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PHASE-2

ROUTING WITH LOGIN PROTECTION

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Phase 2 Project Report

Topic: Routing with Login Protection

Problem Statement

The project aims to provide a secure and seamless navigation system where users can access only the routes they are authorized to view, ensuring that sensitive pages are protected with login authentication.

Objective

Design and develop a front-end application with protected routing that integrates with a login mechanism to ensure data security and user authentication.

Aim 1

Implement client-side routing using React Router to manage navigation between public and protected pages.

Aim 2

Integrate authentication using JWT or session storage to protect routes and provide role-based access.

Tech Stack Selection

Layer	Technology
Frontend	React.js + React Router
Backend (suggested)	Node.js + Express
Authentication	JWT (JSON Web Token)
Database	MongoDB (or any NoSQL/SQL)
Styling	Tailwind CSS or plain CSS

UI Structure

• Login Page • Dashboard (Protected) • Profile Page (Protected) • Public Home Page • Error / Unauthorized Access Page

Data Handling Approach

Credentials are sent over HTTPS to the backend authentication endpoint. On success, the backend returns a JWT token which is stored in localStorage or an HTTP-only cookie. Subsequent requests include the token for authorization.

Component Design

• Login Component • ProtectedRoute Component (checks auth) • Dashboard Component • Navbar / Logout Component

Frontend Output (Mockup)

Login Page

Username:

Password:

Login

Dashboard (Protected)

Welcome, User!

User-specific cards and data shown here.

Mockup: Click Login to authenticate → redirected to Dashboard if token exists (simulated).

Basic Flow Chart

Start → Visit Login Page → Submit Credentials → Auth API → If success → Store token and Redirect to Dashboard → On protected route access, check token → If valid, allow; else redirect to Login.

Program (Frontend - React Example)

```
// App.jsx (simplified)
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Routes, Navigate } from 'react-router-dom';

const fakeAuthApi = (username, password) => {
  // Simulate API: returns a token string on correct credentials
  if (username === 'user' && password === 'pass') return 'fake-jwt-token';
  return null;
};

function Login({ setAuth }) {
  const [user, setUser] = useState('');
  const [pass, setPass] = useState('');
  const handleLogin = () => {
    const token = fakeAuthApi(user, pass);
    if (token) {
      localStorage.setItem('token', token);
      setAuth(true);
    } else {
      alert('Invalid credentials');
    }
  };
  return (
    <div>
      <input placeholder="Username" value={user} onChange={e => setUser(e.target.value)} />
      <input placeholder="Password" type="password" value={pass} onChange={e => setPass(e.target.value)} />
      <button onClick={handleLogin}>Login</button>
    </div>
  );
}

function Dashboard() {
  return <h2>Welcome to Dashboard</h2>;
}

function ProtectedRoute({ auth, children }) {
```

```

    return auth ? children : <Navigate to="/" />;
  }

export default function App() {
  const [auth, setAuth] = useState(!localStorage.getItem('token'));
  useEffect(() => {
    setAuth(!localStorage.getItem('token'));
  }, []);
  return (
    <Router>
      <Routes>
        <Route path="/" element={<Login setAuth={setAuth} />} />
        <Route path="/dashboard" element={<ProtectedRoute auth={auth}><Dashboard /></ProtectedRoute>} />
      </Routes>
    </Router>
  );
}

```

Output (Expected)

1. Enter username: 'user' and password: 'pass' in the Login mockup to simulate a successful login. 2. On success, a token is stored in localStorage and the user is redirected to /dashboard. 3. Accessing /dashboard without token redirects to Login page.

Conclusion

This Phase 2 report includes the complete design, a frontend program example, and a visual mockup of the UI output. Next steps: connect to a real backend, replace fakeAuthApi with real API calls, and add role-based access control.