
Connexion Documentation

Release 2.0

Zalando SE

Dec 18, 2018

1	Quickstart	3
1.1	Prerequisites	3
1.2	Installing It	3
1.3	Running It	3
1.4	Dynamic Rendering of Your Specification	3
1.5	The Swagger UI Console	4
1.6	Server Backend	4
2	Command-Line Interface	5
2.1	Running an OpenAPI specification	5
2.2	Running a mock server	6
3	Routing	7
3.1	Endpoint Routing to Your Python Views	7
3.2	Automatic Routing	7
3.3	Parameter Name Sanitation	8
3.4	Parameter Variable Converters	8
3.5	API Versioning and basePath	9
3.6	Swagger JSON	9
4	Request Handling	11
4.1	Request Validation	11
4.2	Automatic Parameter Handling	11
4.3	Header Parameters	14
4.4	Custom Validators	14
5	Response Handling	15
5.1	Response Serialization	15
5.2	Returning status codes	15
5.3	Returning Headers	16
5.4	Response Validation	16
5.5	Custom Validator	16
5.6	Error Handling	16
6	Security	17
6.1	OAuth 2 Authentication and Authorization	17
6.2	Basic Authentication	18

6.3	ApiKey Authentication	18
6.4	Bearer Authentication (JWT)	18
6.5	HTTPS Support	18
7	Connexion Cookbook	19
7.1	Custom type format	19
7.2	CORS Support	20
7.3	Logging	20
8	Exception Handling	23
8.1	Rendering Exceptions through the Flask Handler	23
8.2	Default Exception Handling	23
8.3	Examples of Custom Rendering Exceptions	23
8.4	Custom Exceptions	24

Connexion is a framework on top of [Flask](#) that automagically handles HTTP requests defined using [OpenAPI](#) (formerly known as Swagger), supporting both [v2.0](#) and [v3.0](#) of the specification.

Connexion allows you to write these specifications, then maps the endpoints to your Python functions. This is what makes it unique from other tools that generate the specification based on your Python code. You are free to describe your REST API with as much detail as you want and then Connexion guarantees that it will work as you specified. We built Connexion this way in order to:

- Simplify the development process
- Reduce misinterpretation about what an API is going to look like

Contents:

1.1 Prerequisites

Python 2.7 or Python 3.4+

1.2 Installing It

In your command line, type this:

```
$ pip install connexion[swagger-ui]
```

1.3 Running It

Put your API YAML inside a folder in the root path of your application (e.g `openapi/`) and then do

```
import connexion

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='openapi/')
app.add_api('my_api.yaml')
app.run(port=8080)
```

1.4 Dynamic Rendering of Your Specification

Connexion uses `Jinja2` to allow specification parameterization through `arguments` parameter. You can either define specification arguments globally for the application in the `connexion.App` constructor, or for each specific API in the `connexion.App#add_api` method:

```
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='openapi/',
                        arguments={'global': 'global_value'})
app.add_api('my_api.yaml', arguments={'api_local': 'local_value'})
app.run(port=8080)
```

When a value is provided both globally and on the API, the API value will take precedence.

1.5 The Swagger UI Console

The Swagger UI for an API is available, by default, in {base_path}/ui/ where base_path is the base path of the API.

You can disable the Swagger UI at the application level:

```
options = {"swagger_ui": False}
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='openapi/',
                        options=options)
app.add_api('my_api.yaml')
```

You can also disable it at the API level:

```
options = {"swagger_ui": False}
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='openapi/')
app.add_api('my_api.yaml', options=options)
```

1.6 Server Backend

By default connexion uses the default flask server but you can also use [Tornado](#) or [gevent](#) as the HTTP server, to do so set server to tornado or gevent:

```
import connexion

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, port = 8080, specification_dir='openapi/', server=
    ↪ 'tornado')
```

Connexion has the aiohttp framework as server backend too:

```
import connexion

app = connexion.AioHttpApp(__name__, port = 8080, specification_dir='openapi/')
```

Command-Line Interface

For convenience Connexion provides a command-line interface (CLI). This interface aims to be a starting point in developing or testing OpenAPI specifications with Connexion.

The available commands are:

- `connexion run`

All commands can run with `-h` or `--help` to list more information.

2.1 Running an OpenAPI specification

The subcommand `run` of Connexion's CLI makes it easy to run OpenAPI specifications directly even before any operation handler function gets implemented. This allows you to verify and inspect how your API will work with Connexion.

To run your specification, execute in your shell:

```
$ connexion run your_api.yaml --stub --debug
```

This command will tell Connexion to run the `your_api.yaml` specification file attaching a stub operation (`--stub`) to the unavailable operations/functions of your API and in debug mode (`--debug`).

The basic usage of this command is:

```
$ connexion run [OPTIONS] SPEC_FILE [BASE_MODULE_PATH]
```

Where:

- `SPEC_FILE`: Your OpenAPI specification file in YAML format.
- `BASE_MODULE_PATH` (optional): filesystem path where the API endpoints handlers are going to be imported from. In short, where your Python code is saved.

There are more options available for the `run` command, for a full list run:

```
$ connexion run --help
```

2.2 Running a mock server

You can run a simple server which returns example responses on every request. The example responses must be defined in the `examples` response property of the OpenAPI specification. Your API specification file is not required to have any `operationId`.

```
$ connexion run your_api.yaml --mock=all -v
```

3.1 Endpoint Routing to Your Python Views

Connexion uses the `operationId` from each `Operation Object` to identify which Python function should handle each URL.

Explicit Routing:

```
paths:
  /hello_world:
    post:
      operationId: myapp.api.hello_world
```

If you provided this path in your specification POST requests to `http://MYHOST/hello_world`, it would be handled by the function `hello_world` in `myapp.api` module. Optionally, you can include `x-swagger-router-controller` in your operation definition, making `operationId` relative:

```
paths:
  /hello_world:
    post:
      x-swagger-router-controller: myapp.api
      operationId: hello_world
```

Keep in mind that Connexion follows how [HTTP methods work in Flask](#) and therefore HEAD requests will be handled by the `operationId` specified under GET in the specification. If both methods are supported, `connexion.request.method` can be used to determine which request was made.

3.2 Automatic Routing

To customize this behavior, Connexion can use alternative Resolvers—for example, `RestyResolver`. The `RestyResolver` will compose an `operationId` based on the path and HTTP method of the endpoints in your specification:

```
from connexion.resolver import RestyResolver

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__)
app.add_api('swagger.yaml', resolver=RestyResolver('api'))
```

```
paths:
  /:
    get:
      # Implied operationId: api.get
  /foo:
    get:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.search
    post:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.post

  '/foo/{id}':
    get:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.get
    put:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.put
    copy:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.copy
    delete:
      # Implied operationId: api.foo.delete
```

RestyResolver will give precedence to any operationId encountered in the specification. It will also respect x-swagger-router-controller. You may import and extend connexion.resolver.Resolver to implement your own operationId (and function) resolution algorithm.

3.3 Parameter Name Sanitation

The names of query and form parameters, as well as the name of the body parameter are sanitized by removing characters that are not allowed in Python symbols. I.e. all characters that are not letters, digits or the underscore are removed, and finally characters are removed from the front until a letter or an under-score is encountered. As an example:

```
>>> re.sub('[^a-zA-Z_]+', '', re.sub('[^0-9a-zA-Z_]', '', '$top'))
'top'
```

Without this sanitation it would e.g. be impossible to implement an OData API.

3.4 Parameter Variable Converters

Connexion supports Flask's int, float, and path route parameter [variable converters](#). Specify a route parameter's type as integer or number or its type as string and its format as path to use these converters. For example:

```
paths:
  /greeting/{name}:
    # ...
    parameters:
      - name: name
        in: path
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
required: true
type: string
format: path
```

will create an equivalent Flask route `/greeting/<path:name>`, allowing requests to include forward slashes in the name url variable.

3.5 API Versioning and basePath

Setting a base path is useful for versioned APIs. An example of a base path would be the `1.0` in `http://MYHOST/1.0/hello_world`.

If you are using OpenAPI 3.x.x, you set your base URL path in the servers block of the specification. You can either specify a full URL, or just a relative path.

```
servers:
  - url: https://MYHOST/1.0
    description: full url example
  - url: /1.0
    description: relative path example

paths:
  ...
```

If you are using OpenAPI 2.0, you can define a `basePath` on the top level of your OpenAPI 2.0 specification.

```
basePath: /1.0

paths:
  ...
```

If you don't want to include the base path in your specification, you can provide it when adding the API to your application:

```
app.add_api('my_api.yaml', base_path='/1.0')
```

3.6 Swagger JSON

Connexion makes the OpenAPI/Swagger specification in JSON format available from `swagger.json` in the base path of the API.

You can disable the Swagger JSON at the application level:

```
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='swagger/',
                        swagger_json=False)
app.add_api('my_api.yaml')
```

You can also disable it at the API level:

```
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='swagger/')
app.add_api('my_api.yaml', swagger_json=False)
```

Request Handling

Connexion validates incoming requests for conformance with the schemas described in swagger specification.

Request parameters will be provided to the handler functions as keyword arguments if they are included in the function's signature, otherwise body parameters can be accessed from `connexion.request.json` and query parameters can be accessed from `connexion.request.args`.

4.1 Request Validation

Both the request body and parameters are validated against the specification, using `jsonschema`.

If the request doesn't match the specification connexion will return a 400 error.

4.2 Automatic Parameter Handling

Connexion automatically maps the parameters defined in your endpoint specification to arguments of your Python views as named parameters and with value casting whenever possible. All you need to do is define the endpoint's parameters with matching names with your views arguments.

As example you have an endpoint specified as:

```
paths:
  /foo:
    get:
      operationId: api.foo_get
      parameters:
        - name: message
          description: Some message.
          in: query
          type: string
          required: true
```

And the view function:

```
# api.py file
def foo_get(message):
    # do something
    return 'You send the message: {}'.format(message), 200
```

In this example Connexion will automatically identify that your view function expects an argument named *message* and will assign the value of the endpoint parameter *message* to your view function.

Connexion will also use default values if they are provided.

Note: In the OpenAPI 3.x.x spec, the requestBody does not have a name. By default it will be passed in as 'body'. You can optionally provide the x-body-name parameter in your requestBody schema to override the name of the parameter that will be passed to your handler function.

Warning: Please note that when you have a parameter defined as *not* required at your endpoint and your Python view have a non-named argument, when you call this endpoint WITHOUT the parameter you will get an exception of missing positional argument.

4.2.1 Type casting

Whenever possible Connexion will try to parse your argument values and do type casting to related Python natives values. The current available type castings are:

OpenAPI Type	Python Type
integer	int
string	str
number	float
boolean	bool
array	list
null	None
object	dict

In the OpenAPI 2.0 specification, if the *array* type is used you can define the *collectionFormat* used to deserialize the input. Connexion currently supports collection formats “pipes” and “csv”. The default format is “csv”.

Note: For more details about **‘collectionFormat’s please check the official ‘OpenAPI 2.0 Specification’**.

In the [OpenAPI 2.0 Specification](#) if you use the *array* type, you can define the *collectionFormat* do set the deserialization behavior. Connexion currently supports “pipes” and “csv” as collection formats. The default format is “csv”.

Connexion is opinionated about how the URI is parsed for *array* types. The default behavior for query parameters that have been defined multiple times is to join them all together. For example, if you provide a URI with the query string `?letters=a,b,c&letters=d,e,f`, connexion will set `letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']`.

You can override this behavior by specifying the URI parser in the app or api options.


```
from connexion.decorators.uri_parsing import Swagger2URIParser
options = {'uri_parsing_class': Swagger2URIParser}
app = connexion.App(__name__, specification_dir='swagger/', options=options)
```

You can implement your own URI parsing behavior by inheriting from `connexion.decorators.uri_parsing.AbstractURIParser`.

There are a handful of URI parsers included with connexion.

OpenAPI-URI-Parser default: OpenAPI 3.0	This parser adheres to the OpenAPI 3.x.x spec, and uses the <code>style</code> parameter. Query parameters are parsed from left to right, so if a query parameter is defined twice, then the right-most definition will take precedence. For example, if you provided a URI with the query string <code>?letters=a,b,c&letters=d,e,f</code> , and <code>style: simple</code> , then connexion will set <code>letters = ['d', 'e', 'f']</code> . For additional information see ‘OpenAPI 3.0 Style Values’ .
Swagger2URIParser default: OpenAPI 2.0	This parser adheres to the Swagger 2.0 spec, and will only join together multiple instance of the same query parameter if the <code>collectionFormat</code> is set to <code>multi</code> . Query parameters are parsed from left to right, so if a query parameter is defined twice, then the right-most definition wins. For example, if you provided a URI with the query string <code>?letters=a,b,c&letters=d,e,f</code> , and <code>collectionFormat: csv</code> , then connexion will set <code>letters = ['d', 'e', 'f']</code>
FirstValueURI-Parser	This parser behaves like the Swagger2URIParser, except that it prefers the first defined value. For example, if you provided a URI with the query string <code>?letters=a,b,c&letters=d,e,f</code> and <code>collectionFormat: csv</code> then connexion will set <code>letters = ['a', 'b', 'c']</code>
AlwaysMultiURI-Parser	This parser is backwards compatible with Connexion 1.x. It joins together multiple instances of the same query parameter.

4.2.2 Parameter validation

Connexion can apply strict parameter validation for query and form data parameters. When this is enabled, requests that include parameters not defined in the swagger spec return a 400 error. You can enable it when adding the API to your application:

```
app.add_api('my_apy.yaml', strict_validation=True)
```

4.2.3 Nullable parameters

Sometimes your API should explicitly accept [nullable parameters](#). However OpenAPI specification currently does [not support](#) officially a way to serve this use case, Connexion adds the `x-nullable` vendor extension to parameter definitions. Its usage would be:

```
/countries/cities:
  parameters:
    - name: name
      in: query
      type: string
      x-nullable: true
      required: true
```

It is supported by Connexion in all parameter types: *body*, *query*, *formData*, and *path*. Nullable values are the strings *null* and *None*.

Warning: Be careful on nullable parameters for sensitive data where the strings “null” or “None” can be valid values.

Note: This extension will be removed as soon as OpenAPI/Swagger Specification provide an official way of supporting nullable values.

4.3 Header Parameters

Currently, header parameters are not passed to the handler functions as parameters. But they can be accessed through the underlying `connexion.request.headers` object which aliases the `flask.request.headers` object.

```
def index():
    page_number = connexion.request.headers['Page-Number']
```

4.4 Custom Validators

By default, `body` and `parameters` contents are validated against OpenAPI schema via `connexion.decorators.validation.RequestBodyValidator` or `connexion.decorators.validation.ParameterValidator`, if you want to change the validation, you can override the defaults with:

```
validator_map = {
    'body': CustomRequestBodyValidator,
    'parameter': CustomParameterValidator
}
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__)
app.add_api('api.yaml', ..., validator_map=validator_map)
```

See custom validator example in `examples/enforcedefaults`.

5.1 Response Serialization

If the endpoint returns a *Response* object this response will be used as is.

Otherwise, and by default and if the specification defines that an endpoint produces only JSON, connexion will automatically serialize the return value for you and set the right content type in the HTTP header.

If the endpoint produces a single non-JSON mimetype then Connexion will automatically set the right content type in the HTTP header.

5.1.1 Customizing JSON encoder

Connexion allows you to customize the *JSONEncoder* class in the Flask app instance *json_encoder* (*connexion.App:app*). If you wanna reuse the Connexion's date-time serialization, inherit your custom encoder from *connexion.apps.flask_app.FlaskJSONEncoder*.

5.2 Returning status codes

There are two ways of returning a specific status code.

One way is to return a *Response* object that will be used unchanged.

The other is returning it as a second return value in the response. For example

```
def my_endpoint():  
    return 'Not Found', 404
```

5.3 Returning Headers

There are two ways to return headers from your endpoints.

One way is to return a *Response* object that will be used unchanged.

The other is returning a dict with the header values as the third return value in the response:

For example

```
def my_endpoint():
    return 'Not Found', 404, {'x-error': 'not found'}
```

5.4 Response Validation

While, by default Connexion doesn't validate the responses it's possible to do so by opting in when adding the API:

```
import connexion

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='swagger/')
app.add_api('my_api.yaml', validate_responses=True)
app.run(port=8080)
```

This will validate all the responses using *jsonschema* and is specially useful during development.

5.5 Custom Validator

By default, response body contents are validated against OpenAPI schema via `connexion.decorators.response.ResponseValidator`, if you want to change the validation, you can override the default class with:

```
validator_map = {
    'response': CustomResponseValidator
}
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__)
app.add_api('api.yaml', ..., validator_map=validator_map)
```

5.6 Error Handling

By default connexion error messages are JSON serialized according to [Problem Details for HTTP APIs](#)

Application can return errors using `connexion.problem`.

6.1 OAuth 2 Authentication and Authorization

Connexion supports one of the three OAuth 2 handling methods. With Connexion, the API security definition **must** include a `x-tokenInfoFunc` or set `TOKENINFO_FUNC` env var.

`x-tokenInfoFunc` must contain a reference to a function used to obtain the token info. This reference should be a string using the same syntax that is used to connect an `operationId` to a Python function when routing. For example, an `x-tokenInfoFunc` of `auth.verifyToken` would pass the user's token string to the function `verifyToken` in the module `auth.py`. The referenced function accepts a token string as argument and should return a dict containing a `scope` field that is either a space-separated list or an array of scopes belonging to the supplied token. This list of scopes will be validated against the scopes required by the API security definition to determine if the user is authorized. You can supply a custom scope validation func with `x-scopeValidateFunc` or set `SCOPEVALIDATE_FUNC` env var, otherwise `connexion.decorators.security.validate_scope` will be used as default.

The recommended approach is to return a dict which complies with [RFC 7662](#). Note that you have to validate the `active` or `exp` fields etc. yourself.

The sub property of the Token Info response will be passed in the `user` argument to the handler function.

Deprecated features, retained for backward compability:

- As alternative to `x-tokenInfoFunc`, you can set `x-tokenInfoUrl` or `TOKENINFO_URL` env var. It must contain a URL to validate and get the token information which complies with [RFC 6749](#). When both `x-tokenInfoUrl` and `x-tokenInfoFunc` are used, Connexion will prioritize the function method. Connexion expects the authorization server to receive the OAuth token in the `Authorization` header field in the format described in [RFC 6750](#) section 2.1. This aspect represents a significant difference from the usual OAuth flow.
- `scope` field can also be named `scopes`.
- `sub` field can also be named `uid`.

You can find a [minimal OAuth example application](#) in Connexion's "examples" folder.

6.2 Basic Authentication

With Connexion, the API security definition **must** include a `x-basicInfoFunc` or set `BASICINFO_FUNC` env var. It uses the same semantics as for `x-tokenInfoFunc`, but the function accepts three parameters: `username`, `password` and `required_scopes`. If the security declaration of the operation also has an `oauth` security requirement, `required_scopes` is taken from there, otherwise it's `None`. This allows authorizing individual operations with `oauth` scope while using basic authentication for authentication.

6.3 ApiKey Authentication

With Connexion, the API security definition **must** include a `x-apikeyInfoFunc` or set `APIKEYINFO_FUNC` env var. It uses the same semantics as for `x-basicInfoFunc`, but the function accepts two parameters: `apikey` and `required_scopes`.

You can find a [minimal Basic Auth example application](#) in Connexion's "examples" folder.

6.4 Bearer Authentication (JWT)

With Connexion, the API security definition **must** include a `x-bearerInfoFunc` or set `BEARERINFO_FUNC` env var. It uses the same semantics as for `x-tokenInfoFunc`, but the function accepts one parameter: `token`.

You can find a [minimal JWT example application](#) in Connexion's "examples/openapi3" folder.

6.5 HTTPS Support

When specifying `HTTPS` as the scheme in the API YAML file, all the URIs in the served Swagger UI are `HTTPS` endpoints. The problem: The default server that runs is a "normal" `HTTP` server. This means that the Swagger UI cannot be used to play with the API. What is the correct way to start a `HTTPS` server when using Connexion?

This section aims to be a cookbook of possible solutions for specific use cases of Connexion.

7.1 Custom type format

It is possible to define custom type formats that are going to be used by the Connexion payload validation on request parameters and response payloads of your API.

Let's say your API deals with Products and you want to define a field *price_label* that has a “money” format value. You can create a format checker function and register that to be used to validate values of the “money” format.

Example of a possible schema of Product having an attribute with “money” format that would be defined in your OpenAPI specification:

```
type: object
properties:
  title:
    type: string
  price_label:
    type: string
    format: money
```

Then we create a format checker function for that type of value:

```
import re

MONEY_RE = re.compile('^\$\$s*\d+(\.\d\d)?')

def is_money(val):
    if not isinstance(val, str):
        return True
    return MONEY_RE.match(val)
```

The format checker function is expected to return *True* when the value matches the expected format and return *False* when it doesn't. Also is important to verify if the type of the value you are trying to validate is compatible with the format. In our example we check if the *val* is of type "string" before performing any further checking.

The final step to make it work is registering our *is_money* function to the format "money" in *json_schema* library. For that, we can use the *draft4* format checker decorator.

```
from jsonschema import draft4_format_checker

@draft4_format_checker.checks('money')
def is_money(val):
    ...
```

This is all you need to have validation for that format in your Connexion application. Keep in mind that the format checkers should be defined and registered before you run your application server. A full example can be found at <https://gist.github.com/rafaelcaricio/6e67286a522f747405a7299e6843cd93>

7.2 CORS Support

CORS (Cross-origin resource sharing) is not built into Connexion, but you can use the *flask-cors* library to set CORS headers:

```
import connexion
from flask_cors import CORS

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__)
app.add_api('swagger.yaml')

# add CORS support
CORS(app.app)

app.run(port=8080)
```

7.3 Logging

You can customize logging accessing the *_flask-logger* directly or configuring the logger via *dictConfig*. Remember that you should configure logging for your project as soon as possible when the program starts or you'll get the default configuration.

```
import connexion
from logging.config import dictConfig

dictConfig({
    'version': 1,
    'handlers': {
        'syslog': {
            'class': 'logging.handlers.SysLogHandler'
        }
    },
    'root': {
        'handlers': ['syslog']
    }
})
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
}  
app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__)  
app.app.logger.warn("I configured the flask logger!")  
app.add_api('swagger.yaml')  
app.run(port=8080)
```


8.1 Rendering Exceptions through the Flask Handler

Flask by default contains an exception handler, which connexion's app can proxy to with the `add_error_handler` method. You can hook either on status codes or on a specific exception type.

Connexion is moving from returning flask responses on errors to throwing exceptions that are a subclass of `connexion.problem`. So far exceptions thrown in the OAuth decorator have been converted.

8.2 Default Exception Handling

By default connexion exceptions are JSON serialized according to [Problem Details for HTTP APIs](#)

Application can return errors using `connexion.problem` or exceptions that inherit from both `connexion.ProblemException` and a `werkzeug.exceptions.HttpException` subclass (for example `werkzeug.exceptions.Forbidden`). An example of this is the `connexion.exceptions.OAuthProblem` exception

```
class OAuthProblem(ProblemException, Unauthorized):
    def __init__(self, title=None, **kwargs):
        super(OAuthProblem, self).__init__(title=title, **kwargs)
```

8.3 Examples of Custom Rendering Exceptions

To custom render an exception when you boot your connexion application you can hook into a custom exception and render it in some sort of custom format. For example

```
import connexion
from connexion.exceptions import OAuthResponseProblem

def render_unauthorized(exception):
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    return Response(response=json.dumps({'error': 'There is an error in the OAuth_
↳token supplied'}), status=401, mimetype="application/json")

app = connexion.FlaskApp(__name__, specification_dir='../swagger/', debug=False,
↳swagger_ui=False)
app.add_error_handler(OAuthResponseProblem, render_unauthorized)
```

8.4 Custom Exceptions

There are several exception types in connexion that contain extra information to help you render appropriate messages to your user beyond the default description and status code:

8.4.1 OAuthProblem

This exception is thrown when there is some sort of validation issue with the Authorisation Header

8.4.2 OAuthResponseProblem

This exception is thrown when there is a validation issue from your OAuth 2 Server. It contains a `token_response` property which contains the full http response from the OAuth 2 Server

8.4.3 OAuthScopeProblem

This scope indicates the OAuth 2 Server did not generate a token with all the scopes required. This contains 3 properties - `required_scopes` - The scopes that were required for this endpoint - `token_scopes` - The scopes that were granted for this endpoint