



FORGEROCK™

An Introduction to User-Managed Access (UMA)

Eve Maler

VP Innovation & Emerging Technology

eve.maler@forgerock.com

 [@xmlgrri](https://twitter.com/xmlgrri)

October 28, 2014

Challenges in apps that handle personal data and content

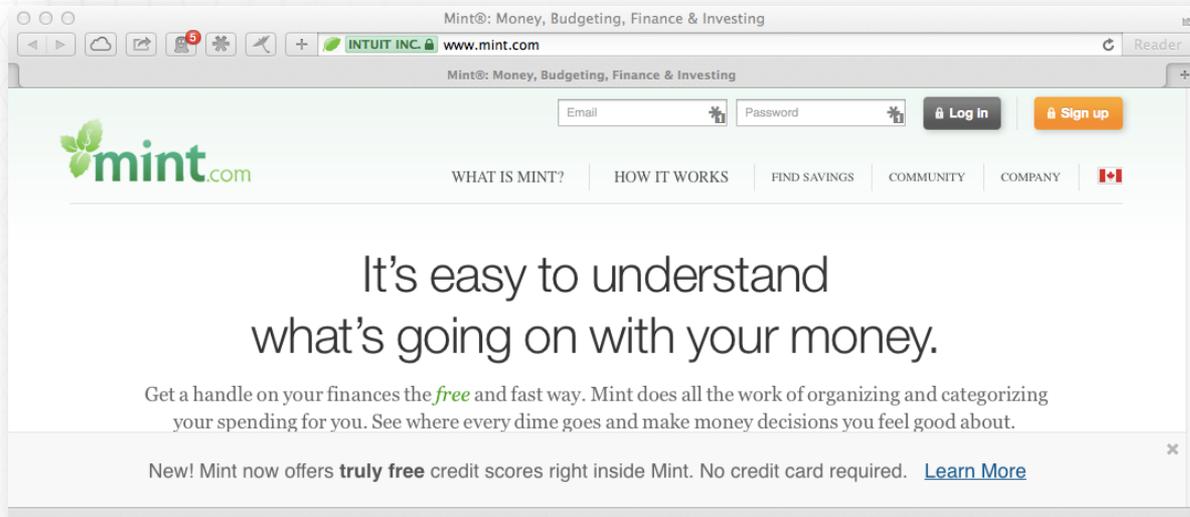


Some apps are still in the Web 1.0 dark ages

- Provisioning user data by hand
- Provisioning it by value
- Oversharing
- Lying!

Name	<input type="text"/>
Street Address	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
State	Enter Text <input type="button" value="v"/>
Zip/Postal	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Province	<input type="text"/>
Country	Enter Text <input type="button" value="v"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Preferred Communication	<input type="radio"/> Postal Mail <input type="radio"/> Phone <input type="radio"/> E-mail

Some other apps are still in the Web 2.0 dark ages



- The “password anti-pattern” – a third party impersonates the user
- It’s a shared secret honeypot
- It’s a gray-market B2B partner

Apps using OAuth and OpenID Connect hint at a better, if not perfect, way

The image shows a browser window displaying a Twitter authorization page. The page title is "Twitter / Authorize an application". The URL is "https://api.twitter.com/oauth/authorize?oauth_token=ALS5". The page content includes a header with the Twitter logo, a main heading "Authorize Meshfire to use your account?", and a list of permissions: "Read Tweets from your timeline.", "See who you follow, and follow new people.", "Update your profile.", "Post Tweets for you.", and "Access your direct messages." There are "Authorize app" and "Cancel" buttons. Below this, it states "This application will not be able to:" followed by "See your Twitter password." At the bottom, there is a note about revoking access and a link to "Twitter's Terms of Service".

Overlaid on the right side of the browser window is a modal dialog box. The dialog has a blue header with the Twitter logo. It features a profile picture of Kanye West and the text: "An application would like to connect to your account". Below this, it says: "The application KanyeAnalysis™ by imma-let-u-finish would like the ability to access and update your data on Twitter. This application also plans to murder all of your children." At the bottom of the dialog, there are "Deny" and "Allow" buttons.

What about selective person-to-person sharing?

Vancouver, WA, September 2014

Sep 24 - 26, 2014 / Vancouver, WA

Tripit
from Concur

Travelers: Eve L Male

Viewers:

Planners:



Here Comes the Sun choreo - Google Docs

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ISWPDnck1K_epT4fTj2EjEWfzEoCKzoOSM8y-BoXU/edit#heading=h.j

Here Comes the Sun choreo - Google Docs

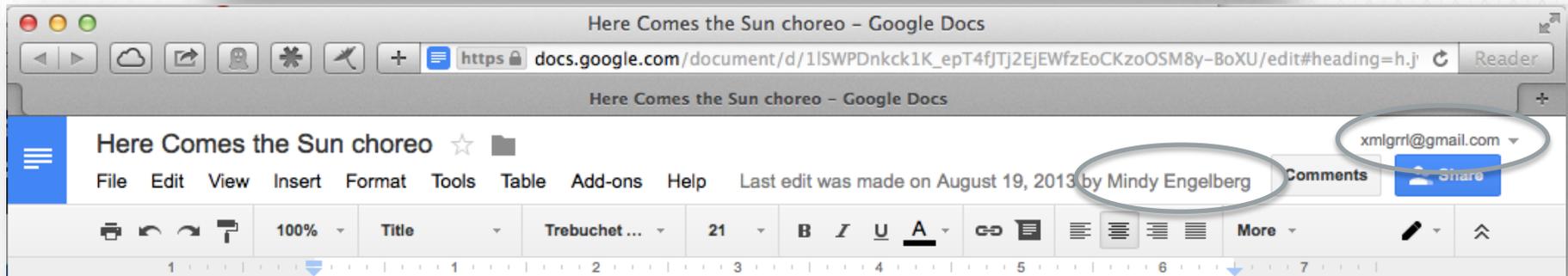
Here Comes the Sun choreo ☆

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Add-ons Help Last edit was made on August 19, 2013 by Mindy Engelberg

Comments

xmlgrl@gmail.com

100% Title Trebuchet ... 21 B I U A



Your account / Allow printing

Flickr has partnered with Snapfish to bring you international printing! You can now use your Flickr photos to make prints, create posters, photo books and more from anywhere in the world.

Who can print your photos

Don't forget to make sure that you have all the necessary rights and you won't be infringing on any third parties with any content that you license on Flickr. As per our [Community Guidelines](#), accounts are intended for members to share content that they themselves have created.

You and your family



Our choices: send a private URL...

- Handy but insecure
- Unsuitable for really sensitive data



...or require impersonation...

Import Fidelity Tax Information Into TurboTax®

If you are a Fidelity customer and use TurboTax®, you may be able to import certain information directly from your account into the software. Here's how.

How to import your information

Once you receive your 1099 statement by mail or through eDelivery, have it available to verify the imported information. Follow these simple steps:

1. Enter your Social Security number (SSN), taxpayer identification number (TIN), or username, and then your password. When asked where to import information from, select Fidelity Investments and enter the same information that you use to log on to Fidelity.com. Then, the tax information available for each of the accounts associated with your SSN should appear.

...or
implement a
proprietary
access
management
system

Sharing settings

Link to share (only accessible by collaborators)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ISWPDnkck1K_epT4fJTj2EjEWfzEoCKzoOSM/

Share link via:    

Who has access

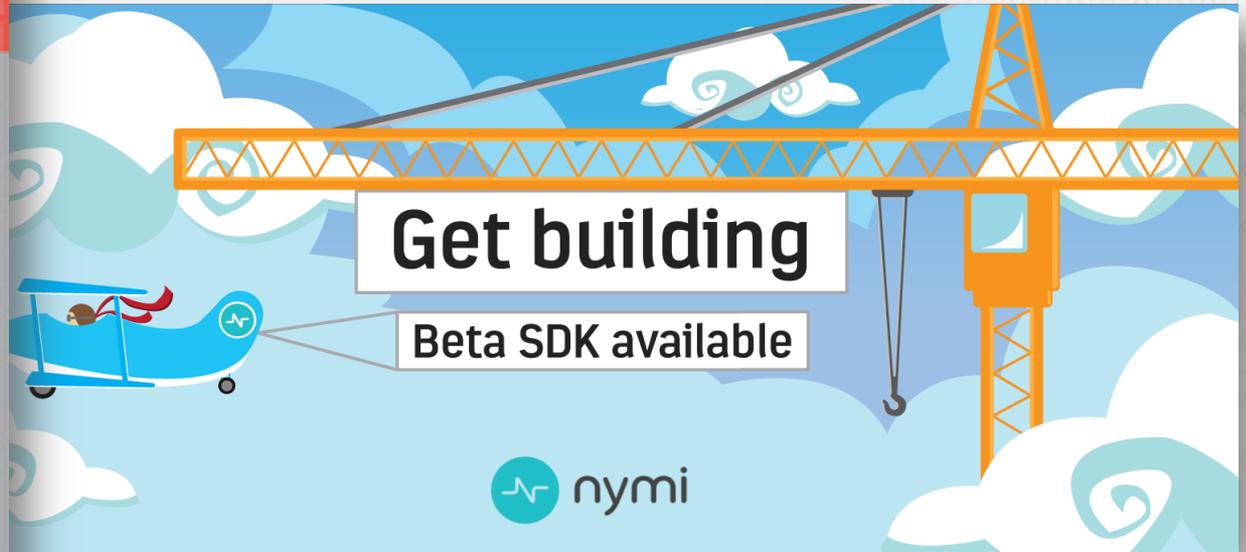
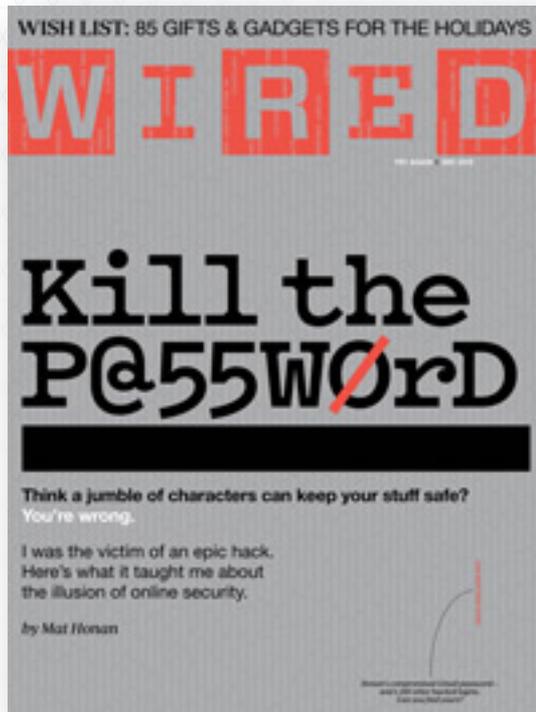
	Specific people can access	Change...
	Eve Maler (you) xmigr1@gmail.com	Is owner
	Kat E	Can edit ×
	Mindy Engelberg	

Invite people:

Editors will be allowed to add people and change the permissions. [\[Change\]](#)

[Done](#)

Killing – or even *wounding* – the password kills impersonation



IoT 2.0 is here – and it too needs authorization



We have tough requirements for delegated authorization

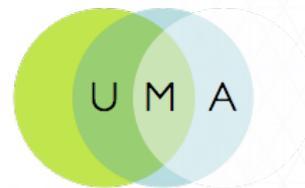
- Lightweight for developers
- Robustly secure
- Privacy-enhancing
- Internet-scalable
- Multi-party
- Enables end-user convenience



Introducing UMA



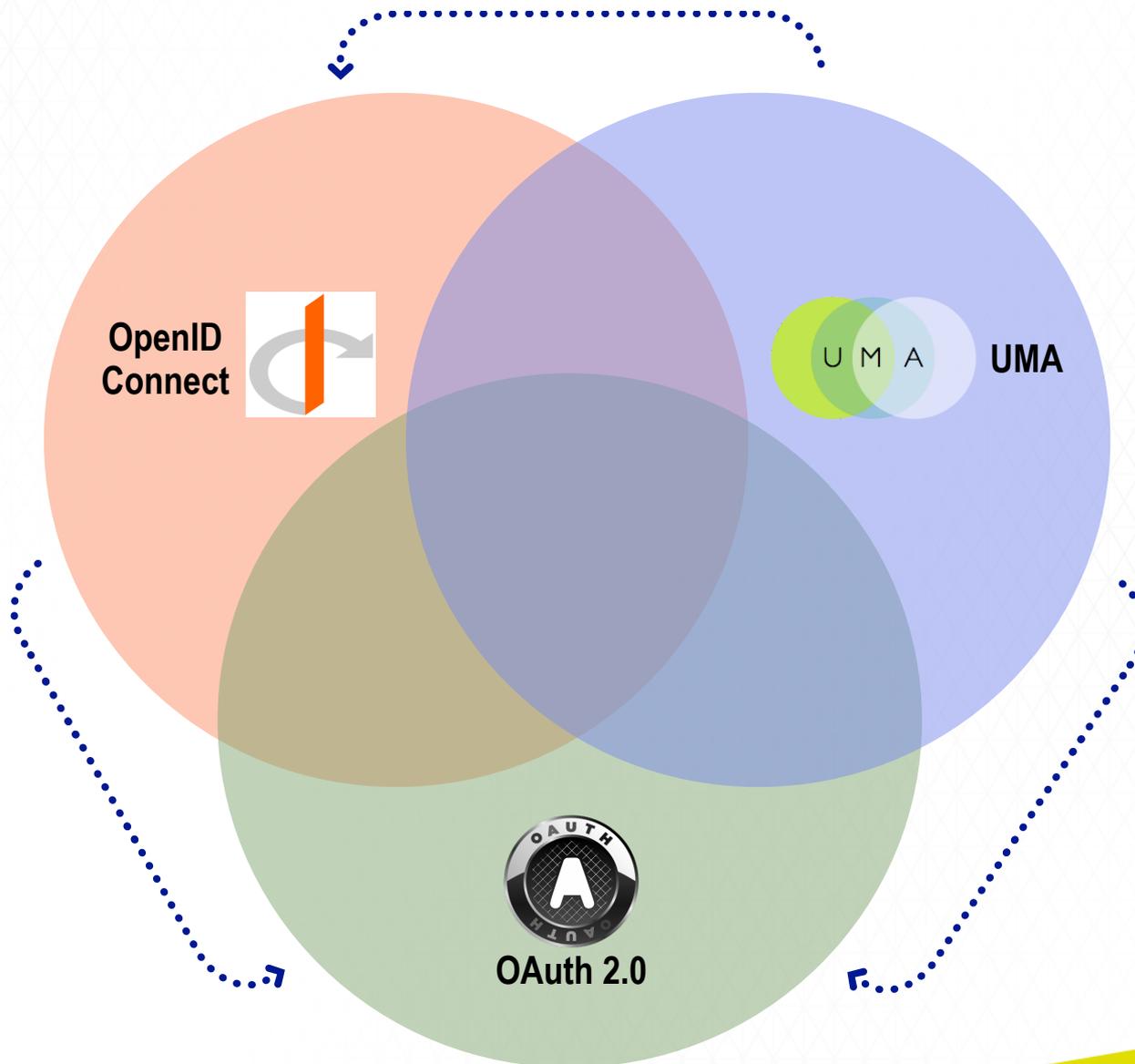
UMA in a nutshell



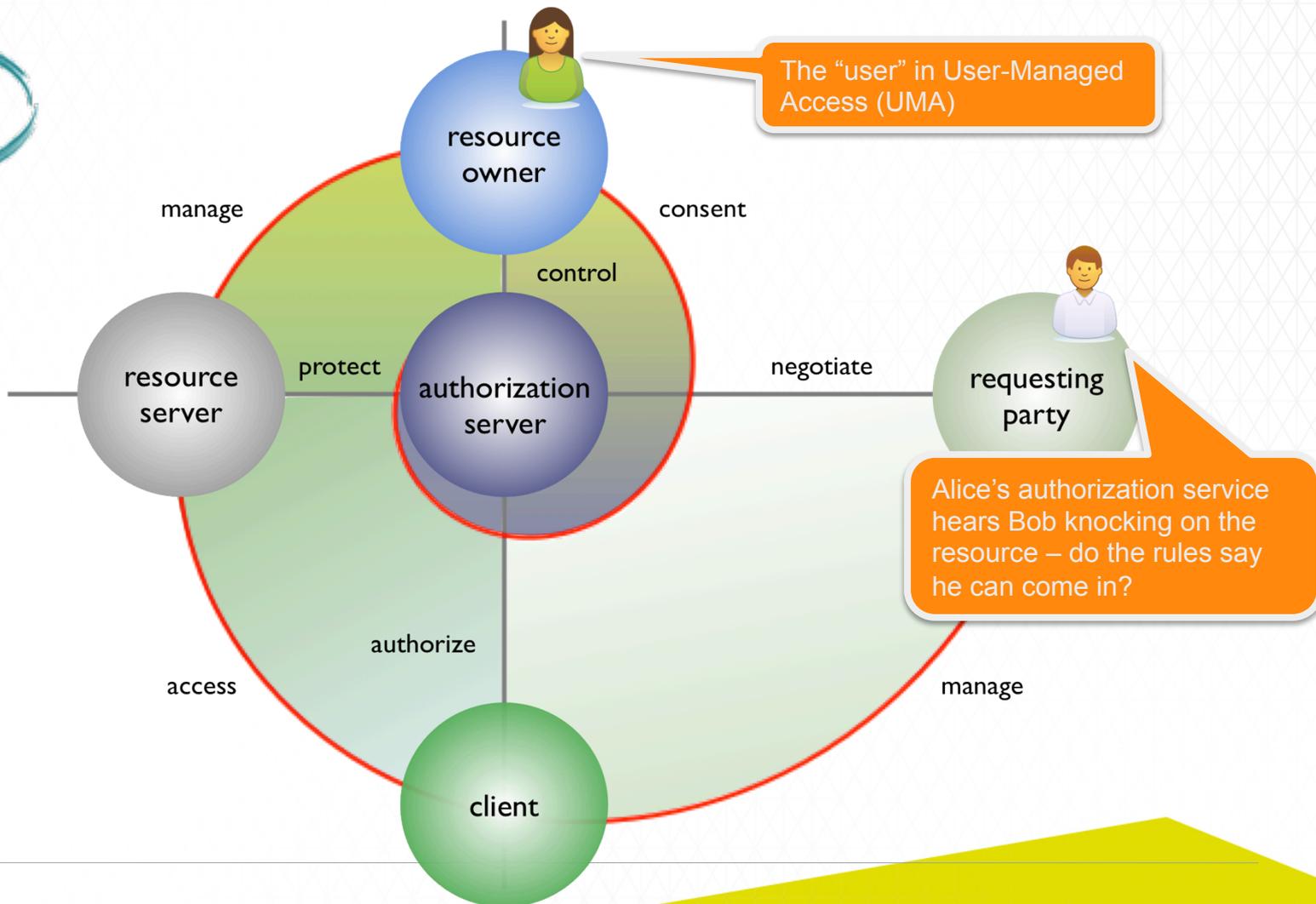
- It's a draft standard for “authorization V.next”
- It's a profile and application of OAuth V2.0
- It's a set of authorization, privacy, and consent APIs
- It's a Work Group of the Kantara Initiative
- It's not an “XACML killer”
- Founder, chair, and “chief UMAnitarian”:
- It's heading to V1.0 in Q1 2015



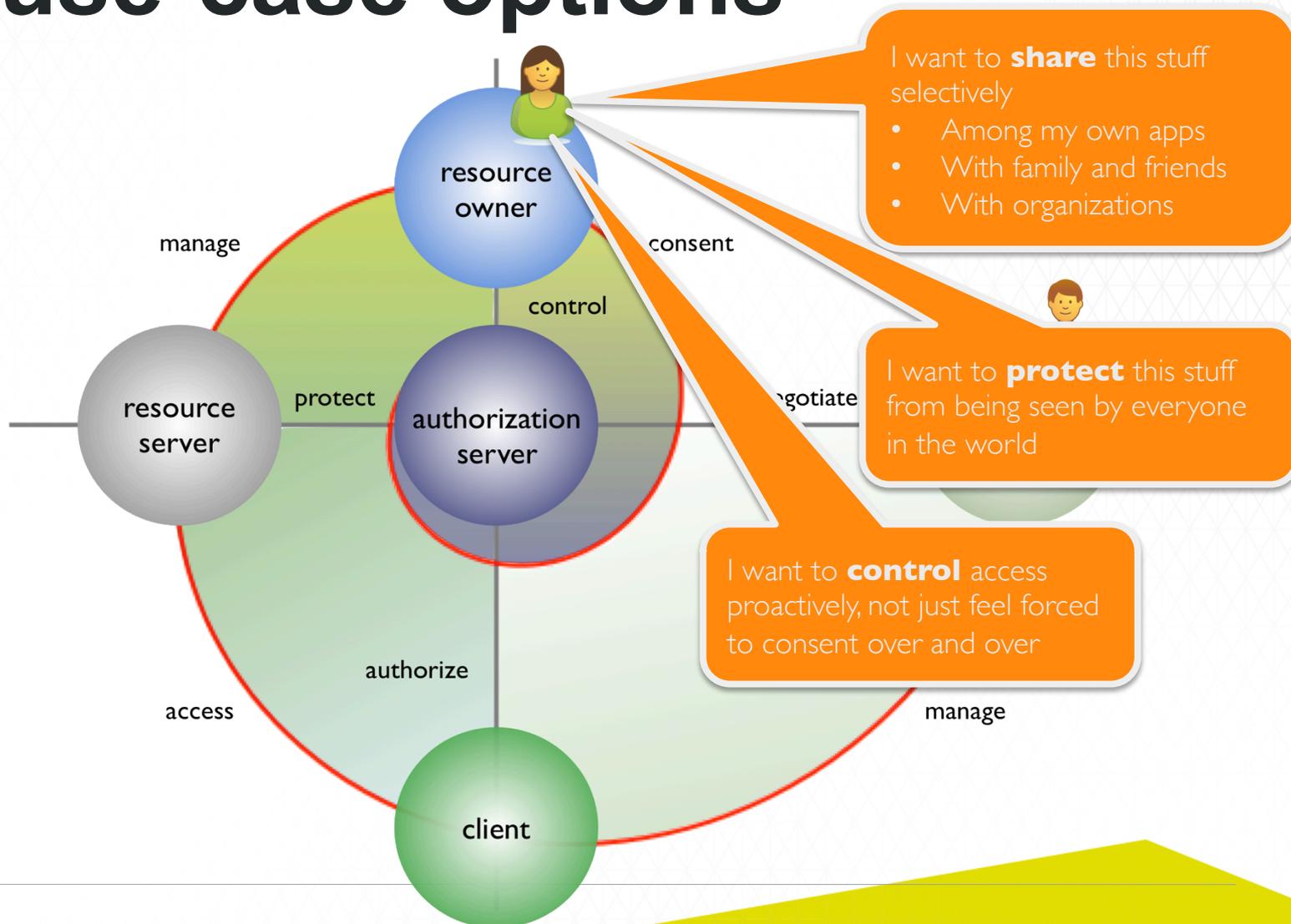
The new Venn of access control



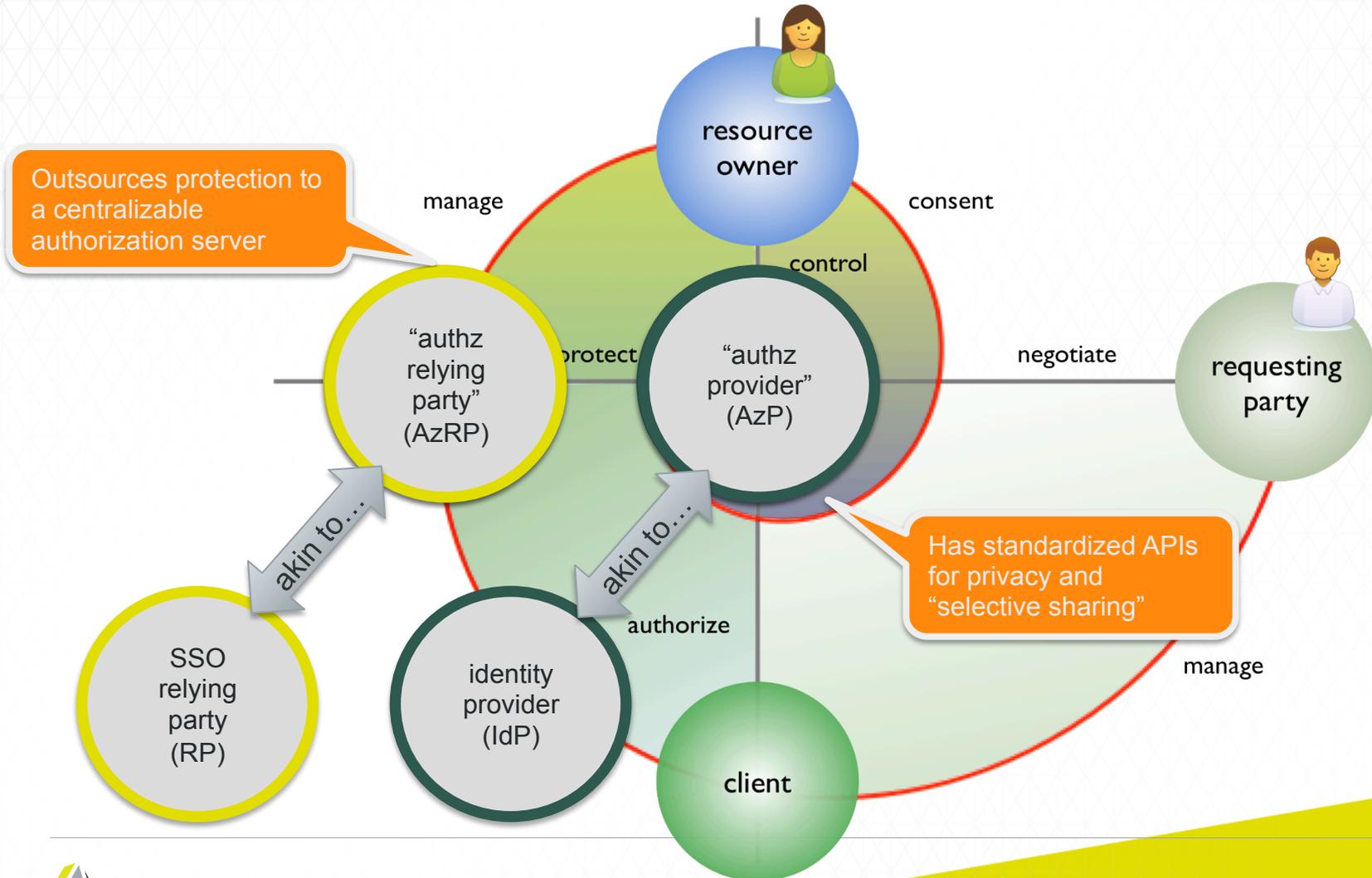
UMA turns online sharing into a Privacy-by-Design solution



The UMA protocol enables key new use-case options



UMA is about interoperable, RESTful authorization-as-a-service



Use-case scenario domains



Health

Financial



Education



Personal



Government



Media



Behavioral



Web

Mobile



API



IoT

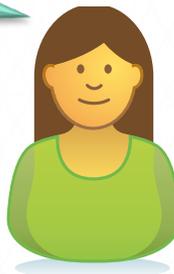


UMA-enabled systems can respect policies such as...

Only let my tax preparer with email TP1234@gmail.com and using client app **TaxThis** access my **bank account data** if they have **authenticated strongly**, and **not after tax season is over**.

Let my **health aggregation app**, my **doctor's office client app**, and the client for my husband's employer's **insurance plan** (which covers me) get access to my **wifi-enabled scale API** and my **fitness wearable API** to **read** the results they generate.

When a person driving a vehicle with an **unknown ID** comes into contact with my **Solar Freakin' Driveway**, alert me and **require my access approval**.



The user experience can simulate OAuth or proprietary sharing paradigms, or even be invisible (“better than OAuth”)

The screenshot shows the 'Sharing settings' dialog for a Google Document. At the top, it displays a 'Link to share (only accessible by collaborators)' with the URL: `https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ISWPDnkck1K_epT4fJTj2EjEWfzEoCKzoOSM!`. Below this, there are social sharing icons for Email, Google+, Facebook, and Twitter. The 'Who has access' section shows a list of users with their access levels. A dropdown menu is open for 'Kat E', showing options: 'Is owner', 'Can edit' (selected), 'Can comment', and 'Can view'. At the bottom, there is an 'Invite people' section with a text input field and a 'Done' button.

Sharing settings

Link to share (only accessible by collaborators)

`https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ISWPDnkck1K_epT4fJTj2EjEWfzEoCKzoOSM!`

Share link via:

Who has access

User	Access Level
Specific people can access	Change...
Eve Maler (you) <code>xmlgrrl@gmail.com</code>	Is owner
Kat E	Can edit
Mindy Engelberg	

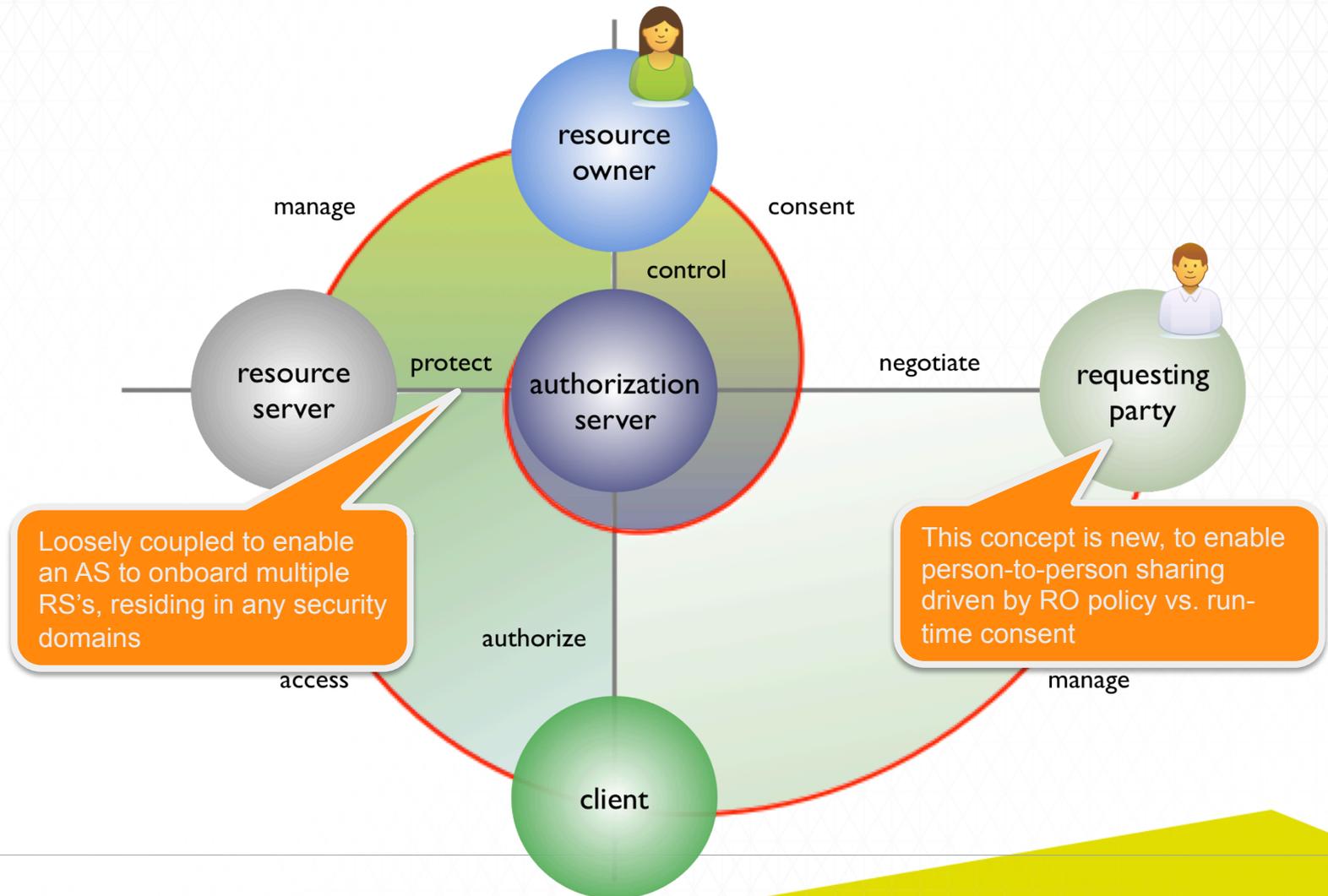
Invite people:

Enter names or email addresses...

Editors will be allowed to add people and change the permissions. [\[Change\]](#)

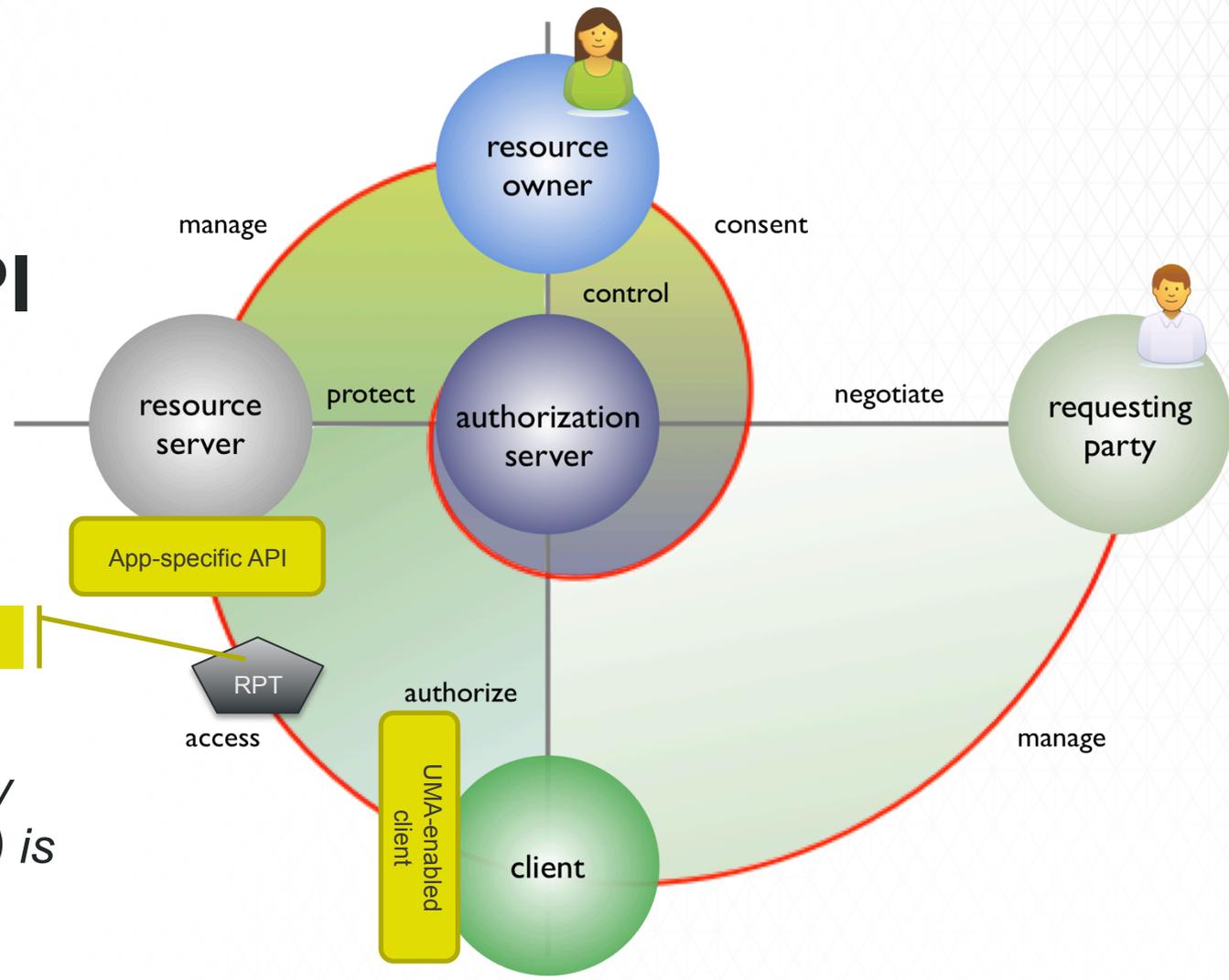
Done

Under the hood, it's "OAuth++"



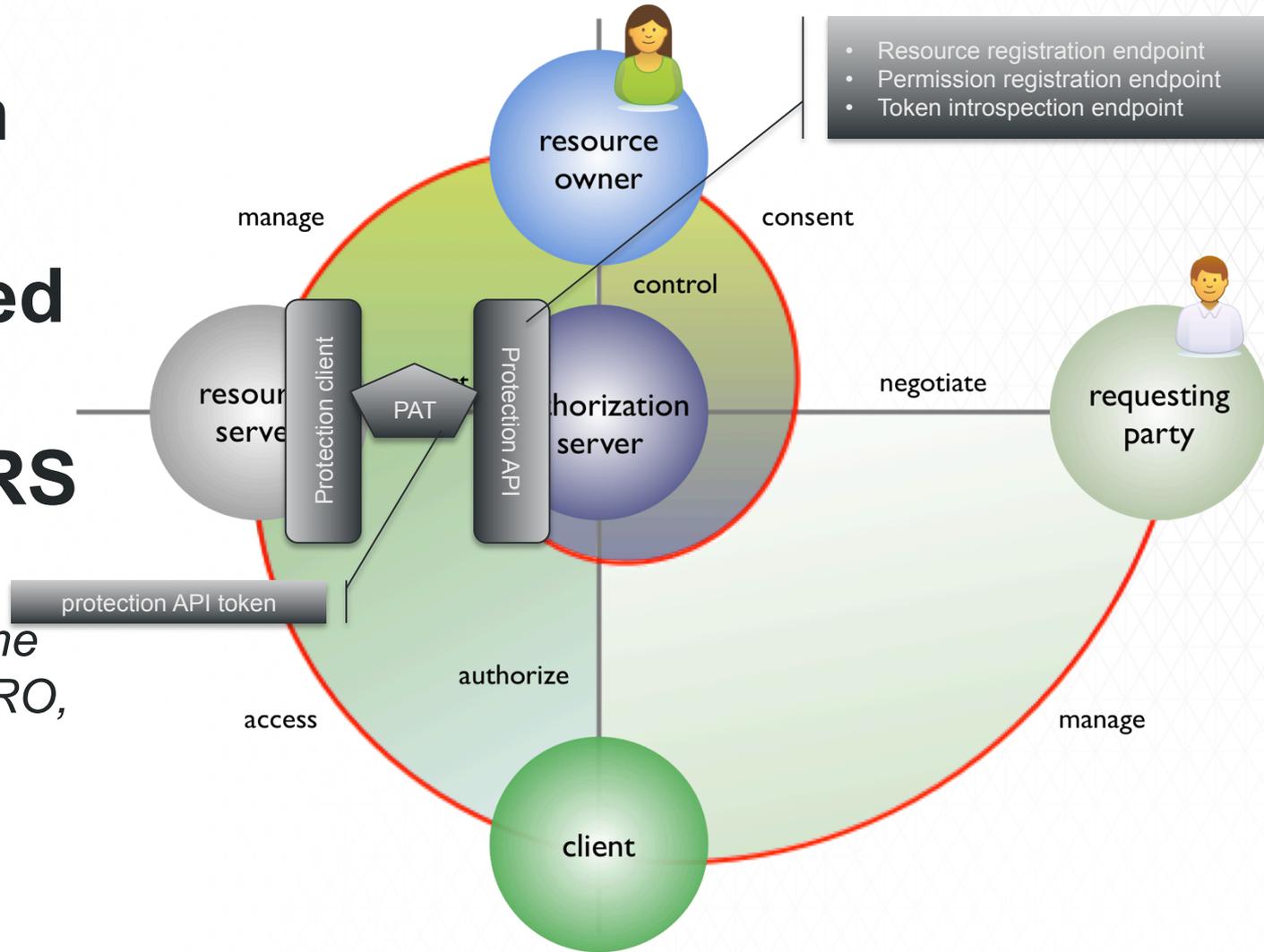
The RS exposes whatever value-add API it wants, protected by an AS

The RPT is the main “access token” and (by default – it’s profilable) is associated with time-limited, scoped permissions

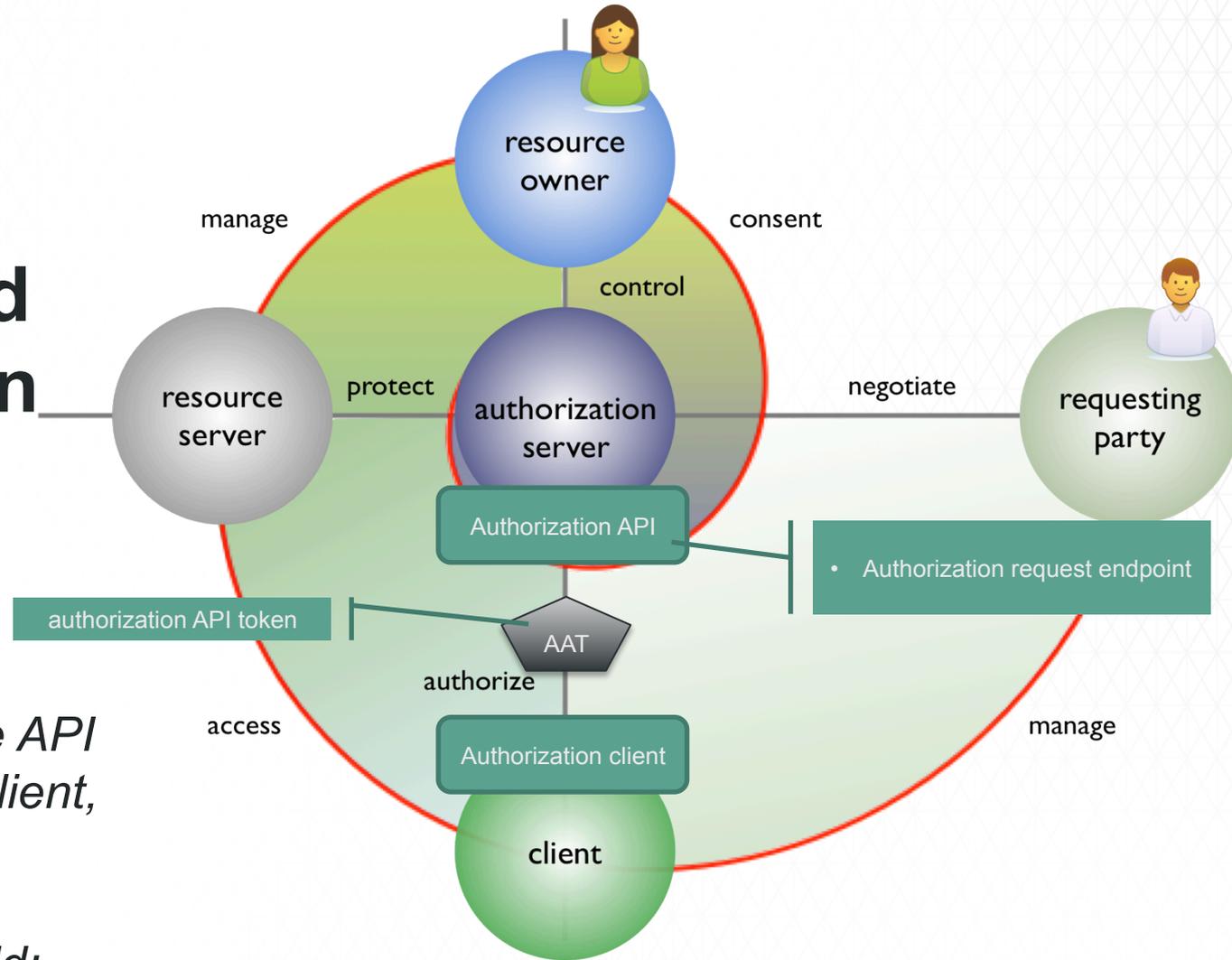


The AS exposes an UMA-standardized protection API to the RS

The PAT protects the API and binds the RO, RS, and AS



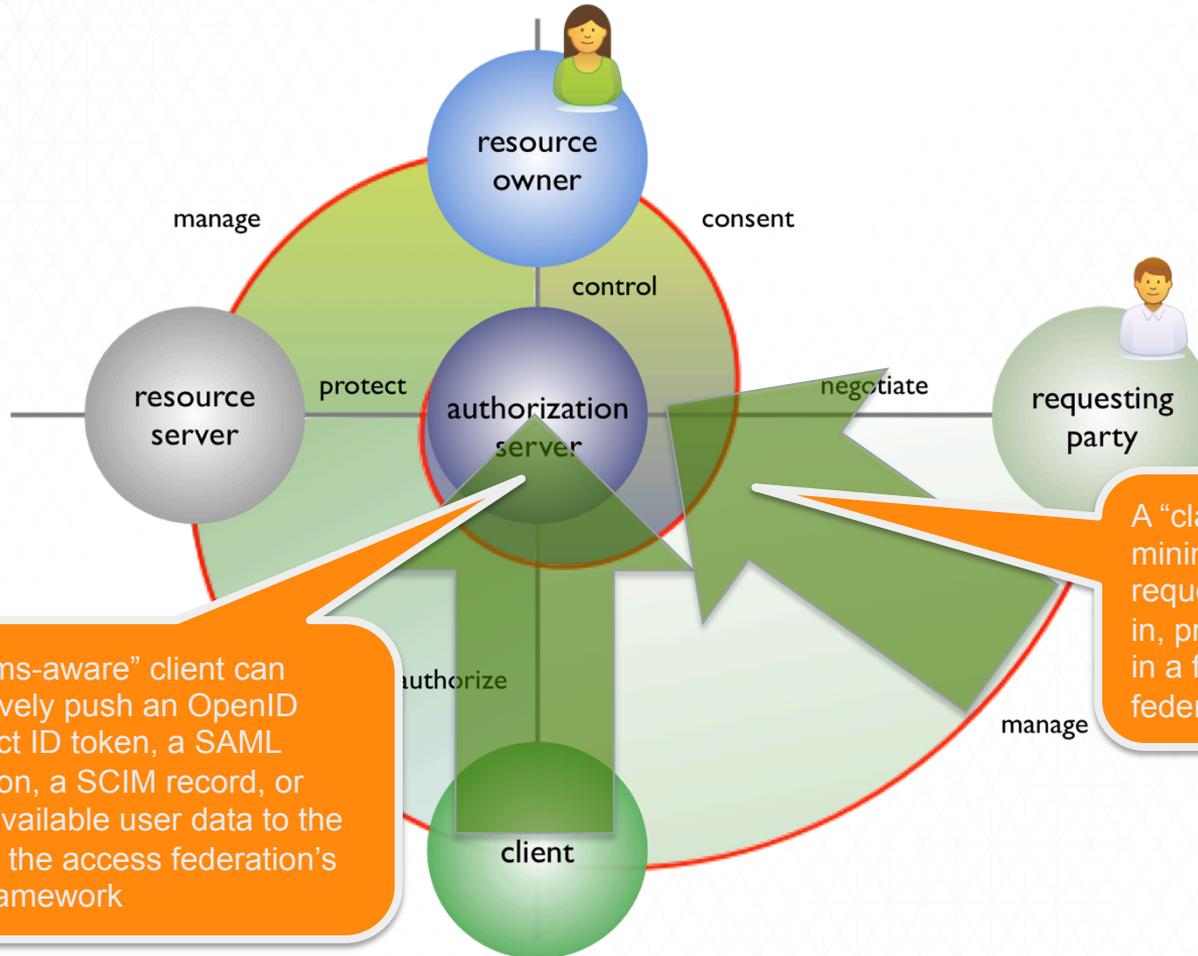
The AS exposes an UMA-standardized authorization API to the client



The AAT protects the API and binds the RqP, client, and AS

The client may be told: "need_claims"

The AS can collect requesting party claims to assess policy



A “claims-aware” client can proactively push an OpenID Connect ID token, a SAML assertion, a SCIM record, or other available user data to the AS per the access federation’s trust framework

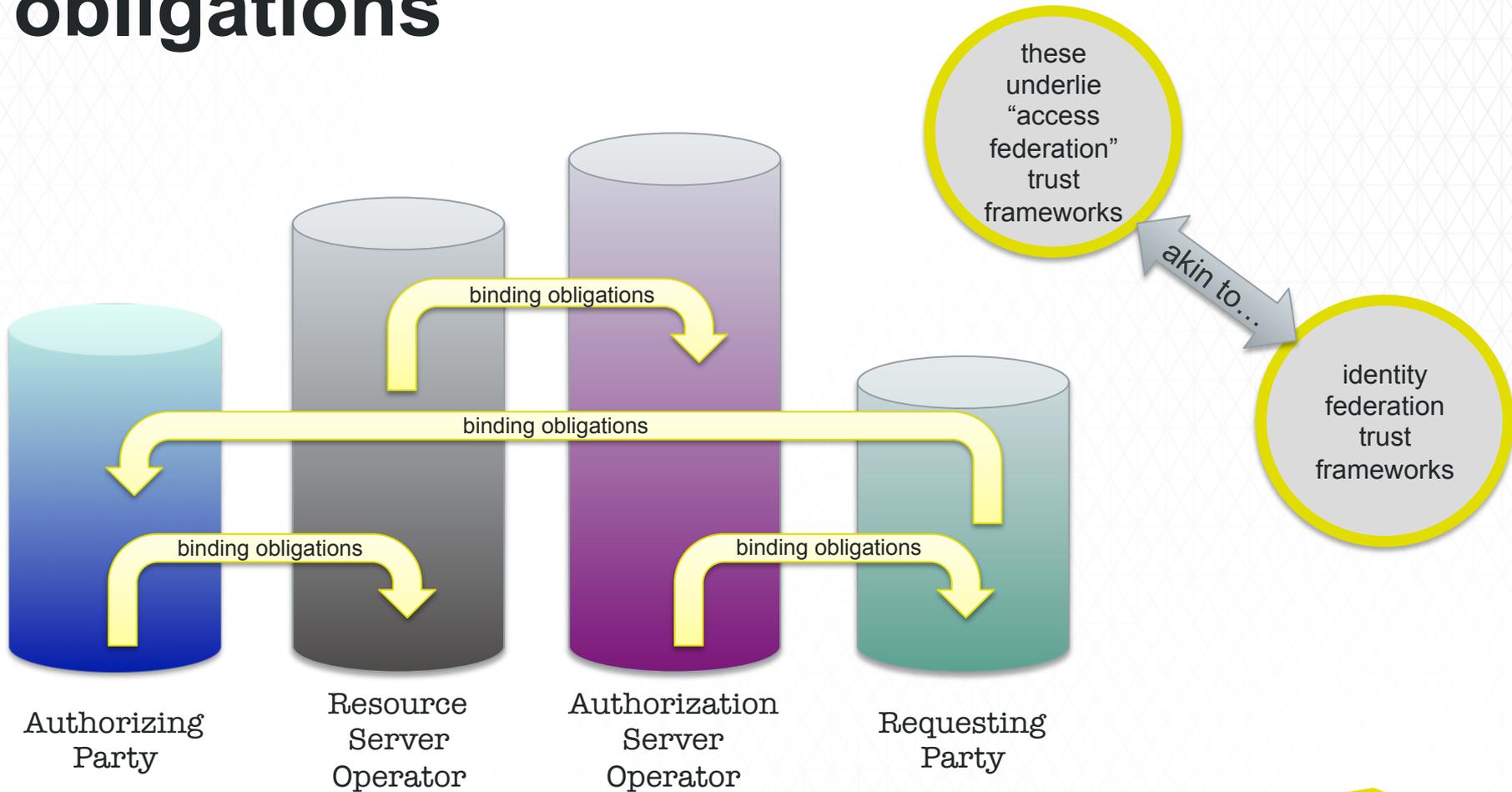
A “claims-unaware” client can, at minimum, redirect the requesting party to the AS to log in, press an “I Agree” button, fill in a form, follow a NASCAR for federated login, etc.

UMA enables business logic centralization, even for “classic” access management

Business SaaS SSO today: Central authz tomorrow:

- Company X contracts with Salesforce.com
 - Employees SSO in from web or native app, passing in role/group attributes
 - Company X’s policies at SFDC govern what features users can access
 - Company Y does the same at SFDC, etc.
 - Company X does the same at Concur, etc.
- Company X runs an UMA AS
 - SFDC’s UMA RS onboards to that AS and respects UMA tokens issued by it, containing entitlements based on Company X’s policies
 - Company X’s keeps central policies for SFDC, Concur, etc. (authoritative “AzP” respected each “AzRP”)
 - Company Y keeps central policies for SFDC, Concur, etc. (a different authoritative “AzP” respected by each “AzRP”)

The UMA consent model supports robustly partitioned rights and obligations



Conclusion and next steps





FORGEROCK™

Thank you!

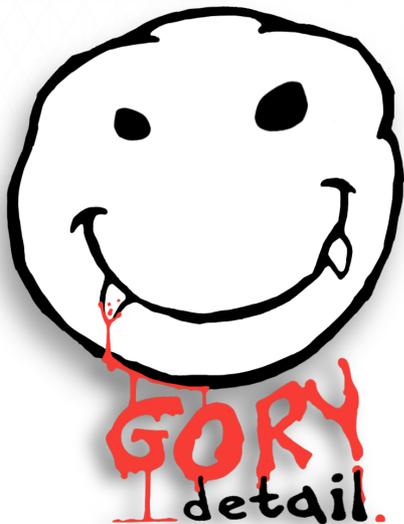
Eve Maler

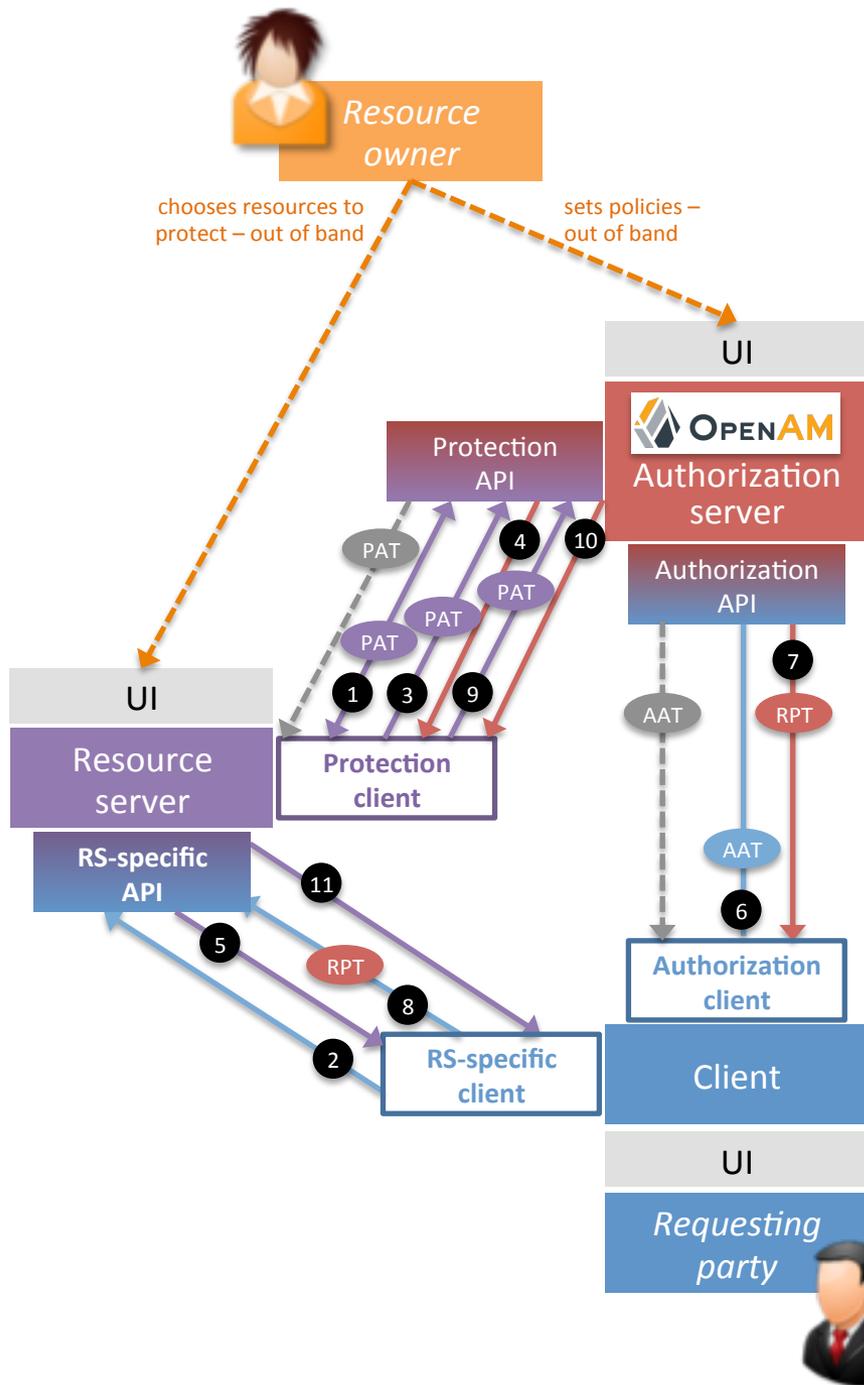
VP Innovation & Emerging Technology

eve.maler@forgerock.com

 [@xmlgrri](https://twitter.com/xmlgrri)

Appendix: The gory UMA details





RS needs OAuth client credentials at AS to get PAT
 C needs OAuth client credentials at AS to get AAT
 All protection API calls must carry PAT
 All authorization API calls must carry AAT

1. RS registers resource sets and scopes (ongoing – CRUD API calls)
2. C requests resource (provisioned out of band; must be unique to RO)
3. RS registers permission (resource set and scope) for attempted access
4. AS returns permission ticket
5. RS returns error 403 with as_uri and permission ticket
6. C requests authz data, providing permission ticket
7. (After claims-gathering flows not shown) AS gives RPT and authz data
8. C requests resource with RPT
9. RS introspects RPT at AS (if using default “bearer” RPT profile)
10. AS returns token status
11. RS returns 20x

Tokens and the tuples they represent

