Informatica®
OAuth2

OAuth2 Authentication Guide for Data as a Service

Informatica OAuth2 Authentication Guide for Data as a Service
OAuth2

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Preface

The *OAuth2 User Guide* provides information about the OAuth2 authorization protocol that various applications use. This guide also describes how to use different methods to obtain an access token.

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To find online support resources on the Informatica Network, visit https://network.informatica.com and select the eSupport option.

CHAPTER 1

OAuth2 Authentication

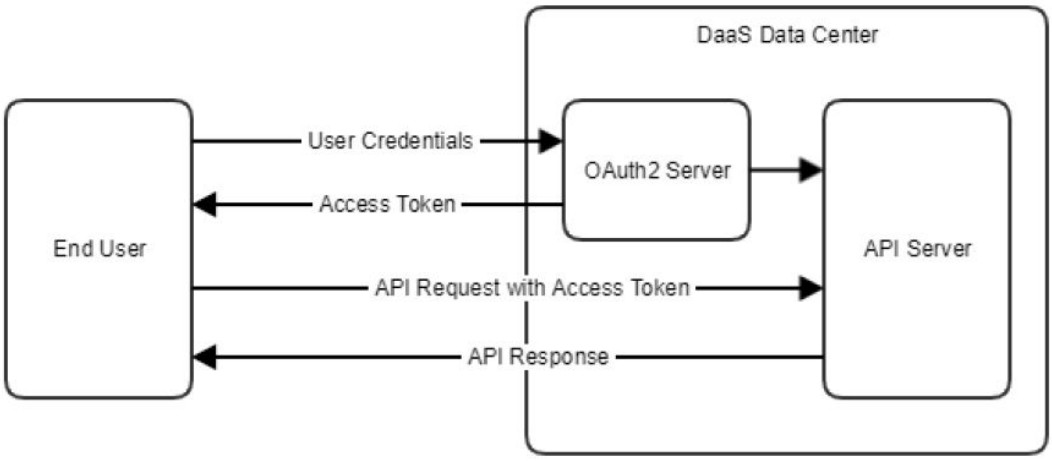
This chapter includes the following topics:

- Overview, 7
- OAuth2 URLs, 8
- Requesting a Token, 8
- Using a Token, 11
- Token Expiration, 13

Overview

OAuth2 is a common authentication method used by many web sites and applications today. An end user provides their credentials to get an access token, which is used for authorization from then on. The token will eventually expire and no longer be valid.

For Informatica DaaS products instead of using a user name / password or license key on every API call, the end user would use their credentials in a call to the OAuth2 server to retrieve an access token. The user then provides that token on API calls until it expires, in which case they must call the OAuth2 server again to get a new one.



OAuth2 URLs

Informatica DaaS maintains two OAuth2 servers - one in the United States and one in Europe. Their functionality is the same, and a customer may use either one. Note that the use of HTTPS is required.

United States URLs

Use the following URLs to connect to the OAuth2 interface:

REST endpoint: https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token

Swagger documentation: https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/swagger/v1/swagger.json

Europe URLs

Use the following URLs to connect to the OAuth2 interface:

REST endpoint: https://eu-oauth2.informaticadaas.com/oauth2/v1/token

Swagger documentation: https://eu-oauth2.informaticadaas.com/swagger/v1/swagger.json

Requesting a Token

There are four different ways to request an access token but they all accomplish the same thing. An example of each is given below, and the end user is free to use whichever one works best for them. Note that the credentials in these examples are not valid and the user should substitute their own valid credentials for the calls to work.

There are two different ways to authenticate when requesting a token. There is the standard **user name / password** combination, or alternatively the **user name / license key** combination. The license key option is typically used if you have purchased more than one license for the same product and need to specify which one to use. For example, some customers have a single account with one Email Verification license key for their Marketing department and another for their Sales department. If that customer authenticated with a user name / password, the DaaS system has to guess which Email Verification license to use for the transaction. By providing the license key there is no question of which license to deduct transactions from.

There are examples of both authentication methods included below. Please note this difference in authorization between the two methods when using OAuth2:

- When authenticating with a user name / password combination, the resulting token is valid for any license in that account.
- When authenticating with a user name / license key combination, the resulting token is valid for only that specific license.

GET with Credentials as Query String Parameters

This first method is also the simplest, and you can even test it out in your web browser. Construct a URL in this format to retrieve an access token, replacing the bold text with your credentials:

https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token?client_id=[user name]&client_secret=[password or license key]&grant_type=client_credentials

For example, if your user name is **user@example.com** and your password is **auth123** then the call would look like this:

https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token?
client_id=user@example.com&client_secret=auth123&grant_type=client_credentials

Alternatively, if you wanted specify license key **6BC4029C9A94FBC5581F** for this account the call would look like this:

https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token?
client_id=user@example.com&client_secret=6BC4029C9A94FBC5581F&grant_type=client_credentials

A complete HTTP request would appear like this:

```
GET /oauth2/v1/token?
client_id=user@example.com&client_secret=auth123&grant_type=client_credentials HTTP/
1.1
Host: oauth2.strikeiron.com
```

URL Encoding

When using this particular method, if your user name or password contain any HTTP reserved characters then you will need to URL encode them. This is easily done programmatically or by using a free resource such as www.urlencoder.org. If your credentials contain white space or any of these characters you will need to encode them:

```
! * ' ( ) ; : & = + $ , / ? # [ ]
```

For instance, if your password was **auth&123?** that would cause a problem with the request since both & and ? have special meanings in a URL. Once encoded, this password would appear as **auth%26123%3F** which is safe to include in your request:

https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token? client_id=user@example.com&client_secret=auth
%26123%3F&grant_type=client_credentials

Note that you should only encode the specific field such as the password, not the entire URL.

Security Concerns

While this is the easiest method to get an access token, it is also the least secure. Passing your credentials as query string parameters in a URL is generally frowned upon by security experts. Since HTTPS is required to request a token your credentials and all other query string parameters are encrypted during transit, but might show up as clear text in web server logs or other places.

GET with Credentials Encoded in the Header

Instead of including your credentials in the URL, you can include them in an HTTP header. This is more secure than including them the URL. The header must be in this format, replacing the bold text with encoded credentials:

```
Authorization: Basic [base64 encoded credentials]
```

To encode credentials, you base64 encode the user name / password combination or the user name / license key combination separated by a colon: **username:password** or **username:licensekey**

For example, using the same user name and password from the previous section the string to encode would be: **user@example.com:auth123**

Similarly, using the same user name and license key from the previous section the string to encode would be: **user@example.com:6BC4029C9A94FBC5581F**

This string may be base64 encoded programmatically or by using a free resource such as www.base64encode.org. Once encoded, the resulting string will look something like this:
dXNlckBleGFtcGxlLmNvbTphdXRoMTIz

A complete HTTP header would then appear like this, with the key of Authorization and a value indicating basic authentication with your encoded credentials:

```
Authorization: Basic dXNlckBleGFtcGxlLmNvbTphdXRoMTIz
```

With this header defined, initiate an HTTP GET operation to the token service. Note that the URL must still contain the query string parameter grant_type=client_credentials for a GET operation like this:

https://oauth2.strikeiron.com/oauth2/v1/token?grant_type=client_credentials

The complete HTTP request would look something like this:

http://www.urlencoder.org

http://www.base64encode.org

```
GET /oauth2/v1/token?grant_type=client_credentials HTTP/1.1
Host: oauth2.strikeiron.com
Authorization: Basic dXNlckBleGFtcGxlLmNvbTphdXRoMTIz
```

POST with Credentials Encoded in the Header

You may use the same HTTP **Authorization** header discussed in the previous section, but with an HTTP POST operation rather than a GET. The only difference is that rather than including the **grant_type** parameter as a query string parameter in the URL, you would include it in the body of the message instead. In this case, set the **Content-Type** header to **application/x-www-form-urlencoded**. The HTTP request would look something like this:

```
POST /oauth2/v1/token HTTP/1.1
Host: oauth2.strikeiron.com
Authorization: Basic dXNlckBleGFtcGxlLmNvbTphdXRoMTIz
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
grant_type=client_credentials
```

POST with Credentials in the Body

The final option is to place all the required information in the body of a POST request. This will look similar to the previous option but instead of an Authorization header you put the credentials in as additional form elements. A request using the user name / password combination would like like this:

```
POST /oauth2/v1/token HTTP/1.1
Host: oauth2.strikeiron.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
grant_type=client_credentials
client_id=user@example.com
client_secret=auth123
```

Similarly, using the user name / license key combination would look something like this:

```
POST /oauth2/v1/token HTTP/1.1
Host: oauth2.strikeiron.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
grant_type=client_credentials
client_id=user@example.com
client_secret=6BC4029C9A94FBC5581F
```

Token Response

If the credentials are valid, any of the above calls will result in an HTTP 200 response that includes JSON with the token information:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
{
"access_token": "e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570",
```

```
"token_type": "",
"expires_in": 863999,
"example_parameter": ""
}
```

The returned fields are:

- **access_token**: the access token to be used in API calls
- **token_type**: will always be blank
- **expires_in**: number of seconds until this token expires - in this case 863999 seconds = approximately 10 days
- **example_parameter**: will always be blank

A failed request will result in an HTTP 400 response that includes JSON with error information:

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
{
"error":"invalid_request"
}
```

The **error** value could be any one of the following:

- **invalid_request**: the client_id or client_secret field is missing
- **invalid_client**: the credentials supplied were invalid
- **invalid_grant**: the grant_type was not included or not set to client_credentials
- **unauthorized_client**: this user is not authorized to request an access token
- **unsupported_grant_type**: the grant_type was set to a valid value but not client_credentials
- **500 Internal Server Error**: an unexpected error occurred on the OAuth2 server

Using a Token

Once you have an access token, there are four different ways to use it when calling an Informatica DaaS API. In all four methods you place the token in the UserID field and leave the Password field blank.

SOAP Request

When using the SOAP protocol, place the access token in the **UserID** input field with no password:

```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ws="http://
ws.strikeiron.com" xmlns:str="http://www.strikeiron.com/">
<soapenv:Header>
<ws:LicenseInfo>
<ws:RegisteredUser>
<ws:UserID>e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570</ws:UserID>
<ws:Password/>
</ws:RegisteredUser>
</ws:LicenseInfo>
</soapenv:Header>
<soapenv:Body>
<str:VerifyEmail>
<str:Email>user@domain.com</str:Email>
<str:Timeout>5</str:Timeout>
</str:VerifyEmail>
</soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

If the token is invalid, then you will receive an error message that looks something like this:

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://
www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema" xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Header/>
<soap:Body>
<soap:Fault>
<faultcode>soap:Client</faultcode>
<faultstring>accessToken does not exist</faultstring>
<faultactor/>
</soap:Fault>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

REST Request with Token as a Query String Parameter

When using the REST protocol, you may include the access token as the **LicenseInfo.RegisteredUser.UserID** query string parameter and leave the Password field off of the URL entirely:

https://ws.strikeiron.com/StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail?LicenseInfo.RegisteredUser.UserID=e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570&VerifyEmail.Email=user@domain. com&VerifyEmail.Timeout=5

The full HTTP request would look like this:

```
GET /StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail?
LicenseInfo.RegisteredUser.UserID=e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570&VerifyEmail.Email=user
@domain.com&Verify
Email.Timeout=5 HTTP/1.1
Host: ws.strikeiron.com
```

The above example produces XML output. If you prefer JSON output you may add the query string parameter **Format=JSON** to any REST call. We recommend making it the first parameter:

https://ws.strikeiron.com/StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail?Format=JSON&LicenseInfo.RegisteredUser.UserID=e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570&VerifyEmail.Email =user@domain.com&VerifyEmail.Timeout=5

Security Concerns

As mentioned in the section *GET with Credentials as Query String Parameters* above, including credentials in the URL of your request is not considered to be the most secure method. There is less risk with an access token than with your user name / password since the token has a relatively short expiration, but if you are using REST it is more secure to include the token as an HTTP header.

REST Request with Token in the Header

Rather than including the access token in the URL, you can instead include it as an HTTP header. The header must be in this format, replacing the bold text with the token:

```
Authorization: Bearer [token]
```

Unlike the authorization header used when requesting a token, this does not have to be encoded. Using a GET request with the token in the header would look like this:

```
GET /StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail?
VerifyEmail.Email=user@domain.com&VerifyEmail.Timeout=5
HTTP/1.1
Host: ws.strikeiron.com
Authorization: Bearer e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570
```

While a POST would appear like:

```
POST /StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail HTTP/1.1
Host: ws.strikeiron.com
Authorization: Bearer e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
VerifyEmail.Email=user@domain.com
VerifyEmail.Timeout=5
```

Remember that you can change the response format from XML to JSON by adding the **Format=JSON** parameter to the GET query string or in the body of the POST:

```
POST /StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail HTTP/1.1
Host: ws.strikeiron.com
Authorization: Bearer e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
VerifyEmail.Email=user@domain.com
VerifyEmail.Timeout=5
Format=JSON
```

REST Request with Token in the Body

The final option is to include the access token as another field in the body of a POST request rather than as an HTTP header:

```
POST /StrikeIron/emv6Hygiene/EMV6Hygiene/VerifyEmail HTTP/1.1
Host: ws.strikeiron.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
LicenseInfo.RegisteredUser.UserID=e66ce8de3d87454eb236211b4005d570
VerifyEmail.Email=user@domain.com
VerifyEmail.Timeout=5
```

Token Expiration

When an access token expires and you attempt to use it, you will get an **accessToken expired** error. Using SOAP it will appear like this:

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://
www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema" xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Header/>
<soap:Body>
<soap:Fault>
<faultcode>soap:Client</faultcode>
<faultstring>accessToken expired</faultstring>
<faultactor/>
</soap:Fault>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

While a REST JSON response will look like this:

```
{
"WebServiceResponse": {
"@xmlns": "http://ws.strikeiron.com",
"Error": "accessToken expired"
}
}
```

When this happens you need to request a new token using one of the methods described earlier. Ideally, you will pay attention to the **expires_in** value returned when you first received the token and request a new one before that time runs out. You are free to request a new token at any point, so to avoid receiving errors like the above you should generate a new token shortly before your previous one expires. Note that refresh tokens are not supported.