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Application Security WS-Trust & WS-Federation



- WS-Trust
 - Actors
 - Flow
 - Terminology
- WS-Federation
 - Introduction
 - Profiles
 - Trust topologies
 - Attributes and Pseudonyms services

Actors

- A wine web service (W-WS) with a policy
 - Policy says that a SAML token is required with
 - Age
 - Department Of Driving License
- A DODL web service (D-WS) with a policy
- A user (U) that wants wine

Every actor has a certificate with a private key

The flow (simplified)

- U gets metadata from W-WS
- U asks D-WS for a security token which fulfill policy
- U authenticates and gets the security token
- U uses the security token and buy a wine in W-WS



- The flow (in details)
 - Using WS-MEX (metadata exchange) U gets a policy from W-WS
 - To know what requirements are and ensure if user is able to complaint these requirements
 - U send a RST (request for security token) to D-WS
 - Signed with a private key of U
 - And encrypted with certificate of D-WS
 - D-WS send a RSTR (RST response) to U with
 - SAML Token for W-WS with
 - New key SK and claim about age which required by policy
 - Encrypted by public key of W-WS
 - Signed by private key of D-WS
 - Proof Token for U with
 - New key SK
 - Encrypted by public key of U
 - Signed by private key of D-WS
 - U gets the response
 - Extract proof token, check signature, decrypt SK
 - Send to W-WS
 - SAML Token
 - Request for wine signed with SK and encrypted with public key of W-WS
 - W-WS gets the request
 - Verify that SAML token is signed by DoDL
 - Decrypt content of SAML token (i.e. SK and claim with age)
 - After these 2 points the policy of W-WS is fulfilled
 - Check signature wine request, decrypt signed SK, check signature
 - U and W-WS has a trust and start conversation

Terminology

- D-WS we usually call Security Token Service (STS)
 - Or Identity Provider (IP)
- W-WS we usually call Relying Party (RP)
- U we usually call client

WS-Trust References

A very good video

- <u>http://channelg.msdn.com/Shows/Going+Deep/Vittorio-Bertocci-WS-Trust-Under-the-Hood</u>
- Some introductions
 - <u>http://fusesource.com/docs/esb/4.4.1/cxf_security/WsTrus</u> <u>t-Intro.html</u>
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb498017.aspx</u>
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff650503.aspx</u>
 - <u>http://documentation.progress.com/output/lona/artix/5.5/</u> <u>security_guide_java/WsTrust-SSO-Example.html</u>
- How to create a STS
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd347547.aspx</u>

Federation

- A collection of domains with a trust
- Allows interactions between users, applications and other players
- Main goal:
 - Single Sign-On inside trust boundaries
 - Although using different identites revelant to each domain

Based on:

<u>http://docs.oasis-open.org/wsfed/federation/v1.2/os/ws-federation-1.2-spec-os.pdf</u> <u>http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~acw/security/doc/Tutorials/WS-Federation.ppt</u>

- WS-Trust makes possible to have a federation between IdP and RP
 - But still some requirements are not fulfilled
- WS-Federation
 - Adds Federation Metadata to simplify the setup of federated trust relationship between parties
 - Adds Single Sign On & Single Sing Off
 - Adds profiles for classic web applications
 - Adds mechanism for better discovery
 - Adds services for attributes and pseudonyms

WS-Federation Profiles

- Active Requestor Profile
 - Focus on SOAP Web Services
- Passive Requestor Profile
 - Dedicated for browser client
 - Based on URLs
 - Uses redirections to send messages



Supports different scenarios



(a) Direct connection (b) Firewall in between, trust by using certificates

- Architecture of federation should be able to
 - Model business requirements
 - Leverage existing infrastructure
- Main trust topologies
 - Direct trust
 - Exchange
 - Validation
 - Indirect trust
 - Delegation

Direct trust with token exchange



Direct trust with token validation



Indirect trust



Delegation



Attributes services

- Attributes give additional information about the requestor
- Scenario: You ask a weather service for the current weather (or visit a weather site); it provides a personalized response because it knows your zip code
- Why it worked:
 - Policy indicated an attribute service
 - Identity information was used to find zip code
 - Weather service was authorized to access zip code (opt-in)

Attributes services

Attributes scoping Zip: 12309 FN: Fred ID: 3442 (fabrikam123.com) Nick: Freddo ID: FJ454 (business456.com) Nick: Fredster (example.com) ID: 3-55-34

Model allows for attributes to be scoped

Pseudonyms services

- Allows to get pseudonym and access services using pseudonym instead of identity
- Pseudonym can be considered as a specialized attribute



DEMO

- Long, long time ago there was a WIF which allows to create a test STS and federated applications
- In Visual Studio 2012 where is no WIF, functionalities are available by Identity and Access Control templates
 - http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh545418.aspx
- In Visual Studio 2013 there is only integration with cloud
 - <u>http://bartwullems.blogspot.com/2013/11/visual-studio-2013-where-is-identity.html</u>
 - <u>http://www.cloudidentity.com/blog/2012/03/15/windows-identity-foundation-in-the-net-framework-4-5-beta-tools-samples-claims-everywhere-2/</u>
 - <u>http://hanskindberg.wordpress.com/2014/02/25/use-the-wif-sdk-site-templates-in-visual-studio-2013/</u>
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh873305.aspx</u>

WS-Federation References

Documentation

- <u>http://docs.oasis-open.org/wsfed/federation/v1.2/os/ws-federation-1.2-spec-os.pdf</u>
- Tutorials & presentation
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb498017.aspx</u>
 - <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff359108.aspx</u>
 - <u>http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~acw/security/doc/Tutorial</u> <u>s/WS-Federation.ppt</u>