OAuth and User Authentication

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OAuth 1 and OAuth 2

- Authorization framework based on open standards for Internet users to log into third party websites/apps using their Social Network accounts
  - Facebook, Google, Twitter, Microsoft, Instagram, Github, DigitalOcean and many others
- OpenID is a related but complementary service

OAuth 1 and OAuth 2

- OAuth 1 protocol:
  - First evolved from Twitter (Blaine Cook)
  - IETF RFC 5849
- OAuth 2 protocol:
  - Focuses on simplifying client development
  - IETF RFC 6749
  - Bearer token usage IETF RFC 6750

OAuth 2 Roles

- Resource owner: You, the user that authorizes a client application to access their account
- Client Application: Application (website or app) that wants access to the resource server to obtain information about you
- Resource Server: Server hosting protected data (e.g., your personal information)
- Authorization Server: Server that issues an access token to the client application to request resource from the resource server

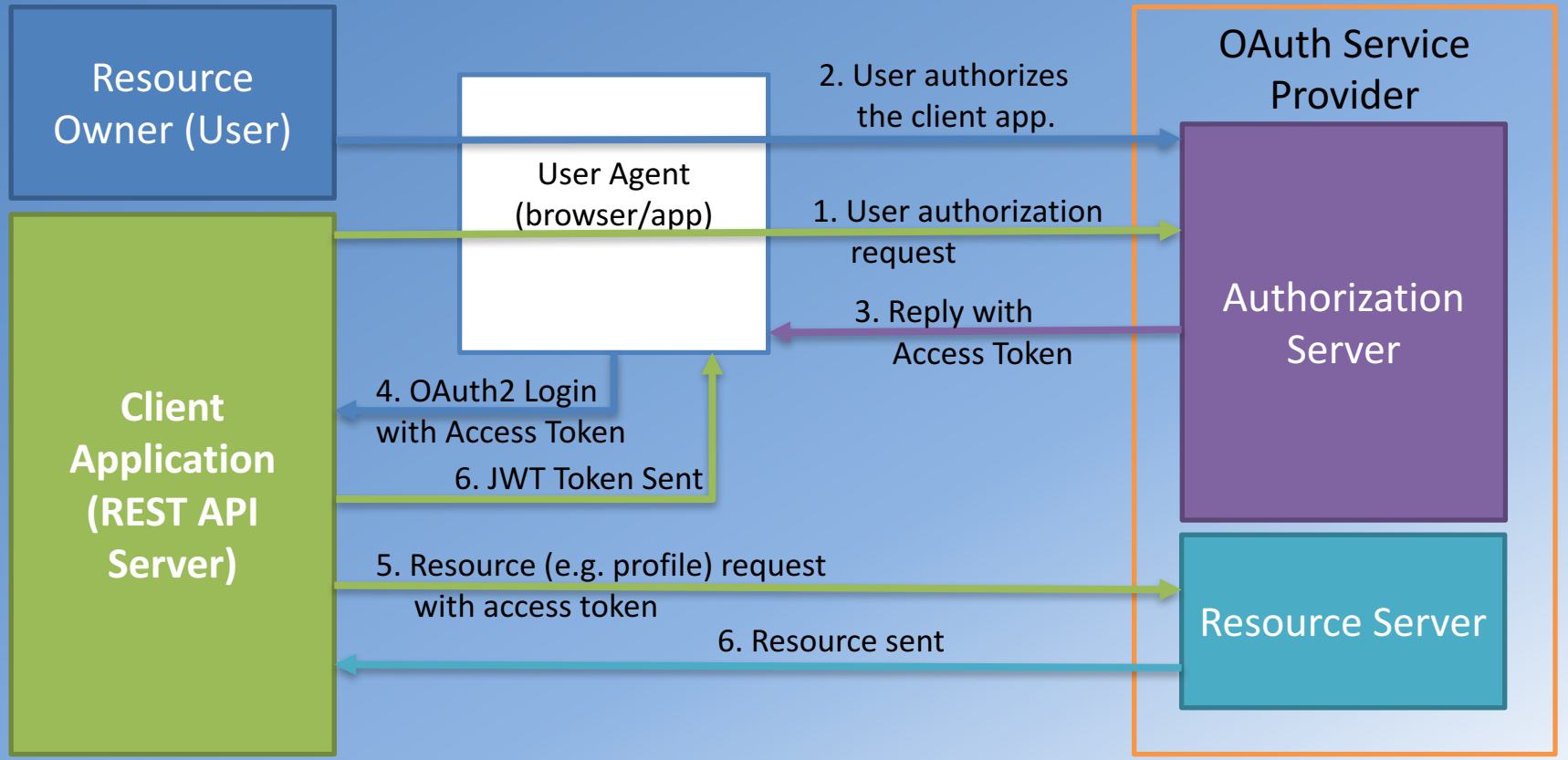
OAuth 2 Tokens

- Access token: allows access to user data by the client application
  - Has limited lifetime
  - Need to be kept confidential
  - Scope: parameter used to limit the rights of the access token
- Refresh token: Used to refresh an expired access token

Client Application Registration

- Register the client application on the OAuth service provider:
  - Client App Id
  - Client Secret
  - Redirect URL: URLs for the client for receiving the authorization code and access token

Implicit Flow Grant Approach (adapted)



Passport-Facebook-Token Module

- Passport strategy for authenticating with Facebook using OAuth 2.0 API
- Installing:

  npm install passport-facebook-token –save

- Using

  var FacebookStrategy = require('passport-facebook-token');