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**TECHNOLOGY PROJECT NAME**  
**LOGIN AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM**

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## Problem Statement:

Modern web and mobile applications require secure and reliable user authentication to protect sensitive data, ensure privacy, and manage user access. Without a proper login authentication system, applications are vulnerable to unauthorized access, identity theft, and data breaches. A login authentication system provides a secure gateway for users to access services while maintaining system integrity and compliance with security standards.

## Users & Stakeholders

### Users

- End-users (individuals registering and logging into the system).
- Admin users (managing accounts, roles, and permissions).

### Stakeholders

- Application owners/businesses (concerned with security, compliance, and usability).
- Developers (responsible for building and maintaining the system).
- Security teams (ensuring standards like encryption, password policies, and secure storage).
- Customer support (assisting users with login issues like password resets).

## User Stories

- As a user, I want to register with my email and password so that I can create an account.
- As a user, I want to log in securely so that I can access my personal dashboard.
- As a user, I want to reset my password if I forget it so that I can regain access.
- As a user, I want my session to remain active until I log out, so that I don't have to re-enter credentials frequently.
- As an admin, I want to view and manage user accounts so that

I can ensure proper access control.

## MVP Features

- User Registration (sign up with email/username & password).
- Secure Login (authentication via email/username & password).
- Password Management (reset and update password functionality).
- Session Handling (token-based authentication e.g., JWT).
- Basic Admin Panel (view users, deactivate accounts).
- Error Handling (clear error messages for invalid login or failed registration).

## Wireframes / API Endpoint List

### 1. Wireframes (basic flow):

- Login Page → Input email & password.
- Registration Page → Input name, email, password, confirm password.
- Dashboard Page → Shows welcome message & logout button.
- Forgot Password Page → Email input to send reset link.

## 2.API Endpoints (example):

- POST /api/auth/register → Create new user.
- POST /API/auth/login → Authenticate user and return JWT token.
- POST /api/auth/logout → End user session.
- POST /api/auth/forgot-password → Send reset link.
- POST /api/auth/reset-password → Reset password using token.
- GET /API/users → (Admin) Fetch list of users.

## Acceptance Criteria

- User should be able to register with a unique email.
- Login should succeed only with valid credentials.
- Passwords must be stored securely (hashed & salted).
- After login, a JWT/session token must be generated and validated for secure access.
- Forgot password feature should send a reset email/link to the registered address.
- System should prevent common vulnerabilities (SQL injection, brute force, session hijacking).

## Tech Stack Selection:

- Frontend: React.js (for building dynamic, responsive UI)
- Backend: Node.js with Express.js (lightweight & scalable API development)
- Database: MongoDB (NoSQL, schema-less, flexible for dynamic data)
- Authentication: JWT (JSON Web Token) for secure user authentication
- Hosting / Deployment:
- Frontend → Vercel / Ntlify
- Backend → AWS EC2 / Render / Heroku
- Database → MongoDB Atlas
- Version Control: Git + GitHub
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## UI Structure / API Schema Design

### UI Structure

- Login / Signup Page – Authentication screen
- Dashboard Page – Main user panel
- Feature Module Pages (based on your project use case)
- Settings / Profile Page – User management

### API Schema Design

- User API
- POST /api/auth/signup → Register user
- POST /api/auth/login → Authenticate user
- GET /api/user/:id → Fetch user details
- Data API (example for tasks / products / posts, based on use case)
- POST /api/data/create
- GET /api/data/:id
- PUT /api/data/:id
- DELETE /api/data/:id

## Data Handling Approach

- Frontend State Management: React Context API / Redux
- API Communication: Axios / Fetch (JSON format)

### Database Handling:

- MongoDB collections for storing entities
- Use Mongoose schema for structured access

### Security:

- Passwords → Hashed using bcrypt
- Tokens → JWT-based secure session
- Input validation → Joi / Validator.js

## Component / Module Diagram

### Frontend Modules:

- Authentication Module
- Dashboard Module
- Data Management Module
- User Profile Module

### Backend Modules:

- Authentication Service
- Data CRUD Service
- Middleware (Auth, Error handling, Validation)
- Database Service

## Basic Flow Diagram

### User Authentication & Data Flow

User → UI (React) → API Request → Backend (Node/Express) → Auth Check (JWT) → Database (MongoDB) → Response → UI Update

This structure is generic and fits most web applications. You can tailor it to Login system, E-commerce, Task Manager, or any project you're working on manage users.

## MVP Implementation :

### Login Authentication System (React + Node.js)

#### 1. Project Setup:

Initialize **React app** (create-react-app or Vite).

Set up **backend server** with Node.js + Express.

Install dependencies:

- ✓ Frontend: axios, react-router-dom
- ✓ Backend: bcrypt, jsonwebtoken, mongoose (for MongoDB) or mysql2 (for MySQL)

Create **GitHub repository** and push initial code.

## 2. Core Features Implementation:

### Frontend (React):

- Signup form (username, email, password).
- Login form (email, password).
- Private route component to protect authenticated pages.
- State management for user session (React useState or Context API).

### Backend (Node.js/Express):

#### API endpoints:

- POST /register → store new user with hashed password.
  - POST /login → validate user credentials, return JWT.
  - GET /profile → return user info if JWT is valid.
- ✓ Use bcrypt for **password hashing**.
  - ✓ Use JWT for **session management**.

### Data Storage (Local State / Database):

#### Frontend:

- Store JWT token in localStorage or sessionStorage.
- Maintain user state (logged in / logged out).

### Backend Database (MongoDB example):

#### User schema:

- userId
- Username
- email
- hashedPassword
- created At

## Testing Core Features:

### Unit Testing:

- Check React components render correctly (forms, buttons).
- Validate backend login/register functions.

### Integration Testing:

- Ensure user can sign up, log in, and access protected routes.
- Invalid credentials return error messages.

### Manual Testing:

Run through user flows (register → login → logout).

### Version Control (GitHub):

- Create feature branches (feature/login, feature/signup).
- Commit regularly with clear messages (feat: add JWT auth).
- Use Pull Requests for merging.
- Maintain README with setup instructions.

## Enhancements & Deployment :

### 1. Additional Features

- **Password Reset:** Allow users to reset their password via email/OTP.
- **Remember Me Option:** Keep users logged in using secure cookies/local Storage.
- **Role-based Authentication:** Different access for Admin, User, Guest.
- **Social Logins:** Enable Google / GitHub sign-in using OAuth.
- **Two-Factor Authentication (2FA):** Add an extra OTP/email verification step.

### 2. UI/UX Improvements

- **Clean and responsive design (works on desktop and mobile).**
- Show **password strength meter** while typing.
- Add **eye icon** to toggle password visibility.
- Better error messages (e.g., *“Invalid password format”* instead of *“Error 400”*).
- Loading indicators & success/failure toasts.

### 3. API Enhancements

- **Validation Layer:** Check inputs for SQL injection / XSS attempts.
- **JWT Refresh Tokens:** Extend session without re-login.
- **Rate Limiting:** Prevent brute-force login attempts.
- **Error Handling:** Send clear structured JSON error responses.
- **Logging & Monitoring:** Track failed logins, unusual IPs, and errors.

### 3. Performance & Security Checks

- Optimize database queries (indexes for faster lookups).
- Use HTTPS in production (SSL certificate).
- Hash passwords using **bcrypt** or **argon2**.
- Test with **OWASP Top 10** security guidelines.
- Reduce bundle size & enable lazy loading for frontend.

### Testing of Enhancements:

- **Unit Testing:** Check individual functions (password hashing, token generation).
- **Integration Testing:** Ensure frontend and backend communicate properly.
- **End-to-End Testing (E2E):** Simulate full login → logout → reset flow (e.g., Cypress).
- **Cross-Browser Testing:** Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari.
- **Mobile Responsiveness Testing.**

### Deployment:

I use to deploy the project in github pages.

### Project Demonstration & Documentation

#### Final Demo Walkthrough

Show the login page with fields: Username / Email and Password.

#### Demonstrate:

1. Signup / Registration (if included) → user creates an account.
2. Login → correct credentials allow access.
3. Invalid Login → wrong password shows error message.
4. Session / Token → user stays logged in until logout.
5. Logout → user session ends.

### 2. Project Report

#### Objective:

To implement a secure login authentication system where users can register and login using their credentials, with security features like password hashing and session management.

## Technologies Used:

We only make frontend page using HTML,CSS, VITE +REACT

The Technologies of HTML,CSS and REACT are used for:

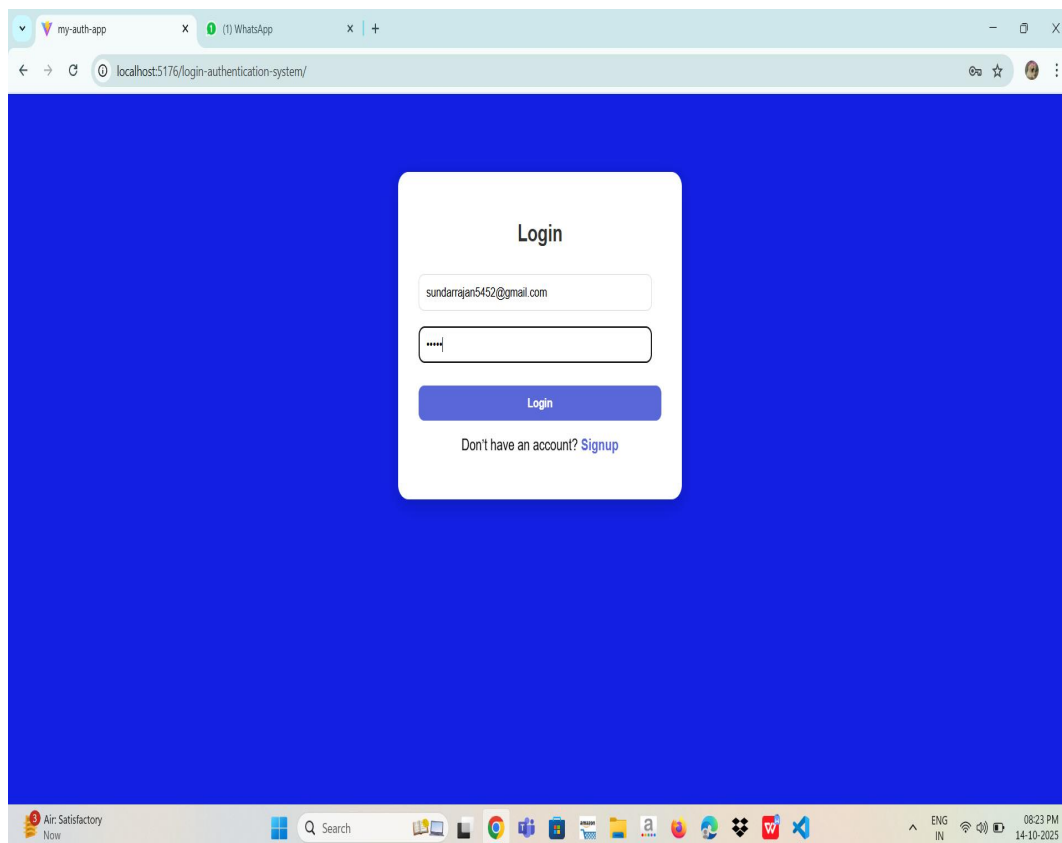
- HTML to **structure and organize content on the web** so that browsers and users can understand it.
- CSS is used on your login/signup page to make it **attractive, usable, and properly arranged**, instead of looking like plain, boring browser default elements.
- VITE+ React for this page because it lets us **dynamically render components, manage state easily, handle events efficiently, and build a scalable, interactive web app** instead of static HTML pages.

## Features:

- User Registration & Login.
- Password hashing for security.
- Authentication middleware to protect routes.
- Error handling for invalid login attempts.
- Logout functionality.

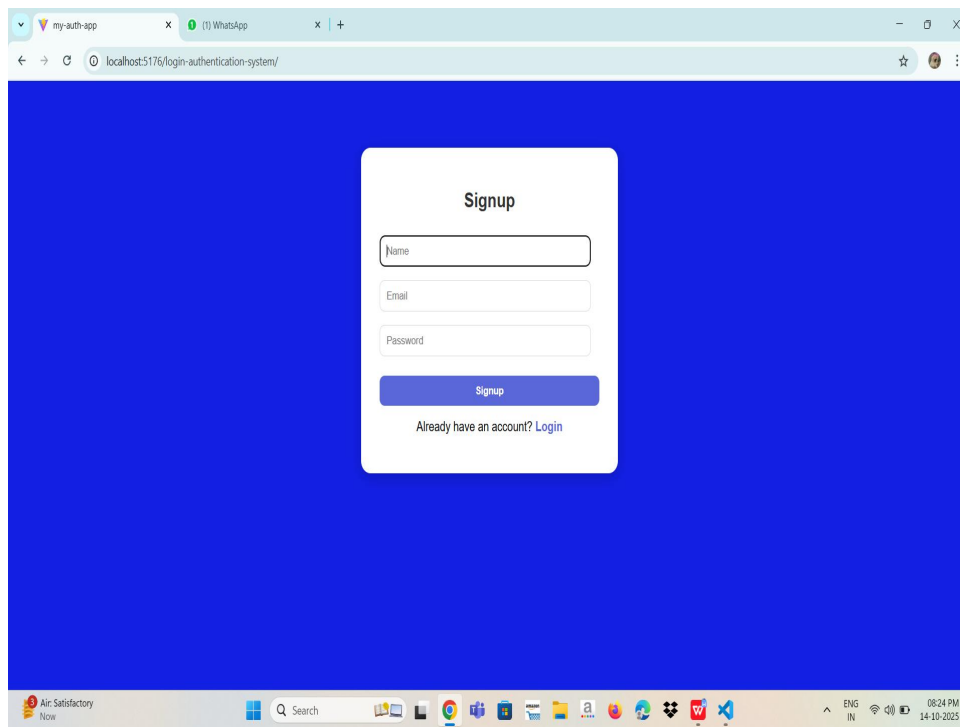
## 3. Screenshots / API Documentation

Screenshot of login page:

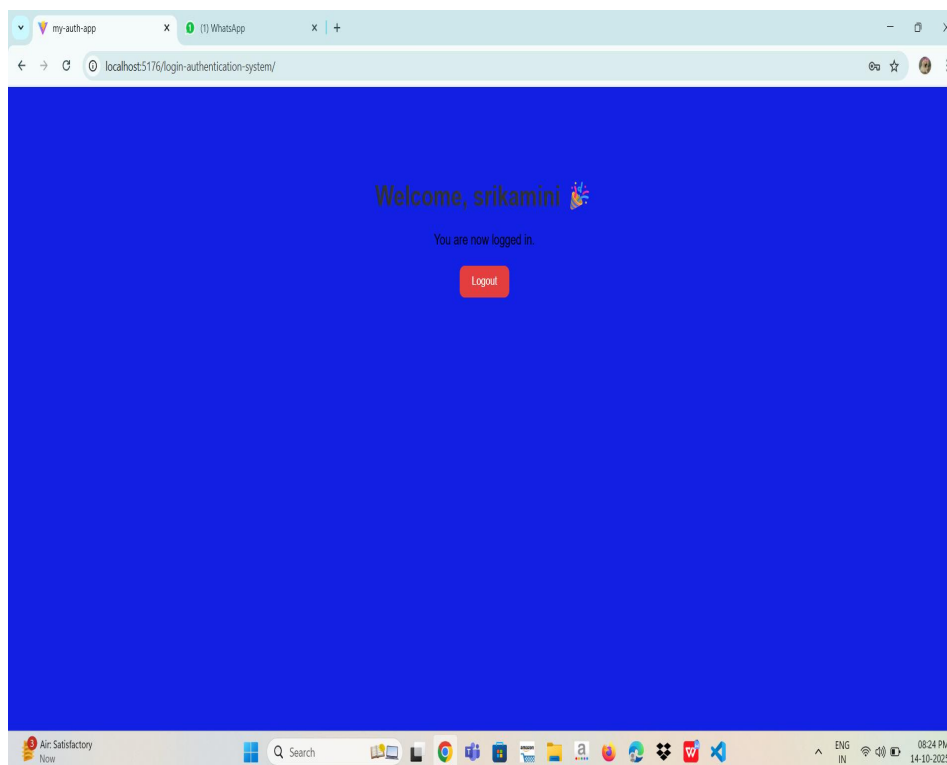




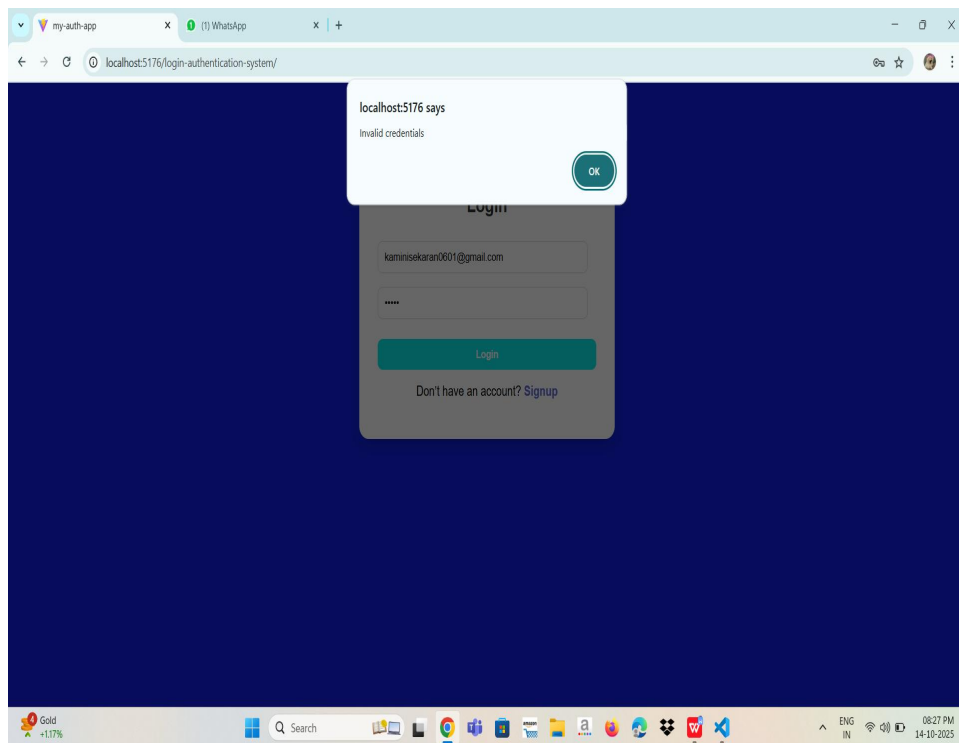
Screenshot of signup page:



Screenshot of Dashboard (after login):



Screenshot of Error message for wrong credentials.



### API Endpoints Example:

POST /signup → Registers new user.

POST /login → Validates user credentials.

GET /dashboard → Protected route (requires token/session).

POST /logout → Ends session.

## 4. Challenges & Solutions

Challenge	Solution
Passwords stored in plain text	Used bcrypt to hash passwords
Session hijacking risk	Implemented JWT / secure session cookies
Database connection errors	Added proper error handling & retry logic
Invalid login attempts	Displayed error message with validation
Deployment issues	Used GitHub + Render/Netlify/Vercel/Heroku for hosting

## 5. GitHub README & Setup Guide

### # React + Vite

This template provides a minimal setup to get React working in Vite with HMR and some ESLint rules.

**Currently, two official plugins are available:**

- `[@vitejs/plugin-react]`(<https://github.com/vitejs/vite-plugin-react/blob/main/packages/plugin-react>) uses `[Babel]`(<https://babeljs.io/>) (or `[oxc]`(<https://oxc.rs>) when used in `[rolldown-vite]`(<https://vite.dev/guide/rolldown>)) for Fast Refresh
- `[@vitejs/plugin-react-swc]`(<https://github.com/vitejs/vite-plugin-react/blob/main/packages/plugin-react-swc>) uses `[SWC]`(<https://swc.rs/>) for Fast Refresh

### ## React Compiler

The React Compiler is not enabled on this template because of its impact on dev & build performances. To add it, see [\[this documentation\]\(https://react.dev/learn/react-compiler/installation\)](https://react.dev/learn/react-compiler/installation).

### ## Expanding the ESLint configuration

If you are developing a production application, we recommend using TypeScript with type-aware lint rules enabled. Check out the [\[TS template\]\(https://github.com/vitejs/vite/tree/main/packages/create-vite/template-react-ts\)](https://github.com/vitejs/vite/tree/main/packages/create-vite/template-react-ts) for information on how to integrate TypeScript and `[typescript-eslint]`(<https://typescript-eslint.io>) in your project.

# Setup Guide

Follow these steps to run the project locally:

## 1. Clone the repository

git clone <https://github.com/srikamini/login-authentication-system>

open your web browser and access the application @<http://localhost:5176/login-authentication-system/>