Authentication & Authorization in NodeJS Web Applications

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Agenda

1. Protected Routes
2. Authentication & Authorization
3. Sessions -> Authentication & Authorization
4. JSON WebTokens -> Authentication & Authorization
5. JWT Signatures
6. Password Hashes
7. Activation Links
8. Password Resets

1. Protected Routes

- Routes in our Express-App look like this:

  /

  /api

  /customers

  …

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  /

  /api

  /customers

  ...

- What if we want to **protect** them from certain users? I.e. users, that are unknown to us.

ROAD CLOSED
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LIMIT
55

1. Protected Routes

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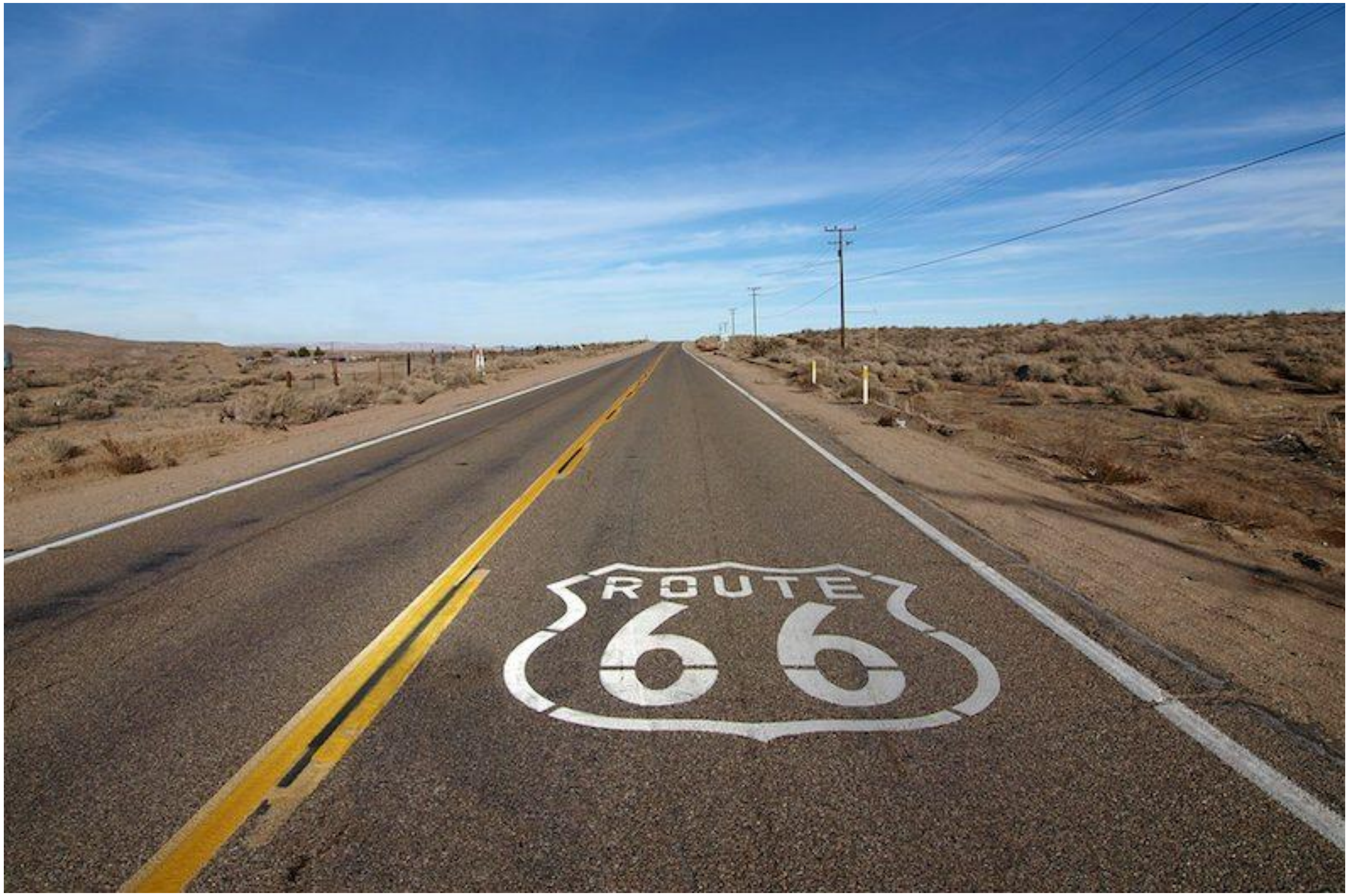
- You say your username is “hallo“ and your password is “world“.
- The guy looks up “hallo“ and “world“ in his database and finds you.
- You are now **authenticated** as known user and you get your <u>**ticket**</u> which **authorizes** you to drive along the road.


ROUTE
66

2. Authentication & Authorization

Authentication: is the process of verifying that the user is **somebody** the system knows.

Authorization: is the process of verifying that the user has access to **something** the system owns.

Ticket: A proof that the users is authorized. Mostly it is a token.

3. Sessions Authentication

USER
HTTP SERVER

session = {}

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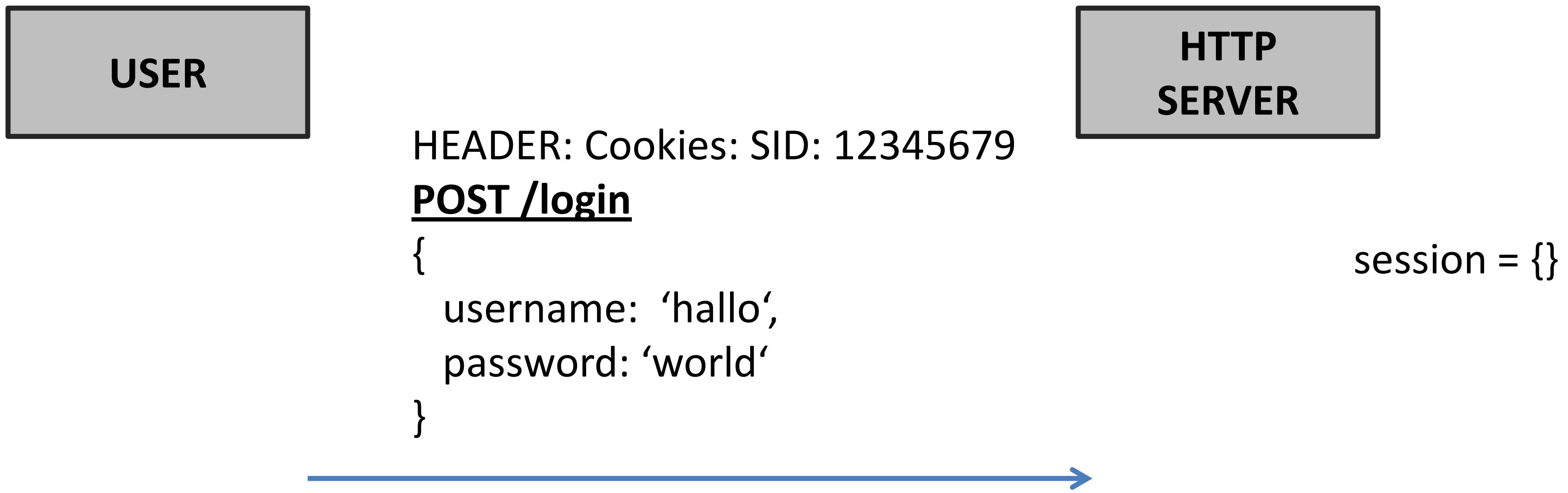
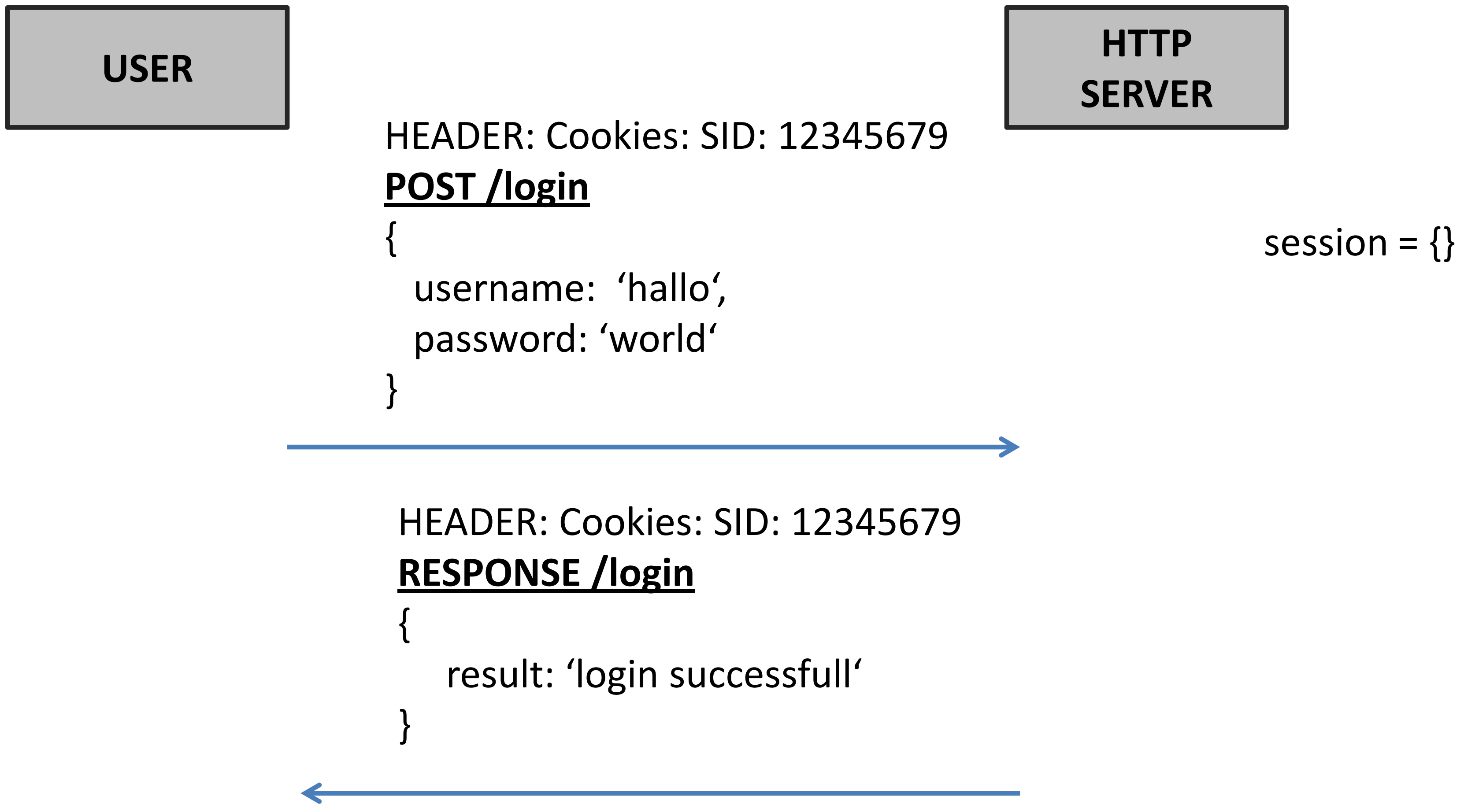


```
HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
POST /login
{
   username:  ‘hallo‘,
   password: ‘world‘
}
```

session = {}

3. Sessions Authentication



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POST /login
{
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}
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```
HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
RESPONSE /login
{
    result: 'login successfull'
}
```

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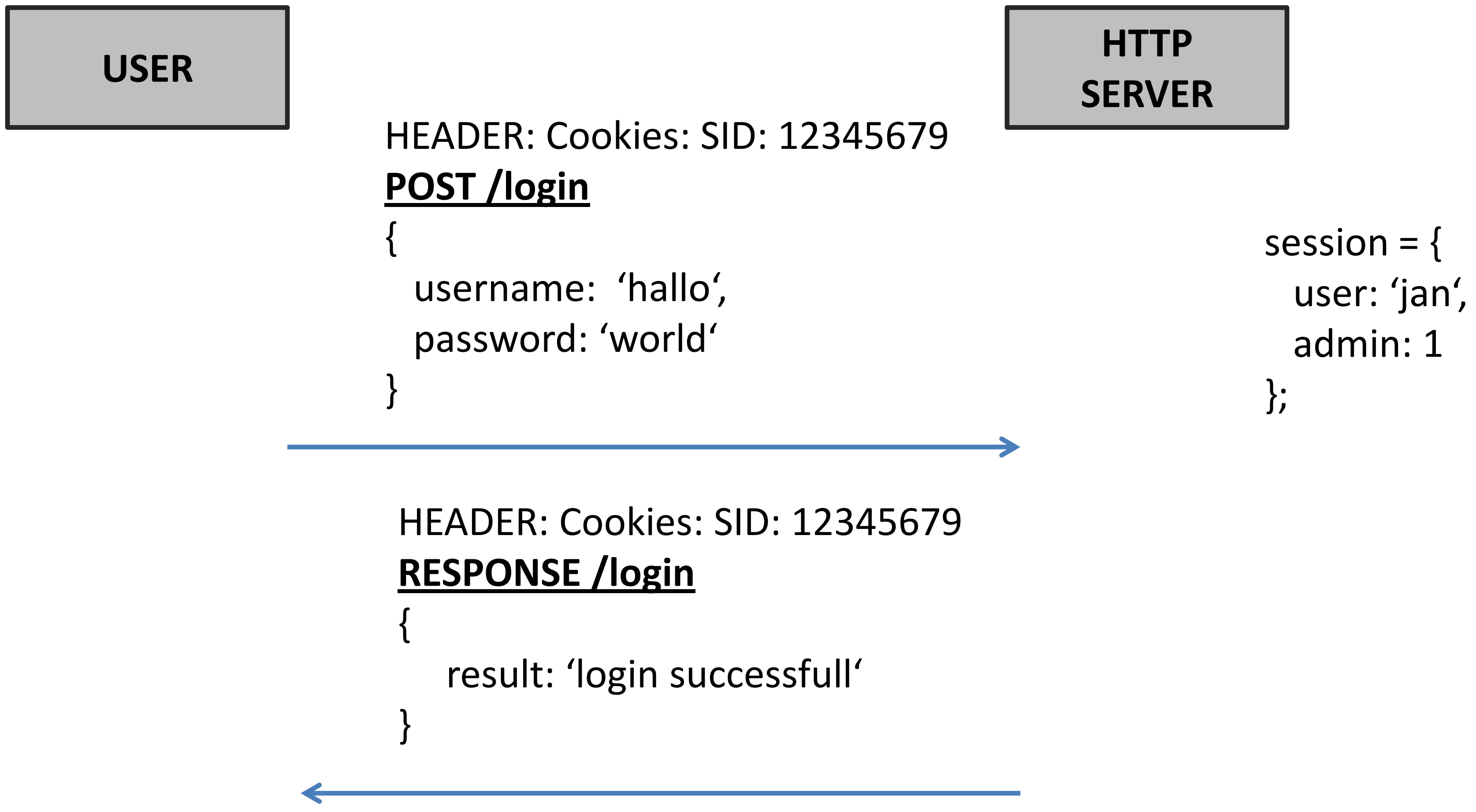
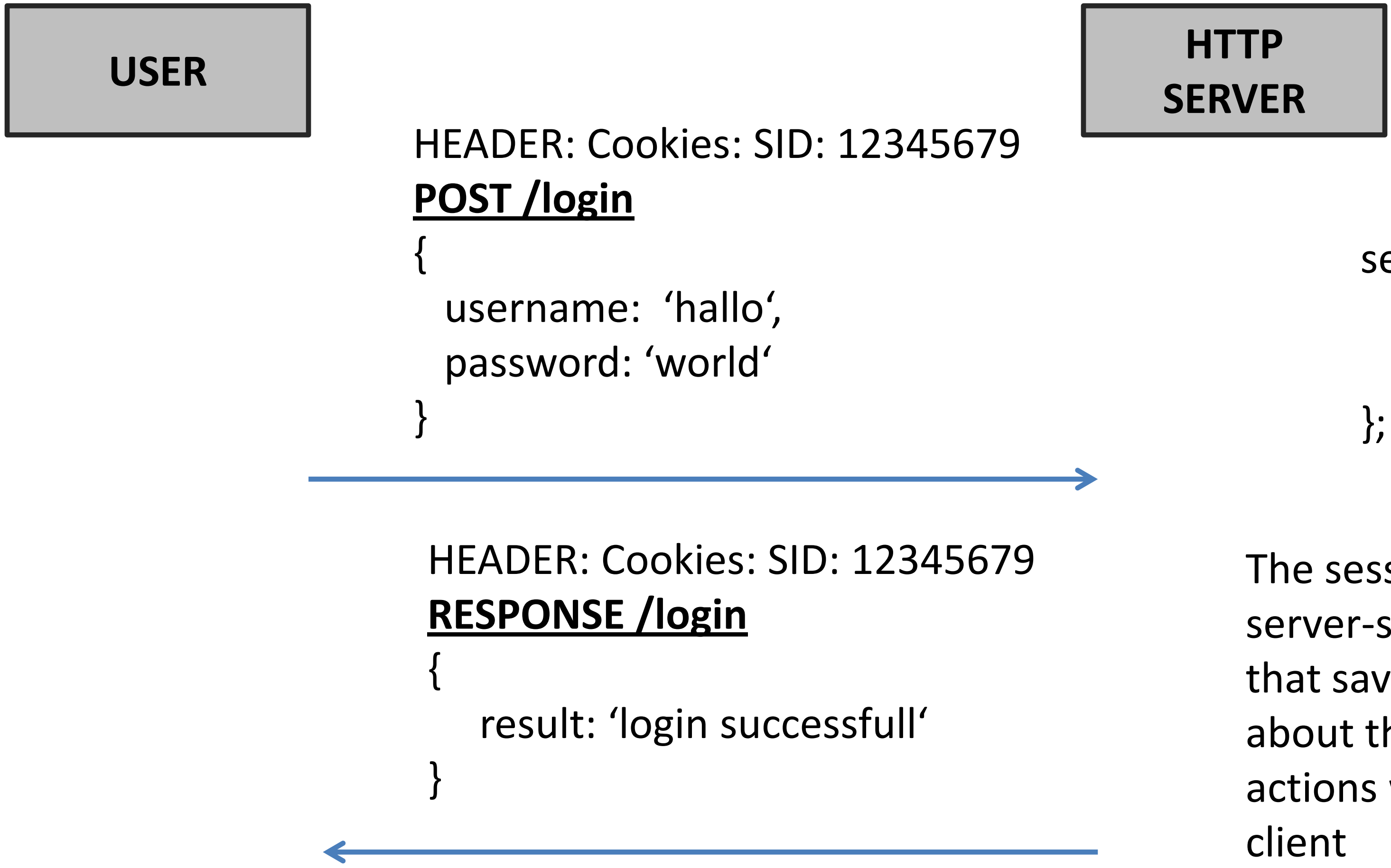


```
HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
POST /login
{
  username:  ‘hallo‘,
  password: ‘world‘
}
```

```
session = {
  user: ‘jan‘,
  admin: 1
};
```

```
HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
RESPONSE /login
{
   result: ‘login successfull‘
}
```

3. Sessions Authentication



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The session is a server-side object that saves info about the trans-actions with the client

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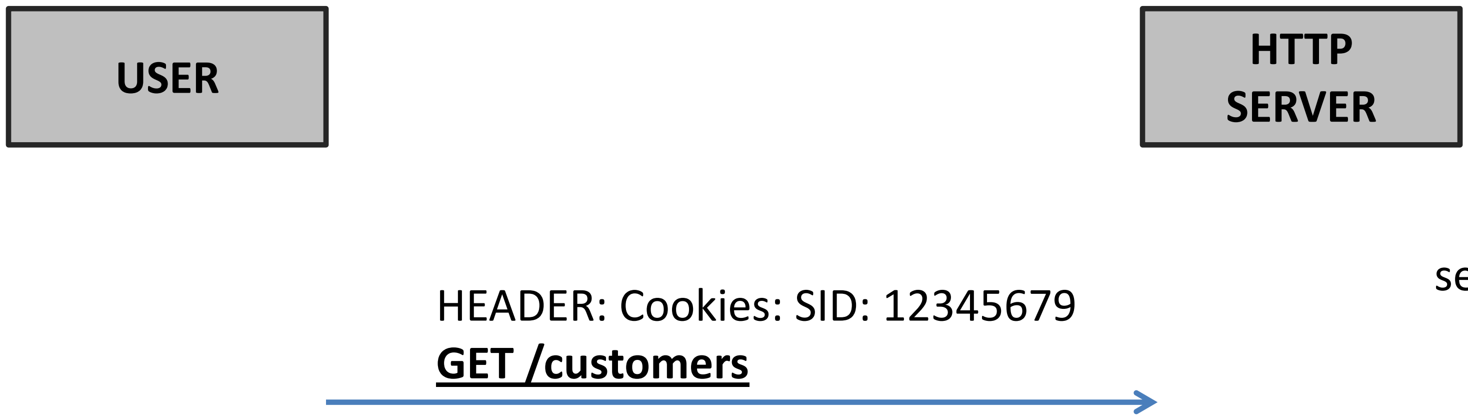

```
session = {
  user: ‘jan‘,
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The cookie-id identifies the session and sticks for the rest of the session, until the user or server deletes it

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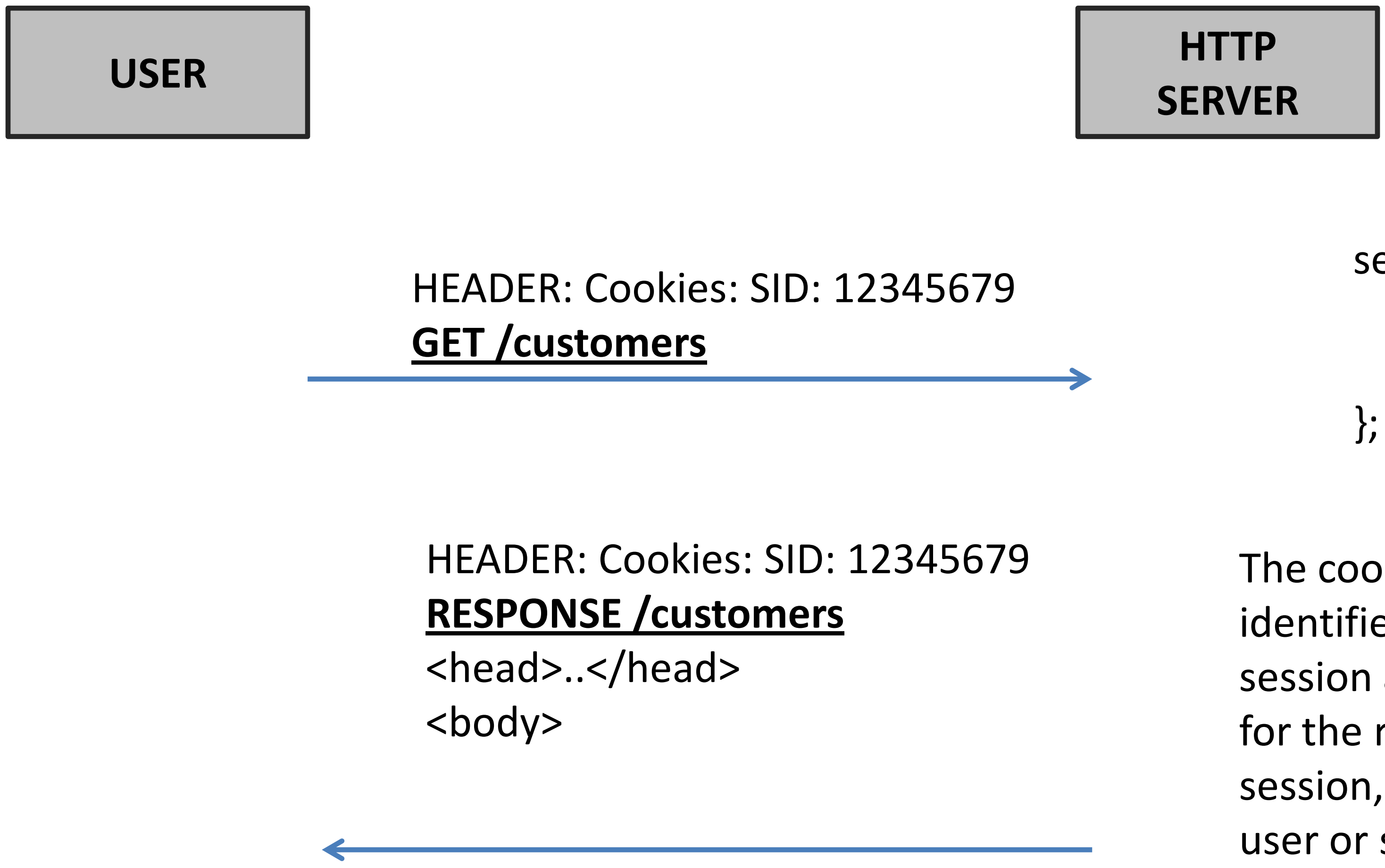

HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
GET /customers

```
session = {
  user: ‘jan‘,
  admin: 1
};
```

HEADER: Cookies: SID: 12345679
RESPONSE /customers
<head>..</head>
<body>

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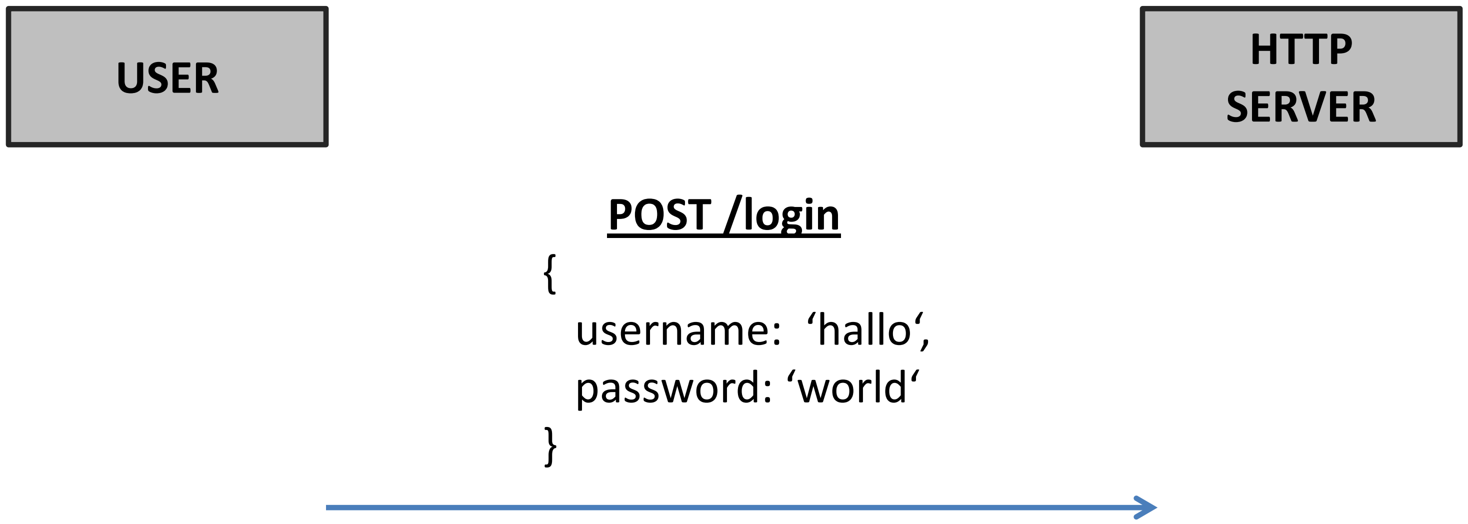

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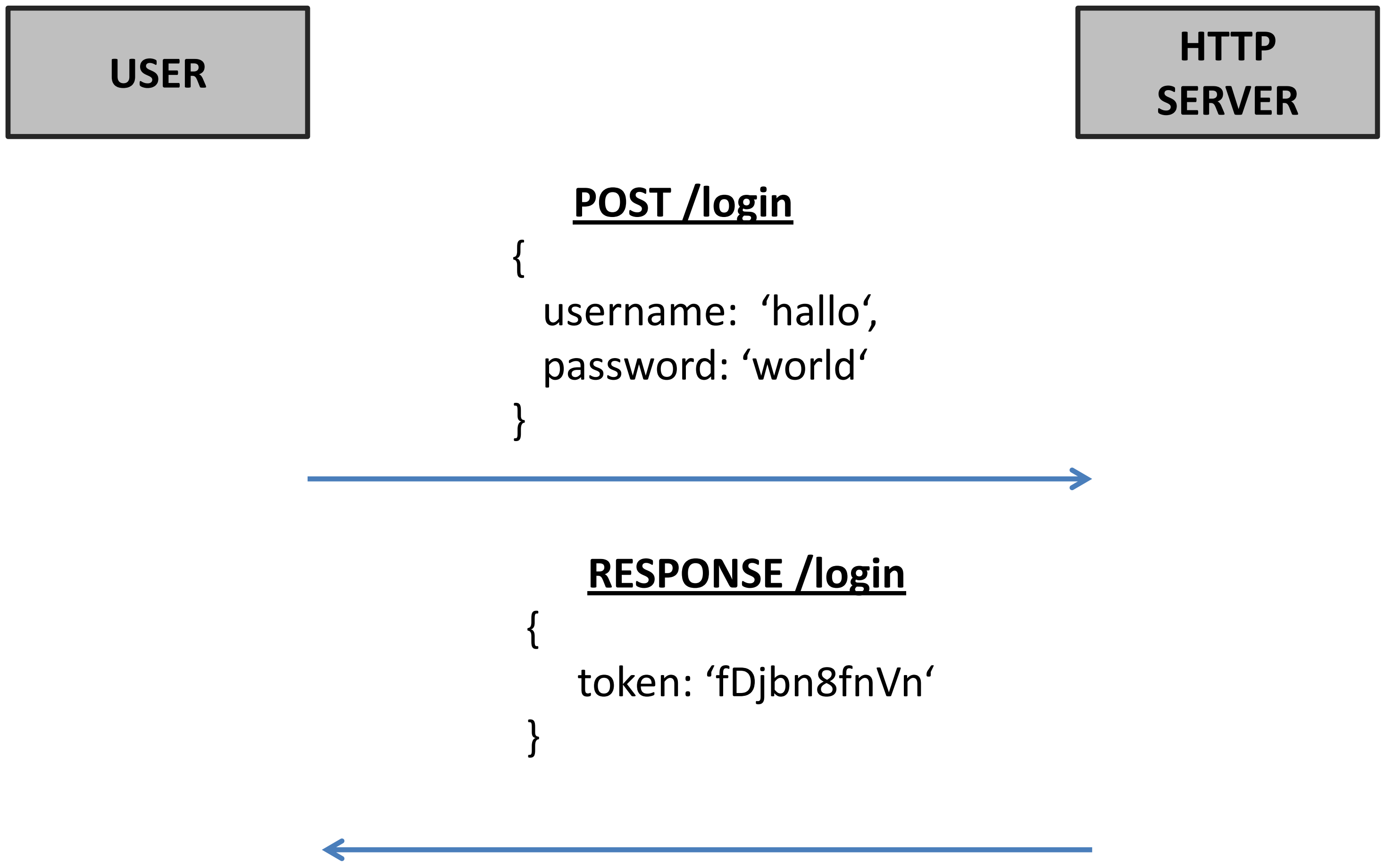

POST /login

```
{
  username:  ‘hallo‘,
  password: ‘world‘
}
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RESPONSE /login

```
{
    token: ‘fDjbn8fnVn‘
}
```

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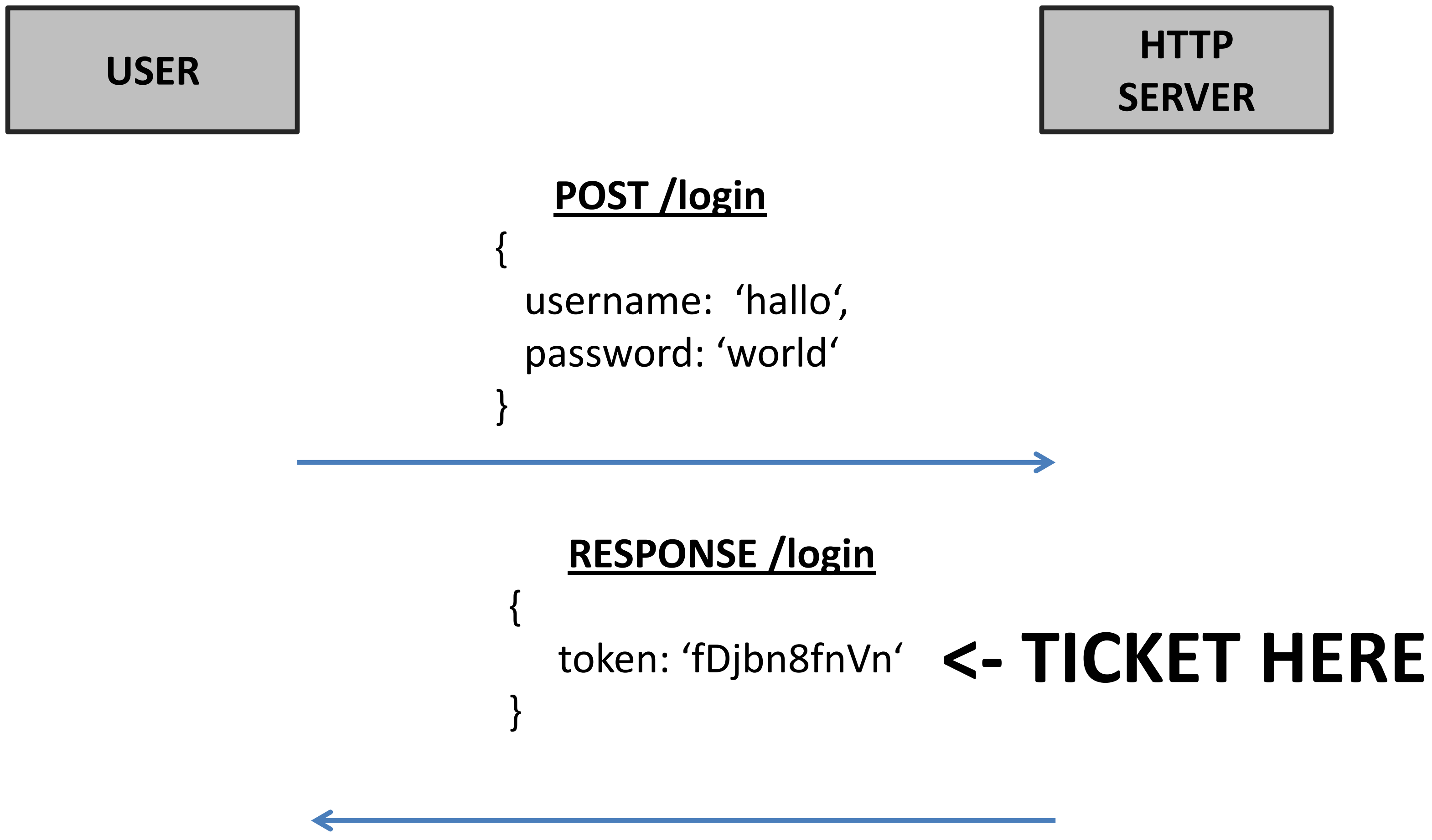

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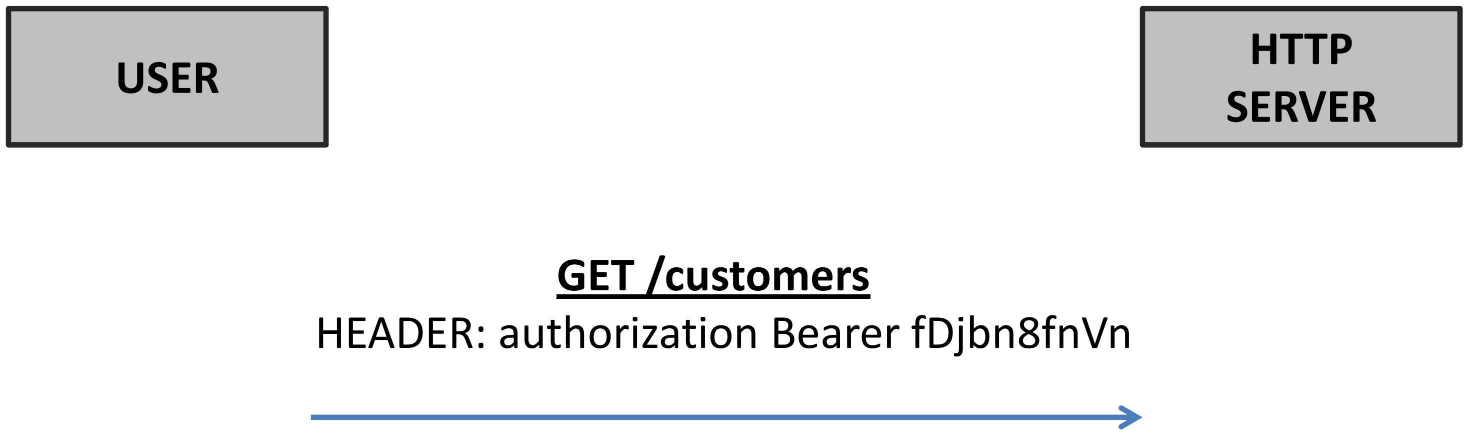

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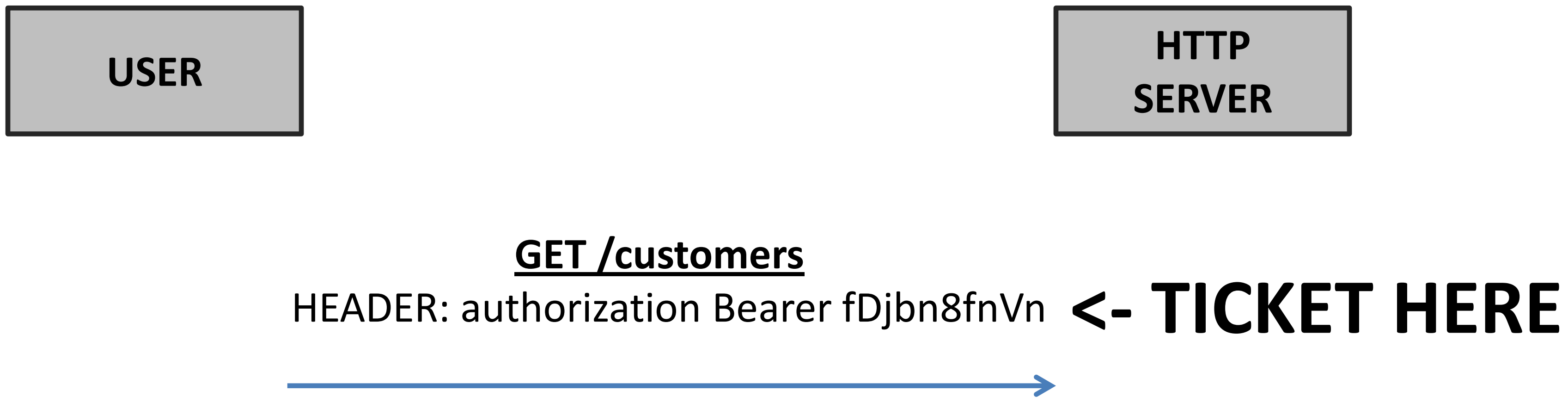

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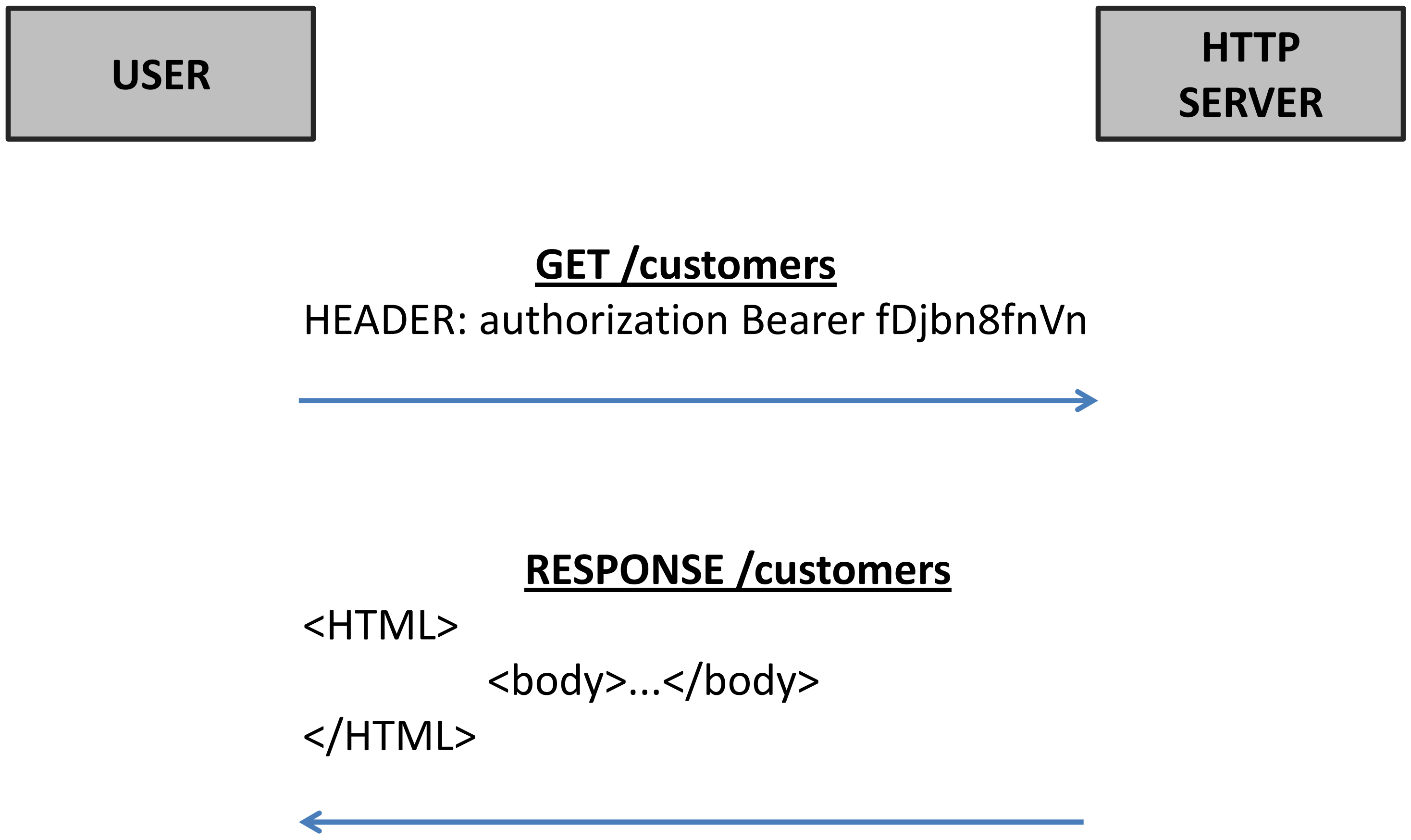

GET /customers

HEADER: authorization Bearer fDjbn8fnVn

RESPONSE /customers

```
<HTML>
        <body>...</body>
</HTML>
```

5. JWT Signatures

- Tokens need to be digitally signed.
  - Why?

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- Tokens need to be digitally signed.
  - The server needs to make sure the token is created by the server itself.
  - Hackers may fake tokens in order to get authorization.
  - **SIGNATURE/KEY** to
    - Encrypt
    - Decrypt

    ... the data

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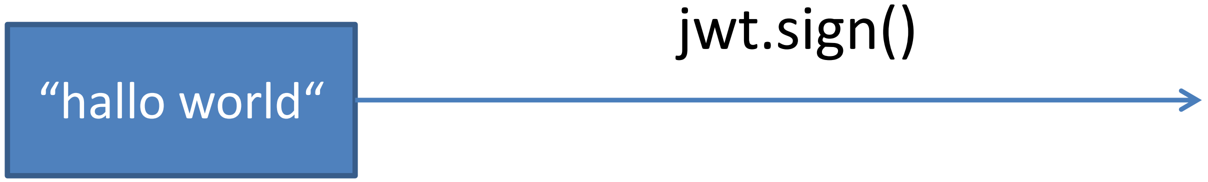

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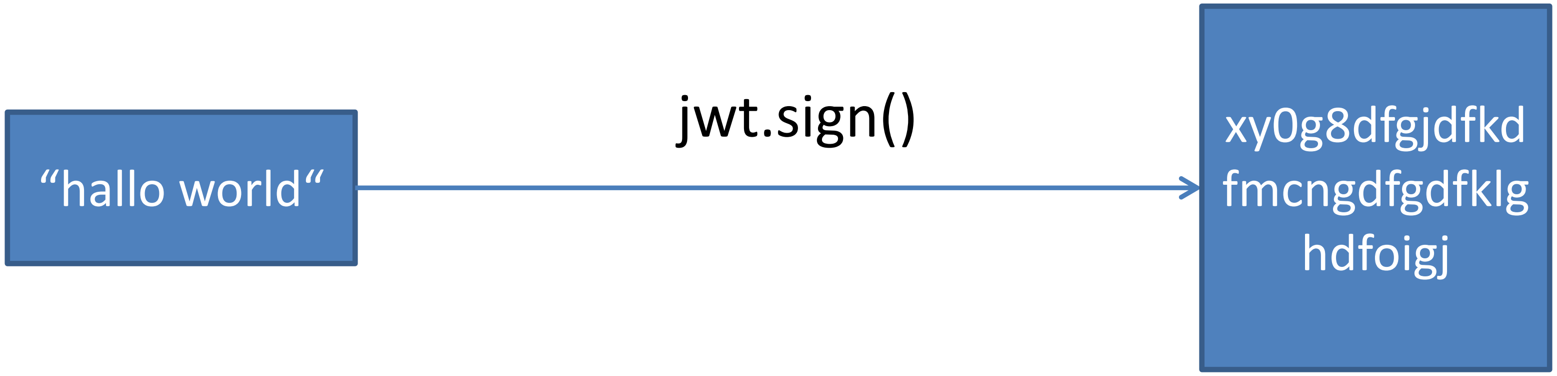

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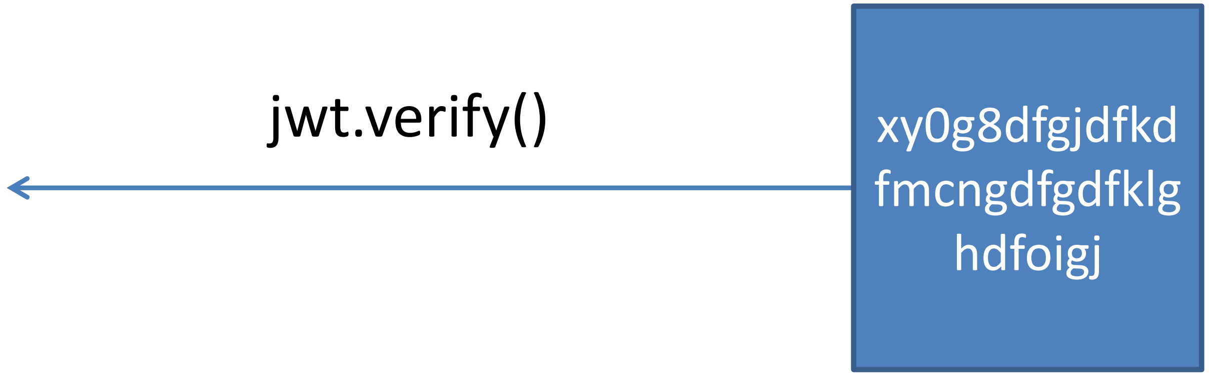

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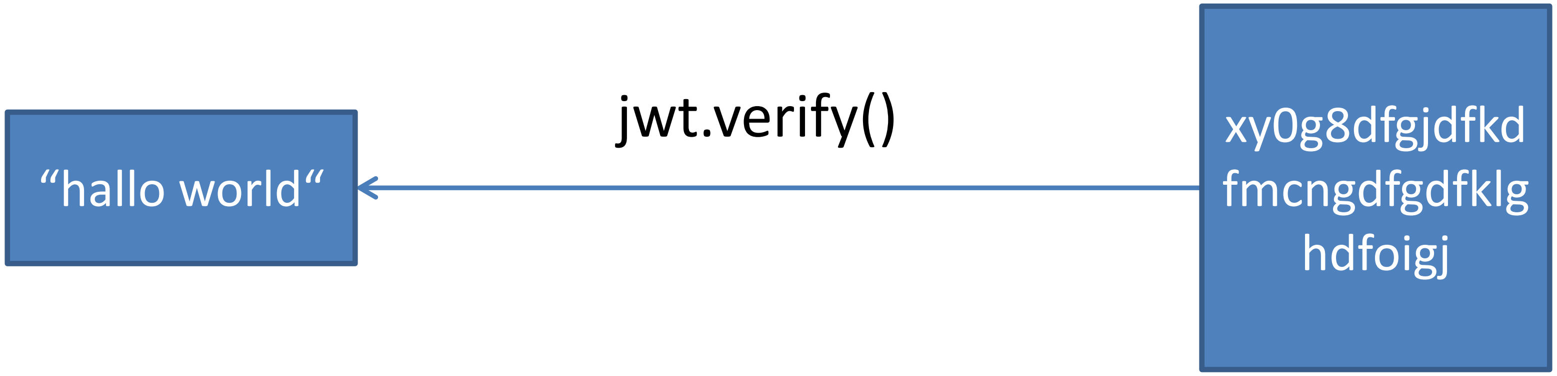

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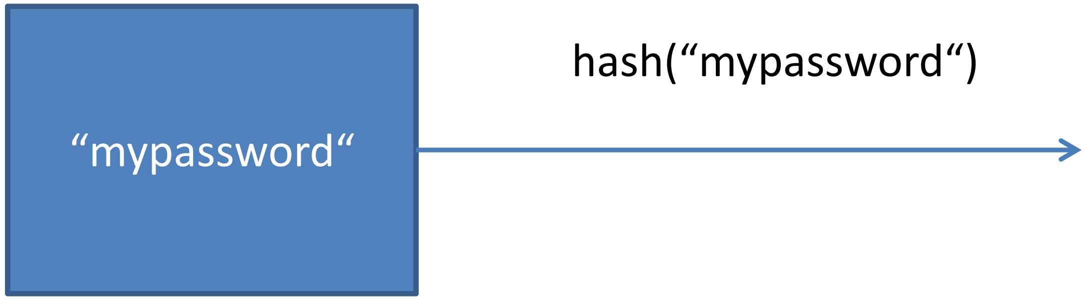

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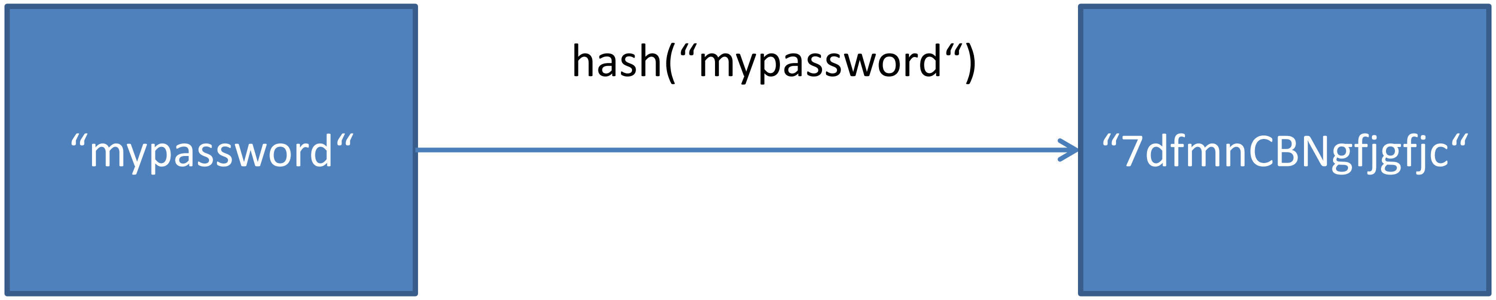

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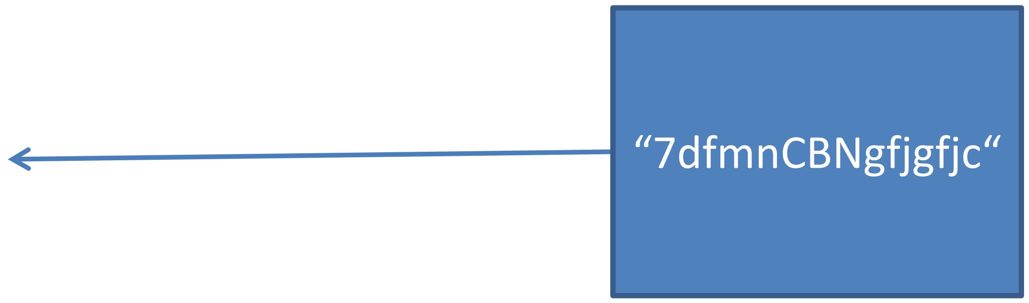

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“7dfmnCBNgfjgfjc“

6. Activation Links

- What is the purpose of activation links?

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  - The proof that you are who you claim to be.
  - Identified by the email-address

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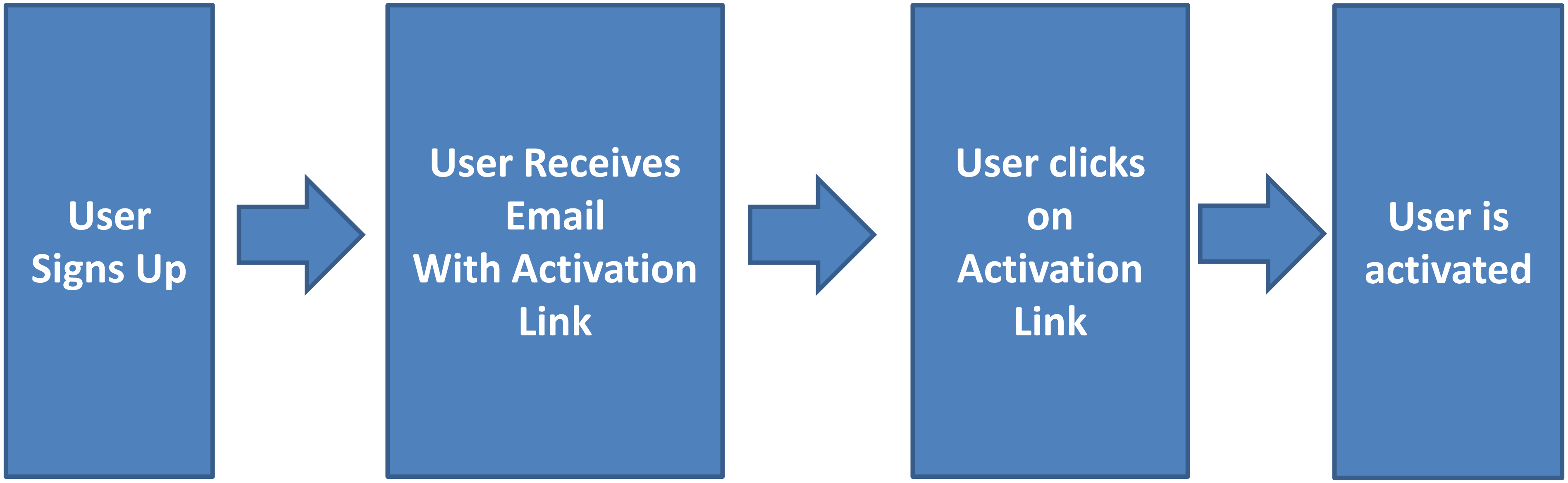
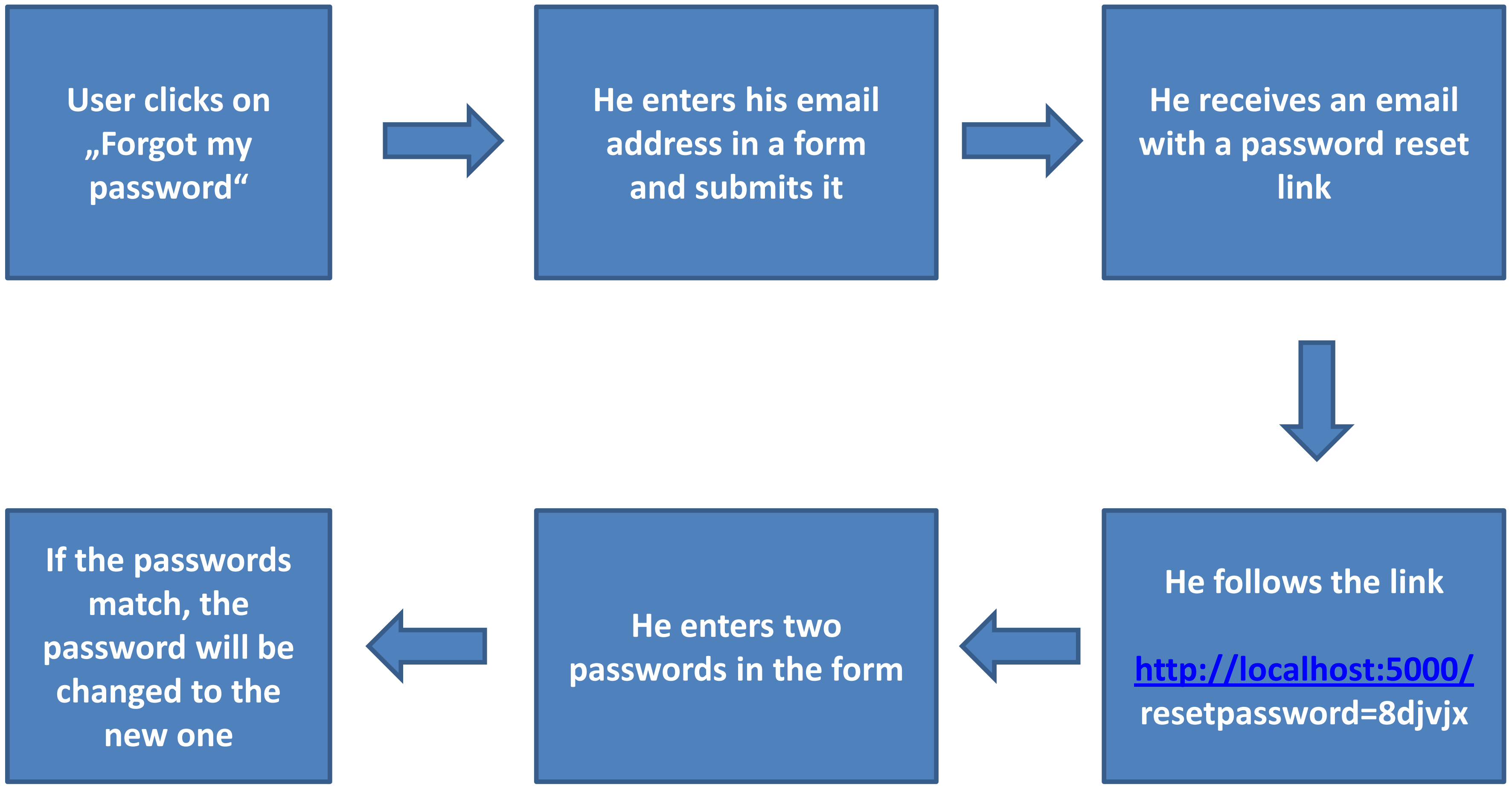

User Signs Up
User Receives Email With Activation Link
User clicks on Activation Link
User is activated

9. Password Reset


User clicks on „Forgot my password“
He enters his email address in a form and submits it
He receives an email with a password reset link
He follows the link
http://localhost:5000/resetpassword=8djvjx
He enters two passwords in the form
If the passwords match, the password will be changed to the new one