



# ESCAPE

European Science Cluster of Astronomy &  
Particle physics ESFRI research Infrastructures

## ESCAPE AAI Webinar

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# Outline

- Introduction to the ESCAPE AAI
  - Basic AAI concepts: authentication & authorization
  - INDIGO IAM: key features
  - OAuth and OpenID Connect basics
  - Web application integration demonstration
  - AAI in the ESCAPE data lake demo
    - VOMS authn/z
    - Token-based authn/z

# Shared Google doc for feedback/questions

- A shared Google doc is linked to the agenda
  - Open in write access to anybody
- [https://docs.google.com/document/d/12pYn8FZDjYyWGzrOgnSJsyLEPa4TZhyXp\\_KSR-yDFNY/edit#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/12pYn8FZDjYyWGzrOgnSJsyLEPa4TZhyXp_KSR-yDFNY/edit#)
- Please use it to provide feedback/questions/comments on the Webinar

# Introduction to the ESCAPE AAI



# Authentication, Identity



Slide courtesy of Paul Millar



# Authorization

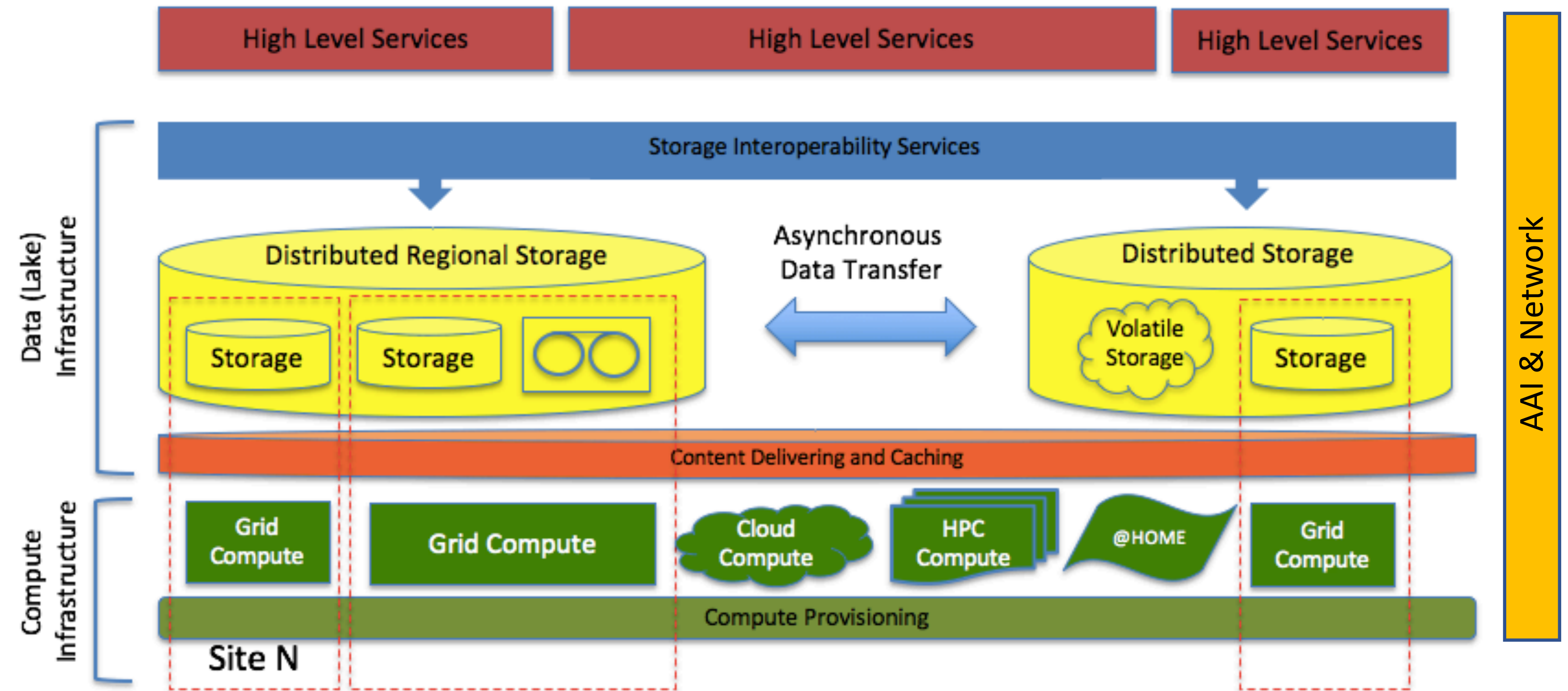


Slide courtesy of Paul Millar



# The ESCAPE data lake

Data Lake building blocks



Define, integrate and commission an ecosystem of tools and services to build a data lake

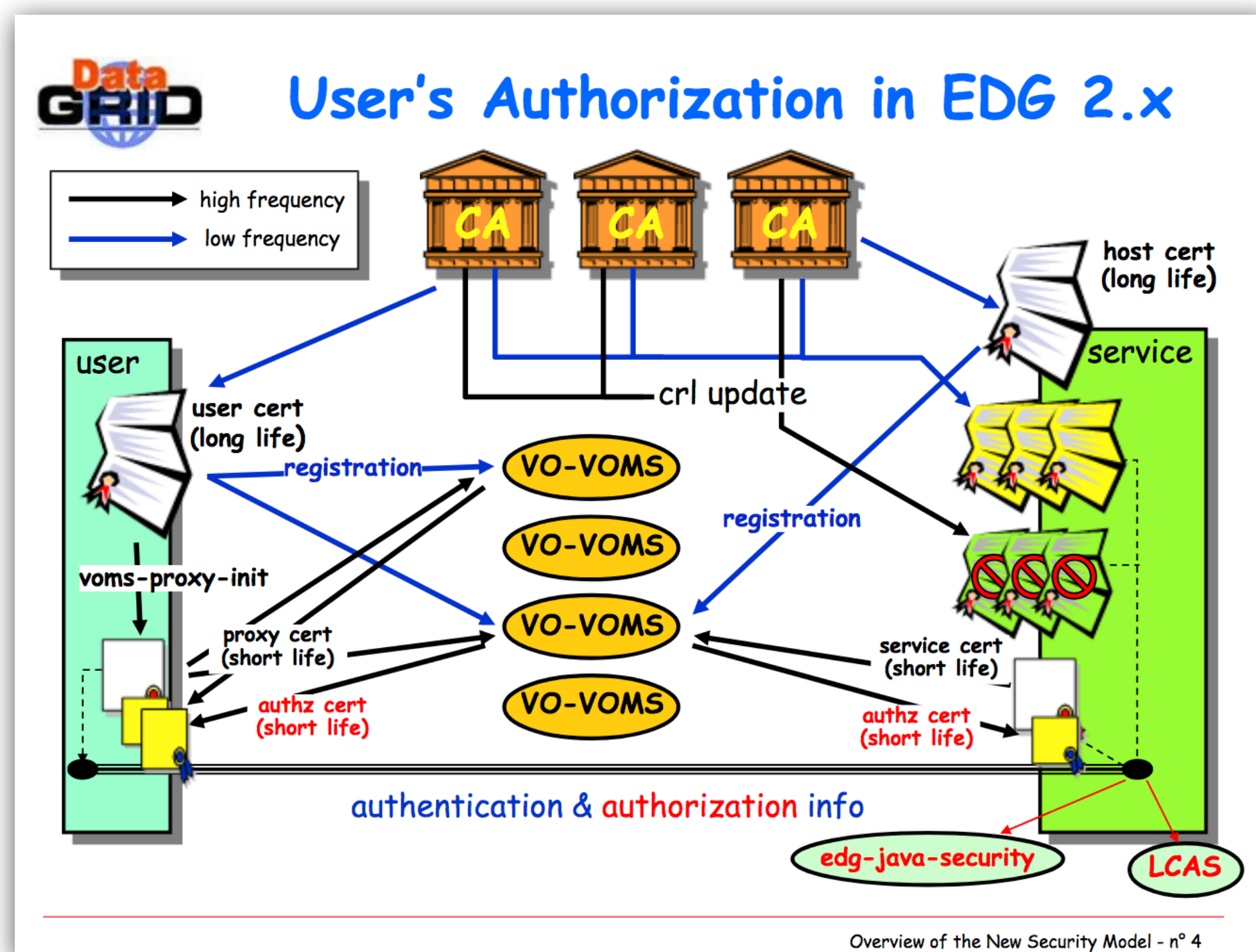
Leaves to the science projects the flexibility to choose the services and layout most suitable to their needs. Provides a reference implementation

Contributes to deliver Open Access and FAIR data services: relies on trustable data repositories; enables data management policies; hides the complexities of the underlying infrastructure providing a transparent data access layer

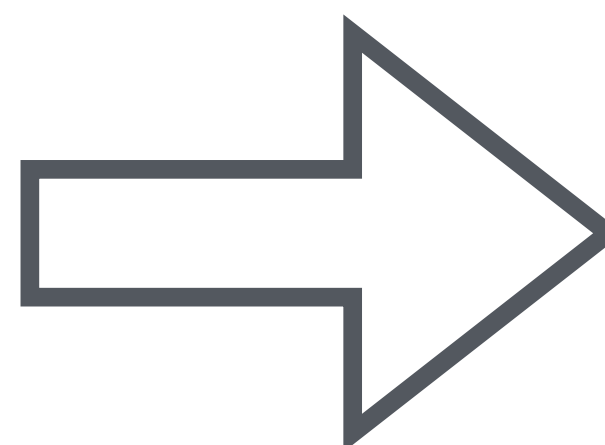


# ESCAPE Data Lake AAI and WLCG

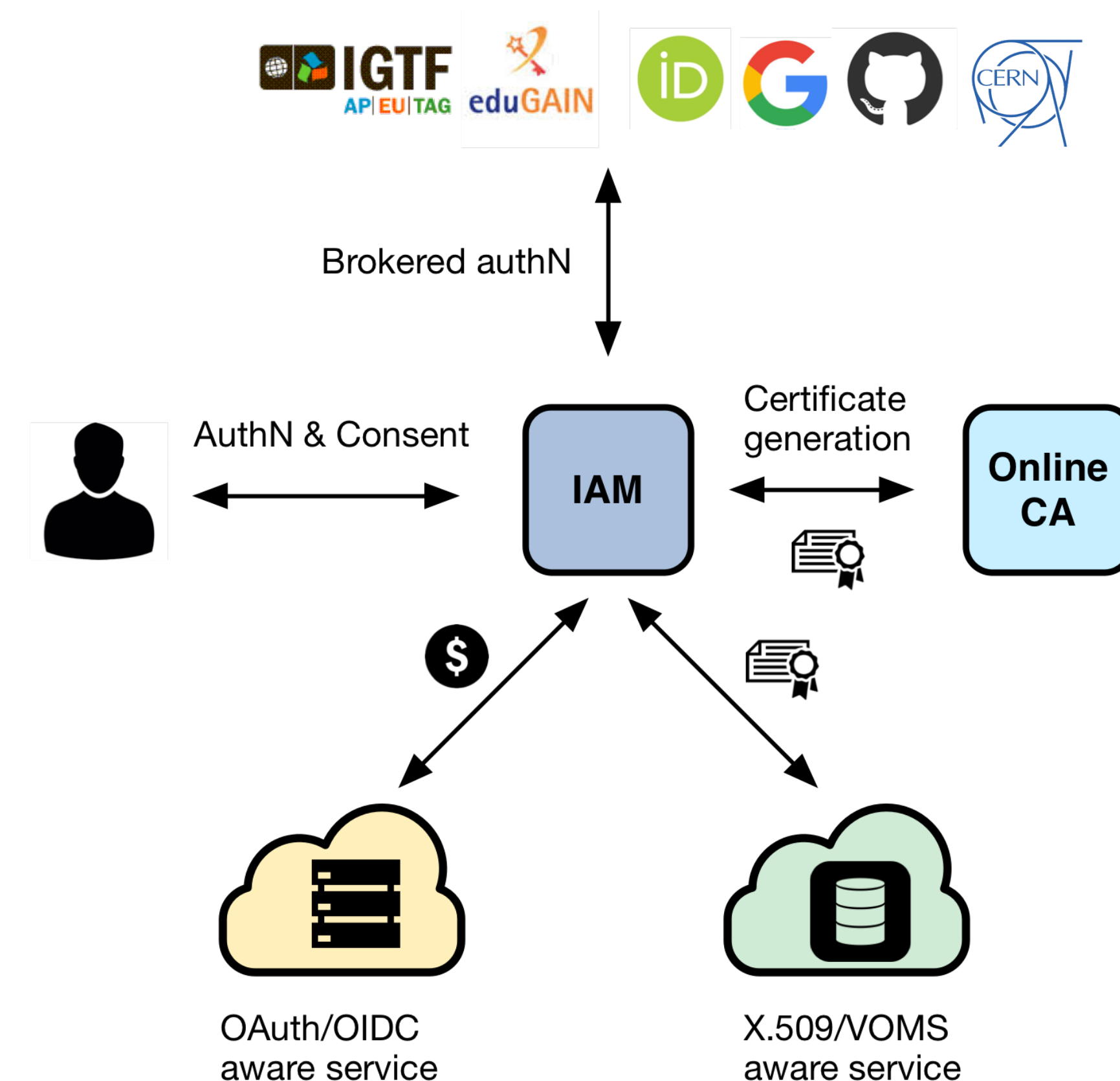
Current, X.509 based AAI



Move beyond X.509



Future, token-based AAI



## Approach: leverage and build upon the WLCG experience



# Moving beyond X.509: main challenges

- **Authentication**

- **Flexible**, able to accomodate various authentication mechanisms
  - X.509, username

- **Identity harmonization and linking**

- Harmonize multiple accounts into a single account,

- **Authorization**

- **Orthogonal** to authentication, **attribute** or **capability-based**

- **Delegation**

- Provide the ability for **services to act on behalf**

**Key challenge:**  
**allow a gradual transition**  
**to the new AAI!**

applications

provisioning of  
ing resources

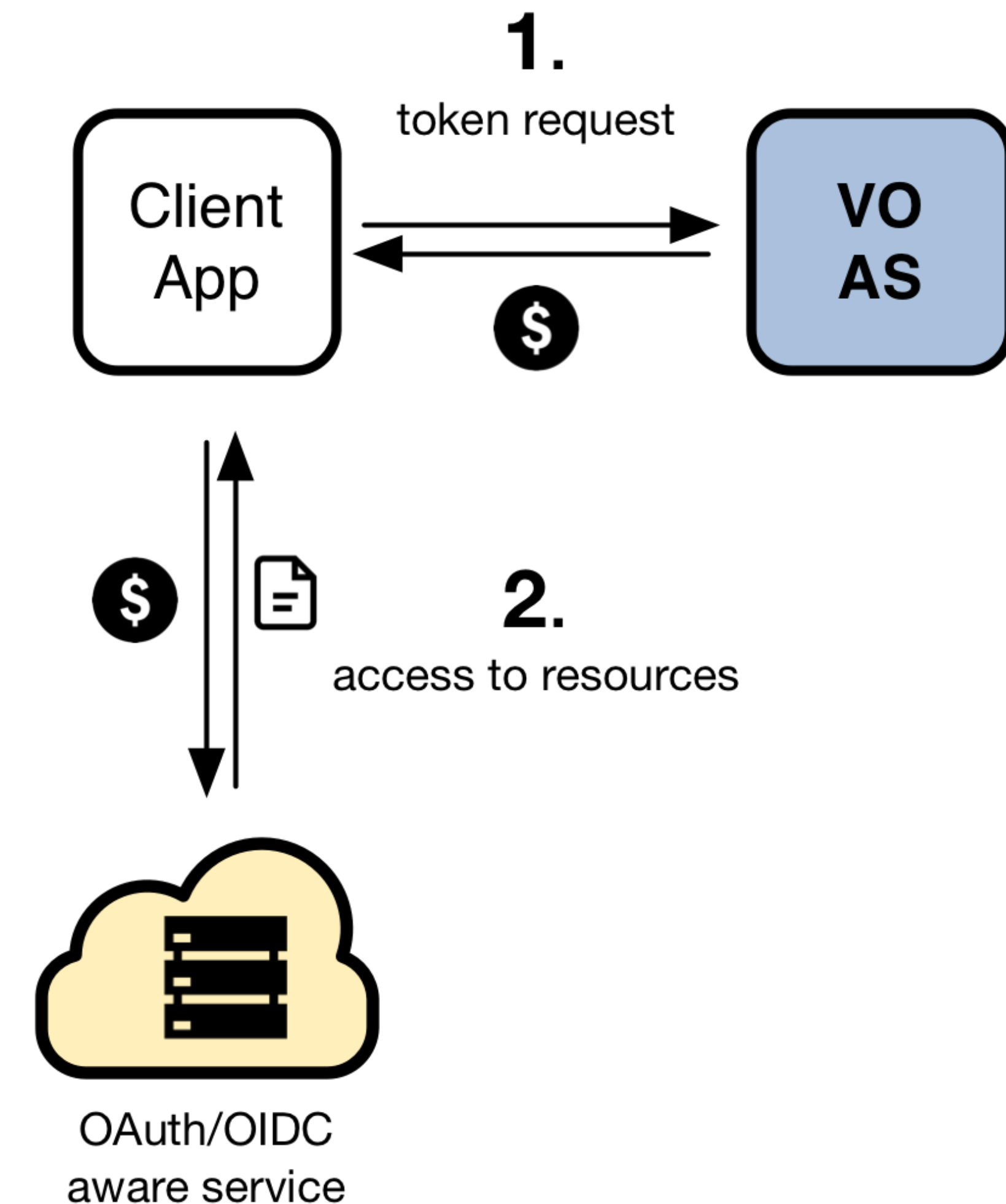
TOKEN translation

- Enable **integration with legacy services**  
**through controlled credential translation**



# Token-based AuthN/Z from 10000 mt

- In order to access resources/services, a **client application** needs an **access token**
- The token is obtained from a **Virtual Organization** (which acts as an OAuth Authorization Server) using standard **OAuth/OpenID Connect** flows
- **Authorization** is then **performed at the services** leveraging info extracted from the token:
  - **Identity attributes:** e.g., **groups**
  - **OAuth scopes:** capabilities linked to access tokens at token creation time





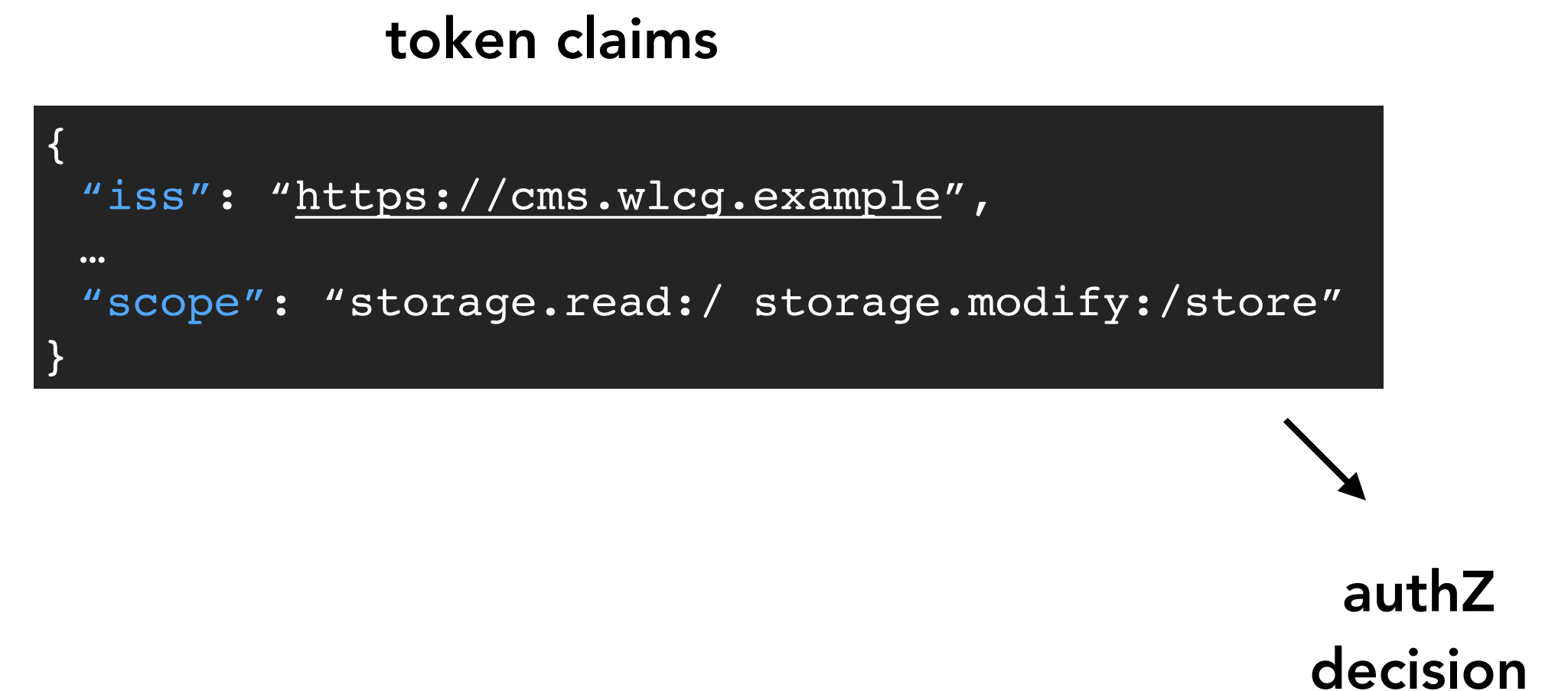
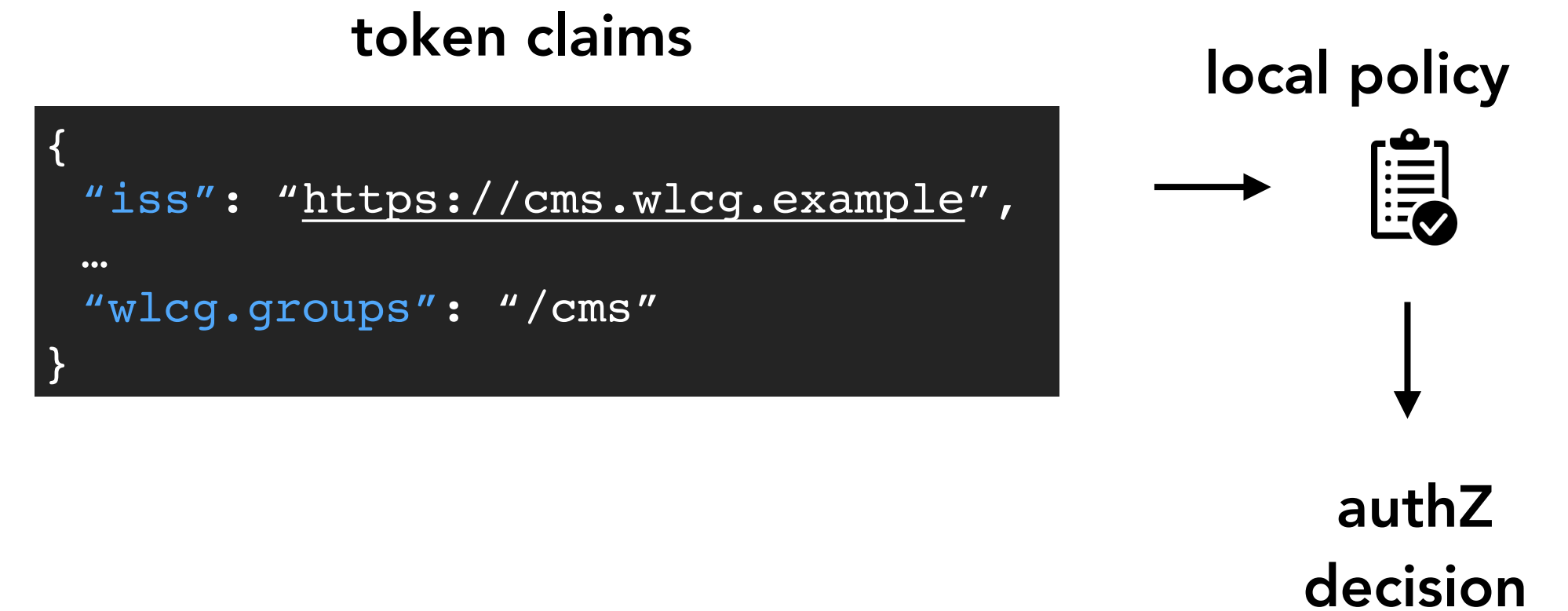
# In practice...

- The central authorization servers provides **attributes** that can be used for authorization at services, e.g.:
  - groups/roles, e.g.: **cms, lofar, production-manager**
    - capabilities, e.g.: **storage.read:/cms, submit-job**
- This information is exposed to services via **signed JWT tokens** and **via OAuth/OpenID Connect protocol message exchanges** (aka flows)
- **Services** can then **grant or deny access** to functionality based on this information. Examples:
  - allow read access on the **/cms** to all members of the **cms** group
  - allow read access on the **/lofar** namespace to anyone with the capability **storage.read:/lofar**



# Identity-based vs Scope-based Authorization

- **Identity-based authorization:** the token brings information about attribute ownership (e.g., groups/role membership), the service maps these attributes to a local authorization policy
- **Scope-based authorization:** the token brings information about which actions should be authorized at a service, the service needs to understand these capabilities and honor them. The authorization policy is managed at the VO level

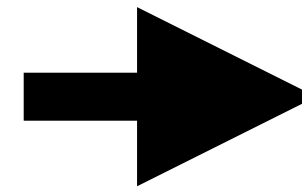




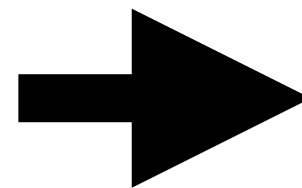
# Identity-based vs Scope-based Authorization

**The two models can coexist,  
even in the context of the  
same application!**

scope-based authZ



identity-based authZ



## Screenshot from a Google Doc sharing tab...

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Anyone with the link **can comment** ▼

Copy link

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cNm4nBI9ELhExwLxswpxLLNTuz8pT38-b\\_D](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cNm4nBI9ELhExwLxswpxLLNTuz8pT38-b_D)

People

Enter names or email addresses...



Shared with Hannah Short, Andrea Ceccanti and 2 others

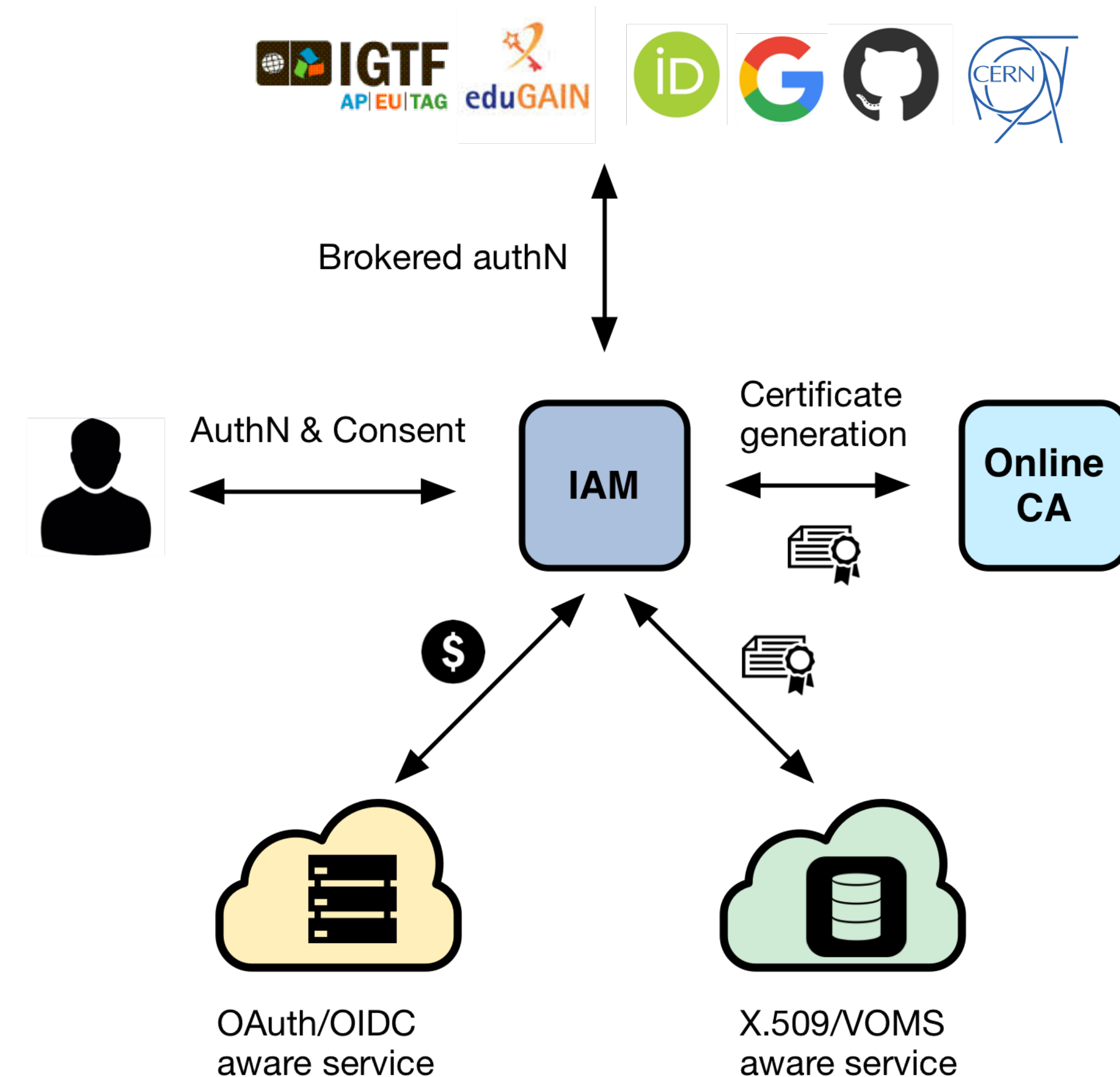
\* Slide courtesy of B. Bockelman



# INDIGO Identity and Access Management Service

- A **VO\*-scoped** authentication and authorization service that
  - supports **multiple** authentication mechanisms
  - provides users with a **persistent, VO-scoped** identifier
  - exposes **identity information, attributes** and **capabilities** to services via **JWT** tokens and standard **OAuth & OpenID Connect** protocols
  - can integrate existing **VOMS**-aware services
  - supports **Web** and **non-Web access, delegation** and **token renewal**

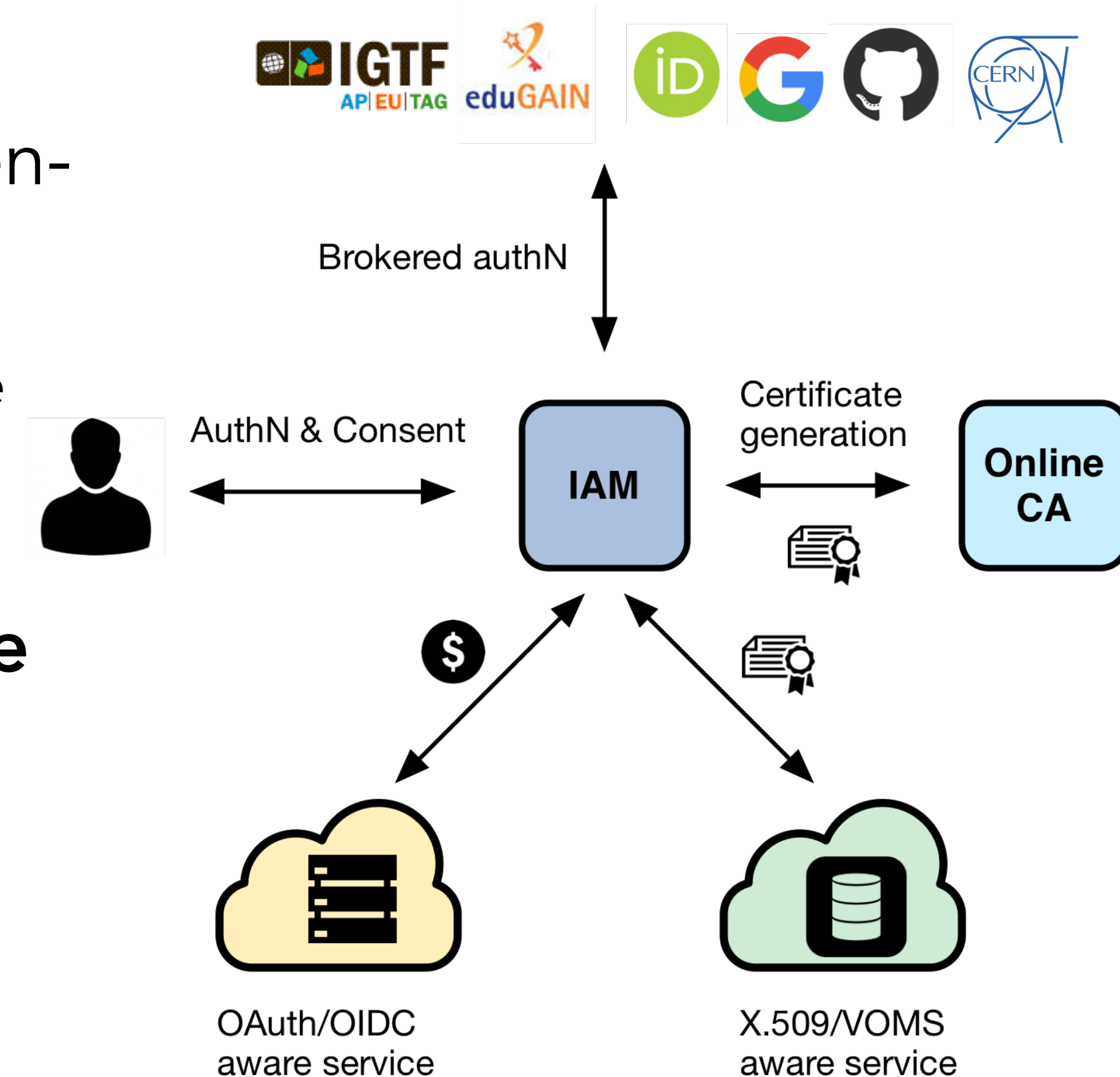
**\*VO = Virtual Organization**





# INDIGO Identity and Access Management Service

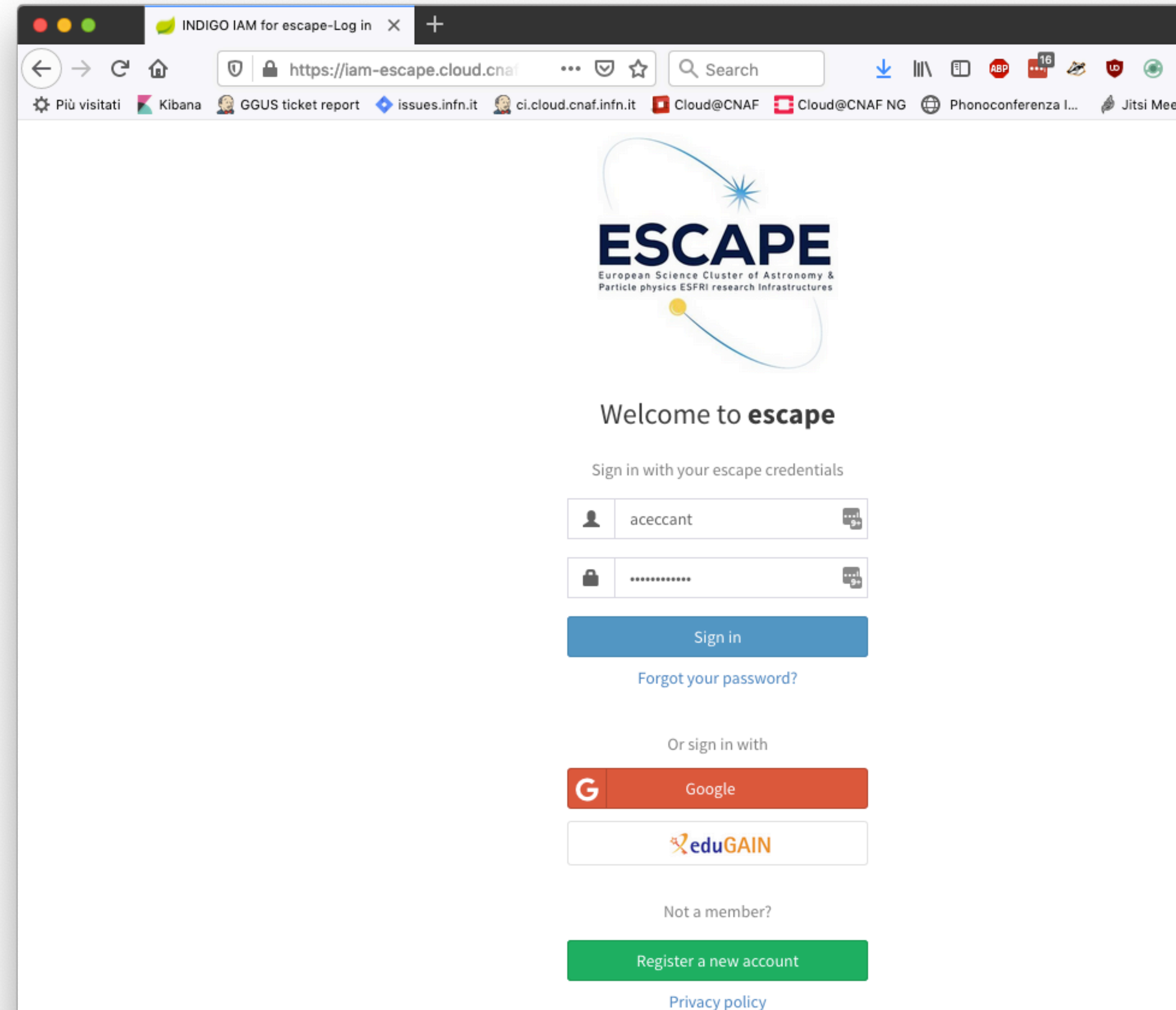
- **Selected by the WLCG Management Board** to be the core of the future, token-based WLCG AAI
  - while ensuring backward compatibility with the existing infrastructure
- **Sustained by INFN for the foreseeable future**, with current support from:





# The ESCAPE IAM instance

- Escape IAM instance available
  - Root of trust for the ESCAPE Data Lake
  - 53 registered users
  - 9 groups
  - AuthN with EduGAIN, X.509 certificates, Google, username/password
- VOMS endpoint available
- Registration open
  - Administrator-vetted registration flow
- Documentation available [here](#)





# Key INDIGO IAM features

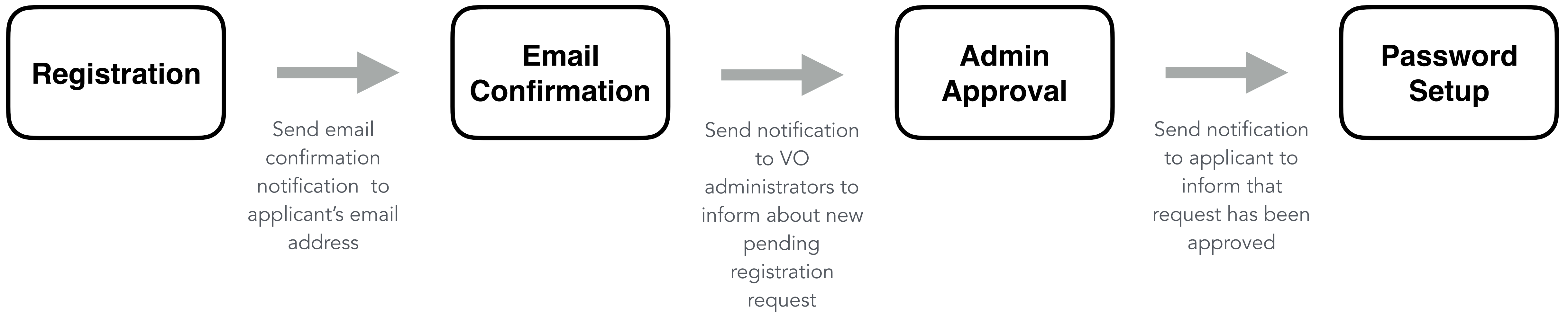


# User enrolment & registration service

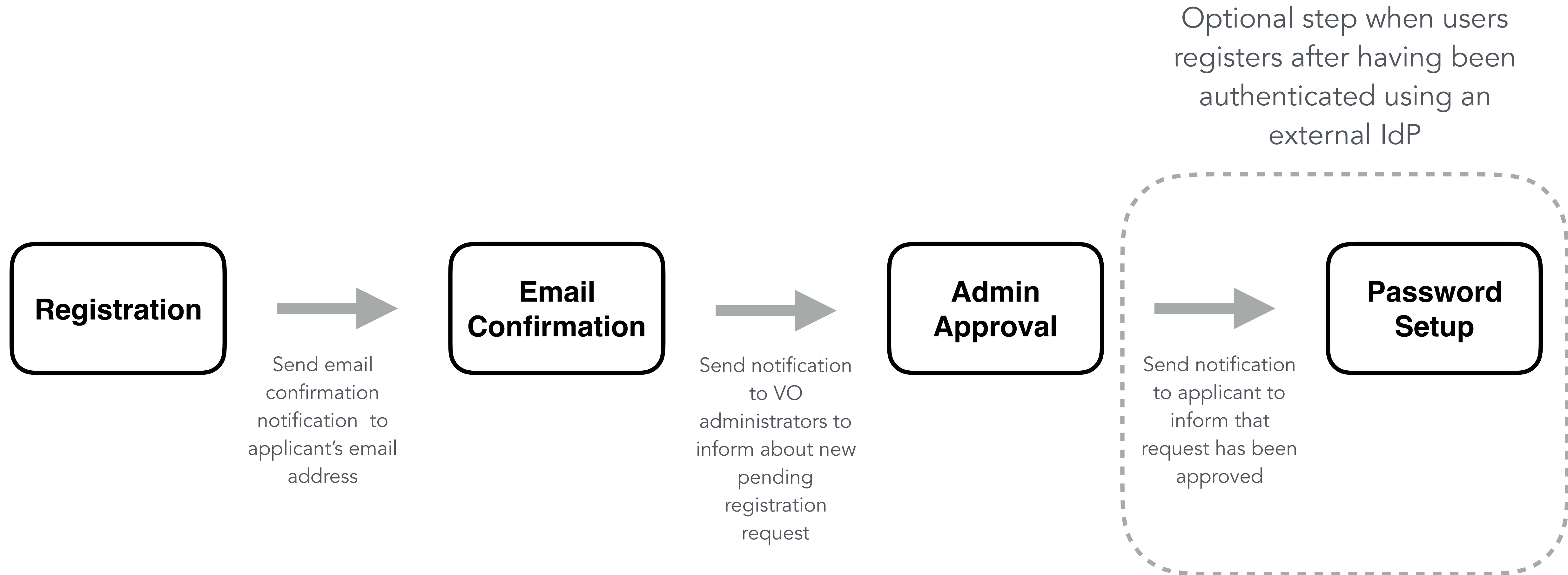
- IAM currently supports two **enrolment flows**:
- **Admin-moderated** flow
  - The applicant fills basic registration information, accepts AUP, proves email ownership
  - VO administrators are informed by email and can approve or reject incoming membership requests
  - The applicant is informed via email of the administrator decision
- **Automatic-enrolment** flow
  - Users authenticated at **trusted, configurable** SAML IdPs are automatically on-boarded, without requiring administrator approval



# IAM moderated enrolment flow



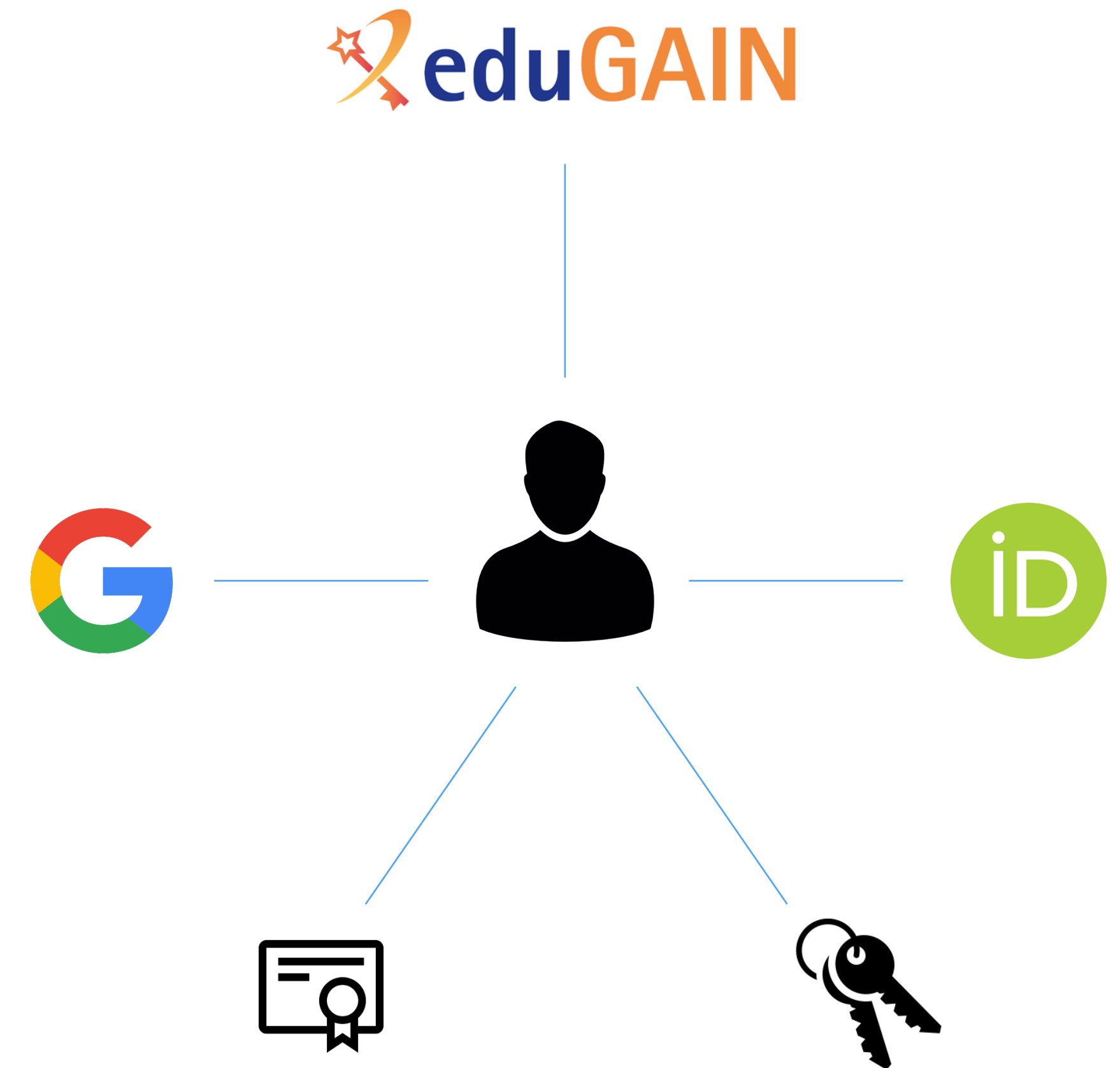
# IAM moderated enrolment flow





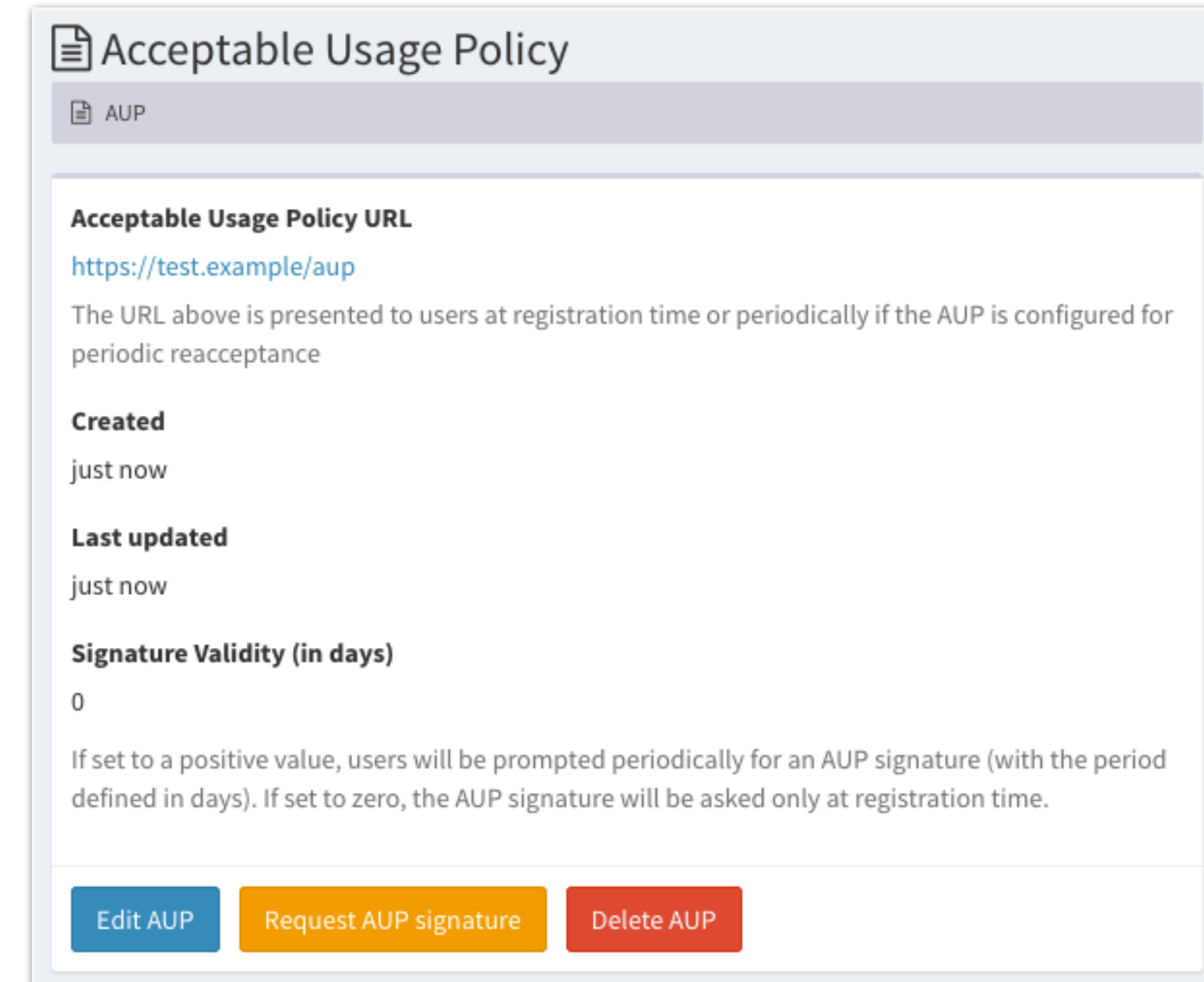
# Flexible authentication & account linking

- Authentication supported via
  - **local username/password** credentials (created at registration time)
  - **SAML** Home institution IdP (e.g., EduGAIN)
  - **OpenID Connect** (Google, Microsoft, Paypal, ORCID)
  - **X.509** certificates
- Users can link any of the supported authentication credentials to their IAM account at registration time or later
- To link an external credential/account, the user has to **prove** that he/she owns such account



# AUP enforcement support

- **AUP acceptance**, if enabled, can be configured to be:
  - requested once at user registration time
  - periodically, with configurable period
- User cannot login to the system (and as such be authenticated at authorized at services) unless the **AUP** has been accepted



The screenshot shows a web interface for managing an Acceptable Usage Policy (AUP). The title is "Acceptable Usage Policy" with a sub-header "AUP". The main content area displays the "Acceptable Usage Policy URL" as <https://test.example/aup>, with a note that this URL is presented to users at registration time or periodically if configured for periodic reacceptance. Below this, the "Created" and "Last updated" timestamps are both "just now". The "Signature Validity (in days)" is set to "0", with a note explaining that a positive value would prompt users for a signature periodically, while zero means only at registration time. At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Edit AUP" (blue), "Request AUP signature" (orange), and "Delete AUP" (red).

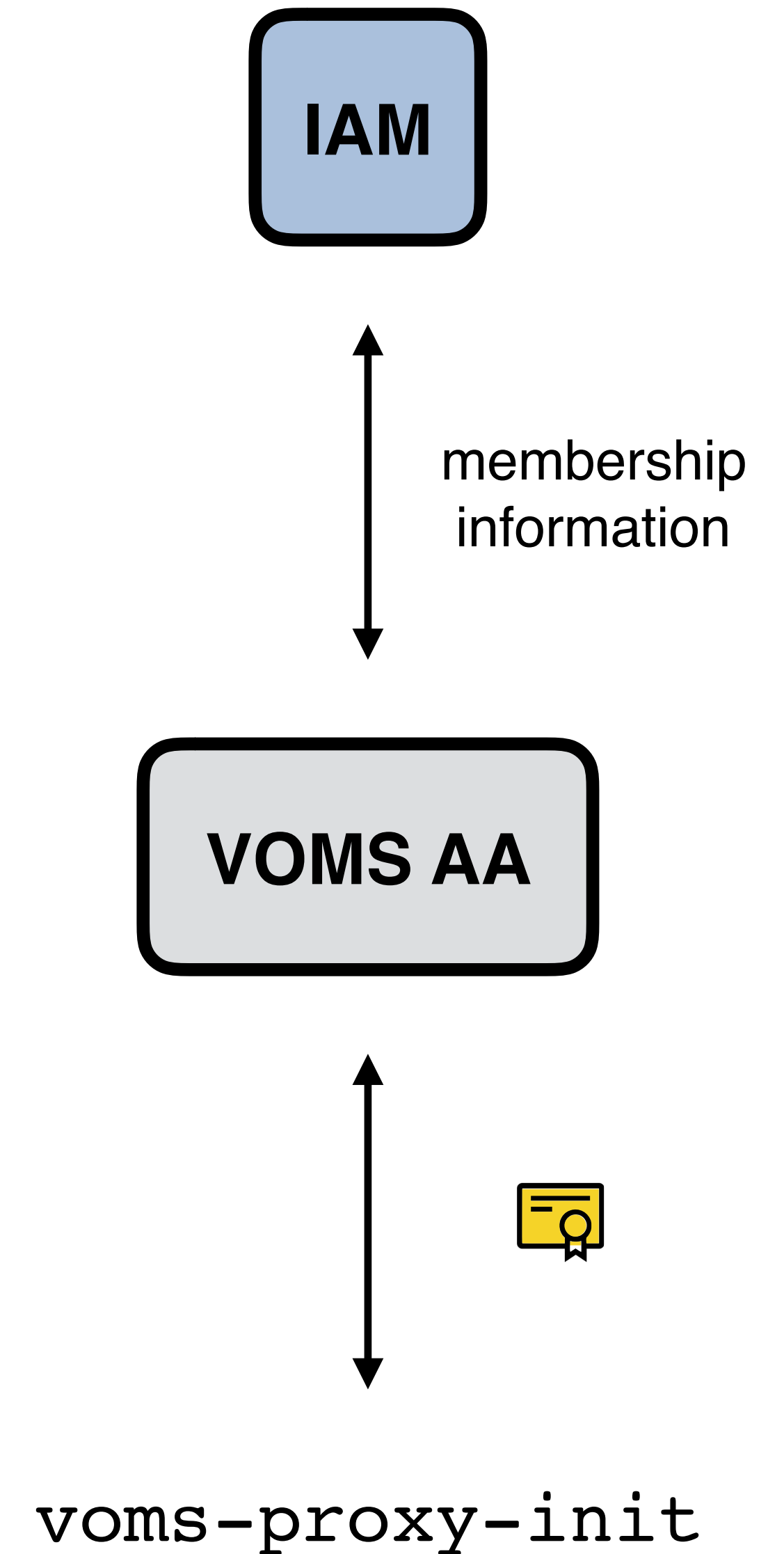


# SCIM provisioning APIs

- IAM provides a RESTful API, based on the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) standard, that can be used to access information in the IAM database
  - users, groups, group memberships, etc...
- The API can be used as an integration point towards external systems
  - Example:
    - The SCIM API is used in the integration with the HTCondor batch system to do account pre-provisioning based on IAM account information

# VOMS provisioning

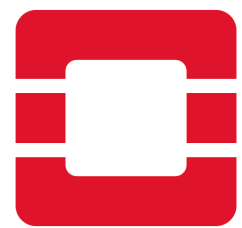
- IAM includes a VOMS attribute authority micro-service that can encode IAM membership information in a **standard VOMS Attribute Certificate**
- **Proven compatibility** with existing latest supported clients and Grid services
  - e.g., data transfers in the ESCAPE data lake testbed rely on this





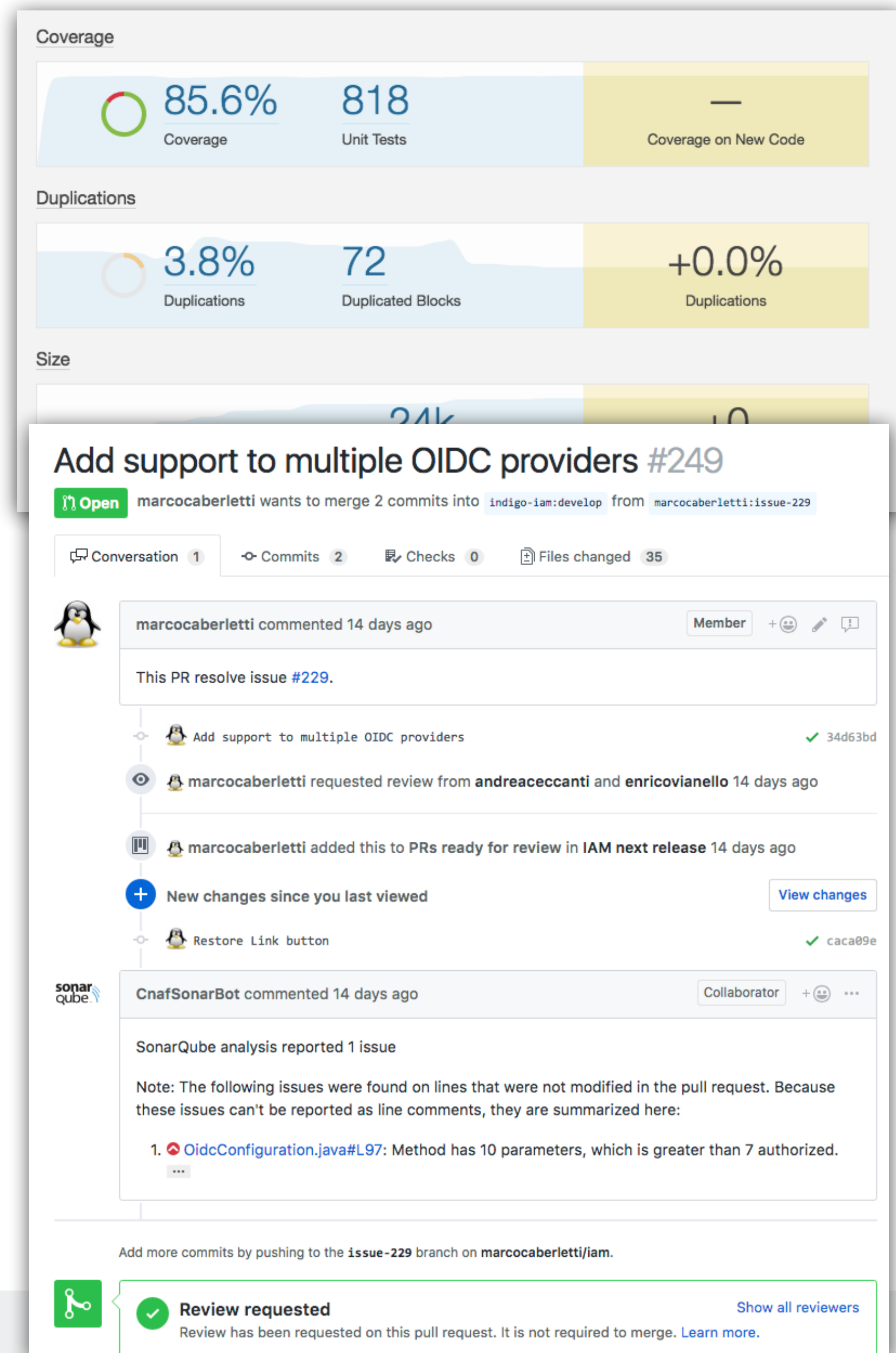
# Easy integration with relying services

- **Standard OAuth/OpenID Connect** enables **easy integration** with off-the-shelf services and libraries.
- IAM has been successfully integrated with
  - Openstack, Atlassian JIRA & Confluence, Moodle, Rocketchat, Grafana, Kubernetes, JupyterHub, **dCache, StoRM, XRootD (HTTP), FTS, RUCIO, HTCondor**



# Software Quality in IAM

- Aim to have **~90% unit test coverage on all code**:
  - now 33K LoC, 86,4% branch coverage, >1.2K tests
- Open, **test-driven** development process
- **Static analysis** tools
  - SonarCloud IAM page
- **Multiple test suites**
  - **Unit tests**
  - **Frontend test suite** (based on Selenium and Robot framework)
  - **Deployment tests** (in CI)



The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request (PR) titled "Add support to multiple OIDC providers #249". The PR is open and ready for review. The interface includes a "Coverage" section at the top showing 85.6% coverage and 818 unit tests. Below this is a "Duplications" section showing 3.8% duplications and 72 duplicated blocks. The "Size" section shows 24k lines of code. The PR description states: "This PR resolve issue #229." The PR is authored by marcocaberletti and is targeting the indigo-iam:develop branch. The PR has 1 conversation, 2 commits, 0 checks, and 35 files changed. The PR is ready for review and has been added to the PRs ready for review in IAM next release. A SonarQube analysis report is shown at the bottom, indicating 1 issue found. The issue is a warning: "OidcConfiguration.java#L97: Method has 10 parameters, which is greater than 7 authorized." The PR is currently in the "Review requested" state.



# Key IAM features demo

# What will be demonstrated

- Registration at the ESCAPE Virtual Organization (VO)
- Account linking for institutional credentials and X.509 certificates
- AUP enforcement support
- SCIM API access
- VOMS provisioning



Enabling technologies

# IAM enabling technologies in one slide

- **OAuth 2.0**

- a standard framework for **delegated authorization**
- widely adopted in industry



- **OpenID Connect**

- an **identity layer** built on top of OAuth 2
- "OAuth-based authentication done right"



- **JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)**

- a **compact, URL-safe** means of representing **claims** to be transferred between two (or more) parties

```
{
  "sub": "e1eb758b-b73c-4761-bfff-adc793da409c",
  "aud": "iam-client test",
  "iss": "https://iam-test.indigo-datacloud.eu/",
  "exp": 1507726410,
  "iat": 1507722810,
  "jti": "39636fc0-c392-49f9-9781-07c5eda522e3"
}
```



# OAuth: a delegated authorization framework

- OAuth defines how **controlled delegation of privileges** can happen among collaborating services
- Provides answers to questions like:
  - How can an application request access to protected resources?
    - How can I obtain **an access token**?
  - How is authorization information exchanged across parties?
    - How is the **access token** presented to **protected resources**? (i.e. API)



# OpenID Connect: an identity layer for OAuth

- OAuth is a **delegated authorization** protocol
  - an **access token** states the **authorization rights** of the client application presenting the token to access some resources
- OpenID Connect extends OAuth to provide a standard **identity layer**
  - i.e. information about **who the user is** and **how it was authenticated** via an additional **ID token (JWT)** and a dedicated **user information query endpoint** at the OpenID Connect Identity provider
  - provides ability to establish **login sessions (SSO)**



+





# JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

- **JSON Web Token** (JWT) is an open standard that defines a compact, self-contained way of securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object
- JWTs are typically **signed** and, if confidentiality is a requirement, can be **encrypted**.
- JWTs integrity and signatures can be verified **independently** in a **distributed fashion** by relying parties

# Why OAuth, OpenID Connect and JWT?

- Standard, widely adopted in industry
  - Do not reinvent the wheel, reuse existing knowledge and tools, extend when needed
- Reduced integration complexity at relying services
  - Off-the-shelf libraries and components
- Authentication-mechanism agnostic
  - The AAI is not bound to a specific authentication mechanism
- Distributed verification of access and identity tokens
  - It scales



# A brief introduction to OAuth and OpenID Connect

# OAuth roles

- **Resource owner**

- A user that owns resources hosted at a service

- **Client**

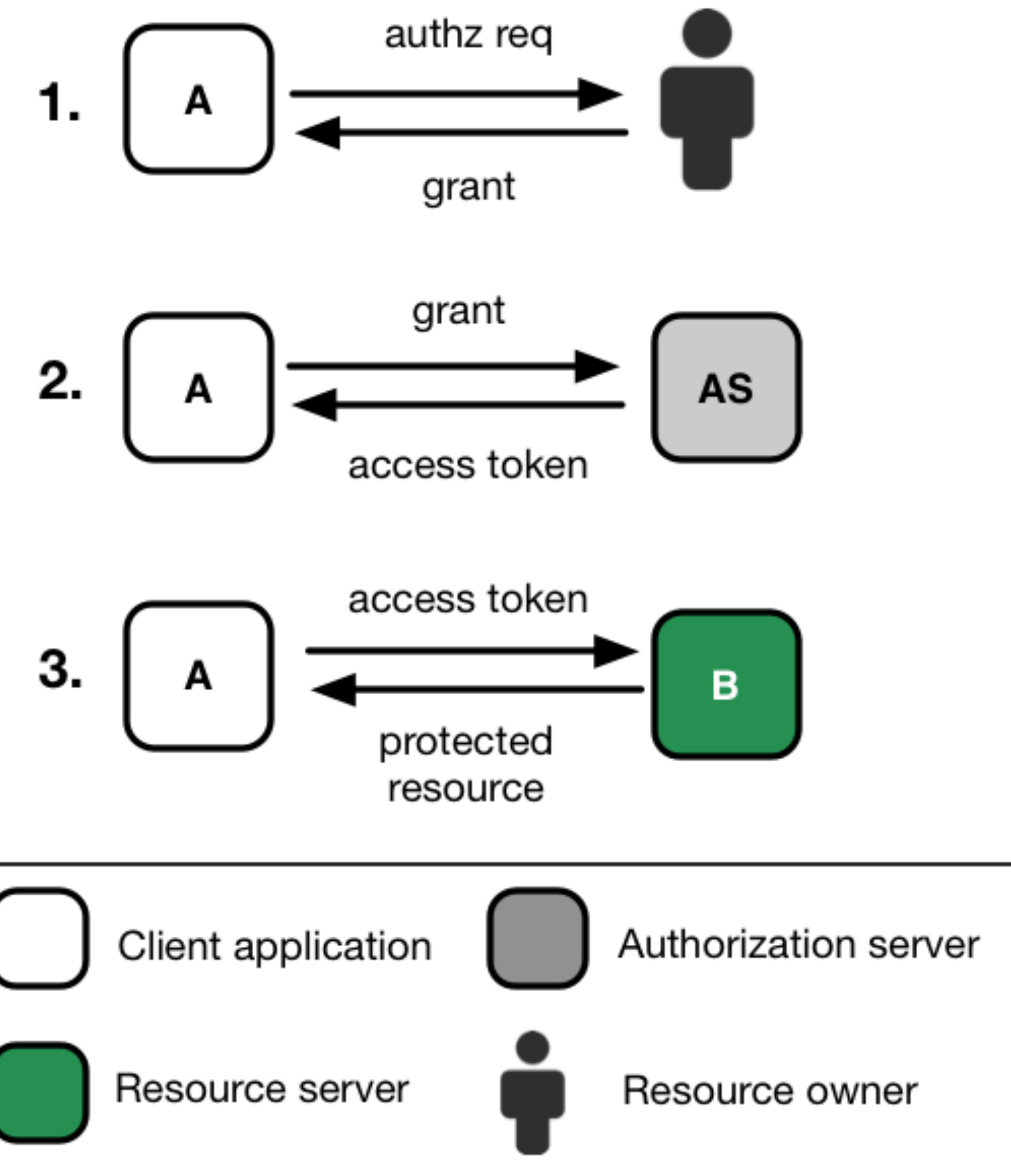
- An application that wants to have access to user resources

- **Authorization server**

- A service that authenticates users and client applications and issues access tokens according to some policy

- **Resource server**

- A service that holds protected resources and grants access based on access tokens issued by the authorization server



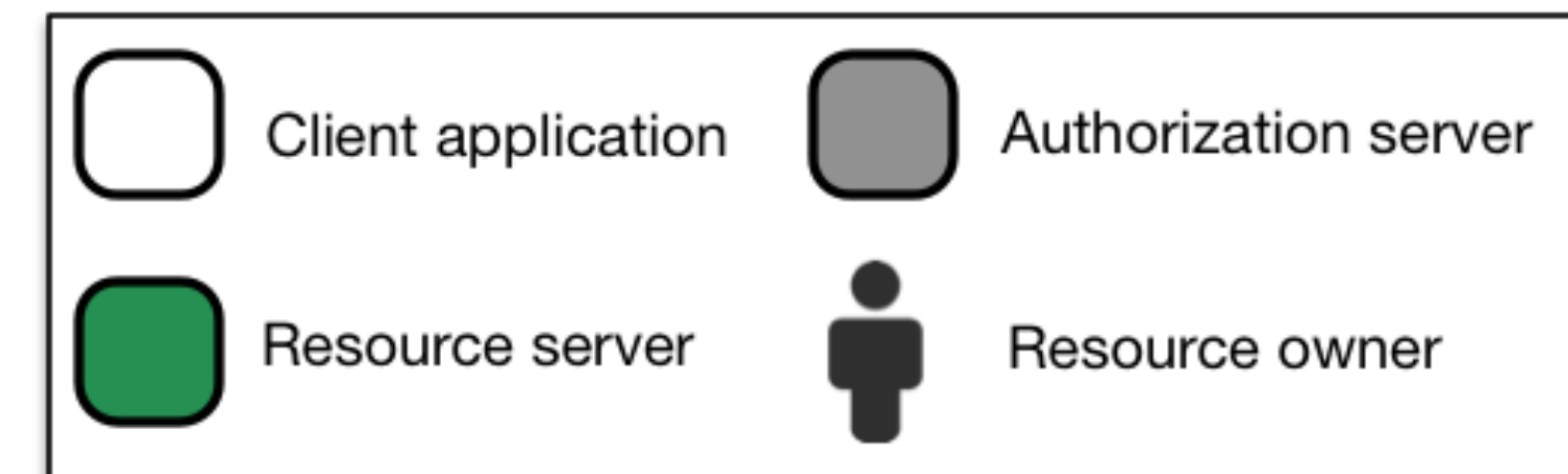
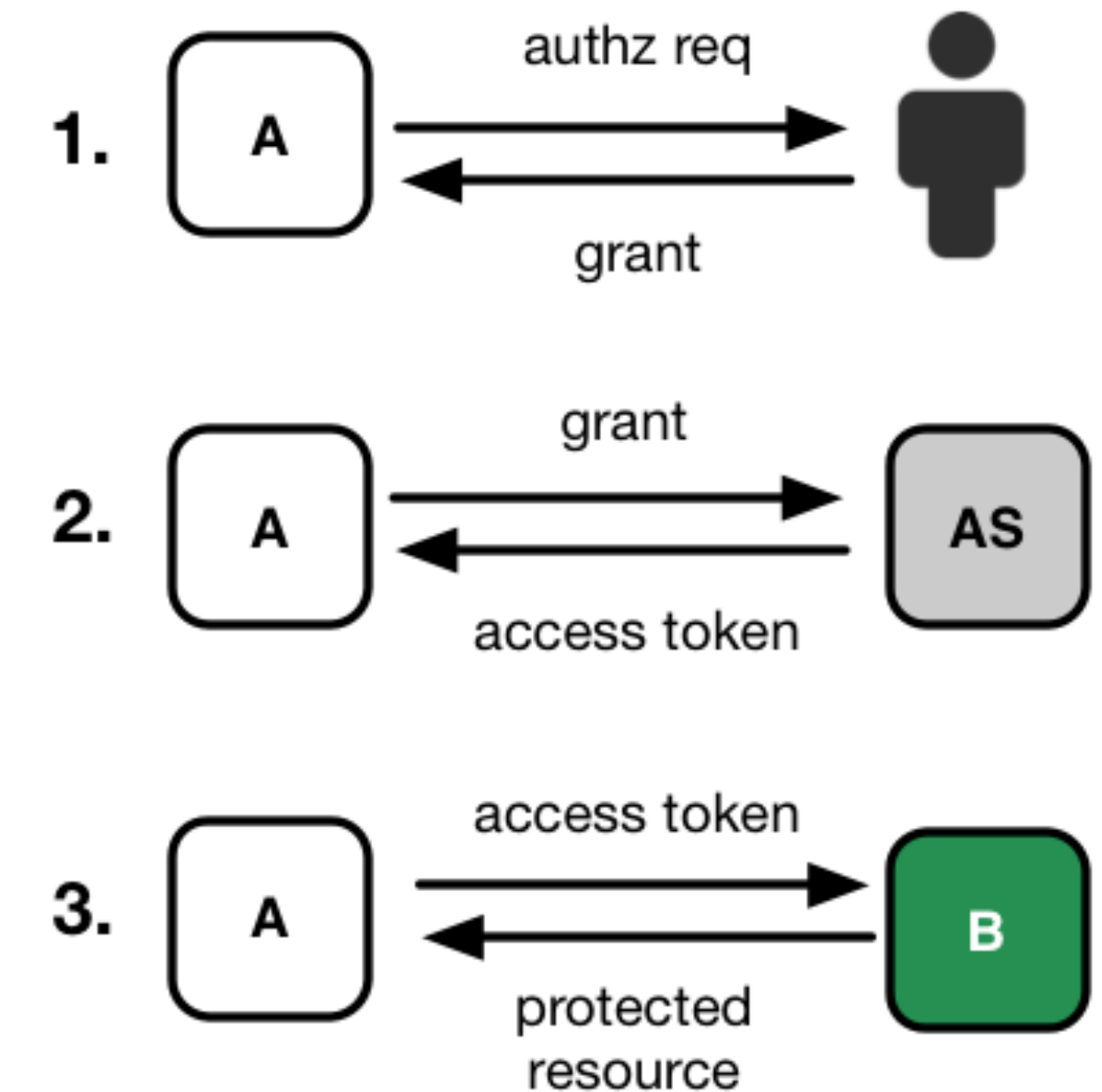
# OAuth/OpenID Connect actors and roles

Actor	Role	Example
Authorization Server (AS)	Asserting party	ESCAPE IAM instance
Resource Server (RS)	Relying party	The RUCIO REST API
Client	Relying party	The RUCIO Web Dashboard
Resource Owner	Subject	A registered IAM ESCAPE user



# OAuth client registration

- In OAuth clients that interact with an Authorization Server (AS) need to be **registered**
- When a client is registered, it typically receives the client **credentials**
  - **client\_id**: the client "username"
  - **client\_secret**: the client "password"
- Credentials are required in some OAuth/OpenID Connect flows or to access specific endpoints, where different privileges may be assigned to different clients



# OAuth client types

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-2.1>

- **confidential:** Clients capable of maintaining the confidentiality of their credentials (e.g., client implemented on a secure server with restricted access to the client credentials), or capable of secure client authentication using other means
- **public:** Clients incapable of maintaining the confidentiality of their credentials (e.g., clients executing on the device used by the resource owner, such as an installed native application or a web browser-based application), and incapable of secure client authentication via any other means.

# Handling client credentials

- Client credentials must be maintained confidential
  - **not** stored in Docker images or source code
    - use ENV variables or other secret management mechanisms to pass secrets to your application
- Follow recommendations in the client app security section of the OAuth security recommendations
  - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6819#section-5.3>



# OAuth/OpenID Connect grant types

Authorization grant types

=

Authorization Flows

=

## Ways for an application to get tokens

# OAuth/OpenID Connect grant types

Grant Type	Context	Client type
Authorization code	Server-side apps	Confidential
Implicit	Client-side, Javascript apps	Public
Device code	Limited-input devices, CLIs	Confidential
Resource owner password credentials	Trusted apps, CLIs	Confidential
Client credentials	Server-side apps	Confidential
Refresh token	Server-side apps	Confidential
Token exchange	Server-side apps	Confidential

# OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata

- OAuth & OpenID Connect provide a standard way to expose the authorization server/OpenID provider configuration to clients
- Information is published at a **well-known endpoint** for the server, e.g.:
  - <https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/.well-known/openid-configuration>
- Clients can use this information to know about
  - supported grant types/authorization flows
  - endpoint locations
  - supported claims
  - ...
- and implement **automatic client configuration**



# OAuth/OpenID Connect provider metadata

Example metadata document:

**<https://iam-escape.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/.well-known/openid-configuration>**

# OAuth bearer token usage

- There's a standard that defines how to send tokens to resource servers
- Typically, tokens are sent in the **Authorization** HTTP header, following the rules defined in RFC 6750, as in the following example HTTP request

**GET / HTTP/1.1**

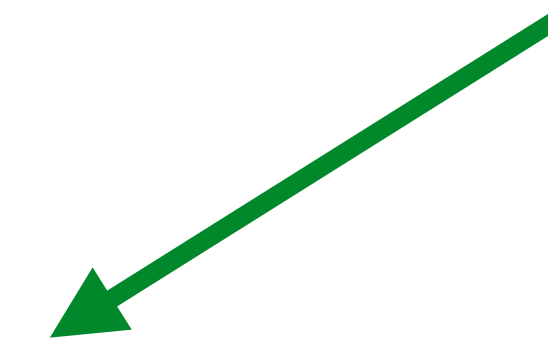
**Host: apache.test.example**

**Authorization: Bearer eyJraWQiOiJy...rYI**

**User-Agent: curl/7.65.3**

**Accept: \*/\***

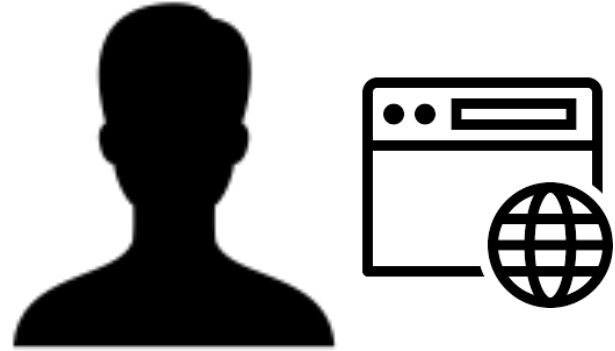
**The token!**



# Web application integration scenario



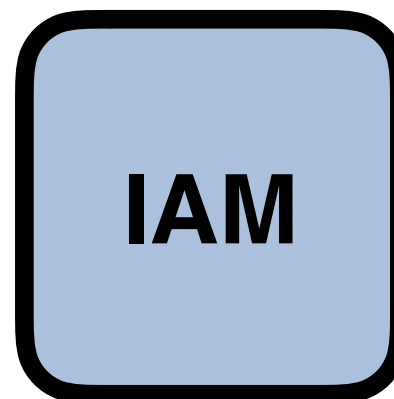
# Web application: authorization code flow



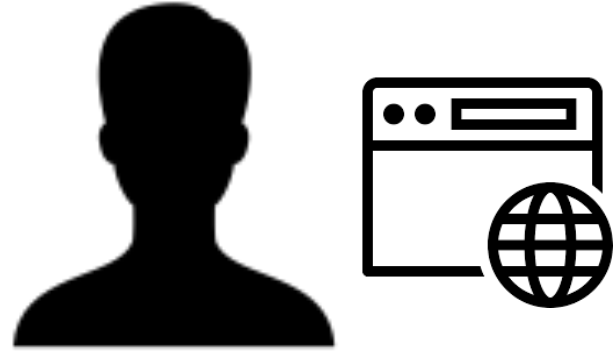
A Web App integrates with IAM to **delegate user authentication management** and **obtain authorization** information



Home IdP



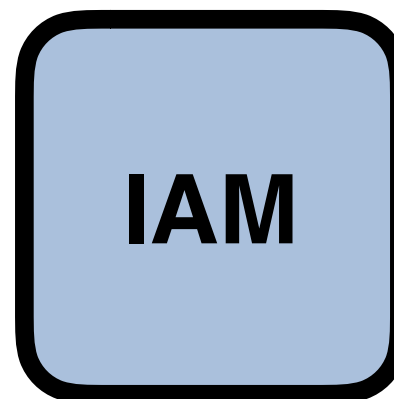
# Web application: authorization code flow



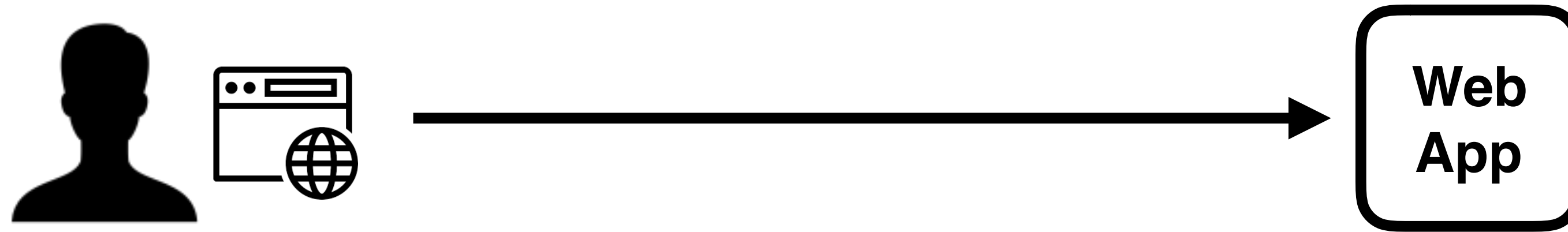
OAuth and OpenID connect  
provide the  
**authorization code flow**  
in support of this integration  
use case



Home IdP



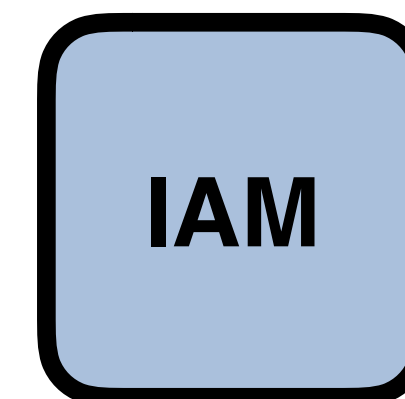
# Web application: authorization code flow



User points its browser to web app,  
which redirects back to IAM for  
authentication

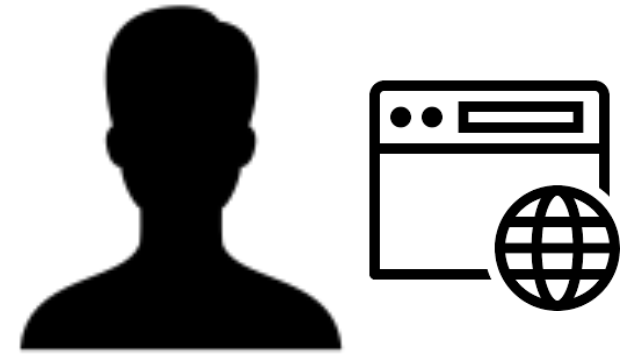


**Home IdP**





# Web application: authorization code flow



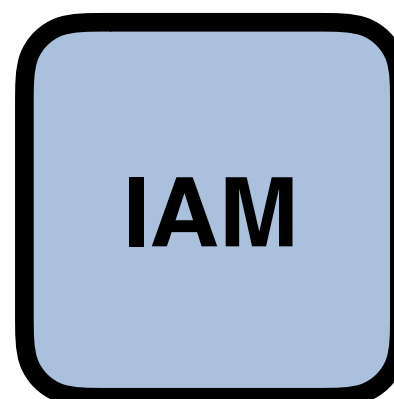
authorization  
request



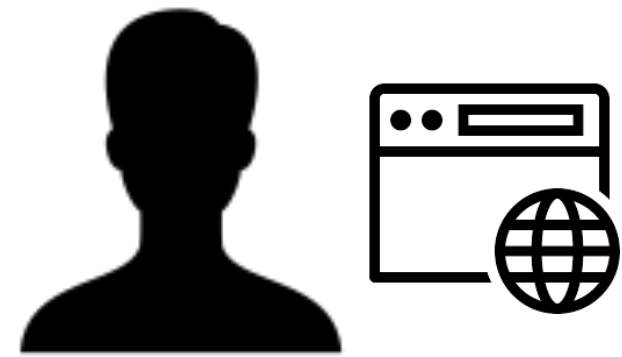
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Home IdP



# Web application: authorization code flow



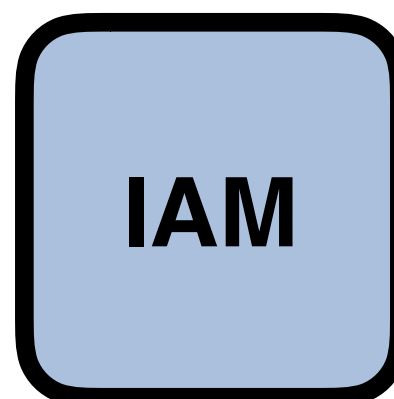
authorization  
request

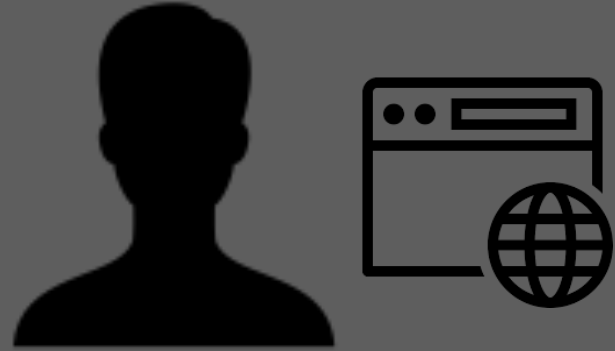


User does not have a valid session at IAM, so IAM shows the login page



Home IdP





authorization  
request



Home IdP

# Web application: authorization code flow

**INDIGO - DataCloud**

Welcome to **dodas**

Sign in with your dodas credentials

**Sign in**

[Forgot your password?](#)

Or sign in with

**G** Google

eduGAIN

egi

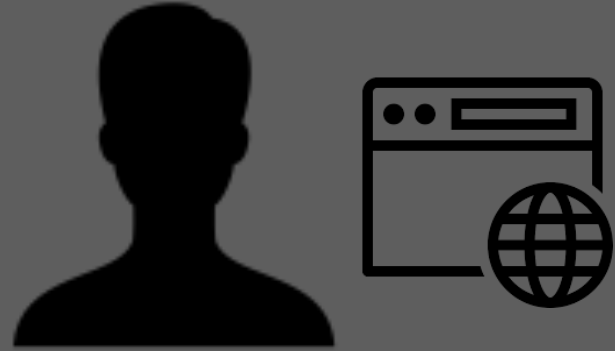
Not a member?

**Register a new account**

[Privacy policy](#)

ve a valid session at  
ows the login page





# Web application: authorization code flow

User selects EduGAIN,  
and chooses his home  
IDP for authentication



INDIGO - DataCloud

Welcome to **dodas**

Sign in with your dodas credentials

 Username 

 Password 

Sign in

[Forgot your password?](#)

Or sign in with

 Google

 eduGAIN



Not a member?

Register a new account

[Privacy policy](#)

ve a valid session at  
ows the login page



Home IdP

# Web application: authorization code flow



authorization  
request



INDIGO - DataCloud

Sign in with your IdP

You will be redirected for authentication to:  
**INFN - Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare**  
Proceed?

Sign in with IdP

☐ Remember this choice on this computer

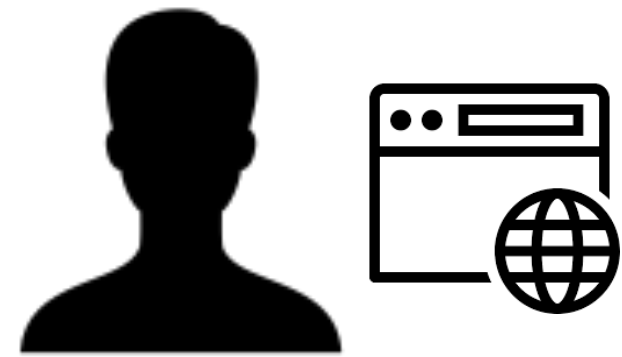
[Search again](#)  
[Back to login page](#)

Have a valid session at  
allows the login page



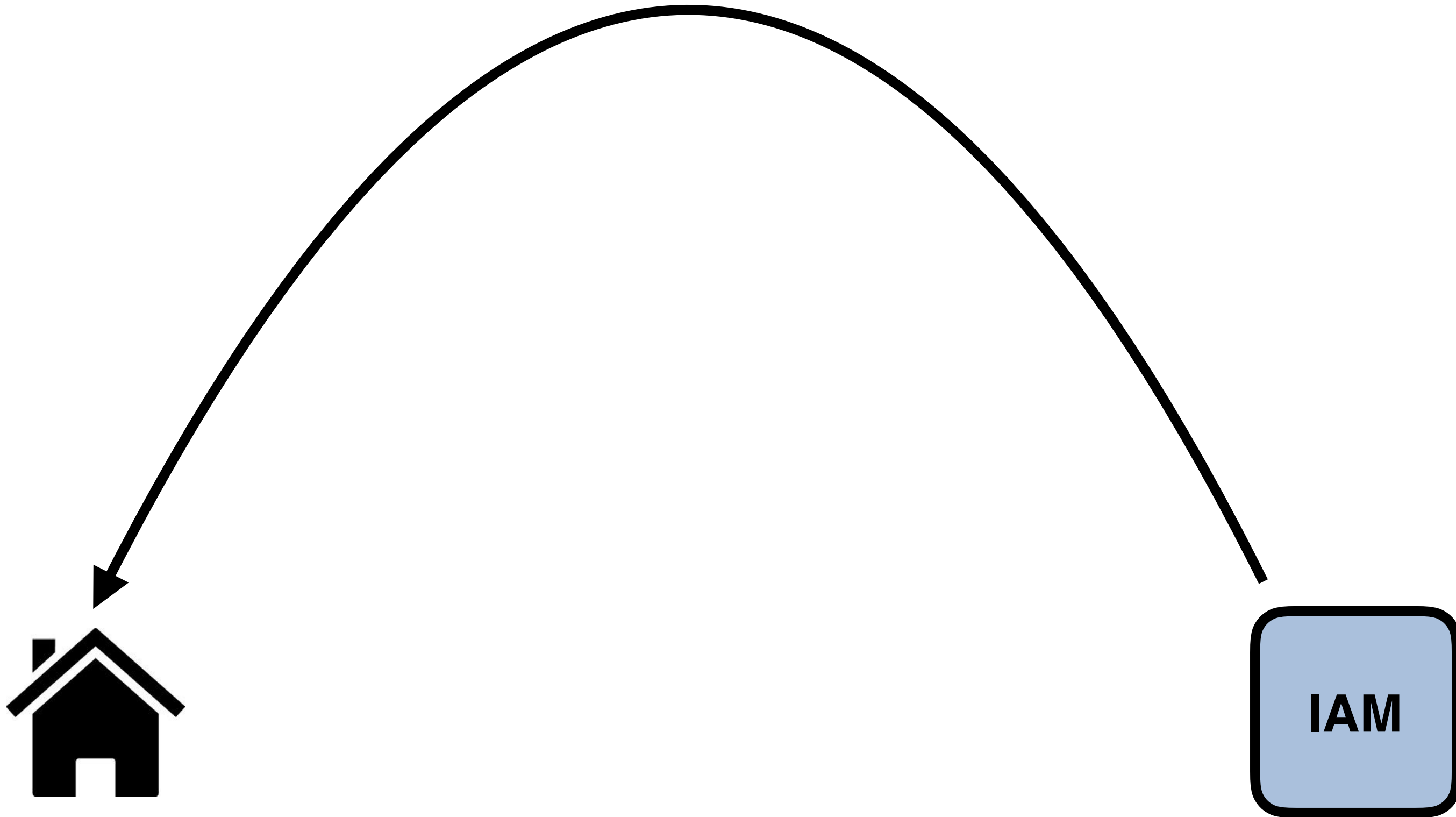
Home IdP

# Web application: authorization code flow



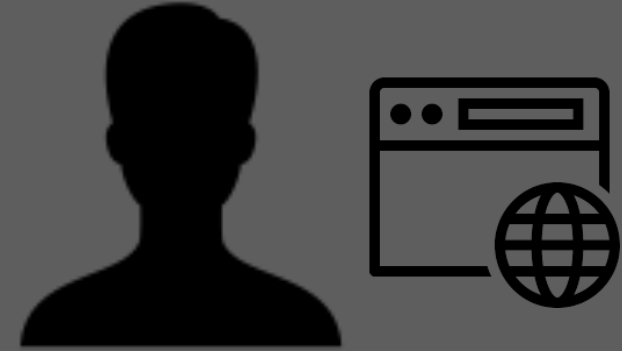
Web  
App

User is redirected to home IDP  
for authentication




Home IdP








# Web application: authorization code flow


IT | EN

## INFN Identity Check









LOGIN

[Come ottenere un accesso ad INFN-AAI](#)  
[Cambio o Rigenerazione Password - Recupero Username](#)

X.509 Certificate  
Accesso tramite certificato.

ACCEDI

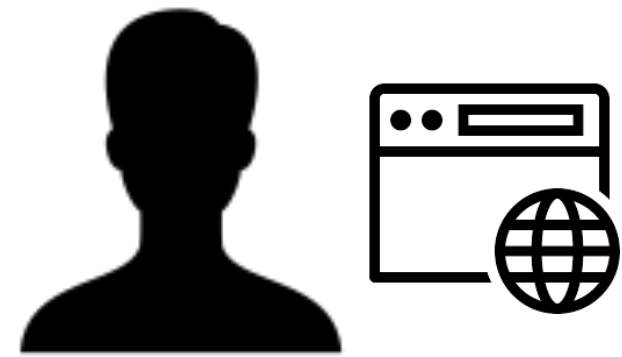
Kerberos5 GSS-API  
Accesso tramite Kerberos 5.



Home IdP

ected to home IDP  
entication

# Web application: authorization code flow

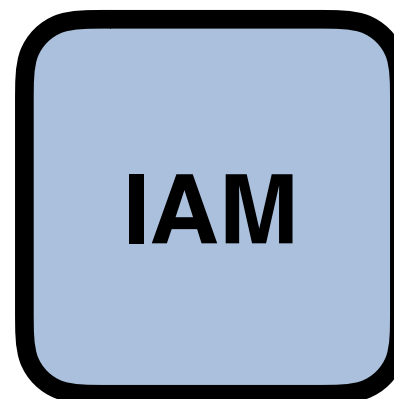


  
**Authentication  
assertion**

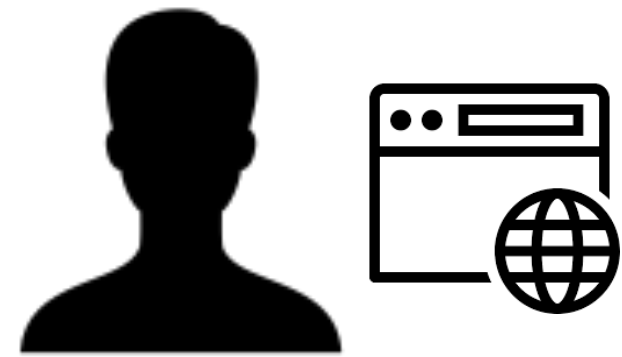
Home IDP authenticates user  
and sends back an authentication  
assertion, via redirection and possibly  
other interactions between IAM and  
the IDP



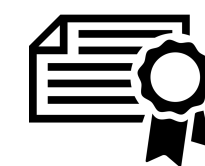
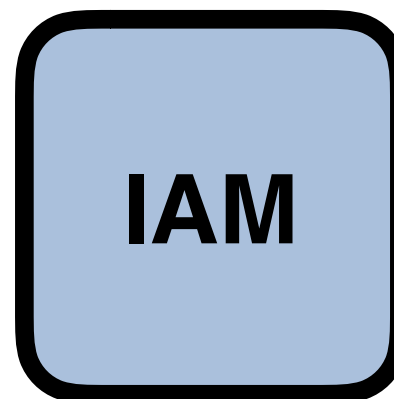
**Home IdP**



# Web application: authorization code flow



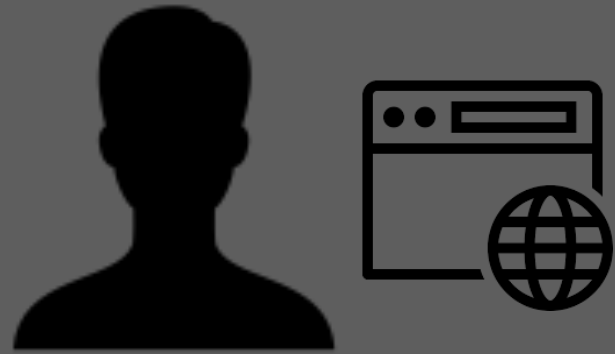
Home IdP



IAM validates the assertion,  
the user is a registered one, so IAM  
shows a “Give consent” page



# Web application: authorization code flow



Home IdP

## Approval Required for *Web App*

▼ more information

- Administrative Contacts:  
andrea.ceccanti@cnafr.infn.it

You will be redirected to the following page if you click

Approve: <https://webapp.example/oidc/redirect>

### Access to:

- ☒ 👤 log in using your identity ⓘ
- ☒ 📄 basic profile information ⓘ
- ☒ ✉ email address ⓘ
- ☒ 🏠 physical address
- ☒ 📞 telephone number ⓘ
- ☒ ⌚ offline access

### Remember this decision:

- ☒ remember this decision until I revoke it
- ☐ remember this decision for one hour
- ☐ prompt me again next time

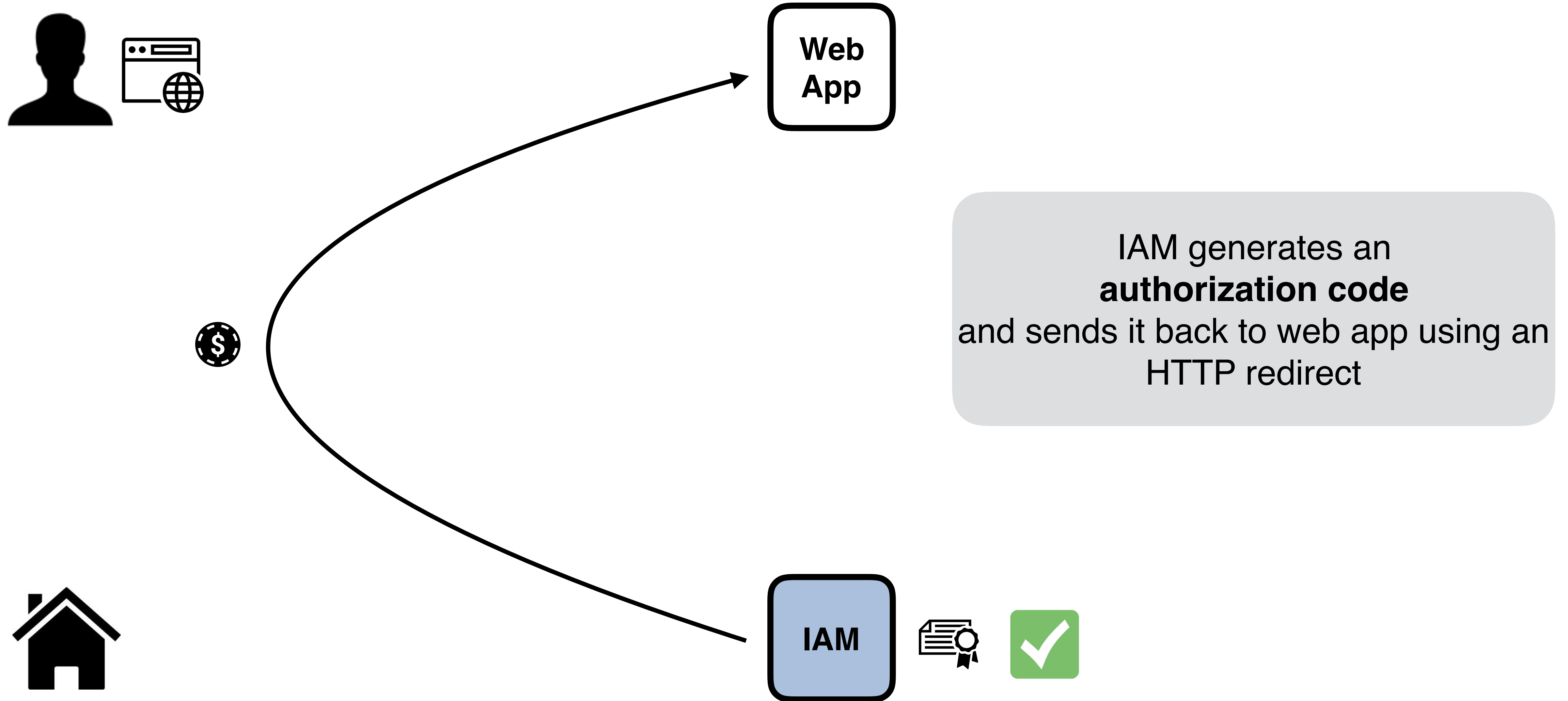
Do you authorize " webapp "?

Authorize

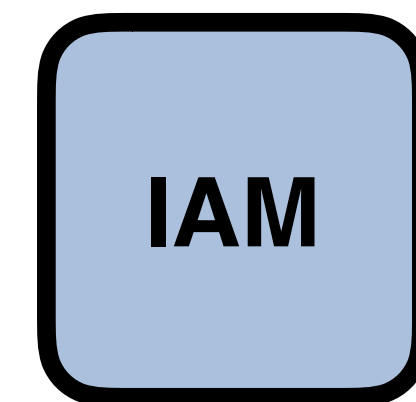
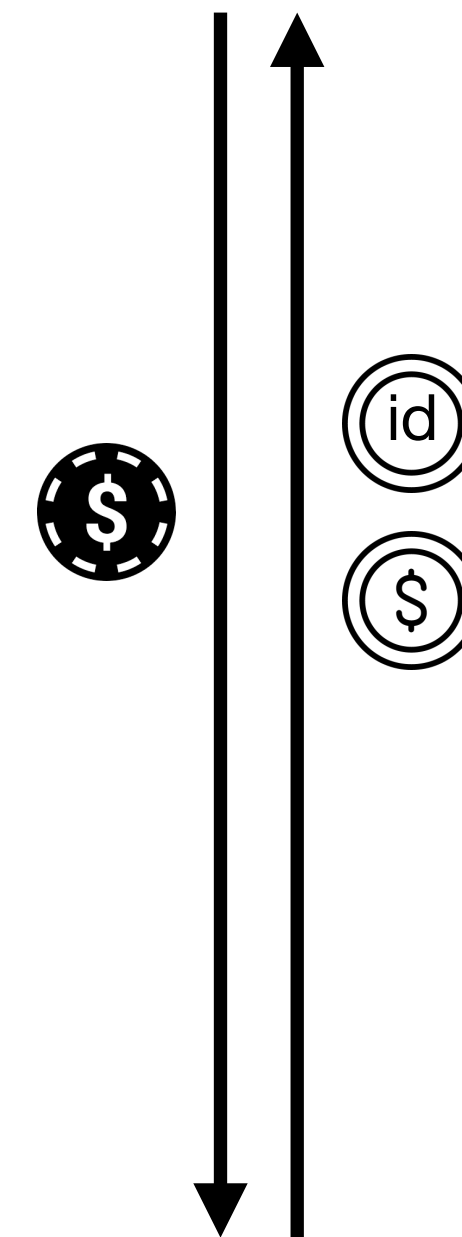
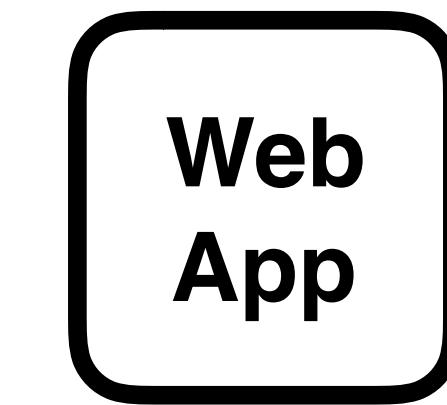
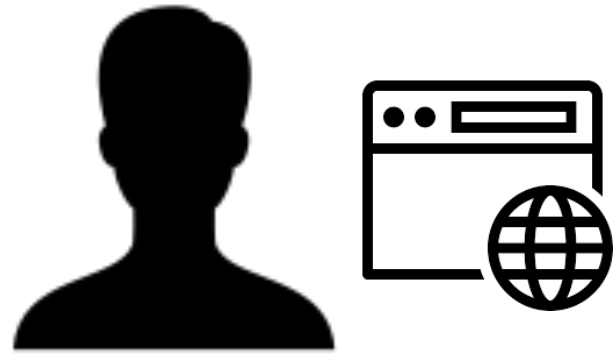
Deny

the assertion,  
erred one, so IAM  
consent" page

# Web application: authorization code flow



# Web application: authorization code flow

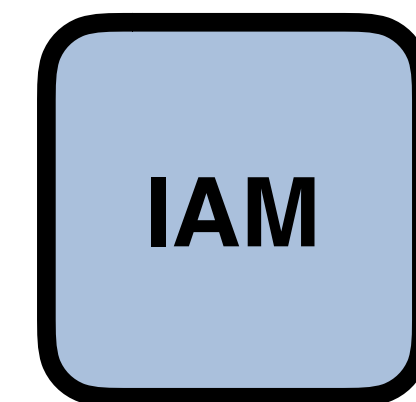
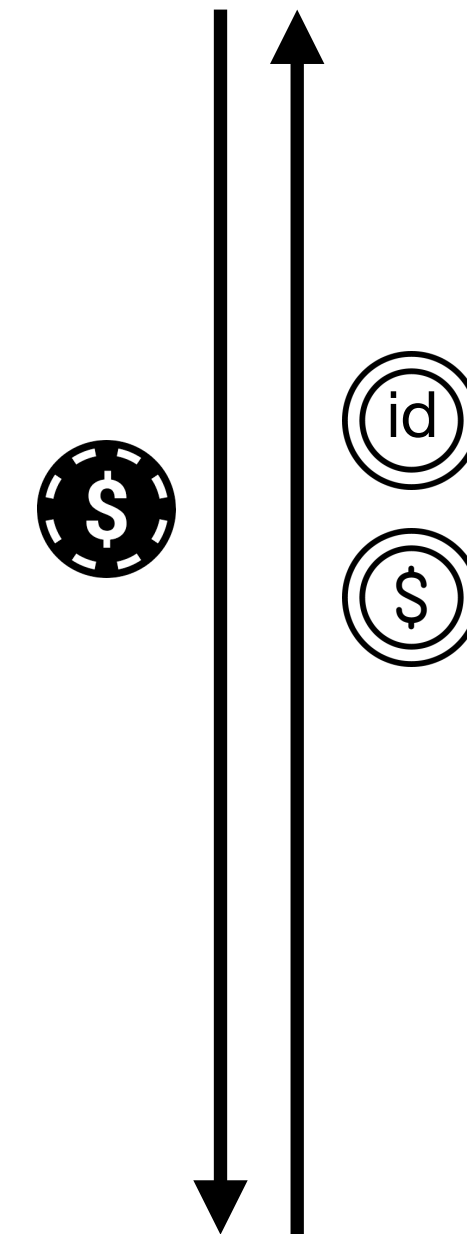
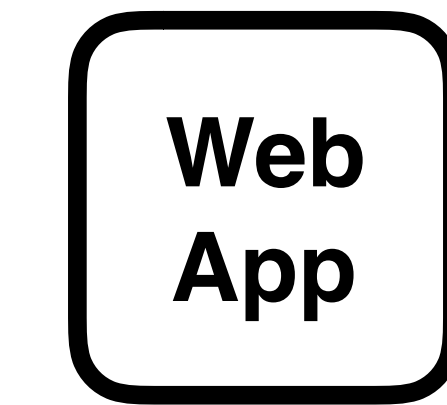
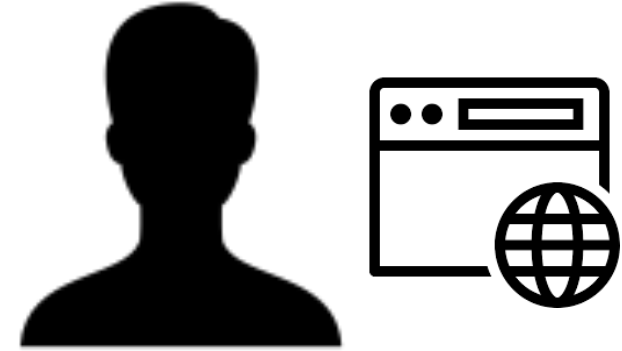


The Web App exchanges the **authorization code** with a couple of tokens: an **access token** and an **id token**



Home IdP

# Web application: authorization code flow



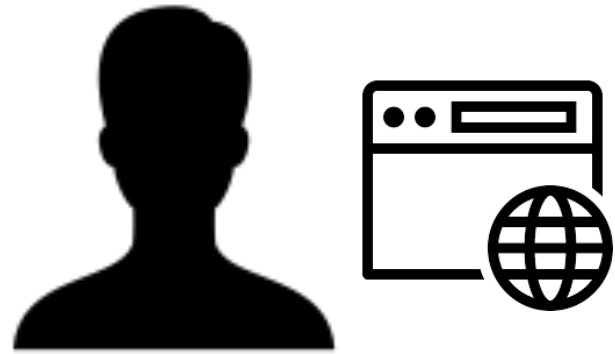
In IAM,  
both tokens are  
**JWT tokens.**



Home IdP



# Web application: authorization code flow



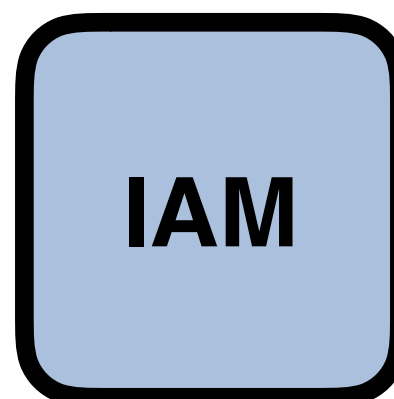
```
{  
  "sub": "e1eb758b-b73c-4761-bfff-adc793da409c",  
  "iss": "https://dodas-iam.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/",  
  "scope": "openid profile email webapp:admin",  
  "exp": 1554142904,  
  "iat": 1554139304,  
  "jti": "70ca3f64-7595-43b9-84f3-bba7bd34e14a"  
}
```



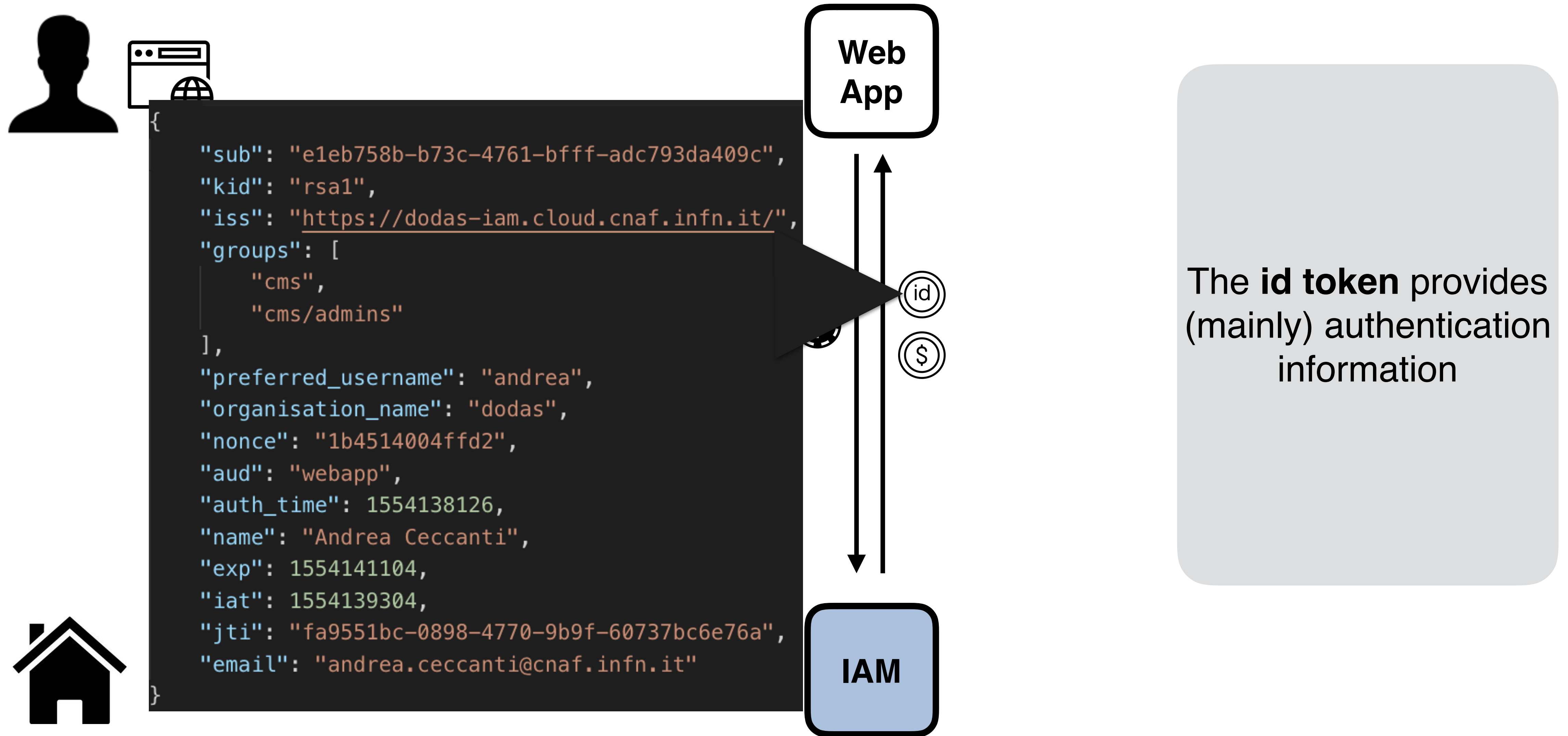
The **access token**  
provides (mainly)  
authorization  
information



Home IdP



# Web application: authorization code flow

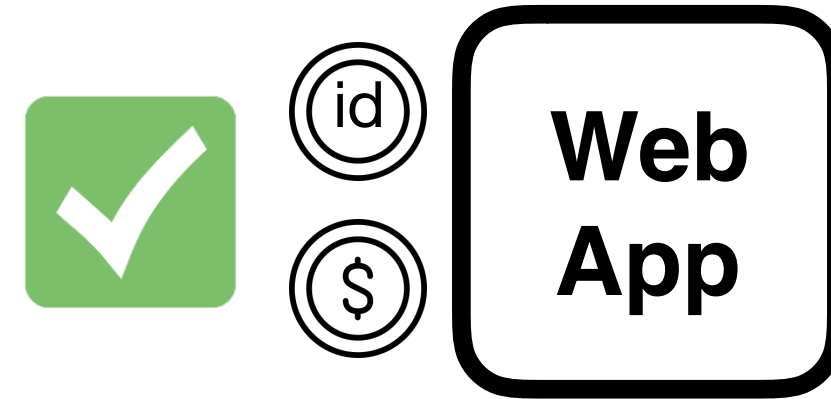
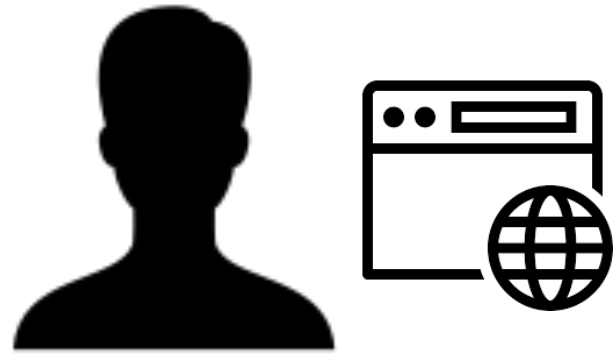


The **id token** provides  
(mainly) authentication  
information



Home IdP

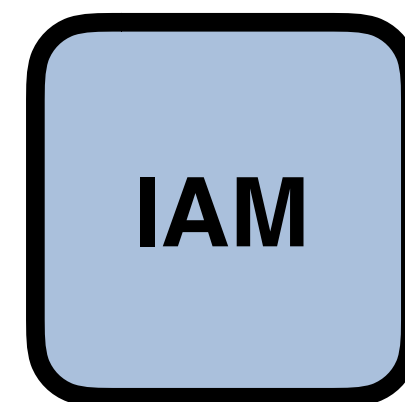
# Web application: authorization code flow



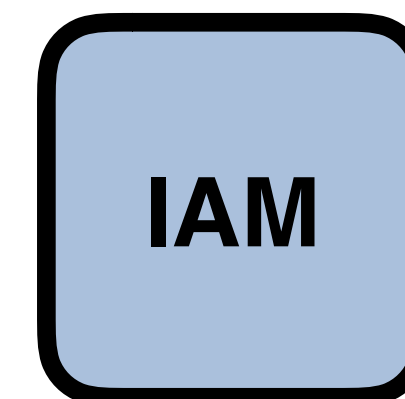
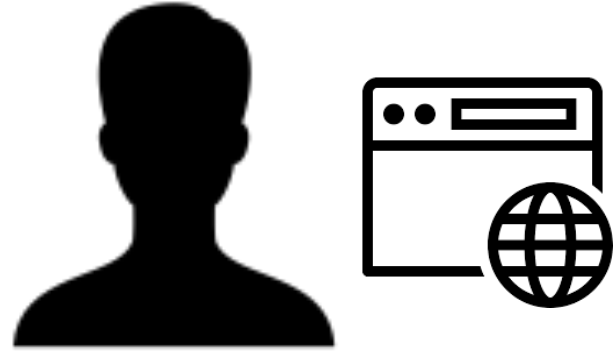
Both tokens are **validated** following to the OpenID Connect guidelines, checking **temporal validity**, **token signature**, **audience**, etc...



Home IdP



# Web application: authorization code flow



Additional information about the user can be requested by querying the **/userinfo** endpoint and providing the just obtained **access token** for authentication/authorization purposes



Home IdP

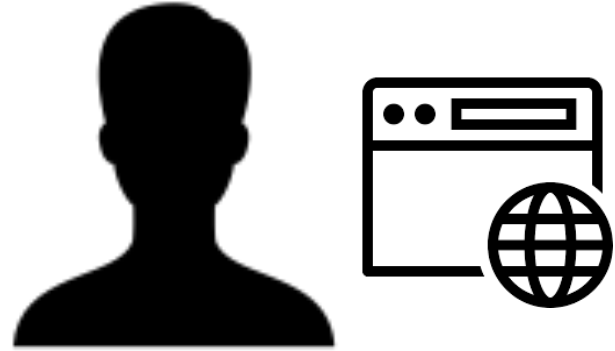


# Authorization code flow in practice

- In practice, decent OAuth/OpenID Connect client libraries implement all the above **behind the scenes**.
- As an example, Apache mod\_auth\_openidc requires the following information to enable a working OpenID Connect integration
  - The OpenID Connect provider discovery/metadata URL
  - Client credentials
- The library then takes care of exchanging messages with the OpenID provider, implementing verification checks, and provides the obtained authentication/authorization information to the protected web application
  - typically via env variables or HTTP headers

# Integration Demo setup

demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it



HTTPD

HTTPD

is an Apache server configured with  
**mod\_auth\_openidc**

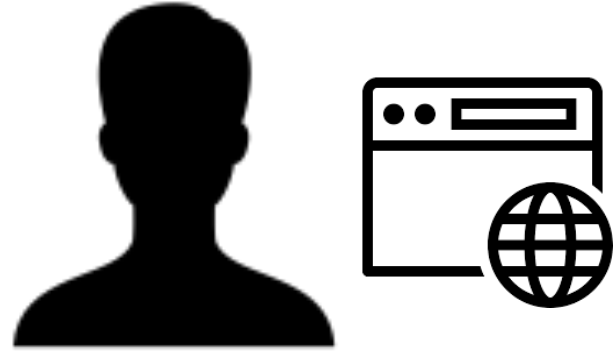
We want to showcase group-based  
authorization, so that access to resources is  
authorized taking into account ESCAPE VO  
membership

IAM

iam-escape.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

# Integration Demo setup

demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it



HTTPD

HTTPD

is an Apache server configured with  
**mod\_auth\_openidc**

We want to showcase group-based  
authorization, so that access to resources is  
authorized taking into account ESCAPE VO  
membership

**Access policies**

**/escape** is accessible from all members  
of the **ESCAPE** organization

**/lofar** is accessible from members of  
the **/escape/lofar** group in the ESCAPE  
organization

IAM

iam-escape.cloud.cnaf.infn.it

# Integration demo



# Apache mod\_auth\_openidc configuration

```
ServerName demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it
```

```
<VirtualHost _default_:80>
```

```
OIDCProviderMetadataURL https://iam-escape.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/.well-known/openid-configuration
```

```
OIDCClientID demo_client
```

```
OIDCClientSecret *****
```

```
OIDCScope "openid email profile"
```

```
OIDCRedirectURI https://demo.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/oidc/redirect_uri
```

```
OIDCCryptoPassphrase *****
```

```
<Location /escape>
```

```
...
```

```
AuthType openid-connect
```

```
Require valid-user
```

```
LogLevel debug
```

```
</Location>
```

```
...
```

# Apache mod\_auth\_openidc configuration

```
<Location /lofar>
```

```
...
```

```
AuthType openid-connect
```

```
Require claim groups:escape/lofar
```

```
</Location>
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

# AuthN/Z in the ESCAPE Data-lake testbed

## 1. Start with “traditional” Grid AuthN/Z approach

- GSI X.509 authN + VOMS authorization
- Coarse-grained VO-level authorization
- Fine-grained group/role-based authorization

## 2. Demonstrate Token-based AuthN/Z approach

- Flexible AuthN (e.g., EduGAIN) + OAuth-based authorization
- Coarse-grained VO-level authorization
- Fine-grained, group or scope-based authorization



Both approaches are supported **now** by IAM and most data management services

# AuthN/Z in the Datalake demo



# What will be demonstrated

- Registering a client in IAM using oidc-agent
- Obtaining tokens out of IAM using oidc-agent
- Data access and management with DAVIX and VOMS authn/z
- Data access and management with DAVIX and token-based authn/z

# Installing oidc-agent on your system

- OIDC agent is a useful tool to get tokens in your terminal session
- To install oidc-agent in your system, see:
  - <https://github.com/indigo-dc/oidc-agent>



**Thanks for your attention!**  
**Questions?**

# Useful references

- IAM ESCAPE docs: <https://indigo-iam.github.io/escape-docs>
- IAM on GitHub: <https://github.com/indigo-iam/iam>
- IAM documentation: <https://indigo-iam.github.io/docs>
- IAM in action video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1rZlvJADOnY>
- Apache integration demo: <https://github.com/andreaceccanti/iam-tutorial/tree/master/apache-integration-demo>
- Contacts:
  - [andrea.ceccanti@cnaf.infn.it](mailto:andrea.ceccanti@cnaf.infn.it)
  - [enrico.vianello@cnaf.infn.it](mailto:enrico.vianello@cnaf.infn.it)
  - [indigo-aai.slack.com](https://indigo-aai.slack.com)