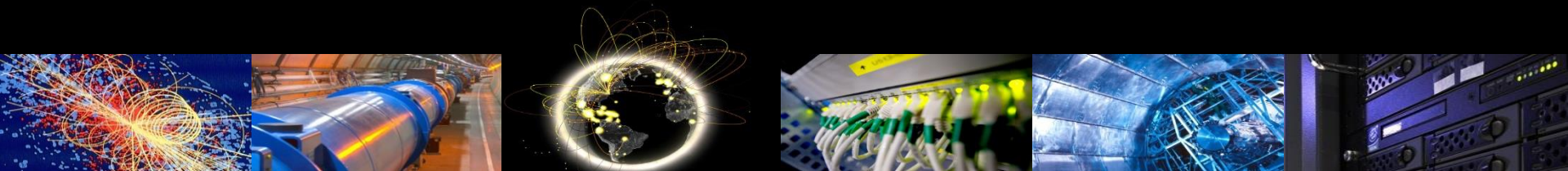


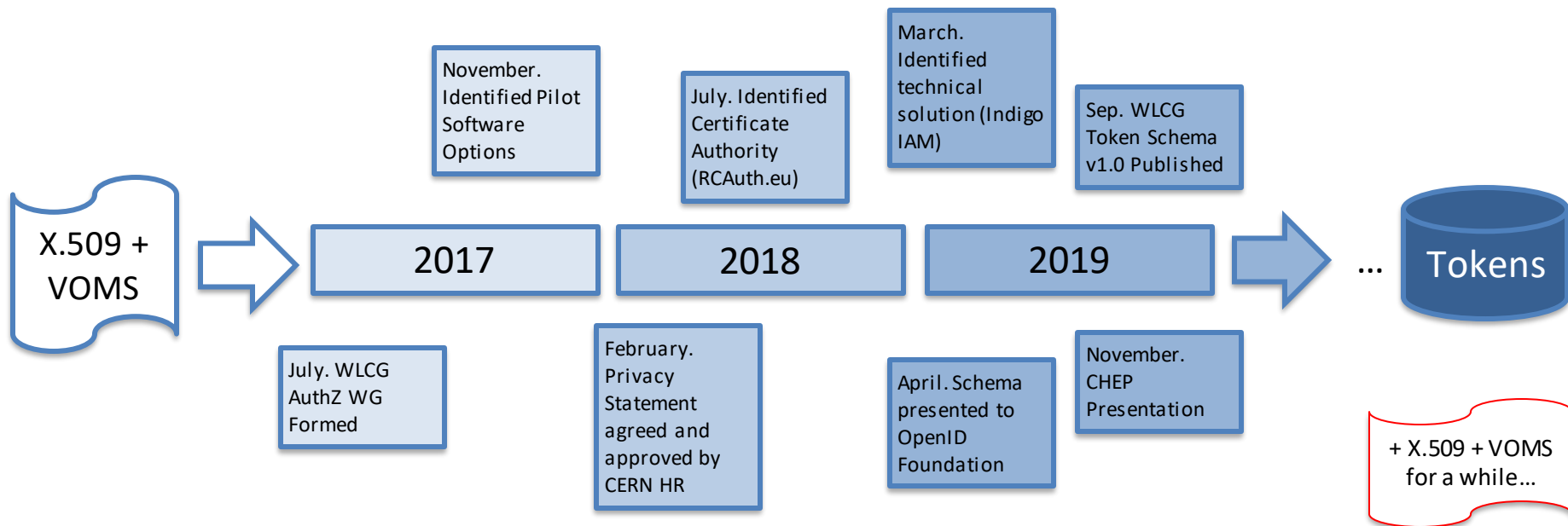
# WLCG Authorization: from X.509 to Tokens

Authored by the WLCG AuthZ Working Group

PRACE-CERN-GÉANT-SKAO workshop on HPC, 29<sup>th</sup> September 2020



# HEP Moving to Tokens

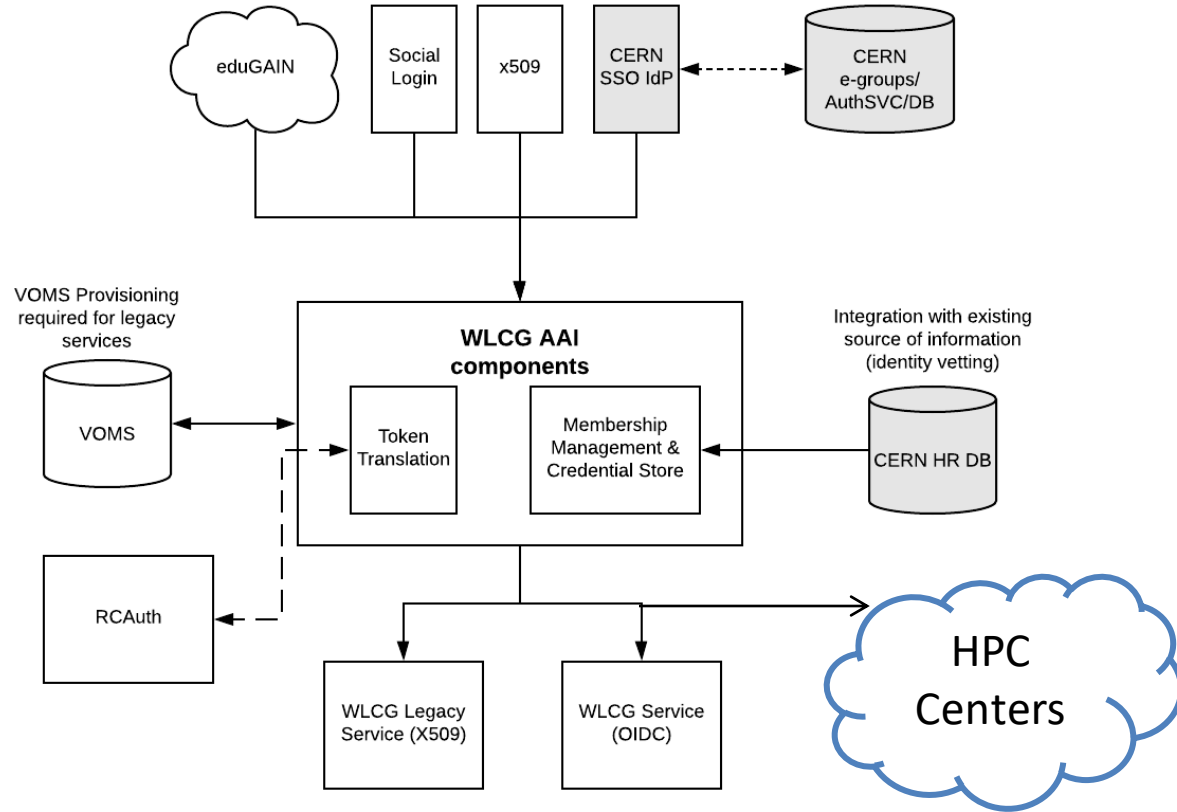


# Why? Motivation

- **Evolving Identity Landscape**
  - User-owned X.509 certificates come with difficulties and significant support effort
  - Better alternatives now exist → [JWT Tokens over OAuth2 and OpenID Connect](#)
- **Technology Readiness**
  - Increasing solutions for shielding users from the complexities of X.509 certificate management
  - Token-based authorisation widely adopted in commercial services and increasingly by R&E Infrastructures

Much work is ongoing to enable token based authorization in HEP infrastructure, with WLCG leading the way

# What? Solution Design



# Token Schema

- Published on Zenodo, September 25<sup>th</sup> 2019
- Allows middleware developers to enable token based authorization according to an agreed schema

September 25, 2019

Technical note Open Access

Edit

## WLCG Common JWT Profiles

Altunay, Mine; Bockelman, Brian; Ceccanti, Andrea; Cornwall, Linda; Crawford, Matt; Crooks, David; Dack, Thomas; Dykstra, David; Groep, David; Igoumenos, Ioannis; Jouvin, Michel; Keeble, Oliver; Kelsy, David; Lassnig, Mario; Liampotis, Nicolas; Litmaath, Maarten; McNab, Andrew; Millar, Paul; Sallé, Mischa; Short, Hannah; Teheran, Jeny; Wartel, Romain

This document describes how WLCG users may use the available geographically distributed resources without X.509 credentials. In this model, clients are issued with bearer tokens; these tokens are subsequently used to interact with resources. The tokens may contain authorization groups and/or capabilities, according to the preference of the Virtual Organisation (VO), applications and relying parties.

Wherever possible, this document builds on existing standards when describing profiles to support current and anticipated WLCG usage. In particular, three major technologies are identified as providing the basis for this system: OAuth2 (RFC 6749 & RFC 6750), OpenID Connect and JSON Web Tokens (RFC 7519). Additionally, trust roots are established via OpenID Discovery or OAuth2 Authorization Server Metadata (RFC 8414). This document provides a profile for OAuth2 Access Tokens and OIDC ID Tokens.

Preview

Page: 1 of 35 Automatic Zoom:

## WLCG Common JWT Profiles

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Version History:

Date	Version	Comment
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New version

98

views

81

downloads

See more details...

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<https://zenodo.org/record/3460258>

# Token Claims

## Common Claims

- sub
- exp
- iss
- acr
- aud
- iat
- nbf
- jti
- eduperson\_assurance (REFEDS)
- wlcg.ver (WLCG)
- wlcg.groups (WLCG)

## ID Token Claims

- auth\_time
- general OIDC Claims

## Access Token Claims

- scope (inspired by OAuth token exchange draft)

*Note: Where unspecified, the origin is RFC7519 or OpenID Connect core*

# Two forms of Authorization

## Tokens Assert **Group Membership**

- Similar to VOMS Groups
- VOMS Roles are modeled as optional Groups

## Tokens Assert **Authorized Actions**

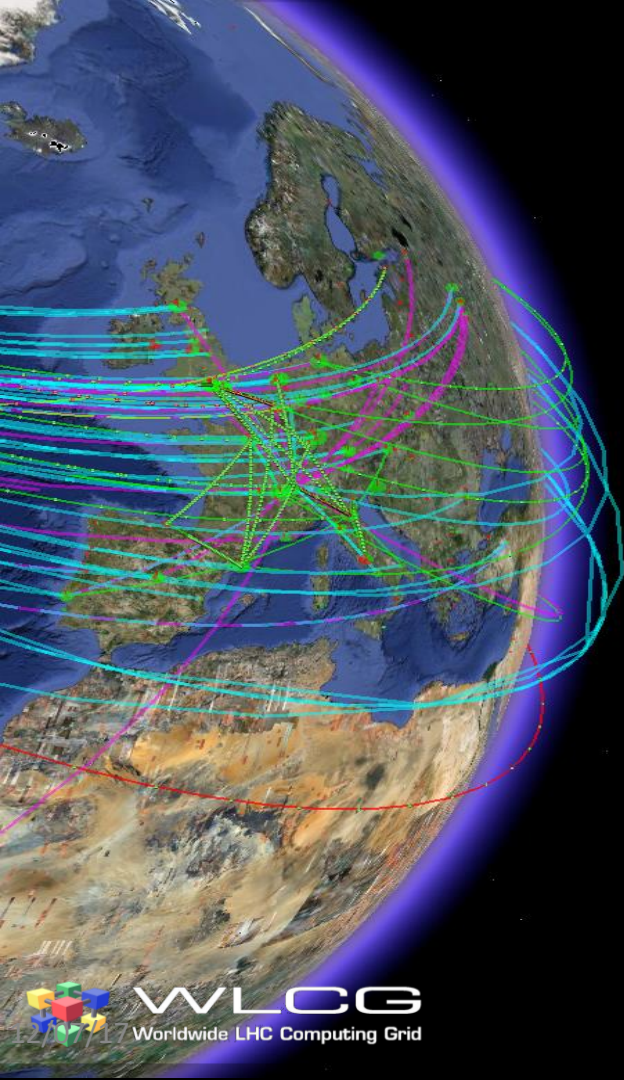
- Called “Capabilities/scopes”
- Specific ability to perform an action (optionally, at a specific path) e.g. **storage.create** **/dir-1/dir-2/my-file** (under the root directory of the given VO)

*Capabilities are used by SciTokens (a sub-schema of WLCG Schema)*

# HPC Integration

- HPC centers would need to **accept WLCG OAuth2 bearer tokens** for authorization
  - Trust the few, closely guarded **WLCG Token issuers**
  - Support authorization mechanisms through **groups and/or capabilities**
- Possibly depending on the timescale, while not every supported VO has switched to tokens:  
**support VOMS authorization** as being used today





# Questions?