

Data and Authentication

Remote Collections and User Sessions



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sli.do

#js-advanced



Remote Storage

Accessing Remote Data

- The client can **send data** to the server, usually via **POST request**

```
const data = {title: 'First Post', content: 'Hello, Server!'};  
fetch('/articles', {  
  method: 'post',  
  headers: { 'Content-type': 'application/json' },  
  body: JSON.stringify(data),  
});
```

- This allows:
 - Specialized requests, such as **filtering** collections
 - **Permanent storage** and **sharing** of content

- Provide an **options** object to **Fetch API** to send data:
 - **method** – can be **POST**, **PUT**, **PATCH** or **DELETE**
 - **body** – contains the **data** to be sent, usually as **JSON** string
 - **headers** – common headers include:
 - **Content-Type** specifies the **format** of the data (**manual**)
 - **Content-Length** specifies the **size** of the data (**automatic**)
 - **Cookie** can be used with **authentication** (**automatic**)
 - Custom **authorization** headers (**manual**)



Database Principles

Relational and Non-Relational Databases

Backend As a Service



- Solutions that provide **pre-built, cloud** hosted components for developing **application backends**
- Reduce the **time** and **complexity** required
- Allow developers to focus on **core features** instead of low-level tasks
- Types:
 - Cloud BaaS
 - Open-source BaaS

Relational Databases

- Represent and store **data** in tables and rows
- Use **Structured Querying Language (SQL)**
- Allows you to **link information** from different tables through the use of **foreign keys** (or indexes)



Non-Relational Databases

- No-SQL databases
- More **flexibility** and **adaptability**
- Allow us to **store unstructured data** in a single document (*not a good idea*)
- **Additional processing** effort and **more storage** as the document sizes grow



Relational and Non-Relational Pros

- Relational
 - Work with **structured data**
 - They support **ACID** transactional consistency and support "**joins**"
 - Built-in **data integrity** and a large eco-system
 - Relationships in this system have **constraints**
 - Limitless **indexing**
- Non-Relational
 - They **scale** out **horizontally**
 - Work with **unstructured** and semi-structured **data**
 - Schema-free or Schema-on-read options
 - **High availability**
 - Many are **open source** and so "free"



- **Records** in a database have **unique identification keys**
 - New records are usually **assigned** an Id **automatically**
 - This allows a record to be **retrieved directly**
 - **Keys** can be used to create a **relationship** between records
- It's best to impose a **structure** on all records
 - Every entry has the **same properties**
- **De-normalize** data
 - E.g., article comments can be stored **inside** the article



Live Demonstration

CRUD Operations with Remote Collections



Handling Forms

Grouping Related Request Values

- The **<form>** element groups many **<input>** fields
 - Attribute **method** specifies which **HTTP method** to use
 - Attribute **action** specifies to which **URL** the requests is sent

```
<form method="POST" action="/articles">  
  <input type="text" name="title" />  
  <textarea name="content"></textarea>  
  <input type="submit" value="Create Article" />  
</form>
```

- On **submit**, the browser **sends all values** to the server
 - Every input is identified by its **name attribute**

- Browser form submission causes the **page to reload**
 - Our application will be **closed** or **restarted**
- The **submit event** can be **intercepted**

```
const formElement = document.querySelector('form');  
formElement.addEventListener('submit', event => {  
  event.preventDefault();  
  // collect values and send via fetch  
});
```

- A **fetch request** can be made using the **input values**

- The **FormData** object **automatically serializes** all input values
 - No need to select them manually

```
formElement.addEventListener('submit', event => {  
  event.preventDefault();  
  const data = new FormData(formElement);  
  
  const email = data.get('email');           // Read single value  
  const entries = [...data.entries()]; // Get array of values  
});
```



Authentication

Working with user Credentials

■ Authentication

- The process of verifying the identity of a user or computer
- Questions: "**Who are you?**", "**How do you prove it?**"
- Credentials can be password, smart card, external token, etc.

■ Authorization

- The process of determining what a user is permitted to do on a computer or network
- Questions: "**What are you allowed to do?**", "**Can you see this page?**"

- **HTTP Basic Authentication** – credentials with **every request**
 - Username and password sent in a **request header**:

```
Authorization: Basic dXN1cm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=
```
- **Cookie** – upon login, **server returns** authentication **cookie**
- **Token-based** – upon login, **server returns** signed **token**
 - Usually sent in a **request header** (name varies):

```
Auth-Token: d50d5f194848683ec68d2d0c4595128b146551249...
```
- Other methods: One Time passwords, Oauth, OpenID, etc.

Registration Request

```
<form method="POST" action="/users/register">
  <input type="text" name="email" />
  <input type="password" name="password" />
  <input type="password" name="repass" />
  <input type="submit" value="Register" />
</form>
```

```
async function onRegister(ev) {
  const response = await fetch('/users/register', {
    method: 'post',
    headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
    body: JSON.stringify(ev.formData);
  })
}
```

Login Request

```
<form method="POST" action="/users/register">
  <input type="text" name="email" />
  <input type="password" name="password" />
  <input type="submit" value="Register" />
</form>
```

```
async function onLogin(ev) {
  const response = await fetch('/users/login', {
    method: 'post',
    headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
    body: JSON.stringify(ev.formData);
  });
  // handle authentication token
}
```

Handling Authentication Token

- Upon **successful login**, the server returns authentication **token**
 - This token must be **attached** to every **subsequent request**
- **Save** it using **sessionStorage**:

```
const authToken = response.authToken;  
sessionStorage.setItem('authToken', authToken);
```

- **Send** it in a **request header**:

```
fetch('/articles', {  
  method: 'get',  
  headers: { 'X-Authorization': authToken }  
});
```

- Most APIs will **record** the data's **author**
 - Stored as **ownerId**, **creator** or similarly named **property**
 - Can be used to e.g., identify an article's or comment's author
- Depending on the service's **access rules**, only the author (and possibly administrators) **can modify** their records
- Display **edit controls** for records owned by the **current user**
 - Note that visibility **does not** provide security – this is done **on the server**, using access rules



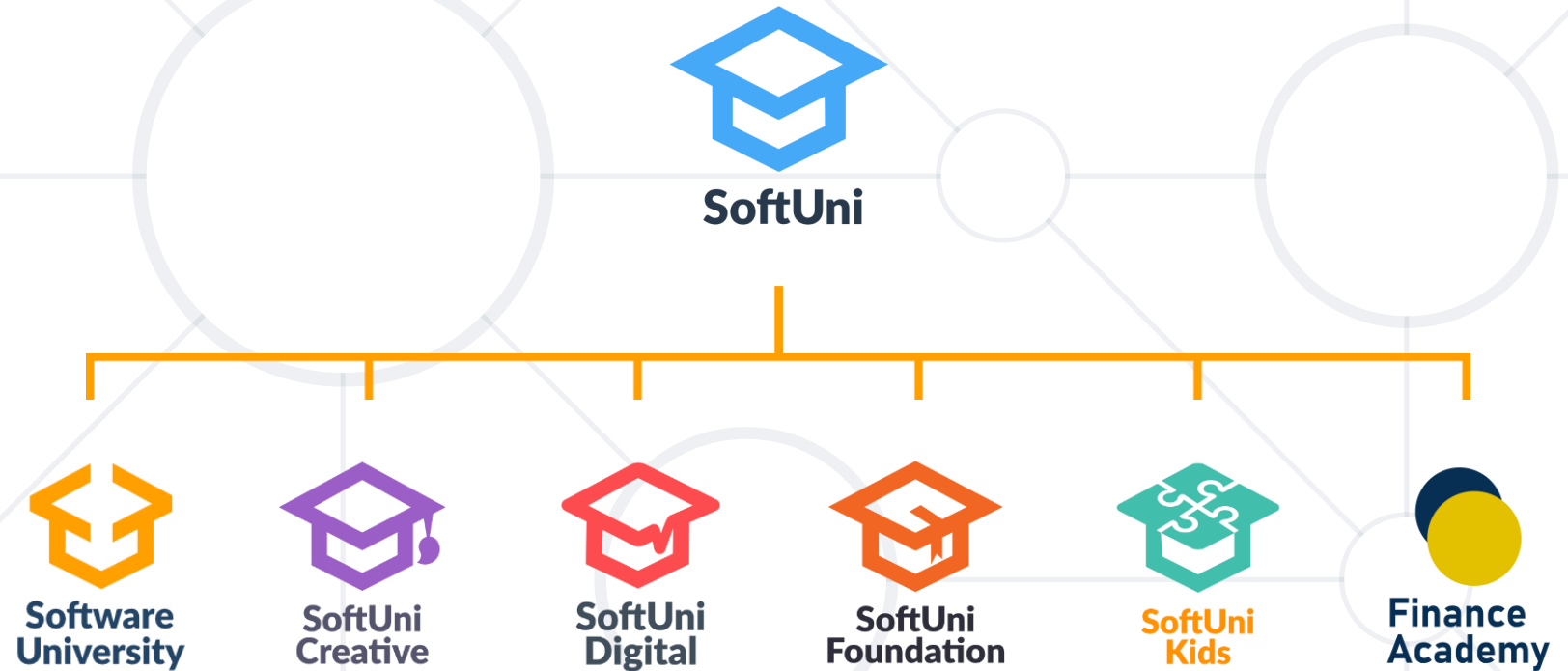
Live Demonstration

Authenticated Collection Access

- **Data** can be **sent** to the server
- Databases store **records** with **unique keys**
- **HTML forms** group input values
 - Have **submit** and **formdata** events
- Users can be **authenticated** with the service
 - **Tokens** are a common method



Questions?



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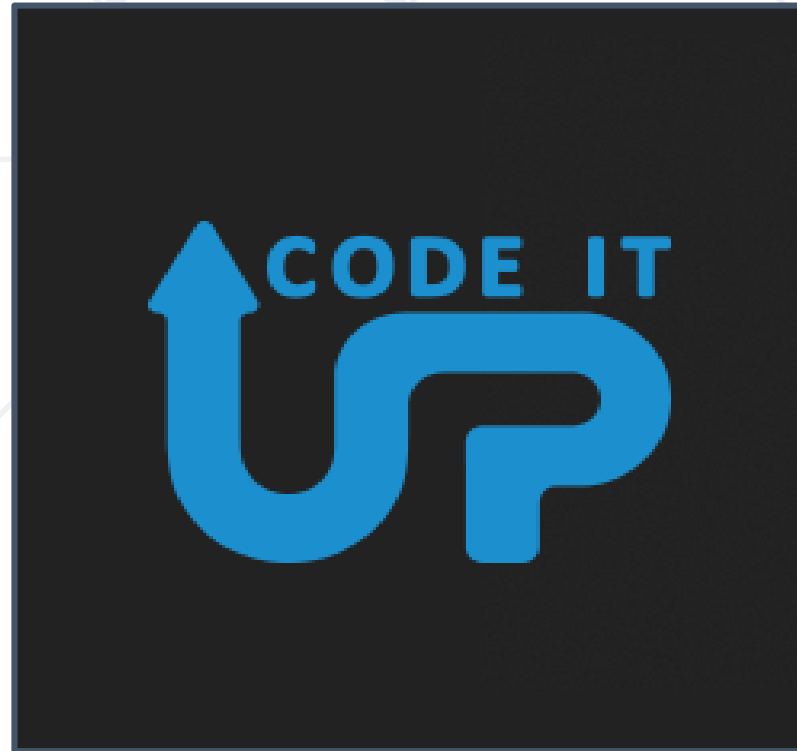


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