

BILINFO AUTH SERVICES

Third party integration document

[Abstract](#)

Bilinfo Auth Services encompass Single-Sign On and OAuth 2.0 mechanisms that must be used when integrating with Bilinfo. This document describes the prerequisites and details of integrating into Bilinfo Auth Services.

Version history

Version	Date	Authors	Comments
0.1.0	10/09/2018	Jacob Sønderskov	First draft version based on the <i>Bilinfo integration using the Case Plugin Architecture (2.4.0)</i> documentation.
1.0.0	12/09/2018	Jacob Sønderskov	First release version.
1.0.1	13/09/2018	Jacob Sønderskov	Change cover and add abstract.
1.1.0	17/09/2018	Jacob Sønderskov	Remove test credentials
1.2.0	27/03/2020	Martin Pløk Svenningsen	Added section specific to CarApi
1.2.1	23/04/2024	Henrik Thomsen	Added section about third party cookie for SSO
1.2.2	20/05/2026	Wojciech Janas	Fixed QA endpoint URL

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A. Disclaimer

Information presented here might be altered by Bilinfo - Vend from time to time. Inconsistencies across the document are to be expected and they will be addressed in updates.

Any update will be specified in Version history.

Data and system integrity

Abuse of the system is forbidden in any regard. If you find a security issue or exploitation outside the original intent of the system, you are expected to report the exploit or bug to the Bilinfo team.

B. Versioning and Deprecation Policy

Versioning in Bilinfo Services is essential to achieving our vision behind Partner integrations in Bilinfo. Using the versioning principles described below will allow for your Bilinfo integrations to remain stable and fully functional as the Bilinfo business continues to evolve and mature.

New Versions of the Bilinfo Services

The versioning principles employed in Bilinfo Services largely follow that of the *Semantic Versioning Specification*^[1]. The Semantic Versioning Specification, in short, specifies a version increment based on the backwards compatibility of the API or Web Service. A summary of the specification can be seen in the following Listing B-1:

Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:

1. MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
2. MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
3. PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.

Additional labels for pre-release and build metadata are available as extensions to the MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH format.

Listing B-1: Semantic Versioning Specification 2.0.0 summary

The types of changes that are minor version changes and backward compatible are:

- Adding a new method (GET, POST etc.) to an API
- Adding a new property to the method response payload
- Adding a new *non-personal data*^[2] property to an `iframe` communication

The types of changes that are major version changes and not backward compatible are:

- Removing existing method (GET, POST etc.) from an API
- Renaming existing method path
- Changing request body or query string for existing method
- Changing method response structure and/or property names
- Removing a property from an `iframe` communication
- Renaming a property from an `iframe` communication
- Renaming a message in an `iframe` communication
- Adding a new *personal data*^[2] property to an `iframe` communication

¹ <https://semver.org>

² Personal data as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 (GDPR) and the Danish Data Protection Act.

In general, new major versions of Bilinfo Services will only be introduced, when existing interfaces do not allow for further evolution and improvement of our Partner integrations without modification. Due to the need for Partner action, major versions are used as a last resort and are as such very rare. Minor version updates will require no Partner action.

Updating your Bilinfo integration

Updating your Bilinfo integration to support a new major version is non-optional as the existing integration paradigm is fundamentally changed. It is as such not possible to opt out without risking major problems with your Bilinfo integration. Minor versions, however, are fully optional, but may contain new fields, which may enrich the experience and value of your Bilinfo integration.

To assist Partners in upgrading their Bilinfo integration with minimal efforts, each major version will be associated with *migration chapters* added to this document. Minor version changes are specified primarily in the Version History and it is subject to the reader to adhere to the changes.

Deprecation Policy and Supported Versions

Bilinfo Services will support older versions for a grace period appropriate to the contractual obligations. After that time, integrations based on older versions may no longer work or experience severe operational issues.

1. Introduction

Purpose and Scope

This document will describe the process of authenticating and authorizing within the Bilinfo.net context. All Bilinfo services and data streams are protected by either Authentication and/or Authorization schemes. As such, any consumer must adhere to the technical specifications found in this document.

1.1. References

Documents relevant to the reading of this document are listed here. Links and other external resources accessible via the internet are referenced via footnotes relative to the term or technology. You should have access to every document mentioned in this list. If that is not the case, contact Bilinfo.

Table 1-1: Document references

Document name	Description	Link
Bilinfo Case Plugin (Integration)	Describes the integration details for a Case Plugin integration into Bilinfo.net	TBA
Bilinfo Shared Services (Integration)	Describes a number of services made available to integrating party, enabling access to additional information to e.g. Dealers.	TBA

1.2. Definitions and acronyms

The definitions and acronyms defined in Table 1-2 cover frequently used concepts, terms and acronyms used throughout this document. It is suggested that the reader acquaints him- or herself with the key concepts and refer to this list, when in doubt.

Table 1-2: Definitions and acronyms

Term/acronym	Definition
Single-Sign On	Mechanism for sharing of a single identity provided by an identity provider for the means of authenticating towards one or more applications.
SSO	Abbreviation for Single-Sign On
Bilinfo Services	Includes – but not limited to – Bilinfo Auth Services, Bilinfo Shared Services, Bilinfo Finance Offer On Platform integrations and Bilinfo Case Plugin integrations.
Partner	Synonym for the integrating party.
Plugin	Short for Case Plugin found in the Bilinfo Case Plugin (Integration)

2. Prerequisites

One or more of the following prerequisites must be complied to before attempting to contact the Bilinfo Authentication Service and/or Bilinfo Authorization Service.

2.1. Bilinfo Authentication Service registration caseplugin

This step is only necessary if you're building a [Bilinfo Case Plugin](#) into Bilinfo.net.

In order to use the Single Sign-On (SSO) infrastructure in Bilinfo.net, the Plugin must be registered with the [3](#). The registration process is manual and requires you to contact Bilinfo.

The information you must provide and request can be found in Table 2-1 and must be used in the integration specified in the [Bilinfo Authentication Service](#) chapter.

Table 2-1: Bilinfo Authentication Service registration

Name	Description	Supplied by
redirect_url	A redirect URI used in the	Integrating party
client_id	An identifier representing the client (a.k.a. username)	Bilinfo
client_secret	A secret string (a.k.a. password)	Bilinfo

2.2. Bilinfo Authorization Service registration all services

This step is mandatory in any integration with Bilinfo.net.

All Bilinfo API services are protected by authorization mechanism, which requires the integrating party to be registered with the [Bilinfo Authorization Service](#). The registration process is manual and requires you to contact Bilinfo.

The information you must request can be found in Table 2-2 and must be used in the integration specified in the [Bilinfo Authorization Service](#) chapter.

Table 2-2: Bilinfo Authorization Service registration

Name	Description	Supplied by
client_id	An identifier representing the application	Bilinfo
client_secret	A secret string (a.k.a. password)	Bilinfo
scope	One or more scopes relative to the consumed services, e.g. found in the Bilinfo Shared Services or Bilinfo Case Plugin	Partner

3. Bilinfo Authentication Service

This chapter describes the Bilinfo Authentication Service and the OpenID Connect protocol available for use in Case Plugin integration in further detail. The reader should refer to this, if further understanding of the authentication process is required.

The exact workings of the OpenID Connect protocol is outside the scope of this appendix, but information pertaining to this may be found at the OpenID Connect site's specification section³. Developers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the protocol specification.

The Bilinfo Authentication Service supports two OpenID Connect flows: [Authorization Code](#) and [Implicit](#) flow.

The following sections will provide detailed insight for these flows in regards to the Bilinfo Authentication Service and Single Sign-On (SSO).

Since browsers are phasing out third party cookies, any cookies stored by the plugin must be marked as a partitioned cookie, with the host set to "https://www.bilinfo.net". This will make the cookie readable only when the top level domain is <https://www.bilinfo.net>. Read more about partitioned cookies [here](#).

3.1. Authorization Code

This section will cover the specifics of the Authorization Code relative to the Plugin context. In this flow, the tokens (`id_token` and `access_token`) are obtained Server-Side. Table 3-1 describes the interaction in detail.

Table 3-1: Authorization Code flow

	Step	Description	Location
0	The Host loads the Plugin	The Plugin is first loaded due to user action	Plugin webserver
1	Client prepares an Authentication Request containing the desired request parameters	The Plugin webserver prepares a redirect url and instructs the user agent to navigate to it (302)	Plugin webserver
2	Client sends the request to the Authorization Server	The user agent navigates to the authorization endpoint	User agent
3	Authorization Server Authenticates the End-User	If the user is not authenticated, he is prompted to log in	Bilinfo Authentication Service
4	Authorization Server obtains End-User Consent/Authorization	Permission is automatically granted for the allowed scopes	Bilinfo Identity Server
5	Authorization Server sends the End-User back to the Client with an Authorization Code	The user agent is instructed to navigate to the <code>redirect_uri</code> specified in step 1. A query string, <code>code</code> , is also appended and it is	1. Bilinfo Identity Server 2. User Agent 3. Plugin webserver

³http://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core-1_0.html

		meant to be used to obtain tokens	
6	Client requests a response using the Authorization Code at the Token Endpoint	Using the code obtained in step 5, tokens are requested server side	Plugin webserver
7	Client receives a response that contains an ID Token and Access Token in the response body	<code>id_token</code> and <code>access_token</code> are now retrieved	Plugin webserver
8	Client validates the ID token and retrieves the End-User's Subject Identifier	The token needs to be validated and information extracted out of it. At this point the user is authenticated in the Plugin system	Plugin webserver
9	Client is allowed to access the protected resource	The user is authenticated, respond with the Plugin user interface	1. Plugin webserver 2. User Agent

3.1.1 Endpoints

The following endpoints must be used when authenticating a user through the Authorization Code.

- Authorization endpoint <https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/authorize>
- Token endpoint <https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/token>
- Full configuration <https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/.well-known/openid-configuration>

Information regarding Token validation may be found at http://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core1_0.html#IDTokenValidation.

Parameters

Table 3-2 shows the parameters, which must be passed to the Authorization endpoint as query strings.

Table 3-2: Authorization Code flow parameters

Name	Description
<code>client_id</code>	Plugin specific client identifier
<code>response_type</code>	code
<code>redirect_uri</code>	One of the preconfigured <code>redirect_uri</code> , an unknown uri will cause the login to fail
<code>scope</code>	openid profile
<code>state</code>	RECOMMENDED. Opaque value used to maintain state between the request and the callback. Typically, Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF, XSRF) mitigation is done by cryptographically binding the value of this parameter with a browser cookie.

3.1.2 Examples

The following example describes how the Authorization Code authentication redirect looks (Listing 3-1), what parameters are required (Table 3-2), how the code is retrieved through the redirect (Listing 3-2) and how a token is retrieved using the `code` and `client_secret`.

Authentication redirect

Listing 3-1 shows how the initial redirect is performed by the Plugin Web Server to the Bilinfo Authentication Service Authorization endpoint specifying that it should use the Authorization Code.

```
https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/authorize
?client_id=testclient_authcode
&response_type=code
&redirect_uri=http://bin.sso.redirect/
&scope=openid%20profile
&state=cba56666-4b12-456a-8407-3d3023fa1002
```

Listing 3-1: Authorization Code authentication redirect example

Code retrieval

Following the successful authentication, the Bilinfo Authentication Service will redirect back to the `redirectUrl` passing along the code to the Plugin Web Server.

```
http://bin.sso.redirect/
?code=82061f0f0a83e0ee574a79fc51672850
&state=cba56666-4b12-456a-8407-3d3023fa1002
&session_state=B8cBk7WqGoN9uje-JO5J0XG6q8lRrjbmdCp1HvIv4-
A.b63285ee29c9fa9932d15fa6cfe0b3ee
```

Listing 3-2: Authorization Code redirect code retrieval example

Token retrieval

Afterwards, the Plugin Web Server can exchange the `code` and his `client_secret` for access tokens (this happens server-side). The Client sends the parameters to the Token endpoint using the HTTP POST method and the Form Serialization. An example of this request can be seen in Listing 3-3 with the associated response seen in Listing 3-4.

```
POST https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/token
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

client_id=testclient_authcode&client_secret=N4heDUbtKh3K9VivL1Eh919vbk4RldME&grant_type=authorization_code&code=82061f0f0a83e0ee574a79fc51672850&redirect_uri=http://bin.sso.redirect/
```

Listing 3-3: Authorization Code token retrieval request

example {

```
  "id_token": "
eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsIng1dCI6IjFiMTE3cDZ6UUZsQzZUbFNSS1IxcUZmSD
BxTSIsImtpZCI6IjFiMTE3cDZ6UUZsQzZUbFNSS1IxcUZmSDBxTSJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovL2J
pbGluZm8ubmV0IiwiaXVkiOiJoidGVzdGNsaWVudF9hdXR0Y29kZSI6ImV4cCI6MTQ4NDU3MjU3MCwib
mJmIjoxNDg0NTcyMjEwLCJpYXQiOiE0ODQ1NzIyMDksInNpZCI6ImZiNDhiOGNmMWZhOGFiZWNmNTM
2YjZjZDYxYjcyOGZlIiwic3ViIjoiiY2xhemFyQGViYXkuY29tIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNDg0NTYwO
DAwLCJpZHAiOiJpZHNydiIsIm5hbWUiOiJjbGF6YXJAZWJhes5jb20iLCJ1c2VySWQiOiIxMDQyMCI
sImFtciI6WyJwYXNzd29yZCJdfQ.AP8i0i6Yq7V6fDCOdofHv_9RgGV1Xbq4zQ7_gK71v98UJ0LE__
4UdSg_y95rbug5nrigiSVJtpb8bsXwLHOJ_99UEkRvDo6DrymCKc0Mynq7dsW3ZVITm-P9JizkGNJB
qdG9cEyJH4WkyC1zxoldrEBjUouy6WeFd7979Q2BgYE5P4vWx1-CRCgrD7AniT63gSkz6ONWHZTrcX
BQXo5V8JjH6LOZdqEK1mDF2wxG6A7np1JwpgL1VVpTSdWvkThAMpn7sUQnODRh56TdiyYgX6zfmjg
ylHjxSUwjqhyCw2GFGfUnl0LnL6SOhp0V8I2ZrbunQvFUepGvzAW6XkqBA",
  "access_token": "9f92f17660cd0509c2ced6fe7d2d6a8e",
  "expires_in": 360,
  "token_type": "Bearer"
}
```

Listing 3-4: Authorization Code token retrieval response example

Note that if you are trying to reuse the same `code` several times, you will get an `invalid_grant` error. You will also receive an error if you try to specify a `redirect_uri` other than the one you specified when obtaining the `code`.

3.2. Implicit

This section will cover the specifics of the Implicit relative to the Plugin context. In this flow the tokens (`id_token` and `access_token`) are obtained client-side via the user agent. Table 3-3 describes the interaction in detail. Please note that URI fragments are client-side specific, hence they will not be available server-side at Step 5; it is only in Step 6 that they will become available.

Table 3-3: Implicit flow

	Step	Description	Location
0	The Host loads the Plugin	The Plugin is first loaded due to user action	Plugin webserver
1	Client prepares an Authentication Request containing the desired request parameters	The Plugin webserver prepares a redirect url and instructs the user agent to navigate to it (302)	Plugin webserver
2	Client sends the request to the Authorization Server	The user agent navigates to the authorization endpoint	User agent
3	Authorization Server Authenticates the End-User	If the user is not authenticated, he is prompted to log in	Bilinfo Identity Server
4	Authorization Server obtains EndUser Consent/Authorization	Permission is automatically granted for the allowed scopes	Bilinfo Identity Server
5	Authorization Server sends the End-User back to the Client with an ID Token and, if requested, an Access Token	The user agent is instructed to navigate to the <code>redirect_uri</code> specified in step 1. The <code>redirect_uri</code> is enriched with a Fragment containing the tokens.	1. Bilinfo Identity Server 2. User Agent 3. Plugin webserver 4. Plugin client-side
6	Client validates the ID token and retrieves the End-User's Subject Identifier	The tokens are now accessible client-side, you can choose to validate and authenticate the user there or delegate this to the server-side.	Plugin client-side

3.2.1 Endpoints

The following endpoints must be used when authenticating a user through the ImplicitAuthorization Code.

- Authorization endpoint <https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/authorize>
- Full configuration <https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/.well-known/openid-configuration>

Information regarding Token validation may be found at http://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core1_0.html#ImplicitIDTValidation

Parameters

Table 3-4 shows the parameters, which must be passed to the Authorization endpoint as query strings.

Table 3-4: Implicit flow redirect parameters

Name	Description
client_id	Partner specific client identifier
response_type	token id_token
redirect_uri	One of the preconfigured redirect_uri, an unknown uri will cause the login to fail
scope	openid profile
nonce	To mitigate replay attacks, a nonce value must be included to associate a client session with an id_token. The client must generate a random value associated with the current session and pass this along with the request. This nonce value will be returned with the id_token and must be verified to be the same as the value provided in the initial request.

3.2.2 Examples

The following example describes how the Implicit authentication redirect looks (seen in Listing 3-5), what parameters are required (seen in Table 3-4) and how the token is retrieved (implicitly) on the redirect URL (seen in Listing 3-6).

Authentication redirect

Listing 3-5 shows how the initial redirect is performed by the Plugin Web Server to the Bilinfo Authentication Service Authorization endpoint specifying that it should use the Implicit.

```
https://www.bilinfo.net/oauth/connect/authorize
?client_id=testclient_implicit
&response_type=token%20id_token
&redirect_uri=http://bin.sso.redirect/
&scope=openid%20profile
&nonce=cba56666-4b12-456a-8407-3d3023fa1002
```

Listing 3-5: Implicit flow authentication redirect example

4. Bilinfo Authorization Service

This chapter describes the Bilinfo Authorization service and OAuth 2.0 protocol, which is used when communicating with [Bilinfo Shared Services](#) and other Bilinfo Services.

The OAuth 2.0 protocol is simpler than the OpenID Connect in that no redirection occurs, but you simply request an access token, add it to your request header and the endpoint will then validate whether or not you have access to the given information, with that particular token.

The following sections will cover the base interaction that the Client (e.g. Plugin) must implement when requesting information from Bilinfo.

4.1. Client credentials flow

OAuth 2.0 is used for machine-to-machine communication where the application acts on its own behalf and not on behalf of a particular user. The flow allows exchanging a `client_id`, `client_secret` and a `scope` for an `access_token`. The `access_token` can then be used to call the desired API.

An example of the authorization process – using the Client credentials flow – can be seen in Figure 4-1. This example is covered in further detail in the Example section.



Figure 4-1: Authorization process

4.1.1 Endpoints

Table 4-1 shows the available endpoints in QA and Production.

Table 4-1: Bilinfo Authorization Service endpoints

Environment	Endpoint
QA	https://accounts.qa01.ecgh.dk/oauth/connect/token
Production	https://accounts.ecgh.dk/oauth/connect/token

Parameters

The parameters that must be provided in the requests can be seen in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Client Credentials flow parameters

Location	Name	Description
header	Authorization	Basic authentication containing <code>client_id:client_secret</code> base64 encoded
path	grant_type	<code>client_credentials</code> always
	scope	The scope for which an <code>access_token</code> is desired, which can be found in respective product (API) documentation.

4.1.2 Examples

This example simulates the steps required for calling an API residing at <https://fictios.api.com/getsomething>. For authentication, the credentials found in Table 4-3 are used with a *base64 encoded* as required by the Bilinfo Authorization Service.

Table 4-3: Fictitious example credentials

<code>client_id</code>	<code>myclientid</code>
<code>client_secret</code>	<code>mysecret</code>

For authorization, the following scope is required <https://scope.required.by.api/>, and will be aimed at the QA environment Bilinfo Authorization Service. Required scope is always provided in the API documentation.

Example scope: <https://bin-leads.ecgh.dk/auth/read>

Examples of the HTTP communication performed from token acquisition to API data acquisition can be seen in Listing 4-1, Listing 4-2 and Listing 4-3, respectively.

Token request

A token request to the QA environment can be seen in Listing 4-1.

```
POST /oauth/connect/token HTTP/1.1
Host: accounts.qa01.ecgh.dk
Authorization: Basic bXljbgllbnRpZDpteXNlY3JldA==
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

grant_type=client_credentials&scope=https%3A%2F%2Fscope.required.by.ap
i%2F
```

Listing 4-1: Bilinfo Authorization Service token request

Token response

The response from the Listing 4-1 token request can be seen in Listing 4-2.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json;
charset=utf-8
{
  "access_token": "eyJ0eXA...PL4UPsfp",
  "expires_in": 360,
  "token_type": "Bearer"
}
```

Listing 4-2: Bilinfo Authorization Service token response

Access protected endpoint

Having obtained an access_token, we can now use it to call the API as seen in Listing 4-3.

```
GET /getsomething HTTP/1.1
Host: fictios.api.com
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXA...PL4UPsfp
```

Listing 4-3: Fictitious API request with Bilinfo Authorization Service Bearer token