In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ What is OAuth 2
- ♦ Why use OAuth 2
- ♦ OAuth 2 data flow



What is OAuth 2

- ♦ OAuth stands for "Open Authorization"
- Open standard protocol that provides simple and secure authorization for different types of applications
- Allows providers to give access to users without any exchange of credentials
- Authorization framework that enables applications to obtain limited access to user accounts on an HTTP service like Facebook, GitHub, Twitter etc.....



Password Approach: Problems

- ♦ Users have to share credentials
- ♦ Not secure and intrusive
- ♦ Hard to maintain when you authorize many apps
 - Change password at provider (Facebook) clients need to be updated



OAuth 2 Approach

- ♦ Secure as no passwords are exchanged
- ♦ Uses tokens (next slide)
- Allows providers to give access to users without any exchange of credentials





Mr. Ideas



MovieEditor Web Application

1. REGISTER APPLICATION



Movie Service





MovieEditor Web Application

New Application

Name	
Movie Client	
Redirect uri	•
http://acme.com/auth/mo	vies/callback
	Use one lii
Scopes	Use one lii
Scopes	Separate scopes with spaces.



Application: Movie Client

Application Id:

4968cb91aa46a93eaaafb939370b013466152154220b02ac7fc455b78f1df3be

Secret:

ec3743ecba039850473950dc141a1a7a59a5465487d262b62e7cc31e070f32ed

Scopes:

Callback urls:

http://acme.com/auth/movies/callback <u>Authorize</u>



MovieEditor Web Application



1. I want to work on a movie, please get my movies



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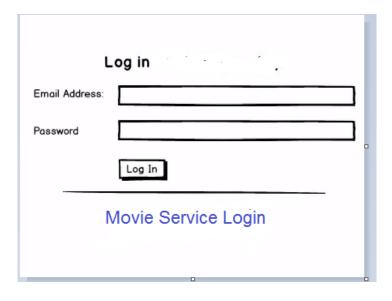


MovieEditor Web Application



Movie Service





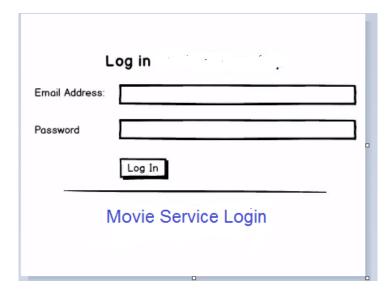


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Movie Service







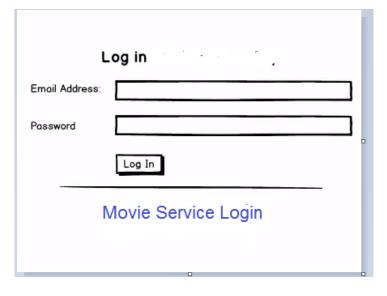
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app_id=12345
Redirect_uri = http://acme.com/auth/movies/callback
Scope = create_movies



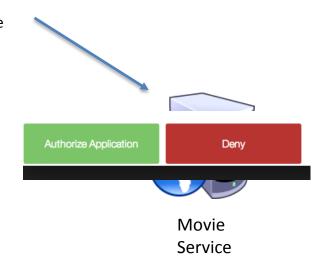
Movie Service







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MovieEditor Web Application

code = abcdef



Movie Service





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MovieEditor Web Application

code=abcdef
app_id=XXX
secret_id=XXX



Movie Service





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MovieEditor Web Application

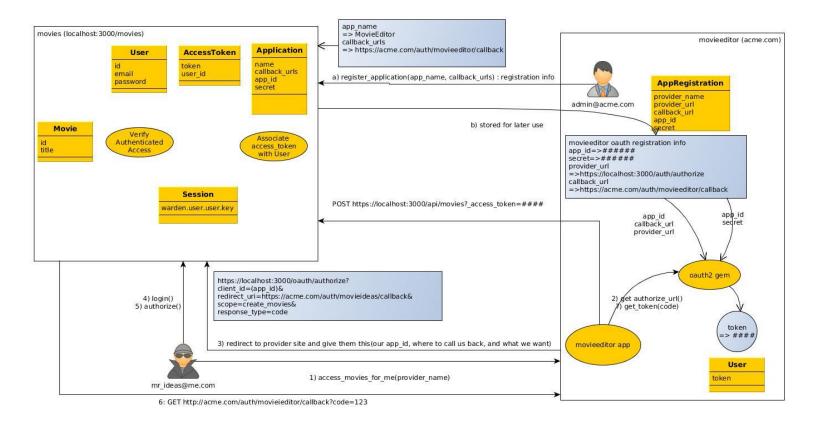




Movie Service



Movie Service: Example





Summary

♦ OAuth 2.0 is the next evolution of the OAuth protocol which was originally created in late 2006

What's Next?

♦ OAuth 2 Movie Service – Workflow



In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ Core Setup
- ♦ Resource Access
- ♦ Resource Controller
- ♦ Demo



Assembly

- ♦ Core Setup
 - Create new Rails application
 - \$ rails new oauth movies
 - \$ cd oauth movies
 - Add gems
 - mongoid and httparty



Assembly

- ♦ Core Setup
 - Integrate Mongoid
 - \$ rails g mongoid:config
 - Define root URL
 - \$ rails g controller pages index

```
# config/routes.rb
Rails.application.routes.draw do
  #get 'pages/index'
  root to: 'pages#index'
```



Resource Access

- ♦ HTML Controller → Movies
 - \$ rails g model Movie id title
- ♦ Add Timestamp



Resource Controller

- ♦ Movies Controller
 - \$ rails g scaffold_controller Movies id title
- ♦ config/routes.rb



```
# config/routes.rb
resources :movies
```



Resource Controller

- ♦ API Controller
 - Update the Gemfile with responders gem
 - Automatic marshalling
 - gem 'responders', '~> 2.1', '>= 2.1.1'
- Add Controller (app/controller/api) and update routes.rb



Demo

Demo - Test Drive



Summary

♦ Basic Setup of Resources

What's Next?

♦ Devise Integration



In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ Devise
- ♦ Devise Configuration
- ♦ Devise Management
- ♦ Demo



Devise

- Devise is a popular authentication solution for Rails applications
- A full-featured authentication solution which handles all of the controller logic and form views for you



Configuration

♦ Gemfile

```
• gem 'devise', '~> 3.5', '>= 3.5.3'
```

♦ Generate the Device configuration file using rails g



Configuration - URL

- ♦ Define a URL for generated e-mail messages to reference back to the server
 - Set to localhost:3000 (in development demo)

```
#config/environments/development.rb
#devise options
config.action_mailer.default_url_options = { host: 'localhost', port: 3000 }
```



User Model Class

- ♦ User Model class
 - hold accounts in your service
 - rails g devise user



Devise Management

- Devise manages three (3) primary resources for our user:
 - login sessions login/logout
 - passwords, and
 - registration data email, optional fields



Demo



Summary

♦ Devise Integration to Movies app

What's Next?

♦ Integrated Authentication



In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ Integrate Sign-in and Authentication
- ♦ Doorkeeper integration
- ♦ Database configuration
- ♦ Demo



Integrating Authentication

- ♦ Integrate Sign-In and Authentication
 - API Base Controller (Write actions)

```
module Api
  class BaseController < ApplicationController
  before_action :authenticate_user!, except: [:index, :show ]
  before_action :user_signed_in?, except: [:index, :show ]</pre>
```



Verify Access

- ♦ DEMO (/api methods)
 - Verify access is still available to non-writable methods
 - Verify access is denied for writable methods

Demo



Doorkeeper

- ♦ Doorkeeper is an OAuth 2 provider for Rails
- ♦ It's built on top of Rails engines
- ♦ So far it supports all protocol flows



Doorkeeper: Gems

- ♦ gem 'doorkeeper', '~> 3.1'



Doorkeeper: Configuration

- ♦ Install Doorkeeper
 - rails g doorkeeper:install
- ♦ Produces the following URI
 - config/routes.rb
 - use_doorkeeper



Doorkeeper: Database Configuration

Configure the ORM and prepare the database

```
#config/initializers/doorkeeper.rb
Doorkeeper.configure do
    # Change the ORM that doorkeeper will use (needs plugins)
    #orm :active_record
    orm :mongoid5
```

- ♦ Install indexes (Mongoid)
 - \$ rake db:mongoid:create_indexes



resource owner authenticator

♦ Update resource_owner_authenticator – to resolve User object based on what is stored in the session

```
resource_owner_authenticator do
   #fail "Please configure doorkeeper resource_owner_authenticator block located in #{__FILE__}"
   # Put your resource owner authentication logic here.
   # Example implementation:
   # User.find_by_id(session[:user_id]) || redirect_to(new_user_session_url)
   user_key=session["warden.user.user.key"]
   user_id=user_key[0][0] if user_key
   User.where(:id=>user_id).first || redirect_to(new_user_session_url)
end
```



Demo



Summary

♦ Doorkeeper integration with Movie Service

What's Next?

Registering Application with OAuth



In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ Registration with OAuth
- ♦ Process Registration Results
- ♦ Build Authorization URL
- ♦ Access Application Demo



Integrating Authentication

- Setup Registration between acme.com (Movie Editor App) and Movie Service and OAuth provider (embedded in Movie Service)
- ♦ MovieEditor (Acme.com) → signup for a new account
 - http://localhost:3000/oauth/applications/new



Registration

- Name: Acme Client
- ♦ Redirect URL: http://acme.com/auth/movies/callback
- ♦ Scopes: (blank)



Registration Results

- ♦ Application Id: XXXXXX
- ♦ Secret: XXXXXXX
- ♦ Callback URLs: http://acme.com/auth/movies/callback



Access Application

- ♦ Using oauth2 gem, generate authorization URL
- ♦ Plug the authorization URL into a browser
 - Should get re-directed to the callback URL
- ♦ Generate access token
- ♦ Access application



Demo



Summary

Register OAuth with Service and successful access of the application

