

# Connecting an OpenID Connect service

## Introduction

There are three basic OpenID flows, depending whether the service name must be authenticated using its client secret or not:

## OpenID flow

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### **Implicit flow**

- The Service Provider sends the user to the IdP.
- The IdP authenticates the user.
- The user returns control to the Service Provider along an OpenID token and an OAuth token.

### **Client credentials flow**

- The Service Provider sends the user to the IdP.
- The IdP authenticates the user.
- The user returns control to the Service Provider along an authorization code.
- The Service Provider gets the OpenID token and OAuth token from the IdP by presenting the authorization code, and its client secret. This request is using a direct connection between them.

### **Password authentication flow**

- The Service Provider asks for a user name and password.
- The Service Provider gets the OpenID token and OAuth token from the IdP by presenting the user's name and password, and optionally its

client secret. This request is using a direct connection between them.

# Register an OpenId Connect Service Provider

1. To register an OpenId Connect service provider, open the federation page:

Main Menu > Administration > Configuration > Web SSO > Identity & Service providers

2. Then, select an Entity Group and the branch Service Providers and click on the **Add Service Provider** button.

[Main Menu](#) > [Administration](#) > [Configuration](#) > [Web SSO](#) > Identity & Service providers



3. Soffid will display the following window:

#### Identification

Type : OpenID Connect  
Identifier : AngularAppOpenID  
Name : AngularAppOpenID

#### Login rules

Allow impersonations : Target application URL  
UID Script : Script to compute the user name to pass to the target application  
Ask for consent : Yes No  
Roles required to login : Roles required to login  
System where an enabled account is required :

#### OpenID authorization flow

Implicit : Yes No  
Authorization code : Yes No  
User's password : Yes No  
User's password + Client credentials : Yes No  
Client id : angularClientID  
Client secret : \*\*\*\*\*  
Sector identifier URI :  
Response URL : http://localhost:4204  
RP-Initiated logout response URL's :  
Front-channel logout endpoint : http://demolab.soffid.pat.lab:8080/soffid/anonymuslogout.zul  
Back-channel logout endpoint :  
oAuth Session timeout (secs) :  
Allowed scopes :

Scope name	Required roles
filter	filter
email	
openid	
profile	SOFFID_MUSIC@soffid

Displayed rows: 3

Note that the scope 'openid' will always be accepted.

For more information about the attributes, you can visit [the OpenID Connect detailed info](#).

#### 4. Finally, you must apply changes.

## Examples

### 1. Authorization code flow

The client application creates a random String, named nonce, and sends to the user the following URL

#### Request

```
https://youridentityprovider:2443/authorization?  
redirect_uri=https://<serviceprovider>/response&  
client_id=MYCLIENT&  
nonce=12345679801234567890&  
scope=openid+test+other&  
response_type=code
```

Then, the user will be asked for a username and password, or any other means of authentication. After authenticating the user, the browser will be redirected to the URL configured in the service

provider page, adding a one-time authorization code.

```
https://<serviceprovider>/response/?
code=XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX&
nonce=12345679801234567980
```

Once the service provider has received the one-time authorization code, it can connect to the identity provider to retrieve the oAuth token, as well as the OpenID token.

## Request

**POST** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/token>

### HEADERS

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Basic dGVzdDp0ZXN0

**Content-Type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded

### BODY PARAMS

**grant\_type**=authorization\_code&

**code**=XXXXXXXXXXXX

## Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains, coded in base 64, the **client id** and the **client secret**, as it would have been sent for a standard Basic authentication header. The identity provider will match these against the stored credentials.
- **grant\_type:** should be authorization\_code.
- **code:** should be the one-time authorization code received in the previous requested.

## Response

```
{
  "access_token":"8bDP2P...",
  "refresh_token":"gjLmSW...",
  "id_token":"eyJra.eyJ.LQ_XtHKr.RY3A4...",
  "token_type":"Bearer",
  "expires_in":11998
}
```

- The *id\_token* tag contains the OpenId token.
- The *access\_token* tag contains the oAuth token.

Before the number of seconds specified on *expires\_in* are elapsed, the token can be renewed by invoking again the token endpoint changing the *grant\_type*:

## Request

**POST** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/token>

*HEADERS*

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Basic dGVzdDp0ZXN0

**Content-Type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded

*BODY PARAMS*

**grant\_type**=refresh\_token&

**refresh\_token**=gjLmSW...

## Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains, coded in base 64, the **client id** and the **client secret**, as it would have been sent for a standard Basic authentication header. The identity provider will match these against the stored credentials.
- **grant\_type:** should be refresh\_token.
- **refresh\_code:** should be refresh code received in the previous requested.

## Response

```
{
  "access_token":"8bDP2P...",
  "refresh_token":"gjLmSW...",
  "id_token":"eyJra.eyJ.LQ_XtHKr.RY3A4...",
  "token_type":"Bearer",
  "expires_in":11998
}
```

## 2. User's password + client credentials flow

The application asks the user for the user name and password. Then, it connects to the token endpoint to get an access token:

### Request

**POST** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/token>

*HEADERS*

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Basic dGVzdDp0ZXN0

**Content-Type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded

*BODY PARAMS*

**grant\_type**=password&

**username**=USER&

**password**=PASSWORD&XXXXXXXXXXXX

## Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains, coded in base 64, the client id and the client secret, as it would have been sent for a standard Basic authentication header. The identity provider will match these against the stored credentials
- **grant\_type:** should be password
- **username:** must be the user name entered by the user.
- **password:** must be the password entered by the user.

## Response

```
{
  "access_token":"8bDP2P...",
  "refresh_token":"gjLmSW...",
  "id_token":"eyJra.eyJ.LQ_XtHKr.RY3A4...",
  "token_type":"Bearer",
  "expires_in":11998
}
```

- The *id\_token* tag contains the openid token.
- The *access\_token* tag contains the oAuth token.

Before the number of seconds specified in *expires\_in* are elapsed, the token can be renewed by invoking again the token endpoint:

## Request

**POST** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/token>

*HEADERS*

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Basic dGVzdDp0ZXN0

**Content-Type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded

*BODY PARAMS*

**grant\_type**=refresh\_token&

**refresh\_token**=gjLmSW...

## Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains, coded in base 64, the client id and the client secret, as it would have been sent for a standard Basic authentication header. The identity provider will match these against the stored credentials
- **grant\_type:** should be refresh\_token
- **refresh\_code:** should be refresh code received in the previous requested

## Response

```
{
  "access_token":"8bDP2P...",
  "refresh_token":"gjLmSW...",
  "id_token":"eyJra.eyJ.LQ_XtHKr.RY3A4...",
  "token_type":"Bearer",
  "expires_in":11998
}
```

## 3. Closing the session

The application wants to revoke the token and session cookie:

## Request

**POST** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/revoke>

### HEADERS

**Accept:** application/json

**Content-type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded

**Authorization:** Basic dGVzdDp0ZXN0

### BODY PARAMS

**token\_type\_hint**=token=access\_token&

**token**=8bDP2P...

## Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains the encoded client id and client secret.
- **token\_type\_hint:** can have the following values:
  - access\_token
  - refresh\_token
  - session\_cookie
- **token:** contains the authorization token, refresh\_token or session\_cookie value

## 4. Getting user attributes

All the user attributes can be extracted from the OpenID token. Anyway, it is possible to get them in a more readable format using the user-info endpoint.

### Request

**GET** <https://youridentityprovider:2443/userinfo>

*HEADERS*

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Bearer dGVzdDp0ZXN0

### Parameters

- **Authorization:** contains a valid access token.

### Response

```
{
  "sub": "admin",
  "surname": "Admin",
  "given_name": "Admin",
  "member_of": [
    "TestRole2@soffid",
    "TestRole@soffid"
  ]
}
```

## 5. Getting a session cookie for the user

Sometimes, a mobile application has authenticated the user using the username & password grant, but wants to share this authenticated session with the underlying web browser. For such a case, the application can request a session cookie with this request:

### Request

**GET** [https://youridentityprovider:2443/session\\_cookie](https://youridentityprovider:2443/session_cookie)

*HEADERS*

**Accept:** application/json

**Authorization:** Bearer dGVzdDp0ZXN0

### Parameters



- **Authorization:** contains a valid access token.

## Response

```
{
  "cookie_domain": "cookied",
  "user": "pgarcia",
  "cookie_value": "5458083_bT2CZlaa6psl/q3ue6NObxX8Q7duQKj0hAuUJlouT5Y=",
  "cookie_name": "cookien"
}
```

Please note that it is mandatory to fill in the name of the cookie in the identity provider, at the session management section

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