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The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Protocol: Bearer Tokens
draft-ietf-oauth-v2-bearer-11

Abstract

This specification describes how to use bearer tokens in HTTP requests to access OAuth 2.0 protected resources. Any party in possession of a bearer token (a "bearer") can use it to get access to granted resources (without demonstrating possession of a cryptographic key). To prevent misuse, the bearer token MUST be protected from disclosure in storage and in transport.

Status of this Memo

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1. Introduction

OAuth enables clients to access protected resources by obtaining an access token, which is defined in [I-D.ietf-oauth-v2] as "a string representing an access authorization issued to the client", rather than using the resource owner's credentials directly.

Tokens are issued to clients by an authorization server with the approval of the resource owner. The client uses the access token to

access the protected resources hosted by the resource server. This specification describes how to make protected resource requests when the OAuth access token is a bearer token.

This specification defines the use of bearer tokens with OAuth over [HTTP \[RFC2616\]](#) using [TLS \[RFC5246\]](#). Other specifications may extend it for use with other transport protocols.

[1.1. Notational Conventions](#)

The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as described in [\[RFC2119\]](#).

This document uses the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) notation of [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p1-messaging\]](#), which is based upon the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) notation of [\[RFC5234\]](#). Additionally, the following rules are included from [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#): b64token, auth-param, and realm; from [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p1-messaging\]](#): quoted-string; and from [\[RFC3986\]](#): URI-Reference.

Unless otherwise noted, all the protocol parameter names and values are case sensitive.

[1.2. Terminology](#)

Bearer Token

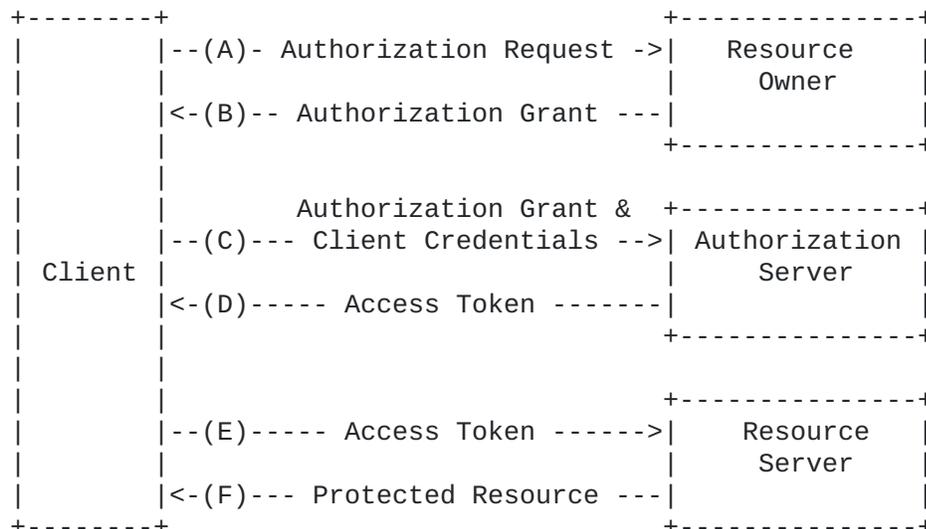
A security token with the property that any party in possession of the token (a "bearer") can use the token in any way that any other party in possession of it can. Using a bearer token does not require a bearer to prove possession of cryptographic key material (proof-of-possession).

All other terms are as defined in [\[I-D.ietf-oauth-v2\]](#).

[1.3. Overview](#)

OAuth provides a method for clients to access a protected resource on behalf of a resource owner. In the general case, before a client can access a protected resource, it must first obtain an authorization grant from the resource owner and then exchange the authorization grant for an access token. The access token represents the grant's scope, duration, and other attributes granted by the authorization grant. The client accesses the protected resource by presenting the access token to the resource server. In some cases, a client can directly present its own credentials to an authorization server to obtain an access token without having to first obtain an authorization grant from a resource owner.

The access token provides an abstraction layer, replacing different authorization constructs (e.g. username and password, assertion) for a single token understood by the resource server. This abstraction enables issuing access tokens valid for a short time period, as well as removing the resource server's need to understand a wide range of authentication schemes.



The abstract flow illustrated in [Figure 1](#) describes the overall OAuth 2.0 protocol architecture. The following steps are specified within this document:

*E) The client makes a protected resource request to the resource server by presenting the access token.

*F) The resource server validates the access token, and if valid, serves the request.

[2. Authenticated Requests](#)

Clients MAY use bearer tokens to make authenticated requests to access protected resources. This section defines three methods of sending bearer access tokens in resource requests to resource servers. Clients MUST NOT use more than one method to transmit the token in each request.

[2.1. The Authorization Request Header Field](#)

When sending the access token in the Authorization request header field defined by [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#), the client uses the Bearer authentication scheme to transmit the access token.

For example:

```
GET /resource HTTP/1.1
Host: server.example.com
Authorization: Bearer vF9dft4qmT
```

The Authorization header field uses the framework defined by [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#) follows:

```
credentials = "Bearer" 1*SP b64token
```

Clients SHOULD make authenticated requests with a bearer token using the Authorization request header field with the Bearer HTTP authorization scheme. Resource servers MUST support this method.

2.2. Form-Encoded Body Parameter

When sending the access token in the HTTP request entity-body, the client adds the access token to the request body using the `access_token` parameter. The client MUST NOT use this method unless all of the following conditions are met:

- *The HTTP request entity-body is single-part.
- *The entity-body follows the encoding requirements of the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` content-type as defined by [\[W3C.REC-html401-19991224\]](#).
- *The HTTP request entity-header includes the Content-Type header field set to `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`.
- *The HTTP request method is one for which the request body has defined semantics. In particular, this means that the GET method MUST NOT be used.

The entity-body MAY include other request-specific parameters, in which case, the `access_token` parameter MUST be properly separated from the request-specific parameters using `&` character(s) (ASCII code 38).

For example, the client makes the following HTTP request using transport-layer security:

```
POST /resource HTTP/1.1
Host: server.example.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

access_token=vF9dft4qmT
```

The `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` method SHOULD NOT be used except in application contexts where participating browsers do not have access to the Authorization request header field. Resource servers MAY support this method.

2.3. URI Query Parameter

When sending the access token in the HTTP request URI, the client adds the access token to the request URI query component as defined by [\[RFC3986\]](#) using the `access_token` parameter.

For example, the client makes the following HTTP request using transport-layer security:

```
GET /resource?access_token=vF9dft4qmT HTTP/1.1
Host: server.example.com
```

The HTTP request URI query can include other request-specific parameters, in which case, the `access_token` parameter MUST be properly separated from the request-specific parameters using `&` character(s) (ASCII code 38).

For example:

```
https://server.example.com/resource?x=y&access_token=vF9dft4qmT&p=q
```

Because of the [Security Considerations](#) [*sec-con*] associated with the URI method, it SHOULD NOT be used unless it is the only feasible method. Resource servers MAY support this method.

[3. The WWW-Authenticate Response Header Field](#)

If the protected resource request does not include authentication credentials or does not contain an access token that enables access to the protected resource, the resource server MUST include the HTTP WWW-Authenticate response header field; it MAY include it in response to other conditions as well. The WWW-Authenticate header field uses the framework defined by [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#) as follows:

```
challenge      = "Bearer" [ 1*SP 1#param ]
param          = realm / scope /
                error / error-desc / error-uri /
                auth-param
scope          = "scope" "=" DQUOTE scope-val *( SP scope-val ) DQUOTE
scope-val     = 1*scope-val-char
scope-val-char = %x21 / %x23-5B / %x5D-7E
               ; HTTPbis P1 qdtext except whitespace, restricted to US-ASCII
error         = "error" "=" quoted-string
error-desc    = "error_description" "=" DQUOTE *error-desc-char DQUOTE
error-desc-char = SP / VCHAR
error-uri     = "error_uri" "=" DQUOTE URI-reference DQUOTE
```

The scope attribute is a space-delimited list of scope values indicating the required scope of the access token for accessing the requested resource. The scope attribute MUST NOT appear more than once. The scope value is intended for programmatic use and is not meant to be displayed to end users.

If the protected resource request included an access token and failed authentication, the resource server SHOULD include the error attribute to provide the client with the reason why the access request was declined. The parameter value is described in [Section 3.1](#). In addition, the resource server MAY include the `error_description` attribute to provide developers a human-readable explanation that is not meant to be displayed to end users. It also MAY include the `error_uri` attribute with an absolute URI identifying a human-readable web page explaining the error. The `error`, `error_description`, and `error_uri` attribute MUST NOT appear more than once.

For example, in response to a protected resource request without authentication:

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: Bearer realm="example"
```

And in response to a protected resource request with an authentication attempt using an expired access token:

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: Bearer realm="example",
                  error="invalid_token",
                  error_description="The access token expired"
```

3.1. Error Codes

When a request fails, the resource server responds using the appropriate HTTP status code (typically, 400, 401, or 403), and includes one of the following error codes in the response:

invalid_request

The request is missing a required parameter, includes an unsupported parameter or parameter value, repeats the same parameter, uses more than one method for including an access token, or is otherwise malformed. The resource server SHOULD respond with the HTTP 400 (Bad Request) status code.

invalid_token

The access token provided is expired, revoked, malformed, or invalid for other reasons. The resource SHOULD respond with the HTTP 401 (Unauthorized) status code. The client MAY request a new access token and retry the protected resource request.

insufficient_scope

The request requires higher privileges than provided by the access token. The resource server SHOULD respond with the HTTP 403 (Forbidden) status code and MAY include the scope attribute with the scope necessary to access the protected resource.

If the request lacks any authentication information (i.e. the client was unaware authentication is necessary or attempted using an unsupported authentication method), the resource server SHOULD NOT include an error code or other error information.

For example:

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: Bearer realm="example"
```

4. Security Considerations

This section describes the relevant security threats regarding token handling when using bearer tokens and describes how to mitigate these threats.

4.1. Security Threats

The following list presents several common threats against protocols utilizing some form of tokens. This list of threats is based on NIST Special Publication 800-63 [\[NIST800-63\]](#). Since this document builds on the OAuth 2.0 specification, we exclude a discussion of threats that are described there or in related documents.

Token manufacture/modification: An attacker may generate a bogus token or modify the token contents (such as the authentication or attribute statements) of an existing token, causing the resource server to grant inappropriate access to the client. For example, an attacker may modify the token to extend the validity period; a malicious client may modify the assertion to gain access to information that they should not be able to view.

Token disclosure: Tokens may contain authentication and attribute statements that include sensitive information.

Token redirect: An attacker uses a token generated for consumption by one resource server to gain access to a different resource server that mistakenly believes the token to be for it.

Token replay: An attacker attempts to use a token that has already been used with that resource server in the past.

4.2. Threat Mitigation

A large range of threats can be mitigated by protecting the contents of the token by using a digital signature or a Message Authentication Code (MAC). Alternatively, a bearer token can contain a reference to authorization information, rather than encoding the information directly. Such references **MUST** be infeasible for an attacker to guess; using a reference may require an extra interaction between a server and the token issuer to resolve the reference to the authorization information. The mechanics of such an interaction are not defined by this specification.

This document does not specify the encoding or the contents of the token; hence detailed recommendations for token integrity protection are outside the scope of this document. We assume that the token integrity protection is sufficient to prevent the token from being modified.

To deal with token redirect, it is important for the authorization server to include the identity of the intended recipients (the audience), typically a single resource server (or a list of resource servers), in the token. Restricting the use of the token to a specific scope is also recommended.

To provide protection against token disclosure, confidentiality protection is applied via [TLS \[RFC5246\]](#) with a ciphersuite that offers confidentiality protection. This requires that the communication interaction between the client and the authorization server, as well as the interaction between the client and the resource server, utilize confidentiality protection. Since TLS is mandatory to implement and to use with this specification, it is the

preferred approach for preventing token disclosure via the communication channel. For those cases where the client is prevented from observing the contents of the token, token encryption MUST be applied in addition to the usage of TLS protection.

To deal with token capture and replay, the following recommendations are made: First, the lifetime of the token MUST be limited by putting a validity time field inside the protected part of the token. Note that using short-lived (one hour or less) tokens reduces the impact of them being leaked. Second, confidentiality protection of the exchanges between the client and the authorization server and between the client and the resource server MUST be applied, for instance, through the use of [TLS \[RFC5246\]](#). As a consequence, no eavesdropper along the communication path is able to observe the token exchange. Consequently, such an on-path adversary cannot replay the token. Furthermore, when presenting the token to a resource server, the client MUST verify the identity of that resource server, as per [\[RFC2818\]](#). Note that the client MUST validate the TLS certificate chain when making these requests to protected resources. Presenting the token to an unauthenticated and unauthorized resource server or failing to validate the certificate chain will allow adversaries to steal the token and gain unauthorized access to protected resources.

4.3. Summary of Recommendations

Safeguard bearer tokens Client implementations MUST ensure that bearer tokens are not leaked to unintended parties, as they will be able to use them to gain access to protected resources. This is the primary security consideration when using bearer tokens and underlies all the more specific recommendations that follow.

Validate SSL certificate chains The client MUST validate the TLS certificate chain when making requests to protected resources. Failing to do so may enable DNS hijacking attacks to steal the token and gain unintended access.

Always use TLS (https) Clients MUST always use [TLS \[RFC5246\]](#) (https) or equivalent transport security when making requests with bearer tokens. Failing to do so exposes the token to numerous attacks that could give attackers unintended access.

Don't store bearer tokens in cookies Implementations MUST NOT store bearer tokens within cookies that can be sent in the clear (which is the default transmission mode for cookies). Implementations that do store bearer tokens in cookies MUST take precautions against cross site request forgery.

Issue short-lived bearer tokens Token servers SHOULD issue short-lived (one hour or less) bearer tokens, particularly when issuing tokens to clients that run within a web browser or other environments where information leakage may occur. Using short-lived bearer tokens can reduce the impact of them being leaked.

Issue scoped bearer tokens Token servers SHOULD issue bearer tokens that contain an audience restriction, scoping their use to the intended relying party or set of relying parties.

Don't pass bearer tokens in page URLs

Bearer tokens SHOULD NOT be passed in page URLs (for example as query string parameters). Instead, bearer tokens SHOULD be passed in HTTP message headers or message bodies for which confidentiality measures are taken. Browsers, web servers, and other software may not adequately secure URLs in the browser history, web server logs, and other data structures. If bearer tokens are passed in page URLs, attackers might be able to steal them from the history data, logs, or other unsecured locations.

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. OAuth Access Token Type Registration

This specification registers the following access token type in the OAuth Access Token Type Registry.

5.1.1. The "Bearer" OAuth Access Token Type

Type name:
Bearer

Additional Token Endpoint Response Parameters:
(none)

HTTP Authentication Scheme(s):
Bearer

Change controller:
IETF

Specification document(s):
[[this document]]

5.2. Authentication Scheme Registration

This specification registers the following authentication scheme in the Authentication Scheme Registry defined in [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#).

5.2.1. The "Bearer" Authentication Scheme

Authentication Scheme Name:
Bearer

Pointer to specification text:
[[this document]]

Notes (optional):
(none)

6. References

6.1. Normative References

	Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels" , BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
[RFC2616]	Fielding, R., Gettys, J., Mogul, J., Frystyk, H., Masinter, L., Leach, P. and T. Berners-Lee, "Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1" , RFC 2616, June 1999.
[RFC2818]	Rescorla, E., " HTTP Over TLS ", RFC 2818, May 2000.
[RFC3986]	Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, R. and L. Masinter, "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax" , STD 66, RFC 3986, January 2005.
[RFC5234]	Crocker, D. and P. Overell, " Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF ", STD 68, RFC 5234, January 2008.
[RFC5246]	Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, " The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2 ", RFC 5246, August 2008.
[W3C.REC-html401-19991224]	Raggett, D., Hors, A. and I. Jacobs, "HTML 4.01 Specification", World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation REC-html401-19991224, December 1999.
[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p1-messaging]	Fielding, R, Gettys, J, Mogul, J, Nielsen, H, Masinter, L, Leach, P, Berners-Lee, T, Reschke, J and Y Lafon, " HTTP/1.1, part 1: URIs, Connections, and Message Parsing ", Internet-Draft draft-ietf-httpbis-p1-messaging-16, August 2011.
[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth]	Fielding, R, Gettys, J, Mogul, J, Nielsen, H, Masinter, L, Leach, P, Berners-Lee, T, Reschke, J and Y Lafon, " HTTP/1.1, part 7: Authentication ", Internet-Draft draft-ietf-httpbis-p7-auth-16, August 2011.
[I-D.ietf-oauth-v2]	Hammer-Lahav, E, Recordon, D and D Hardt, " The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Protocol ", Internet-Draft draft-ietf-oauth-v2-22, September 2011.

6.2. Informative References

[RFC2617]	Franks, J., Hallam-Baker, P.M., Hostetler, J.L., Lawrence, S.D., Leach, P.J., Luotonen, A. and L. Stewart, "HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication" , RFC 2617, June 1999.
[NIST800-63]	Burr, W., Dodson, D., Perlner, R., Polk, T., Gupta, S. and E. Nabbus, "NIST Special Publication 800-63-1, INFORMATION SECURITY", December 2008.

Appendix A. Acknowledgements

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concepts within are a product of the OAuth community, the WRAP community, and the OAuth Working Group.

The OAuth Working Group has dozens of very active contributors who proposed ideas and wording for this document, including: Michael Adams, Amanda Anganes, Andrew Arnott, Dirk Balfanz, Brian Campbell, Leah Culver, Bill de hÓra, Brian Ellin, Igor Faynberg, George Fletcher, Tim Freeman, Evan Gilbert, Justin Hart, John Kemp, Eran Hammer-Lahav, Chasen Le Hara, Michael B. Jones, Torsten Lodderstedt, Eve Maler, James Manger, Laurence Miao, Chuck Mortimore, Anthony Nadalin, Justin Richer, Peter Saint-Andre, Nat Sakimura, Rob Sayre, Marius Scurtescu, Naitik Shah, Justin Smith, Jeremy Suriel, Christian Stübner, Paul Tarjan, and Franklin Tse.

[Appendix B. Document History](#)

[[to be removed by the RFC editor before publication as an RFC]]

-11

*Replaced uses of <"> with DQUOTE to pass ABNF syntax check.

-10

*Removed the #auth-param option from Authorization header syntax (leaving only the b64token syntax).

*Restricted the scope value character set to %x21 / %x23-5B / %x5D-7E (printable ASCII characters excluding double-quote and backslash). Indicated that scope is intended for programmatic use and is not meant to be displayed to end users.

*Restricted the character set for error_description strings to SP / VCHAR and indicated that they are not meant to be displayed to end users.

*Included more description in the Abstract, since Hannes Tschofenig indicated that the RFC editor would require this.

*Changed "Access Grant" to "Authorization Grant", as was done in the core spec.

*Simplified the introduction to the Authenticated Requests section.

-09

*Incorporated working group last call comments. Specific changes were:

*Use definitions from [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#) rather than [\[RFC2617\]](#).

*Update credentials definition to conform to [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#).

*Further clarified that query parameters may occur in any order.

*Specify that `error_description` is UTF-8 encoded (matching the core specification).

*Registered "Bearer" Authentication Scheme in Authentication Scheme Registry defined by [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#).

*Updated references to `oauth-v2`, `httpbis-p1-messaging`, and `httpbis-p7-auth` drafts.

*Other wording improvements not introducing normative changes.

-08

*Updated references to `oauth-v2` and `httpbis` drafts.

-07

*Added missing comma in error response example.

-06

*Changed parameter name `bearer_token` to `access_token`, per working group consensus.

*Changed HTTP status code for `invalid_request` error code from HTTP 401 (Unauthorized) back to HTTP 400 (Bad Request), per input from HTTP working group experts.

-05

*Removed OAuth Errors Registry, per design team input.

*Changed HTTP status code for `invalid_request` error code from HTTP 400 (Bad Request) to HTTP 401 (Unauthorized) to match HTTP usage `[[change pending working group consensus]]`.

*Added missing quotation marks in `error-uri` definition.

*Added note to add language and encoding information to `error_description` if the core specification does.

*Explicitly reference the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) defined in [\[RFC5234\]](#).

*Use `auth-param` instead of repeating its definition, which is `(token "=" (token / quoted-string))`.

*Clarify security considerations about including an audience restriction in the token and include a recommendation to issue scoped bearer tokens in the summary of recommendations.

-04

*Edits responding to working group last call feedback on -03. Specific edits enumerated below.

*Added Bearer Token definition in Terminology section.

- *Changed parameter name `oauth_token` to `bearer_token`.
- *Added realm parameter to WWW-Authenticate response to comply with [\[RFC2617\]](#).
- *Removed "[RWS 1#auth-param]" from credentials definition since it did not comply with the ABNF in [\[I-D.ietf-httpbis-p7-auth\]](#).
- *Removed restriction that the `bearer_token` (formerly `oauth_token`) parameter be the last parameter in the entity-body and the HTTP request URI query.
- *Do not require WWW-Authenticate Response in a reply to a malformed request, as an HTTP 400 Bad Request response without a WWW-Authenticate header is likely the right response in some cases of malformed requests.
- *Removed OAuth Parameters registry extension.
- *Numerous editorial improvements suggested by working group members.

-03

- *Restored the WWW-Authenticate response header functionality deleted from the framework specification in draft 12 based upon the specification text from draft 11.
- *Augmented the OAuth Parameters registry by adding two additional parameter usage locations: "resource request" and "resource response".
- *Registered the "oauth_token" OAuth parameter with usage location "resource request".
- *Registered the "error" OAuth parameter.
- *Created the OAuth Error registry and registered errors.
- *Changed the "OAuth2" OAuth access token type name to "Bearer".

-02

- *Incorporated feedback received on draft 01. Most changes were to the security considerations section. No normative changes were made. Specific changes included:
- *Changed terminology from "token reuse" to "token capture and replay".
- *Removed sentence "Encrypting the token contents is another alternative" from the security considerations since it was redundant and potentially confusing.
- *Corrected some references to "resource server" to be "authorization server" in the security considerations.

*Generalized security considerations language about obtaining consent of the resource owner.

*Broadened scope of security considerations description for recommendation "Don't pass bearer tokens in page URLs".

*Removed unused reference to OAuth 1.0.

*Updated reference to framework specification and updated David Recordon's e-mail address.

*Removed security considerations text on authenticating clients.

*Registered the "OAuth2" OAuth access token type and "oauth_token" parameter.

-01

*First public draft, which incorporates feedback received on -00 including enhanced Security Considerations content. This version is intended to accompany OAuth 2.0 draft 11.

-00

*Initial draft based on preliminary version of OAuth 2.0 draft 11.

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