

# Configuring Auth0 as an OAuth Provider in PHPKB

285 Palwinder Singh February 28, 2022 Documentation

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How to configure Auth0 as an OAuth provider in PHPKB knowledge base software? In this tutorial, you will learn how to configure **Auth0** as **OAuth Provider** with **PHPKB OAuth plugin**.

## PHPKB OAuth Authentication Plugin

The OAuth 2.0 authentication plugin enables users to log in using their Google, Microsoft, Facebook, or any other account via buttons on the login page of your knowledge base.

Interested to buy this plugin? [Contact Us](#) for Licensing & Pricing.

## PHP Requirements:

PHP 7.0 or later

CURL extension

JSON extension

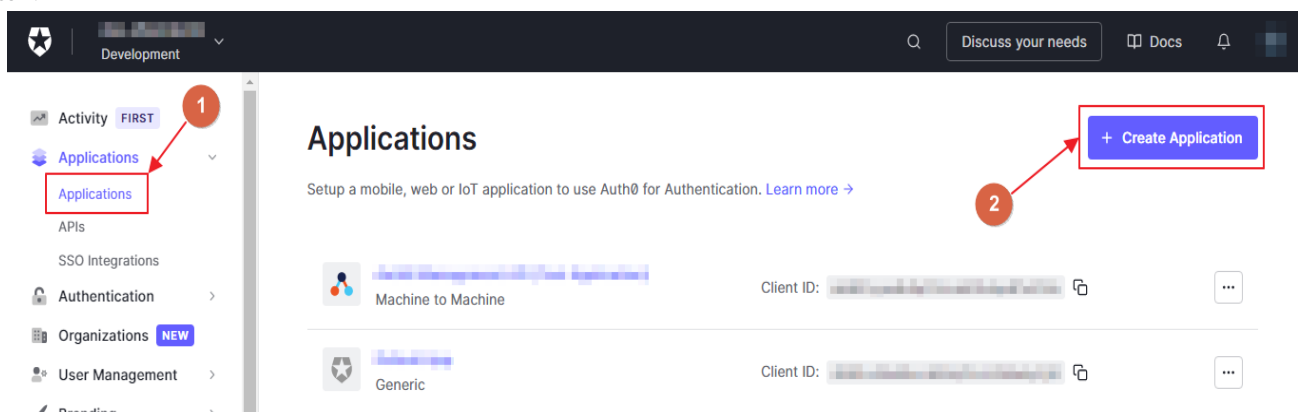
OpenSSL extension

## Download & Installation:

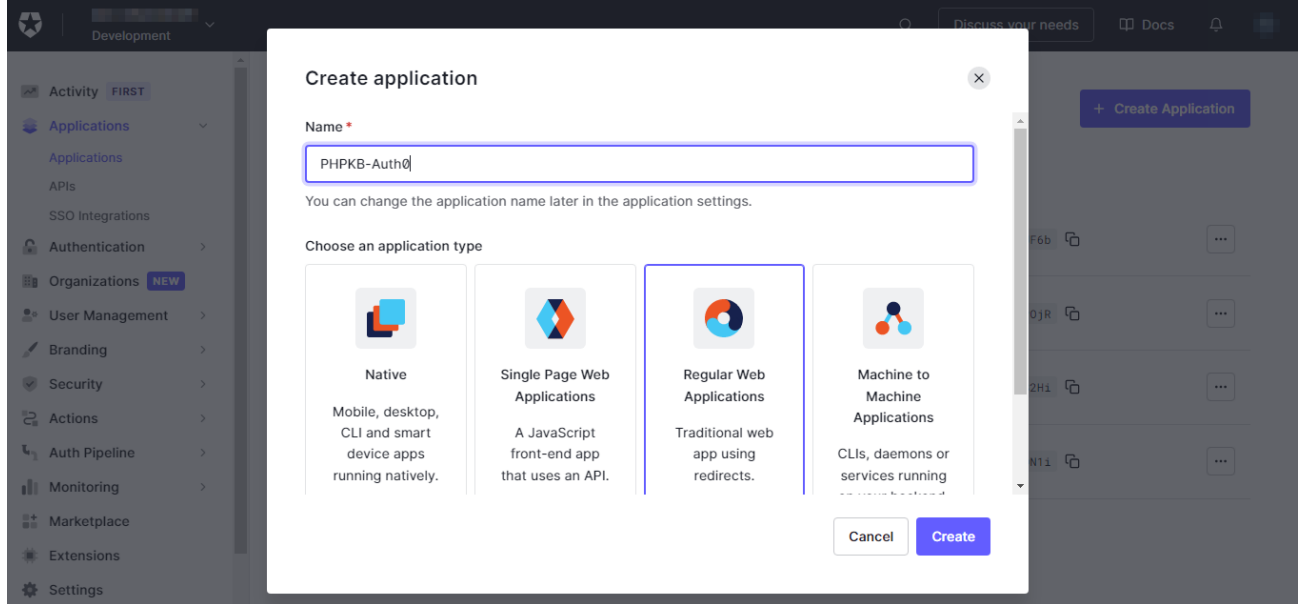
Extract the package (that you received after purchasing this plugin), copy all the files & folders, and paste them at their respective locations under the installation directory of [PHPKB Knowledge Management Software](#) on your server. There is a new folder, called '**add-ons**' (applicable to PHPKB v9.0), copy that and put it directly under the root folder (i.e. outside **/admin/** folder) of the PHPKB package.

## Steps:

1. Log in to the **Administrator Control Panel** of PHPKB as a **Superuser**, go to **Tools > OAuth / OpenID-Connect** plugin.
2. After successfully logging in to PHPKB (at Step 1), open a new tab/window and log in to [Auth0 Dashboard](#), as we are going to configure some of the settings parallel.
3. Click **Applications > Applications** (which is available in the Left-Sidebar menu) and then click **Create Application** button.



4. Enter the **Name** of your application and select **Choose an application type** as **Regular Web Applications** and click on the **Create** button.



- Once your application has been created, it will be opened by default, select the **Settings** tab (next to the "Quick Start" tab), you will see the Basic Information section, and since you have already logged in to the Administrator Control Panel of PHPKB, copy the **Client ID** and **Client Secret** from this screen (Auth0 Settings), and paste them, one by one, in the **Tools > OAuth > Client ID** and **Client Secret** input boxes.

#### Basic Information

Name \*

PHPKB-Auth0

Domain

[Redacted]

Client ID

[Redacted]

Client Secret

[Redacted]

The Client Secret is not base64 encoded.

- Then scroll down to the **Application URIs** section, paste the **Redirect URL** (by copying from **Tools > OAuth > Basic Configuration** section > **Redirect URL**) in the **Application Login URI & Allowed Callback URL** input boxes.

## Application URIs

## Application Login URI

https://[redacted]add-ons/oauth/index.php

In some scenarios, Auth0 will need to redirect to your application's login page. This URI needs to point to a route in your application that should redirect to your tenant's `/authorize` endpoint. [Learn more](#)

## Allowed Callback URLs

https://[redacted]add-ons/oauth/index.php

After the user authenticates we will only call back to any of these URLs. You can specify multiple valid URLs by comma-separating them (typically to handle different environments like QA or testing). Make sure to specify the protocol ( `https://` ) otherwise the callback may fail in some cases. With the exception of custom URI schemes for native clients, all callbacks should use protocol `https://` . You can use [Organization URL](#) parameters in these URLs.

- Now, scroll down further, click on the **Advanced Settings** section, click on the **Grant Types** and make sure these are selected (especially the **Authorization Code** option), and update it in the **Tools > OAuth > Grant Type** option. (Default: **Authorization Code**)

### Advanced Settings

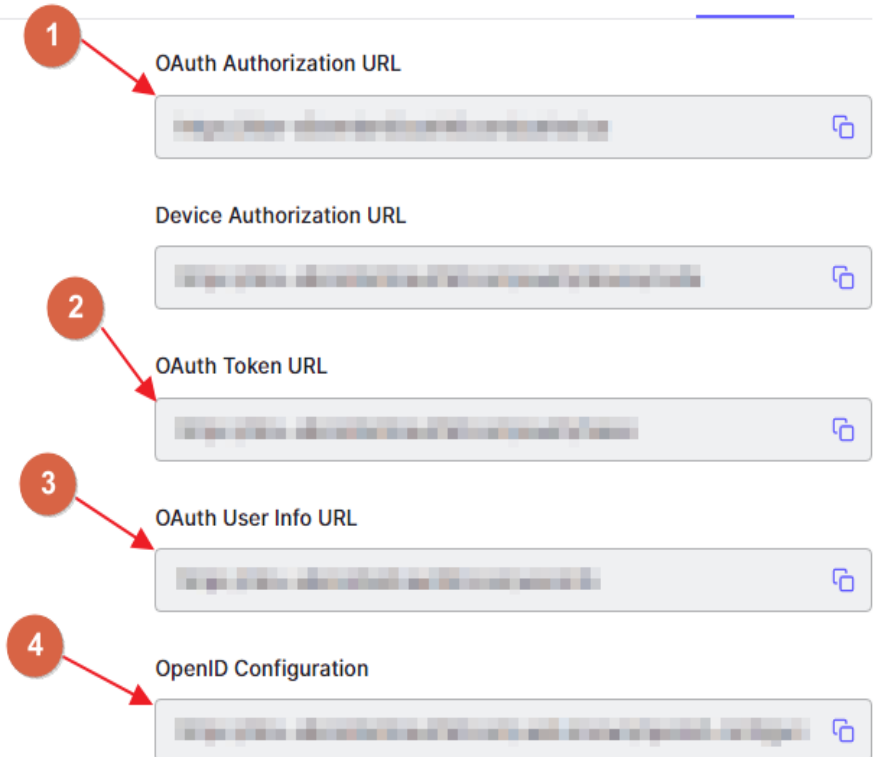
Application Metadata    Device Settings    OAuth    Grant Types    WS-Federation    Certificates    Endpoints

#### Grants

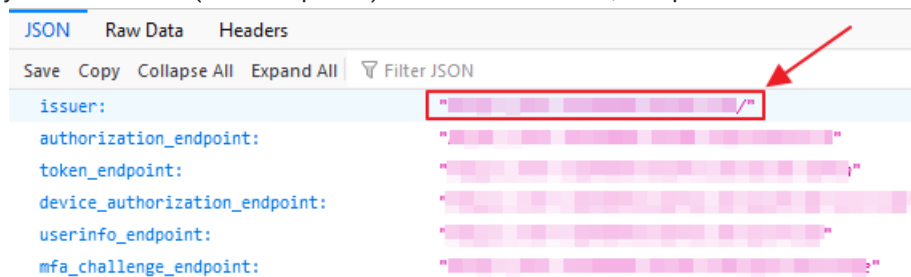
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implicit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Authorization Code	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refresh Token	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Client Credentials	<input type="checkbox"/> Password
<input type="checkbox"/> MFA	<input type="checkbox"/> Passwordless OTP			

- After enabling the desired Grant Types, expand **Endpoints**, copy the values in fields 1, 2 & 3 (as shown in the screenshot below), and paste them in the **Tools > OAuth > Authorize Endpoint, Access Token Endpoint & Get User Info Endpoint** input boxes respectively.

## OAuth




9. Thereafter, copy the last URL (i.e. #4 as shown in the screenshot at **Step 8**), open a new tab/window, and at this point, copy the **issuer** URL (without quotes) from the JSON data, and paste it into the **Tools > OAuth > Issuer URL** box.



**Note:** If you have installed any JSON Viewer extension in your browser then it would output the JSON data in a friendly & readable format, otherwise, you would see it as raw output (unformatted).

10. Let us configure the other settings.


 **Tip:** To make the configuration task easier, helpful notes/tips are added under the fields/options where it is necessary.

## BASIC CONFIGURATION

Configure basic settings, like Enable OAuth, Redirect URL, App Name, Client ID, Client Secret, Scope, Authorize Endpoint, Access Token Endpoint, etc.

Enable OAuth?  Yes  
Whether you want to enable & show OAuth on Login page to users or not.

Issuer URL \*   
The initial endpoint that is contacted by the relying party to begin a flow (must be a valid Base URL for Discovery configuration and PHPKB will fetch Authorization URL, Issuer URL, etc. using this Base URL). It must start with HTTPS for production and it may start with HTTP on localhost.  
For example: If the Discovery Document URL is https://login.example.com/well-known/openid-configuration then just enter https://login.example.com

Redirect URL    
This is where user will be redirected after a successful authentication. You should add this URL in your OAuth Server as OAuth Redirect or Callback URL.

App Name (Optional)   
You can enter the App Name, like Google. Default: OAuth

Display Name (Optional)   
Please enter what you want to show on Login button. Default: Login with <App Name>

Client ID \*   
A publicly exposed string that is used by the service API to identify the application. It is also used to build authorization.

Client Secret \*   
Secret is used to authenticate the identity of the application to the service API when the application requests to access a user account. It must be kept private between the application and the API.

Scope   
The scopes that are associated with access tokens determine what resources are available when they are used to access OpenID connect protected endpoints. For example: openid profile name email phone  
Note: This is fetched automatically if the Discovery configuration is found.

Authorize Endpoint \*

Access Token Endpoint \*

Get User Info Endpoint \*

Grant Type


11. Now configure the **Advanced Settings** section.

## ADVANCED SETTINGS

You can configure more options, like Create user if not exists, Keep existing users, Update user data, Default group(s) assignment, and Default Role.

Create user if not exists?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Auto-provisioning. If user does not exist, PHPKB will create a new user with the data provided by the Identity Provider.	
Auto-linking existing users?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
If a PHPKB account already exists with the same identity as a newly-authenticated user over OpenID Connect, login as that user instead of generating an error.	
Update User Data?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Auto-update. PHPKB will update the account details of user with the data provided by the server.	
Match PHPKB account by	<input type="text" value="email"/>
Select what field will be used in order to find the user account. If "email", the plugin will prevent the user from changing his/her email address in My Profile page.	
Default Group(s) Assignment	<input type="text" value="Choose default group(s) assignment"/>
The default group(s) that will be assigned to Member users when they would log in to PHPKB via OAuth.	

12. Then configure the **Attribute Mapping** section.

 **Tip:** To create users as Member users, you can set the 'Default Role' as 'Member', otherwise, change it accordingly.


## ATTRIBUTE MAPPING

Sometimes the names of the attributes sent by the identity provider do not match the names used by PHPKB for the user accounts. In this section you can set the mapping between provider fields and PHPKB fields.

Note: This mapping may also be set at identity provider's side (if supported).

Username *	<input type="text" value="email"/>
Email *	<input type="text" value="email"/>
First Name	<input type="text" value="name"/>
Last Name	<input type="text"/>
Role	<input type="text"/>
The attribute that contains the role of the user, for example 'memberOf'.	
Default Role	<input type="text" value="Writer"/>
Default role assignment to all users.	

13. The next is the **Role Mapping** section where you can map the roles returned by your IdP with the roles that are available in PHPKB.


 If your IdP does not return any roles then you can skip this section.

## ROLE MAPPING

The Identity Provider can use its own roles. In this section, you can set the mapping between IdP and PHPKB roles. Accepts comma separated values. Example: admin,owner,superuser

Member	<input type="text"/>
Writer	<input type="text"/>
Writer-Trusted	<input type="text"/>
Editor	<input type="text"/>
Superuser	<input type="text"/>

14. Then you can set **Role Precedence** for different roles.

 If your IdP does not return any roles then you can skip this section.

## ROLE PRECEDENCE

In some cases, the IdP returns more than one role. In this section, you can set the precedence of the different roles. The smallest integer will be the role chosen.

Member	<input type="text" value="[0-99]"/>
Writer	<input type="text" value="[0-99]"/>
Writer-Trusted	<input type="text" value="[0-99]"/>
Editor	<input type="text" value="[0-99]"/>
Superuser	<input type="text" value="[0-99]"/>

15. Finally, set up **Security Settings** accordingly (if needed).

## SECURITY SETTINGS

Configure Proxy and **cert** (certificate) path.

Configure Proxy?	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Configure a proxy. For example: http://my.proxy.com:80</small>
Configure Cert Path?	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Configure a cert. For example: /path/to/my.cert</small>

16. Test the configuration by going to the **Login** page (either in the Public area or Admin area, if Default Role is not set to Member).

That's all!

Online URL: <https://www.phpkb.com/kb/article/configuring-auth0-as-an-oauth-provider-in-phpkb-285.html>