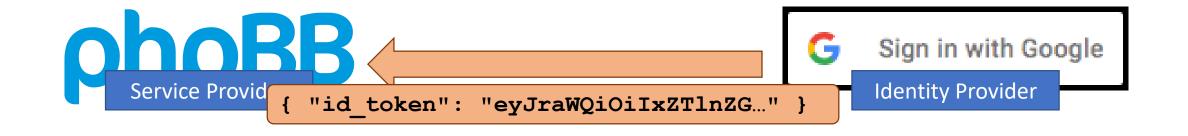
Identity Provider

Authorization: Basic czZCaGRSa3F0Mz...

grant_type=authorization_code &code=a5323929-4f74-6ecec27d9b26

&redirect_uri=https://app.example.com







OpenID Connect: Authorization Code Flow

- Service Provider redirects to authorization endpoint at IdP
- Identity Provider performs authentication
- Identity Provider redirects to SP with *authorization code*
- Service Provider redeems authorization code at IdP's token endpoint
 - Requires authorization code and SP authentication

Real-World Demo

Identifiers & Pseudonyms

- Re-Authentication is crucial
 - How do we tell if two logins are the same person?
- Re-Authentication implies *Linkability*!

Does every SP need the same identifier?

```
ID Token

{
    "sub": "248289761001",
    ...
    "name": "Jane Doe",
    "given_name": "Jane",
    "family_name": "Doe",
    "gender": "female",
    "birthdate": "0000-10-31",
    "email": "jane@example.com"
}
```

Pairwise Pseudonyms

- Idea: different pseudonym for each service
 - Example: H(user secret || service provider ID)
 - We can still re-authenticate to the same service
 - Different services don't know we're the same person

- Each IdP-"user" can only have one identity at a given SP
 - Is this desirable?

Secure Application Design

FedCM: Delegated Authentication in the Future?

Summer 2025



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What is a third-party component?

- Component requested from a web origin that is not the current origin
 - Images, fonts, script files, iframes, ...

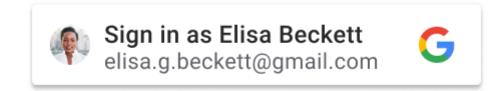
- These requests trigger HTTP GET requests
 - These requests can include cookies!

- These third-party cookies are a powerful tracking tool
 - They allow correlating user movement across the web (e.g., "Facebook pixel")

Why does this matter for OpenID Connect?

- For the traditional flow, it doesn't!
 - OIDC uses full-page redirects

• It matters for certain implementations...



• ... which are based on <iframe> s

Federated Credential Management API

The browser is now protocol-aware!

- Here's the rough idea:
 - 1. The browser gets a list of logged-in accounts from the IdP
 - No reference to the requesting service provider is included
 - 2. The user chooses an account for log-in using browser-provided UX
 - If the user stops, the IdP never learns the requesting service provider
 - 3. The browser requests an ID token for the account and SP from the IdP
 - The ID token is conceptually the same as in OIDC

FedCM – The Future?

- Current standard only works for a specific use case
- Privacy challenges from OIDC remain unsolved
- ... do we really need this?

- Browser becoming protocol-aware has great potential!
 - ... if only it were used

