

auth-sdk

The auth-sdk is just a simple wrapper around persistent state storage and redirect response parsing for the OAuth2 web grant type (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-4.1>).

A simpler explanation is given <http://aaronparecki.com/articles/2012/07/29/1/oauth2-simplified> (<http://aaronparecki.com/articles/2012/07/29/1/oauth2-simplified>). You should read it at least once, to have a basic understanding of OAuth2. This sdk covers the "Web Server Apps" part mentioned there.

The auth-sdk hides most of the OAuth2 stuff, so you'll basically have to do 3 things (in this order):

- First try to parse the redirect sent back to your site after the login.
 - Call `sdk->parseRedirectResponse()`
- Check, if you have permissions (=access token) to call an api method for the user.
 - Call `sdk->getUser()`
- If not, redirect the user to an external login page.¹
 - Redirect to `sdk->getLoginUrl()`

Your app now should have permissions to make an api call on behalf of the user. Take a look at:

```
./examples/basic.php
```

You can use the acces token then stored in the auth-sdk for subsequent api calls until the token expires. (Server-side or until the user logs out)

Include with composer

```
"repositories": [  
    {  
        "type": "git",  
        "url": "https://app-developers-89:98ashUZsujna!isi.asU7@antevorte.codebasehq.com/public-sdks-2/php-auth-sdk.git"  
    },  
    {  
        "type": "git",  
        "url": "https://app-developers-89:98ashUZsujna!isi.asU7@antevorte.codebasehq.com/public-sdks-2/php-jws.git"  
    }  
],  
"require": {  
    "collins/php-auth-sdk": "0.3.1"  
}
```

Oauth2 web grant type usage

- Have a look at: `./examples/basic.php`

Create the sdk object:

```
$authSDK = new AuthSDK(array(
    'clientId'=>'from_dev_center',
    'clientToken'=>'from_dev_center',
    'clientSecret' => 'from_dev_center',
    'redirectUri'=>'entered_in_dev_center',
    'scope'=>'firstname', //optional. the only valid value is firstname at the moment
    'popup'=>'true|false', //optional. false will render the login webpage, true a simple login
    version
),new SessionStorage());
```

(There are two optional parameters that can be "overwritten" 'loginUrl' and 'resourceUrl'. But usually there is no need for that)

Parse the response (login redirected back to your site):

- Call this method first and only once per request
- \$parsed will be true, if it was a redirect. Just in case you need this information.

```
$parsed = $authSDK->parseRedirectResponse();
```

Check user status. Show login or logout:

- Check, if login button|redirect needed,
- Its also possible to set 'state' params (will be returned)
- getLogoutUrl() has an optional parameter redirectUrl. If set, after the logout you will be redirected to that. Else to the 'redirectUri' of the sdk config.

```
$authResult = $authSDK->getUser();
if($authResult->hasErrors()){
    //optional, add values you want to get back on your redirect endpoint
    //but do this before getLoginUrl()
    $authSDK->setState('someKey','someVal');

    renderLoginButton( $authSDK->getLoginUrl() ); //renderLoginButton: your render method

}else{
    renderLogoutButton( $authSDK->getLogoutUrl() ); //renderLogoutButton: your render method
    var_dump($authResult->getResult()->response);
    var_dump($authSDK->setState('someKey'));
}
```

Oauth2 token type usage

- Is not supported by the php auth-sdk.

Examples

- Can be found in the folder: ./examples/*:

- `./examples/basic.php`:
 - example for typical usecase, just as much code as needed. Note, that you need to set your `redirectUrl` to `{yourdomain}/basic.php`
- `./examples/parent_page.php` & `./examples/result_page.php`:
 - example for showing more options, intercepts the redirect, so you can take a look at the params returned. Note, that you need to set your `redirectUrl` to `{yourdomain}/result_page.php`

Config

- Copy `./example/common_params.php` to `./example/common_params.local.php`
- Change the params in `./example/common_params.local.php` to match your values (from dev center)

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1.
 - If the user is not logged in there, it will grant the user for its username and password and then redirect back to your site with an access token.
 - If your user however already is logged in, it will just redirect back to your site with an access token.
 - There is one more authorization flow step after those possible grants from the user and really fetching the access token, but the `auth-sdk` will gently hide that from you

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