## Rails Authentication

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- Learning how Warden works in depth.
- Learning how Devise works in depth.
- Build a simple app to demonstrate and to get better understanding of the authentication in Warden and Devise.

#### Warden and Devise Intro

## Warden

- Authentication for Rack-based Ruby application

## **Devise**

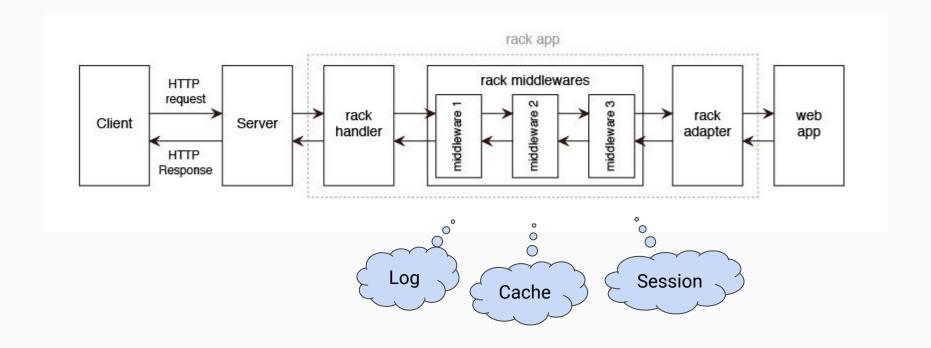
- Authentication for Rails application
- Build on top of Warden

## Rack - Ruby Web Server Interface

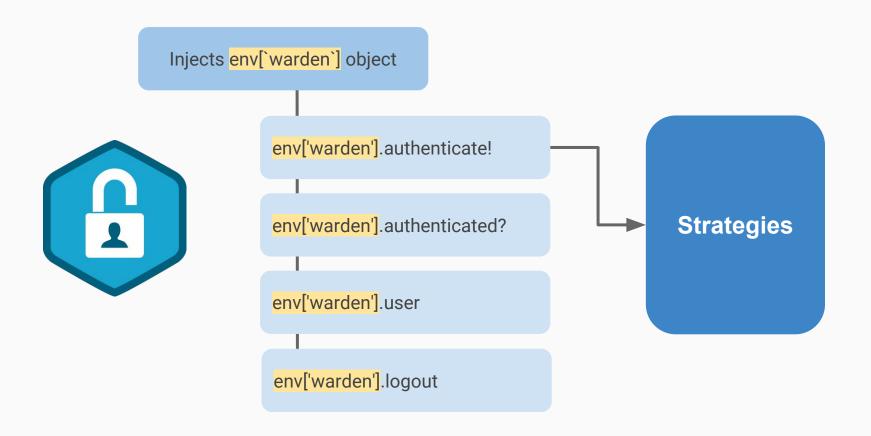


```
• • •
require 'rack'
app = Proc.new do |env|
    ['200', {'Content-Type' => 'text/html'}, ['Hello Rack.']]
end
Rack::Handler::WEBrick.run app
```

## Rack - Middleware



## Warden - Intro



## Warden - Rack middleware setup

```
# config/initializer/warden.rb
Rails.application.config.middleware.use Warden::Manager do |manager|
   manager.default_strategies :password
   manager.failure_app = lambda { |env| SessionsController.action(:new).call(env) }
end
```

## Warden - Session serialization declaration



## Warden - Strategies declaration

#### valid?

Guard condition if this strategy should run or not

#### authenticate!

A logic for the authentication

- success!
- fail!

```
• • •
Warden::Strategies.add(:password) do
  def valid?
    params['email'] && params['password']
  end
  def authenticate!
    user = User.find_by(email: params['email'])
    if user && user.authenticate(params['password'])
      success! user
    else
      fail! 'Invalid email or password!'
    end
  end
end
```

## Warden - Strategies declaration

```
Warden::Strategies.add(:password) do
  def valid?
    params['username'] || params['password']
  end
  def authenticate!
    user = User.find_by(username: params['username'],
                        password: params['password'])
    user.nil? ? fail!("Could not log in") : success!(user)
  end
end
```

#### Warden - Callbacks

- after\_set\_user
- after\_authentication
- after\_fetch

- before\_failure
- after\_failed\_fetch
- before\_logout
- on\_request

```
# Deny user access whenever their account is not active yet.

# We need this as hook to validate the user activity on each request

# and in case the user is using other strategide Devise ones.

Warden::Manager.after_set_user do |record, warden, options|

if record && record.respond_to?(:active_for_authentication?) && !record.active_for_authentication?

scope = options[:scope]

warden.logout(scope)

throw :warden, scope: scope, message: record.inactive_message
end
end
```

# DEMO ->

#### What is Devise?

Devise is a flexible authentication solution for Rails based on Warden.

### How Devise helps us with Authentication?

- While Warden is a very basic authentication underlying on Rack based application. Devise takes it the next step.
- When you use warden you must manually setup everything for your authentication logic. But Devise does NOT. It provides lots of authentication flows out of the box:
  - Sign up page.
  - Sign in page.
  - Sign out feature.
  - And the CRUD feature on the user model.

## **Integrating Devise**

#### Add Devise gem

# Gemfile gem devise

Install devise through generator

rails generate devise:install

Set the action mailer url in development environment

```
# config/environments/development.rb config.action_mailer.default_url_options = { host: 'localhost', port: 3000 }
```

## Integrating Devise

#### Make sure the app root path is exist

# routes.rb

root to: home#index'

#### Generate Devise model

rails generate devise User bundle rake db:migrate

Generate Devise view if we need to override them

rails generate devise:views

Style the views as needed

# DEMO ->



It's good to deeply know how things work under the hood

## Thanks!

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