CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5.1 Implementation

In this chapter describes the implementation, explanation of the code and also the testing carried out in this project

```
func CreateToken(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request)
{returns varchar(100)
2.
     var account structs. Account
      err := json.NewDecoder(r.Body).Decode(&account)
3.
4.
      if err != nil {
5.
     respondWithError(w, http.StatusBadRequest, err.Error())}
6.
      token
                         jwt.NewWithClaims (jwt.SigningMethodHS256,
jwt.MapClaims{
      "Username": account.Email,
7.
8.
      "Role": account.Role,
9.
      "exp":
                 time.Now().Add(time.Hour * 168).Unix(),})
      tokenString, err2 := token.SignedString(mySigningKey)
10.
11.
      if err2 != nil {
12.
      respondWithError(w, http.StatusBadRequest, err2.Error())}
13.
      respondWithJson(w, http.StatusOK,
                                           structs.JWTToken{Token:
tokenString})
```

In line 1 is a command to create the CreateToken function with http respond and request for the parameters. Second row is the call of struct or classes that contain the structure and form of the account table into variable. Lines 3 to 5 contain checking the body of the http request and the structure of the account variable, whether the body of request matches the structure of the account or not. If it doesn't match, the programs will execute the 5th line which is a function to show the results if an error occurs in the request. Line 6 through 9 contain a command to make a token, if all parameters are in accordance by calling a function from the JWT directory to generate a token using HS256 method. The contents of the token that will be made are the username, role, and expiration of the token are in lines 7 to 9. Line 10 functions to input the token that has been signed into a string variable. Lines 11 through 12 function to indicate if there is an error signing the token to the string. Line 13 returns token in the form of an http response.

5.2 Testing

The results of testing JSON Web Token on web services.

26 1	9:28:23.349 login 1-1	login	⊙		38
27 1	9:28:23.694 login 1-1	login	◎		0
28 1	9:28:23.823 login 1-1	login	⊙	245	0
29 1	9:28:23.829 login 1-1	login	©		0
30 1	9:28:23.939 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
31 1	9:28:23.946 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
32 1	9:28:24.146 login 1-1	login	©	248	0
33 1	9:28:24.306 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
34 1	9:28:24.313 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
35 1	9:28:24.578 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
36 19	9:28:24.696 login 1-1	login	⊙		0
37 1	9:28:24.806 login 1-1	login	©	248	0
38 1	9:28:24.814 login 1-1	login	©		0
39 1	9:28:24.924 login 1-1	login	◎		0
40 1	9:28:24.932 login 1-1	login	◎		0
41 1	9:28:25.147 login 1-1	login	◎		0
42 1	9:28:25.224 login 1-1	login	*	248	0
43 1	9:28:25.230 login 1-1	login	◎		0
44 1	9:28:25.426 login 1-1	login	◎		1
45 1	9:28:25.546 login 1-1	login	◎		0
46 19	9:28:26.229 login 1-1	login	◎		0
47 1	9:28:26.402 login 1-1	login	©		0
48 1	9:28:26.514 login 1-1	login	©		0
	9:28:26.670 login 1-1	login	◎		0
50 1	9:28:26.675 login 1-1	login	©		0

Illustration 5.1: The Results of Users Logging in without Encrypted Data
Simultaneously 5 Times

From the illustration above it can be seen that the time taken to login and request authentication takes an average of 135.56ms. The fastest time is 5ms and the longest time is 683ms



Illustration 5.2: The Results of Users Logging in with Encrypted Data Simultaneously 5 Times

From the illustration above it can be seen that the average time required when logging in with encrypted data tends to be longer, which is 373.88ms. The fastest time is 8ms and the longest time is 1442ms.

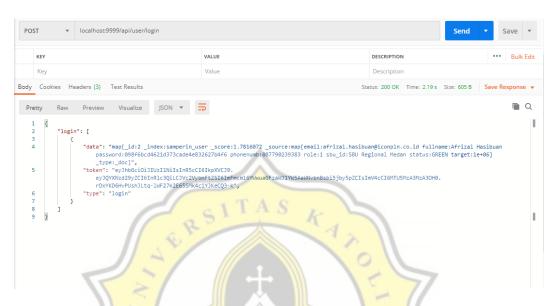


Illustration 5.3: Data at the Time User Login is not Encrypted

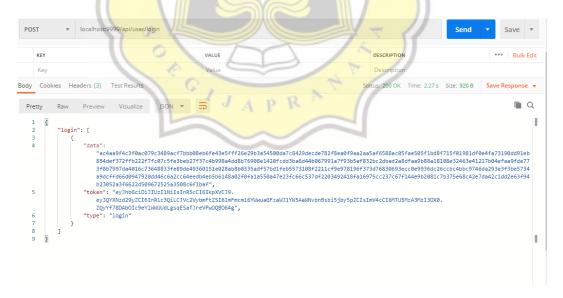


Illustration 5.4: Data When the User Login is Encrypted

Based on the results of testing (illustration 5.3), it can be seen that user data at login can be seen clearly and the data directly sent from the database. There are important data such as user passwords which even though already encrypted with the MD5 method. It is different in illustration 5.4. The data that sent by the server when the user is logged in is encrypted with the AES method. Although it can be seen, but the data will be difficult to decrypt as long as the key used is unknown to any party.

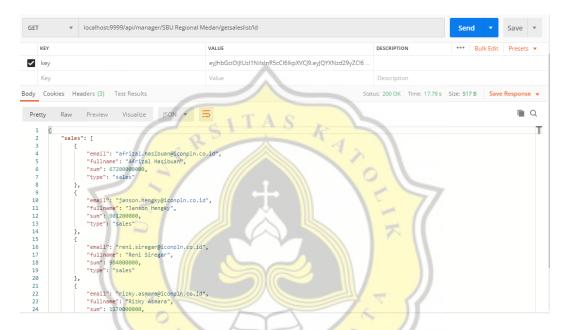


Illustration 5.5: Getting Leads Status with Tokens

The illustration above shows the results of the output on GetSales service. Illustration 5.5 shows that with tokens that have been authenticated and have not expired, the output will appear according to user requests but the output is not encrypted.

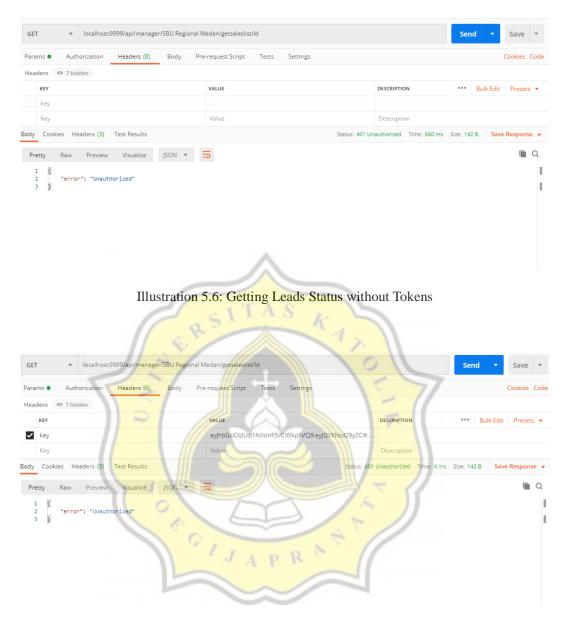


Illustration 5.7: Getting Leads Status with Expired Tokens

Unlike the case in illustration 5.6, there is no token is sent in the request header. Then the output will give the output that there is no authorization. And in illustration 5.7, there is a token in the request but the resulting output is the same as if there were no tokens. That is because the token sent is expired even though the contents of the token are in accordance with the requirements to access the service.

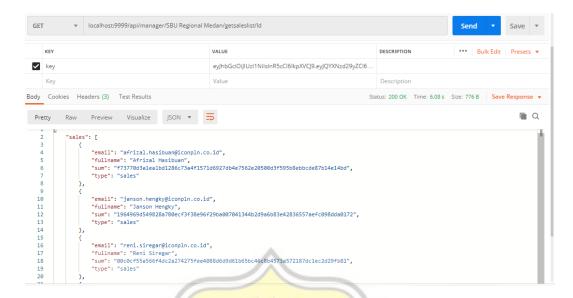


Illustration 5.8: Getting Leads Status with Correct Tokens and Encrypted Data

According to the illustration above, the token sent in the header is already authenticated and has received a response with encrypted data.

Sample #	Start Time Thread Name	Label	Sample Time(ms)	Status	Bytes Se	ent Bytes l	Latency Conne	ct Time(ms)
1	01:42:45.720 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		€	517	368		1
3	01:42:45.761 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	681	⊙	517	368		0
8	01:42:45.923 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	1102	♥	517	368		0
5	01:42:46.128 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	873	⊘	517	368		0
2	01:42:46.318 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	121	⊙	517	368		0
11	01:42:46.439 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	1722	◎	517	368		0
6	01:42:46.442 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	603	♥	517			0
4	01:42:46.524 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	23	❖	517			1
10	01:42:46.548 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	1610	⊘	517			0
7	01:42:47.002 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	24	⊗	517			0
9	01:42:47.046 Get sales status		1098	❖	517			0
12	01:42:47.533 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊗	517			0
14	01:42:47.533 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	924	⊘	517			0
13	01:42:48.145 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	48	⊙	517			1
15	01:42:48.160 Get sales status	. HTTP Request	315	⊙	517	368		0
20	01:42:48.163 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				0
16	01:42:48.170 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				1
19	01:42:48.458 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				1
17	01:42:48.476 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				0
22	01:42:48.487 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				0
18	01:42:48.508 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				0
21	01:42:48.799 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⊙				0
24	01:42:48.866 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		<u> </u>				1
23	01:42:49.091 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		⋰				0
25	01:42:49.963 Get sales status	. HTTP Request		€				0

Illustration 5.9: 5 Users (threads) Accessing GetSales without Encrypted Data Simultaneously 5 Times

The illustration above shows the time taken by 5 users (threads) when accessing GetSales service within 1 second 5 times. The average time needed is 655.12ms, the fastest time is 22ms, and the longest time is 1722ms.

Sample #		Start Time	Thread Name	Label	Sample Time(ms)	Status	Bytes	Sent Bytes	Latency	Connect Time(ms)
			1 Get sales status	HTTP Request	3471	⊘		368	3471	0
		01:13:00.77	2 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1584	ě		368	1584	
		01:12:56.69	1 Get sales status	HTTP Request	6373	ě		368	6373	0
		01:12:56.97	4 Get sales status	HTTP Request	6572	Ŏ	776	368	6572	
		01:12:57.10	1 Get sales status	HTTP Request		Ó		368		
		01:12:56.49	3 Get sales status	HTTP Request		⊙				
			5 Get sales status	HTTP Request	4005	⊗			4005	
		01:13:02.35	7 Get sales status	HTTP Request	4715	⊘			4715	
			6 Get sales status	HTTP Request		⊗				
		01:13:04.10	8 Get sales status	HTTP Request		€				
			0 Get sales status	HTTP Request		€				
			9 Get sales status	HTTP Request		⊙				
			1 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1989	- •	776	368	1989	
					2384	⊘				
			3 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1564	.				
			4 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1845	<u> </u>			1845	
			8 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1667	♥	776			
			0 Get sales status	HTTP Request		₹	776			0
			8 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1948		776		1948	0
			9 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1676	<u> </u>	776		1676	0
			8 Get sales status	HTTP Request	2392	<u> </u>	776	368	2392	0
			5 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1615	Ý	776	368		1
			5 Get sales status	HTTP Request	1560	- S	776	368	1560	0
	24		5 Get sales status	HTTP Request	745		776	368	744	
		01:13:11.92	0 Get sales status	HTTP Request	642	⊙	776	368		
				7 400		11111				

Illustration 5.10: 5 Users (threads) Accessing GetSales with Encrypted Data Simultaneously 5

Based on the illustration above, it can be seen that the average time required to respond to 5 users simultaneously is greater than if it did not use the encryption. The average time is 3049.68ms which is almost 5 times longer than the unencrypted. The fastest time is 642ms and the longest time is 7617ms.

No	Encrypted and authorized	Not Authorized	Expired token	
	Sample Start:2020-06-19 01:13:11 ICT	Sample Start:2020-06-19 01:14:33 ICT	Sample Start:2020-06-19 01:22:13 ICT	
	Load time:642	Load time:122	Load time:3	
1	Connect Time:1	Connect Time:2	Connect Time:2	
	Latency:642	Latency:122	Latency:3	
	Size in bytes:776	Size in bytes:142	Size in bytes:142	

Sent bytes:368	Sent bytes:173	Sent bytes:368	
Headers size in bytes:109	Headers size in bytes:118	Headers size in bytes:118	
Body size in bytes:667	Body size in bytes:24	Body size in bytes:24	
Sample Count:1	Sample Count:1	Sample Count:1	
Error Count:0	Error Count:1	Error Count:1	
Data type	Data type	Data type	
("text" "bin" ""):text	("text" "bin" ""):text	("text" "bin" ""):text	
Response code:200	Response code:401	Response code:401	
Response message:OK	Response	Response	
	message:Unauthorized	message:Unauthorized	

Table 5.9: Comparison of the Three Outputs with Different Tokens Conditions

It can be seen that the output of each condition is different. In conditions with no tokens used, the size of sent bytes is smaller than the size when the correct token sent. And for expired tokens, the size of sent bytes is the same as the non-expired token. But the size in bytes and the body size are smaller than the correct token.