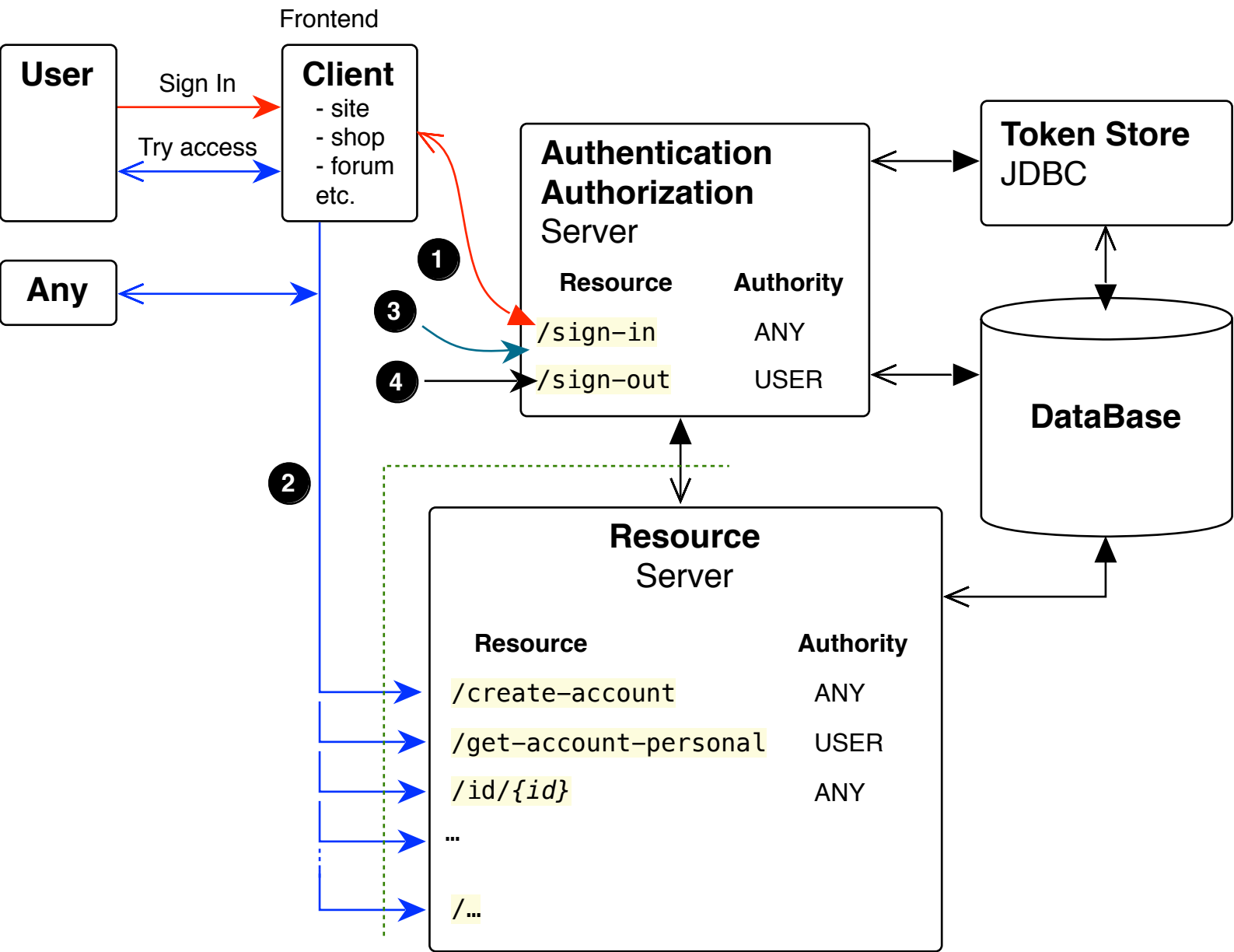


Lifecycle



1 Sign In

```
Req: curl client_id : client_password @ host:port /sign-in
      -d username=username
      -d password=password
      -d grant_type=password
      -d usernameType=usernameType
```

If you need to define a table where stored an **username**, then, when sign-in, you need to pass an additional parameter, for example, this assumes that the parameter is named usernameType, its possible values are:

- **EMAIL**
- **PHONE**
- **NICKNAME**
- **ID**

To avoid problems the values **username** and **password** passed in the request must contains characters from [US-ASCII](#), and must be [percent-encoded](#).

```
Resp: {
  access_token : access token
  token_type   : "bearer"
  refresh_token : refresh token
  expires_in   : token expiration time in seconds
  scope        : list of scopes
  data: {
    id           : account id
    authorities   : list of authorities: [USER, ADMIN, etc.]
    createdOn    : YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
  }
}
```

2 Resource accessing

```
Req: curl host:port /path/to/resource -H "Authorization: Bearer ACCESS_TOKEN" ...
Resp: resource content or error
```

3 Token refreshing

```
Req: curl client_id : client_password @ host:port /sign-in
      -d refresh_token=...
      -d grant_type=refresh_token

Resp: {
  access_token : new access token
  token_type   : "bearer"
  refresh_token : refresh token
  expires_in   : token expiration time in seconds
  scope        : list of scopes
  data: {
    id           : account id
    authorities   : list of authorities: [USER, ADMIN, etc.]
    createdOn    : YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
  }
}
```

4 Sign Out

```
Req: curl host:port /sign-out -H "Authorization: Bearer ACCESS_TOKEN"
Resp: success or error
```