

See also: [Two-factor authentication](#)

# Login & External Authentication

## Overview of Login Methods

Tiki allows you to use several different login authentication methods. For standalone sites (not connected to a central authentication server), you can use "Just Tiki" or "Web Server". For sites that are part of a larger environment Tiki offers Apache (basic HTTP auth), LDAP (Active Directory), CAS, and Shibboleth authentication.

The installation environment plays a role in determining the authentication method to be used. On a fully accessible server, an administrator has a choice of any/all of the authentication methods listed on this page.

## Authentication With Shared Hosting

In a shared hosting environment (FTP access only) the authentication options become severely limited. While it is possible to setup an OpenID server with FTP access (Community-ID is one such project) it is not well documented. As of 4/09, setting up OpenLDAP, Shibboleth, or CAS are effectively impossible with FTP access only and may be impossible (depending on access rights) with a shell access account.

## Just Tiki

The **Just Tiki** authentication method uses the usernames and passwords stored in the Tiki database for authentication. This is best used for sites that are not part of a larger intranet.

## Web Server (HTTP)

A common way of protecting webpages is through Basic HTTP authentication. The web server sends a "401 Authentication Required" header when a protected page is requested. The browser would then prompt the user for a username and password. Access is allowed if the username password pair are valid; else, the web server sends a HTTP 401 error, meaning "access denied." HTTP authentication is usually used by creating a .htaccess file. (Only in Apache?)

Tiki is able to detect when a visitor to the site is currently logged in using Basic HTTP Authentication. If the username of the user matches a username within Tiki's database, Tiki will automatically log the user in and, of course, grant all the assigned permissions.

Using Web Server authentication can be convenient for a shared hosting installation of Tiki. User management becomes more of a challenge if multiple Tiki's are to be installed. However, in Tiki 3.0 group information and users will still need to be added to each and every sub-Tiki inside the authorized domain.

## Options

### LDAP (Active Directory)

[LDAP authentication](#)

### OpenID Connect

[OpenID Connect](#)

### SAML

- [SAML](#)

## Hybridauth Social Sign On Library

- [Hybridauth social login](https://hybridauth.github.io/providers.html) supports dozens of providers: <https://hybridauth.github.io/providers.html>

## IMAP

[IMAP Authentication](#)

## POP3

POP3 Authentication

## Vpopmail

Vpopmail Authentication

## Tiki and Pam

[PAM authentication](#)

## CAS

[CAS Authentication](#)

## Shibboleth

[Shibboleth Authentication](#)

## phpBB

[phpBB Authentication](#)

## Future Plans (please help!)

- [CACert \(or other\) Client Certificates](#)
- [GPG/PGP PKI](#), including tools such as [WebPG](#)
- Post-Login Security Question? Like when logging into a bank website.

## Future Delusions

- [YubiKey](#) or, egads, [YubiHSM!](#)
- [Apache TripleSec](#)

## Deprecated

## OpenID

- [OpenID](#)

## alias

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- [Login Authentication Methods](#)
- [Login Authentication Method](#)