

Chapter 5. Web Server.

Web Server

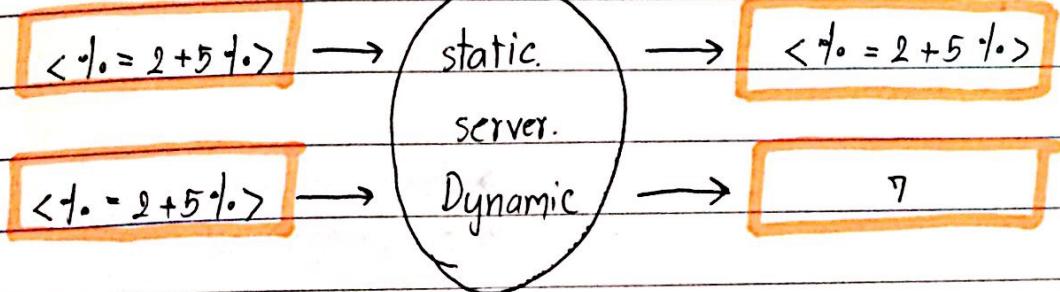
- ▶ ရှိနိုင်ခြားသေတွင် ပေါ်စေသွားလိုပဲ။
- ▶ Support server-side Scripting. ရှိနိုင်ခြားသေတွင် server ပေါ်ပောင်း script ပေါ်လိုပဲ။
- ▶ Protocol (Http) ပေါ်ရှိခြားစေလိုပဲ။

Web Server ရှိနိုင်သူ.

- Apache
- IIS
- nginx

Static vs. Dynamic

Content



Response.

- ▶ Static : Content သုတေသနများ၊ Response စုစုပေါင်း။
↳ ရှိနိုင်ခြားစေလိုပဲ / ကံမောင်ချက်
- ▶ Dynamic : ရှိနိုင်ခြားစေလိုပဲ server.

Dynamic

ရှိနိုင်ခြားစေလိုပဲ server.

- ▶ CGI ပြည့်စုစုပေါင်း။ ဟုတ် web server ပေါ် program ဖြစ်အင်္ဂါး။
- Dynamic Content ပေါ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။ တိုင်းတွင် 1 request ပဲ 1 process ဖြစ်။ မြတ်များ။
- ▶ FastCGI တိုင်းတွင် 1 request ပဲ 1 process
- ▶ SCGI.
- ▶ Platform
 - Microsoft IIS : ISAPI (Internet Server API).
 - Java : Servlet Container.
 - Ruby : Rack
 - Perl : WSGI (Web Server Gateway Interface).

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Note:

CGI

- ▶ ដែលរាយការណ៍នៃ Web server នឹង program ដូចមានទំនាក់ទំនង Web content
- ▶ server នឹង run script ឬ application process ដើម្បី និងបង្ការព័ត៌មានទៅ Client
- ▶ ដែលផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានទៅការងារអំពី Client នៃទី environment variable
ex. Query_string.
- ▶ CGI scripts សម្រាប់ការងារទៅក្នុងទីនំនួយនៃ web server ខ្លួន
ex. Perl, Python

Node as a Script

<< Apache2 configuration file >>

```
<Directory /var/www/html/cgi>
    Options +ExecCGI +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Action node-script /cgi-bin/node-cgi
    AddHandler node-script .nd
</Directory>
```

ex.  file.

→ នឹងនាំ run.

→ file នឹងនាំ folder នៃវានាំនៅក្នុង .nd.

<< CGI Script (test.nd) in JavaScript >>

```
for(k in env){
    writeLine(k + "=" + env[k] + "<br/>");
}
```

- ▶ Create a Web Server.

```
var http = require('http');
var server = http.createServer(function(req, res){
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-type': 'text/plain'});
    res.end('Hello world\n');
});

server.listen(8000);          // listen port 8000
console.log('Server is ready!');
```

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Note:

Express Routing

```
var express = require('express');
var app = express();

app.get('/', function(req, res){
  res.send('Hello world')
});

app.listen(8000);
```

URI, Get, post

► Route ក្នុងនាមពេលក្នុង **HTTP request method handler.**

► structure. **To Method**

app.Method(path, [callback...], callback)

► app នៅ object នៃ express

► គ្រាងនៅក្នុង Method នៃការណា

- Get ត្រូវការព័ត៌មាន Query string សំខាន់ស្ថិតិយក 255 bytes.

នៅក្នុងរបៀប ដែលបានបង្ហាញក្នុងការងារ នៅក្នុងការងារ.

- Post ទីនេះ data ទៅ http header នាមពីរនេះនៅ get នៅក្នុងការងារ.

► path នៃ URL នៃ Callback function.

Express Middleware

► Express នៃ Middleware នៅក្នុង

► **Middleware:** ផ្តល់ request object វីត ចែងចាយការងារ response object

នៅ: response object នៅក្នុងក្រុងក្នុង middleware

► **Middleware គ្រាង...**

- គ្រាងនៃ Execute any code នៃ

- ទៅក្នុង request នៅ: response object នៃ.

- កំណត់ request-response cycle នៃ

- សំណើនារី និងអនុវត្តន៍ក្នុង middleware នៃ

► middleware.

```
// a middleware with no mount path; gets executed for every
// request to the app
app.use(function (req, res, next) {
  console.log('Time:', Date.now());
  next();
});
```

ក្នុងនាមពេល middleware

នៅក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុង

server នៃខ្លួន

```
// a middleware mounted on /user/:id; will be executed for any
// type of HTTP request to /user/:id
```

```
app.use('/user/:id', function (req, res, next) {
  console.log('Request Type:', req.method);
  next();
});
```

Middleware នឹង "app.use"

Note:

Built-in 3rd party middleware

- ▶ Only 1 built middleware อยู่ใน folder ราก.

- **express.static** ตั้งค่า folder ให้เป็น resource

```
app.use(express.static('public'));
```

บังคับ resource (ไฟล์ต่อไปนี้)
- ทั้งหมด

Useful 3rd party middleware

อาจต้องติดตั้ง module สำหรับ page ทุกหน้า

- **Cookie-parser**

เก็บที่ Client ที่ส่งมาจะมีค่าต่อตามนี้ Client ต้องบันทึกไว้ใน localstorage
ที่ Client จะอ่าน Client ค่าที่บันทึกไว้.

- **Express-session**

ต้องติดตั้ง Server จึงจะรู้ว่า Server ต้องจัดการข้อมูลของ Client อย่างไร.

- **Body-parser**

ต้องติดตั้ง Client ที่ Server ที่รับข้อมูลมาต้องสามารถอ่านได้

Full example : Adding

```
var express = require('express');
app = express();
bodyParser = require('body-parser');

var unencodedParser = bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false });
app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/public'));

app.post('/add', unencodedParser, function(req, res){
  var result = parseInt(req.body.a) + parseInt(req.body.b);
  res.send('Result = ' + result);
});

app.listen(8000);
```

>> npm install express body-parser

server.js

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Adding Form</title>
</head>
<body>
<form action="/add" method="post">
  A: <input type="number" name="a"/><br/>
  B: <input type="number" name="b"/><br/>
  <button type="submit">Add</button>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

public/form.html

ต้องบันทึกเป็น string ไม่สามารถเป็น integer

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Note:

Web Session Tracking

▶ HTTP is a "stateless" protocol

ມີສຳຫັນກົບກວດອານຸມາ ທີ່ໄດ້ໃຈຫຼັງຂອງ / ກໍານະ: ດິວເນີນໃຈກ່ອຕື ແລ້ວ ໃລ້ວ.

▶ Session Tracking.

1. URL Rewriting.

2. Hidden Form Fields ຕົວຢັ້ງ hidden ພູຖຸກູມກັບ

3. Cookies. ເກັນຫຼັອກື່ອ Client

4. Sessions. ເຮັດຄລົ້ນຕື່ຍອ || ກໍານົດໃຫຍ້ກົມກີໂຕ ເກັນຫຼັອກື່ອ server.

Cookies (on Client)

ເກັນໃຈ Client

ຝ່າຍໃຫຍ້ກົມກີໂຕ.

```
app.use(cookieParser('keyboard cat'))
```

```
app.get('/ck_get', function(req, res) {
  res.send(req.cookies) → cookies server ອີ: ປົນຄົມສົ່ງ || ຕໍ່ໄລ໌ໂປ່ງວັງ || ຄົວຊະ: ຊົກໍາໄປກົງ
```

```
})
```

```
app.get('/ck_set', function(req, res) {
  res.cookie('a', 10) → ສໍາງ Cookie ຮອ 10 ລະຫວ່າງ 10
```

```
})
```

Cookies ສໍາງໄດ້ການຕົວ.

ໃຈ Client

Sessions (on Server). ເກັນໃຈ Server.

```
app.use(session({ secret: 'keyboard cat', cookie: { maxAge: 60000 }}))
app.use(function(req, res, next) {
  var sess = req.session
  if (sess.views) {
    sess.views++
  } else {
    sess.views = 1
  }
})
```

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Note:

Express Template Engine

இந்தை template file என்னவா?

Server → இது database

```
app.set('views', './views')
app.set('view engine', 'ejs')

app.get('/fruit', function(req, res){
  res.render('fruit', {fruits: ['banana', 'apple']})
})
```

நிலைப்படு
file fruit.ejs

to folder server.js

```
<ul>
<% fruits.forEach(function(fruit){ %>
  <li><%= fruit %></li>
<% }); %>
</ul>
```

server.js

இந்தை பகுப்பு முறை
template.

views/fruit.ejs

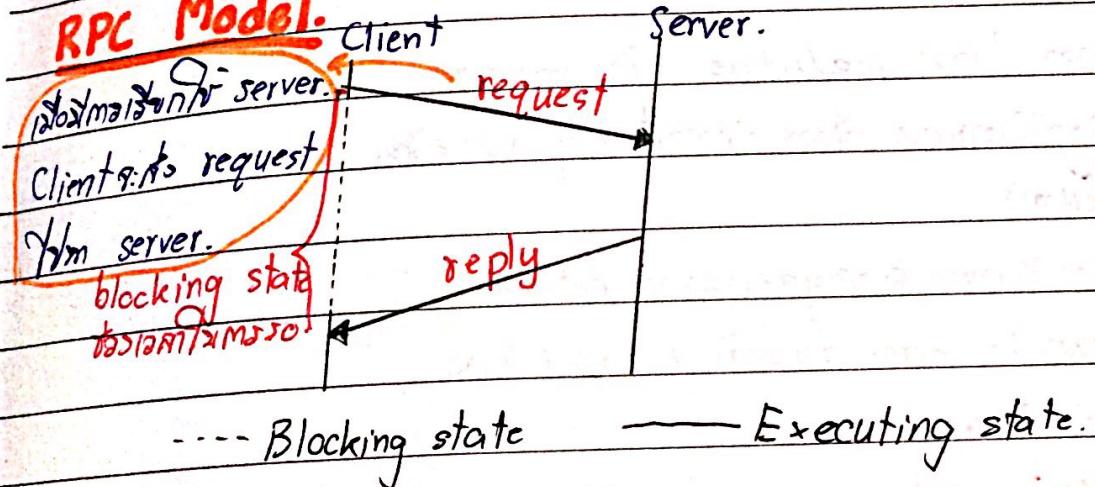
நிலைப்படு: கிராஃபிக் file fruit.ejs

Chapter 6. RPC & REST

► Remote Procedure Call (RPC)

- సమానంగిరి function ను ఏపో లేవల ఎంచుగ్గు కేంద్రునికింటికండిగ్గా గెంతి
సమానంగిరి client - server.
- దీనికి ముఖ్యమైన వ్యవహారికిల్లా
- Example: File service, Authentication service.

RPC Model.



Characteristics

- function ఐగ్గించిన ప్రాగ్ రూపాలు లేవు.
- function ఐగ్గించిన ప్రాగ్ లేవు "address space".
 - L passed by values : pass యొన్నిచేసు లో passed by values
ఈంటి copy లేదా లేదా
- i: run config server (environment యొన్ని server) కోఱి లేవు Mem యొన్ని server
 - L server లేవుగా client లేవు
- తిఱ్పినాడు యొన్ని వెంటిగా లేవు network

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Features (ຄົນສັເລືອງ RPC).

- ▶ Simple call Syntax.
- ▶ ຂໍໃຫຍ່ prototype ດີວິຈາກໂຮງໝ່າ.
- ▶ RPC ສ້າງກຳກົດ interface.
- ▶ ອົງວາງວ່າງ.
- ▶ ພະຍະ-ຕິກິດຕົກ.
- ▶ ຕົກລົກສີເຕັມກົມ່າຄືດູວ່າມີໂລກ.

Limitations (ຫົ່ວ່າງຂອງ RPC)

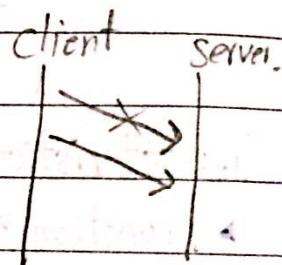
- ▶ ກັບ address ຍ້າວີ່ວິ່ນ ຖໍ່ໄດ້ໃຫຍ່ copy ຕໍ່ເກົ່າສົ່ງໄປ ເຊິ່ງຖາງຫຼັດ environment ຂອງ ຜູ້ໃຊ້ທີ່ຈະບໍ່ໄດ້
- ▶ ຄວາມຮັ້ນ ຮະຫັກກ່າວ່າ local procedure ກິມາແລກການກ່າວ່າ
- ▶ RPC ສ້າງກຳກົດຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນຂາດຕະ ເຊິ່ງຫາກສົກລວມຂຶ້ນຂຶ້ນໄປຢ່າງຄວບຄວມ

Design Issues (ມິນິມຸນ).

- ▶ ເກີດຂຶ້ນຂຶ້ນພາກຕາ ເຊິ່ງຫາກ ກັບ ຂໍອູນຄະຫຼາດໃນ network.
 - ↳ RPC ຕັດຕະກຳ error ດາວໂຫຼວກກ່າວ່າ return ມີຜົນກັນ.

Transparency (ມີຄວາມຂົ້ນຂຶ້ນ).

- **Syntactic:** ເກີດຂຶ້ນຂຶ້ນໃນ call & argument
- **Semantic:** ເກີດຂຶ້ນຖຸນອຸນ ຢັດ RPC ຮະຫັກກ່າວ່າ



Guarantees (ມີອັນດີ).

- **Retry request:** client ກັບ request ຍັງໄດ້ໃຫຍ່ message ມອງກັນ

Client ກັດຕື່ມກັບໃຈ ແລະ: ອາຫັນນາກວາດລຸ່ມ

- **Duplicate filtering:** server ກັບ server ໄດ້ຮັບໂລກ ກ່າວ່າ Client ມີມາ
ນັ້ນທີ່ server ຕັ້ງກ່າວ Duplicate filtering ເພື່ອກິນໄວ້ຫຼັກ

- ▶ **Retransmission of replies:** ນັ້ນ server ຕັ້ງກ່າວໂຮງຮັບ request ໃນ client ທີ່ມີຄວາມ
client ກັບ retry request ດັ່ງນີ້ ຫຼື: ກົມ່າ history queue reply ຍັງດີ

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RPC Components.

to request data.
communication
to server.

`int caller()`**Client stub****Communication module****Communication module****Dispatcher**

to value return.

Server stub`int callee()`

from server to client stub

Client stub runs...

► version syntax ตามมาตฐาน

► ใช้ภาษาเดียวกันอย่างไรก็ได้ RPC

ไม่拘束 protocol ที่ใช้.

server stub มอง method
เหมือนกับ method ของ

ใช้ภาษาเดียวกันอย่างไรก็ได้

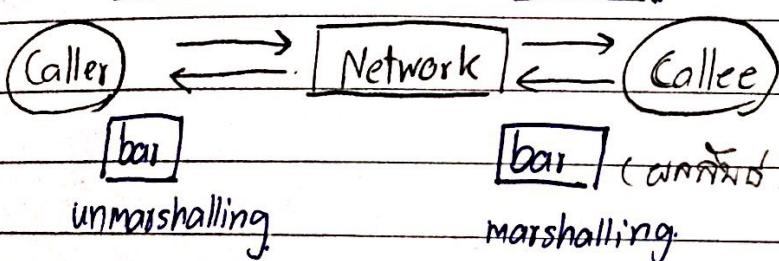
โดย server จะเรียก run method ของ

ที่ server.

Marshalling

marshalling แปลง成 CDR format ไปส่งทาง network.

CDR = data representation.



► **Marshalling**: การ chuyển đổiจากภาษาที่ใช้ในเครื่องคอมพิวเตอร์เป็นรูปแบบ CDR.

► **Unmarshalling**: นำรูปแบบ CDR ที่ได้รับมา形式化。

JSON-RPC

► ใช้ RPC ที่เขียนด้วย JSON.

► เป็น protocol ที่ง่าย.

► ข้อดีคือง่ายต่อการอ่าน (easy to read) และ server ที่เขียนง่ายมาก.

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Adding

```
server.js
var EPG = require('express');
var server = EPG.Server.$create();
function add(args, opt, callback) {
  callback(null, args[0] + args[1]);
}
server.expose('add', add);
server.listen(8000, 'localhost');

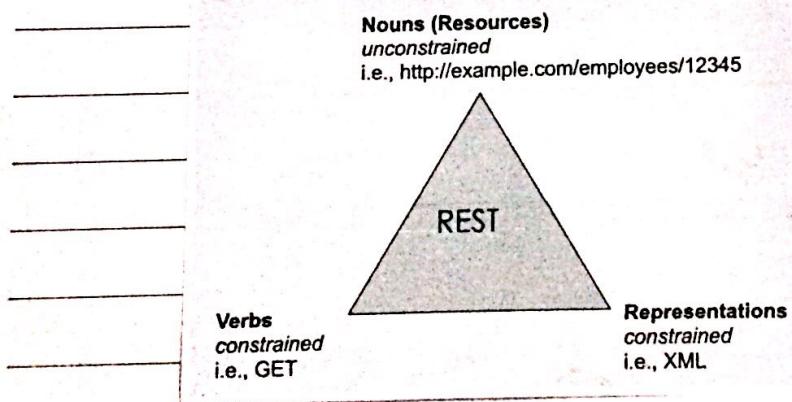
>> node instaion.js
  ↗ method add.
```

```
client.js
var EPG = require('express');
var client = EPG.Client.$create(8000,
  'localhost');
// Call add function on the server
client.call('add', [1, 2],
  function(err, result) {
    console.log(1 + 2 = ' + result);
});
```

REST and HTTP

- ▷ It's a call procedure የሚወጠውን መግለጫንን resource.
- ▷ It's Remote Procedure Call (RPC).
 - ↳ URI addressable የሚገልጻል
- ▷ Web server የሚሰጥበት

Main Concepts.



Resources

- ▷ It's key abstraction የሚያሳይ ተ REST
- ▷ It's main conceptual mapping ጥሩ ተ የሚመለከት ነው
- ▷ Main resource የሚገኘ የ HTTP protocol ተመክቷ የ URI
(URI in HTTP protocol)

የ URL ተመክቷ የ method.

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Note:

Verbs

1. HTTP GET
 2. HTTP POST
 3. HTTP PUT
 4. HTTP DELETE
- កំរើប្រាកដនៃចំណាំ.
- កំរើប្រាកដការកែតាំង.
- កំរើប្រាកដការកែតាំង.
- កំរើប្រាកដការលើក.

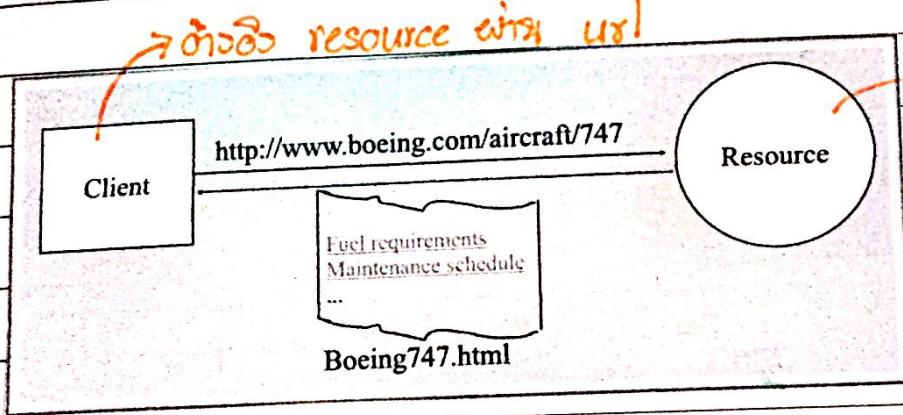
Representations (ផលិត)

▶ មានពីររបៀប: នៅពេល ការទូទាត់ client ទូទាត់ការងារ.

▶ Two main formats:

- └ Java Script Object Notation (JSON).
- └ XML

▶ ពាក្យ: នឹង ការសម្រេចរបាយចំណាំទៅក្នុង



នៃការ transfer
ពីរពី client នូវ
និមួយ update.

Example: REST for bears.

Route	HTTP Verb	Description
/api/bears	GET	Get all the bears.
/api/bears	POST	Create a bear.
/api/bears/:bear_id	GET	Get a single bear.
/api/bears/:bear_id	PUT	Update a bear with new info.
/api/bears/:bear_id	DELETE	Delete a bear.

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Note:

Example : Create a bear.

```
var express = require('express');
var app = express();
var router = express.Router();
var bodyParser = require('body-parser');

var bears = [];

router.route('/bears')
  .post(function(req, res) {
    var bear = {};
    bear.name = req.body.name;
    bears.push(bear);
    res.json({ message: 'Bear created!' });
  });

// all of our routes will be prefixed with /api
app.use('/api', bodyParser.json(), router);
app.listen(8000);
```

Angular \$http.

```
<body ng-controller="BearCtrl">
  <input type="text" ng-model="bear.name">
  <input type="number" ng-model="bear.weight">
  <button ng-click="add()">Add</button>
</body>

<script type="text/javascript">
  angular.module("bearApp", [])
    .controller("BearCtrl", function($scope, $http){
      $scope.add = function(){
        $http.post("/api/bears", $scope.bear).
          success(function(data){
            console.log(data.message);
            $scope.bear = {};
          });
      }
    })
</script>
```

Angular Resource

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  angular.module("bearApp", ["ngResource"])
    .controller("BearCtrl", function($scope, $resource){
      var Bear = $resource('/api/bears/:bear_id',
        {bear_id: '@id'});

      $scope.add = function(){
        var givenBear = new Bear($scope.bear);
        givenBear.$save(function(data){
          console.log(data.message);
          $scope.bear = {};
        });
      }
    })
</script>
```

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Note:

```
<body ng-controller="BearCtrl">
<ul>
  <li ng-repeat="bear in bears">{{bear.name}}</li>
</ul>
</body>

<script type="text/javascript">
angular.module("bearApp", ["ngResource"])
.controller("BearCtrl", function($scope, $resource){
  var Bear = $resource('/api/bears/:bear_id',
    {bear_id: '@id'});
  $scope.bears = Bear.query();
})
</script>
```

Note:

Chapter 7. Web Security.

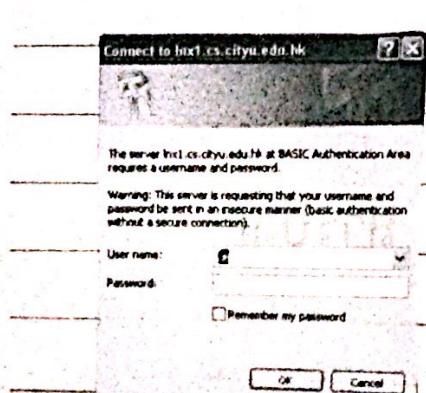
Major Security issues

- ▶ **Authentication:** សម្រាប់ពិនិត្យថា អ្នកបានចូលរួមទៅក្នុងគណន៍ឡើង ឬទេ (ត្រូវដោតពាក្យ)
- ▶ **Authorization:** ឯងជាតិ ឬ អ្នកដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងគណន៍ឡើង (កំណត់សំណង់) និងយកឱ្យ Access control
- ▶ **Access Control:** resource ត្រូវក្នុងក្នុង user ទីតាំងខ្លួន និង staff ឬអ្នកដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងគណន៍, Admin ឬក្រុមហ៊ុន។
- ▶ នៅពេល data ចេញនៃ network ត្រូវបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងគណន៍ "Encryption"
- ▶ Terms: SSL (Secure Socket Layer)

Authentication

- ▶ ដើម្បីរក្សាទុក User ID និង User ឱ្យដោតចូល login ដែលត្រូវបានកើតឡើង ID និង login នៅក្នុង ID ដើម្បីរក្សាទុក។
- ▶ ផ្សេងៗគ្នា: សំណង់ HTTP អំពី HTTPS ក្នុង HTTPS វានៅក្នុង SSL
- ▶ តើ user ID & password នឹង match ក្នុង
- ▶ **Keep track:** តើ login ចេញនៃវា ឬ ដើម្បីរក្សាទុកវានៅក្នុងគណន៍ "Keep track" នៅពេលវិញ session / cookie ដើម្បី។

Basic Authentication



browser នៃសំណង់។

- ▶ Basic ត្រូវក្នុង username, password នៅក្នុង browser នៅពេល។
- ▶ ជាក្រសាងភាពខ្លួនឱ្យក្នុង GUI យើងពេនឯកក្នុង username, password

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Form-based Authentication

- ▶ សារិត form ឱ្យរួចរាល់ និង form លក្ខណៈ

Basic vs. Form-based

Basic	Form-based
▶ အသေးစိတ် username, password မရှိနေ !!	▶ အသေးစိတ်အတွက် အကျဉ်းချုပ်များကိုလုပ်
▶ အသေးစိတ် HTTP Authentication header ဖြေဆုံး username, password.	▶ အသေးစိတ် data- အတွက် အကျဉ်းချုပ်များ

Basic password scheme.

- Hash function $h: \text{string} \rightarrow \text{strings}$.

១៩៧៥ ពេលវេលាអាជ្ញាស និងពេលវេលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល.

ມີລົງນັກຂົມ້ວ່າລູ້ນ password ຍັງດີ.

- ▶ new password file h (hash).
 - ▶ your password Windows / harddisk

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

- https port 443 , http port 80.

- SSL რეკომენდაცია...

- ~~ເຊື້ອມ login ແລະ ພົມຜົນກັບ password ໂດຍອີກຮັກວ່າມອງໄສ
ກັບ network.~~

- ១ ក្នុងរាជក្រឹតា និងក្រសួង គ្រប់គ្រង ការផ្តល់ជូន និងការអនុវត្តន៍ នៃ SSL.

Note:

Use of an SSL Certificate

► **SSL ຕົວຢ່າງ Certificate.**

► **Certificate.** ອັນດາອັນດາລົງຈະ public key ໃຫຍວດພາບ ແລ້ວຕົກລົງ ສິ່ງຂະໜາດ

Certificate Authority (CA) ເປັນຕົວອັນດາ.

► **Hybrid cryptosystem.** ອັນດາເປົ້າອຳນວຍກີ່າ public key ໂດຍ session key.

ຄື່ອງ ເຮັດວຽກ ປົບປັບ public & private key ໂດຍ ຕໍ່ມີ session key
ແລ້ວຈະກັບທີ່ກົດຕົກລົງການຂົ້ນຂົ້ນ key ໃຫຍວດ.

ຫຼັກສິດ public & private key!

- public & private key ອັນດາເປົ້າອຳນວຍກີ່າ ທີ່ມີຄວາມ ດັກໂນໂລກ

- ກິນພຸດທະນາ ມານີ້ນີ້: ໃຫຍວດ ພັນຍາ process ວິຊາການ.

A Sample Certificate ຖົກລະອຳນໍາ...

version.

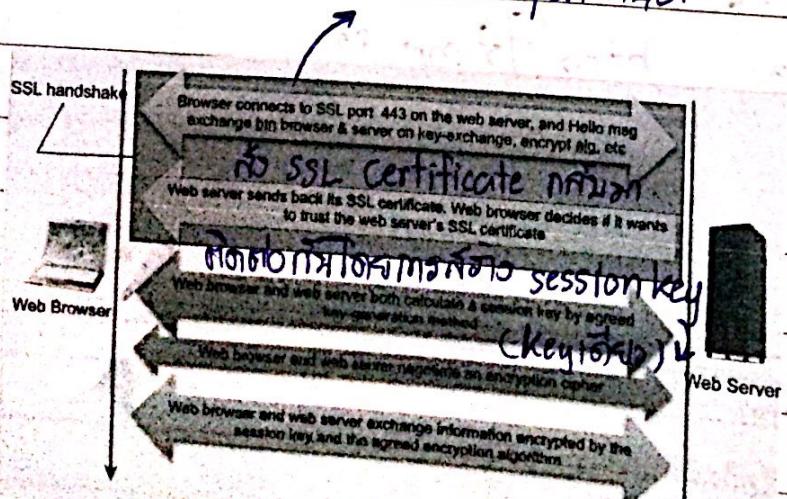
- ລົດ CA

- ດົນສິດ.

- ອອກໃຈຕະ.

||ຂ່າຍດ້ວຍການ||

How SSL Work? ||ຫຼັກສິດ|| port 443.



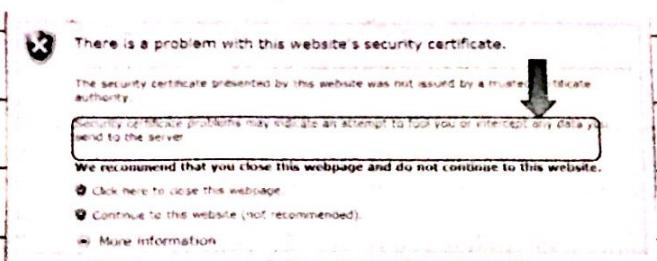
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Note:

CA Root Certificate

- ▶ Certificate នេះមិនត្រូវការពិនិត្យពី browser ដោយគេចិត្ត.



OAuth

- ▶ នេះ protocol សម្រាប់រាយប្រមាណទីក្រុងក្រុមហ៊ុនអ្នកឈ្មោះជូនរាយការណ៍សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់។
- ▶ ភ័យដែលទាក់ទងនៅក្នុង OAuth.
- ▶ អ្នកទីក្រុងក្រុមហ៊ុននៅក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុនដែលបានរាយដោយ user.
- ▶ នូវក្នុង HTTP protocol នៅទី support នៃ protocol នេះ។

Why OAuth?

- ▶ សំងម្បីក នូវរឹង នៅ: OOA ឬប្រមិន្តិក នីមួយៗនូវការការពិនិត្យ នៅ: desktop application
- ▶ សំងម្បីក នូវការការពិនិត្យ នៅ: ការការពាររ៉ាវូល.

◦ Facebook's Graph API

◦ Foursquare.

◦ Github

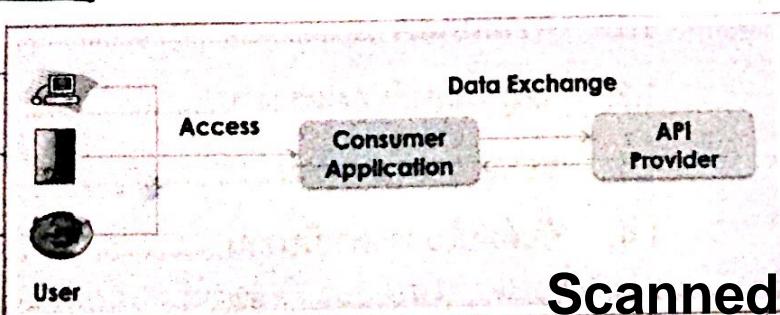
◦ Google.

◦ Salesforce

◦ Windows Live

និមួយៗនូវ OAuth.

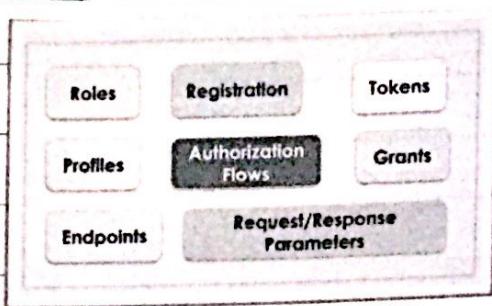
Introduction



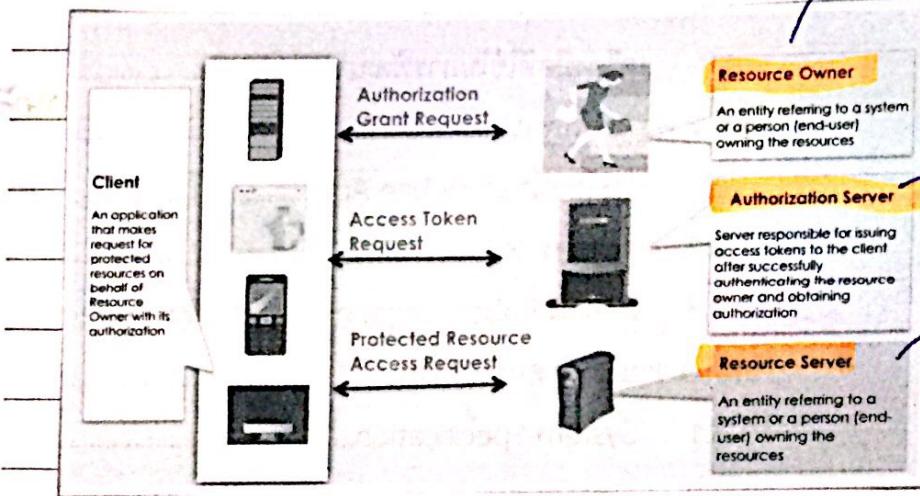
Note:

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Building Blocks



Roles



ໃຫຍ່ Resource

ໃຫຍ່ ຕ່າງໆ facebook.

Server ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາຍ
ຈະໄດ້ກຳທົບກຳ resource

ໃຫຍ່ຄາມເກີຍ resource

ໃຫຍ່ facebook.

Client Registration

- ▶ ~~Client~~ ຕ້ອງກວດວ່າໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາຍ server ດັ່ງກ່າວ ທີ່ໄດ້ສ້າງ API ໂດຍ

Client Profiles

- ▶ ມີເທົ່ານີ້ ດັ່ງກ່າວ API ທີ່ resource server.
- ▶ ຊື່ຜູ້ໃຊ້ password ບົດ user

Tokens

- ▶ ເນື້ອອກສະໜັບ ພົມເປັນມູນຕົວເກສ / ລົງລາວ. ໃຊ້ສະບັບສິນວິຊີ່ ແລ້ວ ສືບປຸງຈົດ
ຈົ່າກີ່າກຳ
- ▶ token ໄກສ່າງຂຶ້ນ ຂົງຂົງ.

- **Access Token:** ແກ້ໄຂ token ທີ່ມາດ້ວຍ resource ຖ້າ
- **Refresh Token:** ຜົບປຸງຂອງ Access Token.

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Note:

Grant Types

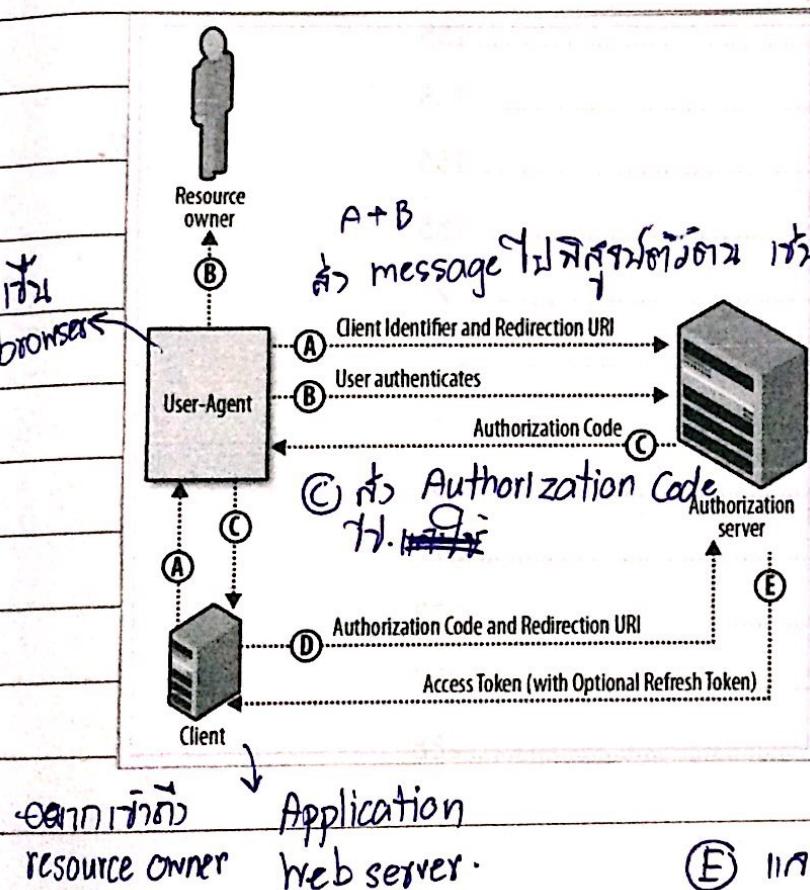
▶ ចំណាំនីងការការពាររបៀប.

Authorization Flows.

1. Server Side Web Application Flow.
2. User Agent (Browser) Application Flow.
3. Resource Owner Password Flow.
4. Client Credentials Flow.

Server-side Web Application Flow

មានពាក្យ់ ១: ចុងក្រោយទទួលបានកើតឡើងពី Authorization server.



A + B

ផ្តល់ message មួយដឹកស្សាមព័ត៌មាន នៃ លេខវិភាគ pop up ទៅការការពារទូទៅ.

នេះទៅវិញ username, password.

ការការពារ Authorization server

(D) ទទួលឱ្យ Authorization code និង

Redirection URI តុងក្នុង

Authorization server ដើម្បីទទួលឱ្យ

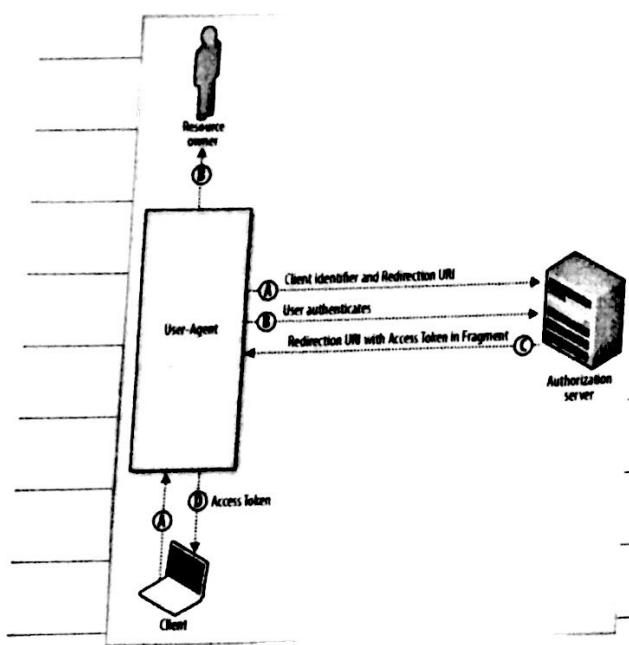
ទូទៅ

(E) ឱ្យទទួលឱ្យ Access Token ក្នុងរាល់

Access Token នេះអាចប្រើបានការពារទូទៅទៅទីផ្សារទាំងអស់

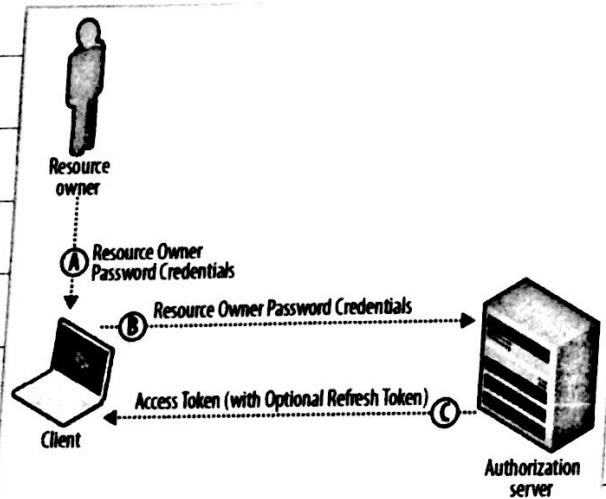
resource នានា Token នេះអាចប្រើបាន

Note:

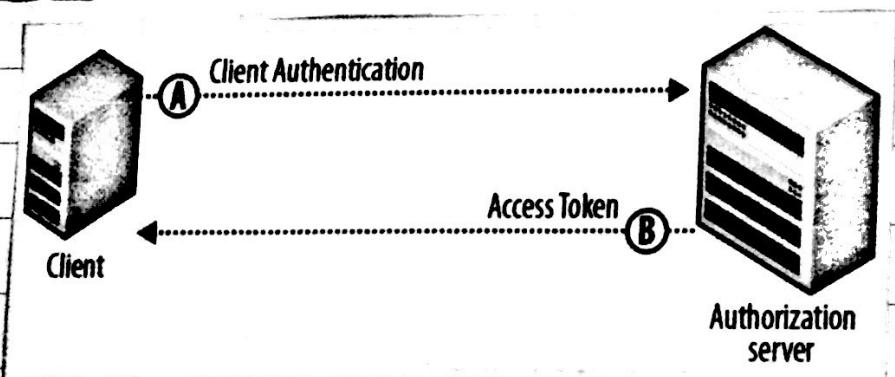
Client-Side Web Application Flow

Token 1

Token 2

Resource Owner Password Flow

Client 1: password 1

Client Credentials Flow

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Passport

- ▶ මෙය middleware සංස්කරණ නිශ්චාරු අනුමත කිරීමෙහිදී ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවේ.
- ▶ login නිස්ස් නිස්ස් නිශ්චාරු නොවේ.

Facebook as a Passport Provider.

- ▶ නිශ්චාරු passport නොවේ.
- ▶ නිශ්චාරු app නොවේ App ID හෝ App Secret.