

Shynbolat Unaibayev, Practice 4 report

Keycloak Resource Server Integration Lab Report

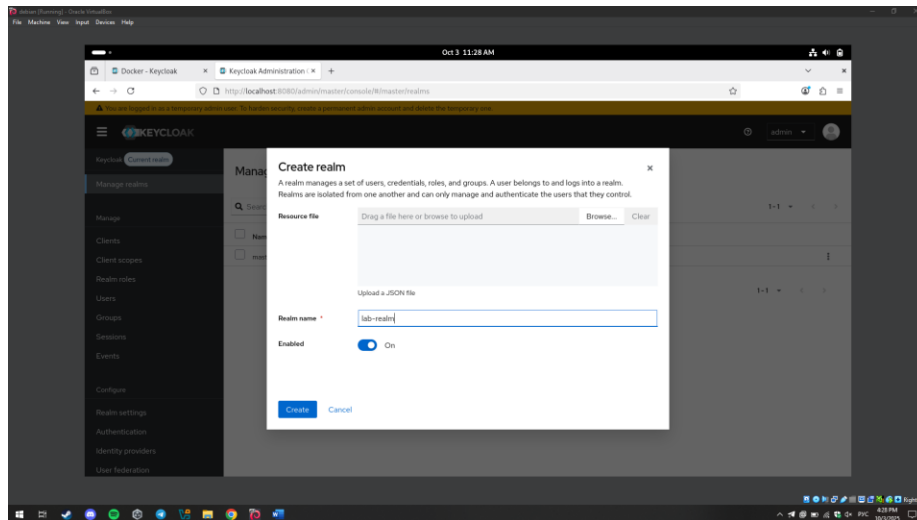
1. Introduction

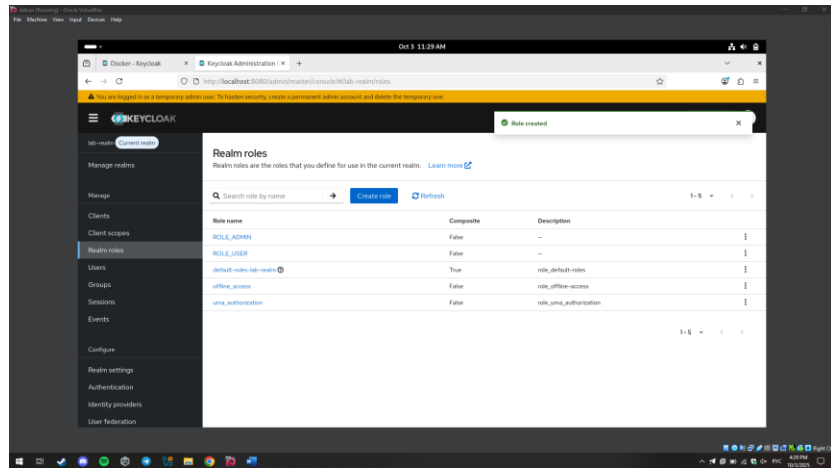
The purpose of this lab is to integrate Keycloak as an Identity and Access Management (IAM) solution with a simple resource server. The lab demonstrates authentication and authorization using Keycloak-issued tokens, role-based access control, and token refresh functionality.

2. Environment Setup

Keycloak was installed locally and a new realm named 'lab-realm' was created. Two users were configured:

- user1 (assigned ROLE_USER)
- admin1 (assigned ROLE_ADMIN)

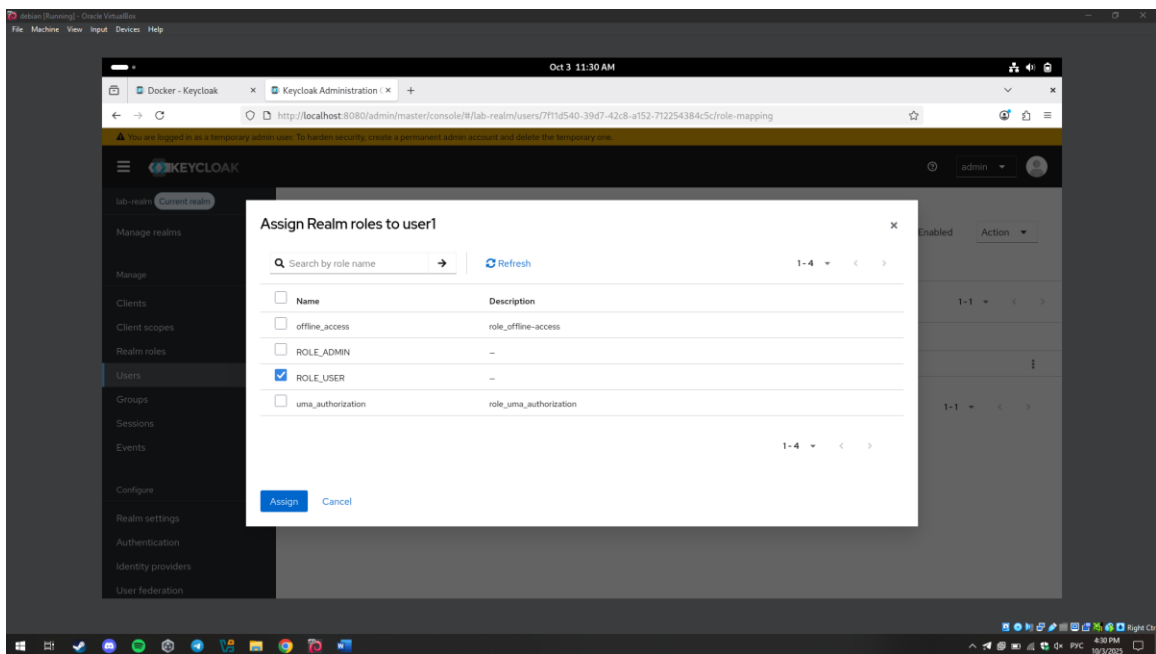




A demo client ('demo-client') was created with the following settings:

- Standard flow enabled
- Direct access grants enabled
- Client authentication disabled

Screenshot:



3. Resource Server Implementation

A simple Python Flask application was developed with two endpoints:

- /user → accessible to ROLE_USER and ROLE_ADMIN
- /admin → accessible only to ROLE_ADMIN

JWT validation was implemented using the Keycloak public key. Role checks were added to enforce access restrictions.

The first screenshot shows the creation and editing of `app.py` in a terminal window. The code imports `Flask`, `request`, `jsonify`, `jwt`, `requests`, and `functools`. It defines a `KEYCLOAK_URL` and `ALGORITHM`. A `get_public_key` function is defined to fetch the public key from the Keycloak URL. A `verify_token` function is defined to decode and verify the token. A `require_role` function is defined to check the token's role against the required role. The `main` function is decorated with `require_role` and `require_role` is used to protect the `/admin` endpoint.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from jose import jwt
import requests
import functools

app = Flask(__name__)

KEYCLOAK_URL = "http://localhost:8080/realms/lab-realm/protocol/openid-connect"
ALGORITHM = "RS256"

jwks = requests.get(KEYCLOAK_URL).json()

def get_public_key(kid):
    for key in jwks["keys"]:
        if key["kid"] == kid:
            return jwt.algorithms.RSAAlgorithm.from_jwk(key)
    return None

def verify_token(token):
    header = jwt.get_unverified_header(token)
    public_key = get_public_key(header["kid"])
    return jwt.decode(token, public_key, algorithms=[ALGORITHM], audience=None)

def require_role(required_role=None):
    def wrapper(f):
        @functools.wraps(f)
        def decorated(*args, **kwargs):
            auth_header = request.headers.get("Authorization", None)
            if not auth_header:
                return jsonify({"error": "No token provided"}), 401
            token = auth_header.split(" ")[1]
            decoded_token = verify_token(token)
            if decoded_token and decoded_token.get("role") != required_role:
                return jsonify({"error": "Forbidden"}), 403
            return f(*args, **kwargs)
        return decorated
    return wrapper

@app.route("/admin")
@require_role("admin")
def admin():
    return jsonify({"message": "Admin endpoint"}), 200

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

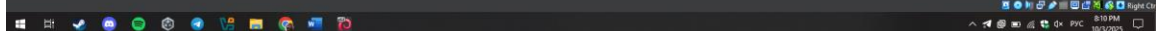
The second screenshot shows the terminal output after running the application. It shows the creation of the `app.py` file, the execution of `python app.py`, and the output of the application. The output shows the application running on `http://127.0.0.1:3000` and the `/admin` endpoint returning a 404 status code.

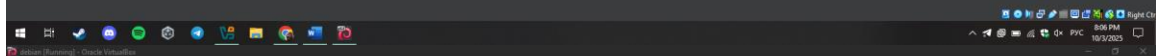
```
(venv) shinbuu@debian:~$ touch app.py
(venv) shinbuu@debian:~$ nano app.py
(venv) shinbuu@debian:~$ python app.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/shinbuu/app.py", line 51, in <module>
    @app.route("/admin")
    ~~~~~^~~~~~
  File "/home/shinbuu/venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages/flask/sansio/scaffold.py", line 162, in decorator
    self.add_url_rule(rule, endpoint, f, **options)
  File "/home/shinbuu/venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages/flask/sansio/scaffold.py", line 47, in wrapper_func
    return f(self, *args, **kwargs)
  File "/home/shinbuu/venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages/flask/sansio/app.py", line 857, in add_url_rule
    raise AssertionError(
    ...~2 lines...
AssertionError: View function mapping is overwriting an existing endpoint function: decorated
(venv) shinbuu@debian:~$ nano app.py
(venv) shinbuu@debian:~$ python app.py
 * Serving Flask app 'app'
 * Debug mode: off
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment
Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:3000
Press CTRL+C to quit
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Oct/2025 14:29:57] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Oct/2025 14:29:57] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Oct/2025 14:29:58] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```

4. Testing Access with Tokens

Access tokens were obtained via Direct Access Grants using cURL commands. The following tests were performed:

- Accessing `/user` with `user1` → SUCCESS
- Accessing `/admin` with `user1` → FORBIDDEN
- Accessing `/user` with `admin1` → SUCCESS
- Accessing `/admin` with `admin1` → SUCCESS
- Accessing without token → UNAUTHORIZED
- Accessing with expired token → INVALID TOKEN





7. Comparison of Flows

Two authentication flows were compared:

- Password Grant (Direct Access Grants): Simple to test with cURL, but less secure because it requires the client to handle user credentials directly.
- Authorization Code Flow (Standard Flow): More secure, since credentials are only entered at Keycloak's login page and the client receives only tokens.

The lab primarily used Direct Access Grants, but Standard Flow is recommended for production.

8. Conclusion

The lab successfully demonstrated Keycloak integration with a resource server, role-based access control, and token management. Key results include:

- Verified access control based on roles
- Demonstrated role modification impact
- Tested refresh token usage
- Compared Direct Access vs Standard Flow