

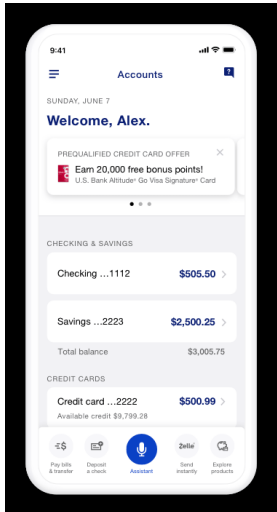
Authentication

- **Authentication – who are you?**
- **Users**
- **Passwords**
- **Tokens**



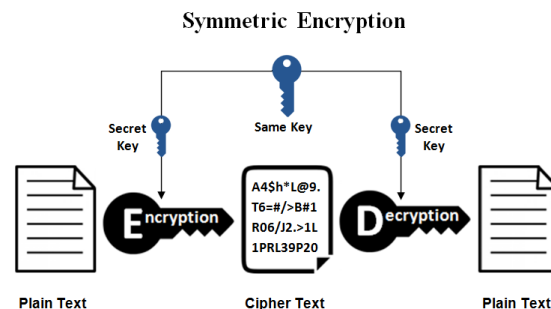
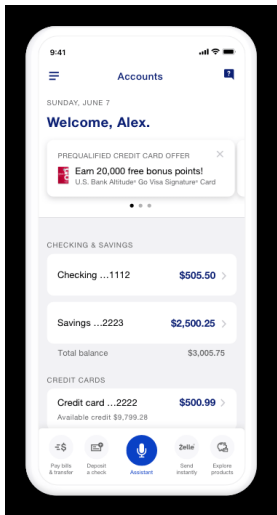
HTTPS "handshake"

- HTTPS is designed to prove identity *and* encrypt



Symmetric encryption

- After HTTPS handshake, client and server exchange a single key for faster symmetric encryption
 - *Single key can be used by both parties to encrypt & decrypt*



User authentication

- Now that we have a secure connection...
- The **user** needs to prove their identity



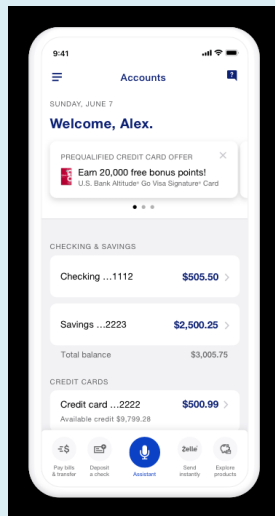
API calls

- Every API call needs to identify the user, and carry proof of their identify...
 - *otherwise you could access any account you want!*



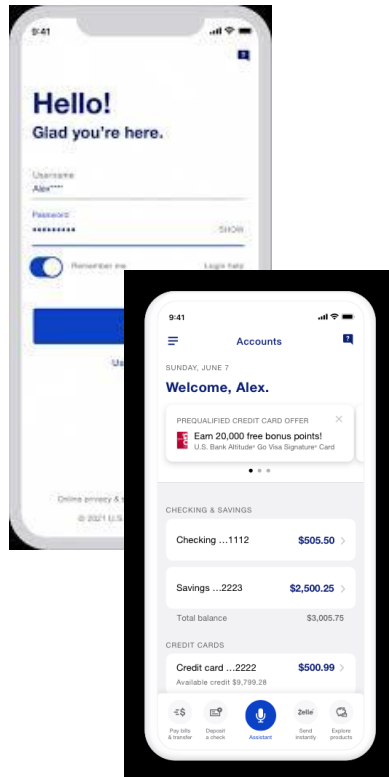
Approach #1

- Send username and password...
 - *Requires storing password or prompting each time*



Approach #2

- **Login yields an access token**
 - *Access token is used for identification*
 - *Token can be set to expire after time period (short or long)*



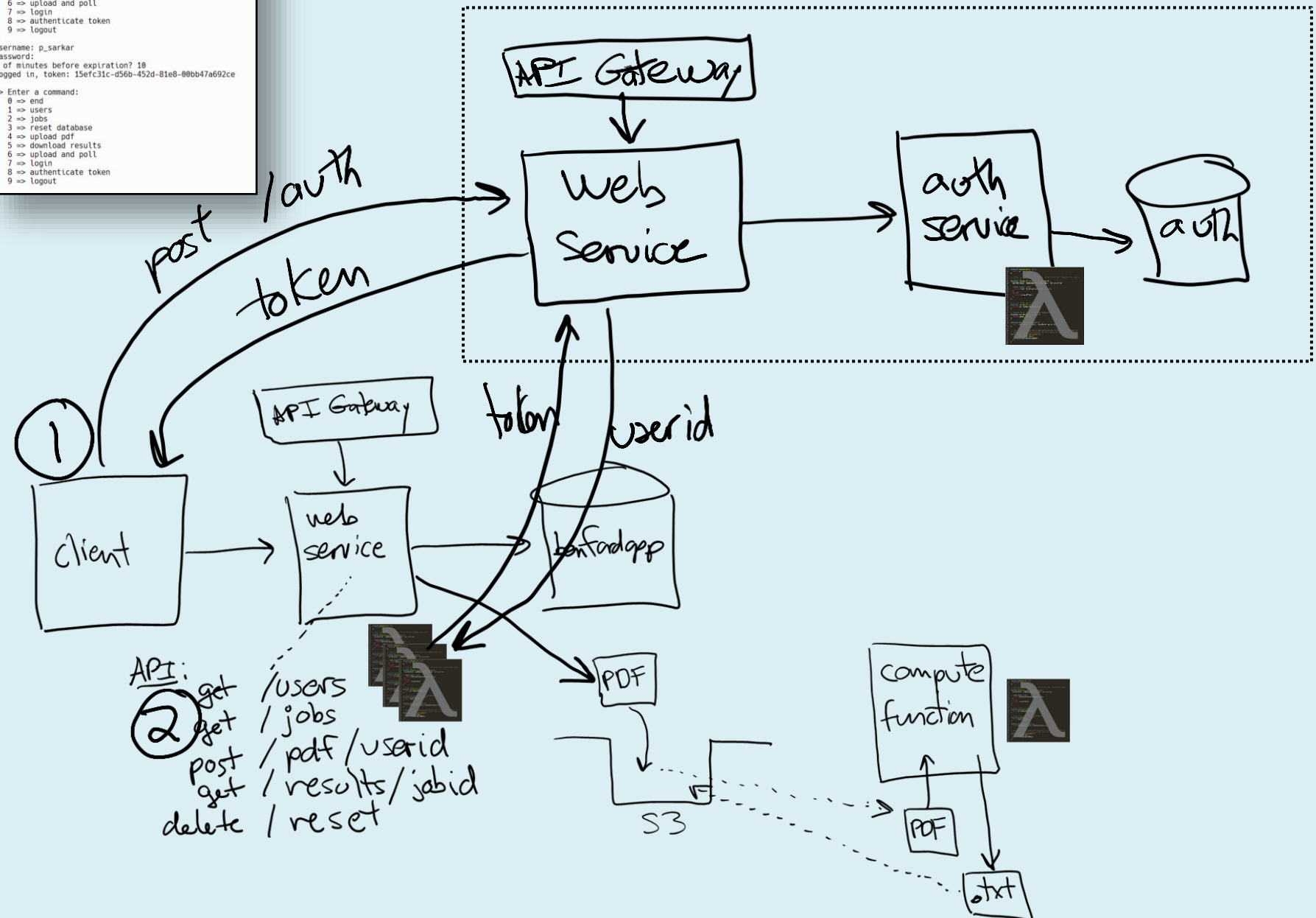
```
** Welcome to BenfordApp with Authentication **
Config file to use for this session?
Press ENTER to use default, or
enter config file name>

>> Enter a command:
0 => end
1 => users
2 => jobs
3 => reset database
4 => upload pdf
5 => download results
6 => upload and poll
7 => login
8 => authenticate token
9 => logout

7
username: p_sarkar
Password:
# of minutes before expiration? 10
logged in, token: 15efc31c-d56a-452d-81e8-00bb47a692ce

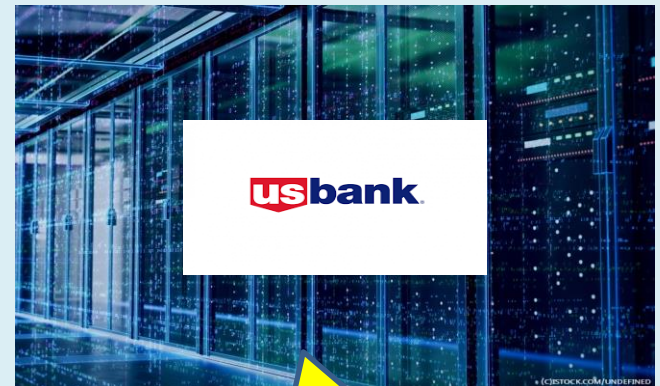
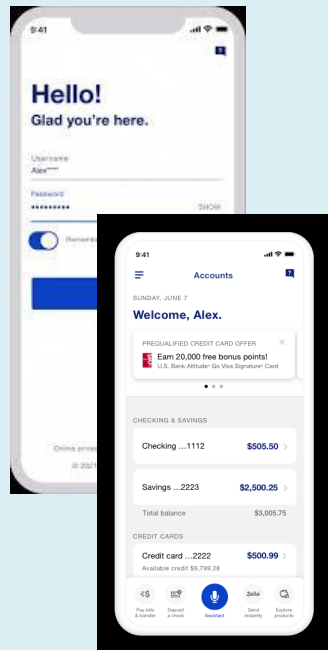
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```

Example: project 04



Approach #3

- Login yields a stateless token
 - Token itself contains all necessary info --- nothing on server
 - Encrypted using server's private key at login, API functions use public key to validate --- avoids API functions calling auth service

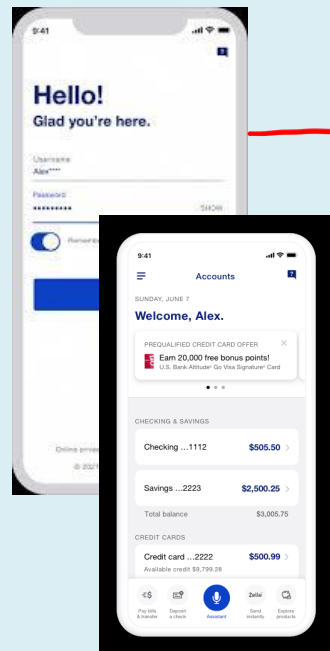


Example:
JSON Web Tokens (JWT)

Question

- Login yields a stateless token...
- Can the client modify the token? Change the userid or expiration?

No! But why not?



POST /login
username + pwd

token = {userid, expne, ...}



That's it, thank you!