Your Next Week

Tuesday April 21 6:30 PM — DUE Class 11 Lab — DUE Class 12 Reading — Class 12A — Instructor Syncs	6:30 PM — Class 12B	Thursday April 23 6:30 PM — Co-Working — Instructor Syncs	Friday April 24
Saturday April 25 6:30 PM — DUE Class 12 Code Challenge — DUE Class 12 Lab — DUE Class 13 Reading — Class 13 MIDNIGHT — DUE Class 13 Learning Journal	MIDNIGHT	Monday April 27 6:30 PM — Career Coaching Workshop #1 Continued (Mandatory)	Tuesday April 28 6:30 PM — DUE Class 13 Lab — DUE Class 13 Code Challenge — DUE Class 14 Reading — Class 14A

Lab 11 Review

Class 12

OAuth

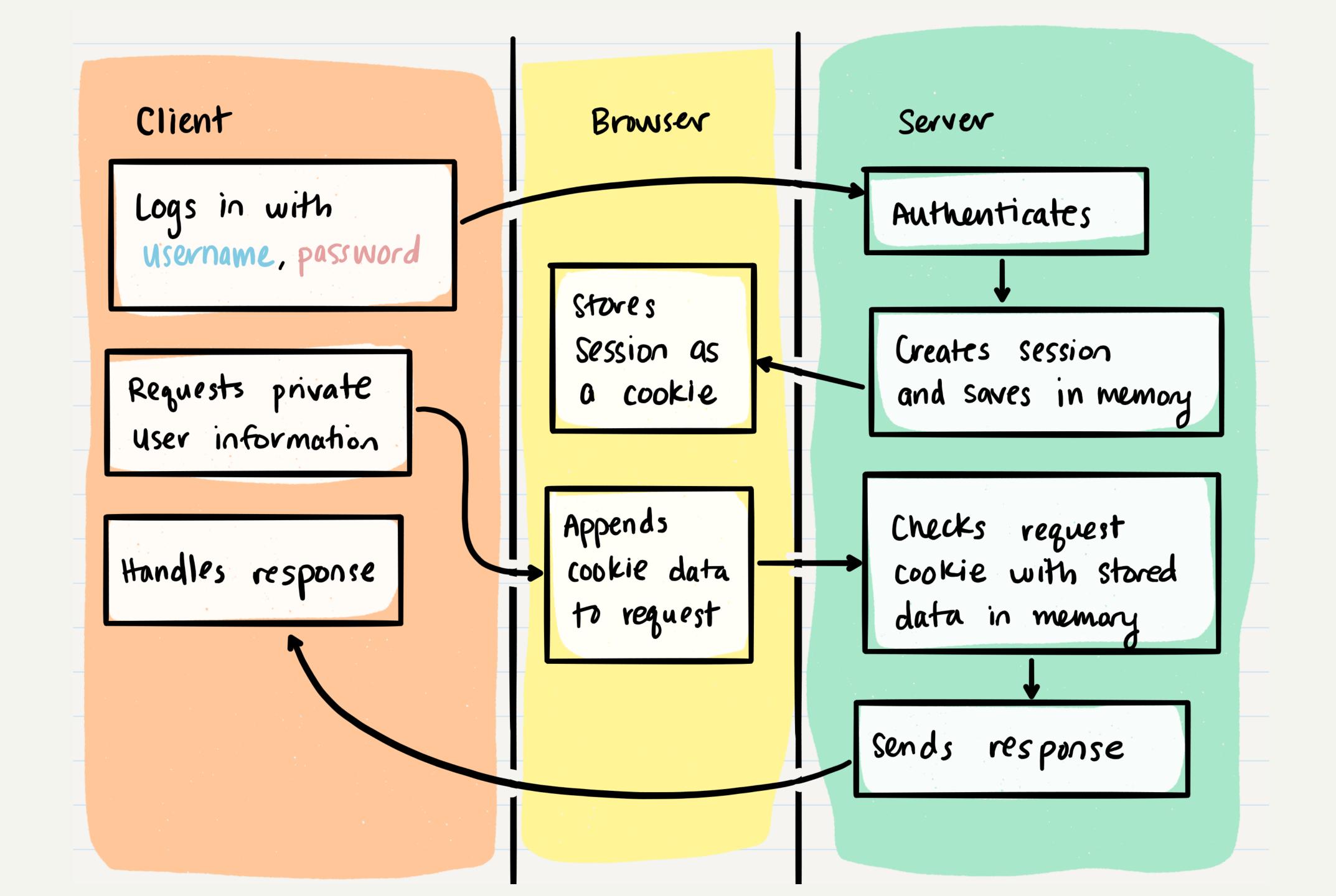
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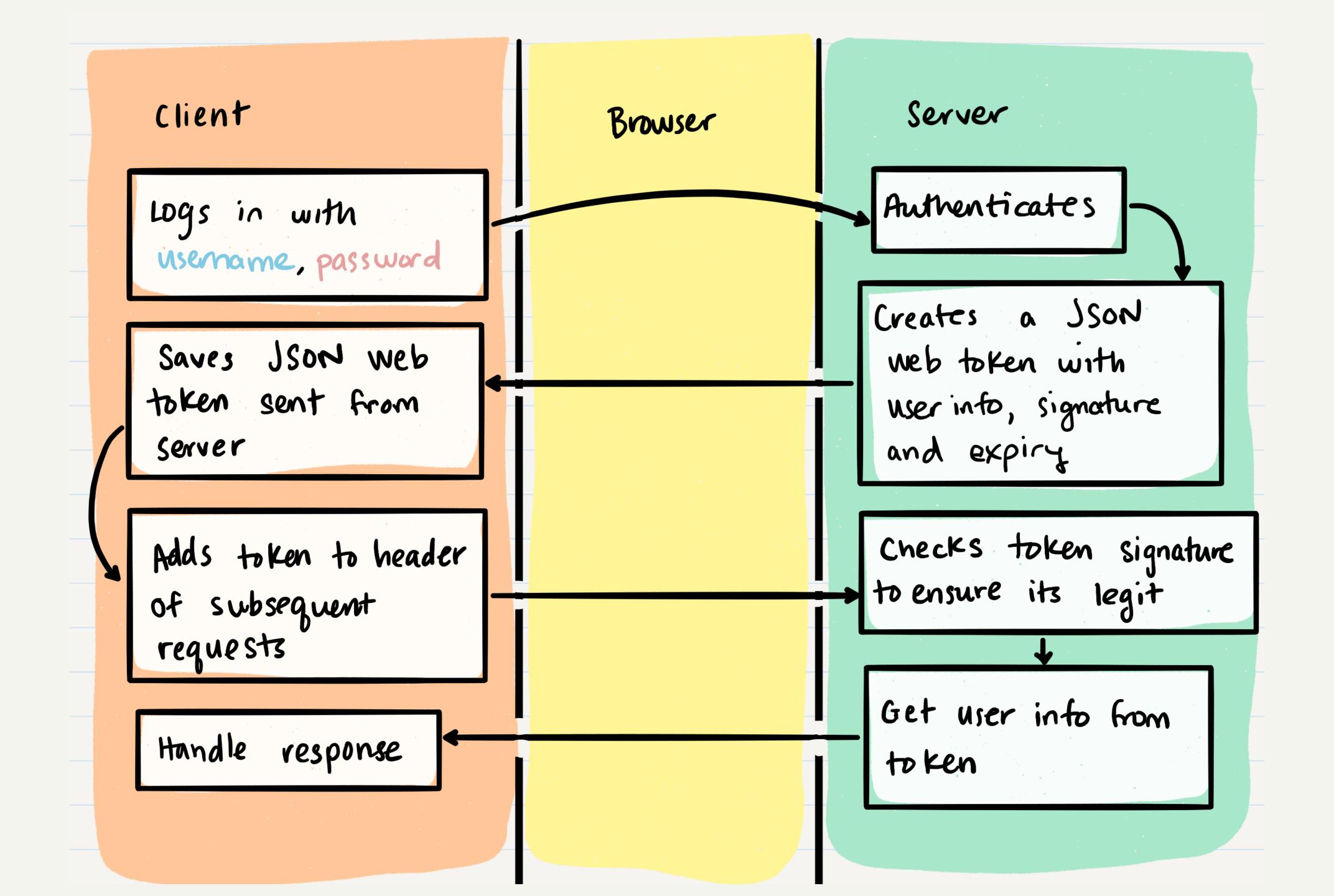
But first... Things we didn't cover from Class 10!

Sessions and Tokens

- How does an application "remember" that you were logged in?
- Server either creates a session, or gives the client a token
 - Session something the server tracks by using a cookie
 - Token something the server gives the client to pass along in any future requests







JSON Web Token

- A very common way to keep a client logged in
- The server generates a unique token
 - This is an encrypted string
 - Only the server has the encryption key
 - The data encrypted is typically some unique reference to the current user (user id for example)
- JSON Web Token is a package that generates tokens for us



HEADER

ALGORITHM

& TOKEN TYPE

```
{
    "alg": "HS256",
    "typ": "JWT"
}
```

PAYLOAD DATA

```
{
   "sub": "1234567890",
   "name": "John Doe",
   "admin": true
}
```

SIGNATURE VERIFICATION

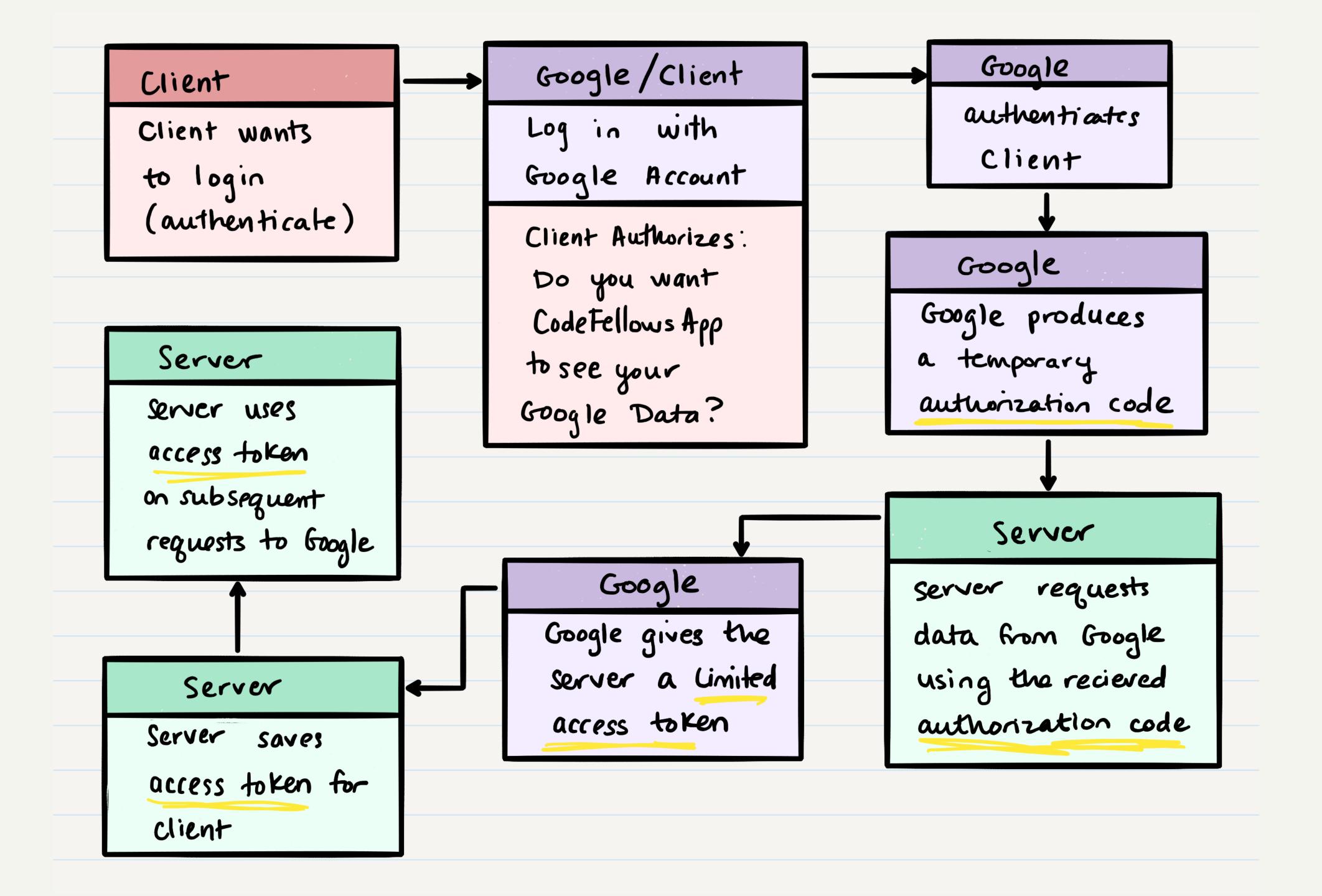
```
HMACSHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload), secretKey)
```

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OAuth

- A standard way for two independent applications to share user data
- Involves a series of "handshakes"
- Your application directs the user to a thirdparty sign in
- Your application gets an authorization code
- Your application gets an access token
- Your application makes an API request with the access token





Lab 12 Overview