Auth @ CERN

CSC on IT Services 2024

Slides and exercises by: Hannah Short , Paul Van Uytvinck and Sebastian Lopienski Service Provided by IT-PW-IAM

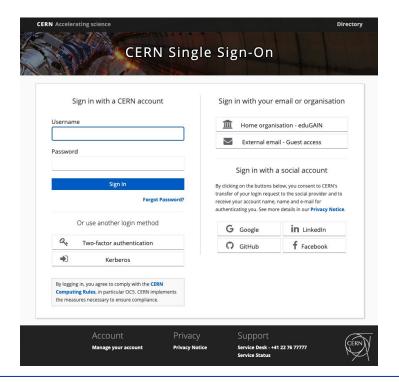


What we'll look at

- Authentication
- Exercise 0
- Exercise 1
- Authorisation
- Exercise 2
- Advanced use calling an API
- Exercise 3



Authentication at CERN

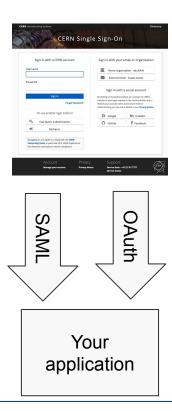




Authentication at CERN SAML connections to eduGAIN **CERN** Accelerating science Directory **CERN username** CERN Single Sign-On & password for an account in Sign in with a CERN account Sign in with your email or organisation **Active Directory** Inbuilt Username Home organisation - eduGAIN Keycloak External email - Guest access Password users Sign in with a social account Just ignore this... it will disappear Sign In By clicking on the buttons below, you consent to CERN's once everyone transfer of your login request to the social provider and to Forgot Password? has 2FA for their receive your account name, name and e-mail for authenticating you. See more details in our Privacy Notice. accounts... Or use another login method G Google in LinkedIn Two-factor authentication f Facebook GitHub Kerberos **Kerberos OAuth** By logging in, you agree to comply with the CERN with a CERN connections Computing Rules, in particular OC5. CERN implements the measures necessary to ensure compliance. account in to social providers Active Manage your account Service Desk - +41 22 76 77777 Directory Service Status



Authentication at CERN





SAML

Q: Which certificates would go into the public metadata?

- Often used for Single-Sign-On implementations & older off the shelf software
- Limited to web services
- Each SAML provider provides <u>public XML</u> <u>metadata</u> that contains
 - Signing and encryption certificates, endpoints, and various other bits
- Authentication assertions sent as XML packets
 - Can be encrypted or not
 - Contain user attributes, can contain authorisation
- CERN Docs:

https://auth.docs.cern.ch/user-documentation/saml/saml/

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
   <env: Rnvelope xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
        <samlp:Response
          xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
          xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
         Version="2.0"
          ID="i92f8b5230dc04d73e93095719d191915fdc67d5e"
          IssueInstant="2006-07-17T20:31:412"
          InResponseTo="aaf23196-1773-2113-474a-fe114412ab72">
          <saml:Issuer>http://idp.example.org</saml:Issuer>
          <samlp:Status>
            <samlp: StatusCode Value="urn: oasis:names:tc: SAML: 2.0: status: Succes:</pre>
          </samlp: Status>
                        ... SAML assertion...
        </samlp: Response>
      </env:Body>
18: </env:Envelope>
```

Figure 10: Response in SOAP Envelope

http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/Post2.0/sstc-saml-tech-overview-2.0.html



OAuth & OIDC

- Uses bearer tokens, i.e. strings signed by an OAuth2 Provider
- Bearer tokens are often JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) that contain user information
- Non-web and API friendly
- OIDC (OpenID Connect) is a set profile for OAuth, that specifies a fixed set of attributes
- Client IDs and secrets
- https://auth.docs.cern.ch/user-documentation /oidc/oidc/

eyJhbGciOiJSUzIlNiIsInR5cCIgOiAiSldUIiwia2lkIiA6ICJWYUQzRDBQUm5QVzB5MXpBLTBieVIx ZkhsSFVqalNFZaxXhngyY3JjaHljInO.eyJleHAiOjE2NTQZMDIIOTgsImlhdCI6MTYINDYwMTM5OCwi YXVOaF9OaWllIjoxNjUONjAwOTc4LCJqdGkiOiI4MTUwMmM2ZSOxNGU5LTRlYjgtYTA4NCOzZThjZTMZ NDY3MjgiLCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovLZF...qEGafQajAxfifRBniadLMEgDRHE5plcRy2joPLUIF4MdyVLE ypYndDdFSMl_mSkGopvWdbZpSTOTMGTIXKubuy9Ia8PK-XidFWyHLVH3S0OGv1AG_TmPKskBdfGk14Qc nYxuqecGtWnR-NzuQHNoNKaiqgPHYqh6MqDWh_EH816J8jL2_lDTIXszx5FqYQofGcQPbG5-C1GW-UU Maht5smCYjWq7RmN8erD0T3ZrnIuKvOKJ7DWirTUUh_noiQlIYQqf_TK65aNTc7TiROVYYcoyDn6U36O e_HnXxtIgtGcM0ZdkDuVLXz7Wg



```
"exp": 1654602388,
"iat": 1654601188,
"iss": "https://auth.cern.ch/auth/realms/cern",
"aud": "oidc-attribute-viewer",
"sub": "hshort.",
"tvp": "Bearer",
"azp": "oidc-attribute-viewer",
"scope": "openid profile groups email",
"name": "Hannah Short",
"cern mail upn": "hshort@cern.ch",
"preferred username": "hshort",
"given name": "Hannah",
"cern roles": [
  "role2",
  "mfarole"
],
"cern preferred language": "EN",
"family name": "Short",
"email": "hannah.short@cern.ch",
"eduperson orcid": "0000-0003-2187-0980",
"cern upn": "hshort"
```



OAuth & OIDC

Q: Why would client secret be optional?

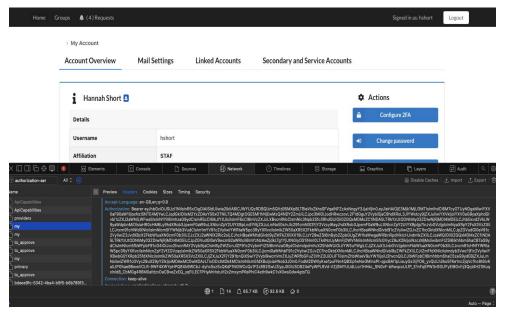
You can use your client ID and (optional) client secret to request tokens from CERN SSO.

Token	Lifetime at CERN	Use
Access / Bearer	20 minutes	Authorisation to clients
ID	20 minutes (but not applicable)	Snapshot of information about a user/subject
Refresh	12 hours or indefinite if offline_access scope requested	To get more access tokens



Exercise 0 - Tokens at CERN

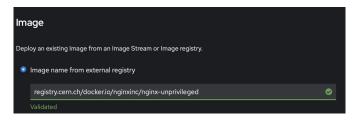
- The Users Portal sends your token to a backend API called the Authorization Service API. Let's see how it works!
- Go to https://users-portal.web.cern.ch
- Open the web inspector, then the network tab, refresh the page and search for authorization-service-api
- In the web request headers you will see "Bearer A_LONG_STRING", this is your OAuth jwt token
- Go to https://jwt.io, paste your token and have a look at what's inside





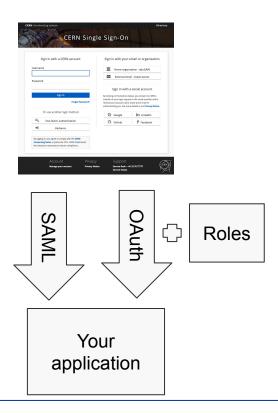
Exercise 1 - Authentication on Openshift

- Open an existing Openshift (test) application
- If you don't have one
 - Create a <u>test</u> site at <u>https://webservices-portal.web.cern.ch/paas</u> and find it in https://paas.cern.ch
 - Make sure you are on "Developer" view rather than "Administrator"
 - +Add -> "Container images" ->
 registry.cern.ch/docker.io/nginxinc/nginx-unprivileged
 - It should create a service called "nginx-unprivileged" on port 8080
- Add the SSO Proxy helm chart <u>https://paas.docs.cern.ch/4._CERN_Authentication/2-deploy-sso-proxy/#deployment-from-openshift-console-web-ui</u>
 - Be careful to specify the correct service and ports for it to connect to, and the route e.g. your-paas-project.web.cern.ch





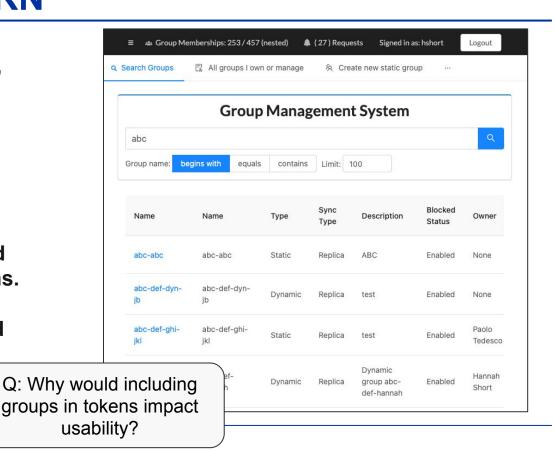
Authorisation at CERN





Authorisation at CERN

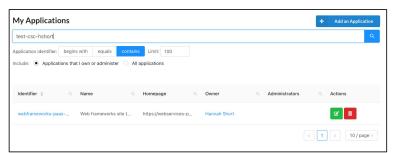
- Unlike at many organisations, here we can define our own groups!
- Currently egroups, but the future = GMS
- To improve user privacy (and SSO usability) we do not send all groups through SSO tokens. Instead we create roles per application, that can be linked to groups as needed.





Exercise 2 - Authorisation on Openshift

- Find your Openshift application in <u>https://application-portal.web.cern.ch</u> (search for "contains" with your Openshift project name)
- Create a static group in https://groups-portal.web.cern.ch
 and add yourself and some colleagues from the school
- In the application portal, "Roles" tab, add a required role that is assigned to your new group (see https://auth.docs.cern.ch/applications/role-based-permissions/)
- Share your application with your colleagues and see whether they can access
- Have a look in the pod logs for the proxy in Openshift to see what's going on







Don't make Security chase you: make good choices;)

Rule	Why?	What to do?
No local accounts	Increases security risk. Removes login traceability at CERN wide level	Disable local account options. Use SSO !
Do not extend user sessions	A compromised user would still be able to access your service	Use OAuth refresh tokens. Expire sessions after 12 hours.
Groups are sensitive - treat them as such	Group names can expose confidential information	Use SSO roles to receive authZ data relevant to your service
Keep secrets private	Avoid others impersonating users or services	Use Gitlab/Openshift variables/secrets, or centrally provided solutions teigi/vault
Use a well supported library	These protocols are complex and you may well miss important security steps if you implement them yourself.	https://auth.docs.cern.ch/user-docu mentation/oidc/libraries/



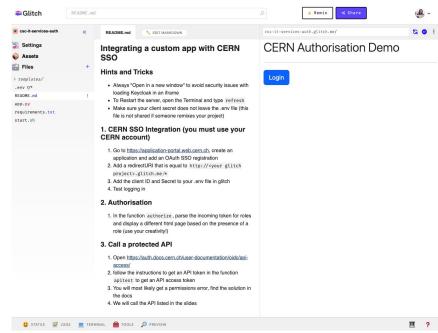
Advanced use - calling a protected API

- API Access token endpoint
 - https://auth.docs.cern.ch/user-documentation/oidc/api-access/
 - For calling an API with your client ID and secret, much like a service account
 - Not OAuth standard token request, this has been developed at CERN
 - o In real life the downstream API may need to add you to some roles
- Token exchange
 - https://auth.docs.cern.ch/user-documentation/oidc/exchange-for-api/
 - For calling a downstream API as the logged in user
 - The downstream API will need to grant you Token Exchange permissions



Exercise 3 - Your own custom application

- Go to <u>https://glitch.com/edit/#!/csc-it-services-a</u> uth and "remix"
- Follow the instructions in the readme (read the hints and tricks section!)
- We will call the API https://auth-test-api.web.cern.ch which accepts the token audience "auth-test-api"





Enjoy the school!

Thanks for participating and come back to us if you need help with authentication or authorisation

