**AOuth**

Slide 1 Title

**OAuth** (short for "**Open Authorization**"[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-NIST-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-RFC6749-2)) is an open standard for access [delegation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delegation_(computer_security)), commonly used as a way for internet users to grant websites or applications access to their information on other websites but without giving them the passwords.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-4) This mechanism is used by companies such as [Amazon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_(company)),[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-5) [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google), [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook), [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft), and [Twitter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter) to permit users to share information about their accounts with third-party applications or websites.

Generally, the OAuth protocol provides a way for resource owners to provide a client [application] with secure delegated access to server resources. It specifies a process for resource owners to authorize third-party access to their server resources without providing credentials. Designed specifically to work with [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol) (HTTP), OAuth essentially allows [access tokens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access_token) to be issued to third-party clients by an authorization server, with the approval of the resource owner. The third party then uses the access token to access the protected resources hosted by the resource server

Slide 2 History

OAuth began in November 2006 when [Blaine Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaine_Cook_(programmer)) was developing the [Twitter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter) [OpenID](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenID) implementation. Meanwhile, [Ma.gnolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gnolia" \o "Gnolia) needed a solution to allow its members with OpenIDs to authorize [Dashboard Widgets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dashboard_(macOS)) to access their service. Cook, [Chris Messina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Messina_(open-source_advocate)) and Larry Halff from Magnolia met with [David Recordon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Recordon) to discuss using OpenID with the Twitter and Magnolia [APIs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_Programming_Interface) to delegate authentication. They concluded that there were no open standards for API access delegation

Slide 2.1 History

Slide 2.2 History

The OAuth [discussion group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discussion_group) was created in April 2007, for a small group of implementers to write the draft proposal for an open protocol. DeWitt Clinton from [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google) learned of the OAuth project, and expressed his interest in supporting the effort. In July 2007, the team drafted an initial specification. Eran Hammer joined and coordinated the many OAuth contributions creating a more formal specification. On 4 December 2007, the OAuth Core 1.0 final draft was released.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-7)

Slide 2.3 History

The OAuth 2.0 framework was published considering additional use cases and extensibility requirements gathered from the wider IETF community. Albeit being built on the OAuth 1.0 deployment experience, OAuth 2.0 is not backwards compatible with OAuth 1.0. OAuth 2.0 was published as RFC 6749 and the Bearer Token Usage[[*clarification needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Please_clarify)] as RFC 6750, both standards track Requests for Comments, in October 2012.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-RFC6749-2)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAuth#cite_note-9)