**Content Management System:**

Content Management systems are basically the softwares that are used to create and manage the contents of a website. They are used by almost everyone having no coding knowledge for creating websites by easily dragging and dropping different HTML templates on their websites.

It is a backend management tool which handles everything in the backend when one drags and drops HTML templates other than that they work as frontend tool also which shows how our website looks to the people.

Most popular content management system is the wordpress which holds around 43% market share for all the websites and around 65% for content management system on the websites .i.e. for those having no coding knowledge.

Other popular content management tools are :

Jumla

Squarespace

Drupal

Magento

What makes wordpress so popular is its user friendly interface that are effective for non developers and its 53000+ free themes that can make almost every type of website without paying much.

To use content management system one needs to:

1. Buy web hosting and domain name (For example: godaddy.com is a web hosting provider).
2. Choosing the CMS for our website.
3. Configure the CMS according to our website goals (For example: if one wants to make ecommerce website he/she can use wordpress CMS and woocommerce as plugin to provide ecommerce functionalities to the website or can use magento CMS).
4. Start writing content using CMS interface.

**Plugins:**

Plugins are basically set of codes that are used to add functionality to the websites. For eg:

Woocommerce: Plugin used in wordpress to add ecommerce functionalities to the website.  
Elementor: Free plugin in wordpress to develop websites by just dragging and dropping different html templates to the website.

Spinner 360: Plugin in Joomla for rotating images by 360 degrees.

Different types of CMS has different types of names for the plugins but the basic function is same. For eg:

1. In joomla, plugins are basically used as one of the type of extensions that add functionalities to the site . when an event is triggered plugins that add a particular functionality to the site executes.
2. In drupal, plugins are named as modules. There are thousands of modules in drupal, one can use any module to add functionality to the site.

**Plugins in wordpress:**

1. SAML SINGLE SIGN ON: These plugins basically work on SAML 2.0 compliance . SAML stands for security assertion markup language. It enables SAML service provider or SAML identity provider .
2. Oauth/ OpenID connect single sign on: Plugin authenticate users on the basis of OAuth 2.0 or Open ID 1.0 compliance. In this wordpress can act as a server and access OAuth API’S.
3. LDAP/ Active Directory: LDAP stands for Lightweight Directory access protocol in which all the user credentials are stored in an active directory and it connects LDAP server with wordpress for taking user credentials.
4. Other plugins are the 2 factor authentication, OTP verification and Social Login which generally reduces the cumbersome processes of insecure passwords, QR codes and authenticate user by sending OTP’s on mobile phones, email ID or by using social networking sites credentials like facebook, Instagram, etc.
5. Provides registration security and login security.

**Plugins in Atlassian :**

1. Single Sign ON : Can be used as a one time login by talking user credentials from different IDP’s.
2. User Management: Can be used to manage users and groups in one place. In this plugin one can easily export issues from jira project into business documents.
3. Authorisation Security: Provides 2 factor authentication.

There are compatible with different types of Atlassian tools.

**Plugins in Jumla/ Drupal:**

Same as wordpress.

**SSO**

SSO or Single Sign On is basically an authorisation and authentication process used to login into multiple applications with a single login credentials.

There are two types of SSO service:

B2B: For business partners and clients using LADP plugins and SAML plugins.

B2C: For consumers using 2 factor authentication and Social Network Authentication.

It works in following procedure:

1. User tries to access an application which act as a service provider.
2. It redirects SSO request to identity provider for authentication.
3. Then user tries to sign in with identity provider credentials.
4. When IDP authentication becomes successful it sends back SSO response to the service provider.

Difference between Identity Provider and Service provider is basically Identity provider stores all the login credentials of the user and Service provider takes credentials from the identity provider for successful authentication.