Central OAuth Token Generation

API Guide
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Contents
Introduction ............................................................................................................................................................. 2
OAuth Token Generation for the Central App..................................................................................................... 2
  Step 1: Authenticate a User and Create a User Session ................................................................................. 2
  Step 2: [Optional] Generate Client Credentials ............................................................................................... 3
  Step 3: Generate Authorization Code ............................................................................................................... 4
  Step 4: Exchange Auth Code for a Token ......................................................................................................... 5
  Step 5: Refreshing a Token ................................................................................................................................. 7
Introduction

The API Gateway feature in Central supports the REST API for all Central services. This feature allows Central users to write custom applications and embed or integrate the APIs with their own applications. The Central API Framework plug-in supports the OAuth protocol for authentication and authorization, to provide secure access to the APIs. The access tokens created by this OAuth token generation procedure provide temporary and secure access to the APIs. These access tokens have a limited lifetime for enhanced security, and the applications should use the refresh API to obtain new tokens periodically (every 2 hours). This document also describes the procedures that enable applications to automatically get new tokens, or refresh an old token. Note that authentication must be enabled to obtain a new token application.

OAuth Token Generation for the Central App

Step 1: Authenticate a User and Create a User Session

The following API authenticates a user and returns a user session value that can be used to create future requests for a client with the specified username and password. It is assumed that you already have a client ID for your application. The URL in Table 1 allows you to log in to the API gateway server and to establish the user session. This endpoint is accessible over SSL, and HTTP (non-SSL) connections are redirected to SSL port.

Table 1: URL for to login to API gateway server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/login">https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/login</a></td>
<td>The endpoint is a POST call to get a valid user session. The will authenticate the user against local database server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If user authentication is successful, the request will return HTTP code 200 and the response header will include the following attributes.

Table 2: Authentication and User session Response Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header Key</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set-Cookie</td>
<td>csrftoken=xxxx;</td>
<td>The server returns a CSRF token, which must be used for all subsequent HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session</td>
<td>session=xxxx</td>
<td>This value identifies the user session, and must be used for all subsequent HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

POST https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/login?client_id=<client_id> HTTP/1.1
Host: app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Length: ??
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
    "username": "xxxxx",
    "password": "xxxxx"
}
```

Error Response:

400: Bad Request
- Response Body (JSON):
  ```json
  {
    "extra": {},
    "message": "<error string>"
  }
  ```

401: Auth failure
- Response Body (JSON):
  ```json
  {
    "message": "Auth failure",
    "status": false
  }
  ```

Success Response:

200: OK
- Response Body (JSON):
  ```json
  {
    "status": true
  }
  ```
- Response Header: Set-Cookie:

```
Set-Cookie: csrftoken=xxxx;
session=xxxx;
```

The **csrf token** value received in the successful response message must be used as a parameter for all subsequent POST/PUT requests. The **session** value must also be used for all subsequent requests to maintain the user session context.

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**Step 2: [Optional] Generate Client Credentials**

The following API can be used to generate client credentials for a specific tenant using your Managed Service Provider (MSP) Client ID.
Table 3: URL for to Generate an Client Credentials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/client_credentials?client_id=">https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/client_credentials?client_id=</a>&lt;msp_client_id&gt;</td>
<td>The &lt;msp_client_id&gt; variable is the client ID given from Central to that a Managed Service Provider that user registered the application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

Request Method: POST
URI: https://app1apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/client_credentials?client_id=<msp_client_id>

POST Request Body (JSON):

```json
{
   "customer_id": "<tenant_id>"
}
```

Request Header: (Values from login API request)

```
Set-Cookie: csrftoken=xxxx;
session=xxxx;
```

Response Body (JSON):

```json
{
   "client_id": "<new-client-id>",
   "client_secret": <new-client-secret>"
}
```

Step 3: Generate Authorization Code

After the user is authenticated and you have a valid session for that user, use this API to get authorization code. The authorization code is valid only for 5 minutes and must be exchanged for a token within that time.

Table 4: URL for to Generate an Authorization Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api">https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api</a></td>
<td>The endpoint is a POST call to get an authorization code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query parameters for this API are as follows:

Table 5: Query Parameters for the Auth Code API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>client_id</td>
<td>client_id is a unique hexadecimal string</td>
<td>The <strong>client_id</strong> is a unique identifier that identifies the caller. Application developers obtain a client ID and a client secret when they register with the API gateway admin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Values | Description
--- | --- | ---
response_type | code | Use code as the response type to get the authorization code that can be exchanged for token
scope | all or read | Requested API permissions may be either all (for both read and write access) or read for read-only access.

**Example:**

POST https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/authorize/central/api/?client_id=<client_id>&response_type=code&scope=all HTTP/1.1
Host: app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com
Content-Type: application/json

**Error Response:**

400: Bad Request
- Response Body (JSON):

```json
{
  "extra": {},
  "message": "<error string>"
}
```

**Success Response:**

200: OK
- Response Body (JSON):

```json
{
  "auth_code": "xxxx"
}
```

Pass the CSRF-TOKEN value you obtained in step one in the request header, otherwise the request will be rejected. Note the auth_code value in the response, as you will use this code to obtain an OAuth token.

---

### Step 4: Exchange Auth Code for a Token

Once you have an authorization code, you just use that code to request an access from the server. The exchanges should be done within 300 seconds of obtaining the auth code from the previous step, or the API will return an error.
### Table 6: URL to Generate an Auth Token

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/token">https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/token</a></td>
<td>The endpoint is a POST call to get an access token using the authorization code obtained from the server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query parameters for this API are as follows:

### Table 7: Query Parameters for the Auth Code API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>client_id</td>
<td>client_id is a unique hexadecimal string</td>
<td>The client_id is a unique identifier that identifies the caller. Application developers can obtain a client ID and a client secret when they register with the API gateway admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_secret</td>
<td>client_secret is a unique hexadecimal string</td>
<td>The client_secret is a unique identifier provided to each developer at the time of registration. Application developers can obtain a client ID and client secret when they register with the API gateway admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grant_type</td>
<td>authorization_code</td>
<td>Use code to get the authorization code that can be exchanged for the token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>auth_code received from step 1</td>
<td>The authorization code received from the authorization server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect_uri</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The redirect URI must be the same as the one given at the time of registration. This is an optional parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The response to this API query is a JSON dictionary with following values:

### Table 8: Auth Token Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>token_type</td>
<td>bearer</td>
<td>Identifies the token type. Central supports only the bearer token type (See <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6750">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6750</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh_token</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Refresh tokens are credentials used to renew or refresh the access_token when it expires without repeating the complete authentication flow. A refresh token is a string representing the authorization granted to the client by the resource owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expires_in</td>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>The lifetime, in seconds, of the access_token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access_token</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Access tokens are credentials used to access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
protected resources. An access token is a string representing an authorization issued to the client.

### Step 5: Refreshing a Token

You can use the refresh token obtained in the previous step to update the access token without repeating the entire authentication process.

**Table 9: URL to Generate an Auth Token**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/token">https://app1-apigw.central.arubanetworks.com/oauth2/token</a></td>
<td>The endpoint is a POST call to refresh the access token using the refresh token obtained from the server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query parameters for this API are as follows:

**Table 10: Query Parameters for the Auth Token API**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>client_id</td>
<td><strong>client_id</strong> is a unique hexadecimal string</td>
<td>The client_id is a unique identifier that identifies the caller. Application developers obtain a client ID and a client secret when they register with the API gateway admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_secret</td>
<td><strong>client_secret</strong> is a unique hexadecimal string</td>
<td>The client_secret is a unique identifier provided to each developer at the time of registration. Application developers obtain a client ID and a client secret when they register with the API gateway admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grant_type</td>
<td><strong>authorization_code</strong></td>
<td>Specify <strong>authorization_code</strong> as the grant type to request that an authorization code be exchanged for a token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh_token</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The string must be the refresh token received in Step 4. A refresh token is a string representing the authorization granted to the client by the resource owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The response to this API query is a JSON dictionary with following values:

**Table 11: Auth Token Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>token_type</td>
<td>bearer</td>
<td>This value identifies the token type. Central supports only the <strong>bearer</strong> token type (See <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6750">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6750</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh_token</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Refresh tokens are credentials used to renew or refresh the access token when it expires without repeating the complete authentication flow. A refresh token is a string representing the authorization granted to the client by the resource owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expires_in</td>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>The lifetime, in seconds, of the access token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access_token</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Access tokens are credentials used to access protected resources. An access token is a string representing an authorization issued to the client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>