

#### Welcome to this session:

# Authentication and Authorization

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.





## What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding refers to actions and measures aimed at protecting the human rights of adults, particularly vulnerable individuals, from abuse, neglect, and harm.

To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email: safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



#### Live Lecture Housekeeping:

 The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.

- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:

www.hyperiondev.com/support

- To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email:
  - safeguarding@hyperiondev.com
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.



## **Lecture Overview**

- → Authentication
- → Authorization



#### **Learning Outcomes**

- ♦ Differentiate between authentication and authorisation.
- Explain key mechanisms for authentication and authorisation.

#### **Authentication and Authorisation**

Think of an online banking system. What might happen if there were no authentication or if all users had the same level of access?





## **Authentication**

 Authentication is the process of proving something or someone is genuine.





#### Password-based authentication

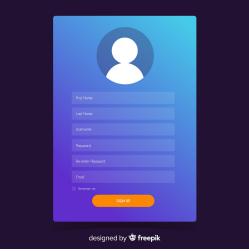
 Password-based authentication require the user to present credentials such as a username and password.





## Registration

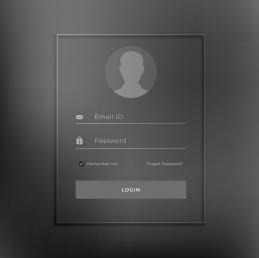
To register a user has to provide a unique identifier and a password.





## Login

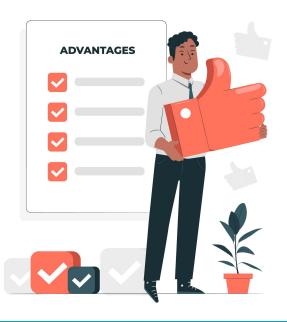
 When we login we provide the credential we used to register.





## **Advantages of PBA**

- Affordable
- Familiar
- User Control





## **Disadvantages of PBA**

- Complex Passwords
- Weak Passwords
- Predictable Passwords
- People Forget





#### **Multi-Factor Authentication**

• Multi-factor authentication is an authentication method that requires user to have 2 or more pieces of evidence having multiple factor involved during authentication.





## Why MFA?

- Extra Layer of Protection.
- Compromised Passwords.

Secondary Factors Harder to falsify.





## **Biometrics**

 Technology that users biological identifiers for authentication.





#### **Authentication**

Why is simply knowing someone's identity (authentication) not enough to ensure the security of a system?





## Let's take a break





## **Authorisation**

• The process of determining whether a user has access to specific resources or not.





#### **Role-Based Access Control**

• User authorization method that controls access to protected resources based on the user's role within the organization.





## **Benefits**

- Security
- Regulatory Compliance
- Reduces Workload
- Scalability





## **Authentication and Authorisation**

How does the lack of authorization mechanisms impact data privacy and security?





#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

What is the primary purpose of authentication?

- A. Encrypting user data
- B. Verifying a user's identity
- C. Assigning user permissions
- D. Restricting access to databases



#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

What does authorisation determine?

- A. How a user is authenticated
- B. What resources a user can access
- C. The strength of a password
- D. The user's identity



## Q & A SECTION

Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.



