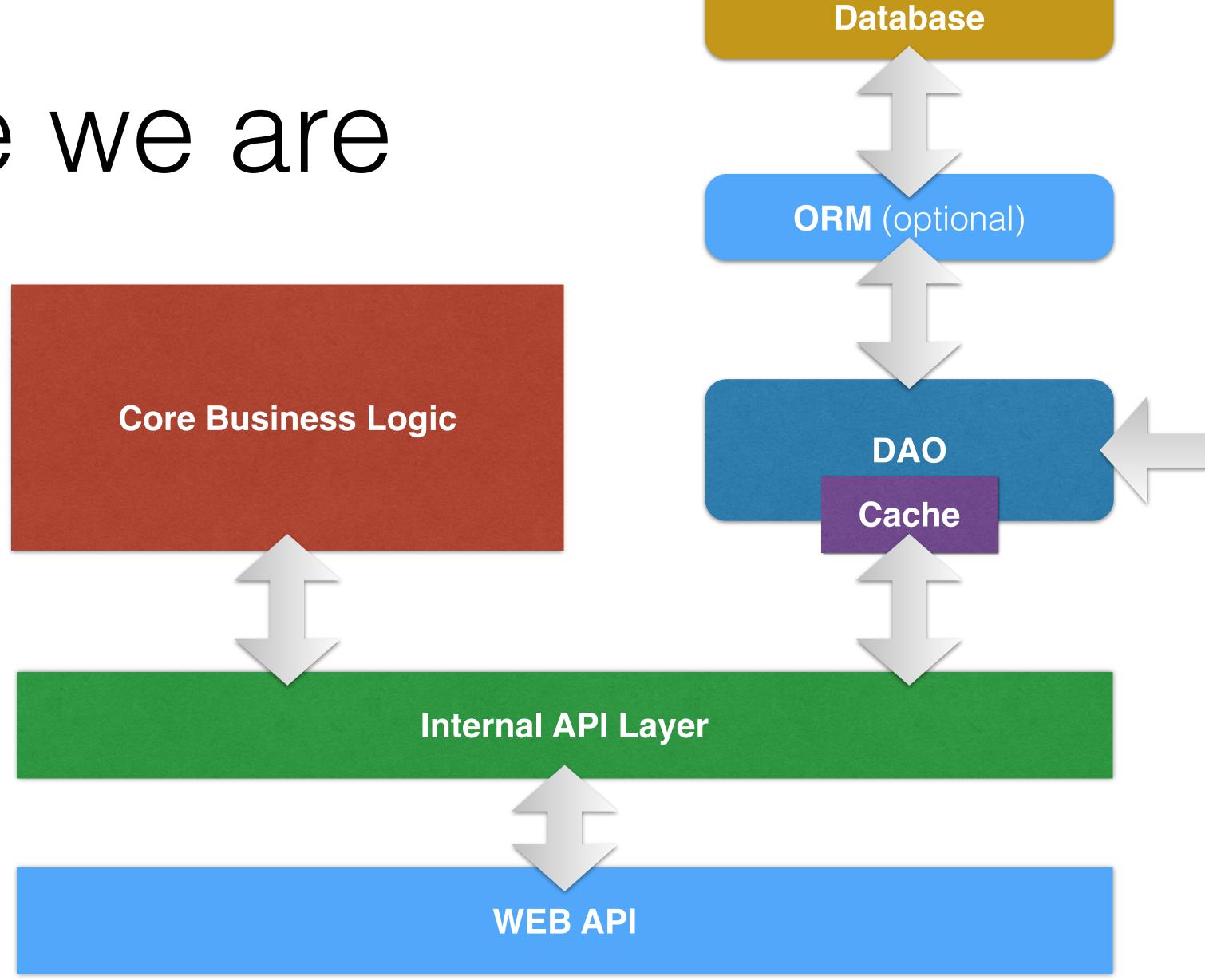
Lecture 5

CSCI 6907.12 - Full Stack Application Engineering

Where we are



Transactional

Database Today **ORM** (optional) **Core Business Logic** DAO Cache **Internal API Layer Authorization WEB API** Authentication **SESSION / AUTHENTICATION**

Transactional Log

HTTP

- HTTP is a session less protocol
- HTTP has a basic authentication but not useful

Authentication

- Authentication act of confirming the truth of an attribute of a single piece of data (a datum) claimed true by an entity
- In more practical words:
 Are you who you say you are?

Authentication Architecture

- Monolithic
- Micro-service
- Decentralized aka Social Login
 - (OpenID, OAuth, Facebook Connect, etc.)

Monolithic

- Your application handles the authentication logic
- Keep a database of who is who and how they authenticate themselves
- **Pros**: You own how things are done
- Cons: Data liabilities and non-modular design

Micro-service

- Separate Authentication Service
- Same idea as monolithic but as a separate service apart from your main app
- Pros: You still own all the method and data
- Cons: Data liabilities and user has to learn your method of authentication

Decentralized

- Let some other entity provide authentication
- Similar to micro-service but owned by someone else
- Pros: no data liability, less work for you and your user
- **Cons**: your service is now dependent on someone else's product. No control over how things are done.

Authentication Methods

- Username and password
- Email verification
- Two factor authentication
- Smart card
- Biometric authentication
- And more!

Authorization

- Authorization: specifying access rights to a particular resources
- Example:
 - Accessing someone else's account
 - Paid services

Architecture

- Database of groups and its users
- A mapping of functionality to group of users

```
def authorized?(user, functionality)
def group(user)
def authorized?(group, functionality)
```