



## FinCalc API Authentication Guide

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## Introduction

The Authentication API supports two flows:

1. **Authorization code flow** (standard OAuth2 specification)
2. **Client credentials flow** (custom implementation for server-to-server authentication)

## Getting access to our API

Currently, there is no automated process to gain access to the FinCalc API.

To get access, please email [support@fincalc.co.uk](mailto:support@fincalc.co.uk) and provide the following information:

- Your name
- Company name
- Authentication type you require (see above)
- Redirect URLs needed (if using authorization code flow) (For example <https://myapp.com/auth/callback>)

## Scopes available

Scopes are used to specify the level of access your application is requesting. When a user authorizes your app, they consent to the requested scopes.

| Scope              | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| client-information | Allows access to client information.                           |
| client-financials  | Grants access to view household financial data.                |
| fact-find          | Enables access to retrieve fact-find data related to a client. |

## Authorization code flow

This endpoint allows you to authenticate using the authorization code flow, a standard OAuth2 specification that facilitates secure user-based authentication. This flow is ideal for scenarios where your application needs to securely obtain user authorization to access their data on the FinCalc API.

### How it works

- Your application redirects the user to the authorization endpoint to obtain their consent.
- After the user authorizes, they are redirected back to your redirect URI with an authorization code.
- Your application exchanges the authorization code for an access token by making a request to the token endpoint.
- Upon successful authentication, the system returns an access token and refresh token.

### Step 1: Authorization request

Direct the user to the authorization endpoint to obtain an authorization code.

#### GET /oauth/authorize

##### Request

| Parameter     | Type   | Required | Description   |
|---------------|--------|----------|---|
| response_type | string | Yes      | Must be 'code'.   |
| client_id     | string | Yes      | Your application's client ID.                                     |
| redirect_uri  | string | Yes      | The URL to which the user will be redirected.                     |
| scope         | string | Yes      | A space-separated list of scopes for the requested access.        |
| state         | string | No       | A unique, unguessable value to prevent CSRF attacks. Recommended. |

##### Request example

```
GET /oauth/authorize?response_type=code&client_id=your-client-id&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fyourapp.com%2Fcallback&scope=client-information%20client-financials%20fact-find&state=xyz123
HTTP/1.1
Host: api.fincalc.com
```

### User redirect

If the user approves the request, they will be redirected to the specified 'redirect\_uri' with the following query parameters:

| Parameter | Type   | Description  |
|-----------|--------|--|
| code      | string | The authorization code to exchange for a token.            |
| state     | string | The state value sent in the initial request (if provided). |

#### Redirect example:

```
https://yourapp.com/callback?code=AUTH_CODE_HERE&state=xyz123
```

#### Error responses

| HTTP Status | Error Code             | Description  |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 400         | invalid_request        | Missing or invalid parameters.   |
| 400         | unsupported_grant_type | The authorization grant type is not supported by the authorization server.     |
| 400         | invalid_scope          | The requested scope is invalid, unknown, or malformed.                         |
| 400         | Invalid_tenant         | The logged in user's company is not a valid tenant for the provided client id. |
| 401         | access_denied          | The request has not been granted permission to access the resource.            |
| 401         | invalid_client         | Invalid 'client_id', 'client_secret'.  |

#### Error example

```
{
  "error": "invalid_request",
  "error_description": "The request is missing a required parameter, includes an invalid parameter value, includes a parameter more than once, or is otherwise malformed."
  "hint": "Cannot decrypt the authorization code"
  "message": "The request is missing a required parameter, includes an invalid parameter value, includes a parameter more than once, or is otherwise malformed."
}
```

## Step 2: Token request

Once you have the authorization code, exchange it for an access token by making a request to the Token Endpoint.

### POST /oauth/token

#### Request

| Parameter     | Type   | Required | Description  |
|---------------|--------|----------|--|
| grant_type    | string | Yes      | Must be 'authorization_code'.                                  |
| client_id     | string | Yes      | Your application's client ID.                                  |
| client_secret | string | Yes      | Your application's client secret.                              |
| redirect_uri  | string | Yes      | Must match the redirect URI used in the authorization request. |
| code          | string | Yes      | The authorization code obtained in step 1.                     |

#### Headers

| Header       | Value                             | Required | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Content-Type | application/x-www-form-urlencoded | Yes      | Indicates that the request body is formatted as key=value pairs. |

#### Request example

```
POST /api/oauth/token
HTTP/1.1
Host: api.fincalc.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
grant_type=authorization_code&client_id=your-client-id&client_secret=your-client-secret&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fyourapp.com%2Fcallback&code=AUTH_CODE_HERE
```

#### Response

On success, the endpoint returns a JSON object containing the access token and optional refresh token.

| Field         | Type   | Description   |
|---------------|--------|---|
| token_type    | string | The type of token issued (e.g., 'Bearer').                                  |
| expires_in    | number | The token's validity duration in seconds.                                   |
| access_token  | string | The access token to authorize subsequent requests.                          |
| refresh_token | string | A token that can be used to refresh the access token. This does not expire. |

#### Response example

```
{
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 86400,
  "access_token": "ACCESS_TOKEN_EXAMPLE"
  "refresh_token": "REFRESH_TOKEN_EXAMPLE"
}
```

## Error responses

| HTTP Status | Error Code             | Description  |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 400         | invalid_request        | Missing or invalid parameters.   |
| 400         | invalid_grant          | The authorization code has expired or is invalid.                          |
| 400         | unsupported_grant_type | The authorization grant type is not supported by the authorization server. |
| 401         | invalid_client         | Invalid 'client_id', 'client_secret', or authorization code.               |

## Error example

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_request",  
  "error_description": "The request is missing a required parameter, includes an invalid parameter value, includes a parameter more than once, or is otherwise malformed."  
  "hint": "Cannot decrypt the authorization code"  
  "message": "The request is missing a required parameter, includes an invalid parameter value, includes a parameter more than once, or is otherwise malformed."  
}
```

## Notes

- Tokens are valid for 24 hours. Use the 'refresh\_token' to obtain new access tokens without user intervention.
- Ensure the 'redirect\_uri' in the token request matches the one used during the authorization request.
- 'state' is optional but strongly recommended to mitigate CSRF attacks. Always validate it upon receiving the redirect.
- Always keep your 'client\_id' and 'client\_secret' secure.

### Refreshing the access token

Once the access token expires, you can use the refresh token to obtain a new access token without requiring the user to reauthorize. This helps maintain a seamless user experience.

#### POST /oauth/token

##### Request parameters

| Parameter     | Type   | Required | Description  |
|---------------|--------|----------|--|
| grant_type    | string | Yes      | Must be 'refresh_token'.                                     |
| refresh_token | string | Yes      | The refresh token obtained during the initial token request. |

##### Headers

| Header       | Value                             | Required | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Content-Type | application/x-www-form-urlencoded | Yes      | Indicates that the request body is formatted as key=value pairs. |

##### Request example

```
POST /api/oauth/token
HTTP/1.1
Host: api.fincalc.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=your-refresh-token
```

##### Response

On success, the endpoint returns a JSON object containing the access token and optional refresh token.

| Field         | Type   | Description   |
|---------------|--------|---|
| token_type    | string | The type of token issued (e.g., 'Bearer').                                  |
| expires_in    | number | The token's validity duration in seconds.                                   |
| access_token  | string | The access token to authorize subsequent requests.                          |
| refresh_token | string | A token that can be used to refresh the access token. This does not expire. |

##### Response example

```
{
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 86400,
  "access_token": "ACCESS_TOKEN_EXAMPLE"
  "refresh_token": "REFRESH_TOKEN_EXAMPLE"
}
```

##### Error responses

| HTTP Status | Error Code             | Description  |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 400         | invalid_request        | Missing or invalid parameters.   |
| 400         | unsupported_grant_type | The authorization grant type is not supported by the authorization server. |
| 400         | invalid_grant          | The refresh token is expired, revoked, or invalid.                         |
| 401         | invalid_client         | Invalid client_id or client_secret.  |

### Error example

```
{  
  "error": "invalid_grant",  
  "error_description": "The provided refresh token is expired, revoked, or invalid.",  
  "hint": "Check if the refresh token is still valid or has been revoked.",  
  "message": "The provided refresh token is expired, revoked, or invalid."  
}
```

### Notes

- A refresh token may expire or be invalidated if it is used multiple times or if the user revokes authorization.
- Always securely store the refresh token as it allows long-term access to the user's resources.
- When you receive a new refresh token in the response, replace the old one with the new one.



## Client credentials flow

This endpoint allows you to authenticate and obtain an access token using the client credentials flow, a secure method for server-to-server authentication.

### How it works

- Provide the email address associated with your account in the FinCalc app, along with your client credentials (client ID and client secret).
- Include the 'grant\_type' parameter as 'client\_credentials' and specify the required scope(s) as a space separated list.
- Upon successful authentication, the system will return an access token.
- This access token is valid for 24 hours.
- Once expired, you must request a new token by re-authenticating.

### Authorization request

#### Endpoint

**POST /api/oauth/token**

#### Request

| Parameter     | Type   | Required | Description  |
|---------------|--------|----------|--|
| client_id     | string | Yes      | Your application's client ID.                          |
| client_secret | string | Yes      | Your application's client secret.                      |
| grant_type    | String | Yes      | Must be 'client_credentials'.                          |
| scopes        | String | Yes      | A space separated list of scopes for the access token. |
| email         | string | Yes      | The email address used to log in to the FinCalc app.   |

#### Headers

| Header       | Value                             | Required | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Content-Type | application/x-www-form-urlencoded | Yes      | Indicates that the request body is formatted as key=value pairs. |

#### Request example

```
POST /api/oauth/token
HTTP/1.1
Host: api.fincalc.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
{
  "client_id": "your-client-id",
  "client_secret": "your-client-secret",
  "grant_type": "client_credentials",
  "scope": "client-information client-financials fact-find"
  "email": user@example.com
}
```

## Response

On success, the endpoint returns a JSON object containing the access token and additional details:

| Field        | Type    | Description  |
|--------------|---------|--|
| success      | Boolean | Indicates whether the request was successful.      |
| data         | Object  | Contains the access token details                  |
| token_type   | String  | The type of token issue (e.g. 'Bearer')            |
| expires_in   | Number  | The token's validity duration in seconds.          |
| access_token | String  | The access token to authorize subsequent requests. |

## Response example

```
{
  "success": true,
  "data": {
    "token_type": "Bearer",
    "expires_in": 86400,
    "access_token": "ACCESS_TOKEN_EXAMPLE"
  }
}
```

## Error responses

| HTTP Status | Error Code      | Description   |
|-------------|-----------------|---|
| 400         | invalid_request | Required parameters are missing or invalid.                                 |
| 401         | unauthorized    | Invalid credentials or email address.                                       |
| 403         | access_denied   | Your account does not have the required permissions to access the endpoint. |

## Error example

```
{
  "error": "invalid_request",
  "error_description": "The email address or credentials provided are invalid."
}
```

## Notes

- The 'expires\_in' field specifies that the token will expire in 86400 seconds (24 hours).
- Tokens are scoped and include specific permissions (e.g., 'client-information', 'fact-find').
- If your email address changes in the FinCalc app, update the authentication process accordingly.
- Always keep your 'client\_id' and 'client\_secret' secure.

### Using the access token

Once you obtain the access token, include it in the Authorization header of your API requests.

#### Example API request

```
GET /api/v2/clients
HTTP/1.1
Host: api.fincalc.com

Authorization: Bearer ACCESS_TOKEN_EXAMPLE
```

**Document revision**

| <b>Version</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Amendment</b> | <b>Author</b> |
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| 1.0            | 18/12/2024  | Initial release  | DG            |