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COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

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DATE:22-09-2025

Completed the project named as

Phase 3

FRONT END TECHNOLOGY

Login Authentication System

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1. Project Setup

The first step in MVP implementation is establishing the development environment. For the Login Authentication System, we set up both frontend and backend environments:

- **Frontend Setup:**
 - React.js initialized using create-react-app or Vite.
 - Project structured into components (LoginForm, RegisterForm, Dashboard).
 - UI libraries like TailwindCSS/Bootstrap integrated for styling.
 - Axios (or Fetch API) configured for communicating with backend APIs.
- **Backend Setup:**
 - Node.js environment initialized using npm init.
 - Express.js framework installed for building REST APIs.
 - MongoDB or MySQL database connected using Mongoose/Sequelize ORM.
 - Project folders organized into routes, controllers, models, and middlewares.
 - Environment variables (.env) used to secure database credentials and JWT secret keys.
- **Basic Tools Setup:**
 - ESLint and Prettier integrated for maintaining code quality.
 - Postman/Insomnia used for API testing during development.

This setup ensures that both the client and server layers communicate seamlessly and securely.

2. Core Features Implementation

The MVP focuses on implementing the **essential features** of authentication:

1. User Registration

- Users provide email, password, and name.
- Backend validates inputs and hashes the password using bcrypt.
- User record stored in the database with role (default: user).

2. User Login

- Users enter email and password.
- Backend verifies credentials against hashed passwords.
- On success, JWT is generated and returned to the client.
- Token is stored in browser localStorage or secure cookies.

3. Session Management

- JWT tokens are validated for each protected API call.
- Middleware checks token validity before granting access.

4. Password Reset

- Users can request a password reset link via email.
- A one-time token is generated and sent.
- On clicking the link, users can set a new password.

5. Role-Based Access

- Regular users can only view/update their own profile.
- Admins can view all users, lock accounts, or reset credentials.

6. Account Security Features

- Account lockout after 5 failed login attempts.
- Error messages are generic (e.g., "Invalid credentials") to prevent information leakage.

3. Data Storage (Local State / Database)

Frontend (Local State)

- Login status, JWT tokens, and user profile details stored in React state using Context API or Redux.
- LocalStorage or SessionStorage used for persistence across sessions.

Backend (Database)

- **User Collection/Table** (MongoDB Example):
 - {
 - "id": "string",
 - "name": "string",
 - "email": "string",
 - "passwordHash": "string",
 - "role": "user/admin",
 - "isLocked": "boolean",
 - "createdAt": "date"
 - }
 - Security logs stored for auditing failed login attempts.
 - Refresh tokens (if implemented) stored in DB for token rotation.
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4. Testing Core Features

Testing ensures the reliability and security of the authentication system.

- **Unit Testing:**
 - Password hashing and validation functions tested with sample data.
 - JWT generation and expiry tested.
- **Integration Testing:**
 - API endpoints tested using Postman for valid/invalid cases.
 - Registration → Login → Profile retrieval flow tested.
- **Security Testing:**
 - SQL Injection and NoSQL Injection prevented via validation.
 - Brute-force prevention verified by attempting multiple logins.
 - HTTPS enforced for all communication.

- **User Acceptance Testing (UAT):**
 - End users asked to test login, registration, and reset flows.
 - Feedback collected for UI clarity and usability.
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5. Version Control (GitHub)

Version control is managed using **Git** and hosted on **GitHub**:

- **Repository Structure:**
 - Separate branches for frontend and backend development.
 - main branch reserved for stable releases.
- **Branching Strategy:**
 - feature/authentication for login/signup implementation.
 - feature/admin-dashboard for admin functionalities.
 - bugfix/* for issue resolution.
- **Collaboration:**
 - Pull Requests (PRs) reviewed before merging.
 - GitHub Issues used to track bugs and feature requests.
 - GitHub Actions (optional) configured for CI/CD (automatic builds and tests).

Using GitHub ensures transparency, collaboration, and safe rollback in case of errors.

Conclusion:

The MVP Implementation phase successfully transforms the design into a **working prototype**.

At this stage:

- The **authentication flow** (register, login, session, reset) is functional.
- Data is securely stored and retrieved from the database.
- Core features are **tested for functionality and security**.
- The project is properly version-controlled, ensuring stability and scalability.