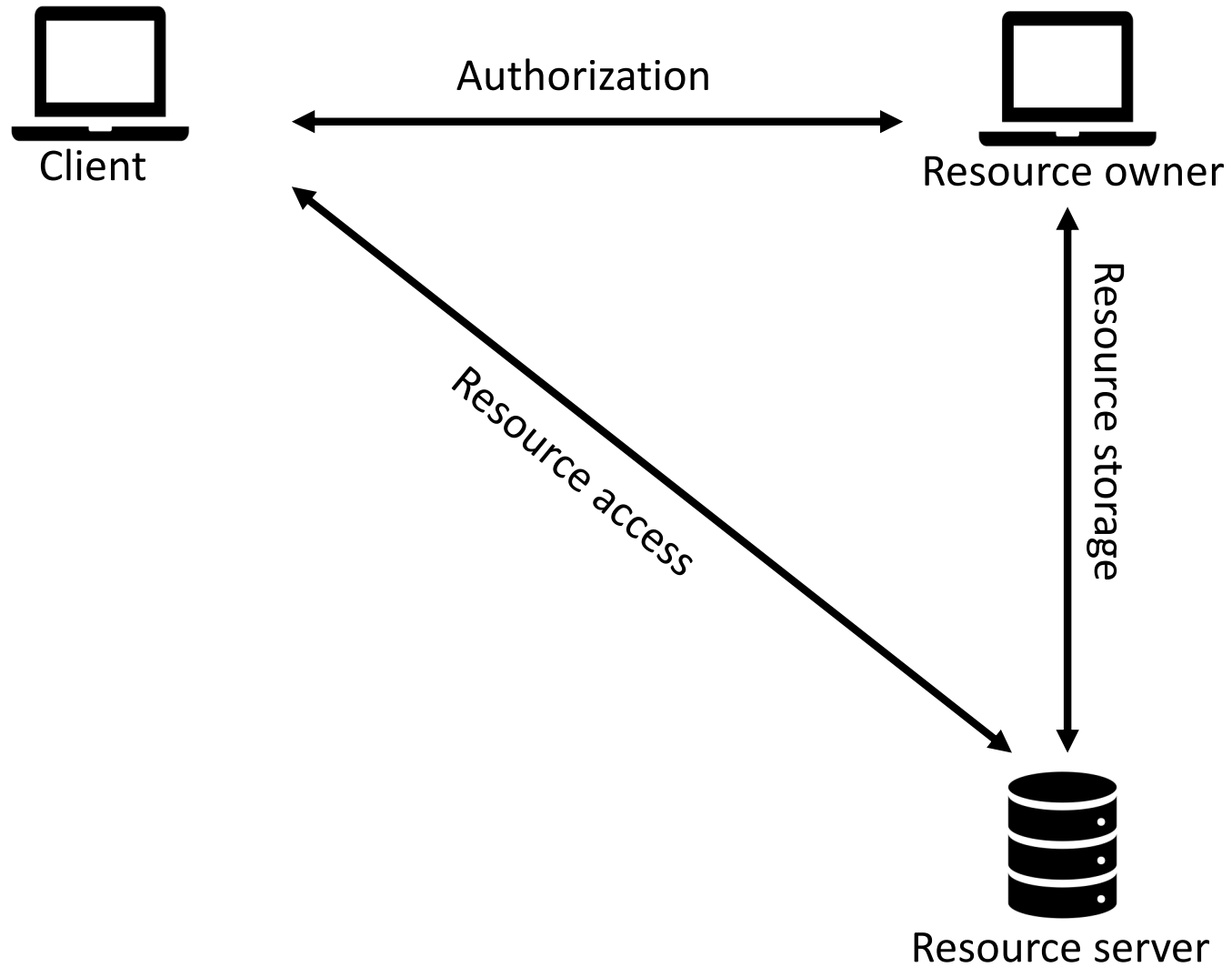


# OAuth 2.0 authorization using blockchain-based tokens

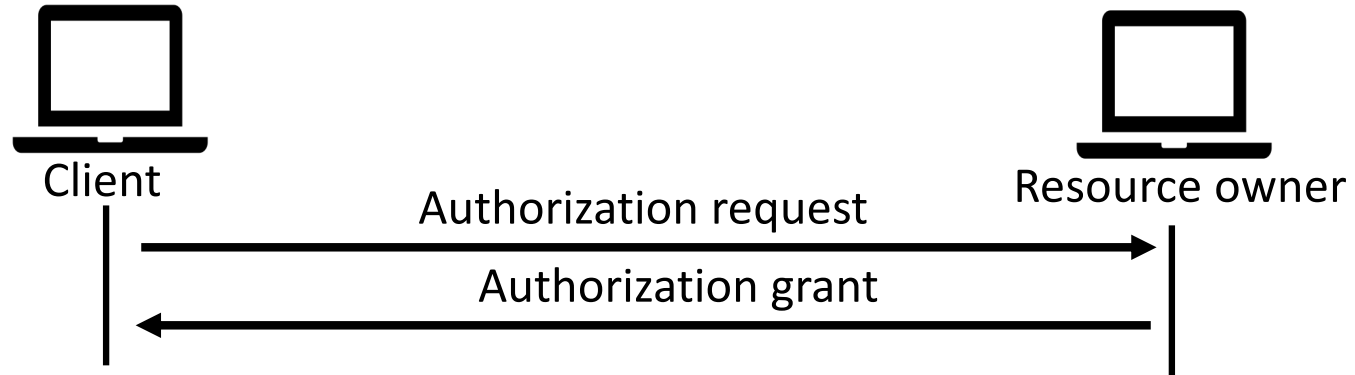
Nikos Fotiou, Iakovos Pittaras, Vasilios A. Siris, Spyros  
Voulgaris, George C. Polyzos



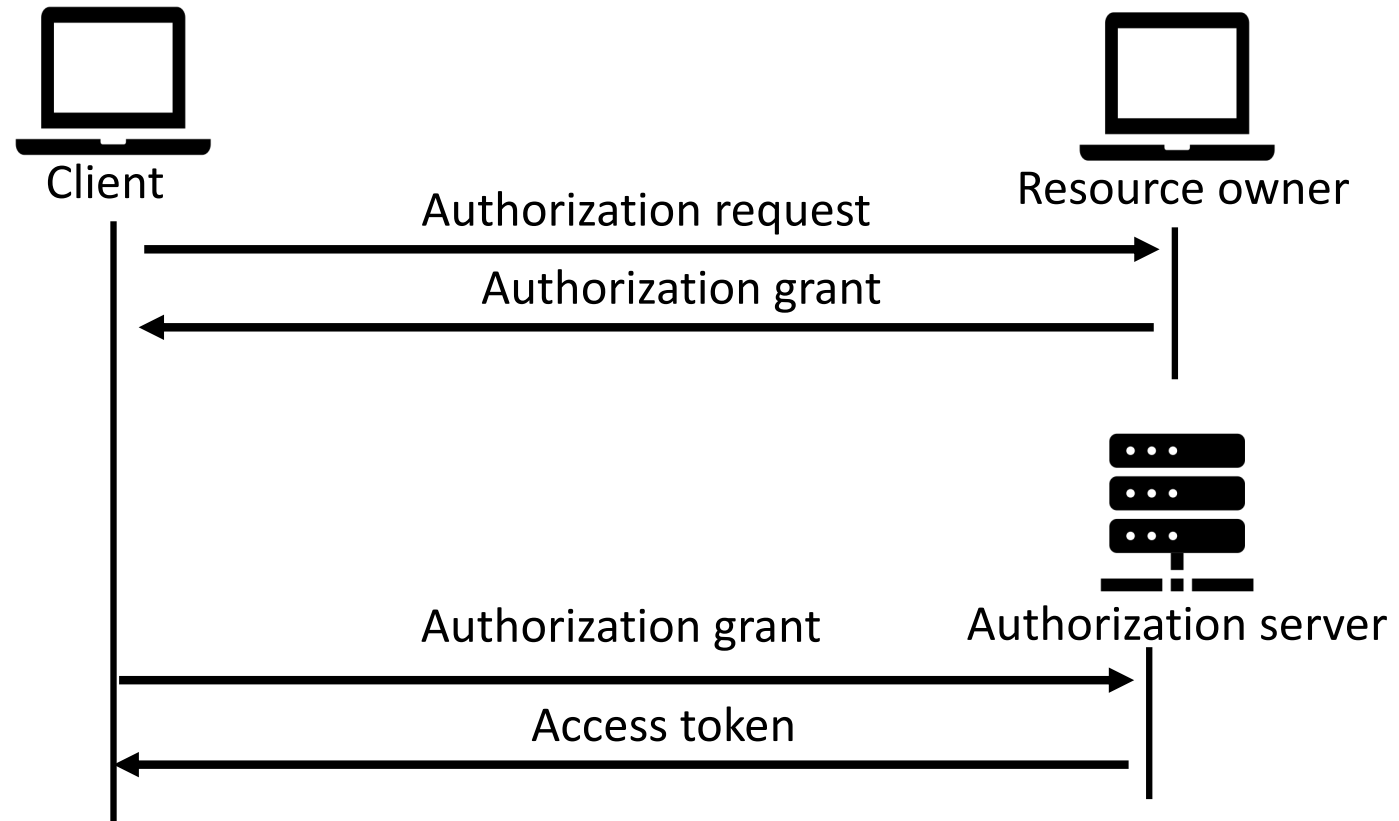
# Resource sharing



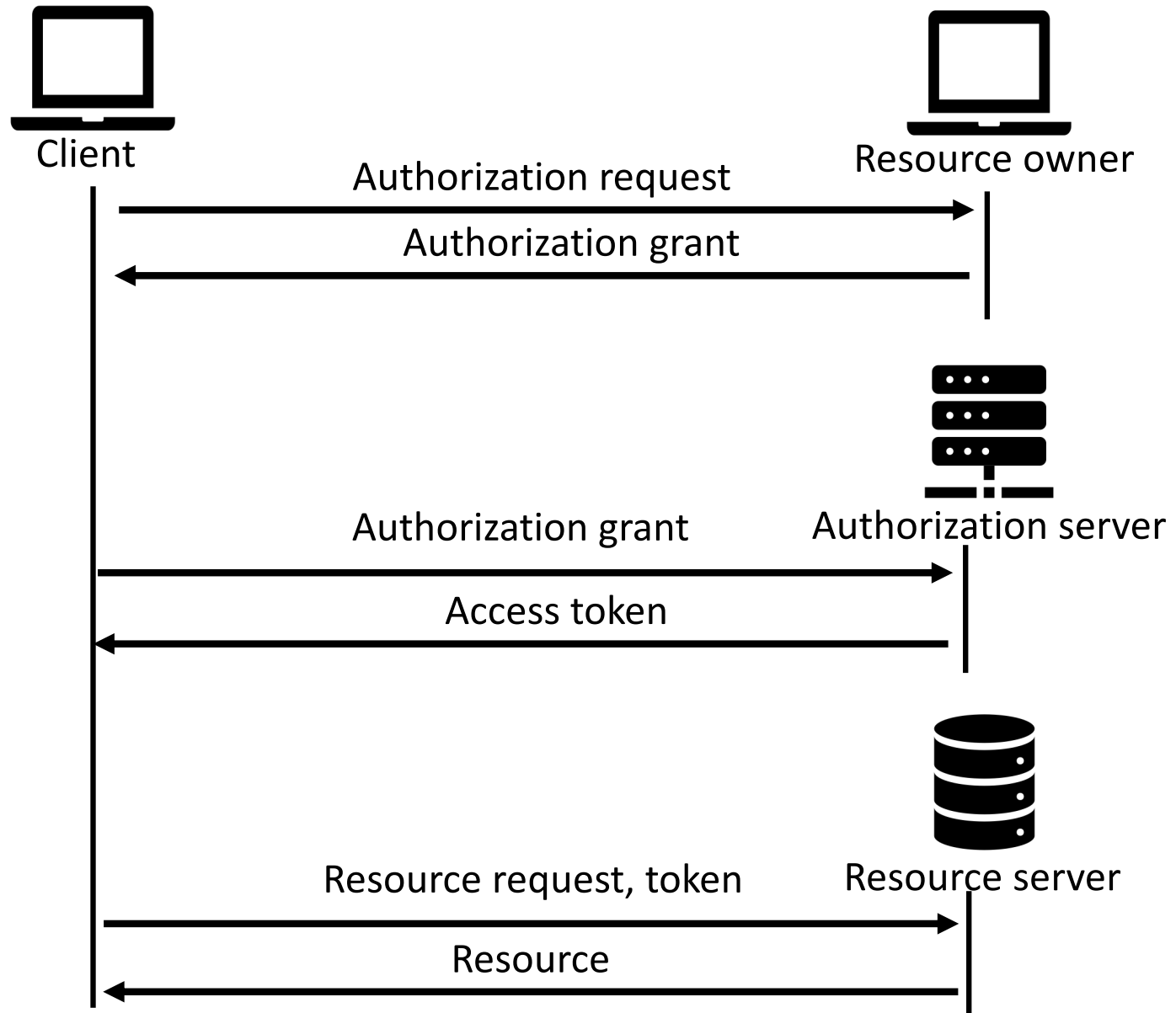
# OAuth 2.0-based authorization



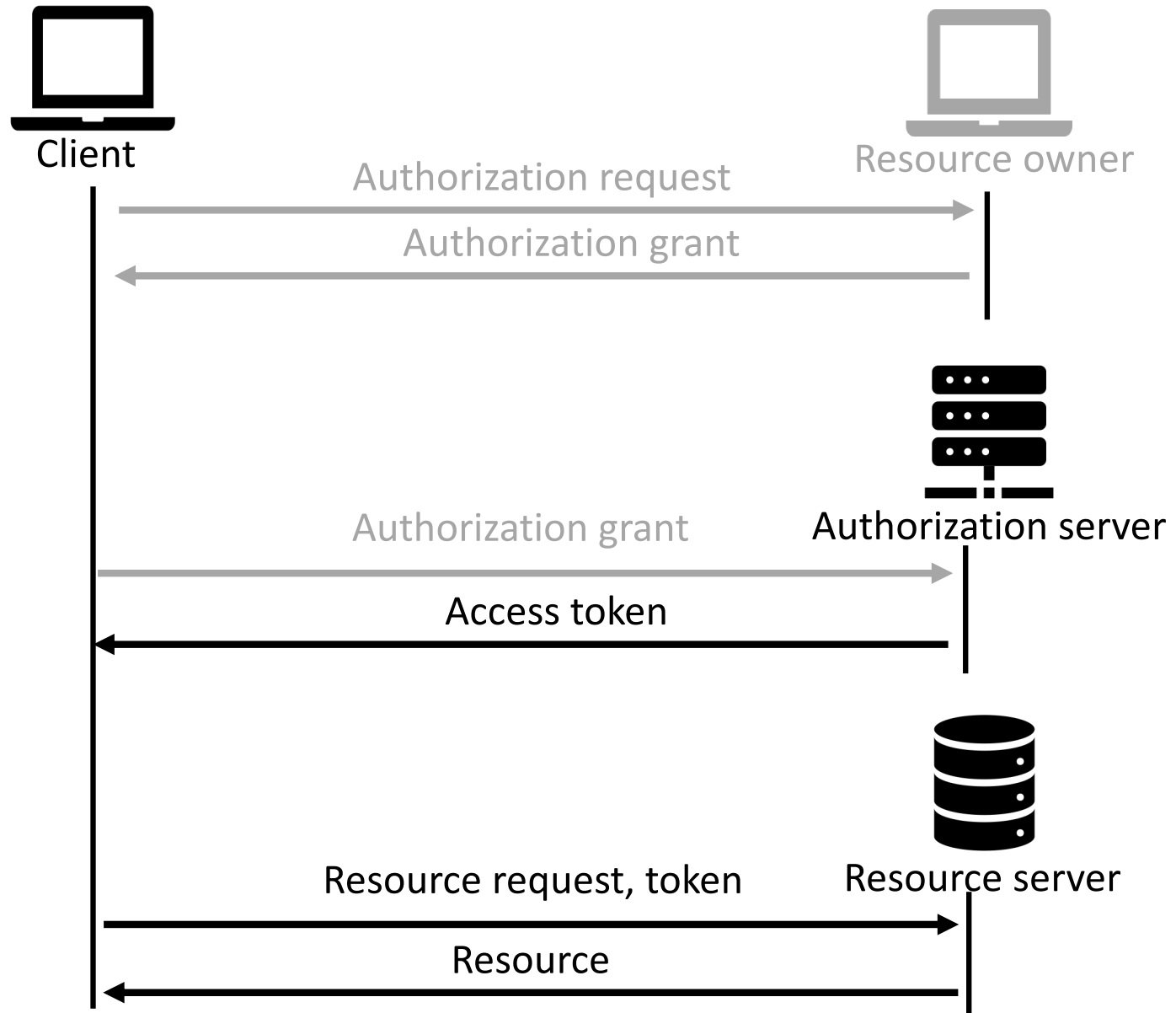
# OAuth 2.0-based authorization



# OAuth 2.0-based authorization



# Our work



# The Ethereum blockchain

- Data “recorded” in the ledger are immutable
- Decentralized “smart contract” can be executed by untrusted nodes in a deterministic way



# ERC-721

## ERC-721 tokens

- Token Id
- Owner Id
- Metadata





# ERC-721

## ERC-721 tokens

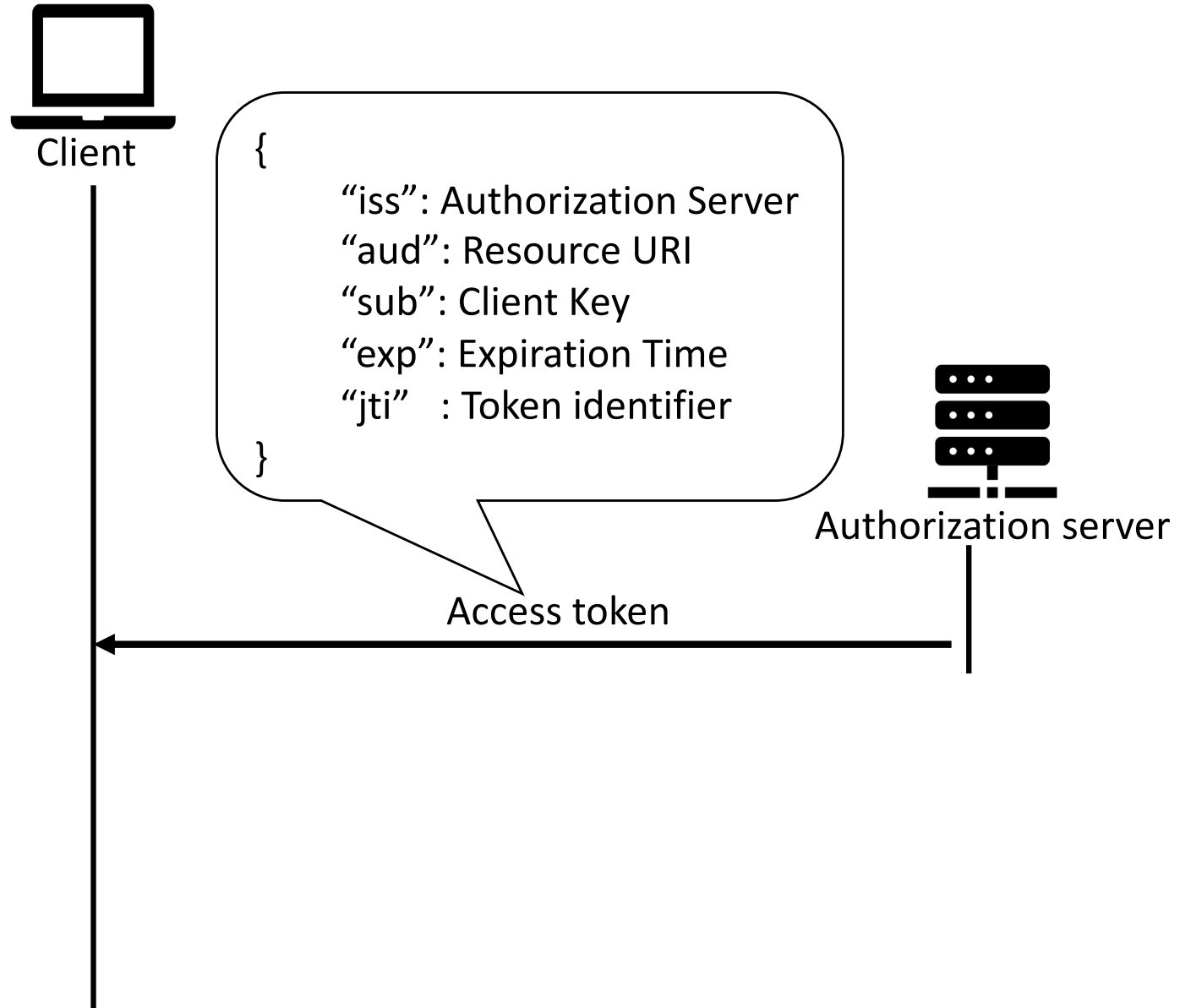
- Token Id
- Owner Id
- Metadata

## ERC-721 token management contract

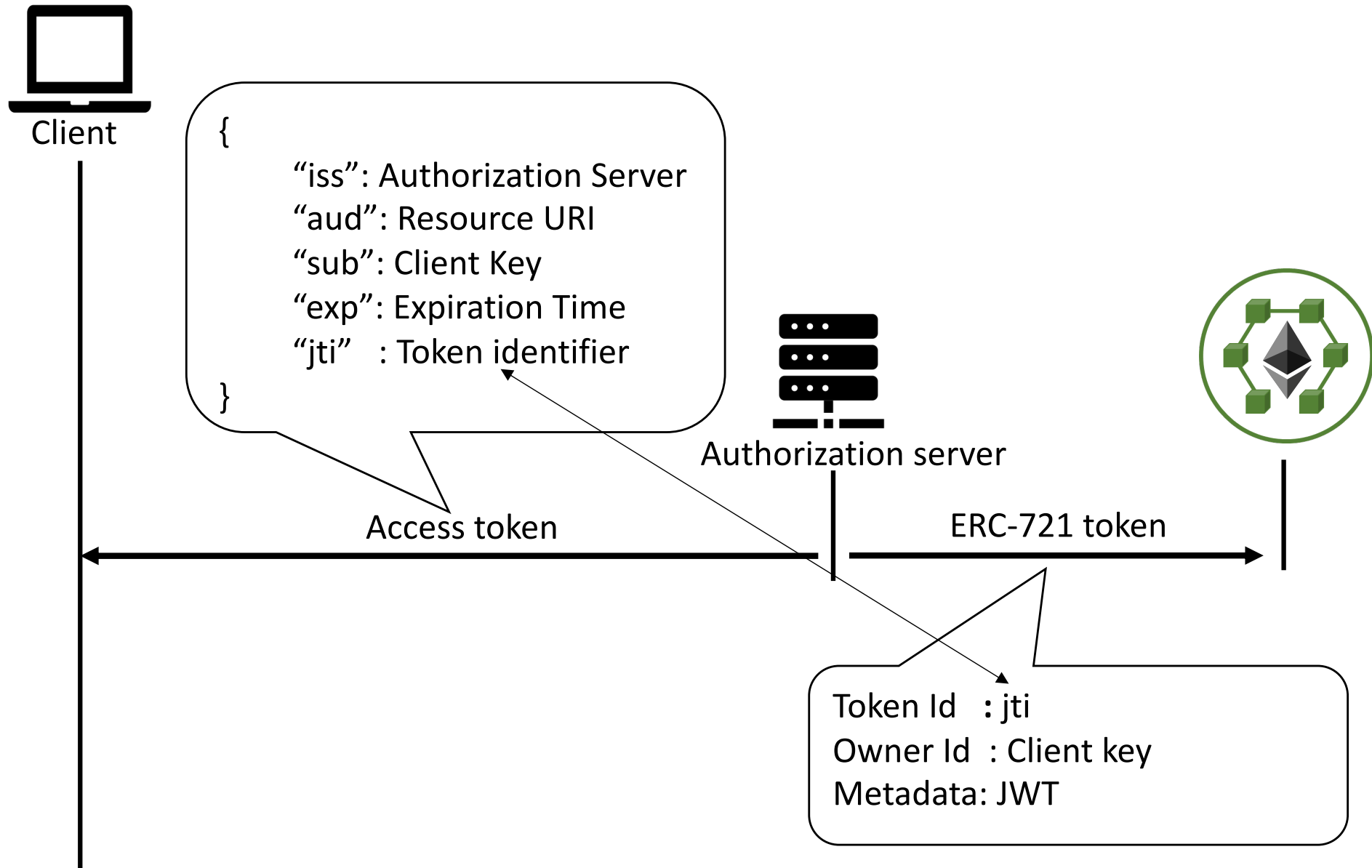
- `ownerOf()`
- `transferFrom()`
- `tokenURI()`
- `approve()`
- `getApproved()`



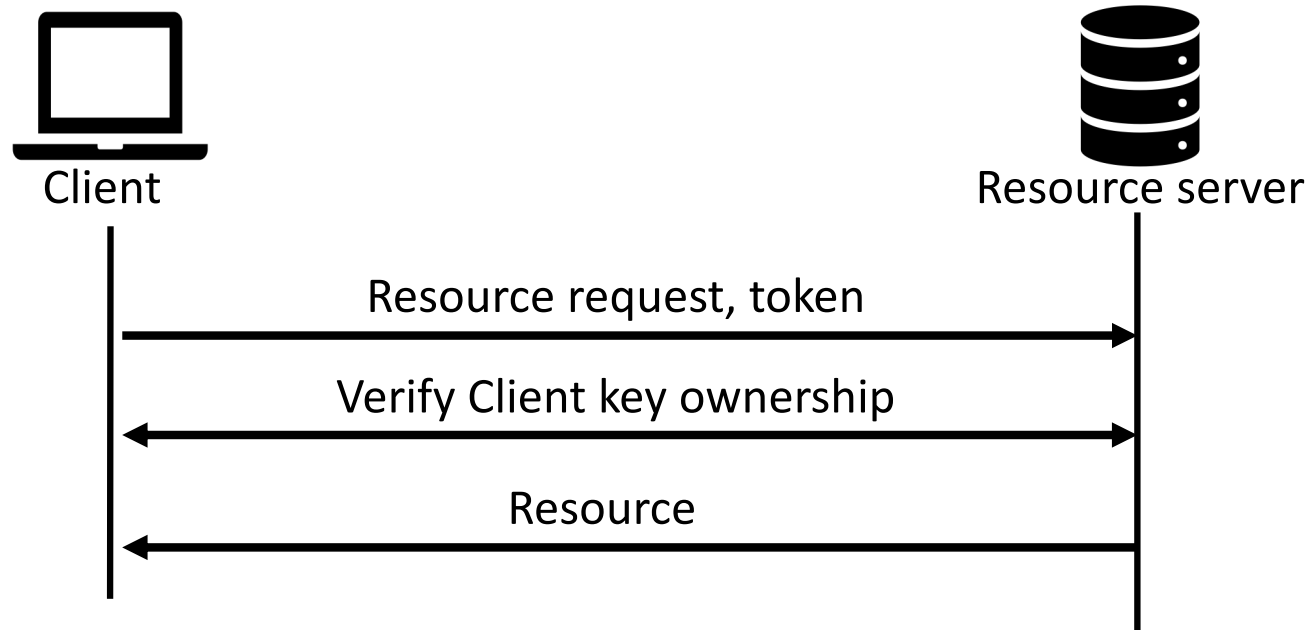
# JWT



# JWT + ERC-721

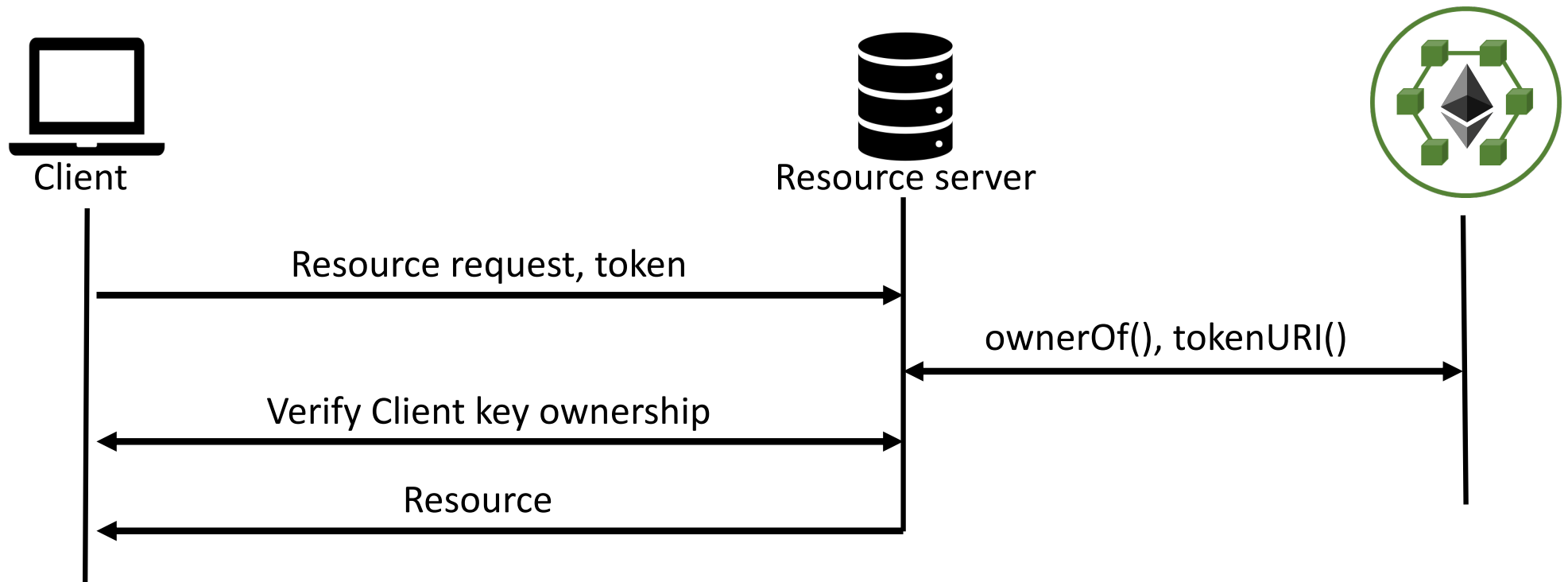


# Accessing legacy resource servers

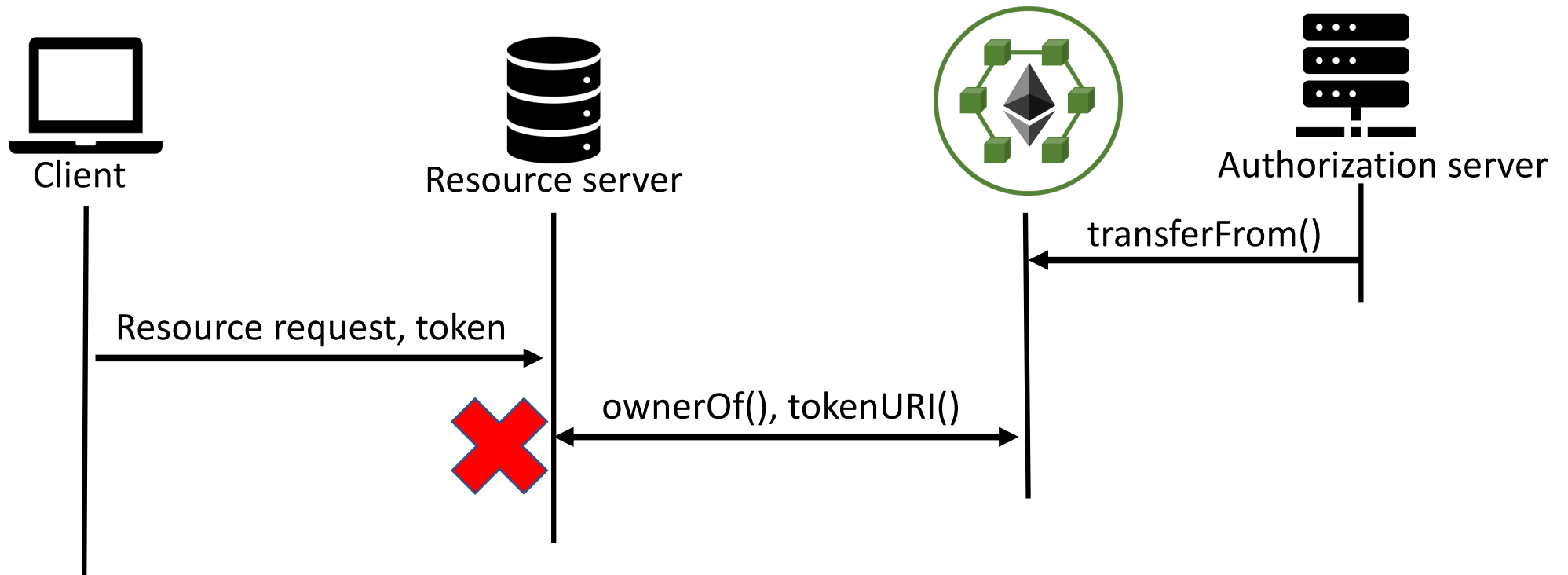


- It facilitates logging and auditing services
- Clients can at any time retrieve their access token from the blockchain

# Accessing resource servers with BC read access

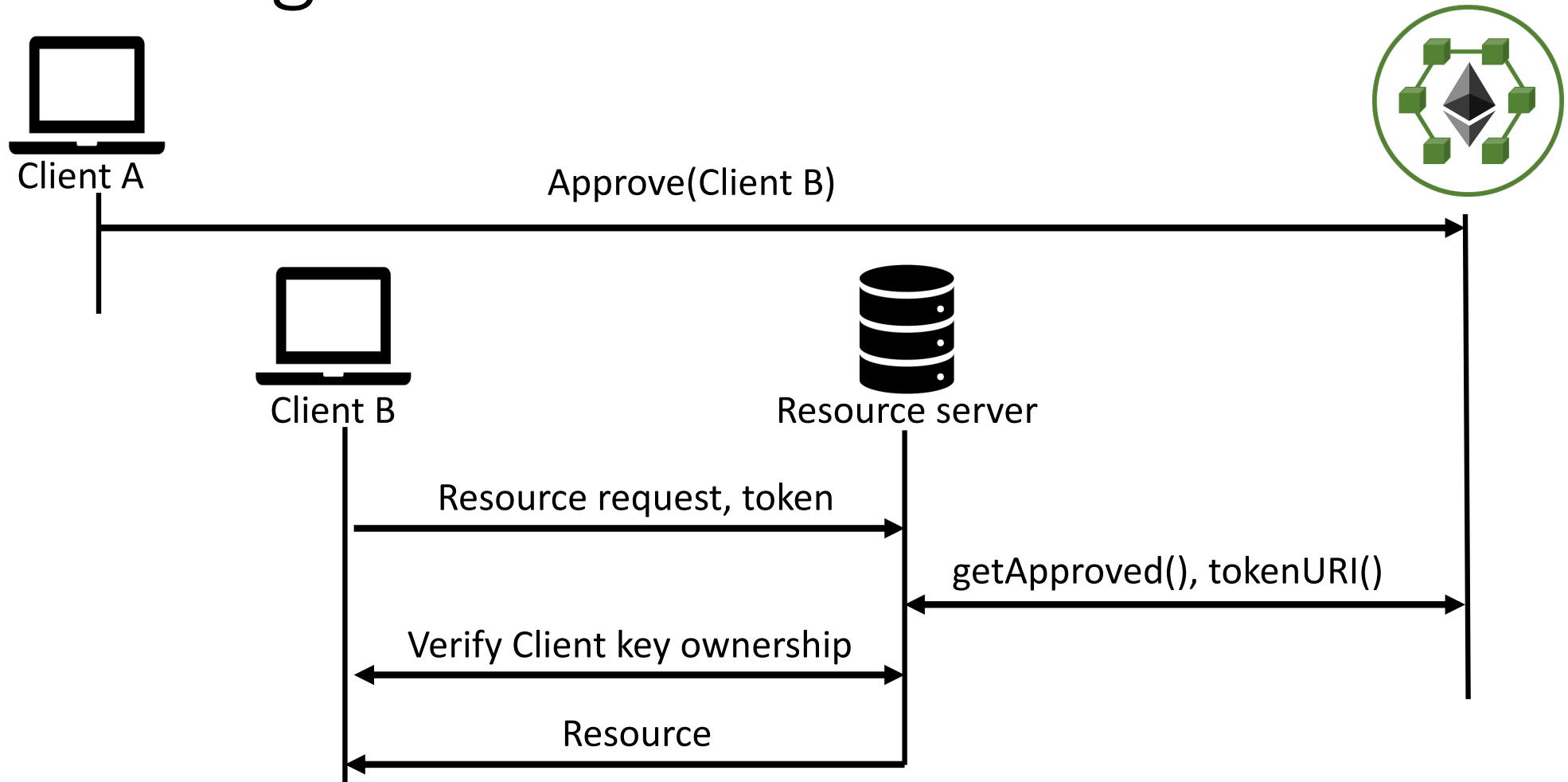


# Revocation



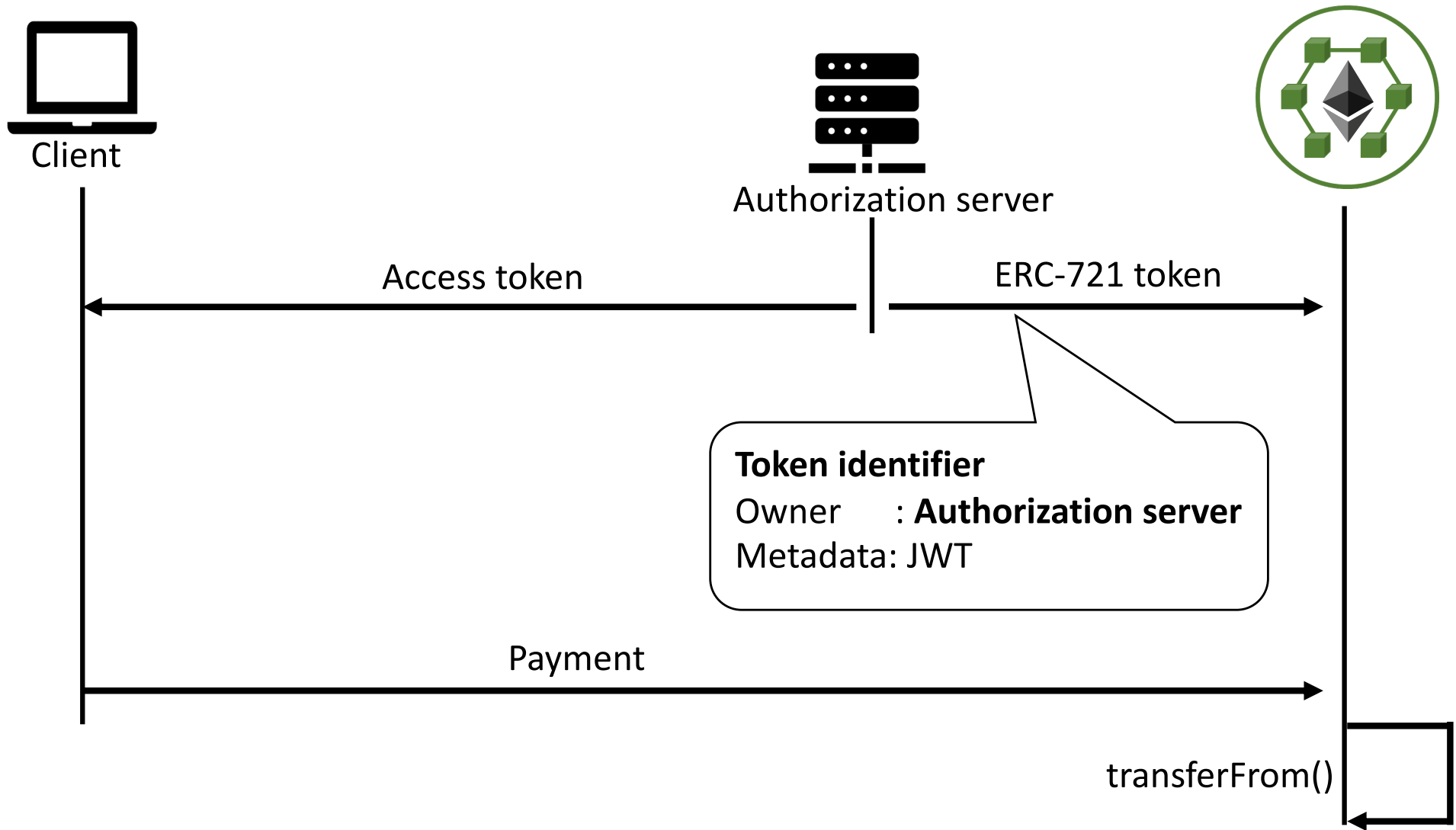
- Revocation is asynchronous
- Authorization server does not have to be online

# Delegation



- Delegation is not transitive
- Revocation is not affected

# Fair exchange





# Discussion

- Existing OAuth 2.0 code-base can be re-used
  - In some cases our approach is transparent to OAuth endpoints
- In no payments are involved then private, or testing chains can be used.
- If the client does not interact with the blockchain, then `ownerOf()` may return any type of identifier.
- (Public) blockchains have privacy issues, introduce delays (~13sec per transaction) and monetary costs (~\$0.10 to create a token, \$0.02 to revoke or delegate)

# Thank you

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<https://mm.aueb.gr/blockchains>