Verifier Confidential Client Integration: Authorization Code Flow + client_secret_jwt

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Introduction

Purpose and scope

This runbook explains how a confidential client, such as a backend component or secure web application, can integrate with the Verifier acting as an Authorization Server (AS) using the Authorization Code Flow with `client_secret_jwt` client authentication. It provides a complete view of the flow — from the signed Authorization Request to token acquisition and usage — following OAuth 2.1 best practices.

Main aspects covered include:

- Integration of confidential clients with the Verifier using Authorization Code Flow + `client_secret_jwt`.
- Use of a signed JWT as the client authentication method instead of a static secret.
- OAuth 2.1 authorization_code profile with `request_uri` pointing to a signed Authorization Request Object.
- Token acquisition and usage for accessing Verifier-protected APIs.
- Security, signature validation, error handling, and observability.

Intended audience

- Developers integrating backend or confidential clients with the Verifier.
- Technical integrators configuring secure OAuth 2.1 clients.
- SRE and security engineers auditing token-based authentication.

High-level architecture

1. The confidential client builds and signs an Authorization Request Object (JWT) and hosts it at a `request_uri`.
2. The client redirects the user to the Verifier Authorization Endpoint, including the `request_uri`.
3. The Verifier retrieves and validates the signed request object using the client's public key (`jwks_uri`).
4. The Verifier authenticates the user and returns an authorization code.
5. The client exchanges the code for tokens using `client_secret_jwt` authentication.
6. The Verifier issues access, ID, and refresh tokens.

High-level flow

1. The client creates and signs a JWT containing the Authorization Request parameters, making it available at the provided `request_uri`.
2. The user is redirected to the Authorization Server, which retrieves and validates the JWT.
3. After successful authentication and consent, the AS issues an authorization code.
4. The client exchanges the code for tokens, authenticating with `client_secret_jwt`.
5. The AS validates the JWT and issues access, ID, and refresh tokens.
6. The client uses the access token to call protected APIs, and refreshes tokens as needed.

Integration Steps

Prerequisites

- The legal entity has completed onboarding in the DOME ecosystem.
- The LEAR has obtained a valid **LEARCredentialMachine** through the Issuer service.
- DID method supported: `did:key`.
- The client's private key is securely stored (e.g., in an HSM or vault).
- Access to developer documentation and environment URLs.

Step 1 – Generating key pair: did:key + private key

You will need a `did:key` / private-key pair. It can be obtained through different methods. One option we can propose is to use our Issuer: when issuing a LEARCredentialMachine, a key pair is generated for the client. The corresponding `did:key` is set as the `mandatee.id` in the credential (which you can check in the details page after issuing it --no need to activate it). The private key must be kept securely on your side and is never shared.

Step 2 – Client configuration

Client type: Confidential.

- Obtain and store the assigned `client_id,` which should be the did:key generated in the previous step.
- Ensure the `redirect_uri` is pre-registered and uses HTTPS.
- Implement JWT-based client authentication (`client_secret_jwt`). You client will need a `request_uri` where a signed JWT token must be exposed (see the authorization request step).

Outcome:
The confidential client is fully configured to authenticate using signed JWTs and perform the Authorization Code Flow.

Step 3 – Registering to the Verifier (Trusted Services List)

The relying party must be registered in the Trusted Services List. The data must match with your client's configuration (see step 2).

Field	Description
clientId	Should be a did:key that identifies your client.
url	The base URL of your service or application.

redirectUris	Must include all the URLs where you expect to receive authentication responses.
scopes	Currently, only "openid_learcredential" is accepted. This scope allows your service to request the necessary credentials.
clientAuthenticationMethods	Must be set to ["client_secret_jwt"]
authorizationGrantTypes	Must be set to ["authorization_code"] and ["refresh_token"] if needed.
postLogoutRedirectUris	Include URLs where users should be redirected after they log out from your service.
requireAuthorizationConsent	Set to false.
requireProofKey	Set to false.
jwkSetUrl	Since you're using a did:key for your clientId, you do not need to provide your own jwkSetUrl: the verifier can derive your JWKS directly from the did:key. Just add this string: “<verifier-url>/oidc/did/<your-did-key>”.
tokenEndpointAuthenticationSigningAlgorithm	Must be set to ES256, as this is the only supported algorithm.

```
  # Example
- clientId: "did:key:zDnaeypyWjzn54GuUP7PmDXiiggCyiG7ksMF7Unm7kjtEKBez"
  url: "https://example-sbx.org"
  redirectUris: ["https://example-sbx.org/auth/vc/callback"]
  scopes: ["openid_learcredential"]
  clientAuthenticationMethods: ["client_secret_jwt"]
  authorizationGrantTypes: ["authorization_code", "refresh_token"]
  postLogoutRedirectUris: ["https://examplee-sbx.org/"]
  requireAuthorizationConsent: false
  requireProofKey: false
  jwkSetUrl: "https://verifier.dome-marketplace-sbx.org/oidc/did/did:key:zDnaeypyWjzn54GuUP7PmDXiiggCyiG7ksMF7Unm7kjtEKBez"
  tokenEndpointAuthenticationSigningAlgorithm: "ES256"
```

Step 4 – Authorization request

The confidential client starts the authorization process by redirecting the user to the **Authorization Endpoint** with these parameters :

- `client_id` : has to match the one in your client's configuration
- `redirect_uri` : has to match the one in your client's configuration
- `response_type=code`
- `scope = openid%20learcredential` (use a space between the values, not an underscore)
- `state` : random string
- `nonce` : random string (this will be added in the ID token, so it is recommended if you rely on the ID token)
- `request_uri` : see the explanation below*

Non-normative example:

```
GET /authorize?
response_type=code
&client_id=did:key:wejkdew87fwhef9833f4
&request_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fapp.client.com%2Frequest.jwt%2F3Gr...AdM
&state=af0ifjsldkj
&nonce=n-0S6_WzA2Mj
&scope=openid%20learcredential
Host: authserver.example.org
```

*The `request_uri`. must expose an **Authorization Request Object**., which is an JWT and must include these parameters. These parameters must match the ones of your client's configuration (and the ones included in the request as well):

- `client_id`
- `scope`
- `redirect_uri`

The Authorization Server retrieves this JWT, validates its signature against the client's registered `jwkSetUrl` (that is, against the public key derived from you did:key), and proceeds with the flow.

Outcome:
The Authorization Server successfully validates the signed request and displays the login and consent screen to the user.

Step 5 – Authorization response

After the user successfully authenticates and authorizes access, the Authorization Server redirects back to the client's `redirect_uri` with an authorization code.

Non-normative example:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 FOUND
Location: https://app.client.com/cb?
code=SplxlOBeZQQYbYS6WxSbIA
&state=af0ifjsldkj
```

Outcome:
The confidential client receives the authorization code and verifies that the `state` matches its original request to prevent CSRF attacks.

Step 6 – Token request

The client exchanges the authorization code for tokens by calling the **Token Endpoint**.
In this step, the client authenticates using `client_secret_jwt`, sending a signed JWT in the `client_assertion` parameter.

Non-normative example:

Non-normative example of a Token Request:

```
POST /oauth/token HTTP/1.1
Host: authserver.example.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

grant_type=authorization_code
&code=SplxlOBeZQQYbYS6WxSbIA
&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fapp.client.com%2Fcb
&state=af0ifjsldkj
&client_assertion_type=urn:ietf:params:oauth:client-assertion-type:jwt-bearer
&client_assertion=eyJhbGciOiJFUzI1N...
```

Outcome:
The Authorization Server validates:

- The `client_assertion` signature.
- The authorization code and redirect URI.
  If valid, it issues access, ID, and refresh tokens.

Step 7 – Token response

Non-normative example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Cache-Control: no-store
Pragma: no-cache

{
  "access_token": "eyJhbGciOiJFQ0RILUVTIiwiZ...qtAlx1oFIUpQQ",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600,
  "refresh_token": "8xLOxBtZp8",
  "id_token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9...p-QV30"
}
```

Outcome:

- `access_token` grants access to protected APIs.
- `id_token` identifies the authenticated subject.
- `refresh_token` allows new tokens to be obtained without user interaction.

Step 8 – Use access token

The confidential client uses the `access_token` to call Verifier-protected APIs:

```
Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJFQ0RILUVTIiwiZ...
```