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Task1:

Enterprise application has many ways to do that, one of which is the JDBC Realm. Here it uses glassfish server where we also mention the database table so that it knows which table to access. Furthermore, we also need to configure the following settings there:

- User Table: This is the database table that has the loggin details for admin, users, etc.
- Username Column: the column in the table that contains the username selected for the authentication pair
- Password Column: the column in the table that contains the password selected for the authentication pair
- Group name column: the column in the table that contains the group names which determine the level of access they have to the resources present in the website
- Password Encryption Algorithm: the algorithm that will be used to encrypt the data in the table

Basically, when we log in, it at first checks username and password pair against the columns present in the database. After that it checks the group name to decide what sort of access to give us (ie users cant access admin menu and vise versa). This is not only efficient and reliable but also requires the least amount of code to implement (as the glassfish is doing all the work for us)

But since most of the work is handled by glassfish, we must be very careful when setting up the configuration details as otherwise the server will give out "strange" errors.

Task 2: Theory part

Here I am going to use EmpId and password as username password pair for authentication and appgroup as group name in order to determine how much access they have and to what resource.

Furthermore, I would set up a hashing algorithm for the password using the following codes:

1) First convert the string to Byte

```
MessageDigest digest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
byte[] encodedhash = digest.digest(
    originalString.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
```

2) Then use a custom converter to make the byte into a hex and thus get the hash value in hex

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```
1
   private static String bytesToHex(byte[] hash) {
       StringBuffer hexString = new StringBuffer();
2
      for (int i = 0; i < hash.length; i++) {
3
      String hex = Integer.toHexString(0xff & hash[i]);
4
      if(hex.length() == 1) hexString.append('0');
5
6
           hexString.append(hex);
7
8
       return hexString.toString();
9 }
```

Task 2: Practical part + outputs

Screenshot for the adjustments I made in my code to make it work for me:

Table password size adjustment:

```
stmnt.execute("CREATE TABLE " + DB_TABLE

+ " (EmpId CHAR(5) CONSTRAINT " + DB_PK_CONSTRAINT + " PRIMARY KEY,"

+ " Name VARCHAR(25), "

+ " Phone CHAR(10), "

+ " Address VARCHAR(30), "

+ " Email VARCHAR(30), "

+ " Password VARCHAR(100), "

+ " AppGroup CHAR(12), "

+ " BankAccountId CHAR(12), "

+ " Salary DECIMAL(10,2), "

+ " Active BOOLEAN)");
} catch (SQLException ex) {

// do nothing
} catch (IOException ex) {
```

Method to turn text into sha256

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Calling it in method to input data to table

Output for table:



Also, website output for the codes:

Access by employee on employee page

SECURE Company Ltd

Employee Management System

Login Page

Username	00003
Password	•••••
Login	Reset

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Employee Management System

Main Menu

- 1. Change an employee's details
- 2. Change an employee's password
- 3. Display employee's details

Click Logout

Access by admin on employee page:

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Employee Management System

Login Page

Username	00001		
Password			
Login	Reset		

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Employee Management System

Authorization Failure Page

Sorry, you are not authorized to access the resources.

Please discuss this with your manager.

Please retry Login with another credentials