




Welcome to the CoGrammar Authentication with JWT

The session will start shortly...

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



Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query:
www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a **safeguarding** incident:
www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)
- You can turn on live captions on your browser settings incase you are having difficulty in hearing what's being lectured.

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding
Lead



Simone Botes



Nurhaan Snyman



Rafiq Manan



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated
Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles

safeguarding@hyperiondev.com

What are the three parts of a JWT?



What is the purpose of the header in a JWT?



Implementing JWT



JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

Implementing JWT.

- ❖ We will use a popular library to implement JWTs in our application, it makes it easier to sign the tokens and reduces boilerplate code.
- ❖ You first need to install it in an already existing express application.
 - ◆ `npm install jsonwebtoken`
- ❖ Implementing JWT with the library becomes straightforward in this manner

index.js

```
17     const token = jwt.sign(JSON.stringify(payload), 'secret', {algorithm: 'HS256'})  
18
```

Snipped

JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

Implementing JWT.

```
index.js

1  const express = require("express")
2  const jwt = require("jsonwebtoken")
3  const app = express()
4
5  app.use(express.json())
6
7  app.post('/login', (req, res) => {
8    const { username, password } = req.body
9
10   if (username === "Dan" && password === "1234") {
11
12     const payload = {
13       "name" : username,
14       "admin" : false
15     }
16
17     const token = jwt.sign(JSON.stringify(payload), 'secret', {algorithm: 'HS256'})
18
19     res.send({
20       message: "Login Successful.",
21       token: token
22     })
23   } else {
24     console.log("Invalid credentials")
25     res.send({
26       message: "Invalid credentials"
27     })
28   }
29 })
30
31 app.listen(8000, () => {
32   console.log("Server is running on port http://localhost:8000")
33 })
```

Snipped

Login Request With Postman



JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

Verifying token

```
index.js

32 app.get("/resource", (req, res) => {
33   const authHeaders = req.headers["authorization"];
34   const token = authHeaders.split(" ")[1];
35
36   try {
37     const decoded = jwt.verify(token, "secret");
38     res.send({
39       message: `Hello ${decoded.name}! Your token has been verified`,
40     });
41   } catch (error) {
42     res.status(401).json({
43       message: "An error occurred in verifying your token",
44     });
45   }
46
47   res.json(decoded);
48 });
```

Snipped

JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

Accessing and verifying request with POSTMAN

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, the request method is **GET** and the URL is `http://localhost:8000/resource`. The **Send** button is visible on the right. Below the URL bar, the **Authorization** tab is selected, showing a **Bearer Token** type and a token value: `eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1Ym91IjoiaWoiRGF...`. The **Body** tab is also visible, showing a JSON response: `{\"message\": \"Hello Dan! Your token has been verified\"}`. The status bar at the bottom indicates a **Status: 200 OK**, **Time: 6 ms**, and **Size: 288 B**.

User Permissions



User Permissions

- ❖ By adding an **admin** attribute to the **payload of the auth endpoint**, we can implement user permissions i.e. features or resources only accessible to users with certain privileges.
- ❖ The admin attribute can **only** be added at the endpoint,

User Permissions

```
app.post('/admin_login', (req, res) => {  
  //const {username, password} = req.body;  
  // Here we would check if the user details are in the database  
  
  const payload = {  
    "name": "Zahra",  
    "password": "P@$word",  
    "admin": true  
  };  
  const token = jwt.sign(JSON.stringify(payload),  
    "lecture-1-secret",  
    {algorithm: 'HS256'});  
  
  res.send({  
    message: "Admin Login Successful",  
    token: token  
  });  
});
```

```
app.get('/admin_resource', (req, res) => {  
  const headers = req.headers['authorization'];  
  const token = headers.split(' ')[1];  
  
  try {  
    const decoded = jwt.verify(token, 'lecture-1-secret');  
  
    if (decoded.admin) {  
      res.send({  
        "message": "Success!"  
      });  
    } else {  
      res.status(403).send({  
        "message": "Your JWT was verified, but you do not have admin access."  
      });  
    }  
  } catch (e) {  
    res.sendStatus(401);  
  }  
});
```

Questions and Answers



Thank you for attending



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