# COMP1531

5.2 - HTTP - Auth & Auth

## State

Let's look at **point.py** and **pointutil.py** together:

- Splitting up Flask wrapper from functions
- Using a "getData" method

### State (Testing)

Let's look at **point.py** and **pointutil.py** together:

What problems with state will we run into when we test this?

## Auth vs Auth

**Authentication**: Process of verifying the identity of a user

**Authorisation**: Process of verifying an identity's access privileges

#### Naive method:

- User registers, we store their password
- When user logs in, we compare their input password to their stored password

Let's observe *auth.py* (found in lectures repo)

What's wrong with this?

Using **hashlib** to create a hash

#### hash.py

```
import hashlib
print("mypassword")
print("mypassword".encode())
print(hashlib.sha256("mypassword".encode()))
print(hashlib.sha256("mypassword".encode()).hexdigest())
```

Now let's improve auth.py

## Authorisation

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A packet of data used to authorise the user.

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Authentication can be faked

### What is a JWT?

"JSON Web Tokens are an open, industry standard RFC 7519 method for representing claims securely between two parties."

They are lightweight ways of encoding and decoding private information via a secret

Play around:

https://jwt.io/

## Let's practice with python

Using a JWT in python:

https://pyjwt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

```
import jwt

SECRET = 'sempai'

encoded_jwt = jwt.encode({'some': 'payload'}, SECRET, algorithm='HS256').decode('utf-8')
print(jwt.decode(encoded_jwt.encode('utf-8'), SECRET, algorithms=['HS256']))
```

## Let's practice with python

Now let's improve auth.py