



MEET NJOROGE

I'm Njoroge. I run the private
bookstore called XYZ.



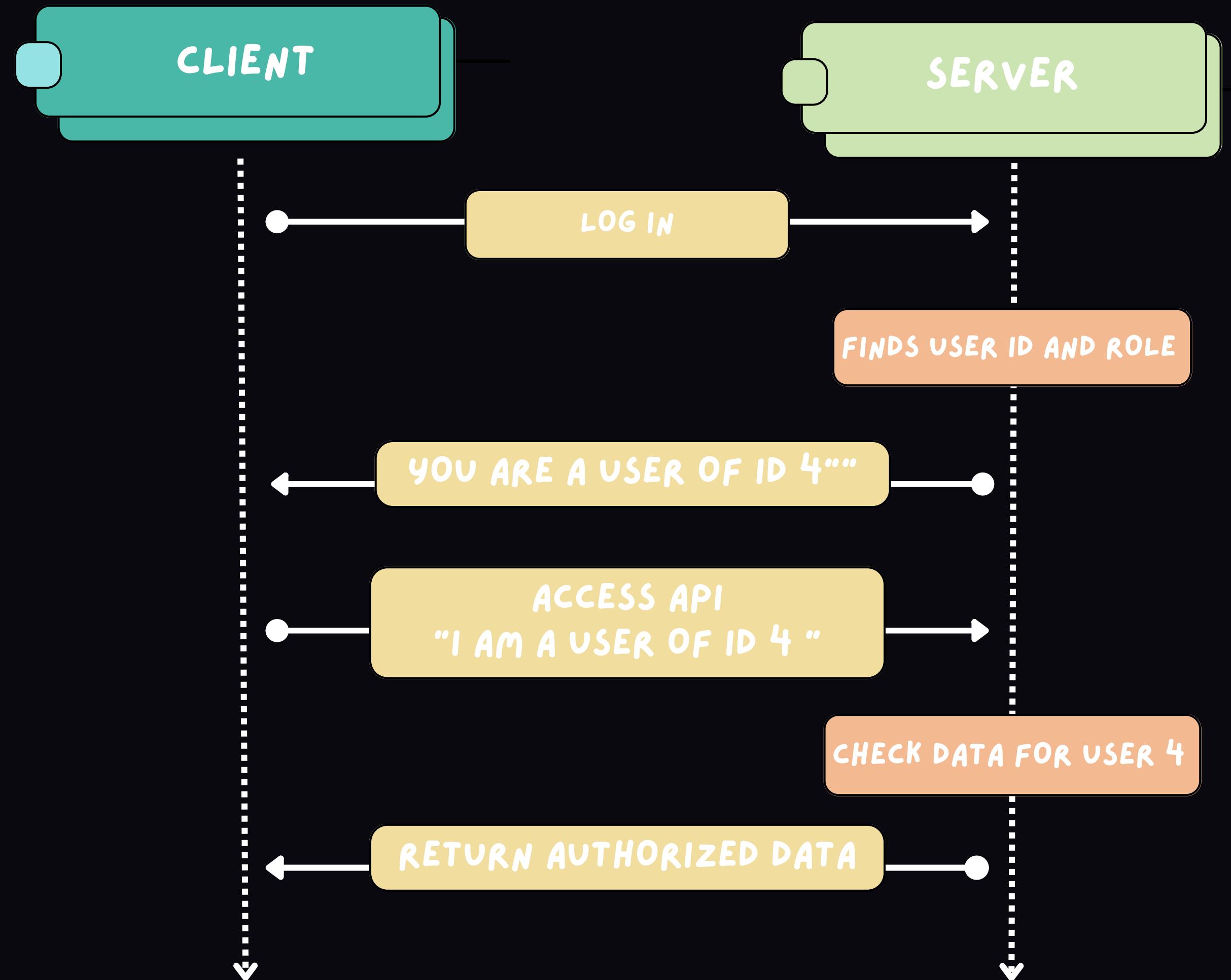
About XYZ

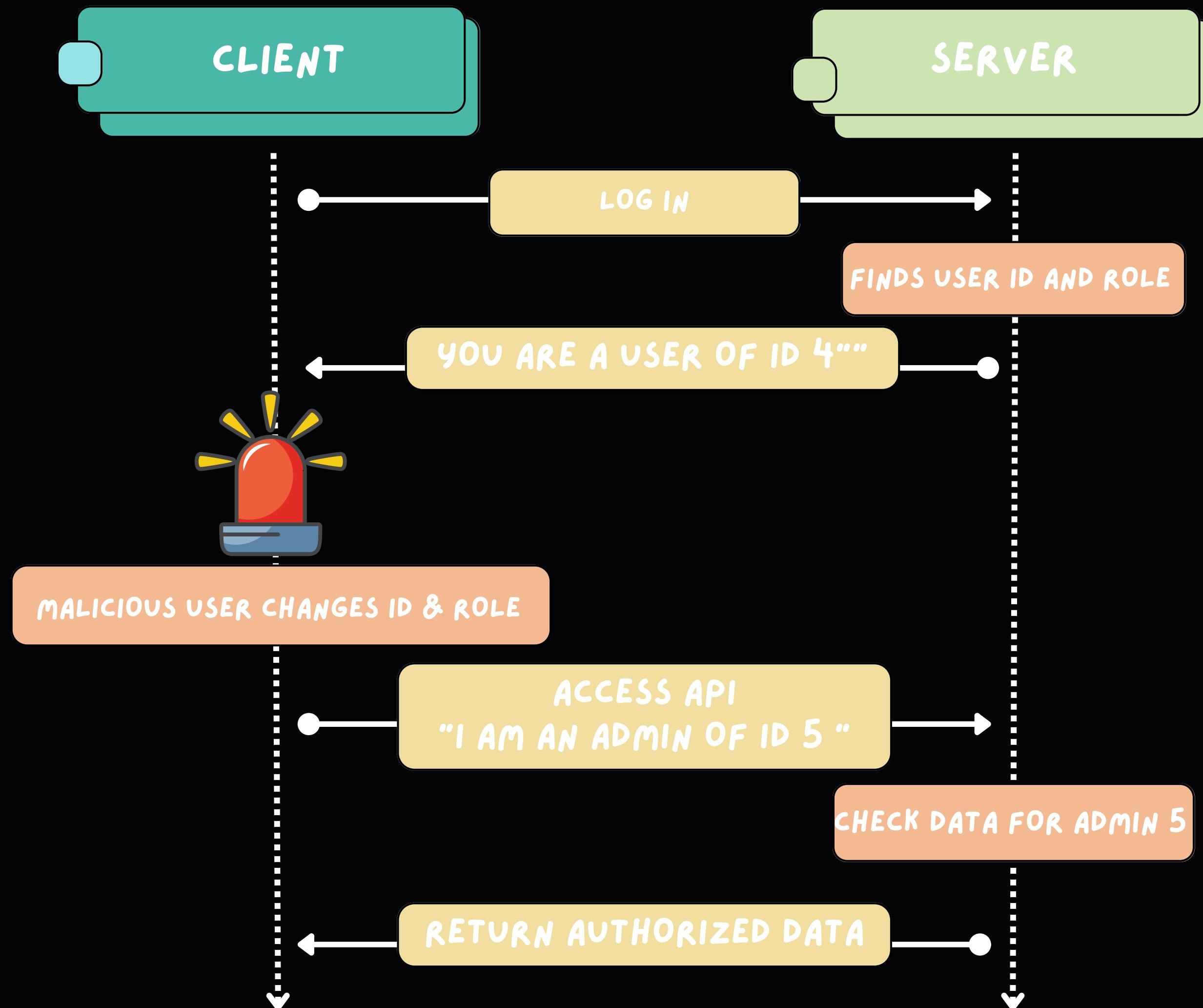
Registered users are able to

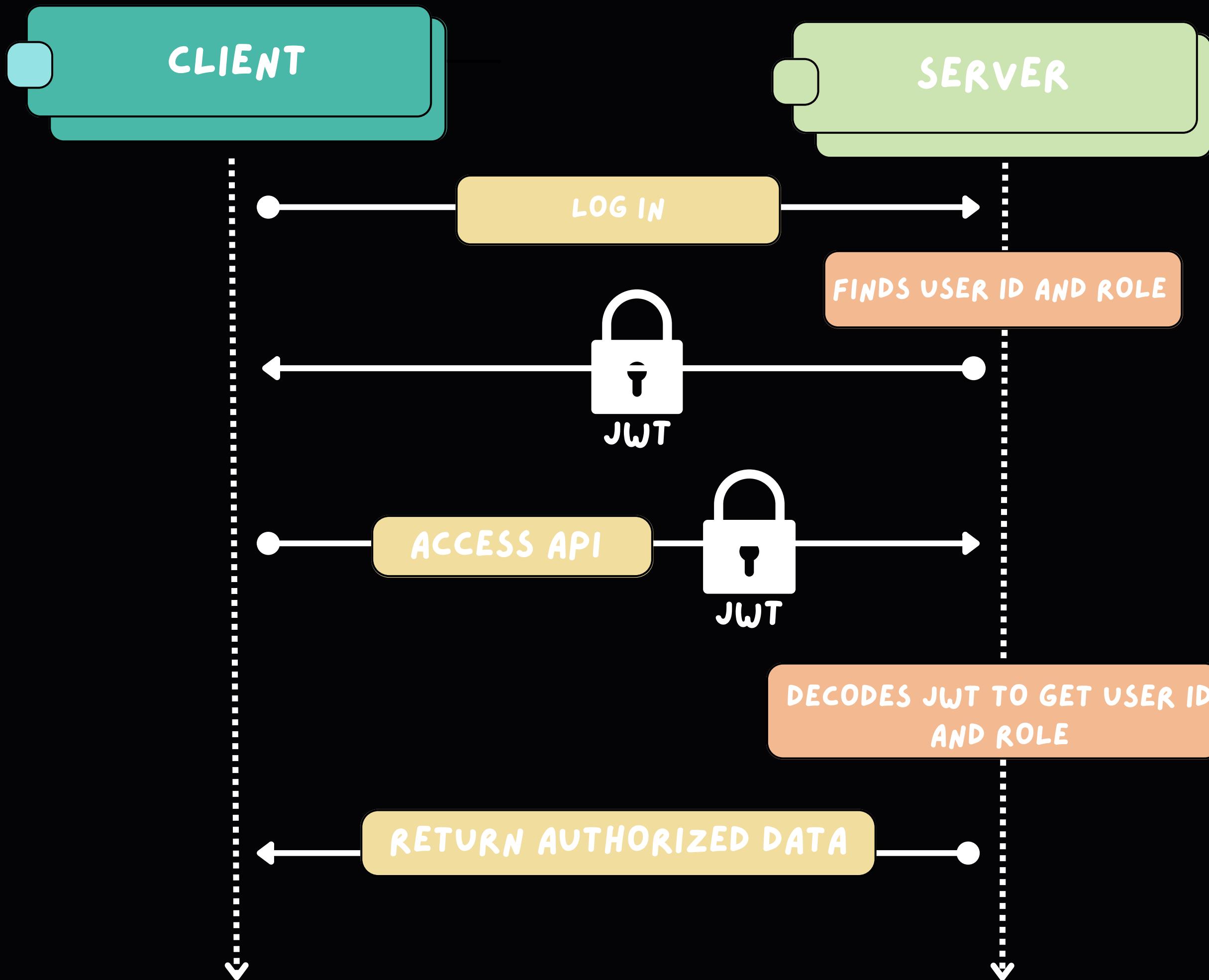
Only registered users are able to access the inventory to see what's on offer

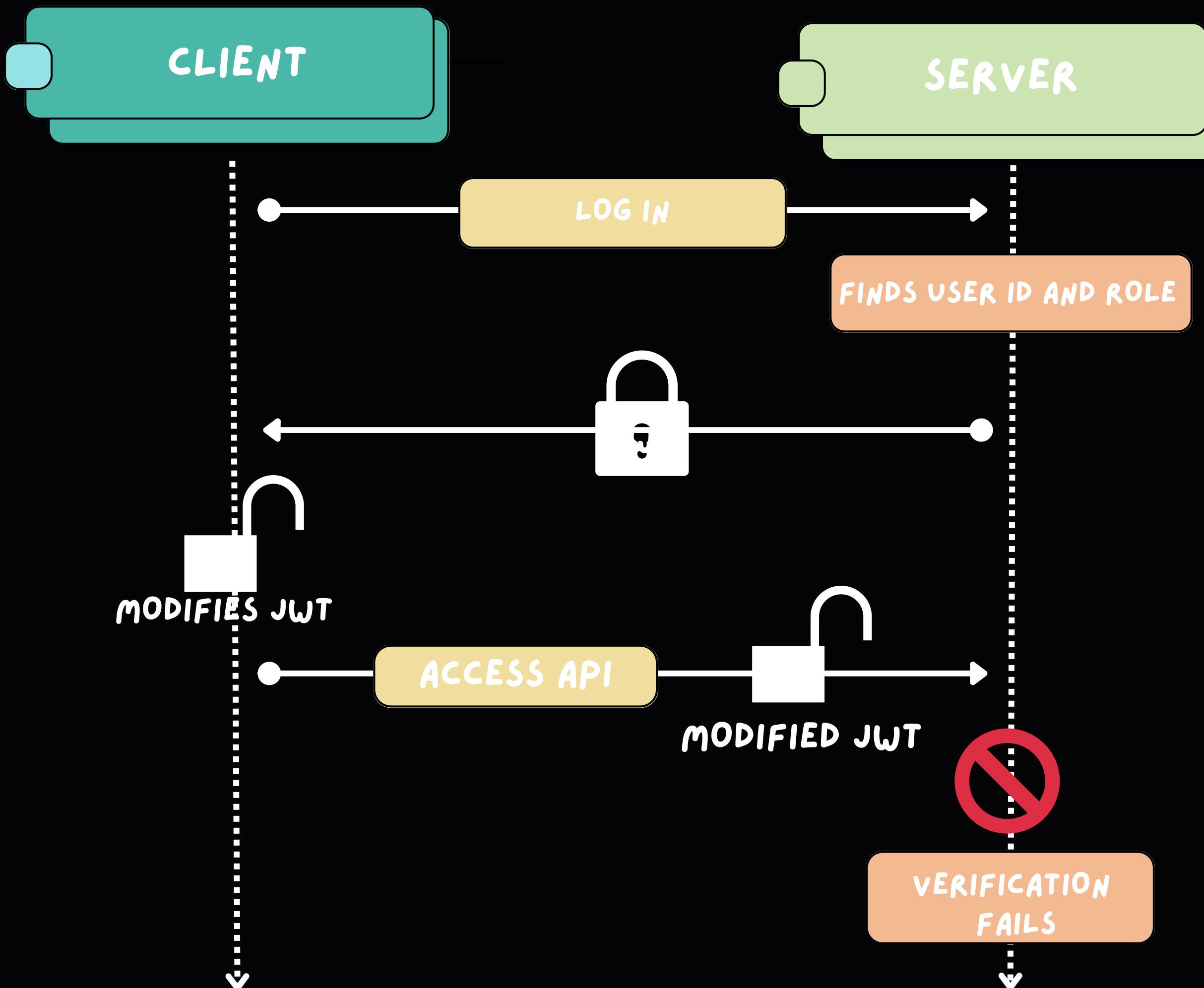
Administrators get more privilege

Admins can add books and do a whole load of stuff





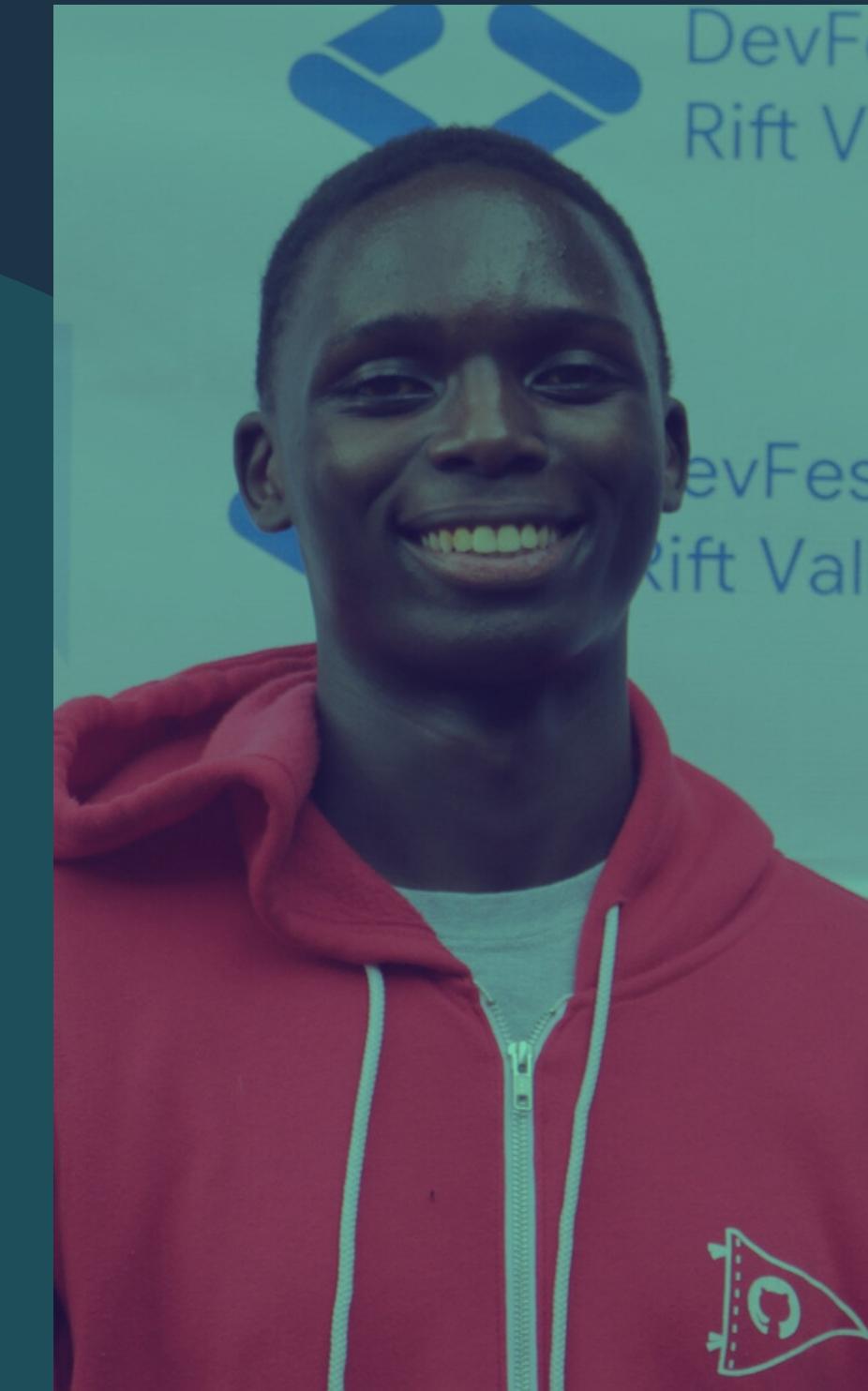




SECURING RESTFUL APIS WITH JWTs



WHO AM I?



CLIFFORD OUMA

OSS Community Manager, Open Terms Archive
Frontend Developer, Applantus



Our mission

We are to help Njoroge implement JSON Web

Tokens to his bookstore to be able to:

- Authenticate users to see books
- Authorize admins only to be able to add books

WHAT WE WILL COVER



01



02



03

UNDERSTANDING JWTs

How JWTs work under the hood

IMPLEMENTING JWT IN A RESTFUL API

What to take note when implementing JWTs to a REST API

SIMPLE DEMO

We'll do a simple demo of the implementation

SCAN TO GET SLIDES



01

UNDERSTANDING JWT'S

JWT under the hood

Session-based Authentication

User logs in

Server validates and creates a session in DB

Session ID provided

A session ID is sent to client and saved as a cookie

Session ID used to authenticate

Session ID used in subsequent requests and authenticates user

Token-based Authentication

User logs in

A JWT is generated upon successful login

JWT provided

JWT is provided in to the client and usually stored in local storage

JWT used to authenticate

JWT sent in auth header for subsequent requests, is verified and authenticates user

WHAT IS A JSON WEB TOKEN (JWT)

- 01 | Is an open standard
- 02 | it is compact and self contained
- 03 | Helps in transmission of info as JSON object
- 03 | Is digitally signed hence trusted

JWT COMPONENTS

XXX.YYY.ZZZ

HEADER (XXX)

- Contains the token type and the hashing algorithm
- Is Base64Url encoded to form

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

PAYLOAD (YYY)

- Contains the information being transmitted (claims)
- Can be reserved, public or private claims
- Is Base64url encoded

```
{  
  'sub': '12345',  
  'name': 'John Doe',  
  'admin': true  
}
```

SIGNATURE (ZZZ)

- Created encoded header and payload
- Signs both with a secret and uses algo in the header

```
HMACSHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + '.' +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload), secret )
```

Q2

IMPLEMENTING JWT

Let's see how we can implement JWTs in a REST API

BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION

ACCESS TOKEN

- Is a JWT to give access to certain data
- Is short-lived

REFRESH TOKEN

- Is a JWT that helps create a new access token upon expiry
- Is long-lived

Basic implementation cases

The basic scenarios that need to be catered for



Generating a JWT

We need to create a JWT upon login

Verify JWT

We need to verify and decode JWT upon user request

Confirm authorization

We need to allow or deny access based on authorization

Generate new token upon expiry

We need to generate



Generating a JWT

We generate both an access token and a refresh token upon successful login

```
● ● ●  
//import sign from jwt  
const {sign} = require('jsonwebtoken');  
  
//Create access token function  
const createAccessToken = (payload) => {  
    return sign({payload}, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET, {  
        expiresIn: '15m'  
    });  
}  
  
//Create refresh token function  
const createRefreshToken = (payload) => {  
    return sign({payload}, REFRESH_TOKEN_SECRET, {  
        expiresIn: '7d'  
    });  
}
```

Verifying a JWT

We verify any JWT and access the payload which is used for authorization

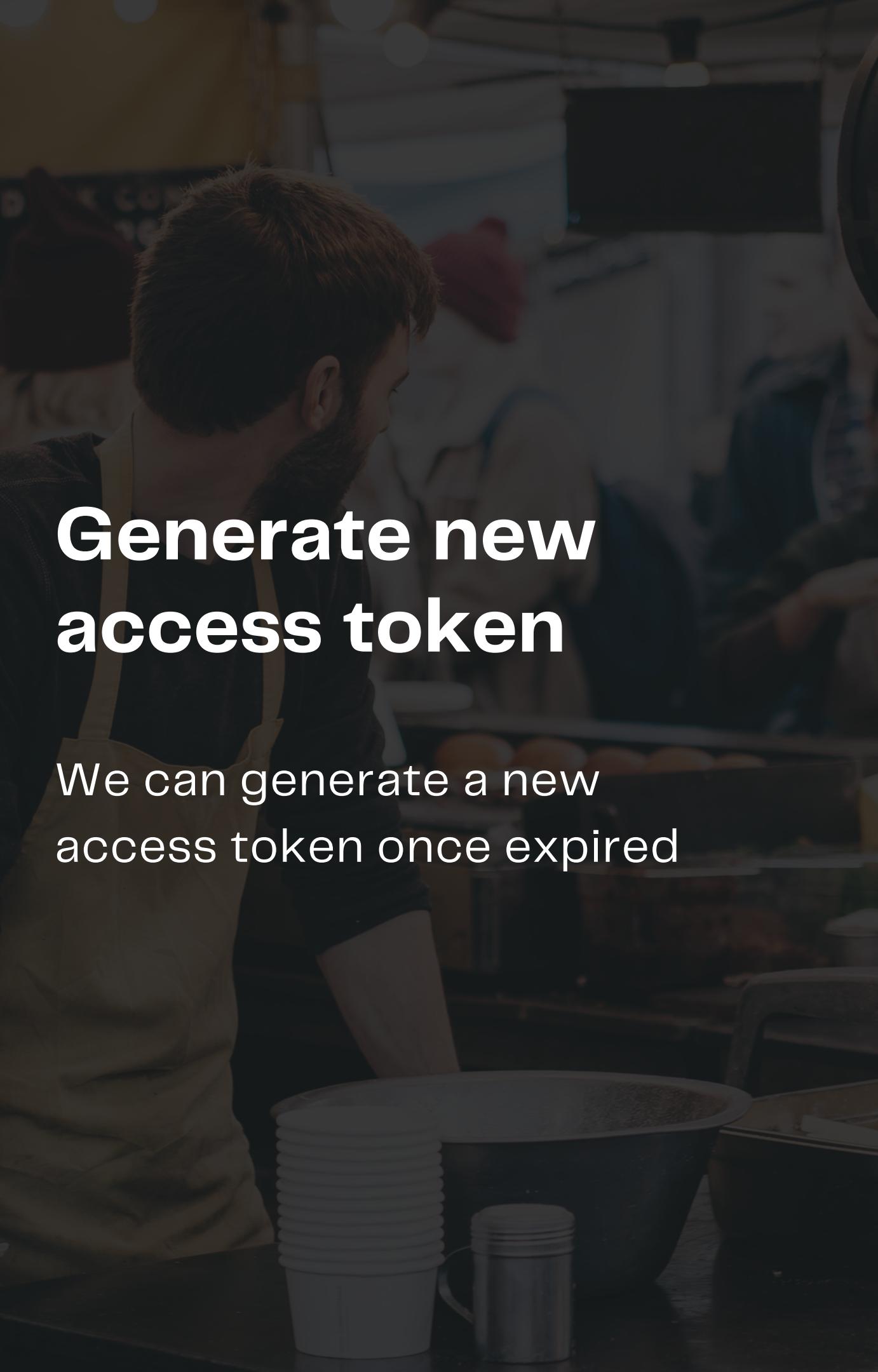
```
//import verify from jwt
const {verify} = require('jsonwebtoken');

//Check if authenticated
const isAuth = req => {
  const authorization = req.headers['authorization'];
  if(!authorization) throw new Error('You need to login');
  //Bearer <token>
  const token = authorization.split(' ')[1];
  const {payload} = verify(token, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET);
  return {payload};
}
```

Authorized?

We can use the payload to confirm if one is authorized

```
app.post('/books', async (req, res) => {
  //pick book details from req.body
  try {
    //1. Check if user is logged in and get role
    const {payload} = isAuthenticated(req);
    if(payload !== 'value') throw new Error('Not
authorized');
    //Grant access
  } catch (error) {
    res.json({error: error.message});
  }
})
```



Generate new access token

We can generate a new access token once expired

```
app.post('/refresh_token', (req, res) => {
  //Get refresh token from cookies
  const token = req.cookies.refreshToken;
  //If we don't have a token in our request
  if(!token) return res.send({accessToken: ''});
  //If we have a token, verify it
  let payload = null;
  try {
    payload = verify(token, REFRESH_TOKEN_SECRET);
  } catch (error) {
    return res.send({accessToken: ''});
  }
  //Token exists, create new refresh and access token
  const accessToken = createAccessToken(_payload);
  const refreshToken = createRefreshToken(_payload);

  return res.send({accessToken});
})
```



**LET'S DO
A SIMPLE
DEMO**

CONCLUSION

Why you should consider JWTs

VERSATILE

JWTs can have various purposes: auth, info exchange e.t.c

SECURE AND VERIFIABLE

Are encrypted and signed by the issuer

SELF CONTAINED & COMPACT

The JWT contains all the required info needed

THANK YOU!

RESOURCE

PAGE

GitHub Repo link:

[bit.ly/jwt-session-code](https://github.com/jwt-session-code)

Slides:

bit.ly/jwt-session-slides

Feedback Form:

bit.ly/jwt-session-feedback

SCAN TO GET SLIDES

