

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 :
Identifier :
Name :

Login rules

Allow impersonations :
UID Script :
Ask for consent :
Roles required to login :
System where an enabled account is required :

OpenID authorization flow

Implicit :
Authorization code :
User's password :
User's password + Client credentials :
Client id :
Client secret :
Sector identifier URI :
Response URL :
RP-Initiated logout response URL's :
Front-channel logout endpoint :
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

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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