

Open Source Summit Japan 2019

Implementing security and availability requirements for banking API system using Open Source Software (OSS)

Yoshiyuki Tabata OSS Solution Center Hitachi, Ltd.

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Yoshiyuki Tabata : OSS Solution Center, Hitachi, Ltd. @ Yokohama, Japan

- Software engineer
- API Management & Identity Management
 - 3scale, Keycloak
 - Contributor of 3scale
 - Developed "Edge Limiting policy", "Keycloak Role Check policy"





- 1. Introduction: background and requirements
- 2. Usage of OSS to meet requirements

Background: Banking API and its security in Japan



- The revised banking act was published in Jun 2017 to promote API.
 - Similar to PSD2 in EU
- 83% of banks (114 banks) answered they will open API by 2020/6(*). (*) Based on survey of Japanese Bankers Association as of Dec 2017
- Security : OAuth 2.0 is recognized as a key technology to secure API





Quoted from Report about open API by the Japanese Bankers Association https://www.zenginkyo.or.jp/fileadmin/res/news/news290713_3.pdf

Usage of OAuth 2.0: Authentication, Authorization





* OAuth 2.0 (RFC 6749) only describes how tokens are issued. We have to use other standards or create something outside of standards.



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 Non-Functional Requirements 2018(*) was published in Apr 2018 to construct appropriate information systems, and enable stable provision of services. (*) Reported by Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan

Banking API

- Information systems are categorized into 5 levels according to characteristics.
- In our experience, almost all banking API systems belong to over Level 3.

Level	5	4	3	2
Operating Rate	> 99.999%	> 99.99%	> 99.9%	> 99%
Total recovery time per year (MTTR)	< 5.26 min	< 52.6 min	< 8.76 h	< 87.6 h
Recovery time per failure	< 1 min	< 10 min	< 1 h	< 2 h

System Infrastructure Non-Functional Requirements Related Grade Table



How to minimize <u>MTTR (< 8h)</u> and <u>the recovery time per failure (< 1 h)</u>.

- Generally, to construct HA configuration and failover the system when a failure has occurred.
- To configure the system to be recovered automatically.
 - -> Fault Tolerance

* This takes a high cost for preparing more resources than usual.

- To reduce dependencies of each component.
 - -> Fail Soft / Fault Avoidance







#	Category	Description
1	Fault Tolerance	HA configurationCan be recovered automatically
2	Fail Soft/ Fault Avoidance	 Reduce dependencies of each component





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 - Which OSS should be used?
 - Security requirements
 - Availability requirements

Open API system



- API Management product is usually used for common functions to open APIs
 - Rate limit, dev portal, analytics etc.
- It is desirable authentication/authorization are integrated into API management



	OSS	
API Management	3scale	WSO2
	Kong	tyk
Authentication/	Keycloak	OpenAM
Authorization	Gluu	

- There are various OSSs
- We chose "3scale" and "Keycloak"
 - Completeness of feature
 - Activity and future of community

What is 3scale



- Include full functions of API management (not only API GW)
- Cloud native : Works on OpenShift or okd
- OAuth2, OIDC in combination with Keycloak

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#	Category	Description
1	Authentication	 Can support various (customized) authentication in OAuth flow Compliance to OpenID Connect on top of OAuth
2	Access control	 Deny/Allow accesses based on claims in token Can be combined with rate limit to protect backend
3	Manage tokens	Revoke tokens triggered by users, administratorsRevoke tokens based on policy
4	Compliance to the latest standards	Financial-grade API (FAPI) of OpenID Foundation

Implemented these requirements using 3scale + Keycloak, collaborating with OSS community



Authentication within OAuth/OIDC flow works well, basically



* OAuth 2.0 Dynamic Client Registration Protocol (RFC 7591)



Authentication within OAuth/OIDC flow works well, basically

e.g.) Authorization code grant







2. Login screen is generated by Keycloak. However, it lacks high customizability.



- Keycloak did not support PKCE..
 - -> We submitted PR and merged. https://github.com/keycloak/keycloak/pull/3831
- From Keycloak 3.1.0, PKCE was supported.
 - Enabled by default (no switch)
 - Only when PKCE is requested from a client, it works
 - Included in OIDC server metadata from 4.0.0



Besides the template, login screen can be generated by delegated server



We submitted a patch to enable forward parameters from Keycloak. <u>https://github.com/keycloak/keycloak/pull/5163</u>



Keycloak only issues tokens. Access control is out of scope.



APIcast did not support access control using tokens -> We submitted PRs.



- The format of access token is not standardized neither RFC nor OIDC.
 -> It depends on implementation.
- In Keycloak, the format is similar to ID token of OIDC (JWT, claims).
- -> We targeted the Keycloak access token, and developed 2 policies(*).
- (*) plugin to extend functions of APlcast

```
´jti": "c26a32c4-4b48-4c2f-a7da-3b9b8ecad652".
 exp": 1535424101.
 ′iat″: 1535423801.
 iss": "http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/provider",
 ′aud″∶″broker″.
 ´sub″: ″e4b11e2e-9136-409b-8720-57463c627c10″,
 ´typ″:″Bearer″,
 ´azp‴:″broker″.
 ´auth time": 0.
 `session state": "ac1767e2-2e30-4d44-b6f3-b77935a7a0bc".
 ″acr": "1<sup>-</sup>
 ´allowed-origins": [],
 ′realm access″: {
   ″roles″: [
    read".
    additional",
    ´write´
´name": "Takashi Mogi",
 ´preferred username″: ″mogi″,
 ´given name″: ″Takashi″,
 ″family name″: ″Mogi″,
 ´email´´: ´´mogi@example.com´
```

Keycloak Role Check policy



- Checks "role" claims of access token and URL.
- We submitted a patch and included from 3scale 2.3. <u>https://github.com/3scale/apicast/pull/773</u>



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Rate limiting: A kind of access control, to control the upper limit of traffics. APlcast did not support <u>STRICT</u> rate limiting to protect backend.

-> We implemented patches and "Edge limiting policy" was included in 3scale 2.3.





Keycloak itself has features to revoke tokens

- Revoke tokens triggered by administrator
 -> Can be revoked from admin console
- Revoke tokens based on policy
 -> Timeout can be configured in admin console
- Revoke tokens triggered by users
 - Keycloak does not support OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation (RFC 7009)
 - Instead, logout endpoint(*) is used.

(*) /auth/realms/<realm>/protocol/openid-connect/logout Related access tokens, ID tokens, refresh tokens are revoked.



- Only authorization server knows that tokens are revoked… API gateways couldn't deny API requests even if tokens were revoked.
- API gateways MUST ask the authorization server whether tokens were revoked.
 -> token introspection (RFC 7662)





- We implemented patches and "Token Introspection policy" was included in 3scale 2.3. <u>https://github.com/3scale/APlcast/pull/619</u>
- This policy can cache the result of token introspection for reducing performance impact <u>https://github.com/3scale/APlcast/pull/656</u>





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FAPI (Financial-Grade API) is being standardized in OpenID Foundation. Part1 (Read Only), Part2 (Read Write), JARM, CIBA



FAPI in Japan

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- FAPI is still implementer's draft as of today
- However, being strongly promoted in banking industry
 - c With regard to authorization protocols, the OAuth 2.0 authorization framework²⁵ is recommended. With regard to detailed specifications for applying OAuth 2.0 to APIs in the financial field, standardization efforts are currently being undertaken by the OpenID Foundation Financial API Working Group (FAPI WG) as of June 2017, with a view to ensuring security standards. It is desirable for banks to comply (or give consideration to comply) with the specifications when this organization implements detailed specification for applying OAuth 2.0.²⁶

Quoted from "Report of Review Committee on Open APIs: Promoting Open Innovation", Japanese Bankers Association https://www.zenginkyo.or.jp/fileadmin/res/news/news290713_3.pdf

• We have to prepare for FAPI in advance, because can not implement soon.

Investigated implementation of Keycloak, and reported issues.

We were developing patches with community, major parts were resolved. Our colleague <u>@tnorimat</u> is mainly working.

JIRA	Description	Pull Request	Included version
KEYCLOAK-2604	RFC 7636(PKCE) support	<u>3831</u>	3.1.0
KEYCLOAK-5661	shall return the list of allowed scopes with the issued access token	<u>4527</u>	3.4.0
KEYCLOAK-5811	Client authentication client_secret_jwt	<u>4835</u>	4.0.0
KEYCLOAK-6700	Support of s_hash	<u>5022</u>	4.0.0
KEYCLOAK-6768	Support of Encrypted ID token	<u>5779</u>	Not yet
KEYCLOAK-6770	Signature algorithm (PS256 or ES256) support	<u>5533</u>	4.5.0
KEYCLOAK-8460	Signature algorithm (PS256 or ES256) support (for request object)	<u>5603</u>	4.7.0
KEYCLOAK-6771	Support for holder of key mechanism	<u>5083</u>	4.0.0

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OpenShift provides:

- Automatic recovery/Automatic rerouting -> <u>Automatic recovery</u>
- Flexible scaling -> <u>HA configuration</u>

Reduce dependencies of each component

Reduce dependencies of each component

Reduce dependencies of each component

- 1. how to authenticate API requests
- 2. how to report traffics

when backend-listener is down

Callow newcomers without cache authentication and with alternative authentications

Keycloak Role Check policy, Edge Limiting policy, Token Introspection policy

- 2. how to report traffics
 - Car cache traffics and report them all together when backend-listener

 comes back
 Batcher policy

Summary

- OAuth is recognized as a key technology for banking API systems
- Requirements to be considered around OAuth
 - Authentication, Access control, Token management, Latest standard (OIDC, FAPI)
- · Requirements to be considered around Availability
 - HA configuration, Dependencies
- Applied OSS (3scale + Keycloak) to achieve them
 - Improved with OSS community
 - 3scale: enhanced rate limit, access control
 - Keycloak: Features required for FAPI
 - -> Improvements are included in the latest version
- Let's work with OSS community ! 3scale and Keycloak are great community.

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