



# **MyID Enterprise**

**Version 12.10**

## **MyID Core API**

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## Conventions used in this document

- Lists:
  - Numbered lists are used to show the steps involved in completing a task when the order is important.
  - Bulleted lists are used when the order is unimportant or to show alternatives.
- **Bold** is used for menu items and for labels.

For example:

  - Record a valid email address in '**From**' email address.
  - Select **Save** from the **File** menu.
- *Italic* is used for emphasis:

For example:

  - Copy the file *before* starting the installation.
  - Do *not* remove the files before you have backed them up.
- ***Bold and italic*** hyperlinks are used to identify the titles of other documents.

For example: "See the ***Release Notes*** for further information."

Unless otherwise explicitly stated, all referenced documentation is available on the product installation media.
- A `fixed width` font is used where the identification of spaces is important, including filenames, example SQL queries and any entries made directly into configuration files or the database.
- **Notes** are used to provide further information, including any prerequisites or configuration additional to the standard specifications.

For example:

**Note:** This issue only occurs if updating from a previous version.
- Warnings are used to indicate where failure to follow a particular instruction may result in either loss of data or the need to manually configure elements of the system.

For example:

**Warning:** You must take a backup of your database before making any changes to it.

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## 1 Introduction

The MyID® Core API gives you access to the features used in the MyID Operator Client using a REST-based API, allowing you to integrate into other business systems that provide information to MyID or to trigger credential lifecycle events.

The API is secure by default, requiring authentication of the calling system in order to use the API and restricting access to available features and data using MyID role-based access and scope control.

You can use the API for such actions as:

- Searching and retrieving information about a person, device or request.
- Adding or updating a person's information in MyID.
- Managing the lifecycle of people, devices, and requests.

Comprehensive API documentation is provided, including schema information to simplify integration development.

## 2 Configuring access

This section provides details of configuring access to the API:

- For details of providing access to the built-in API documentation, see section [2.1](#), *Accessing the API documentation*.
- For details of configuring access to the features of the API, see section [2.2](#), *Accessing the API features*.



## 2.1 Accessing the API documentation

The API documentation is provided on the API server at the following address:

`https://<myserver>/rest.core/swagger/index.html`

where `<myserver>` is the name of the server hosting the web service.

If necessary, you can configure the API documentation to prevent access. You can also to configure the API documentation to provide details of error codes, and to allow you to use the documentation as a test harness, subject to the appropriate authentication.

To configure access the API documentation:

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web service.

By default, this is:

`C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\rest.core\appsettings.Production.json`

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file, and include the following:

```
{
  "MyID": {
    "SwaggerApiDocumentation": {
      "GenerateDocumentation": true,
      "DocumentErrorCodes": false,
      "DocumentMIReports": true,
      "AllowTestFromDocumentation": false,
      "ShowPermissions": false
    }
  }
}
```

If the `appsettings.Production.json` file already exists, add the above `SwaggerApiDocumentation` section to the file.

2. Edit the following values:

- `GenerateDocumentation` – set to `false` to prevent access to the documentation.
- `DocumentErrorCodes` – set to `true` to include details of the web service error messages associated with HTTP status codes.  
**Note:** If you are consuming the Swagger output using an external tool, you may experience compatibility issues if you set this value to `true`; set `DocumentErrorCodes` to `false` to prevent this.
- `DocumentMIReports` – set to `true` to include details of Management Information reports.
- `AllowTestFromDocumentation` – set to `true` to allow you to use the documentation as a test harness, subject to the appropriate authentication. When you enable this option, the API documentation provides authentication instructions at the top of the page; see also section [5.2, Calling the API from the documentation](#).
- `ShowPermissions` – set to `true` to display the permissions required for each API call. See section [2.2, Accessing the API features](#) for more information.

3. Save the `appsettings.Production.json` file.
4. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.rest.core.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

5. Open a web browser, and navigate to the following URL:

`https://<myserver>/rest.core/swagger/index.html`

where `<myserver>` is the name of the server hosting the web service.

## 2.2 Accessing the API features

Access to features of the MyID Core API is controlled using MyID roles.

For example, the MyID Operator Client feature that allows you to view a person's images (View Person's Images) is enabled if the operator has a role with one of the following permissions:

- Add Person
- Edit Person
- Request Card
- Request Replacement Card
- View Person

If the operator account has access to *any* of these permissions, it can use the corresponding API call:

- `GET /api/People/{id}/images/{imageField}`

For information on setting role permissions, see the *Roles* section in the [Administration Guide](#).

To determine what permissions are required for an API call, set the `ShowPermissions` option to `true` in the `rest.core` configuration file; see section [2.1, Accessing the API documentation](#) for details.

This adds a section to the API documentation that lists the permissions for each API call, and which roles currently have access:

GET /api/People/{id}/images/{imageField} Retrieve an image that is associated with the Person		
Retrieve an image that is associated with the Person. The image will be returned as a binary object with the correct MIME type set.		
Operation ID	Granted By	Available To
100109	Add Person Edit Person View Person Request Card Request Replacement Card Approve Person Unapprove Person	Operator Personnel SecurityGroupC Startup User System Help Desk Manager PasswordUser Security Chief SecurityGroupB Cardholder SecurityGroupA

If there are no workflows listed in the **Granted By** list, this means you cannot enable access to the endpoint; this endpoint is reserved for future use.

**Note:** You may find some API features that do not have role-based restrictions placed on them, and the **Operation ID | Granted By | Available To** table is not displayed; however, the object of the operations will always respect the scope of the operator user.

### 2.2.1 Scope

The MyID Core API respects the scope of the operator account used to access the API. For example, if you are using an operator account in the Finance department that has a role with a scope of Department, that account can view and access only the people (and their devices, requests, and so on) who are in the Finance department.

For information on setting roles and scope permissions, see the *Scope and security* section in the [Administration Guide](#).

## 3 Server-to-server authentication

This section provides information on setting up server-to-server authentication for the MyID Core API. This allows you to call the MyID Core API from an external system.

To set up server-to-server authentication, you must carry out the following:

- Configure MyID with a user account that has the appropriate permissions to access the API.

See section 3.1, [Configuring MyID for server-to-server authentication](#).

- Configure the web.oauth2 web service with the ID of your external system and a shared secret.

See section 3.2, [Configuring web.oauth2 for server-to-server authentication](#).

- Obtain an access token for your system to use.

See section 3.3, [Obtaining a server-to-server access token](#).

For more information, see the *Client Credentials* section of the *OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework*:

[tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-1.3.4](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-1.3.4)

### 3.1 Configuring MyID for server-to-server authentication

The MyID Core API uses a user account to log on to the MyID system. This allows you to configure access to particular MyID features and groups using the standard roles, groups, and scope feature of MyID. All actions carried out through the API are audited under this user account, and if necessary you can disable the account to prevent access to the API.

#### 3.1.1 Allowing the Client Credentials OAuth2 logon mechanism

To allow access to MyID through server-to-server authentication, you must enable the Client Credentials OAuth2 logon mechanism.

1. In MyID Desktop, from the **Configuration** category, select **Security Settings**.
2. On the **Logon Mechanisms** tab, set the following option:
  - **Client Credentials OAuth2 Logon** – set to Yes to enable server-to-server authentication, or No to disable it.
3. Click **Save changes**.

### 3.1.2 Creating a role for the external system

You are recommended to create a new role to be used for controlling access to MyID from the external system, rather than using an existing role. This allows you to maintain clear control over the MyID features the external system can access.

To create the role:

1. In MyID Desktop, from the **Configuration** category, select **Edit Roles**.
2. Click **Add**.
3. Give the role a name; for example, `External API`.
4. From the **Derived from** drop-down list, select **Allow None**.
5. Click **Add**.

6. Select the options that relate to the API features you want to be able to access through the API.

See section [2.2, Accessing the API features](#) for a list of which options map to the API end points.

You are strongly recommended to select only those options that your external system will need to use.

7. Click **Logon Methods**.
8. For the role you created, select the **Client Credentials OAuth2** logon mechanism, then click **OK**.
9. Click **Save Changes**.

For more information about using the **Edit Roles** workflow, see the *Roles* section in the [Administration Guide](#).

### 3.1.3 Selecting a group for the user account

Before you create the user account, you must consider into which group you want to put the account. The group you select affects the scope of the user.

- If you want to restrict the access of the API to a particular group of users in MyID, put the API user into the same group, then select a scope of Department or Division when you specify the role for the user account.
- If you do not want to restrict the access of the API, you are recommended to create a separate group for the API user, then select a scope of All when you specify the role. Use the **Add Group** workflow in MyID Desktop to create the group; you can restrict this group to the API role only, and assign this as the default role with a scope of All.

See the *Adding a group* section in the [Operator's Guide](#) for details of adding groups, and the *Default roles* section in the [Administration Guide](#) for details of setting default roles.

### 3.1.4 Creating a user account for the external system

Once you have created the role and decided which group to use, you can create the user account that the API will use to access MyID.

To add the user account:

1. In the MyID Operator Client, select the **People** category.
2. Click **Add**.
3. Provide a **First Name** and **Last Name**; for example, `External API`.
4. Provide a **Logon** name; for example, `api.external`.
5. Select a **Group** for the user account.  
See section [3.1.3, \*Selecting a group for the user account\*](#) above for considerations.
6. Select the **Roles** for the user account.  
Select the role you created for use by the external system. Set the appropriate scope; for example, **All** to allow the API to access data related to any user account in the system, or **Division** to restrict access data related to accounts in the same group as the API user, along with any subgroups.
7. Click **Save**.

Make sure you take a note of the logon name for the user; you need this for configuring the web.oauth2 web service.

## 3.2 Configuring web.oauth2 for server-to-server authentication

The MyID authentication web service is called web.oauth2; you must configure this web service to allow access to the API. For server-to-server authentication, you do this using a client credential grant, which you request using a shared secret.

**Note:** Before you begin, you must decide on a client ID for your external system; for example, `myid.mysystem`. This represents your back-end system that intends to make calls to the MyID Core API.

### 3.2.1 Creating a shared secret

**Important:** You must keep the shared secret safe. This information can be used to grant authorization to the API, so must be an unguessable value; for this reason, you are recommended to generate a GUID for the shared secret.

To create a shared secret:

1. Generate a GUID to use as the secret.

For example:

```
82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c
```

2. Create a hash of this GUID using SHA-256, and convert it to Base64.

For example:

```
kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2UrhmqOdgAPpXV/vaF1cymk=
```

You need this value for the web.oauth2 server. The server does not store the secret, only the hash.

**Important:** Do not use this example secret in your own system.

3. Combine your client ID, a colon, and the GUID secret:

For example:

```
myid.mysystem:82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c
```

4. Convert this string to Base64.

For example:

```
bXlpZC5teXN5c3RlbTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYWM0Mzc4MWM2N2M=
```

This is the value you will send in the Authorization header for HTTP basic authentication when requesting the access token; alternatively, you can pass the client ID and the shared secret separately in the body as `client_id` and `client_secret` parameters.

### 3.2.1.1 Example

The following PowerShell example script shows the process for generating a shared secret and creating the hash and Base64 versions you need to configure the web.oauth2 server and request an access token.

```
# Set the client ID of your calling system
$client_id = "myid.mysystem"

# Generate a new GUID to use as the shared secret
$secret = (New-Guid).ToString()

# Hash the new GUID using SHA-256
$hasher = [System.Security.Cryptography.HashAlgorithm]::Create("sha256")
$hashOfSecret = $hasher.ComputeHash([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($secret))

# Convert the hashed secret to Base64
$clientSecret = [Convert]::ToBase64String($hashOfSecret)

# Combine the client ID and secret into a single Base64 authorization token
$both = "$client_id`:$secret"
$bytes = [System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($both)
$combined = [Convert]::ToBase64String($bytes)

# Output the results
Write-Output ("`r`nThe shared secret is: `r`n`r`n$secret")
Write-Output ("`r`nAnd the hash of the shared secret in base64 is:`r`n`r`n$clientSecret" )
Write-Output ("`r`nStore this value in the ClientSecrets of the web.oauth2 appsettings
file.")
Write-Output ("`r`nThe combined string of the client ID and the shared secret
is:`r`n`r`n$both")
Write-Output ("`r`nAnd in base64 this is: `r`n`r`n$combined")
Write-Output ("`r`nUse this value to request an access token from the web service.")

# Wait for a keypress
Write-Host "`r`nPress any key to continue...`r`n" -ForegroundColor Yellow
[void][System.Console]::ReadKey($true)
```



Example output:

```
PS C:\Intercede> .\secret.ps1

The shared secret is:

82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c

And the hash of the shared secret in base64 is:

kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMAIfZ2Urhmq0dGAppXV/vaF1cymk=

Store this value in the ClientSecrets of the web.oauth2 appsettings file.

The combined string of the client ID and the shared secret is:

myid.mysystem:82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c

And in base64 this is:

bXlpZC5teXN5c3R1bTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYW0Mzc4MWM2N2M=

Use this value to request an access token from the web service.

Press any key to continue...
```

### 3.2.2 Configuring the authentication service

Once you have created a Base64 version of the hash of the shared secret, you can configure the web.oauth2 server.

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web service.

By default, this is:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.Production.json
```

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file.

2. Edit the file to include the following:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "<my client ID>",
      "ClientName": "<my client name>",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": "<time>",
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "client_credentials"
      ],
      "ClientSecrets": [
        {
          "Value": "<secret>"
        }
      ],
      "AllowedScopes": [
```

```

        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "Properties": {
        "MyIDLogonName": "<my user
account>"
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

where:

- <my client ID> – the client ID you decided on; for example:  
myid.mysystem
- <my client name> – an easily readable name for your client system; for example:  
My External System
- <time> – the time (in seconds) that the client credential is valid. The default is 3600 – 1 hour.
- <secret> – the Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash of the secret you created; for example:  
kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2UrhmqOdGAPpXV/vaF1cymk=
- <my user account> – the logon name of the user you created to run the API; for example:  
api.external

For example:

```

{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "myid.mysystem",
      "ClientName": "My External System",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": "3600",
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "client_credentials"
      ],
      "ClientSecrets": [
        {
          "Value": "kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2UrhmqOdGAPpXV/vaF1cymk="
        }
      ],
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "Properties": {
        "MyIDLogonName": "api.external"
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

If you already have an `appsettings.Production.json` file, back up the existing file, then incorporate the new client section above into the file.

**Important:** If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have four existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include four blank array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. Alternatively, you can include the entire `Clients` array in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.

3. Save the configuration file.
4. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

5. Check that the web.oauth2 server is still operational by logging on to the MyID Operator Client.

Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

See section 9, [Troubleshooting](#) for information on resolving problems that cause HTTP Error 500.30.

### 3.3 Obtaining a server-to-server access token

Once you have configured MyID to allow server-to-server access, set up the user account for the API, configured the shared secret, and set up the web.oauth2 web service to recognize your external system, you can request an access token that you can then use to call the API.

#### 3.3.1 Requesting an access token

Request the access token from the following location:

`https://<myserver>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

POST a request in `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` format.

You must provide the following parameters:

- `grant_type=client_credentials`
- `scope=myid.rest.basic`

You must also provide an `Authorization` header containing "Basic " followed by your client ID and shared secret, combined in a single Base64 string.

For example, if your client ID is:

`myid.mysystem`

and the secret is:

`82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c`

the combination is:

`myid.mysystem:82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c`

and the Base64 string is:

`bXlpZC5teXN5c3RlbTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYWM0Mzc4MWM2N2M=`

and the authorization token is:

`Basic bXlpZC5teXN5c3RlbTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYWM0Mzc4MWM2N2M=`

**Important:** Do not use this example secret in your own system.

For example (using cURL):

```
curl -k -i -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded" -X POST
"https://myserver.example.com/web.oauth2/connect/token" -d "grant_type=client_
credentials&scope=myid.rest.basic" -H "Authorization: Basic
bXlpZC5teXN5c3R1bTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYWw0Mzc4MWM2N2M="
```

or using PowerShell:

```
$combined = "bXlpZC5teXN5c3R1bTo4MjU2NGQ2ZS1jNGE2LTRmNjQtYTZkNC1jYWw0Mzc4MWM2N2M="

# Set up the body of the request
$body = @{grant_type='client_credentials'
        scope='myid.rest.basic'
        }
# Set up the header of the request
$header = @{'Content-Type'='application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
            Authorization="Basic $combined"
            }

# Request the access token
Invoke-WebRequest -Method POST -Uri
'https://myserver.example.com/web.oauth2/connect/token' -body $body -Headers $header |
Select-Object -Expand Content

#Wait for a keypress
Write-Host "`r`nPress any key to continue..." -ForegroundColor Yellow

[void][System.Console]::ReadKey($true)
```

An alternative method, passing the `client_id` and `client_secret` in the body rather than in the header:

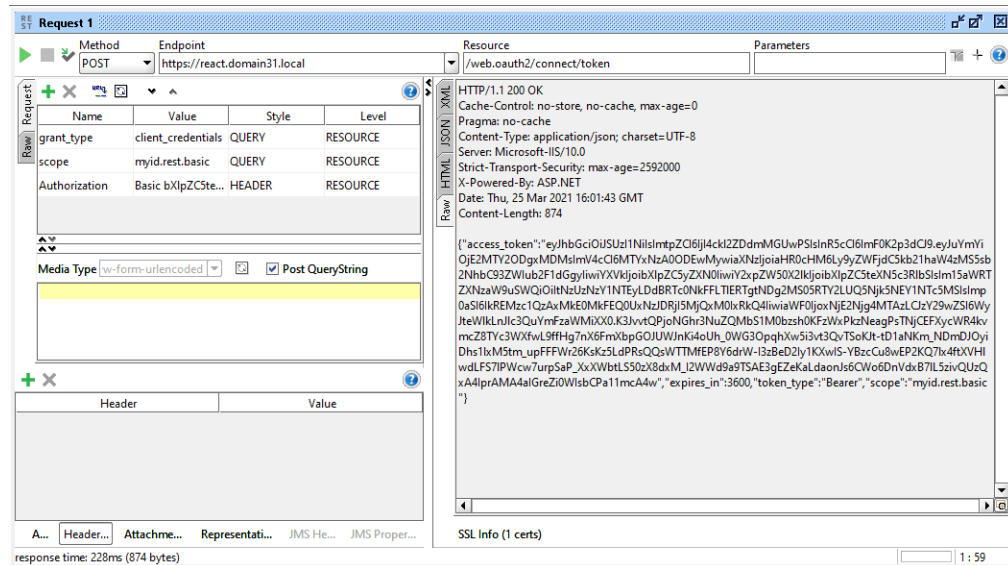
```
# Set up the body of the request
$body = @{grant_type='client_credentials'
        scope='myid.rest.basic'
        client_id='myid.mysystem'
        client_secret='82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c'
        }
# Set up the header of the request
$header = @{'Content-Type'='application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
            }

# Request the access token
Invoke-WebRequest -Method POST -Uri
'https://myserver.example.com/web.oauth2/connect/token' -body $body -Headers $header |
Select-Object -Expand Content

#Wait for a keypress
Write-Host "`r`nPress any key to continue..." -ForegroundColor Yellow

[void][System.Console]::ReadKey($true)
```

You can also use utilities such as SoapUI:



The request returns a block of JSON containing the following:

- `access_token` – your access token.
- `expires_in` – the lifetime in seconds for the token. Once the lifetime has expired, you must request a new access token.
- `token_type` – always `Bearer`.
- `scope` – the scope configured for the client in the web.outh2 web service; usually `myid.rest.basic`.

You can now use this access token to call the API.

See section 5.1, *Calling the API from an external system* for more information on using an access token.

### 3.3.2 Providing a client identifier

MyID captures the IP address and the client identifier of the PC used to carry out the audited operation, and stores this information in the audit trail; see the *Logging the client IP address and identifier* section in the [Administration Guide](#) for more information.

You can provide a client identifier for your grant request by setting a value for the `CLIENT_IDENTIFIER` header in the request.

**Note:** You can change the name of the header if required; the name of the header is specified in the `MyID:ClientIdentifierHeader` of the `appSettings.json` file of the web.outh2 web service.

## 4 End-user authentication

This section provides information on setting up end-user based authentication for the MyID Core API. This allows you to call the MyID Core API using the credentials of a person in the MyID system, using the MyID authentication service to authenticate their credentials, whether security phrases, smart card, FIDO authenticator, or any other authentication method for which MyID is configured.

To set up end-user based authentication, you must carry out the following:

- Configure the web.oauth2 web service with the ID of your client system.  
See section [4.1, Configuring web.oauth2 for end-user based authentication](#).
- Authenticate your user account and obtain an access token for your system to use.  
See section [4.2, Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE](#) or section [4.3, Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret](#).
- Optionally, configure your system to allow refresh tokens.  
See section [4.4, Using refresh tokens](#).
- Revoke access tokens when they are no longer required.  
See section [4.5, Revoking access tokens](#).

For more information on end-user authentication, see the *Authorization Code* section of the *OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework*:

[tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-1.3.1](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749#section-1.3.1)

### 4.1 Configuring web.oauth2 for end-user based authentication

The MyID authentication web service is called web.oauth2; you must configure this web service to allow access to the API. For end-user based authentication, you do this by configuring the server for acquisition of an access token, secured either by PKCE or a client secret.

**Note:** Before you begin, you must decide on a client ID for your external system; for example, `myid.myclient`. This represents your application (for example, website) that intends to make calls to the MyID Core API.

#### 4.1.1 Configuring the authentication service for PKCE

For single-page apps, which run entirely on the client PC, you must secure the request for authentication using PKCE. This ensures that only the caller of the authorization can use the authorization code to request an access token.

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web service.

By default, this is:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.Production.json
```

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file.

2. Edit the file to include the following:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "<my client ID>",
      "ClientName": "<my client name>",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": <time>,
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "authorization_code"
      ],
      "RequireClientSecret": false,
      "RequirePkce": true,
      "AllowAccessTokensViaBrowser": true,
      "RequireConsent": false,
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "RedirectUris": [
        "<callback URL>"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

where:

- `<my client ID>` – the client ID you decided on; for example:  
`myid.mysystem`
- `<my client name>` – an easily readable name for your client system; for example:  
`My Client System`
- `<time>` – the time (in seconds) that the client credential is valid. The default is 3600 – 1 hour.
- `<callback URL>` – the URL of the web page on your system to which the authorization code will be returned.



For example:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "myid.myclient",
      "ClientName": "My Client System",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": 3600,
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "authorization_code"
      ],
      "RequireClientSecret": false,
      "RequirePkce": true,
      "AllowAccessTokensViaBrowser": true,
      "RequireConsent": false,
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "RedirectUris": [
        "https://myserver/mysystem/callback.asp"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

If you already have an `appsettings.Production.json` file, back up the existing file, then incorporate the new client section above into the file.

**Important:** If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have four existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include four blank array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. Alternatively, you can include the entire `Clients` array in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.

3. Save the configuration file.
4. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

5. Check that the web.oauth2 server is still operational by logging on to the MyID Operator Client.

Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

See section 9, [Troubleshooting](#) for information on resolving problems that cause HTTP Error 500.30.

You can now obtain an access token; see section 4.2, [Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE](#).

#### 4.1.2 Configuring the authentication service for a client secret

For stateful websites, where for example the server uses cookies to map stateful sessions between the client and the web server, it is recommended to configure the authentication service to require a client secret; you do not have to use PKCE, but you can use it in addition to the client secret if you want.

**Note:** The following instructions assume that you are using a client secret without PKCE. If you want to use both a client secret *and* PKCE, you can set both the `RequireClientSecret` and `RequirePkce` options to `true`, and then combine the requests for an authentication code and access token from section 4.2, [Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE](#) and section 4.3, [Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret](#).

Before you edit the configuration file, create a client secret; see section 3.2.1, [Creating a shared secret](#).

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web service.

By default, this is:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.Production.json
```

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file.

2. Edit the file to include the following:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "<my client ID>",
      "ClientName": "<my client name>",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": <time>,
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "authorization_code"
      ],
      "RequireClientSecret": true,
      "RequirePkce": false,
      "AllowAccessTokensViaBrowser": true,
      "RequireConsent": false,
      "ClientSecrets": [
        {
          "Value": "<secret>"
        }
      ],
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "RedirectUris": [
        "<callback URL>"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

where:

- `<my client ID>` – the client ID you decided on; for example:  
`myid.mysystem`
- `<my client name>` – an easily readable name for your client system; for example:  
`My Client System`
- `<time>` – the time (in seconds) that the client credential is valid. The default is 3600 – 1 hour.
- `<secret>` – the Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash of the secret you created; for example:  
`kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2UrhmqOdGAPpXV/vaF1cymk=`
- `<callback URL>` – the URL of the web page on your system to which the authorization code will be returned.

For example:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "myid.myclient",
      "ClientName": "My Client System",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": 3600,
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "authorization_code"
      ],
      "RequireClientSecret": true,
      "RequirePkce": false,
      "AllowAccessTokensViaBrowser": true,
      "RequireConsent": false,
      "ClientSecrets": [
        {
          "Value": "kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2Urhmq0dgAPpXV/vaF1cymk="
        }
      ],
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "RedirectUris": [
        "https://myserver/mysystem/callback.asp"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

If you already have an `appsettings.Production.json` file, back up the existing file, then incorporate the new client section above into the file.

**Important:** If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have four existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include four blank array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. Alternatively, you can include the entire `Clients` array in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.

3. Save the configuration file.
4. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

5. Check that the web.oauth2 server is still operational by logging on to the MyID Operator Client.

Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

See section [9](#), *Troubleshooting* for information on resolving problems that cause HTTP Error 500.30.

You can now obtain an access token; see section [4.3](#), *Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret*.

### 4.1.3 Cross-origin resource sharing

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) defines a way for web applications on one domain to interact with resources on other domains; for example, if you create a website on one domain that uses end-user authentication, then using the access token to call the MyID Core API on another domain, you must configure the MyID web.oauth2 and rest.core services to allow CORS.

To allow CORS:

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web.oauth2 service.

By default, this is:

`C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.Production.json`

2. In the client you set up for your external system, add the following:

```
"AllowedCorsOrigins": [  
  "<external origin>"  
]
```

where:

- `<external origin>` is the URL from which you are going to call the API. You can add multiple origins if necessary.

**Note:** Make sure you use an origin, and not an URL, when configuring CORS. For example: `https://myserver/` is an URL, while `https://myserver` is an origin.

For example:

```
{
  "Clients": [
    {
      "ClientId": "myid.myclient",
      "ClientName": "My Client System",
      "AccessTokenLifetime": 3600,
      "AllowedGrantTypes": [
        "authorization_code"
      ],
      "RequireClientSecret": true,
      "RequirePkce": false,
      "AllowAccessTokensViaBrowser": true,
      "RequireConsent": false,
      "ClientSecrets": [
        {
          "Value": "kv31VP5z/oKS0QMMaIfZ2Urhmq0dgAPpXV/vaF1cymk="
        }
      ],
      "AllowedScopes": [
        "myid.rest.basic"
      ],
      "RedirectUris": [
        "https://myserver/mysystem/callback.asp"
      ],
      "AllowedCorsOrigins": [
        "http://myexternalserver"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

3. Save the configuration file and recycle the web.oidc app pool.
4. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the rest.core service.

By default, this is:

`C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\rest.core\appsettings.Production.json`

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file, and include the following:

```
{
  "MyID": {
    "Cors": {
      "AllowedOrigins": [
```

```
    ],  
    "<external origin>"  
  },  
}
```

where:

- **<external origin>** is the URL from which you are going to call the API. You can add multiple origins if necessary.

**Note:** Make sure you use an origin, and not an URL, when configuring CORS. For example: `https://myserver/` is an URL, while `https://myserver` is an origin.

If the `appsettings.Production.json` file already exists, add the above `Cors:AllowedOrigins` section to the file.

For example:

```
{  
  "MyID": {  
    "Cors": {  
      "AllowedOrigins": [  
        "http://myexternalserver"  
      ],  
    },  
  },  
}
```

5. Save the configuration file and recycle the `rest.core` app pool.

#### 4.1.3.1 Troubleshooting CORS

If you see an error similar to the following in your browser console:

```
Access to XMLHttpRequest at 'https://myserver/rest.core/api/People?q=*'  
from origin 'http://myexternalserver:5500' has been blocked by CORS policy:  
No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested  
resource.
```

suggests that the `AllowedOrigins` option in the `rest.core` `appsettings.Production.json` file, or the `AllowedCorsOrigins` option in the `web.oauth2` `appsettings.Production.json` file, has not been set up correctly.



## 4.2 Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE

Once you have configured the web.oauth2 web service for PKCE, you can request your user-based authentication code, and use that to obtain an access token that you can use to call the API.

For more information on PKCE, including details of requirements for the code verifier and code challenge, see the *Proof Key for Code Exchange by OAuth Public Clients* RFC:

[tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636)

### 4.2.1 Generating a PKCE code verifier and code challenge

The PKCE code verifier and code challenge are used to request the authorization code.

1. Generate a cryptographically-random key.

This is the *code verifier*.

The code verifier must be a high-entropy cryptographic random string using the following characters:

[A-Z] / [a-z] / [0-9] / "-" / "." / "\_" / "~"

The minimum length is 43 characters, and the maximum length is 128 characters.

2. Generate a SHA-256 hash of this key, then encode it using Base64 URL encoding.

This is the *code challenge*.

**Important:** Base64 URL encoding is slightly different to standard Base64 encoding.

See the *Protocol* section of the PKCE standard for details of requirements for the code verifier and code challenge:

[tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636#section-4](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636#section-4)

Example PowerShell script for generating a code challenge from a given code verifier:

```
$code_verifier = 'TiGVEDHIRkdTpif4zLw8v6tcdG2VJXvP4r0fuLhsXIj'

# Hash the code verifier using SHA-256
$hasher = [System.Security.Cryptography.HashAlgorithm]::Create("sha256")
$hashOfSecret = $hasher.ComputeHash([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($code_verifier))

# Convert to Base64 URL encoded (slightly different to normal Base64)
$clientSecret = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String($hashOfSecret)
$clientSecret = $clientSecret.Split('=')[0]
$clientSecret = $clientSecret.Replace('+', '-')
$clientSecret = $clientSecret.Replace('/', '_')

# Output the results
Write-Output "`r`nThe code verifier is: `r`n`r`n$code_verifier"
Write-Output "`r`nAnd code challenge is: `r`n`r`n$clientSecret"

# Wait for a keypress
Write-Host "`r`nPress any key to continue...`r`n" -ForegroundColor Yellow
[void][System.Console]::ReadKey($true)
```

### 4.2.2 Requesting an authorization code

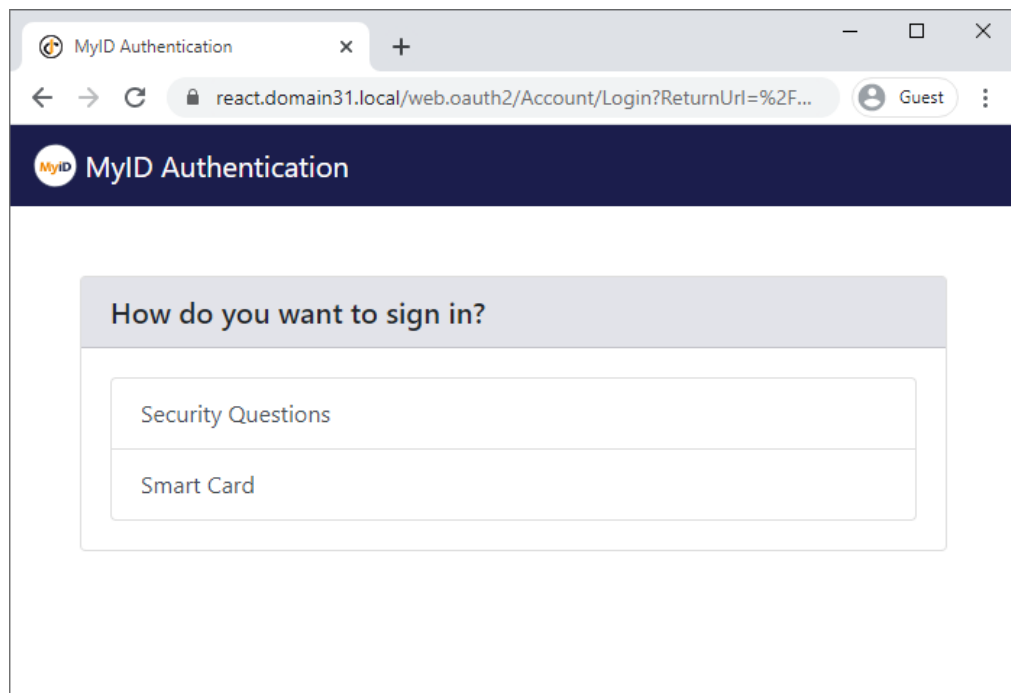
You must use the PKCE code challenge to request an authorization code from the MyID authentication service, and provide your user credentials.

1. From your website, post the following information to the MyID authorization URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/authorize`

- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `scope` – set this to `myid.rest.basic`
- `redirect_uri` – set this to the URL of the page on your website to which the authorization code will be returned. This must be the same as the URL you specified in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.
- `response_type` – set this to `code`
- `code_challenge` – set this to the code challenge you generated. This is the Base64 URL-encoded SHA-256 hash of the random code verifier you created.
- `code_challenge_method` – set this to `S256`

When you post this request, the MyID authentication service prompts you for your user credentials. The available methods of authentication depend on how you have configured your system; the same methods are available for authentication as are available in the MyID Operator Client.



2. Complete the authentication using your method of choice; for example, security questions or smart card.

**Note:** You may need to ensure that the MyID Client Service is running on your PC.

3. Capture the `code` parameter that is returned to the page you specified in the `redirect_uri` parameter.

This is your authorization code, which can be used once to request an access token. You can use the access token repeatedly until it expires, but if you need to request another access token, you must first request another authorization code and go through the user authentication procedure again.

#### 4.2.3 Requesting an access token

Once you have your authorization code, you can request an access token that allows you to call the API.

1. Post the following information to the MyID token URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

- `grant_type` – set this to `authorization_code`
- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `code_verifier` – set this to the code verifier you created.  
**Note:** Do not use the Base64 URL-encoded SHA-256 hash (the code challenge) – use the original plaintext value. The server compares this value to the encoded hash you provided when you requested the authorization code.
- `code` – set this to the authorization code you obtained from the server.
- `redirect_uri` – set this to the URL of the page on your website to which the access token will be returned. This must be the same as the URL you specified when you requested the authorization code.

2. Capture the `access_token` that is returned.

You can now use this access token to call the API.

See section [5.1, \*Calling the API from an external system\*](#) for more information on using an access token.

The request returns a block of JSON containing the following:

- `access_token` – your access token.
- `expires_in` – the lifetime in seconds for the token. Once the lifetime has expired, you must request a new access token.
- `token_type` – always `Bearer`.
- `scope` – the scope configured for the client in the `web.oauth2` web service; usually `myid.rest.basic`.

## 4.3 Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret

Once you have configured the web.oauth2 web service for a client secret, you can request your user-based authentication code, and use that to obtain an access token that you can use to call the API.

### 4.3.1 Requesting an authorization code

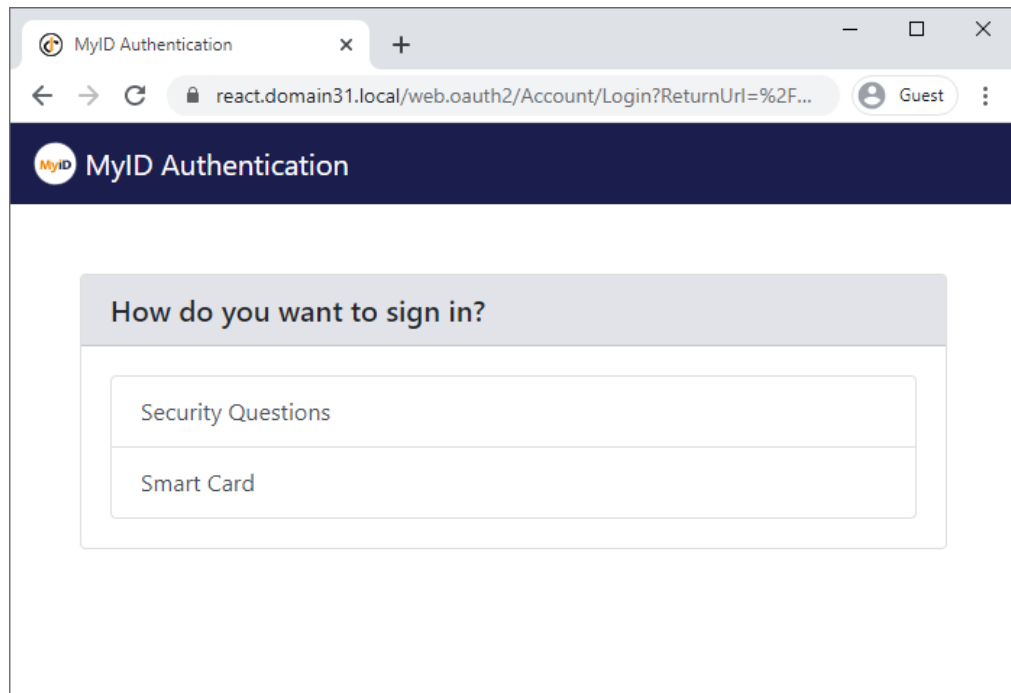
You must use the client secret to request an authorization code from the MyID authentication service, and provide your user credentials.

1. From your website, post the following information to the MyID authorization URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/authorize`

- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `scope` – set this to `myid.rest.basic`
- `redirect_uri` – set this to the URL of the page on your website to which the authorization code will be returned. This must be the same as the URL you specified in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.
- `state` – this value is returned in the redirect, allowing you to persist data between the authorization request and the response; you can use this as a session key.
- `response_type` – set this to `code`

When you post this request, the MyID authentication service prompts you for your user credentials. The available methods of authentication depend on how you have configured your system; the same methods are available for authentication as are available in the MyID Operator Client.



2. Complete the authentication using your method of choice; for example, security questions or smart card.

**Note:** You may need to ensure that the MyID Client Service is running on your PC.

3. Capture the `code` parameter that is returned to the page you specified in the `redirect_uri` parameter.

This is your authorization code, which can be used once to request an access token. You can use the access token repeatedly until it expires, but if you need to request another access token, you must first request another authorization code and go through the user authentication procedure again.

#### 4.3.2 Requesting an access token

Once you have your authorization code, you can request an access token that allows you to call the API.

1. Post the following information to the MyID token URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

- `grant_type` – set this to `authorization_code`
- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `client_secret` – set this to the plaintext of the client secret you configured for the authentication service.

**Note:** Alternatively, you can combine the `client_id` and the `client_secret` and post them as a Basic authentication header; see section [3.3.1, Requesting an access token](#) for details.

- `code` – set this to the authorization code you obtained from the server.
- `redirect_uri` – set this to the URL of the page on your website to which the access token will be returned. This must be the same as the URL you specified when you requested the authorization code.

2. Capture the `access_token` that is returned.

You can now use this access token to call the API.

See section [5.1, Calling the API from an external system](#) for more information on using an access token.

The request returns a block of JSON containing the following:

- `access_token` – your access token.
- `expires_in` – the lifetime in seconds for the token. Once the lifetime has expired, you must request a new access token.
- `token_type` – always `Bearer`.
- `scope` – the scope configured for the client in the web.oauth2 web service; usually `myid.rest.basic`.

## 4.4 Using refresh tokens

You can configure the web.oauth2 authentication server to allow you to extend your authenticated session after obtaining the initial access token using a refresh token.

The process is as follows:

1. Configure the authentication server to allow refresh tokens.  
See section [4.4.1, Configuring the authentication server](#).
2. Call the authentication `/connect/authorize` endpoint with a scope that allows refresh tokens.  
See section [4.4.2, Obtaining the authorization code](#).
3. Call the authentication `/connect/token` endpoint and receive a refresh token in addition to the access token.  
See section [4.4.3, Obtaining the access and refresh tokens](#).
4. If the access token has expired, or is close to expiry, call the authentication `/connect/token` endpoint with the refresh token to obtain a fresh access token and refresh token without having to re-authenticate.  
See section [4.4.4, Using the refresh token to obtain a new access token](#).
5. Repeat the process of obtaining fresh access tokens and refresh tokens as often as required. You can use a refresh token up until its expiry (by default, after two hours) so if you are continually making calls to the API, and can request a fresh access token and refresh token every two hours, you do not need to authenticate until you hit the limit (by default, six days).

This is the same feature of the authentication server that is used for timeouts and re-authentication for the MyID Operator Client; for information about how this system works, see the *Timeouts and re-authentication* section in the [MyID Operator Client](#) guide.

#### 4.4.1 Configuring the authentication server

You can configure the authentication server for end-user authentication using either PKCE or client secrets; see section [4.1.1, Configuring the authentication service for PKCE](#) or section [4.1.2, Configuring the authentication service for a client secret](#).

To allow the use of refresh tokens, you must make the following additional configuration changes:

1. In a text editor, open the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web service.

By default, this is:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.Production.json
```

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file.

2. In the client section for your API client, add the following settings:
  - `AllowOfflineAccess` – set to `true` to allow refresh tokens.
  - `SlidingRefreshTokenLifetime` – the number of seconds within which you can extend the authentication. The default is 7200 (two hours).
  - `AbsoluteRefreshTokenLifetime` – the number of seconds after which you must re-authenticate, even if you have been continually extending the authentication. The default is 518400 (six days).

For example:

```
"Clients": [
  {
    "ClientId": "myid.mysystem",
    "ClientName": "My External System",
    "AllowOfflineAccess": true,
    "SlidingRefreshTokenLifetime": 7200,
    "AbsoluteRefreshTokenLifetime": 518400,
    ...
  }
]
```

3. Save the configuration file.
4. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

#### 4.4.2 Obtaining the authorization code

You can call the `/connect/authorize` endpoint to obtain an authorization code using either PKCE or a client secret; see section [4.2.2, \*Requesting an authorization code\*](#) (for PKCE) or section [4.3.1, \*Requesting an authorization code\*](#) (for client secrets).

When you request the authorization code, instead of requesting a scope of `myid.rest.basic`, request a scope of:

```
myid.rest.basic offline_access
```

This means that when you request an access token using the returned authorization code, it will additionally provide a refresh token.

#### 4.4.3 Obtaining the access and refresh tokens

You can call the `/connect/token` endpoint to obtain an access token using either PKCE or a client secret; see section [4.2.3, \*Requesting an access token\*](#) (for PKCE) or section [4.3.2, \*Requesting an access token\*](#) (for client secrets).

If you have configured the authentication server to allow it, and added the `offline_access` scope to the request for the authorization code, the request returns a block of JSON containing the following:

- `access_token` – your access token.
- `expires_in` – the lifetime in seconds for the access token. Determined by the `AccessTokenLifetime` setting in the `web.oauth2` application settings file.
- `token_type` – always `Bearer`.
- `refresh_token` – your refresh token, which will be valid for the number of seconds determined by the `SlidingRefreshTokenLifetime` setting in the `web.oauth2` application settings file.
- `scope` – `myid.rest.basic offline_access`.



#### 4.4.4 Using the refresh token to obtain a new access token

If the access token has expired, or is about to expire (which you can determine from the `expires_in` node of the returned JSON), you can use your refresh token to obtain a fresh access token.

1. Post the following information to the MyID token URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `grant_type` – set this to `refresh_token`
- `refresh_token` – set this to refresh token you obtained previously.

2. Capture the fresh `access_token` and `refresh_token` that are returned in the block of JSON.

You can now use this access token to call the API, and can use the new refresh token to obtain further access tokens as necessary.

**Note:** If the old access token has not yet expired, you can continue to use it; requesting a fresh access token does not invalidate the previous one. However, you can use a refresh token only once.

If your access token has expired and your refresh token has expired, or if you have exceeded the limit since the original authorization code was requested (as determined by the `AbsoluteRefreshTokenLifetime` setting in the `web.oauth2` application settings file) you must call `/connect/authorize` again to re-authenticate.

If the refresh token has expired, or if the `AbsoluteRefreshTokenLifetime` limit has been exceeded, a response of `invalid_grant` is returned.

## 4.5 Revoking access tokens

You can revoke an access token for the web.oauth2 authentication server; the server supports the OAuth2/OpenID Connect revocation endpoint.

Where the token contains a scope that allows accessing the MyID Core API, the revocation endpoint updates the MyID database to ensure that the access token can no longer be used.

If you are using refresh tokens, these are also invalidated.

**Note:** Revoking a token that does not include a scope that relates to the MyID database (for example, if it does not have `myid.rest.basic` scope because the token is used for products outside of MyID) invalidates any refresh tokens, but the access token remains valid until expiry. This is because an access token is valid until expiry, *unless* there is a back-end system that can be updated to indicate that access token is no longer valid.

To call the revocation endpoint, post the following information to the MyID revocation URL, formatted according to the RFC for OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation (RFC 7009):

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/revocation`

- `client_id` – the ID of your system; for example:  
`myid.myclient`
- `token` – set this to the access token.
- `token_type_hint` – set this to:  
`access_token`

## 5 Calling the API

You must configure your server for the appropriate method of authentication.

- To configure the server and obtain an access token for server-to-server authentication, see section 3, [Server-to-server authentication](#).
- To configure the server and obtain an access token for user authentication, see section 4, [End-user authentication](#).

Once you have obtained an access token, you can call the API from an external system; see section 5.1, [Calling the API from an external system](#).

You can also call the API from within the Swagger-based documentation; see section 5.2, [Calling the API from the documentation](#).

### 5.1 Calling the API from an external system

Once you have obtained an access token, you can call the API.

Present the access token in an `Authorization` header with a type of `Bearer` (as detailed in the `token_type` option in the returned JSON containing your access token).

**Important:** You must keep track of the lifetime of the token, and request a new token when the current token has expired. Avoid obtaining a new access token if the previous token is still valid, as this generates unnecessary records in the `Logons` table in the MyID database, and may impact your system performance.

For example, to view the details of a particular person, you use the following:

```
GET /api/People/{id}
```

This method requires a parameter `dirInfo` and the ID of the person – this example uses the following ID:

```
53F2A29B-376B-4600-867C-2E5BD95AE222
```

See the API documentation for the particular requirements for each method.

For example, using cURL:

```
curl -k -i -X GET "https://myserver.example.com/rest.core/api/People/53F2A29B-376B-4600-867C-2E5BD95AE222" -d "dirInfo=true" -H "Authorization: Bearer <token string>"
```

or using PowerShell:

```
# Access token for the API
$token = "<token string>"

# Set the body of the request. The parameters depend on the method being used;
# see the Swagger-based API documentation for details.
$body = @{dirInfo='true'}

# Set the headers for the request
$header = @{Authorization="Bearer $token"}

# Call the method. This example obtains the information about a particular
```

```
# person. The user configured for the API must have access to this feature
# through their role assignment, and must have scope that allows them to
# view the details of the specified person.
Invoke-WebRequest -Method GET -Uri
'https://myserver.example.com/rest.core/api/People/53F2A29B-376B-4600-867C-2E5BD95AE222' -
body $body -Headers $header | Select-Object -Expand Content

# Wait for a keypress
Write-Host "`r`nPress any key to continue..." -ForegroundColor Yellow

[void][System.Console]::ReadKey($true)
```

## 5.2 Calling the API from the documentation

The Swagger-based documentation for the API allows you to try the methods from within the documentation itself, once you have configured the server for the appropriate method of authentication.

### 5.2.1 Calling the API from the documentation using server-to-server authentication

Once you have configured the web server for server-to-server authentication, you can also use the client ID and shared secret to authenticate to the server to access the API features from the Swagger-based API documentation:

1. Open the API documentation in a browser.

See section [2.1, Accessing the API documentation](#) for details.

You must set the `AllowTestFromDocumentation` option to `true` to allow you to use the documentation as a test harness.

2. Click **Authorize**.



The Available authorizations screen appears.

**Available authorizations** ✕

Scopes are used to grant an application different levels of access to data on behalf of the end user. Each API may declare one or more scopes. API requires the following scopes. Select which ones you want to grant to Swagger UI.

**oauth2 (OAuth2, clientCredentials)**

Token URL: `https://react.domain31.local/web.oauth2/connect/token`  
Flow: `clientCredentials`

client\_id:

client\_secret:

**Scopes:**

☒ `myid.rest.basic`  
Scope restricted access to MyID

Scopes are used to grant an application different levels of access to data on behalf of the end user. Each API may declare one or more scopes. API requires the following scopes. Select which ones you want to grant to Swagger UI.

3. In the **oauth2 (OAuth2, clientCredentials)** section, enter the following:
  - **client\_id** – your client ID; for example, `myid.mysystem`.
  - **client\_secret** – your client secret; for example:  
`82564d6e-c4a6-4f64-a6d4-cac43781c67c`  
**Note:** Do not use the combined client ID and Base64 version of the client secret.
  - **Scopes** – select the **myid.rest.basic** option.
4. Click **Authorize**.
5. Click **Close**.

### 5.2.2 Calling the API from the documentation using end-user authentication

You can use end-user authentication to access the API from within the documentation.

1. Edit the `appsettings.json` file for the `web.oauth2` web service to include the Swagger callback URL.
  - a. Open the `appsettings.json` file in a text editor.

By default, this is:

`C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\appsettings.json`

**Note:** If you have an `appsettings.Production.json` file, use that instead. This is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service.

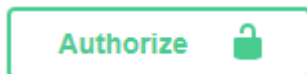
- b. In the **Clients** section, under the `myid.operatorclient` settings, add the following to the `RedirectUri` array:

```
https://<server>/rest.core/swagger/oauth2-redirect.html
```

where `<server>` is the name of your MyID authentication. For example:

```
"RedirectUri": [  
  "https://react.domain31.local/MyID/OperatorClient",  
  "https://react.domain31.local/rest.core/swagger/oauth2-  
  redirect.html"  
]
```

2. Click **Authorize**.



3. The Available authorizations screen appears.

### Available authorizations

Scopes are used to grant an application different levels of access to data on behalf of the end user. Each API may declare one or more scopes. API requires the following scopes. Select which ones you want to grant to Swagger UI.

**oauth2 (OAuth2, clientCredentials)**

Token URL: `https://react.domain31.local/web.oauth2/connect/token`  
Flow: `clientCredentials`

client\_id:

client\_secret:

**Scopes:**

☐ `myid.rest.basic`  
Scope restricted access to MyID

Scopes are used to grant an application different levels of access to data on behalf of the end user. Each API may declare one or more scopes. API requires the following scopes. Select which ones you want to grant to Swagger UI.

4. Scroll to the **oauth2 (OAuth2, authorizationCode)** section, and enter the following:

- **client\_id** – enter `myid.operatorclient`.

If you have set up your own system to use end-user authentication, you can use this client ID instead.

- **Scopes** – select the **myid.rest.basic** option.

5. Click **Authorize**.
6. Complete the authentication using your method of choice; for example, security questions or smart card.

**Note:** You may need to ensure that the MyID Client Service is running on your PC.

7. Click **Close**.

## 6 Operation extension

You can extend the authorization for your API calls to call additional operations through the MyID Client Service; this allows you to carry out some operations (for example, resetting a device PIN) by launching MyID Desktop; you can use this feature to carry out actions that are not yet supported by the MyID Core API. You can also carry out operations provided by the MyID Client Service; for example, using the Select Security Device dialog to select a device.

You can carry out the following:

- Using the MyID Client Service API to launch an operation.  
See section [6.1, Obtaining an operation extension token](#).
- Using the MyID Client Service API to open the Select Security Device dialog.  
section [6.2, Obtaining an extension token for Select Security Device](#).

The MyID Client Service API documentation is available in the MyID Integration Toolkit, available on request.

### 6.1 Obtaining an operation extension token

Before you can call the MyID Client Service API to launch MyID Desktop, you must obtain an operation extension token for this particular operation on this particular object (for example, device, request, or person) – this is a short-lived authorization code for a single use.

When you call the MyID Core API, the block of data returned contains a series of links. If a link has a `cat` of `myid.mcs`, this means you can carry out this operation using the MyID Client Service.

For example:

```
{
  "op": "297",
  "cat": "myid.mcs",
  "desc": "Reset Card PIN",
  "verb": "",
  "auth": "client_id=myid.mcs&grant_type=operation&op=297&scope=myid.operation&deviceId=<DEVICE ID>&token={token}",
  "clientData": ["DSK"]
}
```

You can use this information to obtain an operation extension token, then use this token to call the MyID Client Service API to launch the workflow.



To request the operation extension:

1. Post the following information to the MyID token URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

- `client_id` – set this to `myid.mcs`
- `grant_type` – set this to `operation`
- `op` – set this to the ID of the operation you want to carry out.

For example:

- Operation ID 297 is **Reset PIN**.
- Operation ID 5007 is **Assisted Activation**.

You can obtain the operation ID from the link data.

- `scope` – set this to `myid.operation`
- `deviceId`, `personId`, or `requestId` – provide the ID of a single device, person, or request. You can obtain the ID from the link data.
- `token` – set this to your existing authorization token.

See section 3.3, *Obtaining a server-to-server access token*, section 4.2, *Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE*, or section 4.3, *Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret* for details.

2. Capture the access token that is returned.

You can now use this access token in the `Token` argument of the `StartWithToken` method of the MyID Client Service API to launch MyID Desktop for the specified operation and target.

## 6.2 Obtaining an extension token for Select Security Device

Before you can call the MyID Client Service API to open the Select Security Device dialog authenticated with the logged-on operator, you must obtain an extension token for this particular operation – this is a short-lived authorization code for a single use.

**Note:** This authenticated mode provides user images and full names on the smart card selection screen based on the scope and administration groups of the logged-on user. If you do not need to display this additional detail, you can call the `SelectCard` method of the MyID Client Service API without the `Token` parameter; in this case, you do not need to obtain an extension token.

To use authenticated mode, you must ensure that the MyID `web.oauth2` server is configured to allow a scope of `myid.devicepicker`. Check the `appsettings.json` file (by default, in the `C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\` folder) for the following:

- In the `Scopes` array, a scope called `myid.devicepicker` exists, with the following `UserClaims`:
  - `deviceDetectContext`
  - `op`
  - `myidSessionId`

- In the `ApiResources` array, for the resource with name `myid.mws`, the scope `myid.devicepicker` is in the `Scopes` array.
- In the `Clients` array, for the client with ID `myid.mcs`, the scope `myid.devicepicker` is in the `AllowedScopes` array.

To obtain the extension token:

1. Post the following information to the MyID token URL:

`https://<server>/web.oauth2/connect/token`

- `client_id` – set this to `myid.mcs`
- `grant_type` – set this to `operation`
- `op` – set this to the ID of the **Read Card (Authenticated)** operation. This is `100221`.
- `scope` – set this to `myid.devicepicker`
- `token` – set this to your existing authorization token.

See section [3.3, Obtaining a server-to-server access token](#), section [4.2, Obtaining an end-user based access token using PKCE](#), or section [4.3, Obtaining an end-user based access token using a client secret](#) for details.

- `deviceDetectContext` – reserved for future use. Leave as an empty query parameter.

2. Capture the access token that is returned.

You can now use this access token in the `Token` argument of the `SelectCard` method of the MyID Client Service API to launch the Select Security Device dialog authenticated with the logged-on operator.

## 7 Managing directories

You can use the MyID Core API to manage your directories.

For example, you may want to update the passwords for all of your directories. You can write a script that iterates through your directories, tests the connection for each directory using the new password, then, if that succeeds, updates the directory configuration with the new password, then finally verifies that MyID can still connect to the directory.

The API provides features that allow you to:

- Get a list of directories, including full details of each directory (excluding the password):

```
GET /api/Dirs
```

- Get full details for a specific directory (excluding the password):

```
GET /api/Dirs/{directoryId}
```

- Test the connection to the directory using new credentials:

```
POST /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/test
```

- Update the settings for a directory:

```
PATCH /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/update
```

- Verify the connection to the directory using the existing credentials:

```
POST /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/verify
```

By default, users with access to **Directory Management** in the **Edit Roles** workflow have access to these endpoints.

For full information on using the API endpoints, including the available parameters and permissions, see the `Dirs` section in the API documentation; see section [2.1, Accessing the API documentation](#) for details of viewing the Swagger API documentation.

MyID also provides a sample PowerShell script that demonstrates managing your directories through the API; see section [7.1, Sample PowerShell script for managing directories](#).

For information on possible errors that may occur when managing directories through the MyID Core API, see section [7.2, Troubleshooting managing directories](#).

### 7.1 Sample PowerShell script for managing directories

Your MyID release package includes a sample PowerShell script that demonstrates the use of the MyID Core API to manage directories.

This script is provided in the following location in the MyID release package:

```
\Support Tools\MyID Core API Sample Scripts\Directory Management\
```

### 7.1.1 Setting up the web.oauth2 client for the script

The sample script uses a new client called `directory.connection.demo` – you must add this client to the `Clients` section of the `web.oauth2 appsettings.Production.json` file on the MyID web server.

This file is the override configuration file for the `appsettings.json` file for the web service. If this file does not already exist, you must create it in the same folder as the `appsettings.json` file.

**Important:** If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have seven existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include seven array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. If you do not want to overwrite the existing client of the same index, you must leave these array entries blank.

Add the following new client to the `Clients` section:

```
{
  "ClientId": "directory.connection.demo",
  "ClientName": "Directory Connection Demo",
  "AccessTokenLifetime": 3600,
  "AllowedGrantTypes": [
    "client_credentials"
  ],
  "ClientSecrets": [
    {
      "Value": "qQppgDNaU5AgBcoADy/MtWx7ieJ3CAigystWLn32es="
    }
  ],
  "AllowedScopes": [
    "myid.rest.basic"
  ],
  "Properties": {
    "MyIDLogonName": "dirconn.demo"
  }
}
```

**Important:** The sample script uses a fixed, unencrypted client secret. You must not use this script on a production system. See section [3.2, Configuring web.oauth2 for server-to-server authentication](#) for details of creating your own client secret. On a production system, you are recommended to use DPAPI to encrypt the client secret stored in your scripts; for an example of doing this, see section [8.3.4, Encrypting the client secret](#).

### 7.1.2 Refreshing the authentication server settings

Once you have made your changes to the web.oauth2 server settings, you must refresh the application pool to ensure that all the systems are using the latest settings.

To refresh the server settings:

1. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

2. Check that the web.oauth2 server is still operational by logging on to the MyID Operator Client.

Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

### 7.1.3 Setting up the user account for the script

The sample script uses a MyID user called `dirconn.demo` – you must add a user with this logon name to your MyID system, and grant the user a role with access to the **Directory Management** option in the **Edit Roles** workflow.

You can use the `ShowPermissions` option to display the roles that have access to the `Dirs` endpoints in the API documentation; see section 2.1, [Accessing the API documentation](#) for details.

### 7.1.4 Editing the script to use your own server address

Copy the `DirectoryConnectionDemo.ps1` file from the following location in the MyID release package:

```
\Support Tools\MyID Core API Sample Scripts\Directory Management\
```

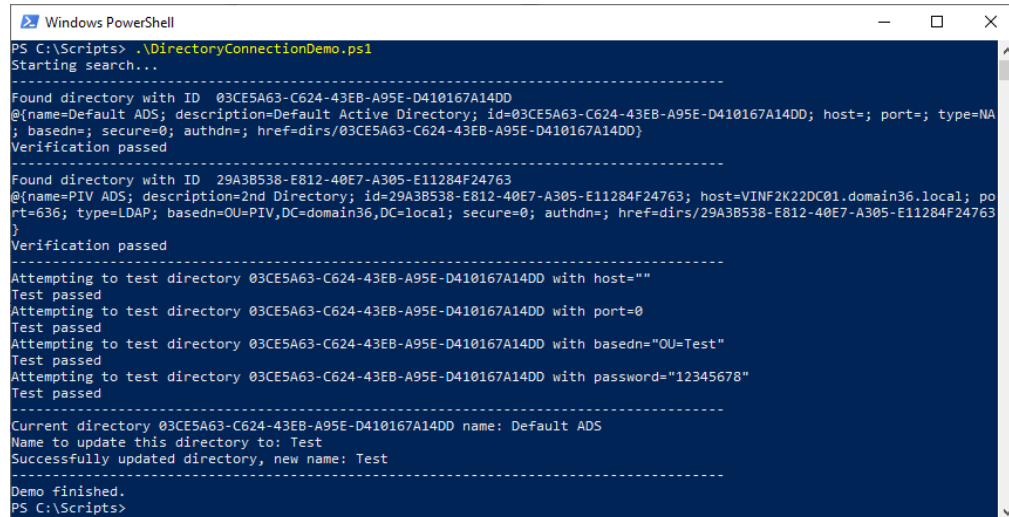
In a text editor, open the script.

The script uses a server address of `react.domain36.local` throughout. You must change each instance to the web address of your own MyID server.

### 7.1.5 Running the script

Open a Windows PowerShell command prompt and run the modified script from where you saved it to:

```
.\DirectoryConnectionDemo.ps1
```



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Scripts> .\DirectoryConnectionDemo.ps1
Starting search...
-----
Found directory with ID 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD
@{name=Default ADS; description=Default Active Directory; id=03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD; host=; port=; type=NA
; basedn=; secure=0; authdn=; href=dirs/03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD}
Verification passed
-----
Found directory with ID 29A3B538-E812-40E7-A305-E11284F24763
@{name=PIV ADS; description=2nd Directory; id=29A3B538-E812-40E7-A305-E11284F24763; host=VINFK22DC01.domain36.local; po
rt=636; type=LDAP; basedn=OU=PIV,DC=domain36,DC=local; secure=0; authdn=; href=dirs/29A3B538-E812-40E7-A305-E11284F24763
}
Verification passed
-----
Attempting to test directory 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD with host=""
Test passed
Attempting to test directory 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD with port=0
Test passed
Attempting to test directory 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD with basedn="OU=Test"
Test passed
Attempting to test directory 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD with password="12345678"
Test passed
-----
Current directory 03CE5A63-C624-43EB-A95E-D410167A14DD name: Default ADS
Name to update this directory to: Test
Successfully updated directory, new name: Test
-----
Demo finished.
PS C:\Scripts>
```

The script runs through the following stages:

1. Gets a list of each directory in your system, displays its details, and verifies the connection.
2. Runs a series of tests against the first directory with a variety of changes.
3. Offers a prompt to allow you to change the name of the first directory.

**Note:** When you change the name of the directory, to confirm the change, you can recycle the **myid.rest.core.pool** application pool in IIS on the MyID web server, log out of the MyID Operator Client, then log back in again and see the change in the **People** category.

## 7 Managing directories

You can use the MyID Core API to manage your directories.

For example, you may want to update the passwords for all of your directories. You can write a script that iterates through your directories, tests the connection for each directory using the new password, then, if that succeeds, updates the directory configuration with the new password, then finally verifies that MyID can still connect to the directory.

The API provides features that allow you to:

- Get a list of directories, including full details of each directory (excluding the password):

```
GET /api/Dirs
```

- Get full details for a specific directory (excluding the password):

```
GET /api/Dirs/{directoryId}
```

- Test the connection to the directory using new credentials:

```
POST /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/test
```

- Update the settings for a directory:

```
PATCH /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/update
```

- Verify the connection to the directory using the existing credentials:

```
POST /api/Dirs/{directoryId}/verify
```

By default, users with access to **Directory Management** in the **Edit Roles** workflow have access to these endpoints.

For full information on using the API endpoints, including the available parameters and permissions, see the `Dirs` section in the API documentation; see section [2.1, Accessing the API documentation](#) for details of viewing the Swagger API documentation.

MyID also provides a sample PowerShell script that demonstrates managing your directories through the API; see section [7.1, Sample PowerShell script for managing directories](#).

For information on possible errors that may occur when managing directories through the MyID Core API, see section [7.2, Troubleshooting managing directories](#).

### 7.2 Troubleshooting managing directories

The following errors may occur when managing directories through the MyID Core API.

- WS40068 – The directory connection failed with the supplied credentials.
- WS40069 – Supplied credentials cannot build a valid server location.

See the *MyID Operator Client error codes* section in the [Error Code Reference](#) guide for potential causes and solutions.

## 8 Example – server-to-server

This chapter contains a worked example of calling the MyID Core API using the server-to-server authentication method.

This worked example provides details of configuring your MyID server, then using Python scripts to obtain an access token and call the API. It then goes on to provide example scripts that take you from getting simple results from the MyID database to adding a person, requesting a device, and checking the status of the request. Further examples are provided for getting multiple-page reports and working with access tokens.

By the time you complete these examples, you should have a basic understanding of how to authenticate to the server and call the API to obtain and post information to and from the server.

**Important:** This chapter contains code samples that you can copy and paste into your own project. Due to the limitations of PDFs and HTML pages, some whitespace characters may not come across cleanly; this can cause issues with JSON files particularly. You must also ensure that the indentation on the Python code samples is maintained; Python uses indentation to delineate code blocks. You are recommended to validate and sanitize your code samples before using them; for example, you can use a JSON reformatter to ensure that the JSON files have the correct format.

Some example scripts rely on you having completed earlier stages. If you want to go through these worked examples, it is recommended that you work through them in order.



## 8.1 Requirements

This example has been developed using Python on Windows; however, the code samples have been written to aid readability and portability to other languages and environments.

If you want to follow and run the code samples in this chapter, you require the following:

- Python for Windows.

These examples were developed using Python 3.12.1.

Python for Windows is available for download from the Python website:

[www.python.org/downloads/windows/](https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/)

The examples were developed using Visual Studio Code with the Python extension. If you are unfamiliar with Python, you may want to use this code editor, as it provides a helpful code completion feature and debugging support.

[code.visualstudio.com](https://code.visualstudio.com)

- The following additional Python modules:

- `requests`
- `pip-system-certs`
- `pywin32`
- `pyjwt`
- `cryptography`

You can install the modules as required (for example, if you do not want to carry out the JWT decoding example, you do not need `pyjwt` or `cryptography`), or you can install all the modules before beginning:

```
py -m pip install requests
py -m pip install pip-system-certs
py -m pip install pywin32
py -m pip install pyjwt
py -m pip install cryptography
```

**Note:** You may have to restart your code editor after installing new modules.

- An installed and operational MyID system.

You are recommended to run these examples in a pre-production environment.

Configuring the required permissions is easier if you have the startup user account and Startup User role available. On a production system, you can restrict the permissions of the API credentials to the minimum necessary to carry out your tasks.

You must have:

- Access to the MyID web server with permission to edit configuration files and recycle application pools in IIS.
- The ability to create new MyID user accounts that have permission to access any workflow.

## 8.2 Creating a user account

You must select a role, group, and user account for your scripts to use to call the MyID Core API. The role permissions of the user account determine which features of the API you can call, and the scope and group determine which user accounts you can work with.

See section [3.1, \*Configuring MyID for server-to-server authentication\*](#) for details of configuring MyID for a user account to call the API.

For a pre-production system, you can use the System Startup group and the Startup User role; however, you are still recommended to create a separate user account. These examples use an account with the logon name:

```
api.external
```

For evaluation purposes, make sure your new user account has permission to access *every* feature in MyID. Use the **Edit Roles** workflow in MyID Desktop to grant permission to every feature to the role you are using for the API user; by default, the Startup User role has access to most, but not all, features. For production systems, you can lock down the user account to be able to access only the necessary features; see section [2.2, \*Accessing the API features\*](#).

## 8.3 Authenticating to the MyID Core API

The MyID Core API (rest.core) requires authentication through the MyID web.oauth2 service. You must configure the web.oauth2 service to add a new client to be used by your scripts, with a client secret that is used to secure the connection. Once you have done that, you can encrypt the client secret, and configure your scripts to authenticate to the MyID Core API.

### 8.3.1 Generating a client secret

You must produce a client secret and generate a Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash of this secret.

You can use the provided `GenClientSecret.ps1` PowerShell script to create a new secret and generate a Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash.

To generate a client secret and hash:

1. On the MyID web server, open a Windows PowerShell command prompt.
2. Navigate to the web.oauth2 folder.

By default, this is:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\
```

3. Run the following:

```
.\GenClientSecret.ps1
```

The script displays its output on screen. For example:

```
client secret: b5989015-bb9e-4533-874b-2b4a6a8280ed
```

```
SHA256+base64: Pxvo4ww2jQ1wW0RsnL9q79TcC/f0b57P07os0ZU7Frs=
```

4. Take a note of the output.

You need the `SHA256+base64` value for the client section in the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web.oauth2 web service; see section [8.3.2, Adding the API client](#).

You must encrypt the `client secret` before you can use it in your scripts; see section [8.3.4, Encrypting the client secret](#).

### 8.3.2 Adding the API client

The sample API scripts use a new client called `myid.mysystem` – you must add this client to the `Clients` section of the `web.oauth2 appsettings.Production.json` file.

```
{
  "ClientId": "myid.mysystem",
  "ClientName": "My External System",
  "AccessTokenLifetime": "3600",
  "AllowedGrantTypes": [
    "client_credentials"
  ],
  "ClientSecrets": [
    {
      "Value": "<hash of secret>"
    }
  ],
  "AllowedScopes": [
    "myid.rest.basic"
  ],
  "Properties": {
    "MyIDLogonName": "<user account>"
  }
}
```

Where:

- `<hash of secret>` is the Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash of the client secret you generated; see section [8.3.1, \*Generating a client secret\*](#).
- `<user account>` is the logon name of the user account you created for the API; see section [8.2, \*Creating a user account\*](#).

**Important:** If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have seven existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include seven array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. If you do not want to overwrite the existing client of the same index, you must leave these array entries blank.

**Note:** There may already be a `myid.adfs` client in the third entry in the `Clients` array; for example:

```
"Clients":[
  {},
  {},
  {
    "ClientId": "myid.adfs",
    "ClientName": "MyID ADFS",
    "ClientSecrets": [ { "Value": "" } ],
    "Properties": {
      "Skin": "popover",
      "EnableFido2LoginBasicAssurance": false,
      "EnableFido2LoginHighAssurance": true
    }
  },
  {},
  {},
  {},
  {},
  {
    "ClientId": "myid.mysystem",
    "ClientName": "My External System",
    "AccessTokenLifetime": "3600",
    "AllowedGrantTypes": [
      "client_credentials"
    ],
    "ClientSecrets": [
      {
        "Value": "Pxvo4ww2jQ1wW0RsnL9q79TcC/f0b57P07os0ZU7FrS="
      }
    ],
    "AllowedScopes": [
      "myid.rest.basic"
    ],
    "Properties": {
      "MyIDLogonName": "api.external"
    }
  }
],
```

### 8.3.3 Refreshing the authentication server settings

Once you have made your changes to the web.oauth2 server settings, you must refresh the application pool to ensure that all the systems are using the latest settings.

To refresh the server settings:

1. Recycle the web service app pool:
  - a. On the MyID web server, in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, select **Application Pools**.
  - b. Right-click the **myid.web.oauth2.pool** application pool, then from the pop-up menu click **Recycle**.

This ensures that the web service has picked up the changes to the configuration file.

2. Check that the web.oauth2 server is still operational by logging on to the MyID Operator Client.

Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

### 8.3.4 Encrypting the client secret

Because you are going to store the client secret in a configuration text file, you must encrypt it for security purposes. You can use DPAPI to encrypt the client secret; this uses the logged-on Windows user to encrypt the secret, and only the same Windows user can decrypt the secret.

To encrypt the client secret:

1. On the PC on which you intend to run the scripts, log on as the user under which you are going to run the scripts.

**Note:** It is important that you use this account on this PC to encrypt the secret, as no other accounts can decrypt the secret to use it.

2. Copy the `DPAPIEncrypt.ps1` script from the MyID web server to the PC on which you intend to run the scripts.

By default, this is in the following folder on the MyID web server:

```
C:\Program Files\Intercede\MyID\web.oauth2\
```

3. Open a Windows PowerShell command prompt, and navigate to the folder to which you copied the PowerShell script.
4. Run the following PowerShell script:

```
.\DPAPIEncrypt.ps1 <secret>
```

where:

- `<secret>` is the client secret that you created using the `GenClientSecret.ps1` script; see section [8.3.1, Generating a client secret](#).

For example:

```
.\DPAPIEncrypt.ps1 b5989015-bb9e-4533-874b-2b4a6a8280ed
```

The script outputs an encrypted copy of the secret; for example:

```
PS C:\Projects\Python Core API> .\DPAPIEncrypt.ps1 b5989015-bb9e-4533-874b-2b4a6a8280ed
```

```
AQAAANCMnd8BFdERjHoAwE/C [...] JwWwaKXWoS3i+ulxtmjVQyudpQ==
```

(Encrypted output string truncated for documentation purposes.)

5. Copy the encrypted secret.

You need the encrypted secret for your script settings file; see section [8.4, Creating the settings file](#).

## 8.4 Creating the settings file

You are going to create multiple scripts in this worked example, so it makes sense to store all of the configuration options in a settings file so that you can change the server, for example, in one place, and have the change picked up by all of the scripts.

To create the settings file:

1. On the PC on which you intend to run the scripts, create a new folder.
2. Inside this folder, create a text file called `settings.py` with the following content:

```
# Set the server, client ID, secret, and scope
server = "<server name>"
client_id = "<client name>"
encrypted_secret = "<DPAPI-encrypted client secret>"
scope = "<scope>"
```

Where:

- `<server name>` – the name of your MyID server.

For example:

`myid.example.com`

- `<client name>` – the name of the client you added to the web.oauth2 appsettings.Production.json file.

In this example, you are using `myid.mysystem` – see section [8.3.2, Adding the API client](#).

- `<DPAPI-encrypted client secret>` – the encrypted secret you created with the `DPAPIEncrypt.ps1` script.

See section [8.3.4, Encrypting the client secret](#).

- `<scope>` – set to `myid.rest.basic`

For example:

```
# Set the server, client ID, secret, and scope
server = "myid.example.com"
client_id = "myid.mysystem"
encrypted_secret = "AQAAANCMnd8BFdERjHoAwE/C [...]
JwWwaKXWoS3i+u1xtmjVQyudpQ=="
scope = "myid.rest.basic"
```



## 8.5 Getting an access token

Now that you have configured your server to allow access to the web.oauth2 web service, you can use this service to obtain an access token that allows you to call the MyID Core API.

### 8.5.1 Creating a function to obtain an access token

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and name it:

`access_token.py`

You are going to create a function in this file that calls the `/connect/token` endpoint and returns the access token:

```
import requests
import json

def getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope):
    # Set up the header
    h = {'Content-Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'}

    # Set up the body of the request
    d = {'grant_type': 'client_credentials',
        'scope': scope,
        'client_id': client_id,
        'client_secret': client_secret}

    # Fetch the access token
    response = requests.post("https://" + server +
        "/web.oauth2/connect/token", headers=h, data=d)

    # Get the content of the response, then convert from JSON
    token = json.loads(response.content)

    # Return the token
    return token
```

How does this function work?

You pass in the server name, the client ID, the client secret, and the scope. It then calls the `/connect/token` endpoint, passing this information, and returns the response from the server in JSON format.

See section [3.3, Obtaining a server-to-server access token](#) for more information on this process.

The Python script uses the `requests` library to post to the endpoint, and the `json` library to convert the results from JSON to a Python dictionary for easier processing later. Other languages will have similar methods.

### 8.5.2 Creating the request script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`01-request.py`

In this file, import the settings file and module containing the access token function:

```
import settings
import access_token
```

Now you can obtain the values of the variables from the settings file:

```
# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
scope = settings.scope
```

But wait – before you can use the encrypted secret, you must first decrypt it.

### 8.5.3 Decrypting the secret

You are going to create a module that contains a function that decrypts the encrypted secret.

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and name it:

`DPAPI.py`

Add a function to this file that decrypts DPAPI-encrypted text.

```
import win32crypt
import base64

def decrypt(base64_string):
    # Takes a Base64-encoded string and decrypts it
    encrypted_string = base64.b64decode(base64_string)
    decrypted_string = win32crypt.CryptUnprotectData(encrypted_string, None, None, None, 0)
    return decrypted_string[1].decode("utf-8")
```

This function calls the `CryptUnprotectData` function in the Windows API to decrypt the encrypted Base64 string. Other languages will have their own implementation of the Windows API.



## 8.5.6 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
-2146893813, 'CryptUnprotectData', 'Key not valid for use in specified state.'
```

this means that the script has been unable to decrypt the DPAPI-encrypted client secret. Make sure that you encrypted the secret on the same PC and with the same logged-on user as you are running the script to decrypt it.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{'error': 'invalid_client'}
```

this means that The information in your settings file does not fully match the information in the `web.oauth2 appsettings.Production.json`.

This may occur because:

- The `client_id` in the settings file does not match the `ClientId` you set up in the `appsettings.Production.json` file on the MyID web server.
- The client secret is not set up correctly; make sure that the `ClientSecrets:Value` option is the Base64-encoded SHA-256 hash of the client secret you generated.

## 8.6 Calling the API

Now that you can obtain an access token, you can use it to call the API.

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`02-call.py`

### 8.6.1 Setting up the imports and variables

In this new file, import the settings file, the module containing the access token function, the DPAPI module for decrypting the client secret, and the Python requests module that you can use to send a message to the API server.:

```
import settings
import access_token
import DPAPI
import requests
```

Now you can obtain the values of the variables from the settings file and decrypt the client secret:

```
# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
scope = settings.scope
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
```

### 8.6.2 Obtaining the access token

Call the `getAccessToken` function you created in the `access_token.py` file:

```
# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.6.3 Calling the API

Now you can call the API.

```
# Use the token to call the API
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/Groups?q=*",
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
print(response.text)
```

How does this code work?

It uses the `requests` module to send a GET request to the MyID server, with the specific endpoint; in this case, `api/Groups`, which returns a list of the groups in the MyID database

The API documentation lists all of the endpoints you can use, provides details of the parameters you can include on the URL (in this example, a simple query of `q=*` meaning "show me all of the groups") and tells you what verb to use – in this case, GET, or in other cases POST (to send data to the server) PATCH (to update data on the server) or DELETE (to delete data from the server).

It pulls the value of the `access_token` from the results returned from the call to the `web.oauth2` server, and passes it to the API in the `Authorization` header.

**Note:** This token is in standard JSON Web Token (JWT) format. You can inspect the token manually at [jwt.io](https://jwt.io) or use a variety of existing libraries to view details of the token. See also section [8.15, Working with JWTs](#).

**Important:** The user account you set up for the API client in the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the `web.oauth2` service must have permission to access this endpoint. See section [2.2, Accessing the API features](#) for details.

For more information on calling the API, see section [5.1, Calling the API from an external system](#).

The information displayed is a block of JSON that contains details of every group returned by the query.

## 8.6.4 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "Your current authentication level cannot access this  
information. The logon credential used, roles that logon credential can  
access and scope available to those roles may limit your  
access", "code": "WS50000"}
```

this means that the user account you set up for the API client in the `appsettings.Production.json` file for the web.oauth2 service does not have permission to access this endpoint. See section [2.2, Accessing the API features](#) for details.

You can also check the `response.status_code`:

```
print(response.status_code)
```

A response of:

```
403
```

means that the user account does not have permissions.

If you get empty results from `response.text`, check the `response.status_code`. A response of:

```
401
```

possibly means that the access token has expired. This is unlikely to happen in a simple script – an access token lasts an hour – but may occur if you carry out a significant number of API calls using the same access token.

A `response.status_code` of:

```
200
```

means that the request succeeded.

The API documentation contains lists of the status codes that may be returned for each API endpoint.

## 8.7 Getting a list of group IDs

You have obtained an access token and used it to call the API. Now you can start to work with the data that is returned by the API.

The API documentation describes the data that is returned for each endpoint. This may vary from system to system, and may be customized for your own implementation; for example, you may have custom fields that have been added using Project Designer. The API documentation on the server is generated directly from your system and is always up-to-date.

For example, the documentation for the `/api/Groups` endpoint says that the response contains the following:

```
"results": [  
  {  
    "name": "name",  
    "desc": "desc",  
    "ou": "ou",  
    "parentName": "parent",  
    "id": "GroupUuid",  
    "href": "string"  
  },  
]
```

If you look at the raw results from your `02-call.py` script, you can see this information for each group.



For example, the `results` node might contain information similar to the following (reformatted for readability):

```
"results":[
  {
    "name":"Root",
    "desc":"Parent of all groups",
    "ou":"",
    "parentName":"",
    "id":"EA1856E3-9C8B-45FA-8209-9D006CB43863",
    "href":"groups/EA1856E3-9C8B-45FA-8209-9D006CB43863"
  },
  {
    "name":"MasterAdmin",
    "desc":"System Administrators",
    "ou":"",
    "parentName":"Root",
    "id":"483040F1-52FE-4CE1-ADCF-3FC67065003F",
    "href":"groups/483040F1-52FE-4CE1-ADCF-3FC67065003F"
  },
  {
    "name":"System Startup",
    "desc":"System generated group for bootstrapping the process",
    "ou":"",
    "parentName":"Root",
    "id":"DD87FFA6-881E-4737-92D1-3DF862CF3CF5",
    "href":"groups/DD87FFA6-881E-4737-92D1-3DF862CF3CF5"
  },
  {
    "name":"Enterprise",
    "desc":"",
    "ou":"OU=Enterprise,DC=domain31,DC=local",
    "parentName":"Default ADS",
    "id":"B2F202C3-C1FD-48ED-A955-20E1B019907A",
    "href":"groups/B2F202C3-C1FD-48ED-A955-20E1B019907A"
  },
  {
    "name":"Finance",
    "desc":"",
    "ou":"OU=Finance,OU=Enterprise,DC=domain36,DC=local",
    "parentName":"Enterprise",
    "id":"EF8998AC-B2B6-4CF0-8DC3-99D0DCA2DA2B",
    "href":"groups/EF8998AC-B2B6-4CF0-8DC3-99D0DCA2DA2B"
  }
]
```

In this example, you are going to pull out the names and IDs of the groups.

### 8.7.1 Getting started

Copy your `02-call.py` script and rename it:

`03-groups.py`

Add the `json` module to the imports. The response is in JSON format, and the `json` module lets you work with JSON formatted data easily. Other languages have their own ways of working with JSON.

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json
```

You do not need to change any of the settings, or the access token section, and you can keep the call to the `/api/Groups` endpoint the same as the previous script. The information you receive will be the same, and the only difference will be that you process it before displaying the results.

Delete the last line in the script:

```
print(response.text)
```

You do not want to display the raw data.

## 8.7.2 Processing the results

Add the following to your script:

```
# Extract the list of group IDs returned by the API call
print("\nThe following is the list of groups and their IDs:")
data = json.loads(response.text)
for group in data["results"]:
    print(group["name"] + ": " + group["id"])
```

How does this code work?

The script loads the JSON from the `response.text` and turns it into a Python dictionary. This lets you access each part of the JSON.

For each item in the `results` node of the JSON, the script prints the `name` and `id` values. For example:

```
The following is the list of groups and their IDs:
Root: EA1856E3-9C8B-45FA-8209-9D006CB43863
MasterAdmin: 483040F1-52FE-4CE1-ADCF-3FC67065003F
System Startup: DD87FFA6-881E-4737-92D1-3DF862CF3CF5
Enterprise: B2F202C3-C1FD-48ED-A955-20E1B019907A
Finance: EF8998AC-B2B6-4CF0-8DC3-99D0DCA2DA2B
```

IDs are essential to working with the MyID Core API. Whenever you want to refer to a group, or a person, or a device, and so on, you must know the appropriate ID. These IDs are unique to your installation of MyID; even if you have a Finance group on your system that is otherwise identical, the ID will not be `EF8998AC-B2B6-4CF0-8DC3-99D0DCA2DA2B`.

**Important:** You are going to need a group ID for the next example script. Find and take a note of the ID of a group into which you are going to add a person.

## 8.7.3 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
NameError: name 'json' is not defined. Did you forget to import 'json'?
```

make sure that you included the `json` module in the list of imports at the top of the file.

## 8.8 Adding a person

The MyID Core API does not just let you obtain information from the MyID database (such as the list of group IDs from the previous example script) – it also allows you to update the MyID database.

The example script in this section adds a new person to your MyID system using a `POST` HTTP method to the `api/People` endpoint.

### 8.8.1 Setting up the import data

The MyID Core API uses JSON for the payload for your calls to the web service. To make things easy, you are going to create a JSON file that contains the details for the person you want to add.

Create a new text file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`addperson.json`

Add the following to the new file:

```
{
  "account": {
    "cn": "Susan Smith",
    "dn": "cn=Susan Smith, o=example, c=us",
    "domain": "example",
    "ou": "ou=example, c=us",
    "samAccountName": "Susan Smith",
    "sysLogonName": "Susan Smith",
    "upn": "susan.smith@example.com"
  },
  "contact": {
    "emailAddress": "susan.smith@example.com"
  },
  "employeeId": "11223344",
  "enabled": "1",
  "name": {
    "first": "Susan",
    "last": "Smith",
    "title": "Ms"
  },
  "group": {
    "id": "EF8998AC-B2B6-4CF0-8DC3-99D0DCA2DA2B"
  },
  "logonName": "susan.smith",
  "roles": [
    {
      "id": "Cardholder",
      "scope": "self"
    }
  ],
  "personal": {
    "dateOfBirth": "1970-01-01"
  }
}
```

You must amend the following details:

- `group:id` – set this to the ID of a group in your system. Use one of the IDs that you discovered from the previous example script; see section 8.7, [Getting a list of group IDs](#).
- `logonName` – make sure this is a unique logon name that has not been used for anyone else in your MyID system. You can search for existing logon names using the **Logon** field in the **People** category in the MyID Operator Client.
- `roles` – if you do not have a `Cardholder` role, set the `id` to the name of a role that exists in your system.

**Note:** There are far more attributes available for people in MyID than are listed in this sample file, and the API documentation provides details of the structure of the JSON you need to provide those attributes. The above sample import file is a minimal set of attributes just for proof of concept. You may also have custom attributes that have been added to your system by Project Designer – the MyID Core API allows you to populate those custom attributes, and the API documentation provides details of where they fit in the JSON structure.

### 8.8.2 Creating your add person script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`04-add-person.py`

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.8.3 Loading the person's data

Add the following to the script:

```
# Load the person data from the JSON file
with open('addperson.json') as f:
    addperson = f.read()
```

This opens the `addperson.json` file you created and reads its contents.

### 8.8.4 Calling the API to add a person

Add the following to the script:

```
# Call the API to add the person to MyID
response = requests.post(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People?confirm=false",
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}",
            "Content-Type": "application/json-patch+json",
            "accept": "application/json"},
    data=addperson)
```

How does this script work?

It sends a `POST` request to the `/api/People` endpoint on the server with the appropriate headers and includes the JSON data from the imported file in its body.

You can find the available parameters, headers, and content format for each endpoint in the API documentation.

### 8.8.5 Checking the response

Add the following to the script:

```
# Check the response status code
if response.status_code==200:
    print("Person added to MyID with an ID of:")
    returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
    print(returnedData["id"])
else:
    print("An error occurred:")
    print(response.text)
```

This checks that the import succeeded (a `status_code` of 200) and displays the ID of the new person.

For example:

```
Person added to MyID with an ID of:
EF84D588-8C0F-4476-BC85-C4A896970E44
```

If the import did not succeed, the script displays the error message.

## 8.8.6 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "Validation problem, the value for 'logonName', is mandatory", "code": "WS30015", "invalidField": "logonName", "invalidFieldReason": "is mandatory"}
```

this means that the `addperson.json` file was not formatted correctly and did not contain a `logonName` field.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "Validation problem, the value for 'roles', invalid role specified", "code": "WS30004", "invalidField": "roles", "invalidFieldReason": "invalid role specified"}
```

this means that the role you specified in the import file is not correct. Make sure you have specified the name of an existing role in your MyID system. This error may also occur if you specified an incorrect value for the `scope` – make sure the scope is one of the following:

- `self`
- `department`
- `division`
- `all`

If you see an error similar to:

```
No such file or directory: 'addperson.json'
```

This means that either you have not put your `addperson.json` in the correct location, or you are experiencing a path issue with how your Python file is being run. If you are experiencing a path issue, either add a specific path to the location of the `addperson.json` file (for example `C:\TestFolder\addperson.json`) or run your Python file from the same folder as the example script is located.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "The item referenced was not found", "code": "WS40005"}
```

this may mean that the ID you specified for the group was not valid. Make sure that you have used the ID of an existing group in the MyID database.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "Validation problem, the value for 'name.first', 'First Name' or 'Last Name' must be provided", "code": "WS30017", "invalidField": "name.first", "invalidFieldReason": "'First Name' or 'Last Name' must be provided"}
```

this means that you have not provided sufficient information about the person's name.

You may see other, similar, messages if you have failed to provide the minimum required information about a person, or have not provided an accepted value for a particular field.

Look up the error code (for example, `WS30017`) in the *MyID Operator Client error codes* section of the [Error Code Reference](#) guide.

If you experience any other issues, particularly on a system that has been customized, it is worth checking in the API documentation that the structure of the JSON for a person matches the structure in the example; in some cases you may have to rewrite the `addperson.json` import file to match the structure for your customized system.



## 8.9 Updating a person

The `POST /api/People` endpoint (as used in the previous example script) allows you to *add* a person to your MyID system; the `PATCH /api/People` endpoint allows you to *update* an existing person.

In this example, you are going to update the person you added in the previous example script and change their last name.

### 8.9.1 Creating your update person script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`05-update-person.py`

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.9.2 Setting up the update data

Instead of using an external file, for this example you can create the patch body in the script:

```
# Create JSON for the patch body
surname = "Jones"
updateData = {
    "name": {
        "last": surname
    }
}
updatePerson = json.dumps(updateData)
```

You could use this method to create update data from elsewhere; for example, you could pull the person's updated surname from a different system and create the required JSON from this information.

**Note:** When you update a person, you do not have to provide the entire schema of attributes for the person, but just the attribute you want to change.

### 8.9.3 Finding the ID of the person

To make any changes to a person, you must know their unique ID. You can retain this from the response returned when you added the person to your MyID system, or you can look it up. In this example, you are going to use the person's logon name to look up their ID.

Add the following to the script:

```
# Specify the person we want to update. We know the logon name but not the ID.
personLogon = "susan.smith"

# Call the API to get the person's details
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People?logonName=" + personLogon,
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
```

How does this script work?

It uses a GET call to the `/api/People` endpoint with the person's logon name as a parameter. This returns a block of data containing all the information about the matching person; you will use this to obtain the person's unique ID.

## 8.9.4 Calling the API to update a person

Add the following to the script:

```
# Extract the person's ID from the person's data
if len(returnedData["results"]) > 0:
    personID = returnedData["results"][0]["id"]

# Call the API to update the person in MyID
response = requests.patch(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People/" + personID + "?confirm=false",
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}",
            "Content-Type": "application/json-patch+json",
            "accept": "application/json"},
    data=updatePerson)

# Check the response status code
if response.status_code==200:
    print("Person updated in MyID. The new last name is:")
    returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
    print(returnedData["name"]["last"])
else:
    print("An error occurred:")
    print(response.text)
    print(response.status_code)
else:
    print("Error: a person with the logon name " + personLogon + " was not found.")
```

This section of the code first obtains the ID of the person.

The person's ID is returned as the `id` parameter of the first (and only) entry in the results. (There is a maximum of one entry in the results because the search query uses the logon name, which is unique.) If there are no results returned, this means that there was no match for the logon name you specified, and the script displays a message to that effect.

The script then calls the API to pass the updated name data, using the person's ID to specify which person to update.

Finally, the script then checks the response to ensure that the API call succeeded (a `status_code` of 200) and displays the name that was returned in the response for confirmation:

```
Person updated in MyID. The new last name is:
Jones
```

### 8.9.5 Troubleshooting

If you see a message similar to:

```
Error: a person with the logon name susan.smith was not found.
```

this means that the logon name you specified in the `personLogon` variable could not be matched against the MyID database.

If you see a message similar to:

```
Person updated in MyID. The new last name is:  
Smith
```

where the new name does not match the name you specified in this script, check that you have provided the `name` and `last` data correctly; if you provide attributes that do not exist (for example, by introducing a typo such as `lost`) there is no error displayed, and the `status_code` is 200. This is why it is important to verify that the data returned by the call to the API is as expected.

## 8.10 Uploading a picture

You can use the `PATCH /api/People` endpoint to update a person's attributes; however, for special cases such as image fields, the API provides specific endpoints that allow you to upload data to the server. In this example, you are going to use the following endpoint to upload a user image for the person you added and updated in the previous example scripts:

```
POST /api/People/{id}/images/photo
```

### 8.10.1 Providing an image

Find a JPEG image on your PC, copy it into the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py`, and rename it:

```
susan.smith.jpg
```

### 8.10.2 Creating your upload image script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

```
06-upload-image.py
```

To upload an image through the API, you need to convert it to Base64, so add the Python `base64` module to your list of imports:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json
import base64
```

You can now add the usual settings and access token code:

```
# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.10.3 Loading the image from a file

Add the following to the script:

```
# Load the image from file and convert it to Base64
with open("susan.smith.jpg", "rb") as f:
    img_base64 = base64.b64encode(f.read()).decode('utf-8')
```

This loads the binary data from the file then converts it to Base64.

Whenever you want to upload binary files (for example, images) to MyID, you must first convert them to Base64 so that you can include them in the JSON data that you post to the API endpoint.

### 8.10.4 Setting up the update data

Add the following to the script:

```
# Create JSON for the request body
updateData = {
    "image": {
        "data": img_base64,
        "mimetype": "image/jpeg"
    }
}
updatePerson = json.dumps(updateData)
```

This takes the Base64-encoded copy of the image and adds it to the appropriate structure. You must also provide the `mimetype` – in this case, `image/jpeg`.

### 8.10.5 Finding the ID of the person

You can use the same method to find the ID of the person from their logon name as you used in the previous script:

```
# Specify the person we want to update. We know the logon name but not the ID.
personLogon = "susan.smith"

# Call the API to get the person's details
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People?logonName=" + personLogon,
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
```

## 8.10.6 Calling the API to upload a picture

Add the following to the script:

```
# Extract the person's ID from the person's data
if len(returnedData["results"]) > 0:
    personID = returnedData["results"][0]["id"]

# Call the API to update the person in MyID
response = requests.post(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People/" + personID + "/images/photo",
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}",
             "Content-Type": "application/json-patch+json",
             "accept": "image/jpeg"},
    data=updatePerson)

# Check the response status code
if response.status_code==200:
    print("Person's picture updated in MyID.")
else:
    print("An error occurred:")
    print(response.text)
else:
    print("Error: a person with the logon name " + personLogon + " was not found.")
```

This section of the code first obtains the ID of the person, just as you did with the previous example.

The person's ID is returned as the `id` parameter of the first (and only) entry in the results. If there are no results returned, this means that there was no match for the logon name you specified, and the script displays a message to that effect.

The script then calls the API to upload the image, using the person's ID to specify the person to whom the image belongs.

Finally, the script then checks the response to ensure that the API call succeeded (a `status_code` of 200) or displays an error.

The call to the API returns the image that was uploaded; you can compare this to the image you sent to confirm that there were no problems, if you want:

```
returned_img_base64 = base64.b64encode(response.content).decode('utf-8')
if (returned_img_base64 == img_base64):
    print("Uploaded and downloaded images match.")
else:
    print("A problem has occurred. Uploaded and downloaded images do not match.")
```

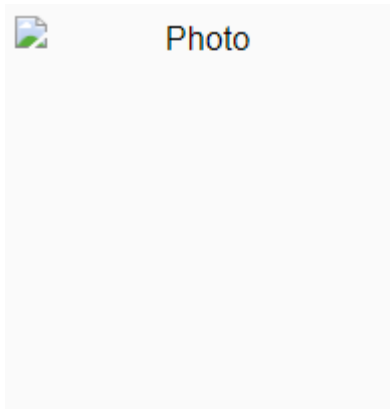
### 8.10.7 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'susan.smith.jpg'
```

this means that the script could not load the `susan.smith.jpg` image file. Make sure it is in the same folder as the scripts.

If the image looks similar to the following in the MyID Operator Client:



this means the image file type was not recognized. Make sure your image file is a JPG, PNG, or GIF.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"type": "https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc9110#section-15.5.1", "title": "Bad Request", "status": 400, "traceId": "00-79ae2ed2dfecdd0e26de9a8beac46b46-0ff112c56ab2c38c-00"}
```

this may have been caused by a zero-length image file.

If you see an error similar to:

```
jpg not found error
```

This means that either you have not put your `susan.smith.jpg` in the correct location, or you are experiencing a path issue with how your Python file is being run. If you are experiencing a path issue, either add a specific path to the location of the `susan.smith.jpg` file (for example, `C:\TestFolder\susan.smith.jpg`) or run your Python file from the same folder as the example script is located.



## 8.11 Getting credential profiles

One important feature of MyID is the ability to create requests for devices for the people in your system. For example, you may want to request a smart card for your newly-added person.

When you request a device, you specify a credential profile – this describes the type of device, the issuance process, the certificates, the printed layout, and which people (operators and end users) can receive, request, validate, or collect the requests.

In the MyID Operator Client, when you are presented with a list of credential profiles to choose from, MyID presents only those credential profiles that the recipient is permitted to receive, and which you as an operator are permitted to request. The API provides an endpoint that provides the same list of credential profiles:

```
GET /api/People/{id}/credProfiles
```

### 8.11.1 Creating your update person script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

```
07-credential-profiles.py
```

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.11.2 Finding the ID of the person

You can use the same method to find the ID of the person from their logon name as you used in the previous scripts:

```
# Specify the person we want to update. We know the logon name but not the ID.
personLogon = "susan.smith"

# Call the API to get the person's details
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People?logonName=" + personLogon,
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
```

### 8.11.3 Calling the API to get a list of credential profiles

Add the following to the script:

```
# Extract the person's ID from the person's data
if len(returnedData["results"]) > 0:
    personID = returnedData["results"][0]["id"]

    # Call the API to get the list of credential profiles
    response = requests.get(
        "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People/" + personID +
        "/credProfiles?canReceive=true&canRequest=me",
        headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"})
    returnedData = json.loads(response.text)

    # Check the response status code
    if response.status_code==200:
        # Print the header of the table
        print("ID" + " " * 35 + "Name")
        # Print the body of the table
        for result in returnedData["results"]:
            print(result["id"] + " " + result["name"])
    else:
        print("An error occurred:")
        print(response.text)
        print(response.status_code)
else:
    print("Error: a person with the logon name " + personLogon + " was not found.")
```

This section of the code first obtains the ID of the person, just as you did with the previous examples.

The person's ID is returned as the `id` parameter of the first (and only) entry in the results. If there are no results returned, this means that there was no match for the logon name you specified, and the script displays a message to that effect.

The script then calls the API to get a list of credential profiles for that person, using the person's ID to specify the person for whom you want to request a device, setting the `canReceive` parameter to `true` to return only those credential profiles that the person can receive, and setting the `canRequest` parameter to `me` to return only those credential profiles that the logged-on user (in this case, the API client user) can request. If you do not set the `canReceive` or `canRequest` parameters, the API returns a list of *all* credential profiles, whether or not the person can receive them or the client API user can request them.

Finally, the script then checks the response to ensure that the API call succeeded (a `status_code` of 200) or displays an error. If the response is correct, the script displays a table of the credential profiles. The call to the API returns a block of JSON from which you can pull out the information you need; in this case, the script prints a simple table of the IDs and names of the credential profiles.

Take a note of the ID of one of the credential profiles that the person can receive; you will need this for the next example, where you request a device for this person.

#### 8.11.4 Troubleshooting

If the API returns a list of all credential profiles rather than just the credential profiles the person can receive and the API user can request, check that you included the `canReceive` and `canRequest` parameters in the call to the API.

If the API returns no credential profiles, check that the person has roles that allow them to receive credential profiles. You can check this by logging on to the MyID Operator Client with the API user you created, searching for the person you added, and attempting to request a device. The list of credential profiles that appears on the Request Device Issuance screen should be the same as the list returned by your script.

## 8.12 Requesting a device

Now you know which credential profiles are available for the person, you can request a device.

### 8.12.1 Creating your request device script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`08-request-device.py`

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code, as well as adding the `datetime` module:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json
from datetime import date

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.12.2 Finding the ID of the person

You can use the same method to find the ID of the person from their logon name as you used in the previous scripts:

```
# Specify the person we want to update. We know the logon name but not the ID.
personLogon = "susan.smith"

# Call the API to get the person's details
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/People?logonName=" + personLogon,
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
```

### 8.12.3 Setting the ID of the credential profile

You need the ID of a credential profile. From the list that was returned by the previous example (see section [8.11, \*Getting credential profiles\*](#)) select the credential profile you want to use, and add its ID to your script. You can add a job label to the request.

```
credentialProfile = "177732B8-ED11-497A-AFA3-73A8C0E79964"
requestData = {
  "credProfile": {
    "id": credentialProfile
  },
  "jobLabel": "Core API request " + date.today().strftime("%B %d, %Y")
}
deviceRequest = json.dumps(requestData)
```

**Note:** If you have the **Set expiry date at request** option set (on the **Issuance Processes** tab of the **Operation Settings** workflow) you can also add a specific expiry date to the request JSON:

```
"expiryDate": "2024-12-25"
```

## 8.12.4 Calling the API to request a device

Add the following to the script:

```
# Extract the person's ID from the person's data
if len(returnedData["results"]) > 0:
    personID = returnedData["results"][0]["id"]

# Call the API to request the device
response = requests.post(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/people/" + personID + "/requests",
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}",
            "Content-Type": "application/json-patch+json",
            "accept": "application/json"},
    data=deviceRequest)

# Check the response status code
if response.status_code==200:
    print("Request added to MyID with an ID of:")
    returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
    print(returnedData["id"])
else:
    print("An error occurred:")
    print(response.text)
    print(response.status_code)
else:
    print("Error: a person with the logon name " + personLogon + " was not found.")
```

This section of the code first obtains the ID of the person, just as you did with the previous examples.

The person's ID is returned as the `id` parameter of the first (and only) entry in the results. If there are no results returned, this means that there was no match for the logon name you specified, and the script displays a message to that effect.

The script then calls the API to create a device request for the person. The details of the request are included in the body of the POST to the API.

Finally, the script then checks the response to ensure that the API call succeeded (a `status_code` of 200) and displays the ID of the newly-created request. Take a note of the request ID, as you will need it for the next example, where you check the status of the request.

## 8.12.5 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message":"The person selected does not have a Distinguished Name. This profile requires a Distinguished Name for credential issuance.", "code":"WS50017"}
```

check that the person for whom you are requesting a device has a Distinguished Name configured – you can check this on the **Account** tab of the View Person screen in the MyID Operator Client.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message":"Your assigned roles do not have permission to request the credential profile specified", "code":"WS50008"}
```

check that the MyID user specified in the client settings for you system (in this example, `api.external`) has permission to request the credential profile.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message":"The person selected does not have a role assigned that can hold the requested credential profile", "code":"WS50011"}
```

check that the person for whom you are requesting the device has permissions to receive the credential profile.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message":"The person selected does not have facial biometrics. The credential profile requires that the recipient has facial biometrics enrolled.", "code":"WS50034"}
```

check that the credential profile has not been configured to require facial biometrics.

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message":"The person selected does not have all required information for this credential profile. Check the Person History audit details to identify the missing requisite user data", "code":"WS50016"}
```

check that the credential profile has not been configured for Requisite User Data that the person does not have.

## 8.13 Checking the status of a request

Now that you have requested a device for a person, you can check the status.

You can obtain the ID of a request in a variety of ways; for example:

- Calling `GET /api/People/{id}/requests` to get a list of requests for a person.
- Calling `GET /api/Reports/100406` to run the **Requests** report.
- Calling `GET /api/Requests` to obtain a list of requests.
- Calling `GET /api/Devices/{id}/requests` to obtain a list of requests for a particular device.
- Retaining the ID returned when you request a device.

In this example, for simplicity, you are going to use the ID of the request returned in the previous example.

### 8.13.1 Creating your request status script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`09-request-status.py`

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

### 8.13.2 Setting the ID of the request

You need the ID of a request. Find the ID that was returned by the previous example (see section [8.12, Requesting a device](#)) and add it to your script.

```
requestID = "05AE83AB-0831-44C4-A718-65AD70E6592E"
```



### 8.13.3 Calling the API to get the request status

Add the following to your script:

```
# Use the token to call the API
response = requests.get(
    "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/requests/" + requestID,
    headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
)
returnedData = json.loads(response.text)
```

How does this script work?

It sends a GET request to the `/api/requests` endpoint on the server, specifying the request ID. This returns information about the request.

### 8.13.4 Creating your notification routines

When you get the status of the request, you are going to want to carry out different actions depending on the status. For example, if the request is awaiting issuance, you may want to send a reminder to the cardholder; if the request is awaiting validation, you may want to update a list of requests for operators to approve; if the request has completed, you may want to display details about the issued device.

In this sample code there is no information sent; the information is printed out into the terminal. If you want to set up a Python system that sends email messages, you can consider using the `smtplib` library.

Add the following to your script:

```
def notify_operator(request):
    print("A request has been made for", request["target"]["name"],
          "to have a device issued with the credential profile of",
          request["credProfile"]["name"],
          "at", request["initiationDate"] + ".")
    print("This request is awaiting validation.")

def issued_device(request):
    print("The request has been issued to the following device:",
          request["device"]["dt"],
          "serial number:",
          request["device"]["sn"])

def notify_cardholder(request):
    print("A request has been made for", request["target"]["name"],
          "to have a device issued with the credential profile of",
          request["credProfile"]["name"],
          "at", request["initiationDate"] + ".")
    print("This request is awaiting issuance.")
```

### 8.13.5 Checking the status of the request

Now you can check the status of the request, and carry out the appropriate actions:

```
try:
    match returnedData["status"]:
        case "Awaiting Validation":
            notify_operator(returnedData)
        case "Completed":
            issued_device(returnedData)
        case "Awaiting Issue":
            notify_cardholder(returnedData)
        case "Cancelled":
            print("The request has been cancelled. No further action required.")
        case _:
            print("The request has status " + returnedData["status"] + ".")
except:
    print("An error occurred:")
    print(returnedData)
```

### 8.13.6 Troubleshooting

If an error similar to the following appears:

```
{'message': 'Invalid data supplied', 'code': 'WS30001'}
```

check that the request ID is a valid GUID.

If an error similar to the following appears:

```
{'message': 'The item referenced was not found', 'code': 'WS40005'}
```

check that the request ID exists.

## 8.14 Getting multiple pages of reports

One feature of the MyID Core API that you need to be aware of is report paging. If there is a lot of data to be returned from a report, the MyID Core API delivers it page by page.

You can see this in action in the MyID Operator Client, where extra pages of the report are loaded as you scroll down the results.

The JSON output from a report provides a link you can use to obtain the next page of results, if necessary; for example:

```
{
  "op": "nextPage",
  "cat": "page",
  "desc": "Next Page of Results",
  "verb": "GET",
  "href": "reports/290015?page=2&order_by=-UTCStartTime"
}
```

You can also keep calling the API until the page you requested returns an empty set of results, as in the following example.

### 8.14.1 Creating your report paging script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`10-report-paging.py`

Add the usual import, settings, and access token code:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import json

# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

## 8.14.2 Creating a function to return a specific page of a report

Add the following to your script:

```
# Create a function to request a specific page of a report
def getReportPage(server, report, page, token):
    response = requests.get(
        "https://" + server + "/rest.core/api/reports/" + report + "?page=" + str(page),
        headers={"Authorization": f"Bearer {token['access_token']}"},
    )
    return response
```

This code creates a function into which you pass the server, report ID, the page you want to retrieve, and your access token. It then returns the response for a specific page of the report.

## 8.14.3 Setting up the variables

Add the following to your script:

```
# Set up the variables for the report request
page = 0
report = "290015"
results = [{'dummy': ''}] # Dummy results which are overwritten
allResults = []
```

Report ID 290015 is the Unrestricted Audit Report, which is ideal for this example as it usually contains a large amount of information over several pages.

## 8.14.4 Calling the report page function

Add the following to your script:

```
# Keep calling the report API until there are no more results returned
while results != []:
    page += 1
    response = getReportPage(server, report, page, token)
    if response.ok:
        data = json.loads(response.text)
        results = data["results"]
        allResults += results
    else:
        print("An error occurred:\n" + response.text)
        break
page -= 1
```

How does this code work?

It keeps calling the `getReportPage` function until that function returns an empty `results` node. It increments the page count each time. Each page of results is appended to the `allResults` variable.

### 8.14.5 Providing the results

Because there is going to be a large amount of JSON data, there is little point printing it out to the console, so instead the script displays the total number of pages returned from the report, and writes the results to a `temp.json` file.

```
# Print how many pages of report were returned
if page == 1:
    strPages = "page"
else:
    strPages = "pages"
print("A total of " + str(page) + " " + strPages + " of results.")

# If at least one page of report was returned, write the results to a file
if page > 0 :
    with open("temp.json", 'w') as f:
        f.write(json.dumps(allResults))
```

### 8.14.6 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
{"message": "Your current authentication level cannot access this
information. The logon credential used, roles that logon credential can
access and scope available to those roles may limit your
access", "code": "WS50000"}
```

this means that the user (in this example, `api.external`) does not have access to the Unrestricted Audit Report. Use the **Edit Roles** workflow to ensure that the user's role has access to this report.

## 8.15 Working with JWTs

When you request an access token from the web.oauth2 web service, it is returned as a JSON Web Token (JWT). This is a standard format that provides information about the token, including its expiry date.

You can inspect a token using standard tools; for example, you can use the [jwt.io](https://jwt.io) website.

You can also inspect a token using a variety of libraries. In this example, you can use the Python `jwt` library.

### 8.15.1 Creating your JWT script

Create a new file in the same folder as `settings.py` and `access_token.py` and name it:

`11-jwt.py`

Add the following imports:

```
import access_token
import DPAPI
import settings
import requests
import datetime
import jwt
from jwt import PyJWKClient
```

This example requires the `datetime` module to process the expiry date, as well as `jwt` to decode the JWT and `PyJWKClient` to verify the JWT signature. You must also have the `cryptography` module installed if you want to verify the digital signature:

```
py -m pip install pyjwt
```

```
py -m pip install cryptography
```

Add the usual settings and access code:

```
# Get the settings from the settings.py file
server = settings.server
client_id = settings.client_id
encrypted_secret = settings.encrypted_secret
client_secret = DPAPI.decrypt(encrypted_secret)
scope = settings.scope

# Get the access token
token = access_token.getAccessToken(server, client_id, client_secret, scope)
```

## 8.15.2 Decoding the JWT

You can now decode the access token JWT.

Add the following code:

```
# Decode the JWT
decoded = jwt.decode(token["access_token"], options={"verify_signature": False})

# Obtain the expiry time from the decoded JWT
print("\nExpiry time decoded from the JWT: ")
print(datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(decoded["exp"]))
```

This uses the `jwt` module to decode the token without verifying its signature. It then displays the expiry date from the token.

If you want to view all the details of the decoded JWT, use the following:

```
print(decoded)
```

You can run the script now.

### 8.15.3 Verifying the signature

You can also decode the access token JWT while verifying the signature. This takes a few more steps to obtain the signing key.

Add the following code:

```
# Obtain the JWT signing key
response = requests.get("https://" + server + "/web.oauth2/.well-known/openid-configuration")
jwks_uri = response.json()['jwks_uri']
jwks_client = PyJWKClient(jwks_uri)
signing_key = jwks_client.get_signing_key_from_jwt(token["access_token"])

# Decode the JWT, validating the signing key
try:
    data = jwt.decode(
        token["access_token"],
        signing_key.key,
        algorithms=["RS256"],
        audience="myid.rest",
        options={"verify_exp": True},
    )
    # Obtain the expiry time from the decoded JWT
    print("\nExpiry time decoded from the JWT with signature validation: ")
    print(datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(data["exp"]))
except Exception as e: print(e)
```

How does this code work?

First you need to find the location of the JSON Web Key Set (JWKS), which is the set of keys that you can use to verify the JWT. You can obtain this from the configuration of the web.oauth2 server:

```
http://<server>/web.oauth2/.well-known/openid-configuration
```

The script pulls the URI of the JWKS from this configuration information, then creates a Python JWK client from the URI. It then obtains the signing key from this client.

The script can then decode the JWT, like the previous section, but this time passing in the signing key. If the signing key is valid, it displays the expiry time.

### 8.15.4 Troubleshooting

If you see an error similar to:

```
Signature verification failed
```

this means that the script could not verify the signature. It is possible that the JWT was created from a different server. This is unlikely to happen in this script, but it is a case you must consider when verifying the signature of a JWT in your own projects.



## 9 Troubleshooting

If you experience problems when attempting to use the MyID Core API:

- Check that you have set up the server-to-server authentication correctly.  
See section 3, [Server-to-server authentication](#).
- For PKCE-based end-user authentication, check that you have set up PKCE correctly.  
See section 4.2.1, [Generating a PKCE code verifier and code challenge](#), and see the PKCE standard for details of requirements for the code verifier and code challenge:  
[tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7636)  
Make sure you are using Base64 URL encoding to create the code challenge, and not simply Base64 encoding.
- Review the documentation to ensure that you are using the API calls correctly.  
See section 2.1, [Accessing the API documentation](#).
- Check that you have configured access to the API for the features you want to use.  
See section 2.2, [Accessing the API features](#).
- If you cannot see the people, requests, devices and so on that you expect, check that the operator account used to access the API has the correct scope.  
See section 2.2.1, [Scope](#).
- If you have clients in the `appsettings.json` file *and* the `appsettings.Production.json` file, make sure the production file does not overwrite the entries in the base file. In these settings files, entries in arrays are determined by their index; therefore if you have four existing entries in the `appsettings.json` file, you must include four blank array entries `{}`, in the `appsettings.Production.json` file before you include your new client details. Alternatively, you can include the entire `Clients` array in the `appsettings.Production.json` file.
- Application setting JSON files are sensitive to such issues as comma placement; if the format of the file is not correct, the web service cannot load the file and will not operate, which may result in an error similar to:

```
HTTP Error 500.30 - ANCM In-Process Start Failure
```

Note especially that copying code samples from a browser may include hard spaces, which cause the JSON file to be invalid.

To assist in tracking down the problem, you can use the Windows Event Viewer. Check the **Windows Logs > Application** section for errors; you may find an error from the .NET Runtime source that contains information similar to:

```
Exception Info: System.FormatException: Could not parse the JSON file.
--> System.Text.Json.JsonReaderException: '"' is invalid after a
value. Expected either ',', '}', or ']'. LineNumber: 13 |
BytePositionInLine: 6.
```

which could be caused by a missing comma at the end of a line.

An error similar to:

```
Exception Info: System.FormatException: Could not parse the JSON file.
--> System.Text.Json.JsonReaderException: '0xC2' is an invalid start
of a property name. Expected a '"'. LineNumber: 7 | BytePositionInLine:
0.
```

is caused by a hard (non-breaking) space copied from a web browser, which is not supported in JSON.

**Note:** Some JSON files used by MyID contain comment lines beginning with double slashes // – these comments are not supported by the JSON format, so the JSON files will fail validation if you attempt to use external JSON validation tools. However, these comments *are* supported in the JSON implementation provided by asp.net.core, and so are valid in the context of MyID.

- If you see an error message, look up the error code.  
See the [Error Code Reference](#) guide for a list of errors codes, their causes, and potential solutions.
- Enable logging on the rest.core and web.oauth2 web services.  
See the *MyID REST and authentication web services* section in the [Configuring Logging](#) guide.