

# Web and Security Technologies

## Chapter 6: Advanced Authentication Systems





# Agenda

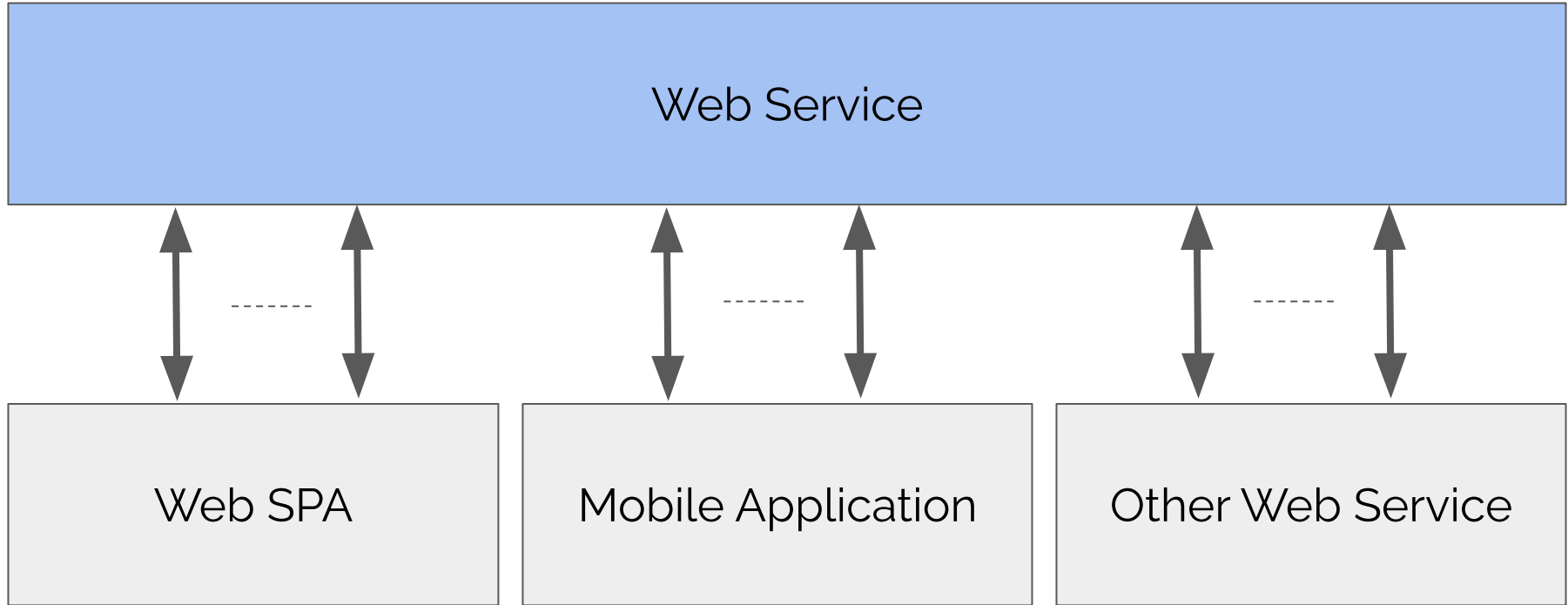
- ❑ Token Based Authentication
- ❑ External Authentication Providers



# Token Based Authentication



# Building Application Programming Interface (APIs) for Web



# Building Application Programming Interface (APIs) for Web

- Modern Web Based System are divided into two separate tears server side code (Web Service) and front side interface (HTM/JS Pages, SPA)
- Mobile applications uses (Web Service) as to exchange information and execute commands on server side.
- Even (Web Services) can talk to each other to exchange information.
- Web Application can have multiple interfaces (End Points) to talk to provide multiple services.
- Web Application can have integrated UI like blade in addition to Web Service interface.



# Application Programming Interface (APIs)

- APIs is a set of http requests.
- Normally APIs uses JSON format to produce results.
- APIs has it own security model.
- The authentication began after login which produce Access Token.
- The Access Token is used later in any API that required authenticated user.
- The Access Token may remain till logout, or expires.
- It is possible to Refresh the Access Token to extend the life time.
- There are many types of Access Token like Bearer and JWT



# Install Passport

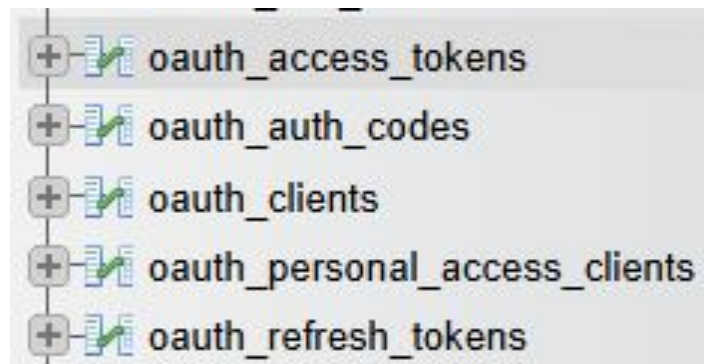
Laravel Passport is an OAuth2 server and API authentication package for Laravel applications. Essentially, it provides a straightforward way to implement secure API authentication using tokens.

```
php artisan install:api --passport
```

```
api.php x
|k?php

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/user', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->user();
})->middleware('auth:api');
```



# Add and Configure Api in to Support Passport

config/auth.php

```
'guards' => [  
    'web' => [  
        'driver' => 'session',  
        'provider' => 'users',  
    ],  
    'api' => [  
        'driver' => 'passport',  
        'provider' => 'users',  
    ],  
],
```





# Modify User Model

app\Models\User.php

```
<?php
...
use Laravel\Passport\HasApiTokens;

class User extends Authenticatable
{
    use HasApiTokens;
    ...
}
```



# Make Api Controllers

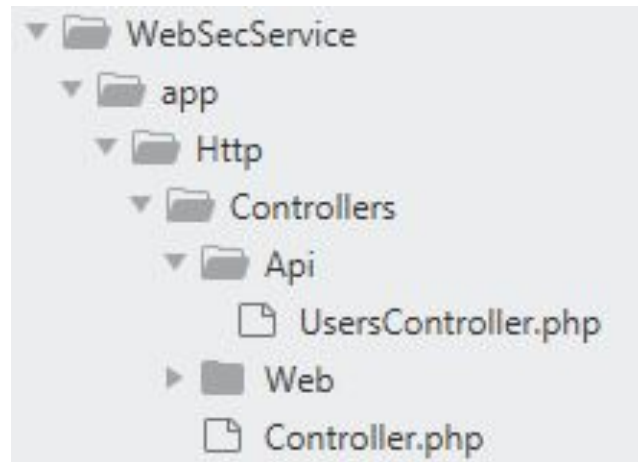
app\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers\Api;

use Illuminate\Foundation\Validation\ValidatesRequests;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Artisan;

use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
use App\Models\User;

class UsersController extends Controller {
    public function login(Request $request) { }
    public function users(Request $request) { }
    public function logout(Request $request) { }
```



# Modify api routes

routes\api.php

```
<?php
```

```
use Illuminate\Http\Request;  
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;  
use App\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController;
```

```
Route::post('login', [UserController::class, 'login']);
```

```
Route::get('/users', [UserController::class, 'users'])->middleware('auth:api');
```

```
Route::get('/logout', [UserController::class, 'logout'])->middleware('auth:api');
```



# Make Simple Login

app\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController.php

```
public function login(Request $request) {  
  
    if(!Auth::attempt(['email' => $request->email, 'password' => $request->password])) {  
  
        return response()->json(['error' => 'Invalid login info.'], 401);  
    }  
  
    $user = User::where('email', $request->email)  
    ->select('id', 'name', 'email')->first();  
  
    return response()->json(['user'=>$user->getAttributes()]);  
}
```



# Make User Listing

app\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController.php

```
public function users(Request $request) {  
  
    $users = User::select('id', 'name', 'email')->get()->toArray();  
  
    return response()->json(['users'=>$users]);  
}
```



# Try Your First Api using External Api Caller (postman, apidog)

<https://app.apidog.com>

The screenshot displays the Apidog interface for creating and testing an API endpoint. The main window shows a POST request to `http://webseccservice.localhost.com/api/login`. The request body is set to JSON and contains the following data:

```
1 {
2   "email": "mohamed.saleh@sut.edu.eg",
3   "password": "Abc@12345"
4 }
```

A secondary window shows the response body, which is a JSON object with a user profile:

```
1 {
2   "user": {
3     "id": 1,
4     "name": "Mohamed Saleh",
5     "email": "mohamed.saleh@sut.edu.eg"
6   }
7 }
```

The response status is 200. The interface includes tabs for Params, Body, Headers, Cookies, Auth, Pre Processors, Post Processors, and Settings. The Body tab is selected, and the JSON format is chosen. The response window also has tabs for Body, Cookies, Headers, and a Console, with the Body tab selected.

# Try users Api

<https://app.apidog.com>

GET `http://webseclservice.localhost.com/api/users` Send Save Save as Endpoint

`http://webseclservice.localhost.com/api/users` [↗](#)

Params Body **Headers 2** Cookies Auth Pre Processors Post Processors Settings </>

**Body** Cookies Headers 10 Console Actual Request Share

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON utf8 ⌵

```
1 {  
2   "message": "Unauthenticated."  
3 }
```

401 296 ms 31 B



# Modify login Api to Generate Passport Token

app\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController.php

```
public function login(Request $request) {  
  
    if(!Auth::attempt(['email' => $request->email, 'password' => $request->password])) {  
  
        return response()->json(['error' => 'Invalid login info.'], 401);  
    }  
  
    $user = User::where('email', $request->email)->select('id', 'name', 'email')->first();  
  
    $token = $user->createToken('app');  
  
    return response()->json(['token'=>$token->accessToken, 'user'=>$user->getAttributes()]);  
}
```





# Try loing Api again and copy the token

<https://app.apidog.com>

The screenshot displays the Apidog API client interface. At the top, a POST request is configured for the endpoint `http://webseccservice.localhost.com/api/login`. The request body is set to JSON and contains the following data:

```
1 {
2   "email": "mohamed.saleh@sut.edu.eg"
3   "password": "Abc@12345"
4 }
```

The response is shown in a green-bordered box, indicating a successful login. The response body is a JSON object containing a token:

```
1 {
2   "token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiJ9.eyJhdWQiOiI5ZWU1MDNjNy1jZjdmLTR1MTEtYmZhMy0yNDIxODE2Mj1mMzkiLCJqdGkiOiIzM2E0OTc1ZjI3ZjZkOWF1N2M1OGVmNmM2ZWl4MDVlNGZjNjcyZGRjY2RmZGRjYTdmYWQ2YzBhNWJkZTFjMTg1M2RjNWVlM2VlYzQ5MzcyNiIsIm1hdCI6MTc0NzEwMzE3MS4yNTAyNzIsIm5iOiI6MTc0NzEwMzE3MS4yNTAyNzYsImV4cCI6MTc0YDZ0TE3MS4yNDQ2"
}
```

# Try users Api and with token

<https://app.apidog.com>

The screenshot displays the Apidog API client interface. At the top, a GET request is configured for the URL `http://webseccservice.localhost.com/api/users`. Below the URL bar, the 'Headers' tab is selected, showing three headers: 'Authorization' with a Bearer token and 'Accept' set to 'application/json'. The 'Body' tab is also visible, showing a JSON response with a status of 200, a response time of 199 ms, and a size of 337 B. The JSON response is displayed in the 'Body' tab, showing a list of users.

GET `http://webseccservice.localhost.com/api/users` Send Save Save as Endpoint

`http://webseccservice.localhost.com/api/users`

Params Body **Headers 2** Cookies Auth Pre Processors Post Processors Settings

Headers

Name	Value
Authorization	Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiJ9.eyJhdWQiOiI5ZWU1MDNjNy1jZjdmLTRIMTE
Accept	application/json

Body

200 199 ms 337 B

```
{
  "users": [ // 5 items...
  ]
}
```

# Make logout Api to Revoke the Token

app\Http\Controllers\Api\UsersController.php

```
public function logout(Request $request) {  
  
    auth()->user()->token()->revoke();  
}
```



# External Authentication Providers



# Identity Provider Server (IDP)

An IDP server, or Identity Provider server, is a system that manages and verifies digital identities. Think of it as a digital passport agency for the internet. Its primary functions include:

- Creating, storing, and managing digital identities
- Authenticating users and issuing security tokens
- Enhanced Security
- Single Sign-On (SSO) and Federated Identity

Example: Open ID based on (OAuth 2.0), SAML



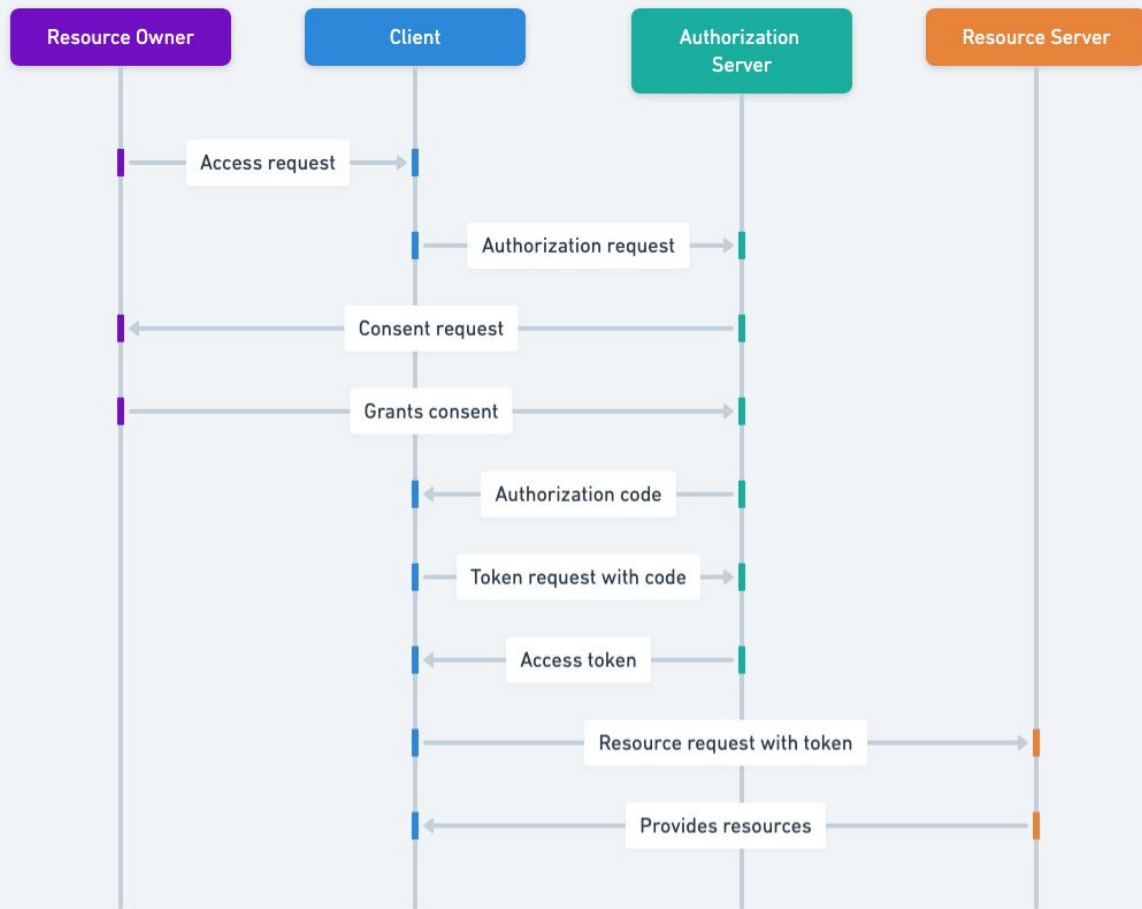
# OAuth 2.0 Authorization

Ah, the OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server! Think of it as the wise gatekeeper of user data, standing between applications that want access and the users who own that information. It's the central authority that manages identities and decides who gets permission to do what. Core Responsibilities:

- Authentication
- Authorization
- Issuing Tokens
- Managing Tokens



# OAuth 2.0 Authorization Sequence



# OAuth 2.0 Authorization Sequence

- Client Initiates the Authorization Request
  - `response_type=code`, `client_id`, `redirect_uri`, `scope`, `state`
- Authorization Server Issues an Authorization Code
  - `code`, `state`
- Client Requests an Access Token
  - `grant_type=authorization_code`, `code`, `redirect_uri`, `client_id`, `client_secret`
- Authorization Server Issues Access and Refresh Tokens
  - `access_token`, `token_type`, `expires_in`, `refresh_token`, `scope`
- Client Accesses Protected Resources





# OAuth 2.0 Authorization Sequence

- Refreshing the Access Token
  - `grant_type=refresh_token`, `refresh_token`, `client_id`, `client_secret`, `scope`
- The Authorization Server verifies the `refresh_token` and the client's credentials. If valid, it issues:
  - new `access_token` (and potentially a new `refresh_token`)



## Self Study for Teams

- Implement OAuth 2.0 Authorization.
- Use it in with Test Client application to gain access to resource.
- Project Teams should demonstrate their achievement during next lecture.
- Teams with successful demo take 5 degree bonus in course work.

