

# Google's OAuth 2.0 APIs

# Setting up OAuth 2.0

- Before your application can use Google's OAuth 2.0 authentication system for user login, you must set up a project in the Google API Console to obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, set a redirect URI, and (optionally) customize the branding information that your users see on the user-consent screen. You can also use the API Console to create a service account, enable billing, set up filtering, and do other tasks. For more details, see the Google API Console Help.

# Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials

- You need OAuth 2.0 credentials, including a client ID and client secret, to authenticate users and gain access to Google's APIs.
- To view the client ID and client secret for a given OAuth 2.0 credential, click the following text: Select credential. In the window that opens, choose your project and the credential you want, then click **View**.
- Or, view your client ID and client secret from the **Credentials page** in API Console:
- Go to the [Credentials page](#).
- Click the name of your credential or the pencil (create) icon. Your client ID and secret are at the top of the page.

# Set a redirect URI

- The redirect URI that you set in the API Console determines where Google sends responses to your [authentication requests](#).
- To create, view, or edit the redirect URIs for a given OAuth 2.0 credential, do the following:
- Go to the [Credentials page](#).
- In the **OAuth 2.0 client IDs** section of the page, click a credential.
- View or edit the redirect URIs.
- If there is no **OAuth 2.0 client IDs** section on the Credentials page, then your project has no OAuth credentials. To create one, click **Create credentials**.

# Credentials Page

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Page usage agreements

## Credentials

+ CREATE CREDENTIALS





DELETE

Create credentials to access your enabled APIs. [Learn more](#)

### API Keys

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Creation date ↓	Restrictions	Key	Usage with all services (last 30 days) ?
No API keys to display					

### OAuth 2.0 Client IDs

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Creation date ↓	Type	Client ID	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web client 1	Jun 10, 2020	Web application	732879764903-sf4t...	   

### Service Accounts

[Manage service accounts](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	Name ↑	Usage with all services (last 30 days) ?
No service accounts to display			

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← Client ID for Web application

DOWNLOAD JSON

RESET SECRET

DELETE

Name \*

Web client 1

The name of your OAuth 2.0 client. This name is only used to identify the client in the console and will not be shown to end users.

ⓘ

The domains of the URIs you add below will be automatically added to your [OAuth consent screen](#) as [authorized domains](#).

Authorized JavaScript origins ?

For use with requests from a browser

+ ADD URI

Authorized redirect URIs ?

For use with requests from a web server

URIs

https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback

+ ADD URI

SAVE

CANCEL

Client ID

732879764903-sf4tkpm4os716o51hla8t32shskji026.apps.googleusercontent.com

Client secret

MimDLU5EmlqrsLAz6PVagRb3

Creation date

June 10, 2020 at 7:19:05 PM GMT-4

Credentials to authenticate users and gain access to Google's APIs

The redirect URI that you set in the API Console determines where Google sends responses to your authentication requests.

# Customize the user consent screen

- For your users, the OAuth 2.0 authentication experience includes a consent screen that describes the information that the user is releasing and the terms that apply. For example, when the user logs in, they might be asked to give your app access to their email address and basic account information. You request access to this information using the [scope](#) parameter, which your app includes in its [authentication request](#). You can also use scopes to request access to other Google APIs.
- The user consent screen also presents branding information such as your product name, logo, and a homepage URL. You control the branding information in the API Console.
- To enable your project's consent screen:
- Open the [Consent Screen page](#) in the Google API Console.
- If prompted, select a project, or create a new one.
- Fill out the form and click **Save**.
- The following consent dialog shows what a user would see when a combination of OAuth 2.0 and Google Drive scopes are present in the request. (This generic dialog was generated using the [Google OAuth 2.0 Playground](#), so it does not include branding information that would be set in the API Console.)

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Scopes for Google APIs

Scopes allow your application to access your user's private data. [Learn more](#)

If you add a sensitive scope, such as scopes that give you full access to Calendar or Drive, Google will verify your consent screen before it's published.

email

profile

openid

Add scope

Authorized domains

To protect you and your users, Google only allows applications that authenticate using OAuth to use Authorized Domains. Your applications' links must be hosted on Authorized Domains. [Learn more](#)

pstmn.io

getpostman.com

example.com

Type in the domain and press Enter to add it

Application Homepage link

Shown on the consent screen. Must be hosted on an Authorized Domain.

https:// or http://

Application Privacy Policy link

Shown on the consent screen. Must be hosted on an Authorized Domain.

https:// or http://

Application Terms of Service link (Optional)

Shown on the consent screen. Must be hosted on an Authorized Domain.

Before your consent screen and application are verified by Google, you can still test your application with limitations. [Learn more](#) about how your app will behave before it's verified.

[Let us know what you think about our OAuth experience.](#)

OAuth grant limits

Token grant rate

Your current per minute token grant rate limit is 100 grants per minute. The per minute token grant rate resets every minute. Your current per day token grant rate limit is 10,000 grants per day. The per day token grant rate resets every day.

Raise limit

1h

6h

1d

7d

30d

No data for this time interval

Set the authorized domains to postman.io or getpostman.com as shown in the fig



# Send an authentication request to Google

- The next step is forming an HTTPS GET request with the appropriate URI parameters. Note the use of HTTPS rather than HTTP in all the steps of this process; HTTP connections are refused. You should retrieve the base URI from the [Discovery document](#) using the `authorization_endpoint` metadata value. The following discussion assumes the base URI is `https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/v2/auth`.
- For a basic request, specify the following parameters:
- **client\_id**, which you obtain from the API Console [Credentials page](#) .
- **response\_type**, which in a basic authorization code flow request should be `code`. (Read more at [response type](#).)
- **scope**, which in a basic request should be `openid email`. (Read more at [scope](#).)
- **redirect\_uri** should be the HTTP endpoint on your server that will receive the response from Google. The value must exactly match one of the authorized redirect URIs for the OAuth 2.0 client, which you configured in the API Console Credentials page. If this value doesn't match an authorized URI, the request will fail with a `redirect_uri_mismatch` error.
- **state** should include the value of the anti-forgery unique session token, as well as any other information needed to recover the context when the user returns to your application, e.g., the starting URL. (Read more at [state](#).)
- **nonce** is a random value generated by your app that enables replay protection when present.
- **login\_hint** can be the user's email address or the sub string, which is equivalent to the user's Google ID. If you do not provide a `login_hint` and the user is currently logged in, the consent screen includes a request for approval to release the user's email address to your app. (Read more at [login hint](#).)
- Use the **hd** parameter to optimize the OpenID Connect flow for users of a particular G Suite domain. (Read more at [hd](#).)

# Postman Configuration :

The screenshot shows the Postman interface for configuring an OAuth 2.0 request. At the top, there's a 'Create Plan' button and tabs for 'Comments' (0) and 'Examples' (0). The main header shows the method 'POST' and the URL 'https://localhost:8080/plan/'. Below this are tabs for 'Params', 'Authorization' (selected), 'Headers (12)', 'Body', 'Pre-request Script', 'Tests', and 'Settings'. On the right of these tabs are links for 'Cookies' and 'Code'. The 'Authorization' tab is active, showing a 'TYPE' dropdown set to 'OAuth 2.0'. A note states: 'The authorization data will be automatically generated when you send the request. [Learn more about authorization](#)'. Below this, 'Add authorization data to' is set to 'Request Headers'. A warning box says: 'Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. [Learn more about variables](#)'. The 'Access Token' field contains the token 'eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6ImIxNmRlMWl5YWlweE2YWWMw'. To the right of the token field is a dropdown for 'Available Tokens'. Below the token field is a button labeled 'Get New Access Token'.

► Create Plan

Comments 0 | Examples 0 ▼

POST ▼ https://localhost:8080/plan/ Send ▼ Save ▼

Params Authorization ● Headers (12) Body ● Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

**TYPE**

OAuth 2.0 ▼

The authorization data will be automatically generated when you send the request. [Learn more about authorization](#)

Add authorization data to

Request Headers ▼

! Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. [Learn more about variables](#) ✕

Access Token

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6ImIxNmRlMWl5YWlweE2YWWMw

Available Tokens ▼

Get New Access Token

- Select the type as Oauth2.0
- Set the Add authorization data to Request Headers as shown in the fig.
- Then click on Get New Access Token Button to create and send the authentication request to google

# Authentication Request to Google:

GET NEW ACCESS TOKEN

Token Name

adbi\_google\_idp

Grant Type

Authorization Code

Callback URL ⓘ

https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback

☒ Authorize using browser

Auth URL ⓘ

https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/v2/auth

Access Token URL ⓘ

https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/token

Client ID ⓘ

732879764903-sf4tkpm4os716o51hla8t32shskji026.apps.googleusercontent.com

Client Secret ⓘ

MimDLU5EmlqrsLAz6PVagRb3

Scope ⓘ

openid

State ⓘ

State



Client Authentication

Send client credentials in body

Cancel

Request Token

A successful response to this request contains the following fields in a JSON array:

Fields	
<b>access_token</b>	A token that can be sent to a Google API.
<b>expires_in</b>	The remaining lifetime of the access token in seconds.
<b>id_token</b>	A <a href="#">JWT</a>  that contains identity information about the user that is digitally signed by Google.
<b>scope</b>	The scopes of access granted by the <b>access_token</b> expressed as a list of space-delimited, case-sensitive strings.
<b>token_type</b>	Identifies the type of token returned. At this time, this field always has the value <b>Bearer</b>  .
<b>refresh_token</b>	(optional) This field is only present if the <b>access_type</b> parameter was set to <b>offline</b> in the <a href="#">authentication request</a> . For details, see <a href="#">Refresh tokens</a> .

This is how Google's response in postman looks like:

[illegible]

# Reference Links:

Google' step by step guide to setup OAuth 2.0:

<https://developers.google.com/api-client-library/java/google-api-java-client/setup>

Authenticating token with a backend server:

<https://developers.google.com/identity/sign-in/web/backend-auth>