Login with Amazon

Getting Started Guide

for Websites

Login with amazon

Login with Amazon: Getting Started Guide for Websites

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Contents

Introduction 2
Register with Login with Amazon 3
    Register your Login with Amazon Application 3
    Add Website Settings to your Application 4
Add a Login with Amazon Button to your Website 5
Add the Login with Amazon SDK for JavaScript 6
Obtain Profile Information 7
    PHP Example 7
    Python Example 8
    Java Example 9
    Ruby Example 10
Finish Integration with your Website 10
Glossary 11

Introduction

Topics

- Register with Login with Amazon
- Add a Login with Amazon Button to your Website
- Add the SDK for JavaScript
- Obtain Customer Profile Information
- Finish the Integration with your Website

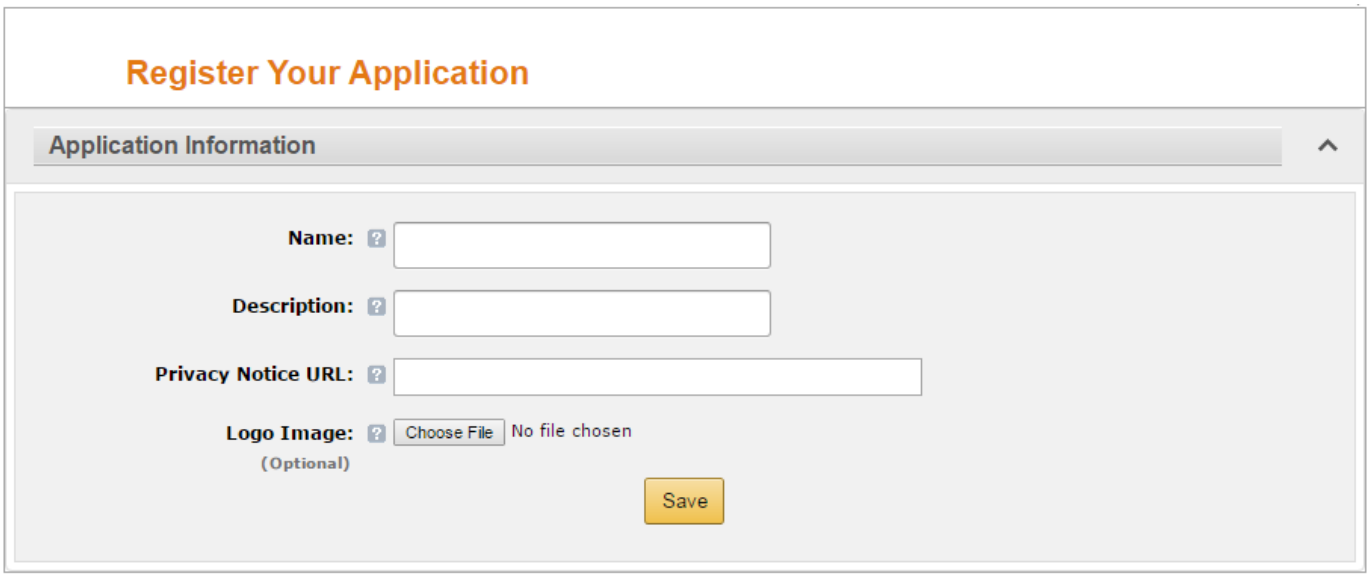
In this guide we will show you how to add Login with Amazon to your website or web service. After completing this guide you should have a working Login with Amazon button on your website to allow users to log in with their Amazon credentials.

Register with Login with Amazon

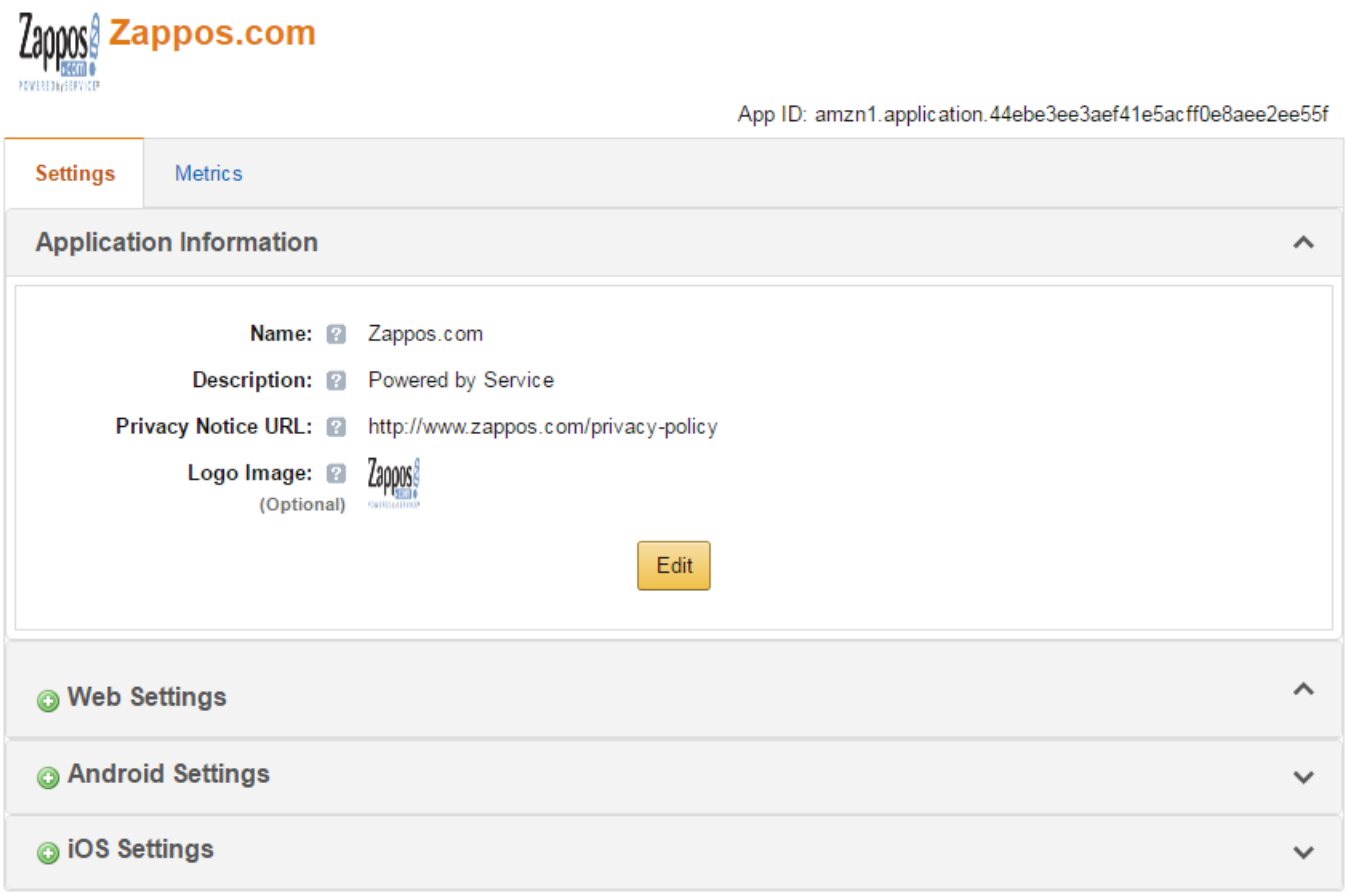
Before you can use Login with Amazon on a website or in a mobile app, you must register an application with Login with Amazon. Your Login with Amazon application is the registration that contains basic information about your business, and information about each website or mobile app you create that supports Login with Amazon. This business information is displayed to users each time they use Login with Amazon on your website or mobile app. Users will see the name of your application, your logo, and a link to your privacy policy. These steps demonstrate how to register your Android app for use with Login with Amazon.

Register your Login with Amazon Application

1. Go to https://login.amazon.com.
2. If you have signed up for Login with Amazon before, click **App Console**. Otherwise, click **Sign Up**. You will be redirected to Seller Central, which handles application registration for Login with Amazon. If this is your first time using Seller Central, you will be asked to set up a Seller Central account.
3. Click **Register new application**. The Register Your Application form will appear:



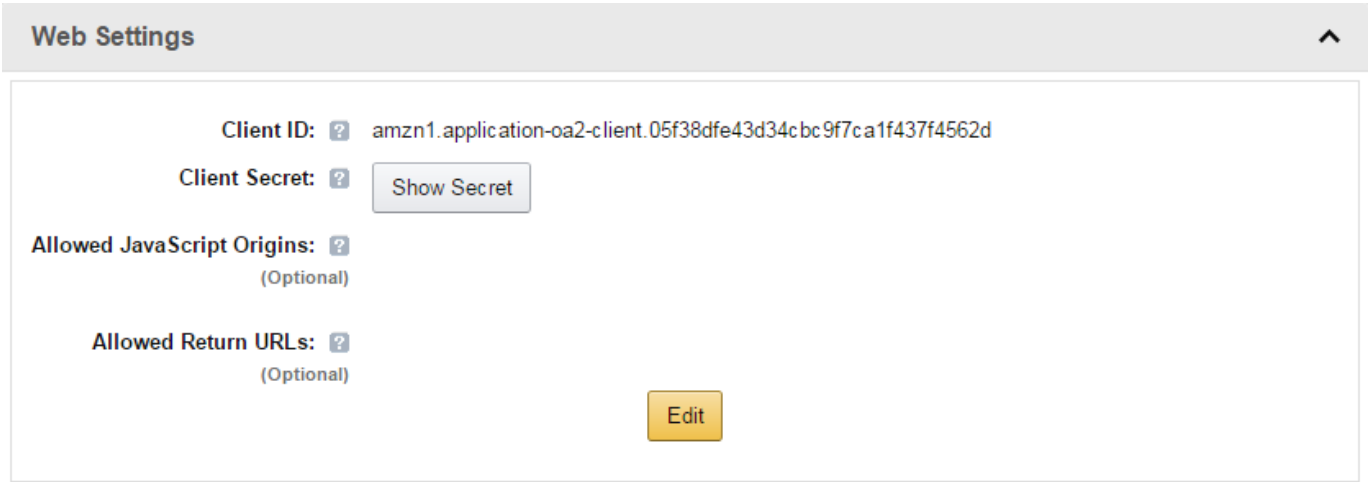
   a. In the Register Your Application form, you must enter a Name and a Description for your application. The **Name** is the name displayed on the consent screen when users agree to share information with your application. This name applies to Android, iOS, and website versions of your application. The **Description** helps you differentiate each of your Login with Amazon applications, and is not displayed to users.
   b. Enter a **Privacy URL** for your application.
   The Privacy Notice URL is the location of your company or application's privacy policy (for example, `http://www.example.com/privacy.html`). This link is displayed to users on the consent screen.
   c. If you want to add a **Logo Image** for your application, click **Choose File** and locate the applicable image.
   This logo is displayed on the sign-in and consent screen to represent your business or website. The logo will be shrunk to 50 pixels in height if it is taller than 50 pixels; there is no limitation on the width of the logo.
4. Click **Save**. Your sample registration should look similar to this:



After your basic application settings are saved, you can add settings for specific websites and mobile apps that will use this Login with Amazon account.

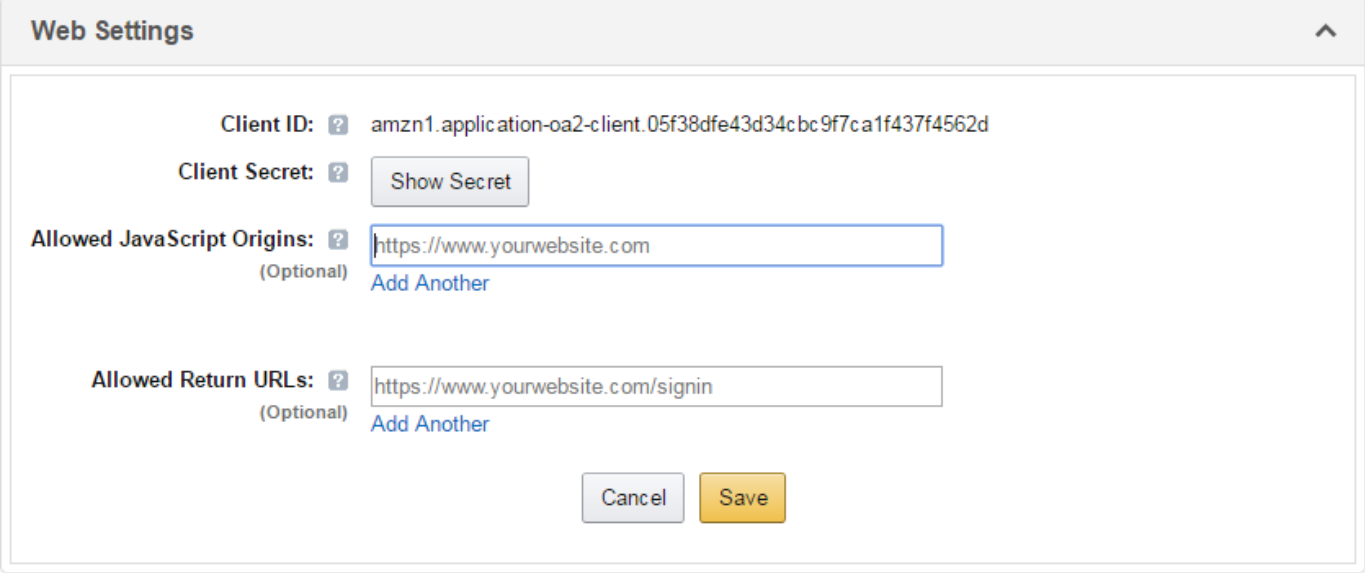
Add Website Settings to your Application

1. From the Application screen, click **Web Settings**. You will automatically be assigned values for **Client ID** and **Client Secret**. The client ID identifies your website, and the client secret is used in some circumstances to verify your website is authentic. The client secret, like a password, is confidential. To view the client secret, click **Show Secret**.



2. To add **Allowed Javascript Origins** or **Allowed Return URLs** to your application, click **Edit**.
   Note: To use Login with Amazon with a website, you must specify either an allowed JavaScript origin (for the Implicit grant) or an allowed return URL (for the Authorization Code grant). If you are using Pay

with Amazon, you must specify an allowed JavaScript origin.



a. If your website will use the Login with Amazon SDK for JavaScript, add your website origin to **Allowed JavaScript Origins.**
   An origin is the combination of protocol, domain name and port (for example, `https://www.example.com:8443`). Allowed origins must use the HTTPS protocol. If you are using a standard port (port 80 or port 443) you need only include the domain name (for example, `https://www.example.com`).
   Adding your domain here allows the SDK for JavaScript to communicate with your website directly during the login process. Web browsers normally block cross-origin communication between scripts unless the script specifically allows it.
   To add more than one origin, click **Add another**.
b. If your website will be making HTTPS calls to the Login with Amazon authorization service and specifying a `redirect_uri` for replies, add those redirect URIs to **Allowed Return URLs**.
   The return URL includes the protocol, domain, path, and query string(s) (for example, `https://www.example.com/login.php)`.
   To add more than one return URL, click **Add another**.

3. Click **Save**.

Add a Login with Amazon Button to your Website

Next, add a Login with Amazon button to your website. You can pick from a variety of buttons and choose the image that best fits your website. See the Login with Amazon Style Guidelines for best practices and a list of images to choose from.

1. Add the following code to your website where you would like the button to appear. For the purposes of this guide, this must be an HTTPS website:

```
<a href id="LoginWithAmazon">
    <img border="0" alt="Login with Amazon"
        src="https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/G/01/lwa/
btnLWA_gold_156x32.png"
        width="156" height="32" />
</a>
```

2. **Optional.** Add the following link to your website where you would like a "Logout" prompt to appear:

```
<a id="Logout">Logout</a>
```

3. Refresh the page to confirm that the button now appears on your website.

Add the Login with Amazon SDK for JavaScript

The Login with Amazon SDK for JavaScript will handle all of the difficult parts of integrating Login with Amazon into your website.

1. Add the following code after the opening `<body>` in your page to load the JavaScript into your page:

```
<div id="amazon-root"></div>
<script type="text/javascript">
    window.onAmazonLoginReady = function() {
    amazon.Login.setClientId('YOUR-CLIENT-ID');
    };
    (function(d) {
    var a = d.createElement('script'); a.type = 'text/javascript';
    a.async = true; a.id = 'amazon-login-sdk';
    a.src = 'https://api-cdn.amazon.com/sdk/login1.js';
    d.getElementById('amazon-root').appendChild(a);
    })(document);
</script>
```

2. Replace **YOUR-CLIENT-ID** with the Client ID you receive when you Register with Login with Amazon.
3. Add the following JavaScript after the Login with Amazon button on your site.

```
<script type="text/javascript">

    document.getElementById('LoginWithAmazon').onclick = function() {
    options = { scope : 'profile' };
    amazon.Login.authorize(options,
        'https://www.example.com/handle_login.php');
    return false;
    };

</script>
```

4. Replace `www.example.com` with the domain of your website.
   Note: By default, the SDK for JavaScript will display the login screen in a popup window. You can set the `popup` property of the `options` parameter to `false` to instead redirect customers to a new page to login. Popup windows are not supported in native iOS WebView-based apps. If you intend to use Login with Amazon in your iOS app, we recommend either using the Login with Amazon SDK for iOS, or implementing a redirected login experience. See the Login with Amazon SDK for JavaScript Reference Guide for information on customizing the `options` parameter.
5. Once the user has logged in and consented to share the specified data, the current window will be redirected to the given URI and the authorization response will be added to the query string. The URI must use the https protocol and be on the same domain as the current window.
6. **Optional**. After users are authorized, you should add access to a Logout hyperlink or button on your site so they can logout. Add the following JavaScript to enable users to logout:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    document.getElementById('Logout').onclick = function() {
      amazon.Login.logout();
    };
</script>
```

You will be handling the response from Amazon with `/handle_login.php` on your website in the next section. You can change this path to one of your choosing at a later time.

Obtain Profile Information

You can obtain the user's profile information from Amazon using the Access Token returned by the SDK.

1. In your server-side application, handle the request made to `/handle_login.php`, and obtain profile information using the access token and the Profile REST API. Examples in PHP, Python, Java, and Ruby are below.
2. Launch your website and confirm you can log in with your Amazon.com credentials.

PHP Example

```
// Verify that the access token belongs to us
// The token must be url-encoded when passed to tokeninfo
$c = curl_init('https://api.amazon.com/auth/o2/tokeninfo?access_token='
. urlencode($_REQUEST['access_token']));
curl_setopt($c, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);

$r = curl_exec($c); curl_close($c);
$d = json_decode($r);

if ($d->aud != 'YOUR-CLIENT-ID') {
      // the access token does not belong to us header('HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found');
      echo 'Page not found';
      exit;
}

// Exchange the access token for user profile
// The token must NOT be url-encoded when passed to profile
$c = curl_init('https://api.amazon.com/user/profile');
curl_setopt($c, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, array('Authorization: bearer '.
$_REQUEST['access_token']));
curl_setopt($c, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);

$r = curl_exec($c); curl_close($c);
$d = json_decode($r);

echo sprintf('%s %s %s', $d->name, $d->email, $d->user_id);
```

Python Example

You must download the pycurl library to use this sample code.

```
import pycurl
import urllib
import json
import StringIO

...

b = StringIO.StringIO()

# Verify that the access token belongs to us
# The token must be url-encoded when passed to tokeninfo
c = pycurl.Curl()
c.setopt(pycurl.URL, "https://api.amazon.com/auth/o2/tokeninfo?access_token="
+ urllib.quote_plus(access_token)) c.setopt(pycurl.SSL_VERIFYPEER, 1)
c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEFUNCTION, b.write)

c.perform()
d = json.loads(b.getvalue())

if d['aud'] != 'YOUR-CLIENT-ID' :
      # the access token does not belong to us
      raise BaseException("Invalid Token")

# Exchange the access token for user profile
# The token must NOT be url-encoded when passed to profile
b = StringIO.StringIO()

c = pycurl.Curl()
c.setopt(pycurl.URL, "https://api.amazon.com/user/profile")
c.setopt(pycurl.HTTPHEADER, ["Authorization: bearer " + access_token])
c.setopt(pycurl.SSL_VERIFYPEER, 1)
c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEFUNCTION, b.write)

c.perform()
d = json.loads(b.getvalue())

print "%s %s %s"%(d['name'], d['email'], d['user_id'])
```

Java Example

You must download the Jackson and HttpComponents libraries to use this sample code.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.type.TypeReference;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import org.apache.http.client.fluent.Content;
import org.apache.http.client.fluent.Request;

import java.net.URLEncoder;
import java.util.Map;

...

// Verify that the access token belongs to us
// The token must be url-encoded when passed to tokeninfo
Content c =
Request.Get("https://api.amazon.com/auth/o2/tokeninfo?access_token="
+ URLEncoder.encode(access_token, "UTF-8"))
.execute()
.returnContent();

Map m = new ObjectMapper().readValue(c.toString(), new TypeReference>()
{});

if (!"YOUR-CLIENT-ID".equals(m.get("aud"))) {
      // the access token does not belong to us throw new
      RuntimeException("Invalid token");
}

// Exchange the access token for user profile
// The token must NOT be url-encoded when passed to profile
c = Request.Get("https://api.amazon.com/user/profile")
      .addHeader("Authorization", "bearer " + access_token)
      .execute()
      .returnContent();
m = new ObjectMapper().readValue(c.toString(), new TypeReference>(){});

System.out.println(String.format("%s %s %s", m.get("name"),
m.get("email"), m.get("user_id")));
```

Ruby Example

```
require “rubygems”
require "net/https"
require "json"
require "uri"

...

# Verify that the access token belongs to us
# The token must be url-encoded when passed to tokeninfo
uri = URI.parse("https://api.amazon.com/auth/o2/tokeninfo?access_token="
           + URI.encode(access_token))
req = Net::HTTP::Get.new(uri.request_uri)
http = Net::HTTP.new(uri.host, uri.port)
http.use_ssl = true
http.verify_mode = OpenSSL::SSL::VERIFY_PEER

response = http.request(req)
decode = JSON.parse(response.body)

if decode['aud'] != 'YOUR-CLIENT-ID'
           # the access token does not belong to
           us
           raise "Invalid token"
end

# Exchange the access token for user profile
# The token must NOT be url-encoded when passed to profile
uri = URI.parse("https://api.amazon.com/user/profile")
req = Net::HTTP::Get.new(uri.request_uri)
req['Authorization'] = "bearer " + access_token
http = Net::HTTP.new(uri.host, uri.port)
http.use_ssl = true
http.verify_mode = OpenSSL::SSL::VERIFY_PEER

response = http.request(req)
decode = JSON.parse(response.body)

puts sprintf "%s %s %s", decode['name'], decode['email'],
 decode['user_id']
```

Finish Integration with your Website

Now you know how to add Login with Amazon to your website. The next steps are to integrate Amazon user accounts into your account management system and use these to personalize your website for Amazon customers. For more information, see:

- The Login with Amazon Developer's Guide for Websites
- https://login.amazon.com/documentation/combining-user-accounts

Need more help? Check out our forums.

Glossary

access scope	An access scope defines the type of user profile data the client is requesting. The first time a user logs in, they see a list of the items in the access scope and must agree to provide the data to the client in order to proceed.
access token	An access token is granted by the authorization server when a user logs in to a site. An access token is specific to a client, a user, and an access scope. Access tokens have a maximum size of 2048 bytes. A client must use an access token to retrieve customer profile data.
allowed JavaScript origins where with Login	A JavaScript origin is the combination of protocol, domain, and port a JavaScript call originates. By default, web browsers block JavaScript calls from one origin that try to call script on another origin. The Login Amazon SDK for JavaScript allows calls from other origins if they are specified as part of an application. When registering a website for Login with Amazon, enter the scheme, domain, and optionally the port, of the webpage which includes the with Amazon SDK for JavaScript (for example, http://www.example.com or https://localhost:8080).
allowed return URL	A return URL is an address on a website that uses Login with Amazon. The authorization service redirects users to this address when they complete login. See also redirect URL.
API key	An identifier that Login with Amazon SDKs use to identify a mobile app to the authorization service. API keys are generated when you register a mobile app.
application	An application is the registration that contains information the authorization service needs to verify a client before that client can access customer profiles. It also contains basic information about your business that is displayed to users each time they use Login with Amazon on your website or mobile app.
appstore ID	An AppStore ID uniquely identifies a mobile app in the Amazon AppStore.
authorization code	An authorization code is a value used by the Authorization Code grant to allow a website to request an access token.
authorization code grant server-	An Authorization Code grant is an authorization grant that uses based processing to request an access token. Using the authorization code grant, the server receives an authorization code as a query parameter after the user logs in. The server exchanges the authorization code, client identifier, and client secret for an access

token and a refresh token.

authorization grant	An authorization grant is the process where the authorization service verifies a client website's request for access to a customer profile. An authorization grant requires a client identifier and an access scope, and may require a client secret. If the process succeeds, the website is granted an access token. There are two types of authorization grants, an Implicit grant and an Authorization Code grant.
authorization service	The Login with Amazon authorization service is the collection of endpoints provided by Amazon that allows a client to login a user through authorization grants. The authorization service presents the login screen and the permissions screen to users. It provides access tokens, refresh tokens, and customer profile data to Login with Amazon clients.
bundle identifier	The bundle identifier is a unique identifier for an iOS app. They normally take the form of `com.companyname.appname`.
client	A client is a website or mobile app that uses Login with Amazon.
client identifier	The client identifier is a value assigned to the client when they register with Login with Amazon. It has a maximum size of 100 bytes. The client identifier is used in conjunction with the client secret to verify the identity of the client when they request an authorization grant from the authorization service. The client identifier is not secret.
client secret	The client secret, like the client identifier, is a value assigned to the client when they register with Login with Amazon. It has a maximum size of 64 bytes. The client secret is used in conjunction with the client identifier to verify the identity of the client when they request an authorization grant from the authorization service. The client secret must be kept confidential.
consent screen	When a user logs into a website or mobile app for the first time, they are presented with a consent screen if the app requests profile data. The consent screen shows the name, logo image file, and privacy notice URL associated with app, along with the access scope the app is requesting.
customer profile	A customer profile contains information about the Login with Amazon customer, including their name, email address, postal code, and a unique identifier. A website must obtain an access token before they can obtain a customer profile. The kind of profile data returned is determined by the access scope.
implicit grant	An Implicit Grant is an authorization grant that can be completed using only the user's web browser. Using the implicit grant, the browser

	receives an access token as a URI fragment. An implicit grant requires a client identifier and an access scope. The implicit grant does not return a refresh token.
login screen	The login screen is an HTML page presented to users when they try to login to a website or mobile app using Login with Amazon. Users can enter an existing Amazon account or create a new one from this page.
logo image file	A PNG file provided by the client when setting up an application. This is displayed on the permissions screen if the user has not granted access to the client website. The logo represents the client website.
package name	A package name is a unique identifier for an Android app. They normally take the form of `com.companyname.appname`.
privacy notice URL	A URL provided by the client when setting up an application. This is displayed on the consent screen if the user has not granted access to the client website. The URL should direct users to the privacy policy for the client website.
redirect URL	A URL provided by the client to the authorization service. After the user logs in, the service will redirect the user's browser to this address. See also allowed Return URL.
refresh token	A refresh token is granted by the authorization service when the client uses the Authorization Code grant. A client can use a refresh token to request a new access token when the current access token expires. Refresh tokens have a maximum size of 2048 bytes. A signature is a SHA-256 hash value embedded in a mobile app that verifies the identity of the app. They normally take the form of `01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef:01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef:01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef:01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef.`
user	A user is a person who visits a client website and tries to log in using Login with Amazon.
version	A version is a particular type of Login with Amazon client registered to an application. A Login with Amazon application can have multiple versions, each supporting either Android, iOS, or web.