

OAuth 2.0 meets verifiable credentials and blockchain-based tokens

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About this presentation

- Partially based on:

“N. Fotiou, I. Pitarras, V.A. Siris, S. Voulgaris, G.C. Polyzos, "OAuth 2.0 authorization using blockchain-based tokens," Proceedings of the NDSS 2020 Workshop on Decentralized IoT Systems and Security (DISS), San Diego, CA, USA, 2020”

- On going work in the context of H2020-SOFIE

About SOFIE*

- SOFIE enables interoperability between existing IoT platforms
 - Utilizes distributed ledger technologies
 - 3-year EU Horizon 2020 project, will end in December 2020
- SOFIE functionality will be provided through its framework**
 - “Privacy and Data Sovereignty,” and “Identity, Authentication, and Authorization” are two key components of the SOFIE framework



* Secure Open Federation for Internet Everywhere <https://www.sofie-iot.eu/>

** <https://github.com/SOFIE-project/Framework>



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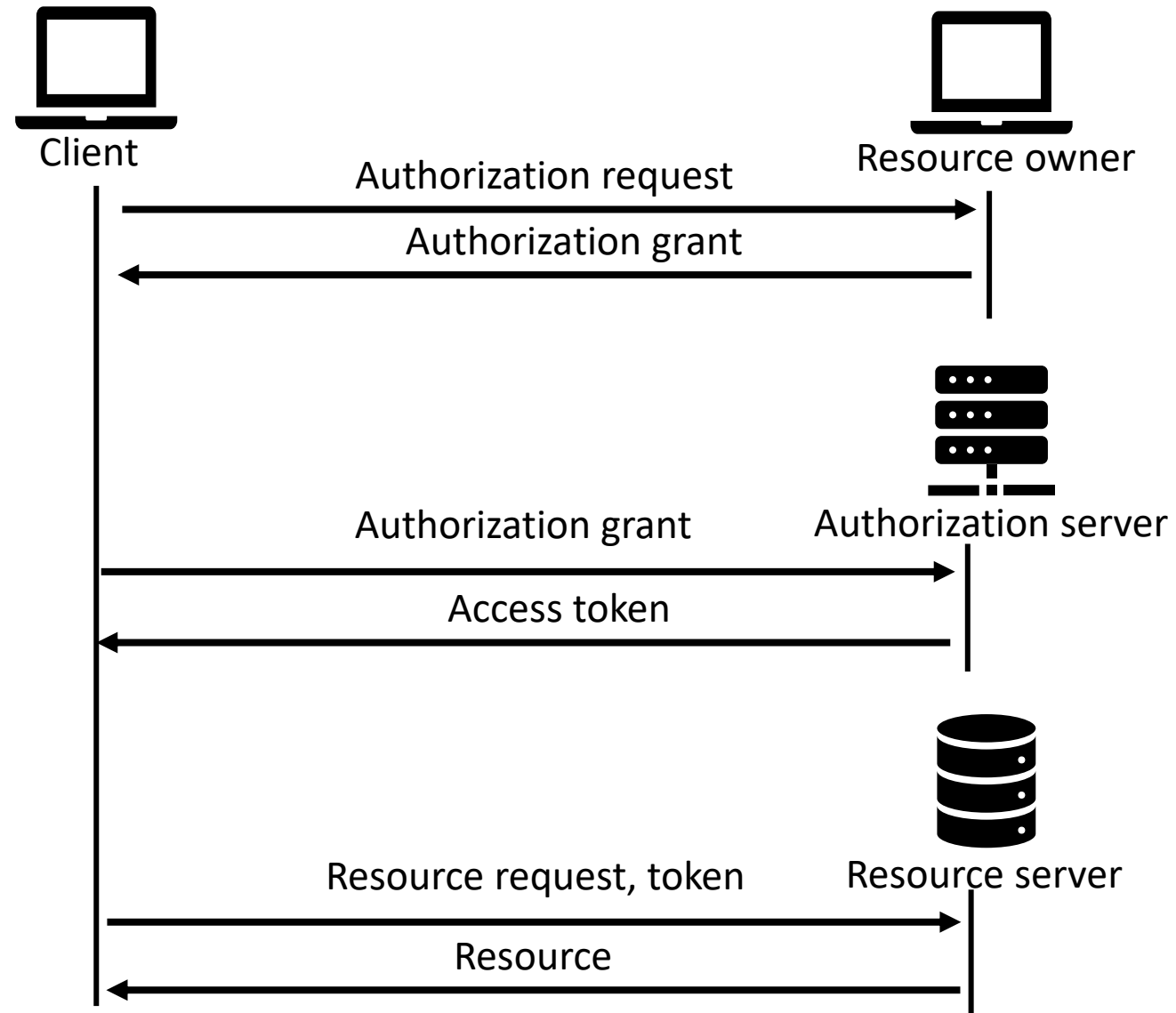


OAuth 2.0

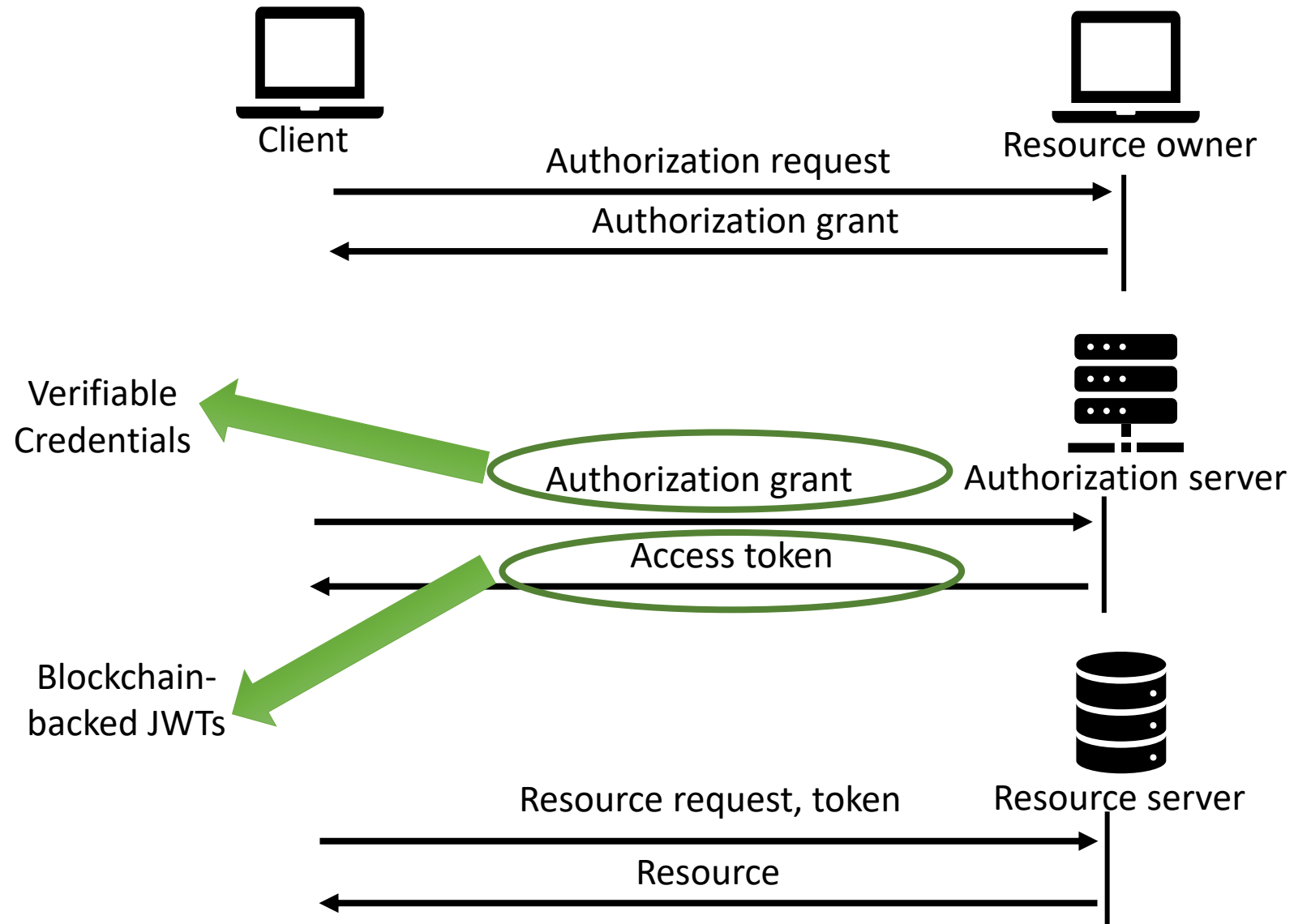


JWT

OAuth 2.0-based authorization



OAuth 2.0-based authorization



SOFIE Clients

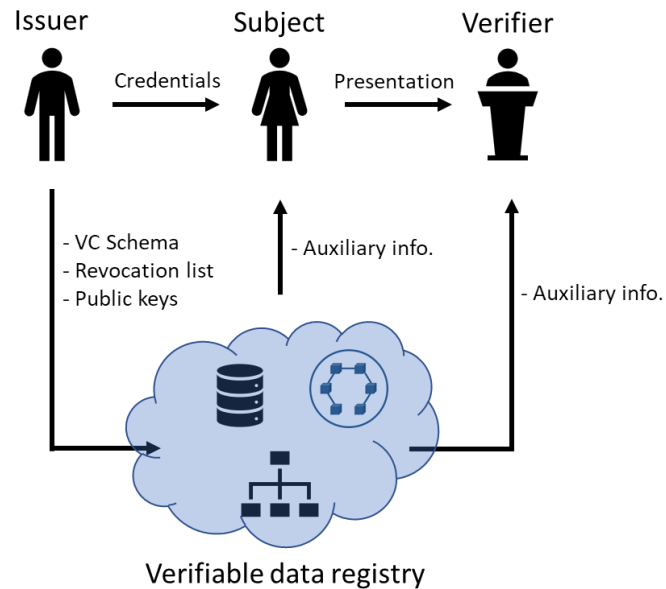
- Resource owners do not interact with clients
- Clients may not even have UI (e.g., IoT device)
 - Client credentials are the “recommended” authorization grant for this case
- But we want to avoid long, hard to manage ACLs in the authorization server

Client Identifier	Resource Identifier
Client 1	[Resource 1, Resource 2, Resource 3]
Client 2	[Resource K, Resource L]

→ Verifiable Credentials can solve this problem

VC in a nutshell

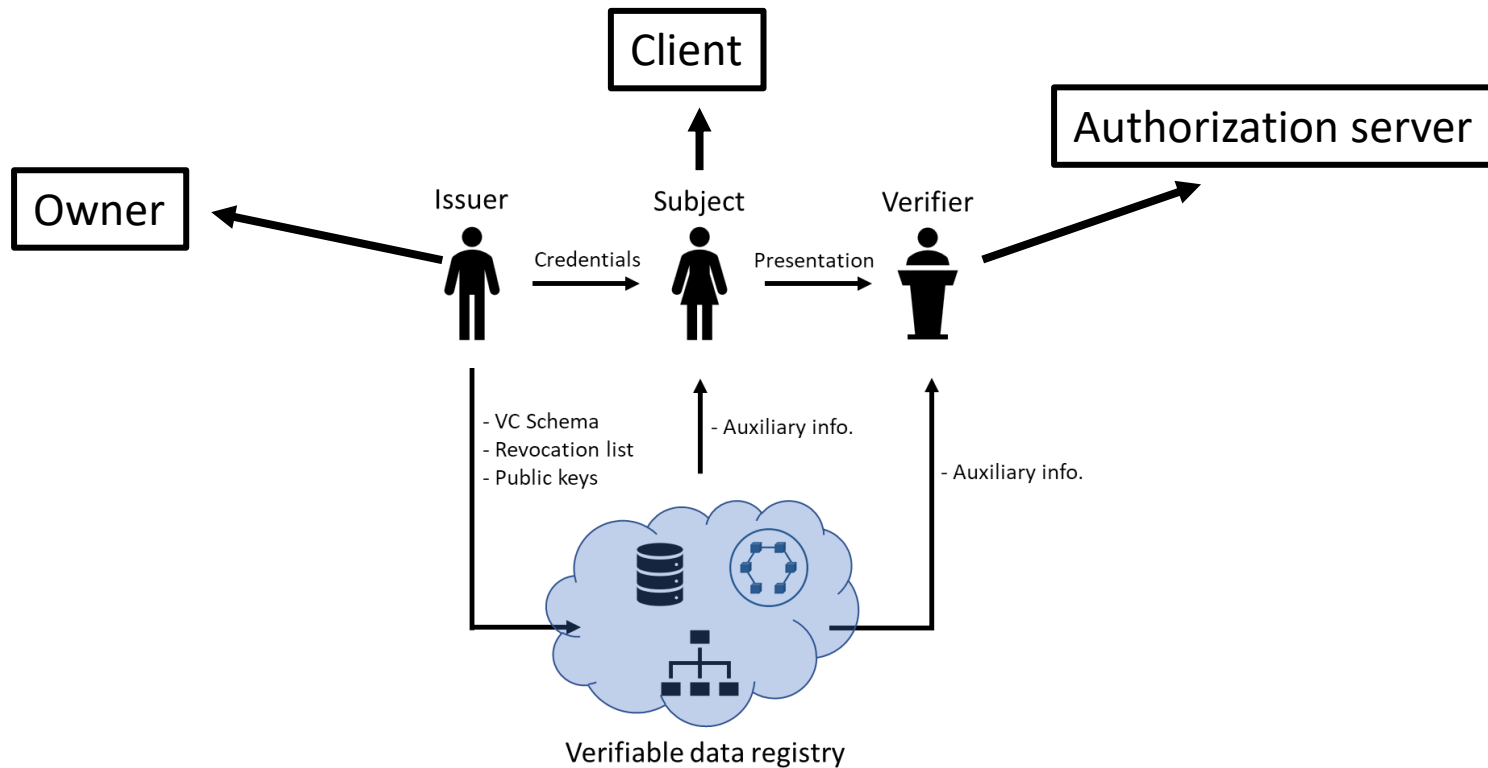
- A standard* way to express credentials on the Web



* W3C, Verifiable Credentials Data Model 1.0, <https://www.w3.org/TR/vc-data-model/>

VC in a nutshell

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VC Structure

Context

Issuer Id

Credential

- Type
- Subject Id
- Claims

Proof

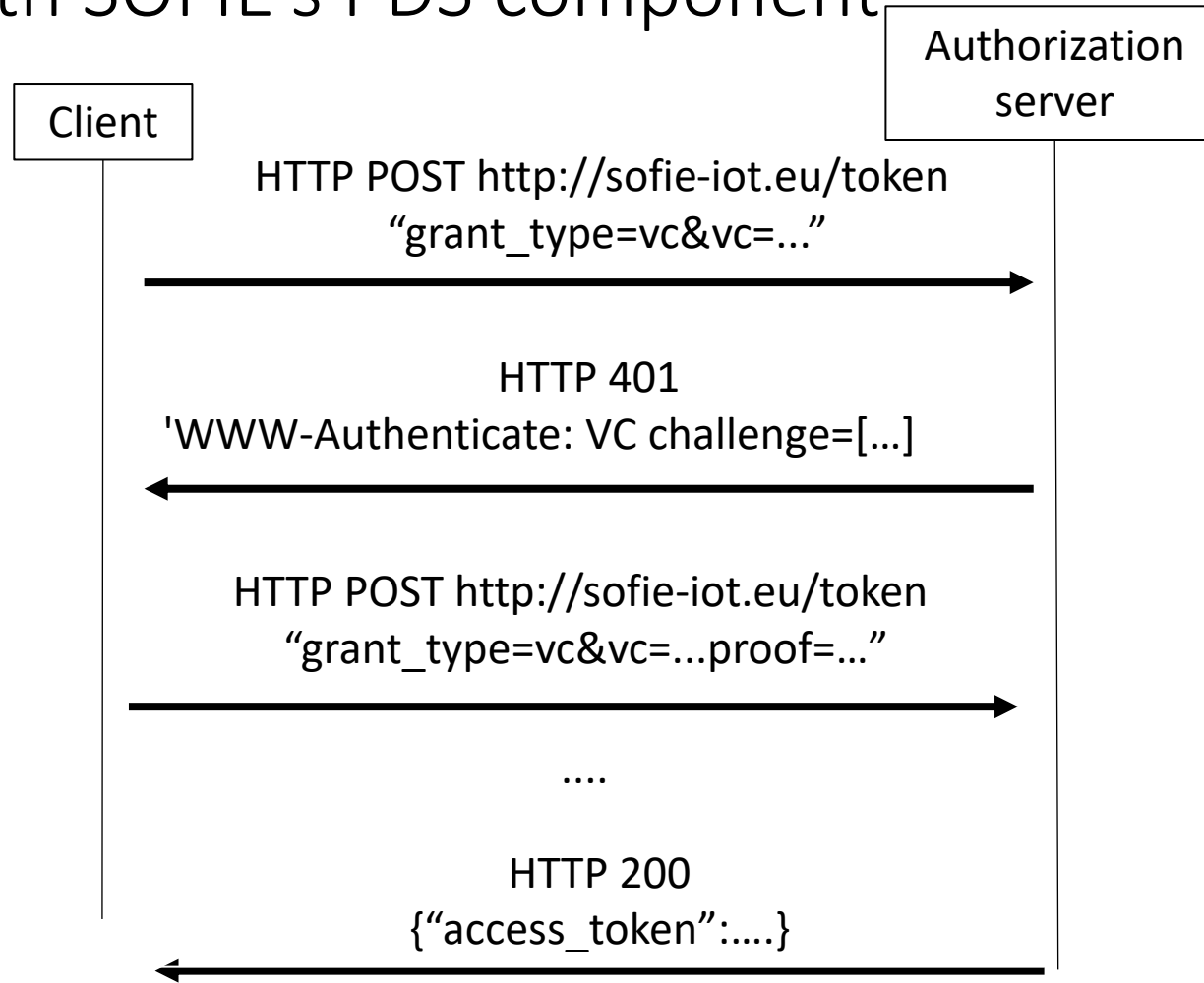
An example credential

```
sofie_credential = {
  "@context": [
    "https://www.w3.org/2018/credentials/v1",
    "https://mm.aueb.gr/contexts/access_control/v1"
  ],
  "id": "https://www.sofie-iot.eu/credentials/examples/1",
  "type": ["VerifiableCredential"],
  "issuer": "did:nacl:E390CF3B5B93E921C45ED978737D89F61B8CAFF9DE76BFA5F63DA20386BCCA3B",
  "issuanceDate": "2010-01-01T19:23:24Z",
  "credentialSubject": {
    "id": "did:nacl:A490CF3B5B93E921C45ED978737D89F61B8CAFF9DE76BFA5F63DA20386BCCA62",
    "type": ["AllowedURLs"],
    "acl": [
      {
        "url": "http://sofie-iot.eu/device1",
        "methods": ["GET","POST"]
      },
      {
        "url": "http://sofie-iot.eu/device2",
        "methods": ["GET"]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

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      },
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        "methods": ["GET"]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Interacting with SOFIE's PDS component



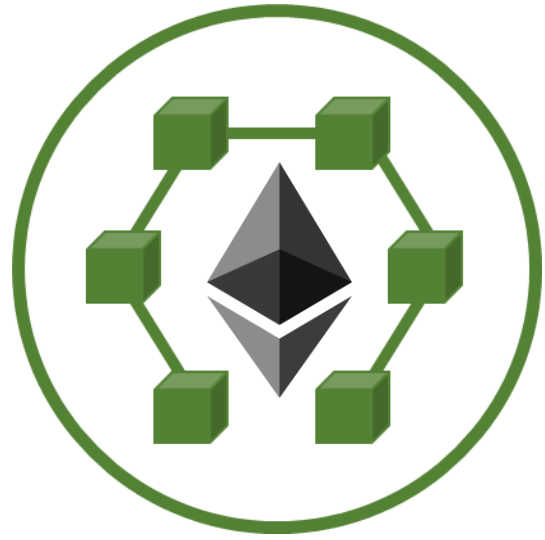
PDS configuration

```
filters = [  
    ["$.@context[*]", "https://mm.aueb.gr/contexts/access_control/v1"],  
    ["$.issuer", ["did:nacl:...", "another issuer", "or this issuer"]],  
    ["$.credentialSubject.acl[?@.url='http://sofie-iot.eu/device1'].methods[*]", "GET"]  
]
```

The use of JWT in SOFIE

- JWT is a standard mean for transferring claims, used in many authorization systems
- Usually they are used as Bearer tokens
- We leverage blockchain to provide
 - Proof-of-possession
 - Revocation
 - Delegation

The Ethereum blockchain



- Decentralized “smart contract” executed by untrusted nodes
- Smart contract code and state are public
- Smart contract execution is deterministic
- State modification are permanently recorded in the blockchain
- Users identified by a public key. The hash of the public key is used as the “address” of the user. The private key is used for signing “transactions”

ERC-721

ERC-721 tokens

- Token Id
- Owner Id
- Metadata



ERC-721

ERC-721 tokens

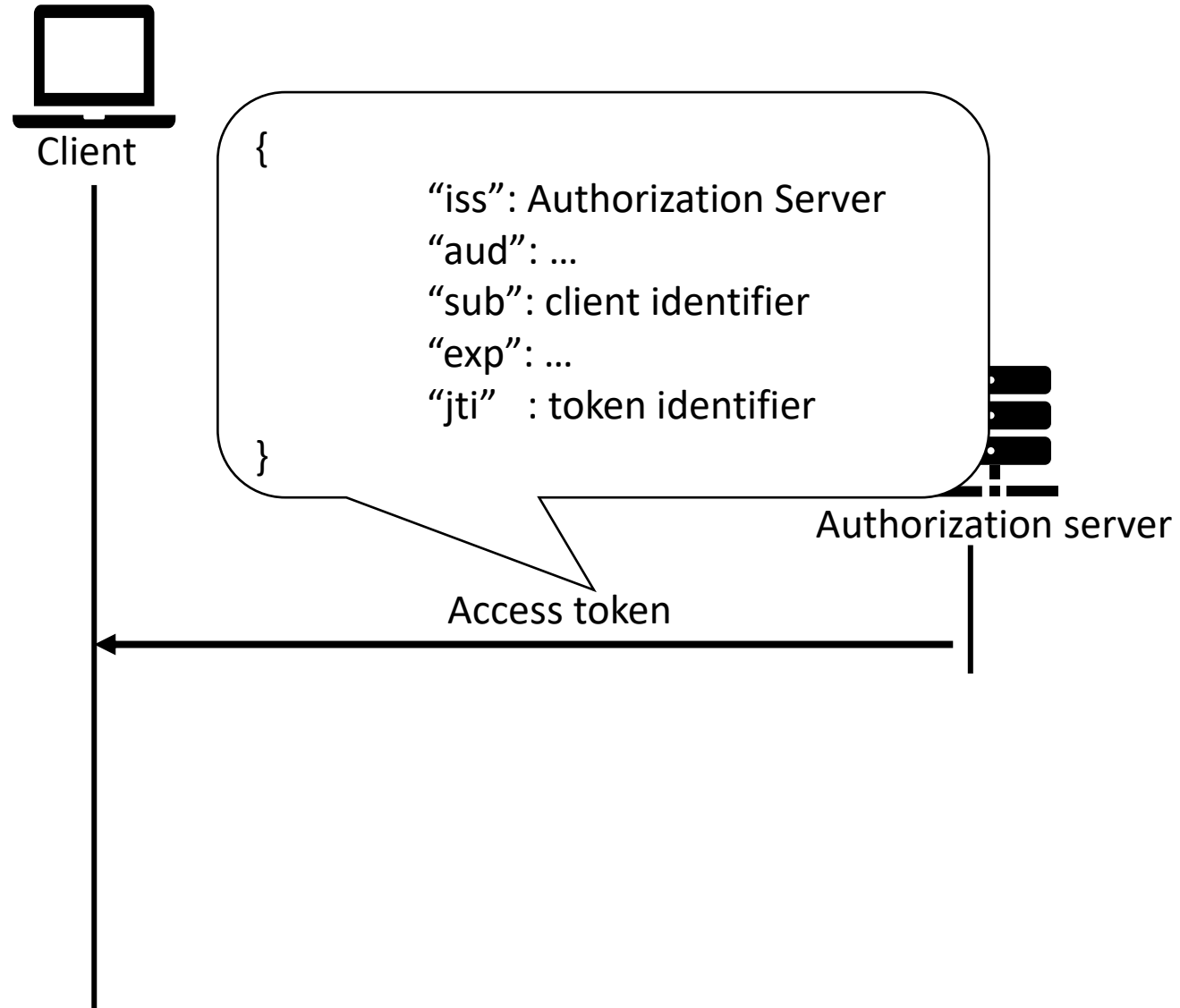
- Token Id
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ERC-721 token management contract

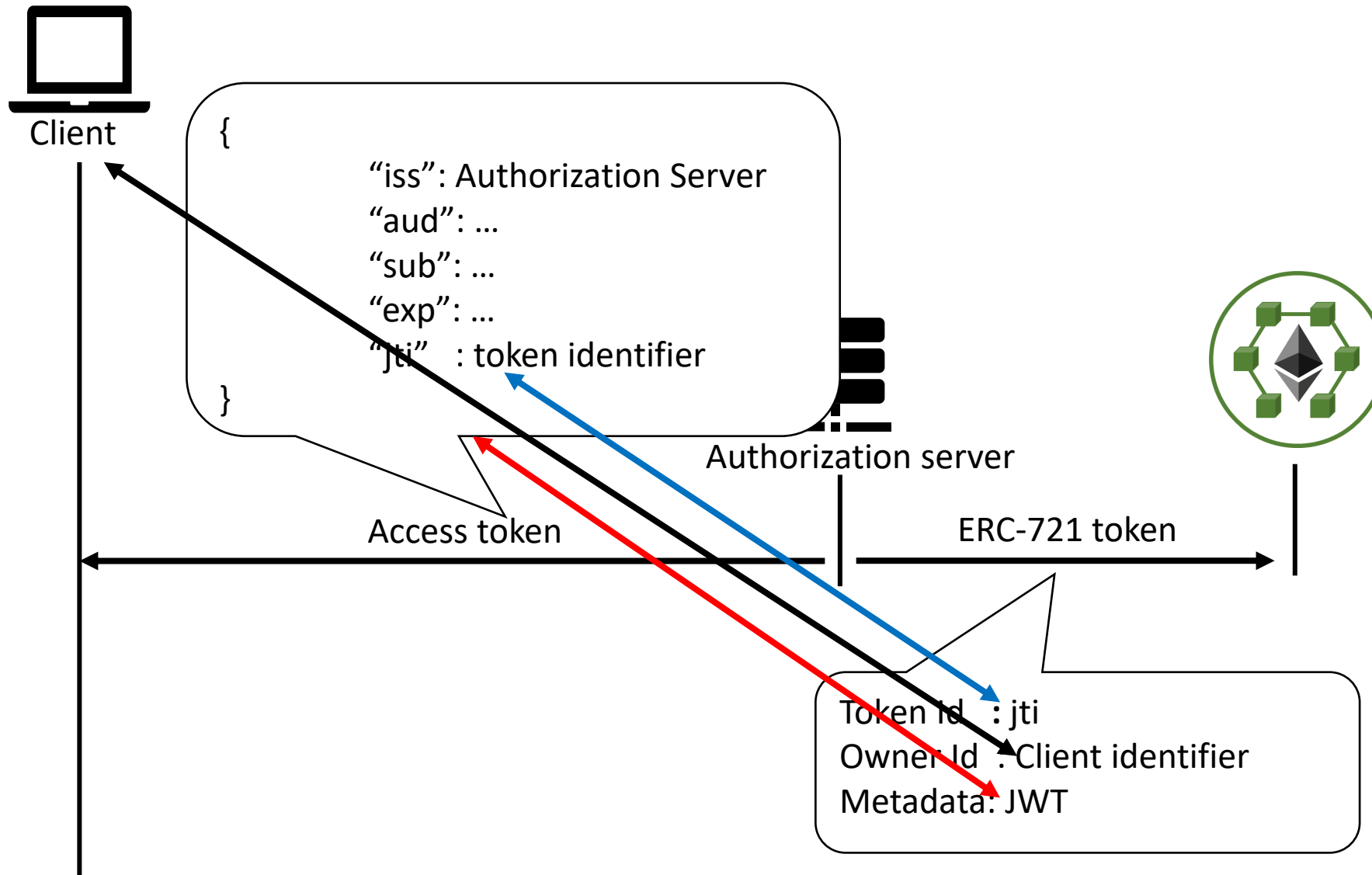
- `ownerOf()`
- `transferFrom()`
- `approve()`
- `getApproved()`
- `tokenURI()`



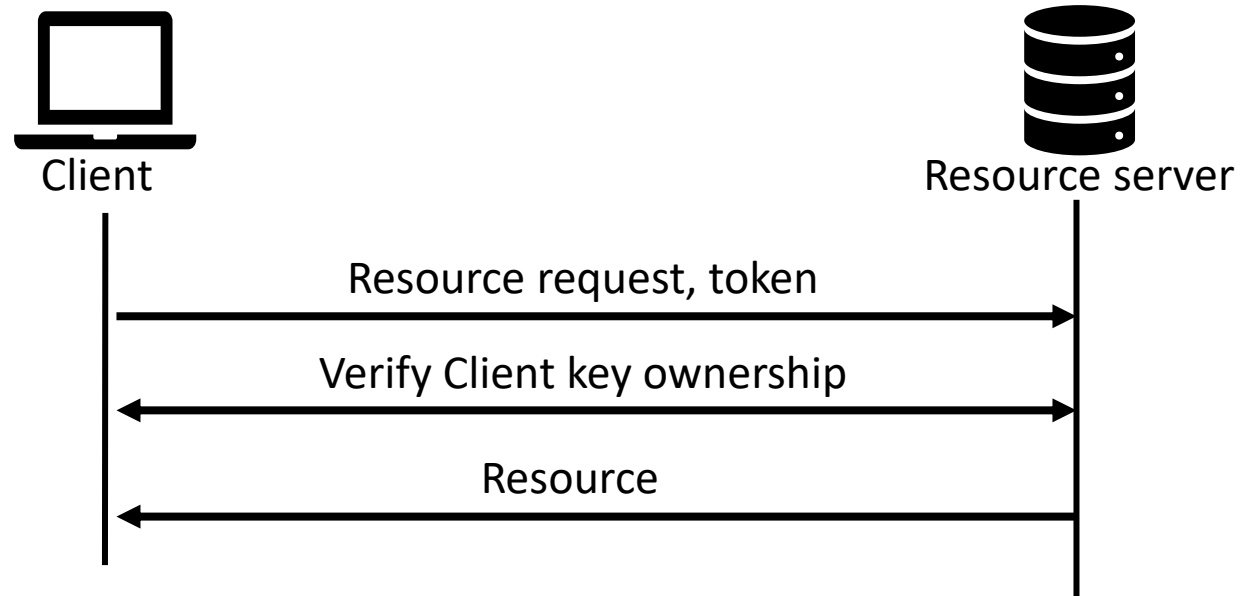
JWT



JWT + ERC-721

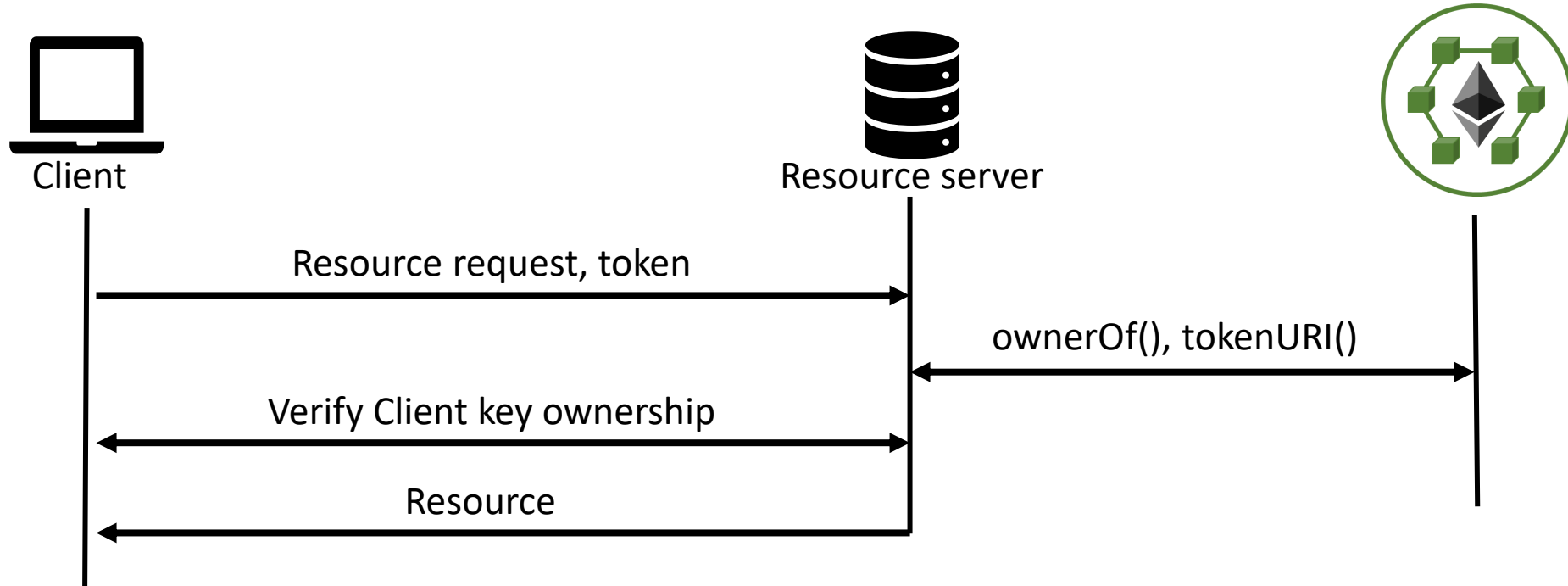


Accessing legacy resource servers

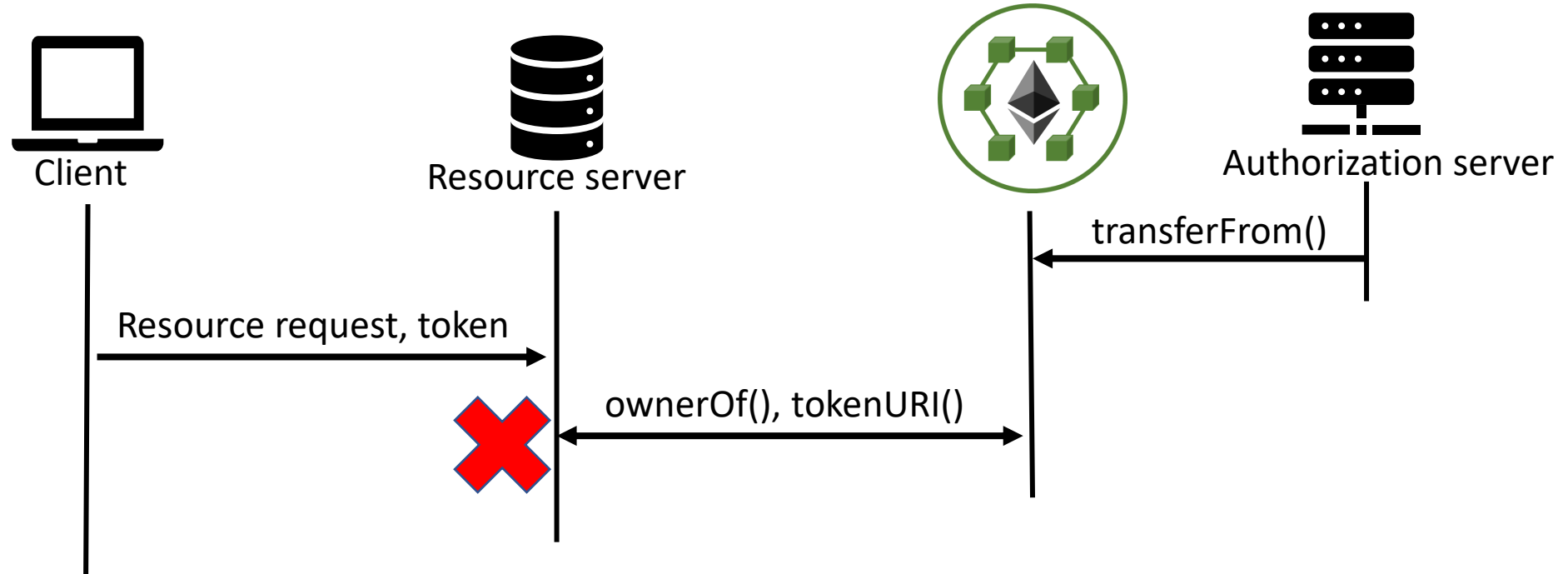


- It facilitates logging and auditing services

Accessing resource servers with BC read access

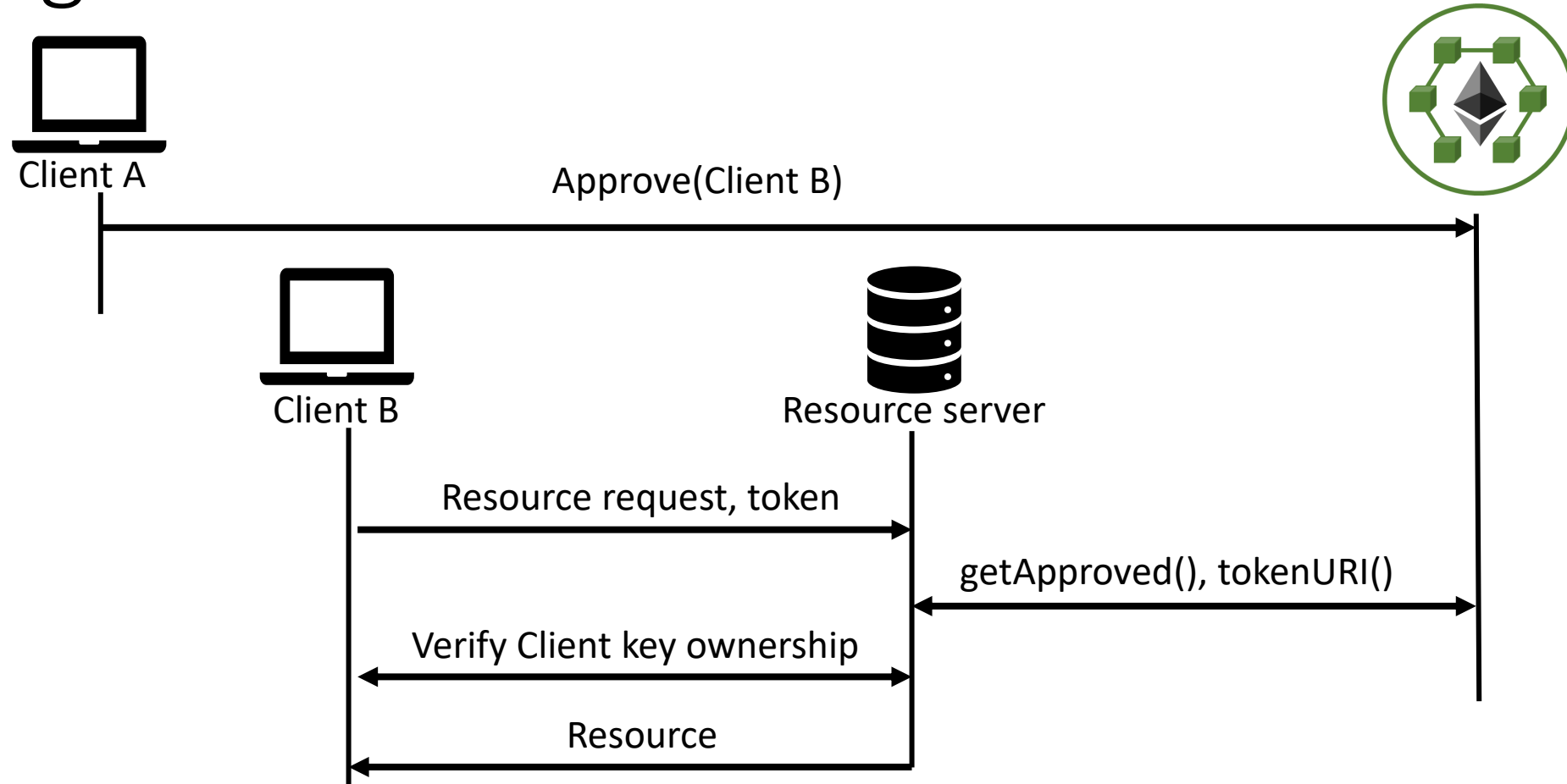


Revocation



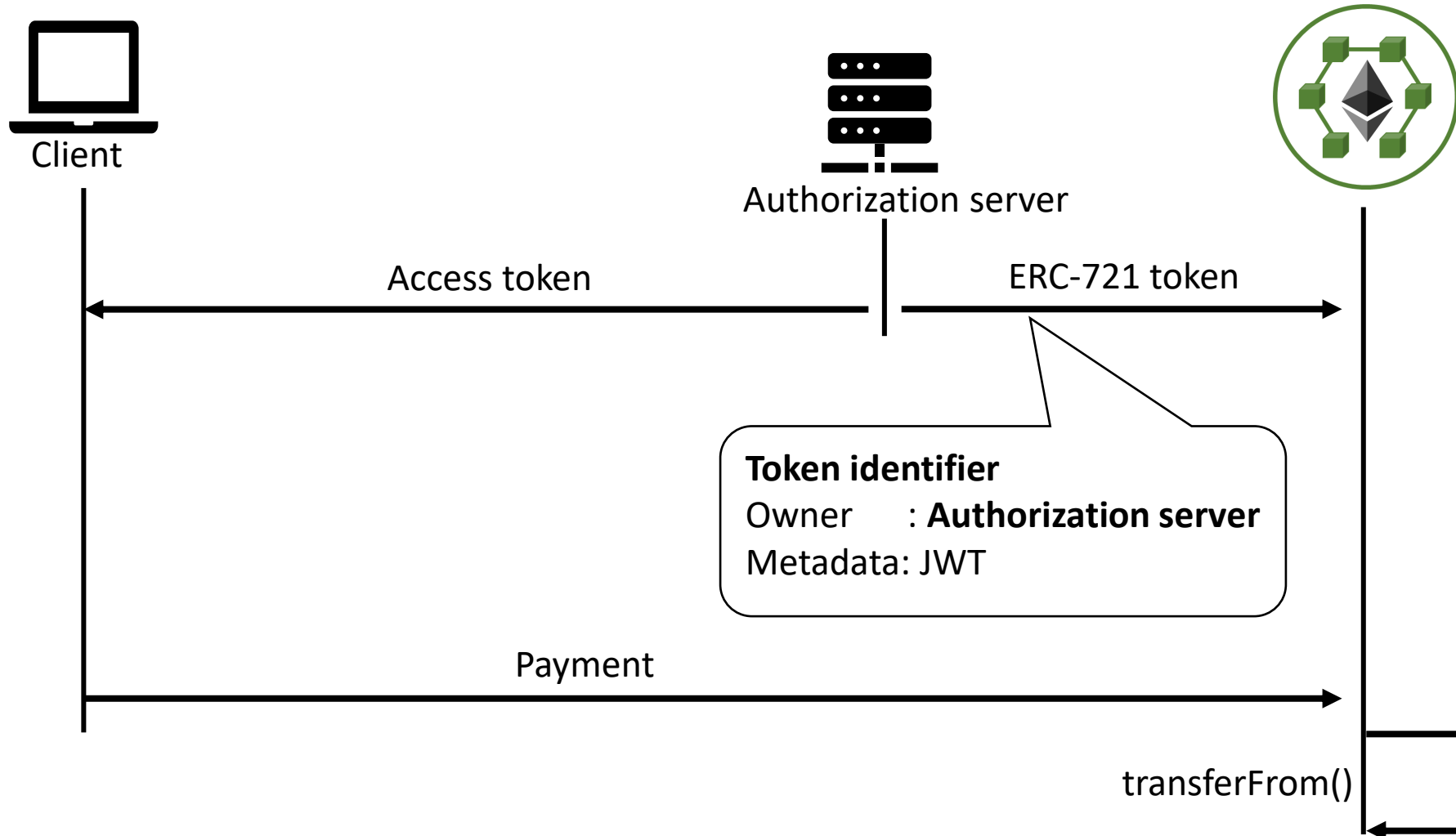
- Revocation is asynchronous
- Authorization server does not have to be online

Delegation



- Delegation is not transitive
- Revocation is not affected

Fair exchange



A note about blockchains

- (Public) blockchains have privacy issues, introduce delays (~13sec per transaction) and monetary costs (~\$0.10 to create a token, \$0.02 to revoke or delegate)
 - In no payments are involved then private, or testing chains can be used.



Thank you

fotiou@aueb.gr

<https://www.sofie-iot.eu/>

<https://github.com/SOFIE-project/Framework>

<https://www.sofie-iot.eu/news/integrating-verifiable-credentials-and-decentralized-identifiers-for-identification-and-author>