Make API Requests with OAuth

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Last updated March 31, 2020

Theming Module Development 8.9.x/9.0.x

When you create a fully decoupled application, the code in your application can't rely on things like the **fetch()** function's **same-origin** policy and the browser's use of cookies to authenticate requests. Instead, you need to use alternative methods like OAuth or JSON Web Tokens (JWTs).

We'll focus on setting up and using Drupal as an OAuth provider, and allowing a decoupled application to authenticate users via OAuth. This same technique applies just as well if you want to use JWTs.

In this tutorial we'll:

- Install the Simple OAuth Drupal module, and configure it to work with a password grant flow to allow our code to exchange a username and password for an access token
- Demonstrate how to retrieve and use an OAuth access token to make authenticated requests

By the end of this tutorial you should know how to install and configure the Simple OAuth module and make authenticated API requests using an OAuth password grant flow.

Goal

Install and configure the Simple OAuth module and then validate that it works by making some example API requests.

Prerequisites

- Drupal 8.5.x (minimum) installed. If you have Drupal 8.7 or higher installed, JSON:API is already included.
- Install JSON:API Module
- Postman or other application for testing HTTP requests

Install and configure Simple OAuth module

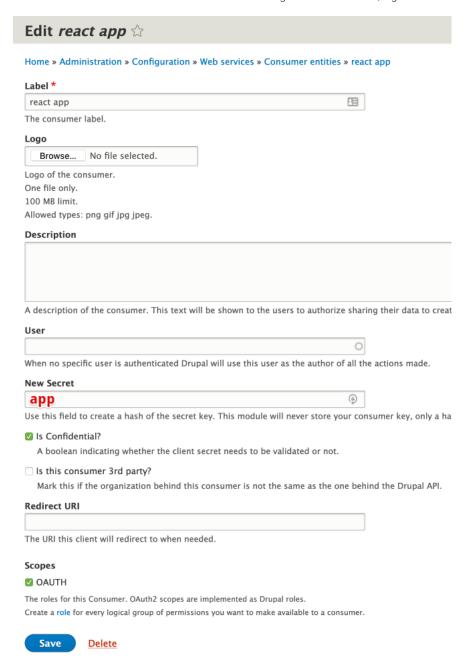
Start by downloading and installing the Simple OAuth module.

Use the following steps to configure Simple OAuth to allow our React application to use a password grant to retrieve access and refresh tokens from Drupal. (For detailed instructions see Install and Configure Simple OAuth.)

To follow along with building this app you'll need this configuration at a minimum:

- Create a Drupal role to use with OAuth; in this example we will use one named OAUTH.
- Give the OAUTH role permissions to add, edit, and delete content.
- Add a consumer at /admin/config/services/consumer/add named "react app"
- · Set an app secret.
 - New Secret: app. Make note of the app secret that you used if it's different.
- Check the box to enable OAUTH role for the scope of this client.

- · Save the new configuration.
- Make note of the UUID for the client at /admin/config/services/consumer, e.g. 0485fbc2-6ce3-4e34-9ffe-df7833c0476c.



2 Give the OAUTH role the required permissions

We want users logged in with the *OAUTH* role to be able to add, edit, and delete *Article* content. Make sure the role has the following permissions:

- Article: Create new content
- Article: Delete any content
- Article: Edit any content

The following are not required, but nice to have:

- View content overview page
- View own unpublished nodes

Otherwise Drupal will return a 403 forbidden error when our application attempts to add, update, or delete content.

Not sure if you've got it configured right? Log into Drupal as the user you want to use via your app. If you can create an article as that user, you can create an article when authenticated as that user via OAuth.

3 Create a user account with the OAUTH role

OAuth allows us to exchange a username and password for an access token -- like how a browser can exchange a username and password for a session ID. The access token will grant you the permissions of the user for whom it was created. To do this, add a new Drupal user at admin/people/create and give them the OAUTH role.

Test requests in Postman

The following are examples of retrieving and using an OAuth access token from Drupal using a password grant, and then using it to make authenticated requests. The basic process is:

- Exchange a username and password for access and refresh tokens
- Use the access token in the Authorization header of a request
- Use the refresh token to get a new access token when the current one expires

These are examples of the different requests we'll need to make via our React application.

For more detailed information about how this works, read Get a Token for OAuth 2 Requests and Make an Authenticated Request Using OAuth 2.

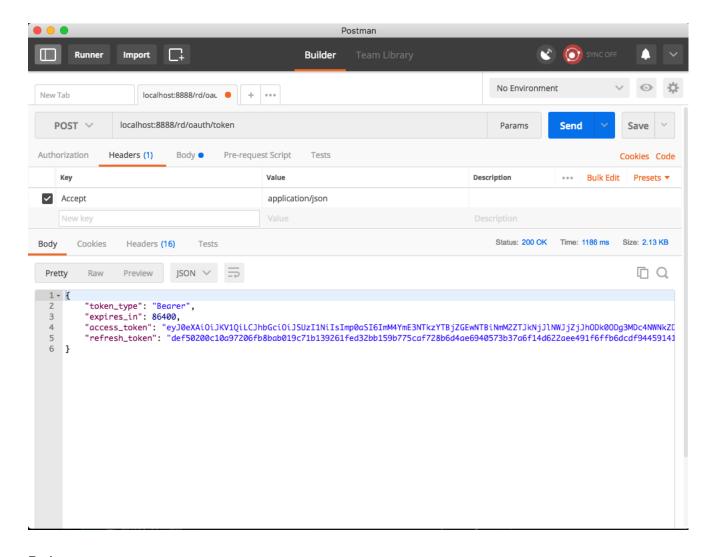
In this example we'll use Postman to make the test requests. You can use Postman, cURL, or any other application that allows you to generate HTTP requests.

Get an OAuth token

Make a POST request to http://localhost:8888/oauth/token

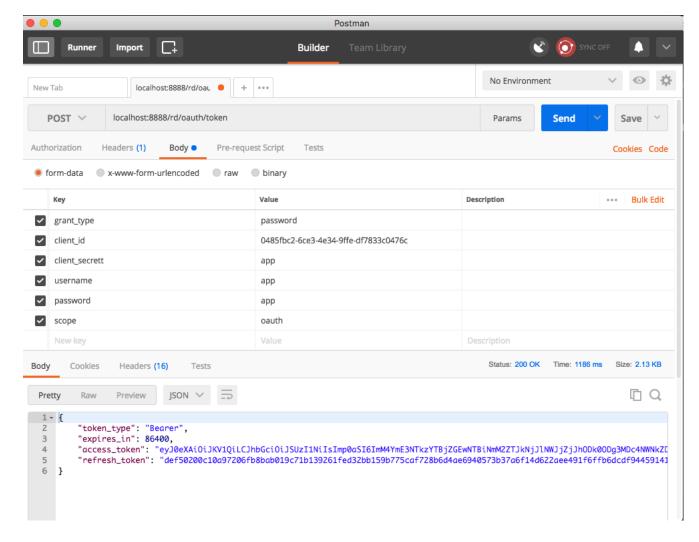
Headers:

Accept: application/vnd.api+json Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded



Body:

```
grant_type = password
client_id = 0485fbc2-6ce3-4e34-9ffe-df7833c0476c
client_secret = app
scope = oauth
username = {username of Drupal user with OAUTH role}
password = {password}
```



You should get a response that looks like:

```
{
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 86400,
  "access_token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImp0aSI6ImMwODN1YzVkMTJjNDk4M2J1MzE0MmZhMDc4NGU3NWEwNTJmMz1kNmM2YjkwNjY1YTFiZGI4O(
  "refresh_token": "def5020036590d2c3c1bb057ec2683e4f0600e5elfa467fd8f26e4a7d55fe33d929501cfc806dd7f4fbe8c39798088ce62fb2832ee29110640ddc
}
```

Copy the value of the access token, and **note** that it is token_type: Bearer.

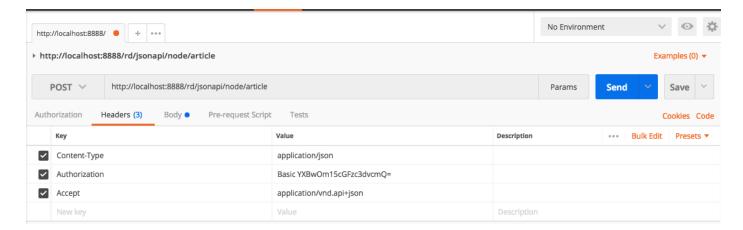
Use POST to create a new node

To add authentication to a request, you need to edit the header and add the token from above. Note, the token is truncated below to make it easier to read. Use the full token in your tests.

Make a POST request to http://localhost:8888/jsonapi/node/article

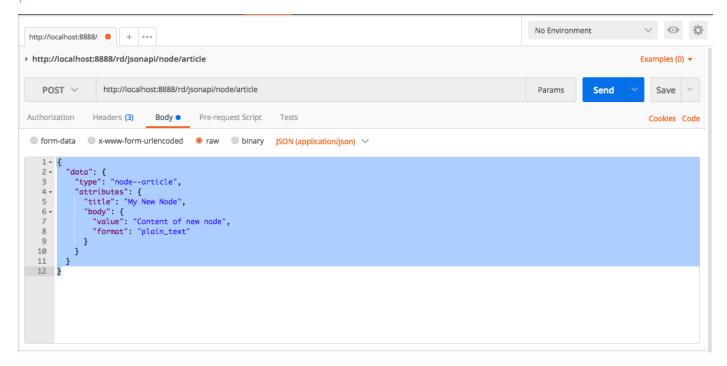
Headers:

```
Accept: application/vnd.api+json
Content-Type: application/vnd.api+json
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbG...
```

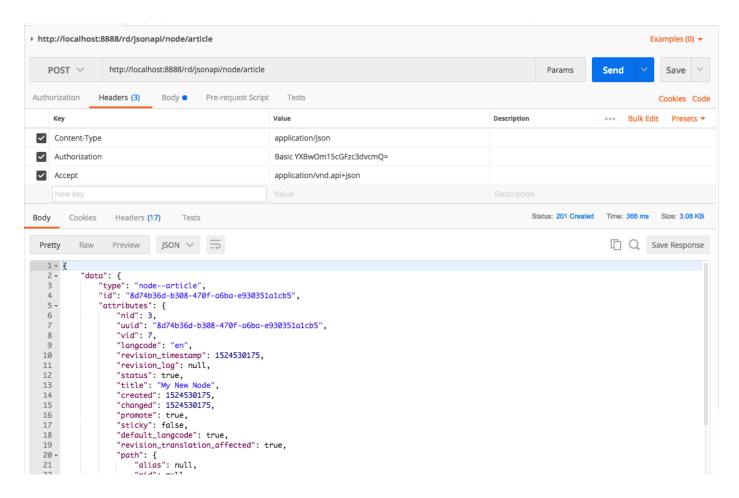


Body:

```
{
  "data": {
    "type": "node--article",
    "attributes": {
        "title": "My New Node",
        "body": {
            "value": "Content of new node",
            "format": "plain_text"
        }
    }
}
```



If this is successful, you should get a 201 Created response.

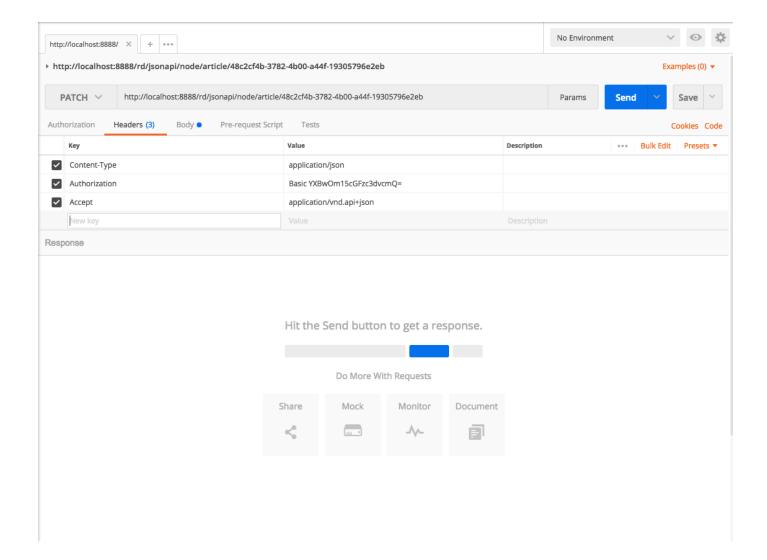


Use PATCH to edit a new node

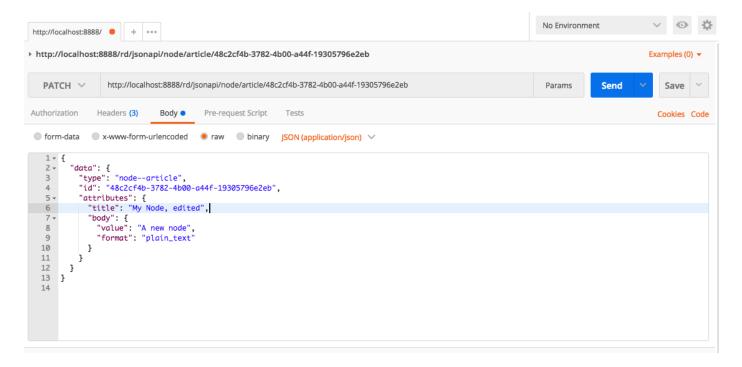
Make a PATCH request to http://localhost:8888/jsonapi/node/article/{NODE UUID}

Headers:

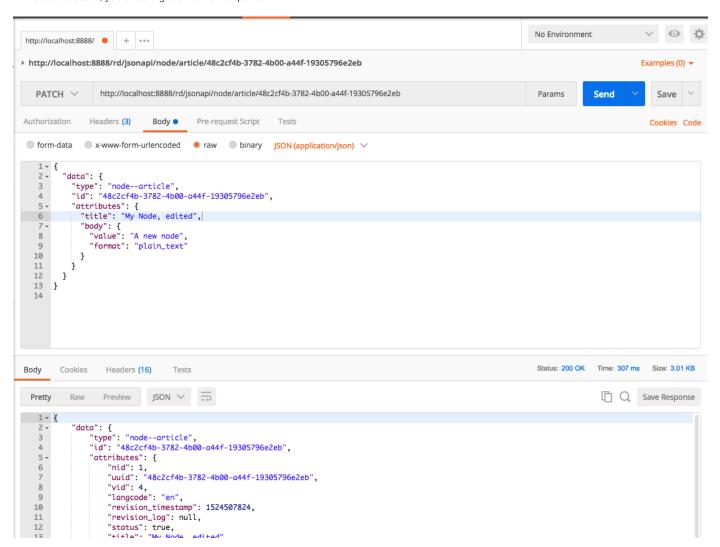
Accept: application/vnd.api+json
Content-Type: application/vnd.api+json
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGci...



Body:



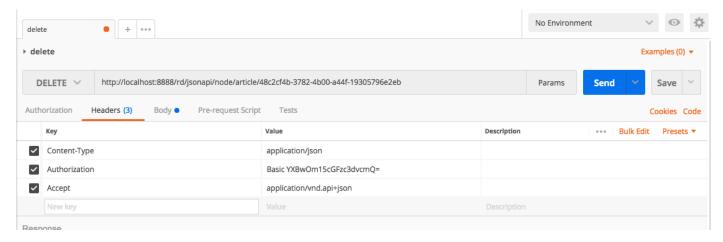
If this is successful, you should get a 200 OK response.



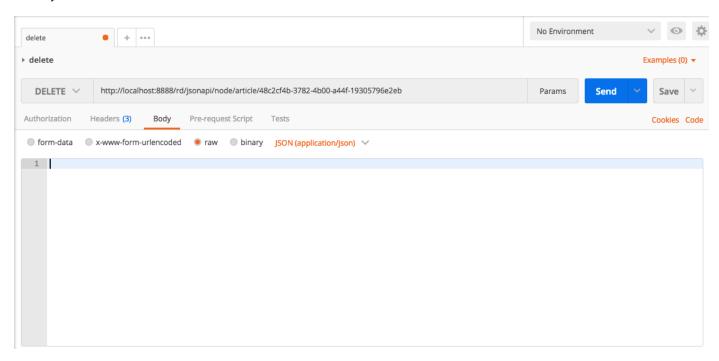
Use DELETE to delete a node

Headers:

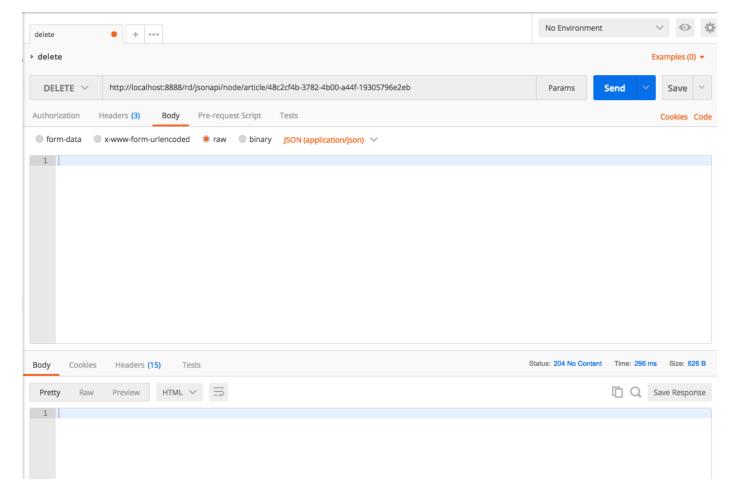
Accept: application/vnd.api+json Content-Type: application/vnd.api+json Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKVlQi...



No Body.



If this is successful, you should get a 204 No Content response with an empty body.



Troubleshooting

- Use double-quotes in your JSON, not single quotes, to avoid issues with special characters
- Make sure there are no trailing commas in your JSON objects

Recap

In this tutorial we installed and configured the Simple OAuth Drupal module to allow us to make authenticated requests to Drupal from a fully decoupled application, and then looked at some example requests.

Further your understanding

- Can you make OAuth requests using a different grant type other than "password"? How does that change the process? Which flow would be best for your use-case?
- Drupal can also be configured to authenticate API requests via HTTP Basic Authentication. When/why would you use OAuth versus Basic Authentication?

Additional resources

- What JSON:API DOESN'T do (drupal.org)
- API Authentication and Authorization (Drupalize.Me)
- Access an API from the Browser with Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (Drupalize.Me)
- Get a Token for OAuth 2 Requests (Drupalize.Me)

Get Started Using React and Drupal Together

1	Introduction to React and Drupal Free
2	React Basics
3	Decoupled vs. Progressively Decoupled
4	Connect React to a Drupal Theme or Module Free
5	Create a React Component
6	Add Webpack Hot Module Replacement (HMR) to a Drupal Theme
7	Retrieve Data from an API with React
8	Use React to List Content from Drupal
9	Create, Update, and Delete Drupal Content with JavaScript
10	Build an Interface to Edit Nodes with React
11	Create a Fully Decoupled React Application Free
12	Use create-react-app to Start a Decoupled React Application
13	Make API Requests with OAuth
14	Use Fetch and OAuth to Make Authenticated Requests

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