OAuth2 Flows

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Outline

- Authorization Code Flow
- Implicit Flow
- Resource Owner Credential Flow
- Client Credential Flow

Authorization Code Flow (Web Application Clients)

Web Application (Client)

Resource Owner

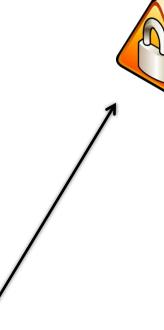
Resource Server

Step 1a: Authorization Request

Web Application (Client)



GET /authorize?
 client_id=webapp&
 scope=resource&
 redirect_uri=https://webapp/cb&
 response_type=code&
 state=123



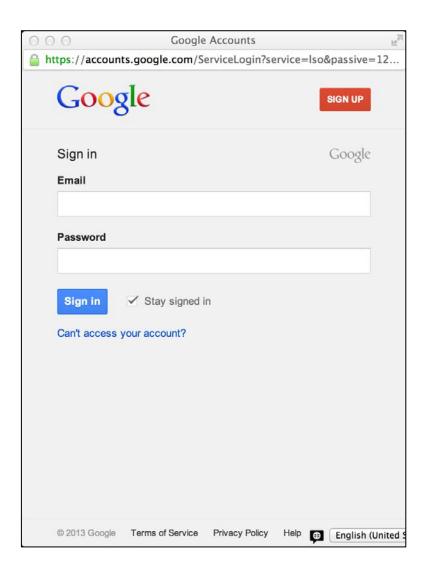
Authorization Server



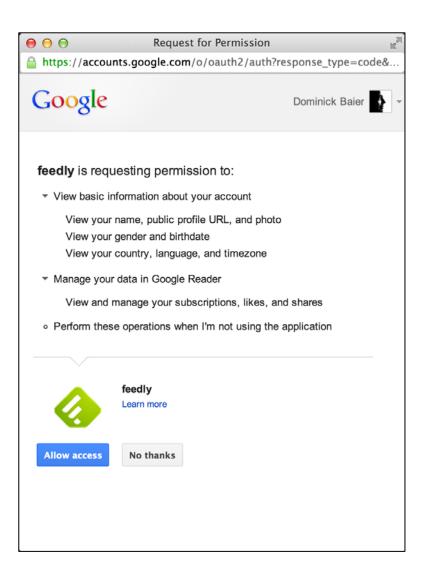


Resource Owner

Step 1b: Authentication



Step 1c: Consent



Twitter Consent

Authorize Twitter for Windows to use your account?

This application will be able to:

- · Read Tweets from your timeline.
- · See who you follow, and follow new people.
- · Update your profile.
- · Post Tweets for you.
- · Access your direct messages.

Username or email
Password

☐ Remember me · Forgot password?

This application will not be able to:

· See your Twitter password.

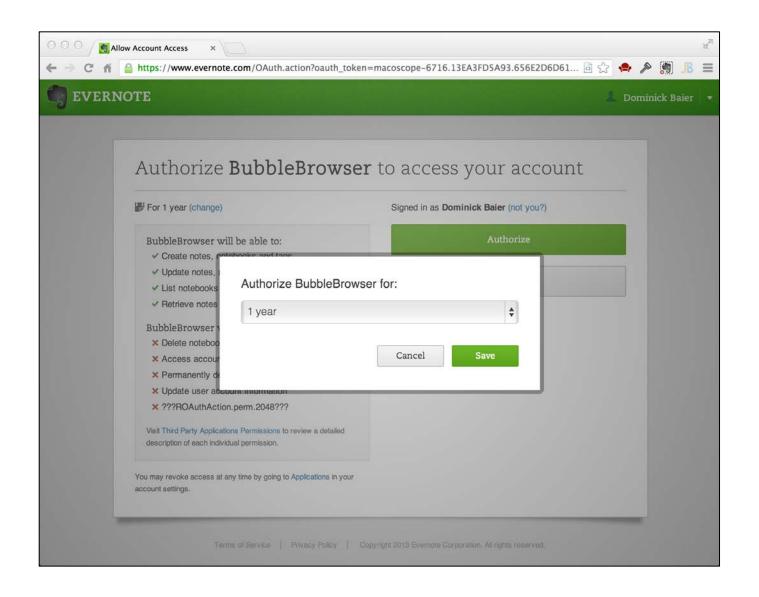


Twitter for Windows

www.twitter.com

Official Twitter for Windows application.

Evernote Consent

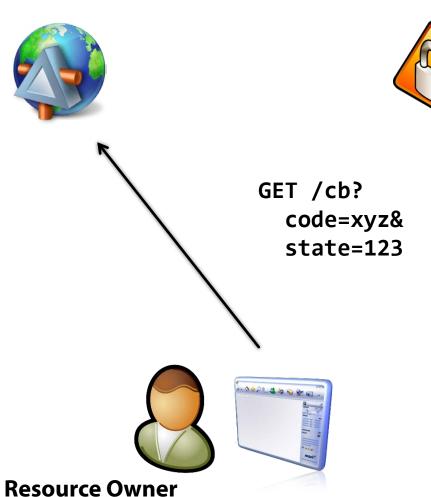


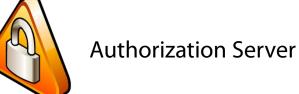
The Consent Screen is important!



Step 1d: Authorization Response

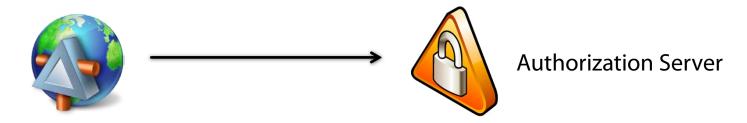
Web Application (Client)





Step 2a: Token Request

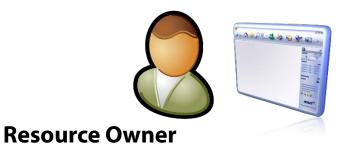
Web Application (Client)



POST /token

Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)

grant_type=authorization_code&
authorization_code=xyz&
redirect_uri=https://webapp/cb



Step 2b: Token Response

Web Application (Client)





Authorization Server

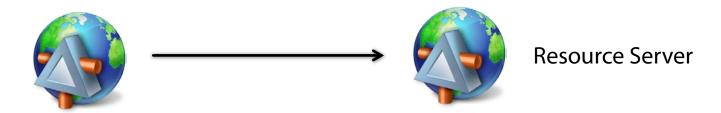
```
{
    "access_token" : "abc",
    "expires_in" : "3600",
    "token_type" : "Bearer",
    "refresh_token" : "xyz"
}
```



Resource Owner

Step 3: Resource Access

Web Application (Client)



GET /resource

Authorization: Bearer access_token

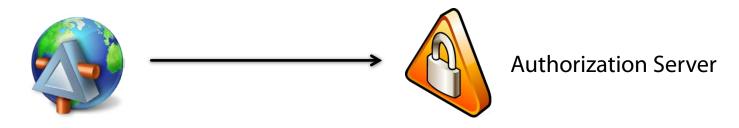


Access Token

- The resource server will authorize the client & resource owner based on the contents of the access token
 - after validation of issuer, signature and expiration
- Typical claims for an access token are
 - resource owner identifier
 - client identifier
 - granted scopes
 - ...anything additional that makes sense for your application

(Step 4: Refreshing the Token)

Web Application (Client)



POST /token
Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)

grant_type=refresh_token&
refresh_token=xyz



Client Management (Flickr)



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Apps By You Apps You're Using Your Favorite Apps

Below is a list of applications that you've given permission to interact with your Flickr account. It doesn't include apps that only use public photos and don't need to be authorized.

If you want to stop using one of these apps, click its "Remove permission" link.

Application	Permissions	
Adobe Photoshop Lightroom http://www.adobe.com/products/photoshoplightroom/	delete	Remove permission?
Flickr for Windows Phone 7 http://social.zune.net/redirect? type=phoneApp&id=2e49fb07-592b-e011-854c- 00237de2db9e	delete	Remove permission?
Photorank.me	read	Remove permission?
Microsoft http://aka.ms/flickr	write	Remove permission?

Client Management (Dropbox)



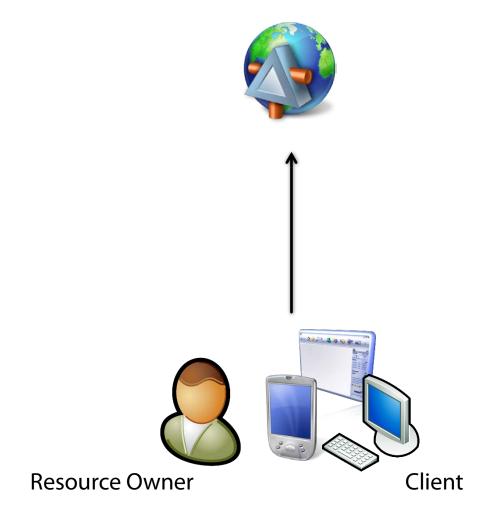
Client Management (Microsoft Live)

Microsoft account				
Overview Notifications Permissions Linked accounts	Apps and services you've given access These apps and services can access some of your info. Choose one to view or edit the details. WordPress.com You last used WordPress.com on 6/6/2012. Edit WLID Test You last used WLID Test on 5/11/2012. Edit			
Kids' accounts Add accounts Manage accounts Apps and Services Billing	Microsoft Minesweeper You last used Microsoft Minesweeper on 9/26/2012. Edit Microsoft Minesweeper on You last used idsrv on 2/20/2013. Edit			
	Dominick's App You last used Dominick's App on 2/27/2013. Edit			

Summary – Code Flow

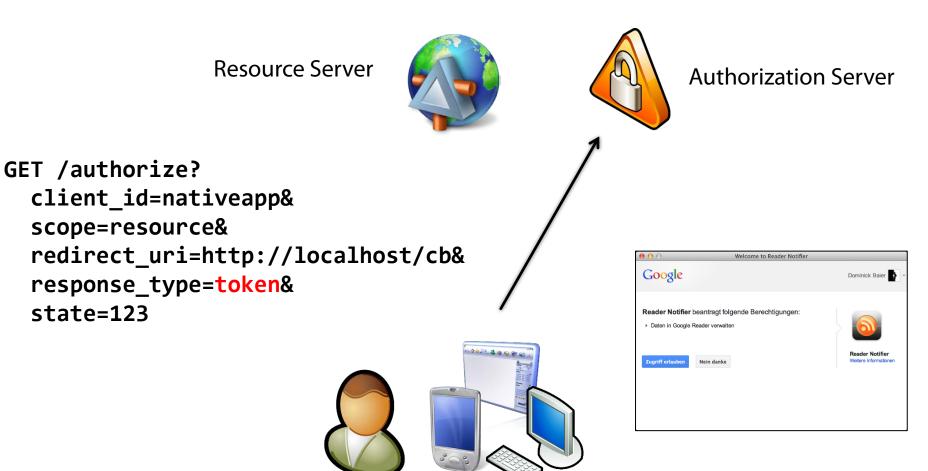
- Designed for server-based applications
 - Client can store secret securely on the server
- Accountability is provided
 - access token never leaked to the browser
- Long-lived access can be implemented

Implicit Flow (Native / Local Clients)



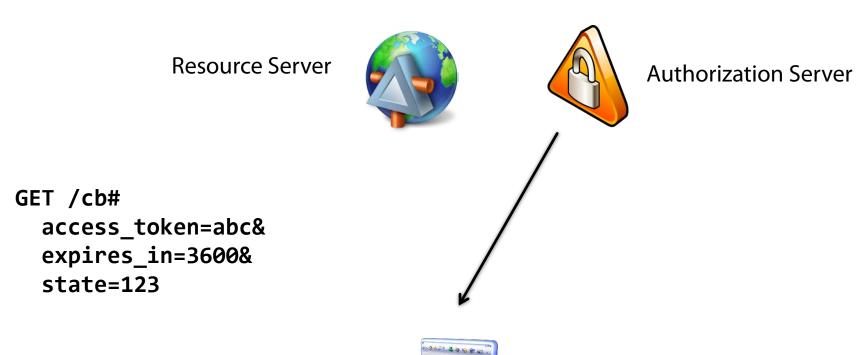
Step 1a: Authorization Request

Resource Owner



Client

Step 1b: Token Response





Step 2: Resource Access

Resource Server



GET /resource

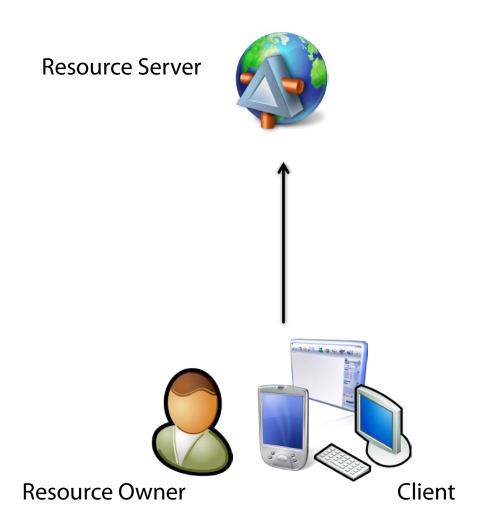
Authorization:
Bearer access_token



Summary – Implicit Flow

- Simplified handshake
 - no authorization code
- Token is exposed to browser / local OS
- No client authentication
 - no refresh tokens
- Heavily debated and many "non-standard" variations

Resource Owner Password Credential Flow (Trusted Application)



Step 1a: Token Request







Authorization Server

POST /token

Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)

grant_type=password&
scope=resource&
user_name=owner&
password=password&

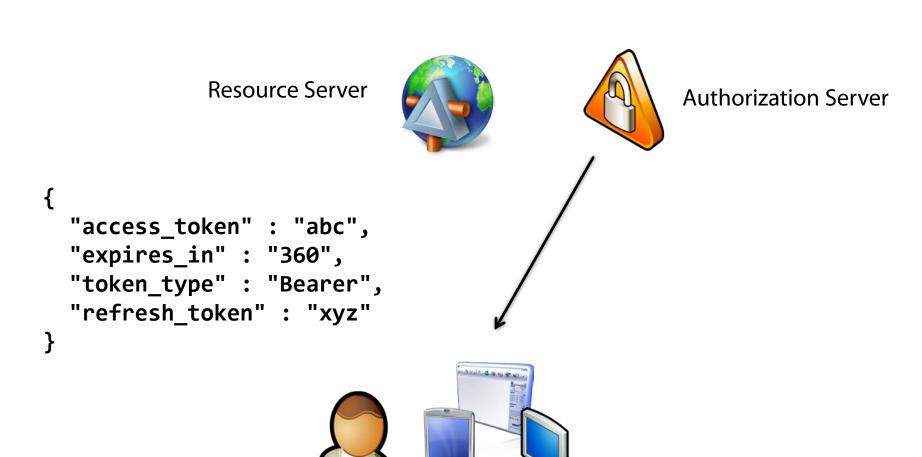




Resource Owner

Client

Step 1b: Token Response



Resource Owner

Client

Step 2: Resource Access

Resource Server



GET /resource

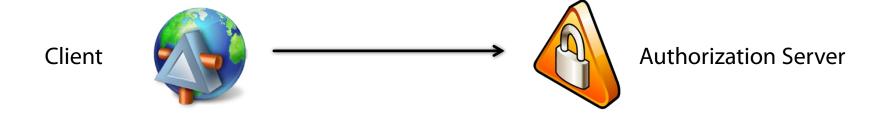
Authorization:
Bearer access_token



Summary – Resource Owner Credential Flow

- Resource owner credentials are exposed to client
 - users should not become accustomed to that
- Still better to store access/refresh token on device than password
 - if the developer is using that feature

Client Credentials Flow – No human involved at all



POST /token
Authorization: Basic (client_id:secret)

grant_type=client_credentials&
scope=resource

Summary

- The OAuth2 flows describe the various options for
 - request authorization
 - request tokens
- A separate spec (RFC 6750) describes how to transmit bearer access tokens to the resource server