

How to make login authentication page in HTML or JAVASCRIPT

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I am from electronics background so don't have good knowledge in designing webpages. I am doing an ethernet project and for that I need to make a webpage but before that webpage I also need to make a login authentication webpage. I somehow managed to do it using HTML JAVASCRIPT but the problem is anyone can see the username password by viewing the page source.

I am having hard time making authentication. I have basic knowledge of HTML and JAVASCRIPT but ready to learn. All I can find on google is login templates but I don't even know how to use them.

Can anyone give me an example or point me to some good links.

[login](#)[webpage](#)

edited Dec 13 '17 at 18:05



[johnnyRose](#)

3,956 11 33 51

asked Jan 30 '16 at 9:38

[report](#)

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HTML and Javascript are interpreted on the [client side](#). For login purposes, it is the server side code that is commonly used to verify the credentials - simply because that fact that you are already aware of - with a simple client side implementation, you can see the credentials in source code, server side is also easier to work with, once you understand it, it is more flexible for further development, it is more secure, and it is really used everywhere for this task.

It is a good idea to use PHP, ASP, Ruby (or any other [server side](#) language) for this. If you do not want that, you need to make it hard for the user to read the credentials from the source code.

In order to do that, you can use various methods like cryptography or [obfuscation](#). Cryptography is highly recommended over obfuscating as it provably adds more security to your application. Obfuscating basically means that you change the source code in a way that it is hard to read - you add functions that encode strings, so that your "password" can not be spotted on the first sight. However, obfuscation can always be bypassed, and usually quite easily with a

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[way hash functions](#). You have plenty to choose from - MD5, SHA1, SHA256, ... each provides different level of security. [SHA256 implementation in Javascript](#) is an example you can use. There are many other libraries and examples for this, so just use Google and find the one that you like.

Now, what to do with it? Say you have sha256() function that accepts a string and returns its hash as a string. For each user and password you have, you precount SHA256 hash of string "user + password".

Say, you want your username to be "Pedro" and password for this account is "MyPassword".

You precount the hash of "PedroMyPassword" - e.g. with [with online hashing tool](#). You can see the its SHA256 hash is

```
40be6e939eedf018b2b846e02706
```

This hash is what you put into your Javascript code.

When the user enters their user and password, you call your sha256 function on "username + password" and you compare it to your precounted hash.

Note that you have to select really strong password, otherwise certain attacks

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The problem is now, that you did not specify, what you want to do next. For example, you might want to redirect authenticated users to next page, but here you have the same problem again - if you have redirection in Javascript to "secondpage.html" in your code, someone could just skip the authentication and navigate to this second page directly.

What you can do in this case is that you name your second page as

```
40be6e939eedf018b2b846e02706
```

i.e. the hash of your user+pass string. In this variant you do not put the hash in the code at all. The web server will just return error 404 for all users that fail to authenticate. For example, if someone attempts to use "Pedro" with "123456" as password, the SHA256 would be

```
3bac31720fdd4619ebe2e88  
65ccc0dc87eb744f3f05f08c  
628bb9217a77e4517
```

and if you redirect them to

```
3bac31720fdd4619ebe2e88  
65ccc0dc87eb744f3f05f08c  
628bb9217a77e4517.html
```

it won't exist, because your second page file is called

```
40be6e939eedf018b2b846e02706
```

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code to the real second page.

But make sure you are using HTTPS protocol, otherwise, the second pages would go through the wire unencrypted ...

This all will work, but still, I highly suggest, you consider the server side way.

edited Jan 30 '16 at 11:52

answered Jan 30 '16 at 10:33



Wapac

2,343 9 23

Thanks for this good information. This is what I want. Can you please explain the server side way also or point me to some useful links.? – [user007](#)
Jan 30 '16 at 10:54


Server side is what is used everywhere. Once you understand it, it is easier, more secure, much more flexible for future development and is just the thing to use. For server side, it depends on what technology can you use on your server. If you host it yourself, you can choose among all different technologies (ASP, PHP, Ruby, NodeJs, ...). But if you are on third party hosting, you are usually limited. The lowest cost hostings usually run on Linux OS and offer PHP. There are plenty of resource on the Internet for

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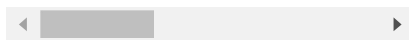
If you do not want to use database, it is OK, you can simply modify that sample to cut DB code off. There are also many SO questions here on that topic, so make your search for "simple PHP login form". Or you can try this one

tutorialspoint.com/php/php_login_example.htm,

really many many options here. You just need to identify the server side technology you can and want to use and then learn its basics. – Wapac Jan 30 '16 at 11:06 

Thanks again. Actually I am using Microcontroller which will be hosting all the webpages. So I don't know what technology to use here. But I'll try to do it this way. – user007 Jan 30 '16 at 11:22

I'm not familiar with microcontrollers, but if you run any unix/linux on that, you might be able to run anything and you will just be limited by HW resources (e.g. available memory). Having said that, things like PHP have plenty of settings you can tweak, memory limits included. – Wapac Jan 30 '16 at 11:42



In my previous answer I was using client side technologies that's why the username and password was not safe and hidden if we check the page-source.

Now we will use server side

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Download and install one of these packages.(if you have one of these two, then its well and good)

I am using XAMPP so I will explain with XAMPP.

If you have successfully downloaded XAMPP, then look for the *htdocs* folder in XAMPP folder. Mine is "C:\xampp\htdocs"

copy the below code and create new php file and Save this file as login.php in *htdocs* directory.

Here is php code.

```
<?php
    $usr="root";
    $pwd="root";

    if(isset($_POST['username']
    && !empty($_POST['password

    $username=$_POST['username']
    $password=$_POST['password

                                if

    'successful';

                                }else{
                                ec
                                }

?>
```

Run code snippet

[Expand snippet](#)

ok!! Now Create a simple **HTML** page containing login form and save this as

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```
<html>
<head>

<title>Login</title>
</head>

<body>

<form action="login.php" m
<br>
Username:<input type="text
Password :<input type="tex

<input type="Submit" valu

</form>
</body>
</html>
```

[Run code snippet](#)[Expand snippet](#)

Now, Goto browser->Type
<http://localhost/login.html>
and run Insert Username
and password as **root**.

I am assuming you have
basic knowledge of php, if
not go through it, its is very
easy and also read about
HTTP requests

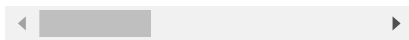
- GET
- POST

answered Jan 30 '16 at 12:38



Ravi Rajput

118 10



You can't really have a
secure authentication
system using JavaScript
and HTML alone.

I would suggest [Basic](#)

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at least employs a standard server-side method of access control).

If you must implement something in JavaScript, you could do a password only scheme based on the name of a hidden directory. Something like the following (note this is untested so will need some tweaks):

(Code borrowed and adapted from [this question](#))

```
<script src="http://ajax.goo
<script>
    $(function() {
        var url = "some_url";
        $.ajax(url,
        {
            if (statusCode == 2
                document.location
            }
            else {
                alert('Incorrect
            }
        }
    });
</script>
```

```
<input type="password" /><a
```

The code should be finished so that the function is called when the button is clicked. So if the password is foo, you set a directory on your website called `foo`, and if the JQuery JavaScript detects that the entered password matches a directory name (e.g. `/foo/`), then the user is redirected there. Therefore you'd create a `/foo/index.html` in order to take care of the user's logged in session

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alone and it suffers from the following vulnerabilities.

- It requires that the URL be kept secret, although this can be leaked by the referer header, by browser history and server/proxy logs.
- Once a user is logged in, they are always logged in (they could bookmark the logged in pages)
- There is no easy way to revoke a password.
- There is only one password.
- Anyone with access to view files on the server could view the directory structure and learn the password.
- The URL may be leaked by analytics tools.
- Assumes directory browsing on your server is disabled (or that there's a default page in the private page's parent directory).

In any case, always protect your server with TLS/SSL. My recommendation is to properly create a user authentication system using the advice from [OWASP](#). The above shows only what's achievable in basic HTML (not much). However,

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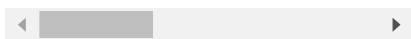
1 1

answered Feb 1 '16 at 11:09



SilverlightFox

21.6k 8 50 110



```
<html>
<head>

<title>Login paget</title>
</head>
<script type="text/javascr
function display(form){
if (form.username.value=="
    if (form.p

location="page2.html"

else {

alert("Invalid Password")

}

Username")

</

<body >

<form >
<input type="text" name="u
<input type="password" nam
<input type="button" value

</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Run code snippet

[Expand snippet](#)

Hello I have created a login page for you using html and Javascript. The Username and password are **root**. You see if you input correct

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This webpage is not found

ERR_FILE_NOT_FOUND

so what you have to do is replace page2.html with your next page name.

answered Jan 30 '16 at 10:13

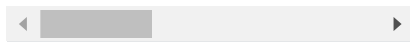


[Ravi Rajput](#)

118 10

I think you didnt get my question. If someone view the page source, he can easily check what username and password is.? I dont want this king of page – [user007](#) Jan 30 '16 at 10:21

ohh yes!! you can separate out that javascript code and create a separate file.js and can reference that js file in ur html code. – [Ravi Rajput](#) Jan 30 '16 at 11:36



just try out this code -

```
function validate(){
var username = document.ge
var password = document.ge
if ( username == "username
alert ("Login successfully
}
else{
    alert("Invalid usernam
}
return false;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Javascript Login Fo
```

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```
<label>User Name :</label>
<input type="text" name="u
<label>Password :</label>
<input type="password" nam
<input type="button" value
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

[Run code snippet](#)[Expand snippet](#)

answered Jan 30 '16 at 10:03



[Kuladeep sony](#)

21 1 5

please provide proper
problem description – [arch](#)
Jan 30 '16 at 10:12

-
- 1 I think you didnt get my
question. If someone view
the page source, he can
easily check what
username and password
is.? I dont want this king of
page – [user007](#) Jan 30
'16 at 10:22

Just place the java script in
a new javascript file named
as login.js and then when
ever the vaidate function is
called the values are sent
to the java script. then the
java script file is not
displayed in the source
code – [Kuladeep sony](#) Jan
30 '16 at 13:24

I wanted it to be simple
and your method works
great for me.! – [user007](#)
Feb 1 '16 at 5:16

@user007: Then a user
just views the source of the
JavaScript file to get the
password. – [SilverlightFox](#)
Feb 1 '16 at 10:48

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