

MANAGER API

CLIENT-SIDE API

SERVER-SIDE API

OAuth2

API for PMS (Property
Management System)

Contact us

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Overview

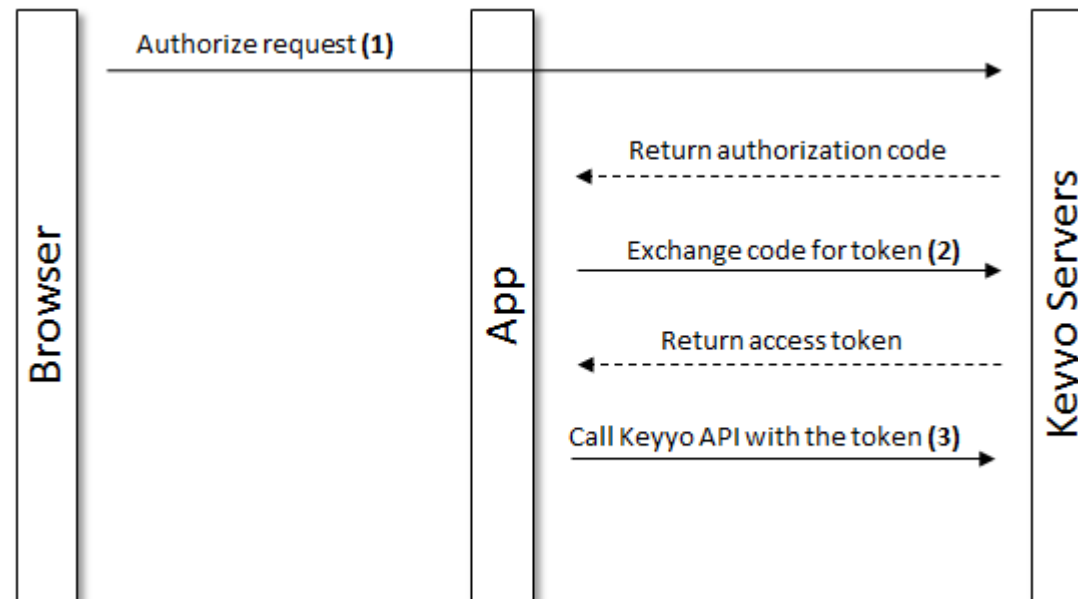
OAuth2 is an authorization protocol that allows users to exchange data with third-party applications, without sharing their password and by limiting access.

The following instructions provide detailed steps to help you use Keyyo APIs.

For more details about OAuth2, refer to the [OAuth 2.0 framework RFC 6750](#).

Server Side

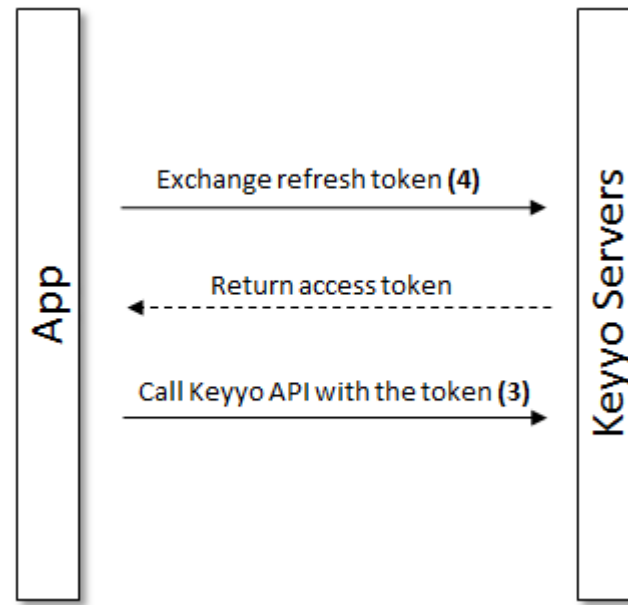
The following workflow shows the process to get an access token the first time (you'll also get a refresh token):



Because an access token expires, when it happens, you need to ask for a new one with the refresh token you got in [step 1](#).

4.

The following workflow shows the process to get a new access token by exchanging your refresh token:



First, you need to **register your app** before starting.

Get the authorization code (1)

Method	Endpoint
GET	https://ssl.keyyo.com/oauth2/authorize.php

Parameters

Name	Required	Description
client_id	YES	The client app identifier
response_type	YES	The value must be set to code

state	YES	This value contains a unique random string used against CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery) attacks
scopes	NO	The list of permissions separated by commas
redirect_uri	YES	The callback URL defined in your application settings

Example



```
$client_id = "<Your client identifier>";
$keyyo_authorize_endpoint = "https://ssl.keyyo.com/oauth2/authorize.php";

// Redirect the browser to Keyyo's login/authorization form
$_SESSION["auth_state"] = uniqid();
$authorize_url = sprintf("%s?client_id=%s&response_type=code&state=%s&redirect_uri=%s", $l
header("Location: " . $authorize_url);
```

Response

You will be redirected to your callback URL defined in your **application settings**.

Exemple: `http://www.domain.com/callback.php?code=<Your code>&state=<Your state>`

Name	Description
code	The authorization code returned
state	Your state value

At this time, you will receive an authorization code and the previous state passed as a parameter in the URL. Exchange these values to get the refresh token and your first access token.

Warning : If states don't match, it's probably a CSRF attack and the process must be aborted.

Get the access token (2)

Method

Endpoint

POST	https://api.keyyo.com/oauth2/token.php
------	---

Parameters

Name

Required Description

client_id	YES	The client app identifier
client_secret	YES	The client app secret
code	YES	The previous code received
grant_type	YES	The value must be set to authorization_code
state	YES	The value must match with the state value of your previous request

Example



```
$client_id = "<Your client identifier>"
$client_secret = "<Your client secret>"
$keyyo_token_endpoint = "https://api.keyyo.com/oauth2/token.php";

if (!isset($_GET["state"]) || (isset($_GET["state"]) && $_GET["state"] != $_SESSION["auth_
    header("Content-Type: application/json");
    die(json_encode(["error" => "invalid_state", "error_description" => "Invalid state
}

// Send a cURL request using request's authorization code
$curl = curl_init($keyyo_token_endpoint);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POST, true);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, array(
```

```

        "client_id"    => $client_id,
        "client_secret" => $client_secret,
        "grant_type"   => "authorization_code",
        "redirect_uri" => $redirect_uri,
        "code"         => $_GET["code"]
    ));
    curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);

    $auth_data = curl_exec($curl);

    // Retrieve the access token
    if ($auth_data === false)
        die("cURL request failed");

    $response = json_decode($auth_data);
    if (is_null($response))
        die("Could not parse cURL response body.");

    if (isset($response->error))
        die(isset($response->error_description) ? $response->error_description : $response->error);

    // Output the access token and its lifetime
    echo "Your access token is: ", $response->access_token, "<br />";
    echo "It expires in: ", $response->expires_in, " seconds <br />";

```

Response



```

{ "access_token": "<Your access token>", "expires_in": 3600, "token_type": "bearer", "scope": "a

```

Name	Description
access_token	An access token (IMPORTANT: You can use this access token to start consuming the API in step 3 but it will expire, and when it does, see step 4 on how to use the refresh token to obtain a new one.)
expires_in	The access token expiration (in seconds)

token_type	Bearer (meaning access_token is generated and send back you)
scope	The scope list that you have defined in the OAuth authorization page
refresh_token	The refresh token (IMPORTANT: When your access token expires, see step 4 on how to use the refresh token to obtain a new one.)

Consume the API with an access token (3)

To use REST Keyyo APIs, we advise you to use Keyyo Manager library available on [Github](#). For more information, you can refer to its [documentation](#).

Example

PHP

```
$access_token = "<Your access token>";
$keyyo_manager = new \Keyyo\Manager\Client("1.0", $access_token);

// Retrieve all services from the authenticated customer
$services = $keyyo_manager->services();

// Loop over their services
foreach ($services as $service) {
    // ...
}
```

Get a new access token with the refresh token (4)

When your access token has expired, you should use your refresh token to get a new one.

Method	Endpoint
POST	https://api.keyyo.com/oauth2/token.php

Parameters

Name	Required	Description
client_id	YES	The client app identifier
client_secret	YES	The client app secret
grant_type	YES	The value must be set to refresh_token
refresh_token	YES	The refresh token obtained during step 2
redirect_uri	YES	The callback URL defined in your application settings

Example



```
$client_id = "<Your client identifier>";
$client_secret = "<Your client secret>";
$redirect_uri = "https://www.domain.com/callback";
$refresh_token = "<Your refresh token>";
$keyyo_token_endpoint = "https://api.keyyo.com/oauth2/token.php";

// Send a cURL request using request's authorization code
$curl = curl_init($keyyo_token_endpoint);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POST, true);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, array(
    "client_id" => $client_id,
    "client_secret" => $client_secret,
    "grant_type" => "refresh_token",
    "refresh_token" => $refresh_token,
    "redirect_uri" => $redirect_uri
));
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);

$auth_data = curl_exec($curl);

// Retrieve the access token
if ($auth_data === false)
    die("cURL request failed").
```



```

die( 'curl request failed' );

$response = json_decode($auth_data);
if (is_null($response))
    die("Could not parse cURL response body.");

if (isset($response->error))
    die(isset($response->error_description) ? $response->error_description : $response->error);

// Output the access token and its lifetime
echo "Your access token is: ", $response->access_token, "<br />";
echo "It expires in: ", $response->expires_in, " seconds <br />";

```

Response



```

{ "access_token":"<Your access token>","expires_in":3600,"token_type":"bearer","scope":"a

```

Scopes

Scopes limit the access to some parts of the APIs. If you try to access a specific resource without defining the scope in [step 1](#), you will get a "403 Forbidden" error.

You can define one scope or several scopes (separated by commas).

Please refer to the [Manager API Documentation](#) for the list of scopes defined for its webservice.

Common errors

Parameters are missing

To get an authorization code you MUST provide 4 parameters as explained in [step 1](#).

```
PHP
```

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_request",  
  "error_description": "Invalid request, parameters are missing"  
}
```

Response type incorrect or missing

To get an authorization code, the response type parameter is required and MUST be set to "code".

```
PHP
```

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_request",  
  "error_description": "The response_type parameter value is missing or incorrect, the v"  
}
```

State parameter is missing

If state parameter is not supplied, the request cannot be processed. This parameter is used against CSRF attacks.

```
PHP
```

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_request",  
  "error_description": "The state parameter is required"  
}
```

Invalid client identifier

If your client identifier is incorrect, refer to your [application settings](#) to obtain the correct one.

PHP

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_client",  
  "error_description": "The client id supplied is invalid"  
}
```