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# Spotify for Developers Authorisation Guide

Authorisation guide will show how to authorise your application to get data or to allow an end user to approve your application to access their Spotify data or features. Authorised requests to Spotify require permission to be granted to access data. In accordance with OAuth 2.0 the parties involved in the authorisation process are the End User, Application Client and the Spotify Server. Your application can be authorised in one of two ways. **Spotify API App Authorisation** where you authorise your app to access the Spotify Platform e.g. APIs, SDKs and Widgets and **Spotify API User Authorisation** where you grant your app permission to access or modify the user's own data.

## Authorisation Scopes

Authorisation scopes allow your application to access specific API endpoints on behalf of a user. The set of scopes you can pass from your application include **Listening History**, **Library**, **Follow**, **Playlists**, **User & Images**, **Spotify Connect** and **Playback** for iOS, Android and Web Playback SDKs.

### Listening History

user-top-read	
Endpoints	
Get a User's Top Artists / Get a User's Top Tracks	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's top artists and tracks	Read your top artists and content.

user-read-playback-position	
Endpoints	
Get an Episodes, Get Multiple Episodes, Get a Show, Get Multiple Shows and Get a Show's Episodes	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's playback position in a content.	Read your position in content you have played.

user-read-recently-played	
Endpoints	
Get Current User's Recently Played Tracks	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's recently played tracks.	Access your recently played items.

### Library

user-library-modify	
Endpoints	
Remove Albums for Current User, Remove User's Saved Tracks, Remove User's Saved Shows, Save Albums for Current User, Save Tracks for User and Save Shows for Current User	
Description	Visible to users
Write/delete access to a user's "Your Music" library.	Manage your saved content.

user-library-read	
Endpoints	
Check User's Saved Albums, Check User's Saved Tracks, Check User's Saved Shows, Get Current User's Saved Albums, Get a User's Saved Tracks and Get Users Saved Shows	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's "Your Music" library.	Access your saved content.

## Follow

user-follow-read	
Endpoints	
Get Following State for Artists/Users and Get User's Followed Artists	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to the list of artists and other users that the user follows.	Access your followers and who you are following.

user-follow-modify	
Endpoints	
Follow Artists or Users and Unfollow Artists or Users	
Description	Visible to users
Write/delete access to the list of artists and other users that the user follows.	Manage who you are following.

## Playlists

playlist-read-collaborative	
Endpoints	
Get a List of Current User's Playlists and Get a List of a User's Playlists	
Description	Visible to users
Include collaborative playlists when requesting a user's playlists.	Access your collaborative playlists.

playlist-modify-public	
Endpoints	
Follow a Playlist, Unfollow a Playlist, Add Tracks to a Playlist, Change a Playlist's Details, Create a Playlist, Remove Tracks from a Playlist, Reorder a Playlist's Tracks, Replace a Playlist's Tracks and Upload a Custom Playlist Cover Image	
Description	Visible to users
Write access to a user's public playlists.	Manage your public playlists.

playlist-read-private	
Endpoints	
Check if Users Follow a Playlist, Get a List of Current User's Playlists and Get a List of a User's Playlists	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to user's private playlists.	Access your private playlists.

playlist-modify-private	
Endpoints	
Follow a Playlist, Unfollow a Playlist, Add Tracks to a Playlist, Change a Playlist's Details, Create a Playlist, Remove Tracks from a Playlist, Reorder a Playlist's Tracks, Replace a Playlist's Tracks and Upload a Custom Playlist Cover Image	
Description	Visible to users
Write access to a user's private playlists.	Manage your private playlists.

## Users &amp; Images

user-follow-read	
Endpoints	
Get Following State for Artists / Users and Get User's Followed Artists	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to the list of artists and other users that the user follows.	Access your followers and who you are following.

user-read-private	
Endpoints	
Search for an Item, Get Current User's Profile	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to user's subscription details (type of user account).	Access your subscription details.

ugc-image-upload	
Endpoints	
Upload a Custom Playlist Cover Image	
Description	Visible to users
Write access to user-provided images.	Upload images to Spotify on your behalf.

## Spotify Connect

user-read-playback-state	
Endpoints	
Get a User's Available Devices, Get Information About The User's Current Playback and Get the User's Currently Playing Track	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's player state.	Read your currently playing content and Spotify Connect devices information.

user-modify-playback-state	
Endpoints	
Pause a User's Playback, Seek To Position In Currently Playing Track, Set Repeat Mode On User's Playback, Set Volume For User's Playback, Skip User's Playback To Next Track, Skip User's Playback To Previous Track, Start/Resume a User's Playback, Toggle Shuffle For User's Playback, Transfer a User's Playback and Add an Item To User's Current Playback Queue	
Description	Visible to users
Write access to a user's playback state	Control playback on your Spotify clients and Spotify Connect devices.

user-read-currently-playing	
Endpoints	
Get the User's Currently Playing Track	
Description	Visible to users
Read access to a user's currently playing content.	Read your currently playing content.

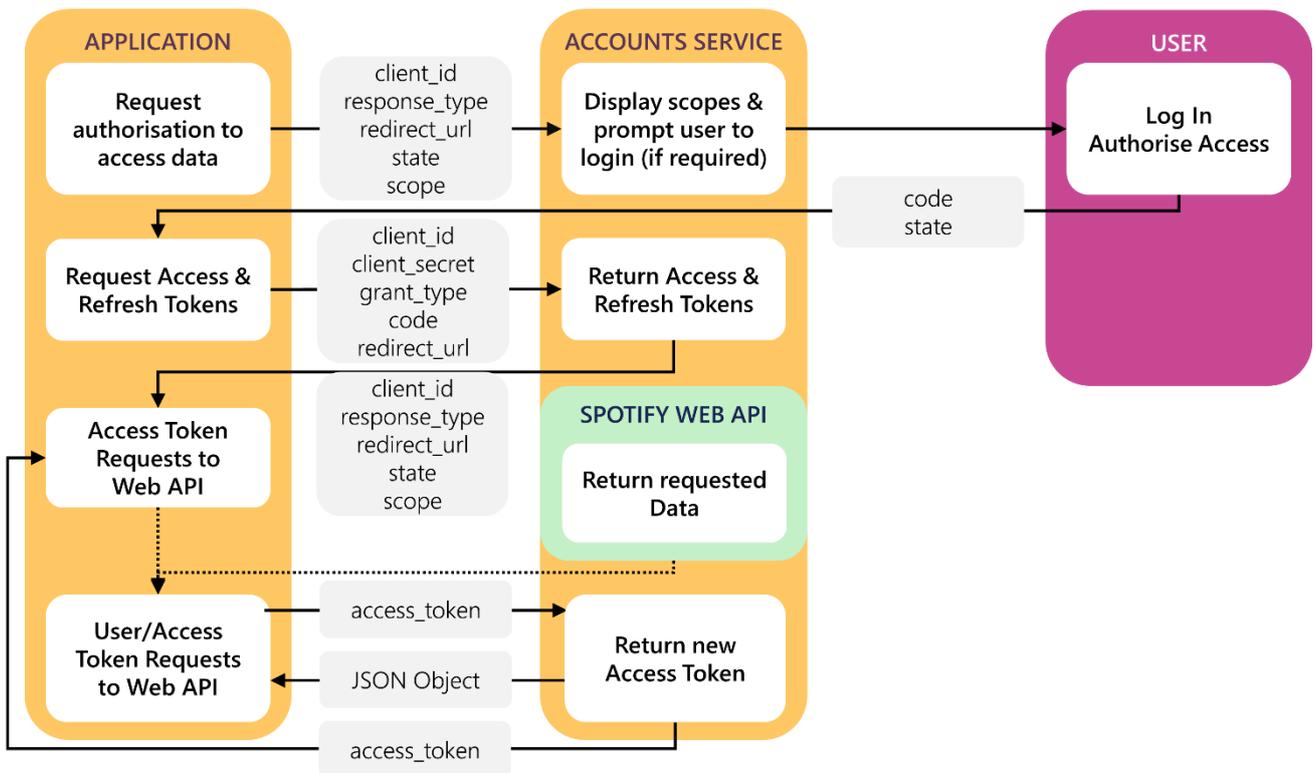
## Playback

streaming	
Endpoints	
Web Playback SDK	
Description	Visible to users
Control playback of a Spotify track. This scope is currently available to the Web Playback SDK. The user must have a Spotify Premium account.	Play content and control playback on your other devices.

app-remote-control	
Endpoints	
iOS SDK and Android SDK	
Description	Visible to users
Remote control playback of Spotify. This scope is currently available to Spotify iOS and Android SDKs.	Communicate with the Spotify app on your device.

## Authorisation Code

Authorisation Code flow is designed for long-running applications where the user grants permission once and provides a Token that can be refreshed where there is an initial request from application to the accounts service, then the user can authorise access to the application followed by any requests to the API to return requested data or new access tokens.



## Access Code Request

User logs in and authorises access which includes required parameters including the **Client ID** obtained from the **Spotify Dashboard**, the **Redirect URI** which is the URI to redirect to and you can also provide a **State** value.

Query Parameter	
<b>client_id</b>	Client ID provided to you by Spotify when you registered your application
<b>response_type</b>	Set to "code"
<b>redirect_uri</b>	URI to redirect to after the user grants/denies permission. This URI needs to be entered in the URI whitelist that you specify when you registered your application
state	Strongly recommended as state can be useful for correlating requests and responses
scope	A space-separated list of scopes
show_dialog	Whether or not to force user to approve the app again if they've already done so

Example
<a href="https://accounts.spotify.com/authorize?client_id=5fe01282e44241328a84e7c5cc169165&amp;response_type=code&amp;redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Fcallback&amp;scope=user-read-private%20user-read-email&amp;state=STATE">https://accounts.spotify.com/authorize?client_id=5fe01282e44241328a84e7c5cc169165&amp;response_type=code&amp;redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Fcallback&amp;scope=user-read-private%20user-read-email&amp;state=STATE</a>

## Access Code Response

If the user accepts the request, you'll be redirected to your **Redirect URI** with the **Access Code** parameter. If the user denies the request or there's a problem, then you'll get an error returned – both will include the **State** value provided.

<a href="https://example.com/callback?code=NApCCg..BkWtQ&amp;state=STATE">https://example.com/callback?code=NApCCg..BkWtQ&amp;state=STATE</a>	
User Accepts Request	
<b>code</b>	Authorisation code that can be exchanged for Token
state	Value of the state parameter supplied in the request

<a href="https://example.com/callback?error=access_denied&amp;state=STATE">https://example.com/callback?error=access_denied&amp;state=STATE</a>	
User Denies Request or Error Occurred	
<b>code</b>	Authorisation code that can be exchanged for Token
state	Reason authorisation failed, for example: "access_denied"

## Authorisation Code Request

Your application can request a **Refresh Token** and **Access Token** where you provide a base-64 encoded string containing the **Client ID** and **Client Secret** and **Code** from a previous **Access Code Response** and **Redirect URI** by performing a **POST** request with the following **Header** and **Body** parameters.

POST <a href="https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token">https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token</a>	
Header	
<b>Authorization</b>	Base 64 encoded string containing Client ID and Client Secret <b>Authorization: Basic &lt;base64 encoded client_id:client_secret&gt;</b>
Body Parameter	
<b>grant_type</b>	Set to "authorization_code"
<b>code</b>	Authorisation code returned from Access Code Request
<b>redirect_uri</b>	URI to redirect to after the user grants/denies permission. This URI needs to be entered in the URI whitelist that you specify when you registered your application

## Authorisation Code Response

If successful you will get an **Access Token** to use in subsequent calls to the **Spotify API** and a **Refresh Token**.

Result	
access_token	Access token that can be provided in subsequent calls e.g. Spotify Web API services
token_type	How the access token may be used - always "Bearer"
scope	Space-separated list of scopes which have been granted for this access_token
expires_in	Time period (in seconds) for which the access token is valid.
refresh_token	Token that can be sent to Spotify Accounts service in place of authorisation code

## Refresh Token Request

You can request a refreshed **Access Token** by providing the **Refresh Token** returned from a previous **Authorisation Code Response** by performing a **POST** request with the following **Header** and **Body** parameters.

POST <a href="https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token">https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token</a>	
Header	
<b>Authorization</b>	Base 64 encoded string containing Client ID and Client Secret <b>Authorization: Basic &lt;base64 encoded client_id:client_secret&gt;</b>
Body Parameter	
<b>grant_type</b>	Set to "refresh_token"
<b>refresh_token</b>	Refresh Token returned from the Authorisation Code exchange

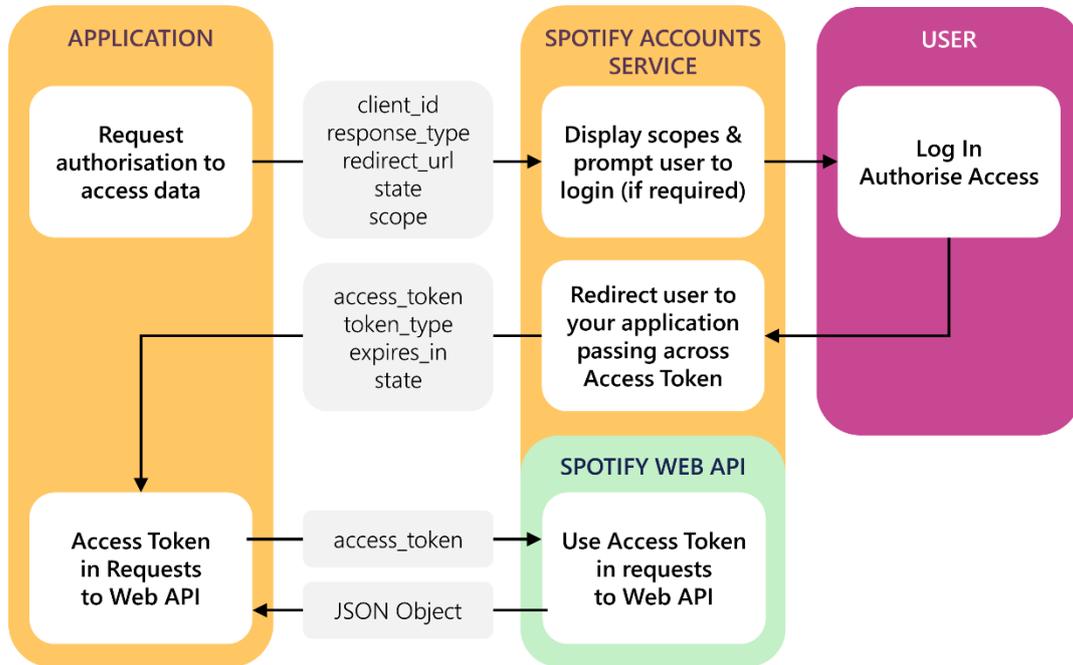
## Refresh Token Response

If successful you will get an **Access Token** to use in subsequent calls to the **Spotify API** and can re-use a previously obtained **Refresh Token**.

Result	
access_token	Access token that can be provided in subsequent calls e.g. Spotify Web API services
token_type	How the access token may be used - always "Bearer"
scope	Space-separated list of scopes which have been granted for this access_token
expires_in	Time period (in seconds) for which the access token is valid.

## Implicit Grant

Implicit Grant Flow is designed for clients that are implemented such as those using JavaScript and run in a web browser. There is the initial request from the application to the accounts service, then the user can log in and authorise access passing across a short-lived token followed by any requests to the API to return requested data using the token.



## Implicit Grant Request

User logs in and authorises access which includes required parameters including the **Client ID** obtained from the **Spotify Dashboard**, the **Redirect URI** which is the URI to redirect to and you can also provide a **State** value.

Query Parameter	
<b>client_id</b>	Client ID provided to you by Spotify when you registered your application
<b>response_type</b>	Set to "token"
<b>redirect_uri</b>	URI to redirect to after the user grants/denies permission. This URI needs to be entered in the URI whitelist that you specify when you registered your application
state	Strongly recommended as state can be useful for correlating requests and responses
scope	A space-separated list of scopes
show_dialog	Whether or not to force user to approve the app again if they've already done so

Example
<code>https://accounts.spotify.com/authorize?client_id=5fe01282e44241328a84e7c5cc169165&amp;response_type=code&amp;redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Fcallback&amp;scope=user-read-private%20user-read-email&amp;state=STATE</code>

## Implicit Grant Response

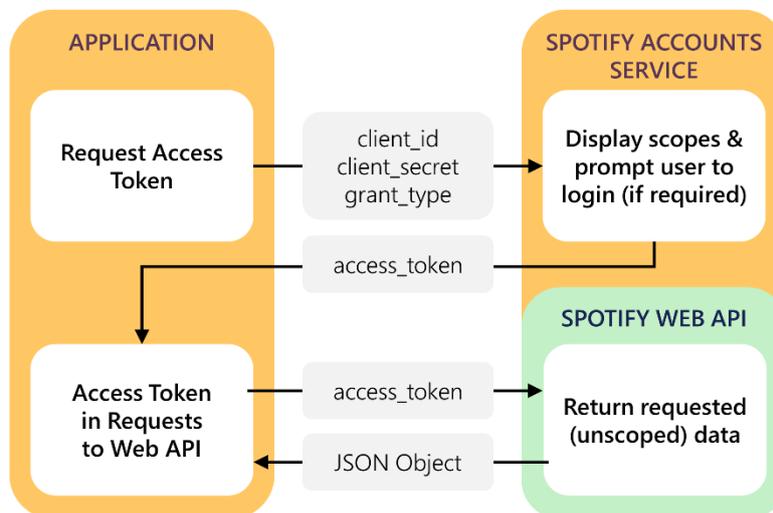
If the user grants access the URI will contain a hash fragment with data encoded as a query string including the **Access Token**, if the user doesn't grant access or there's a problem an error will be returned as a normal query string – both will also include the **State** value provided.

<code>https://example.com/callback#access_token=Nw...2Tk&amp;token_type=Bearer&amp;expires_in=3600&amp;state=STATE</code>	
User Grants Access	
access_token	Token that can be provided in subsequent calls
token_type	Set to "Bearer"
expires_in	The time period (in seconds) for which the access token is valid
state	The value of the state parameter supplied in the request

<code>https://example.com/callback?error=access_denied&amp;state=STATE</code>	
User Denies Access or Error Occurred	
error	Reason authorisation failed, for example: "access_denied"
state	Value of the state parameter supplied in the request

## Client Credentials

Client Credentials Flow is designed for server-to-server authentication however only endpoints that do not access user information can be accessed, there is an initial request to obtain a token, you can optionally request the user log in to obtain a higher rate limit, followed by any requests to the API to return requested data using the token.



### Client Credentials Request

You can request an **Access Token** by performing a **POST** request with the following **Header** and **Body** parameters.

POST <a href="https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token">https://accounts.spotify.com/api/token</a>	
Header	
<b>Authorization</b>	Base 64 encoded string containing Client ID and Client Secret <b>Authorization: Basic &lt;base64 encoded client_id:client_secret&gt;</b>
Body Parameter	
<b>grant_type</b>	Set to "client_credentials"

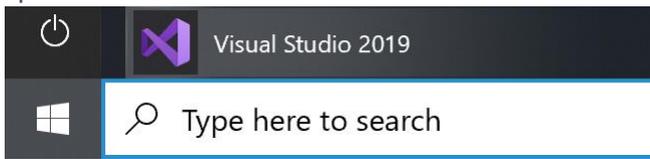
### Client Credentials Response

If successful you will get an **Access Token** to use in subsequent calls to the **Spotify API**

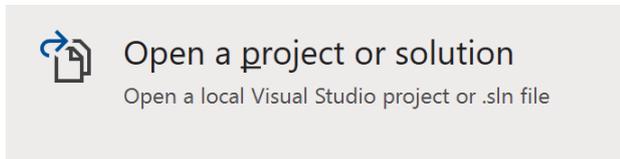
Result	
access_token	Access token that can be provided in subsequent calls e.g. Spotify Web API services
token_type	How the access token may be used - always "bearer"
expires_in	Time period (in seconds) for which the access token is valid.

## Authorisation Flows

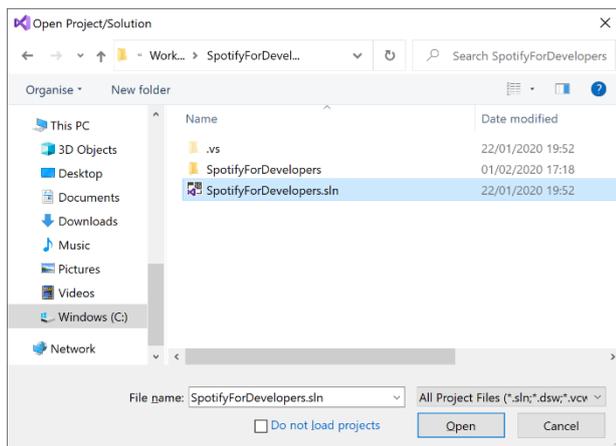
### Step 1



In **Windows 10** choose **Start**, and then from the **Start Menu** find and select **Visual Studio 2019**

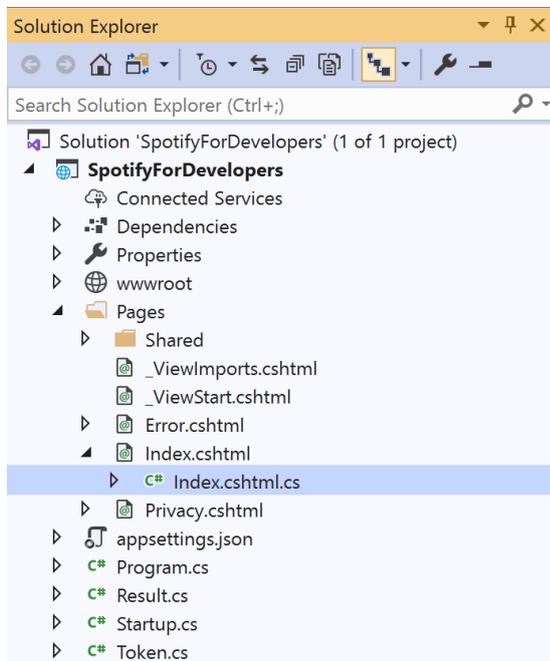


Once done, from the **Get started** screen for **Visual Studio 2019** select **Open a project or solution**



Then locate and select **SpotifyForDevelopers.sln** and select **Open** if you don't have this file already then please follow the previous parts of the workshop including **Getting Started**

### Step 2



Once opened, in the **Solution Explorer** open the **Pages** section, then open the **Index.cshtml** section and select **Index.cshtml.cs**

### Step 3



Then from the **Menu** choose **View** and then **Open**

## Step 4

In the **Code View** for **Index.cshtml.cs** remove the existing `public void OnGet() {}` **method** which will appear like the following:

```
public void OnGet()
{
}
```

Then once removed, replace it with the following **method**:

```
public async Task<IActionResult> OnGetAsync(
    string code = null, string access_token = null)
{
    LoadToken();
    if (code != null)
        Token = new Token(await Api.GetAuthorisationCodeAuthTokenAsync(
            CurrentUri, RedirectUri, state));
    if (access_token != null)
        Token = new Token(Api.GetImplicitGrantAuthToken(
            CurrentUri, RedirectUri, state));
    SaveToken();
    return Page();
}
```

This **method** will be used with the responses from the **Authorisation Code Flow** and **Implicit Grant Flow** it also will read an existing **token** with the `LoadToken()` **method** and write a **token** with the `SaveToken()` **method**.

## Step 5

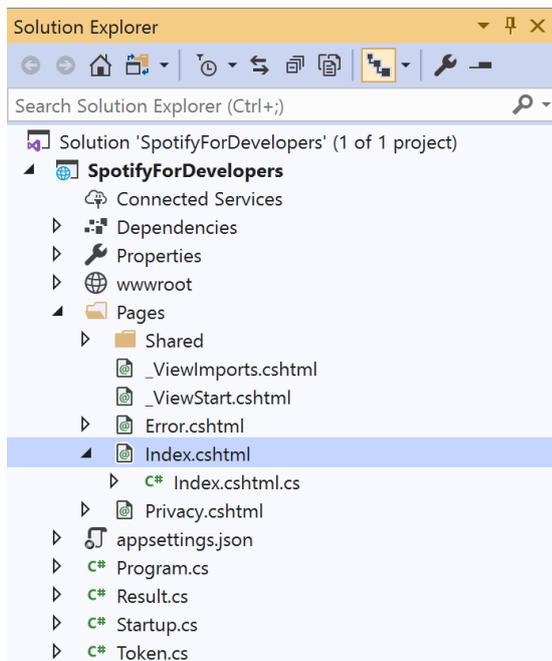
While still in the **Code View** for **Index.cshtml.cs** below the `public async Task<IActionResult> OnGetAsync(...)` **method** add the following **methods**:

```
public IActionResult OnPostAuthorisationCode() =>
    Redirect(Api.GetAuthorisationCodeAuthUri(
        RedirectUri, state, Scope.AllPermissions).ToString());

public IActionResult OnPostImplicitGrant() =>
    Redirect(Api.GetImplicitGrantAuthUri(
        RedirectUri, state, Scope.AllPermissions).ToString());
```

These **methods** will handle the requests for the **Authorisation Code Flow**, **Implicit Grant Flow** and the whole process for the **Client Credentials Flow**.

## Step 6



In the **Solution Explorer** in the **Pages** section select **Index.cshtml**

## Step 7



Then from the **Menu** choose **View** and then **Open**

## Step 8

Once in the **Code View** for **Index.cshtml** above `<!-- Authorisation Guide -->` enter the following:

```
<h2 class="text-center">Authorisation</h2>
<ul class="list-group list-group-horizontal">
  <li class="list-group-item">
    <form asp-page-handler="authorisationcode" method="post">
      <button class="btn btn-success m-md-1">
        Authorisation Code Flow Login
      </button>
    </form>
  </li>
  <li class="list-group-item">
    <form asp-page-handler="implicitgrant" method="post">
      <button class="btn btn-success m-md-1">
        Implicit Grant Flow Login
      </button>
    </form>
  </li>
  <li class="list-group-item">
    <form asp-page-handler="clientcredentials" method="post">
      <button class="btn btn-success m-md-1">
        Client Credentials Flow Login
      </button>
    </form>
  </li>
</ul>
```

The button for each of these will trigger the various **Authorisation Flows** for **Authorisation Code**, **Implicit Grant** and **Client Credentials**.

## Step 9

While still in the **Code View** at the bottom of **Index.cshtml** enter the following **@section** and script:

```
@section Scripts
{
  <script language="javascript">
    $(window).ready(function () {
      var href = $(location).attr("href");
      if (href.indexOf('#') >= 0) {
        href = href.replace('#', '?');
        window.location.replace(href);
      }
    });
  </script>
}
```

The script will handle the response from the **Implicit Grant Response** which returns a **hash fragment** and turn this into a **query string** for use with the **web application**.

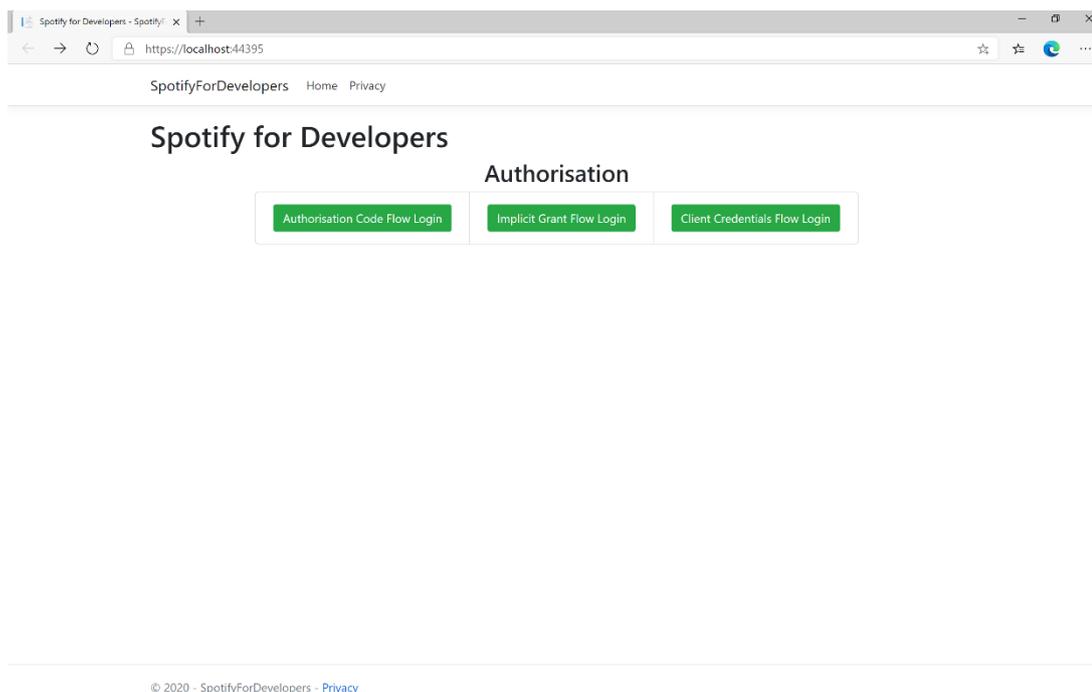
## Step 10



Finally, in **Visual Studio 2019** select **IIS Application** to run the **Web Application**

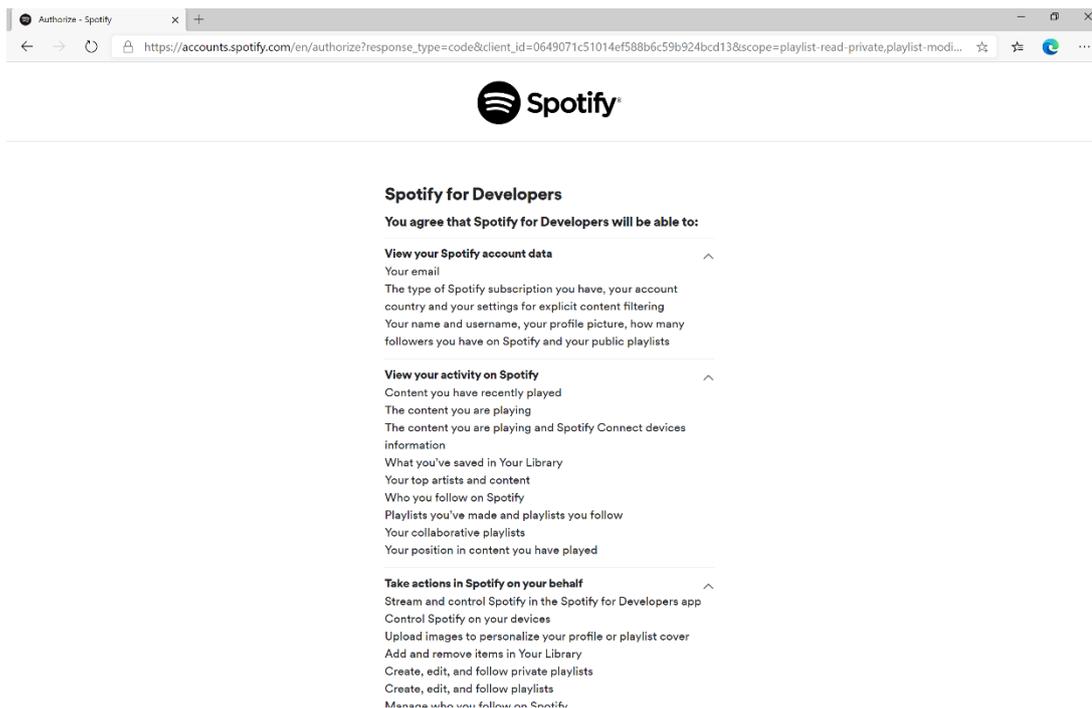
## Step 11

Once the **Web Application** is running you should see something like the following:



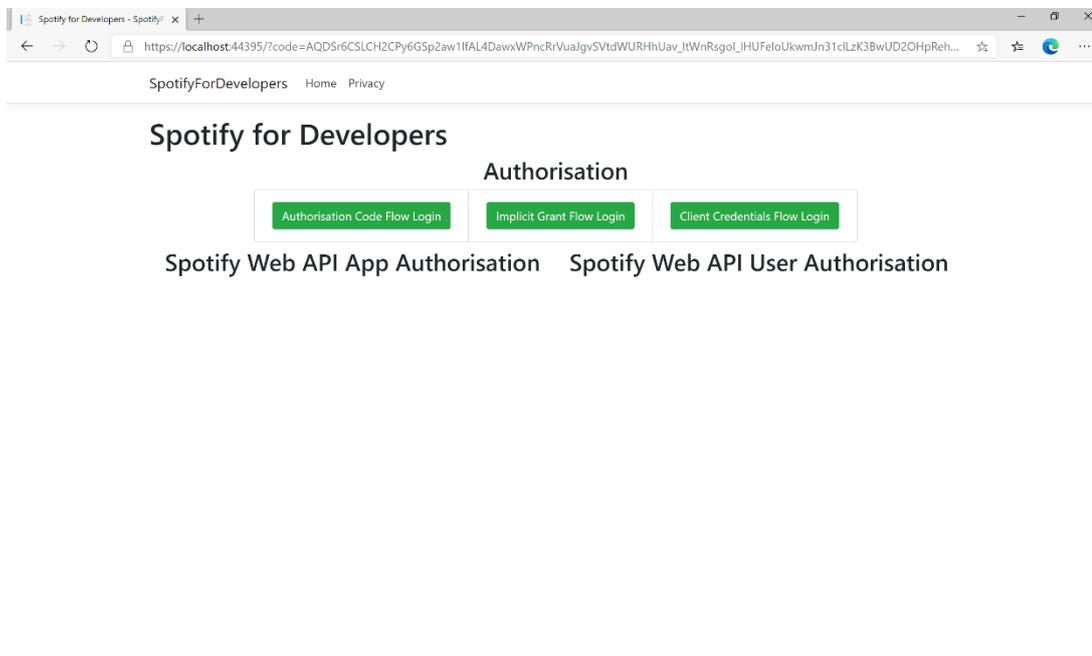
## Step 12

Then in the **Web Application** you can select the **Authorisation Code Flow Login** or the **Implicit Grant Flow Login** button then choose **Agree**:



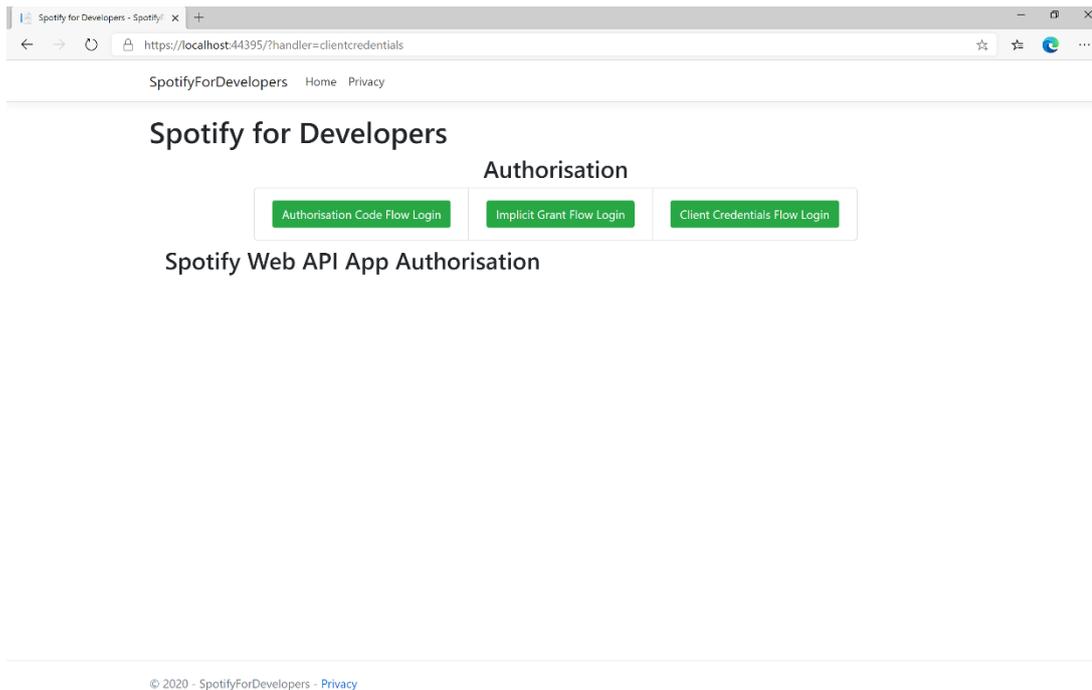
## Step 13

Once agreed the **web application** if **Authorisation Code Flow Login** or **Implicit Grant Flow Login** was selected should appear like the following:



## Step 14

If the **Client Credentials Flow Login** was selected the **web application** should appear like the following:



## Step 15



You can stop the **web application** in **Visual Studio 2019** by selecting the **Stop debugging** button

## Step 16



You can exit **Visual Studio 2019** by selecting the **Close** button in the top right of the **application** as that completes this part of the workshop

