



JWT

JSON WEB Token

JWT is pronounced as “jot”

JWT

securely transmits information
between two parties



Why do we use JWT?

Without JWT you can access the protected route

<http://local:5000/orders?email=abc@gmail.com>



With JWT you can't access the protected route

<http://local:5000/orders?email=abc@gmail.com>



JWT is mainly used for authorization purpose, not authentication

Authentication

Who are you?

**Login
and
Password**

Authorization

What you can do?

**Add photo
Delete photo
View photo**

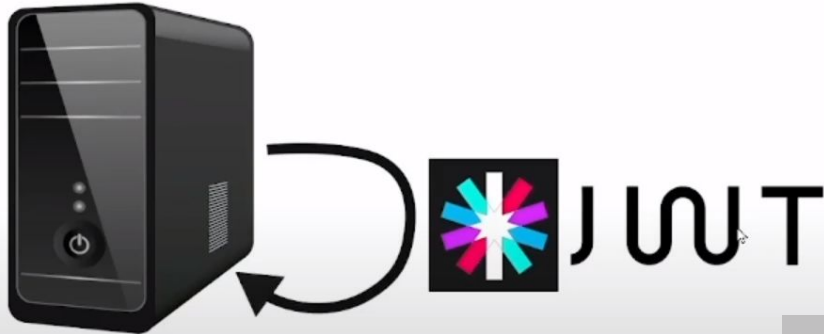
HOW JWT WORKS?

1. Client login with username and password



HOW JWT WORKS?

2. Server creates a token for the client



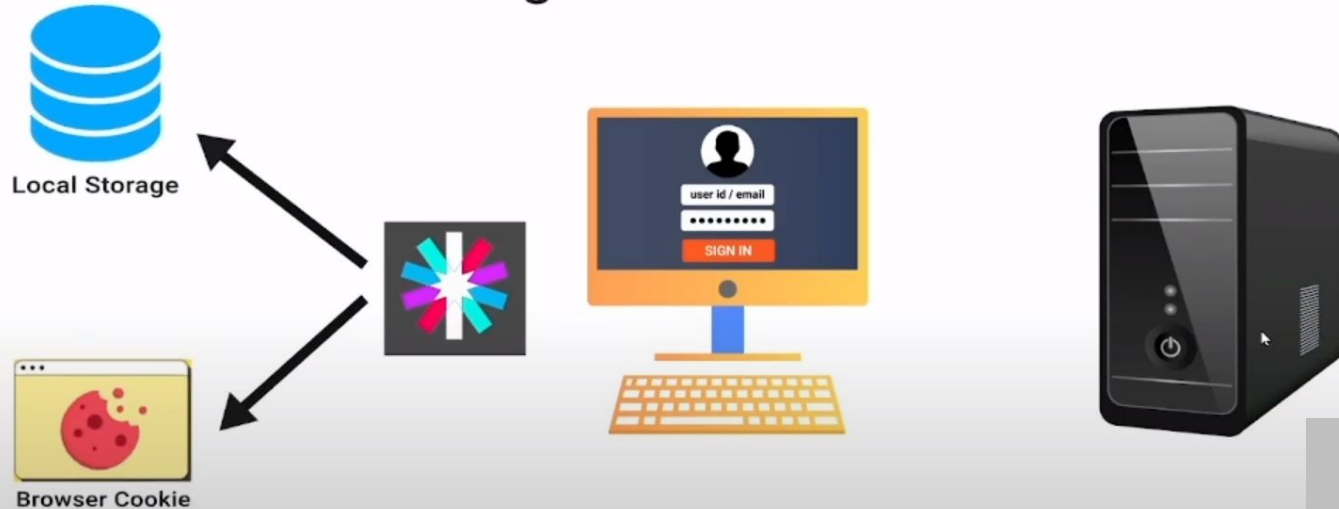
HOW JWT WORKS?

3. server sends a token to the client



HOW JWT WORKS?

4. Client stores the token on either local storage or browser cookie



HOW JWT WORKS?

5. Next time the client makes a request, a copy of the token is send to the server for authorization.



HOW JWT WORKS?

6. Server verifies the JWT signature before giving the authorization.



HOW JWT WORKS?

7. Server responds to the client's request.



WHAT JWT LOOKS LIKE?



HEADER

PayLoad

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.

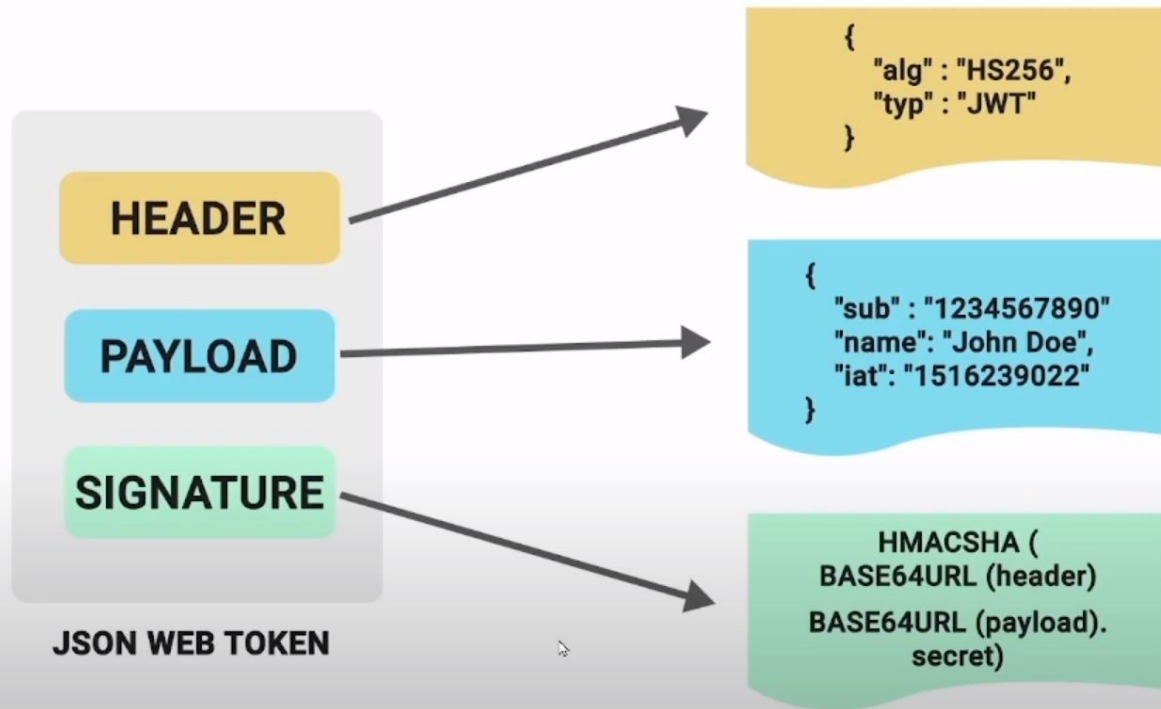
eyJzdWliOilxMjM0NTY3ODkwliwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4

gRG9IliwiaWF0ljoxNTE2MjM5MDlyfQ.

SfIKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36POk6yJV_adQssw5c

Signature

Structure of JSON Web Token (JWT)



SUMMARY

JSON Web Token

1. INDUSTRY STANDARD RFC 7519

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JSON Web Token (JWT)

Abstract

JSON Web Token (JWT) is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. The claims in a JWT are encoded as a JSON object that is used as the payload of a JSON Web Signature (JWS) structure or as the plaintext of a JSON Web Encryption (JWE) structure, enabling the claims to be digitally signed or integrity protected with a Message Authentication Code (MAC) and/or encrypted.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in [Section 2 of RFC 5741](#).

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at

SUMMARY

JSON Web Token

2. Securely transmits information between parties as a JSON object.

| HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>{ "alg": "HS256", "typ": "JWT" }</pre> |
| PAYLOAD: DATA |
| <pre>{ "sub": "1234567890", "name": "John Doe", "iat": 1516239022 }</pre> |
| VERIFY SIGNATURE |
| <pre>HMACSHA256(base64UrlEncode(header) + "." + base64UrlEncode(payload), <input type="text" value="your-256-bit-secret"/>) <input type="checkbox"/> secret base64 encoded</pre> |

SUMMARY

JSON Web Token

3. Digitally Signed.

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c
```