Tarea Login: Sistema de login y autentificacion:

One of the most important aspects of website authentication focuses on the user and human-to-computer interactions. As a result, user authentication is important to understand when creating or improving your website's login procedure.

What Is User Authentication?
User authentication covers all the human-to-computer interactions that require the user to log in to access certain information.

When a user registers for an account, the user must create an ID and key that will allow them to access their account later on. Generally, a username and password are used as the ID and key, but the credentials can include other forms of keys as well.

How Are Users Authenticated?
In order to gain access, users must prove to the website that they are who they say they are. The ID and key are enough to confirm the user's identity, which will allow the system to authorize the user.
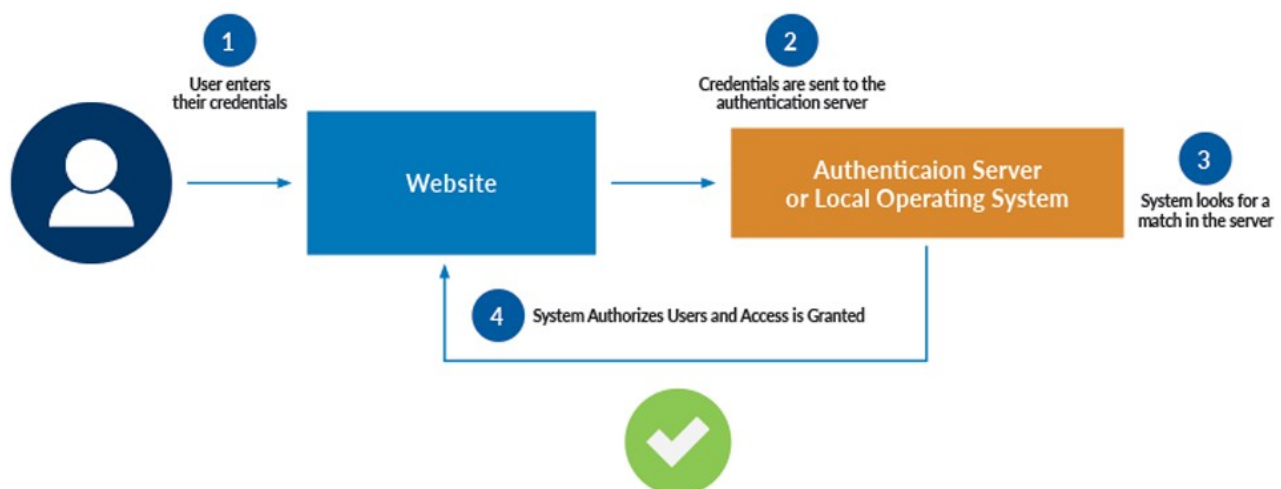
It's important to note that authorization is what dictates what users are able to see and do when they log in.

To put it simply, user authentication has three tasks:

Manage the connection between the human (user) and the website's server (computer).
Verify users' identities.
Approve (or decline) the authentication so the system can move to authorizing the user.

Types of User Authentication
In order for a user to confirm their identity, the individual must provide a piece of information that only the user and the server knows. This information is called an authentication factor, and there are three types:

- Knowledge factors. Factors the user must know in order to log in are considered a knowledge factor. This can be anything from a username, password, or pin number. The challenge with these factors is that they can be weak in terms of security because they can be shared or guessed.

- Possession factors. Anything that the user must have in order to log in is known as a possession factor. One-time password tokens, key fobs, ID cards, and physical tokens are all considered possession factors.

- Inheritance factors. Using a person's biological characteristics is known as an inheritance factor. Any biometric authentication process, such as fingerprint scanning and face recognition, would fall into this category.

What is Login?
In general computer usage, logon is the procedure used to get access to an operating system or application, usually in a remote computer. Almost always a logon requires that the user have (1) a user ID and (2) a password. Often, the user ID must conform to a limited length such as eight characters and the password must contain at least one digit and not match a natural language word. The user ID can be freely known and is visible when entered at a keyboard or other input device. The password must be kept secret (and is not displayed as it is entered). Some Web sites require users to register in order to use the site; registered users can then enter the site by logging on.