

# **SAP Cloud Identity Services**

Abdulbasıt Gülşen SAP Inside Track İstanbul 10.05.2025

# Abdulbasıt Gülşen

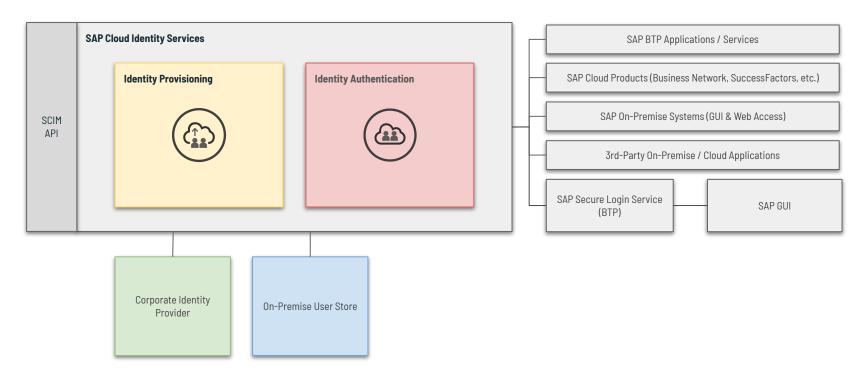
- □ SAP BTP Technology/Security Architect
- ☐ SAP Technology Experience since 2000
- SAP Press Author 100 Things You Should Know About ABAP Workbench (2012)
- SAP Mentor (2012 )

abdulbasit@gulsen.net https://x.com/abdulbasitg https://bsky.app/profile/abdulbasit.gulsen.net https://www.linkedin.com/in/abdulbasitg/

## Agenda

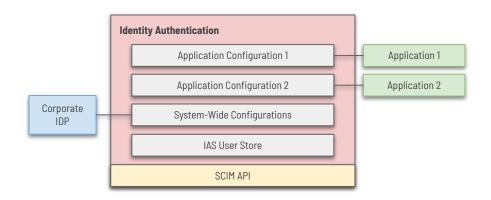
- SAP Cloud Identity Services Architecture
- □ SAML & OpenID Connect Overivew
- ☐ Identity Authentication
- Identity Provisioning

### **SAP Cloud Identity Services**



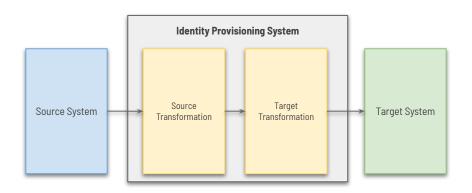
**SAP Cloud Identity Services** are a group of services, designed to enable identity and access management across cloud and on-premise systems. They aim to provide a seamless single sign-on experience for users while ensuring that system and data access are secure.

### Identity Authentication - Features & Capabilities



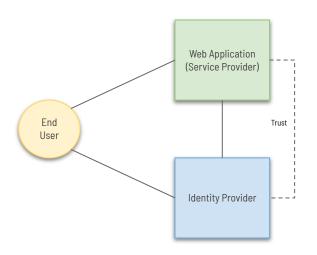
- ☐ Supports SAML & OpenID
- Multi-Factor Authentication (SMS, E-Mail, TOTP)
- Social Sign-On (Google, Facebook, X, Linkedin)
- Biometric Authentication
- Conditional / Risk-Based Authentication
- Custom Password Policies
- Application specific branding and layout customization for login screens

### **Identity Provisioning - Features & Capabilities**



- ☐ Provision users and groups between source and target systems.
- ☐ Many SAP & non-SAP systems are supported for source and target.
- Any Identity system supports SCIM 2.0 compliant can be used.
- Performs complex transformations during provisioning.
- Supports scheduled runs to update the changes.

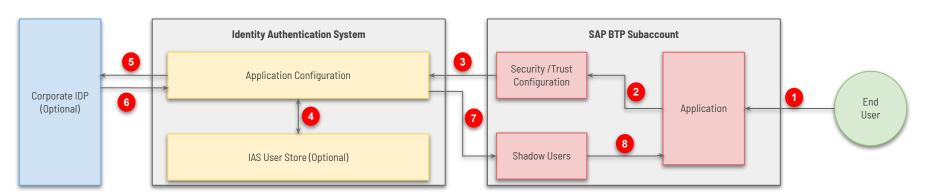
### SAML & OpenID Connect



- Authentication is required when the user attempts to login to a web application. (or service).
- ☐ Web Applications rely on Identity Providers to handle all authentication related operations.
- SAML and OpenID Connect (OIDC) are the most common protocols used in the authentication flow for web applications and services.
- **SAML** (Security Assertion Markup Language) is an open standard used to securely exchange authentication and authorization data between an Identity Provider and Service Provider.
- OpenID Connect is another protocol designed on top of OAuth 2.0 protocol which is also commonly used for exchanging authentication and authorization data between Identity Provider and Service Provider.
- SAP recommends using **OpenID Connect** on BTP trust level. Applications that require direct authentication with SAP Cloud Identity Services (SAP Build WorkZone, SAP Build Apps) can only be used with **OpenID Connect**.

### **Identity Authentication**

#### **End-To-End Flow with SAP BTP Application**

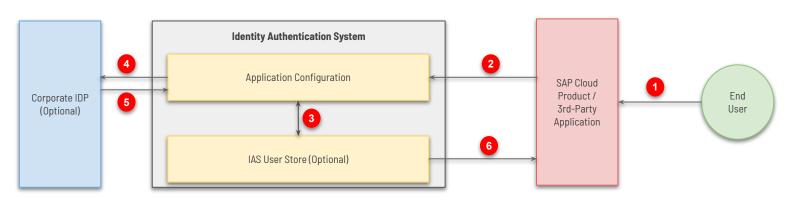


- End-user tries to access the application.
- Each BTP subaccounts has a separate trust configuration against IAS (or any other 3rd party identity system) and all applications running in the same subaccount are protected with this trust configuration. Although OpenID is recommended, both OpenID and SAML configurations are possible for authentication process.
- 3. BTP redirects the authentication request to the IAS and authentication process starts with the application-specific configuration on IAS.
- 4. IAS can store identities on its own user store. It is also possible to use IAS as a proxy and use the attributes received from the Corporate IDP.

- 5. If there is a Corporate IDP configured for an application, user is redirected to Corporate IDP to complete the authentication flow. If not, IAS completes the authentication.
- After authentication process is completed, IAS performs the additional checks, enrichments etc.
- 7. Users accessing any application on the same subaccount needs to be created as a "shadow user" (if not created already) on a subaccount level. This can be done manually or automatically depending on the use case.
- 8. Finally application receives the token and authentication flow is completed.

### **Identity Authentication**

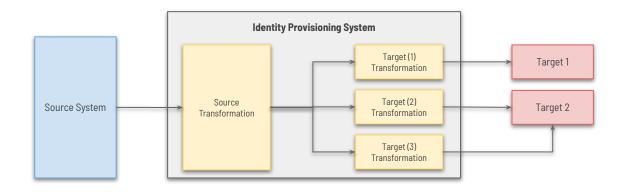
#### End-To-End Flow with SAP Cloud System / 3rd-Party Application



- 1. End-user tries to access the application.
- Application redirects the authentication request to the IAS and authentication process starts with the application-specific configuration on IAS.
- IAS can store identities on its own user store. It is also possible to use IAS as a
  proxy and use the attributes received from the Corporate IDP.
- 4. If there is a Corporate IDP configured for an application, user is redirected to Corporate IDP to complete the authentication flow. If not, IAS completes the authentication.

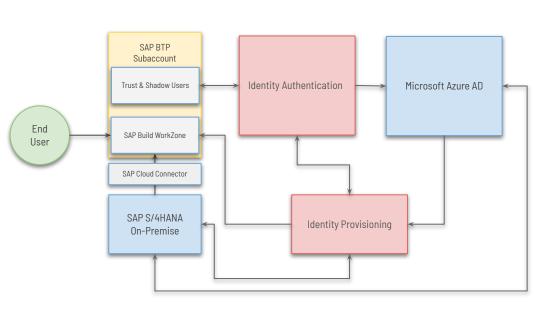
- After authentication process is completed, IAS performs the additional checks, enrichments etc.
- 6. Finally application receives the token and authentication flow is completed.

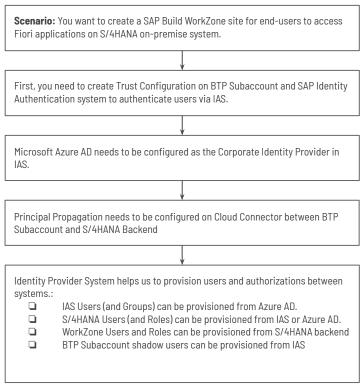
## **Identity Provisioning**



- Any SCIM 2.0 compliant system can be configured as source or target system.
- One source system can be transformed and provisioned into multiple target systems with different configurations and mappings.
- Several transformation operations can be done in the transformation part.

### **End-to-End Sample Scenario**







### Thank You / Q&A

abdulbasit@gulsen.net

https://x.com/abdulbasitg

https://bsky.app/profile/abdulbasit.gulsen.net

https://www.linkedin.com/in/abdulbasitg/



# /thank you

abdulbasit@gulsen.net https://x.com/abdulbasitg https://bsky.app/profile/abdulbasit.gulsen.net https://www.linkedin.com/in/abdulbasitg/