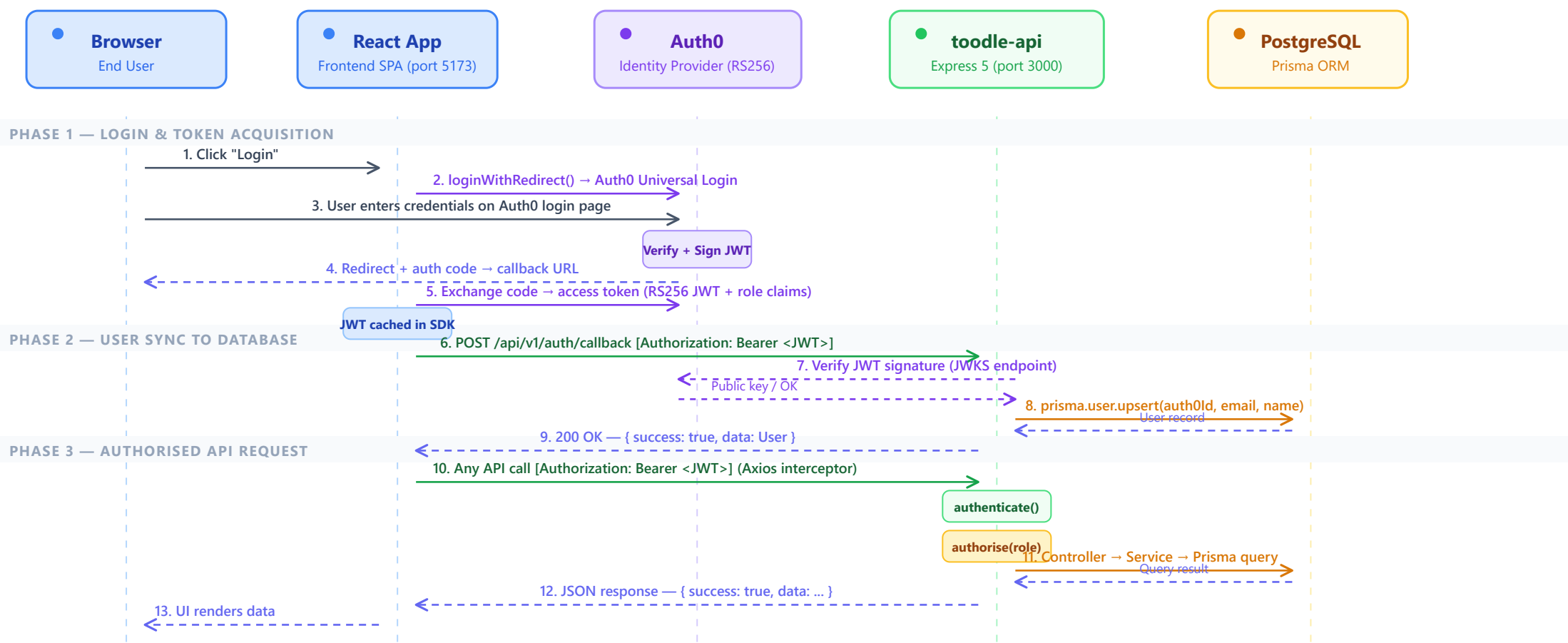


Toodle — Authentication & Authorisation Flow

Auth0 Universal Login · JWT RS256 · RBAC middleware · User sync · Dev bypass



Phase 1 — Login & Token Acquisition

#	ACTOR	ACTION	DETAIL
1	User → Browser	Click Login button	<code>LandingPage</code> / <code>LoginButton</code> calls <code>useAuth().login()</code>
2	React App → Auth0	<code>loginWithRedirect()</code>	Auth0 SDK redirects browser to Universal Login page with PKCE code challenge; <code>appState.returnTo</code> preserves current path
3	User → Auth0	Submit credentials	Email + password on Auth0 hosted login page
4	Auth0 → Browser	Redirect + auth code	Auth0 redirects to app callback URL; SDK automatically exchanges code for tokens
5	Auth0 → React App	Issue RS256 JWT access token	Token includes custom claim <code>{"audience":"roles":["ORGANISER"]}</code> ; cached inside Auth0 SDK (memory + optional cookie)

Phase 2 — User Sync to Database

#	ACTOR	ACTION	DETAIL
6	React App → API	<code>POST /api/v1/auth/callback</code>	Axios interceptor (<code>setupAuthInterceptor</code>) automatically attaches <code>Authorization: Bearer <token></code> ; called once after login
7	API → Auth0	JWT signature verification	<code>express-oauth2-jwt-bearer</code> fetches JWKS from <code>https://<domain>/.well-known/jwks.json</code> ; validates <code>iss</code> , <code>aud</code> , <code>exp</code> , RS256 signature

#	ACTOR	ACTION	DETAIL
8	API → PostgreSQL	<code>prisma.user.upsert()</code>	Creates user on first login; updates <code>email</code> + <code>name</code> on subsequent logins; key: <code>auth0Id</code> (Auth0 <code>sub</code> claim)
9	API → React App	Return user object	<code>{ success: true, data: User }</code> — frontend stores profile in context/state

Phase 3 — Authorised API Request

#	ACTOR	ACTION	DETAIL
10	React App → API	Any authenticated request	Axios interceptor calls <code>getAccessTokenSilently()</code> ; injects <code>Authorization: Bearer <JWT></code> on every request; 401/403 responses logged client-side
–	API Middleware	<code>authenticate()</code>	<code>express-oauth2-jwt-bearer</code> validates JWT; populates <code>req.auth.payload</code> with decoded claims including roles
–	API Middleware	<code>authorise(...roles)</code>	Reads <code>req.auth.payload["{"audience{""}/roles"]</code> ; returns <code>403 Forbidden</code> if role not in allowed list
11	API	Controller → Service → Prisma	Business logic executes; Zod validators run before controllers on mutating routes
12–13	API → React App → Browser	Return JSON response	<code>{ success: true, data: ... }</code> ; React renders updated UI

RBAC Role Permissions Matrix

ROUTE	ORGANISER	TUTOR	STUDENT
<code>GET /auth/me</code>	✓	✓	✓
<code>POST /auth/callback</code>	✓	✓	✓
<code>GET /users</code>	✓	X	X
<code>GET /courses</code> , <code>GET /courses/:id</code>	✓	✓	✓
<code>POST/PATCH/DELETE /courses</code>	✓	X	X
<code>GET /tutors/:id</code>	✓	✓	X
<code>GET /tutors</code> , <code>POST /tutors/:id/marks</code>	✓	X	X
<code>PUT /tutors/:id/availability</code>	✓	✓ (own)	X
<code>GET/POST/PATCH/DELETE /allocations</code>	✓	X	X
<code>GET /allocations/validate</code>	✓	X	X

Dev Mode Bypass: The `useAuth` hook includes a `loginAsDevRole(role)` function that stores a mock user in `localStorage` (key: `toodle_dev_user`) and skips Auth0 entirely. This is for local development only — the mock user returns a static `"dev-mock-jwt-token"` instead of a real JWT, meaning backend routes will still reject requests unless the API is also running in a permissive dev mode.