A Simple Login System using Ethereum

The login process will be as follows:

- 1. A user accesses a website that requires him or her to login. When the user is not logged in, the website requests the user to enter his or her Ethereum address.
- 2. The backend for the website receives the address for the user and creates a challenge string and a JSON Web Token (JWT). Both of these are sent back to the user.
- 3. The user sends the challenge string to the Login contract and stores the JWT for later use locally.
- 4. The backend listens for login attempts using the challenge string at the Ethereum network. When an attempt with the challenge string for the right user is seen, it can assume the user has proved his or her identity. The only person that can send a message with an Ethereum address is the holder of the private key, and the only user that knows the challenge string is the user that received the challenge through the login website.
- 5. The user gets notified or polls the website backend for confirmation of his or her successful login. The user then proceeds to use the JWT

Code:

Login.sol

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.16;

contract Login {
    event LoginAttempt(address sender, string challenge);

function login(string memory challenge) public {
    emit LoginAttempt(msg.sender, challenge);
  }
}
```

app.js

```
const express = require('express');
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
const LoginContract = require('./login_contract.js');
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');
const cuid = require('cuid');
const cors = require('cors');

// LoginAttempt is the name of the event that signals logins in the
```

```
/Login contract. This is specified in the login sol file.
const challenges = {};
const successfulLogins = {};
const events = LoginContract.events.LoginAttempt();
events._emitter.on("connected", function(subscriptionId){
  console.log(subscriptionId);
.on('data', function(event){
  console.log(event); // same results as the optional callback above
  // If the challenge sent through Ethereum matches the one we generated,
  // mark the login attempt as valid, otherwise ignore it.
  const { sender, challenge } = event.returnValues;
  console.log(challenges);
  console.log('Sender:', sender);
  console.log('Challenge:', challenge);
  if(challenges[sender.toLowerCase()] === challenge) {
     successfulLogins[sender.toLowerCase()] = true;
.on('error', function(error, receipt) { // If the transaction was rejected by the network with a receipt,
the second parameter will be the receipt.
  console.log(error);
});
// From here on it's just express.js
const secret = process.env.JWT_SECRET | "my super secret passcode";
const app = express();
// WARNING: CHANGE IN PRODUCTION
app.use(cors({
  origin: 'http://localhost:8080'
```

```
app.use(bodyParser.json({ type: () => true }));
function validateJwt(req, res, next) {
  try {
     req.jwt = jwt.verify(req.body.jwt, secret, {
       algorithms: ['HS256']
     });
     next();
  } catch(e) {
     res.sendStatus(401); //Unauthorized
app.post('/login', (req, res) => {
  // All Ethereum addresses are 42 characters long
  if(!req.body.address || req.body.address.length !== 42) {
     res.sendStatus(400);
    return;
  req.body.address = req.body.address.toLowerCase();
  const challenge = cuid();
  challenges[req.body.address] = challenge;
  const token = jwt.sign({
     address: req.body.address,
     access: 'finishLogin'
  }, secret);
  res.json({
     challenge: challenge,
    jwt: token
  });
```

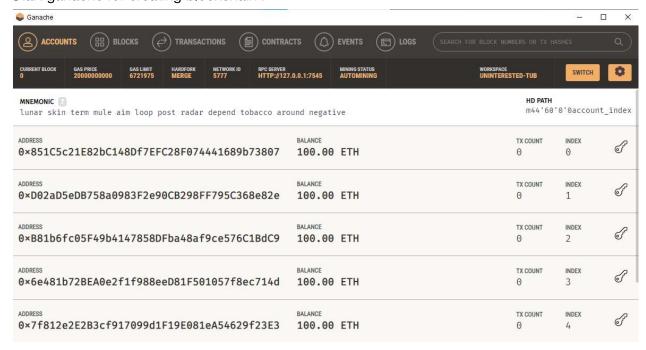
```
app.post('/finishLogin', validateJwt, (req, res) => {
  if(!req.jwt || !req.jwt.address || req.jwt.access !== 'finishLogin') {
     res.sendStatus(400);
     return;
  if(successfulLogins[req.jwt.address]) {
     delete successfulLogins[req.jwt.address];
     delete challenges[req.jwt.address];
     const token = jwt.sign({
       address: req.jwt.address,
       access: 'full'
     }, secret);
     res.json({
       jwt: token,
       address: req.jwt.address
     });
  } else {
     // HTTP Accepted (not completed)
     res.sendStatus(202);
});
app.post('/apiTest', validateJwt, (req, res) => {
  if(req.jwt.access !== 'full') {
     res.sendStatus(401); //Unauthorized
     return;
  res.json({
     message: 'It works!'
  });
```

app.listen(process.env.PORT || 3000);

Setup:

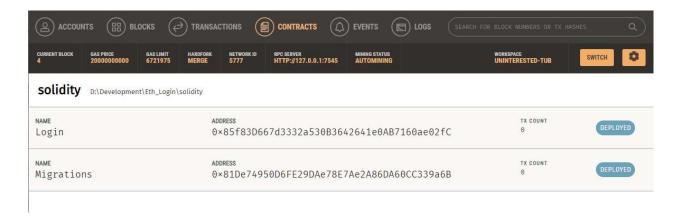
```
D:\Development\Eth Login>cd solidity
D:\Development\Eth_Login\solidity>truffle init
contracts already exists in this directory...
 Overwrite contracts? (y/N)
Starting init...
_____
Overwrite contracts? Yes
migrations already exists in this directory...
 Overwrite migrations? Yes
 Copying project files to D:\Development\Eth_Login\solidity
Init successful, sweet!
Try our scaffold commands to get started:
 $ truffle create contract YourContractName # scaffold a contract
 $ truffle create test YourTestName
                                            # scaffold a test
http://trufflesuite.com/docs
```

Start ganache for creating blockchain:



Deploy our Smart Contract to Ganache Ethereum blockchain

```
Starting migrations...
                    'development'
> Network name:
> Network id:
> Block gas limit: 6721975 (0x6691b7)
1_initial_migration.js
   Deploying 'Migrations'
   > transaction hash: 0xe89d31730f5f7347dbe87d4d8d25066532f02004de44367755bb5a50ce8af1fd
   > Blocks: 0
  > contract address:
> block number:
> block timestamp:
                           0x25bE38beEF8aE525Fa93dA02A29936813a7A4b7D
                           0x2B0203dc4a866D763C787e1BD8Fc23086641a95f
  > account:
                            99.99059872
  > balance:
                            191943 (0x2edc7)
> gas price:
                           20 gwei
```



Starting our backend:

D:\Development\Eth_Login\backend>npm i express web3 body-parser cors
cuid express-jwt jsonwebtoken

Frontend:

D:\Development\Eth Login\frontend>npm init

D:\Development\Eth Login\frontend>npm i webpack jquery

D:\Development\Eth Login\frontend>npm i serve

D:\Development\Eth Login\frontend> serve -p 8080

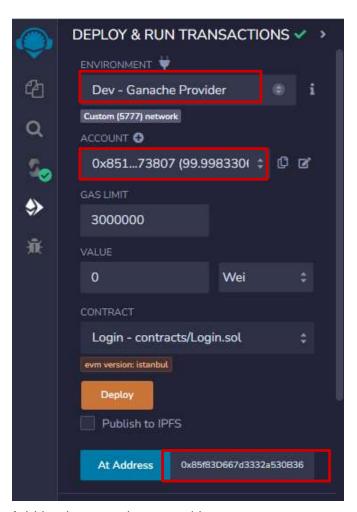
Serve -> to static serve a Html page

Ethereum address Login

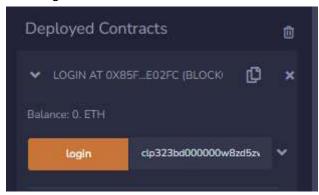
Send the following text to the login contract using an Ethereum client or wallet and then wait:

clp2uteuv0000y48zeqwadk6b

Open Remix IDE



Add Login text to interact with smart contract



Logged in as 0x851c5c21e82bc148df7efc28f074441689b73807

Testing API access: It works!

Transaction mined:



Conclusion: We successfully implemented a Smart Contract based Login system in Ethereum.

https://github.com/auth0-blog/ethereum-login-sample/tree/master https://auth0.com/blog/an-introduction-to-ethereum-and-smart-contracts-part-2/