JSON Web Token

- JSON Web Tokens (JWT) are an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and selfcontained format for securely transferring information between parties as a JSON object.
- They are primarily used for authentication and authorization in web applications and API services.
- They consist of three parts: header, payload, and signature.

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M. Jones Microsoft J. Bradley Ping Identity N. Sakimura NRI May 2015

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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.

RFC 7519



JWT structure

- Header: Contains metadata about the token type and the encryption algorithm used.
- Payload: Contains the claims, which are statements about the user's identity and any other relevant data.
- Signature: It's a digital signature generated by combining the header, payload, and a secret key, which is used to verify the integrity of the token.

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Creation and verification

- Generation of a JWT on the server:
 - The server generates a JWT by combining the header and the payload, and then signs the token using a secret key.
- · Sending the JWT to the client:
 - Once generated, the server sends the JWT to the client, usually as part of an HTTP response.
- Verification and decoding of the JWT on the server:
 - When the client makes a subsequent request, it includes the JWT in the authorization header.
 - The server verifies the integrity of the token by verifying the signature using the same secret key.
 - If the signature is valid, the server decodes the payload and performs corresponding actions, such as authenticating the user or authorizing access to resources.



Use cases

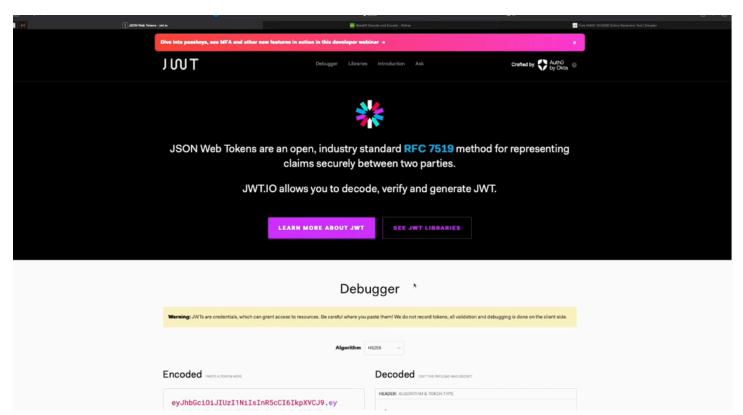
- User authentication in web applications and APIs:
 - JWTs are used to securely authenticate users, avoiding the need to store sessions on the server.
- Authorization and access control to resources:
 - JWTs contain authorization information that can be used to control access to protected resources within an application or API.
- Single Sign-On (SSO) and identity federation:
 - JWTs facilitate the implementation of SSO, allowing a user to log in once and access multiple services without having to re-authenticate.
- Transfer of information between services:
 - JWTs are useful for securely transferring information between different services, as the information is signed and encrypted within the token.

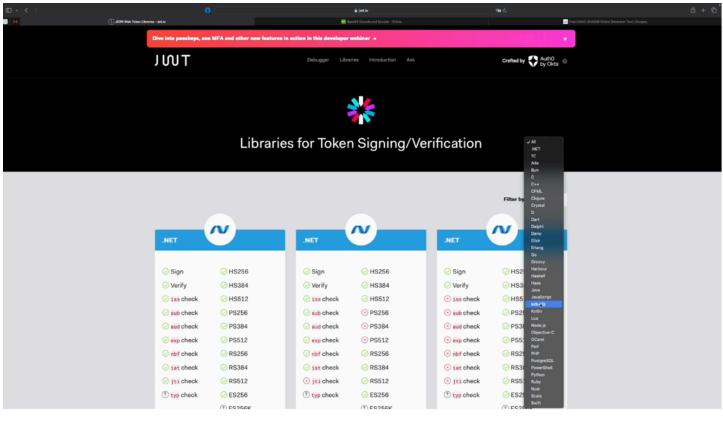


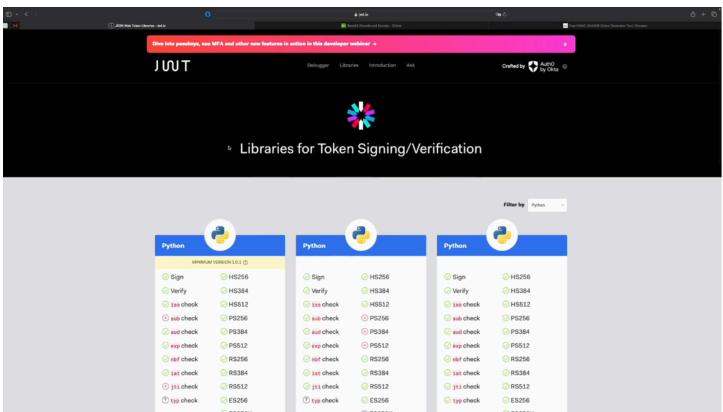
Best practices and security considerations

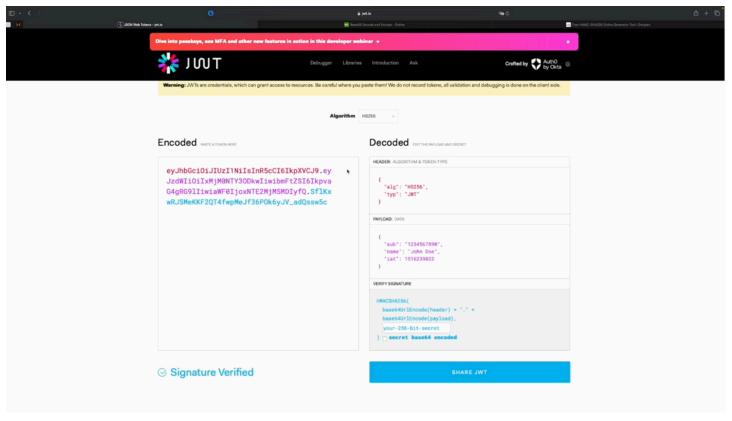
- · Recommended encryption algorithms.
- Secure handling of secrets and signing keys.
- Expiration and renewal of JWTs.
- · Mitigation of common attacks.

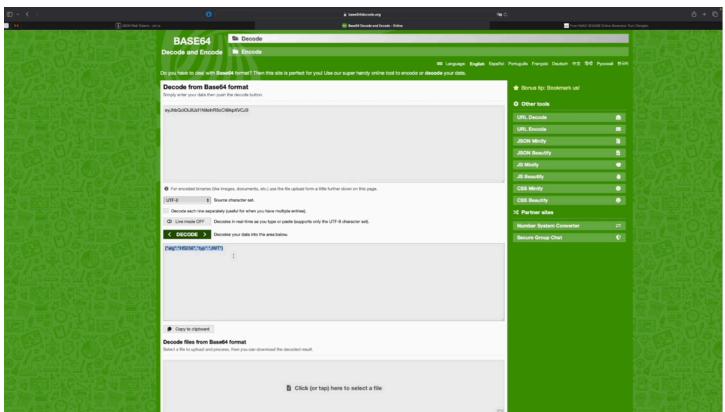


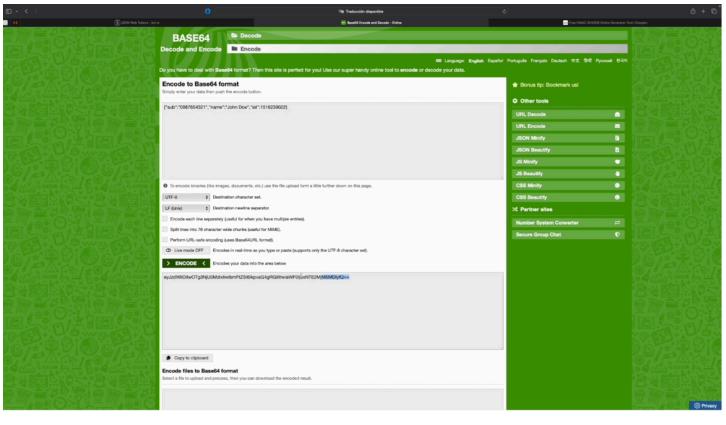


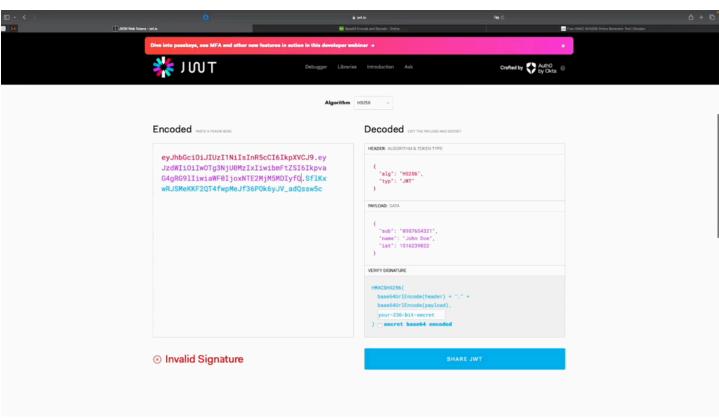


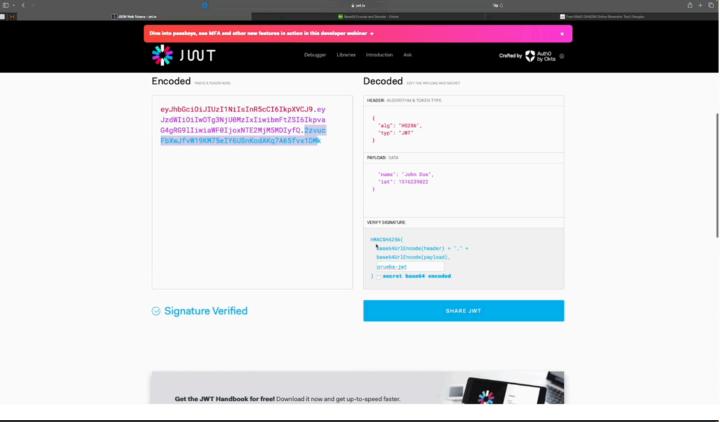


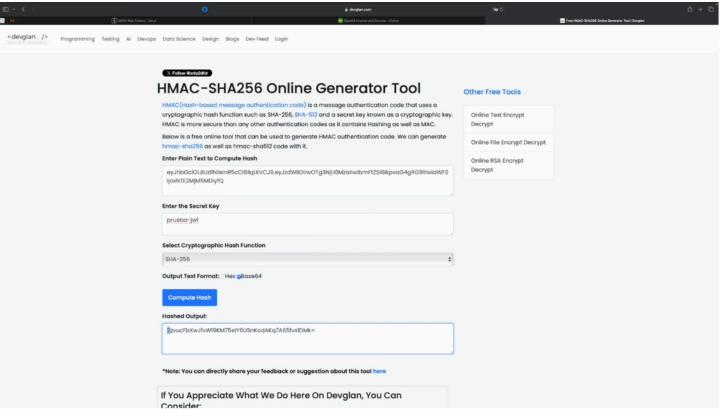












Conclusion

- JWTs are JSON objects used for securely transferring information between parties in a distributed system.
- They consist of three parts: header, payload, and signature, ensuring the integrity and authenticity of the token.
- Robust encryption algorithms should be used along with secure handling of secret keys.
- There are multiple use cases such as authentication, authorization, Single Sign-On (SSO), and secure information transfer between services.
- Best practices should be applied including setting expiration dates, mitigating attacks, and using secure encryption algorithms.

