

Login

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In computer security, logging in (or logging on, signing in, or signing on) is the process by which an individual gains access to a computer system or program by identifying and authenticating themselves.

Typically, user credentials consist of a username and a password. These credentials themselves are sometimes referred to as a login. Modern secure systems often require a second factor, such as email or SMS confirmation for extra security. Social login allows a user to use an existing cell phone number or user credentials from another email or social networking service to sign in or create an account on a new website.

When access is no longer needed, the user can log out, log off, sign out or sign off.

Login (disambiguation)

Look up login in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Login allows access to a computer system through providing private credentials, such as a username and

Login allows access to a computer system through providing private credentials, such as a username and a password.

Login may also refer to:

Login session

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In computing, a login session is the period of activity between a user logging in and logging out of a (multi-user) system.

On Unix and Unix-like operating systems, a login session takes one of two main forms:

When a textual user interface is used, a login session is represented as a kernel session — a collection of process groups with the logout action managed by a session leader.

Where an X display manager is employed, a login session is considered to be the lifetime of a designated user process that the display manager invokes.

On Windows NT-based systems, login sessions are maintained by the kernel and control of them is overseen by the Local Security Authority Subsystem Service (LSA). winlogon responds to the secure attention key, it requests the LSA to create login sessions on login, and terminates all of the processes belonging to a login session on logout.

Social login

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Social login is a form of single sign-on using existing information from a social networking service such as Facebook, Twitter or Google, to login to a third party website instead of creating a new login account specifically for that website. It is designed to simplify logins for end users as well as provide more reliable demographic information to web developers.

Login spoofing

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Login spoofings are techniques used to steal a user's password. The user is presented with an ordinary looking login prompt for username and password, which is actually a malicious program (usually called a Trojan horse) under the control of the attacker. When the username and password are entered, this information is logged or in some way passed along to the attacker, breaching security.

To prevent this, some operating systems require a special key combination (called a secure attention key) to be entered before a login screen is presented, for example Control-Alt-Delete. Users should be instructed to report login prompts that appear without having pressed this secure attention sequence. Only the kernel, which is the part of the operating system that interacts directly with the hardware, can detect whether the secure attention key has been pressed, so it cannot be intercepted by third party programs (unless the kernel itself has been compromised).

;login:

;login: is a long-running technical journal published by the USENIX Association, focusing on the UNIX operating system and system administration in general

;login: is a long-running technical journal published by the USENIX Association, focusing on the UNIX operating system and system administration in general. It was founded by Mel Ferentz in 1975 as UNIX News, changing its name to ;login: in 1977. Currently, issues from 1997 through the present are available online directly from USENIX, whereas issues between 1983 and 2000 have been archived in the Internet Archive since 2018. Starting in 2021 it switched to being a digital publication.

The leading semicolon is a reference to the appearance of the login prompt of early versions of UNIX, where an escape code specific to the Teletype model 37 computer terminal would appear as a semicolon on other models of terminal.

Login manager

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A login manager is a login system for Unix and Unix-like operating systems. It comprises a login daemon, a login user interface, and a system for tracking login sessions. When a user tries to log in, the login manager passes the user's credentials to an authentication system.

Since an X display manager is a graphical user interface for login, some people use the terms display manager and login manager synonymously.

systemd, an init daemon for Linux, has an integrated login manager; its login daemon is called logind. systemd's login manager is a replacement for the no longer maintained ConsoleKit.

Login.gov

Login.gov is a single sign-on solution for US government websites. It enables users to log in to services from numerous government agencies using the

Login.gov is a single sign-on solution for US government websites. It enables users to log in to services from numerous government agencies using the same username and password. Login.gov was jointly developed by 18F and the US Digital Service. The initiative was announced in a blog post in May 2016 and the new system was launched in April 2017 as a replacement for Connect.Gov.

Login VSI

Login VSI is an American software vendor. Its flagship product, Login Enterprise, is an automated testing platform that tests desktop user experience

Login VSI is an American software vendor. Its flagship product, Login Enterprise, is an automated testing platform that tests desktop user experience. Login Enterprise includes standard “out-of-the-box” application template workloads.

Login VSI evolved from the consulting firm Login Consultants. The first product was commercially released in 2008 and was free. As large enterprises began adopting the product, the need to commercialize the product became evident. Login VSI was formed in 2012.

In 2016, Login VSI announced the public launch of its second product, Login PI. Login PI is an active monitoring tool that constantly runs a single virtual user, to monitor performance and availability of virtual desktop infrastructures and associated business applications. Both products use virtual users (or synthetic users) to test systems, without the need for real users.

In 2018, Login VSI announced the Login VSI Enterprise Edition (a combination of Login VSI and Login PI), and the Login VSI Vendor Edition (focused on the industry-standard tests done by this audience).

Bash (Unix shell)

Bash has gained widespread adoption and is commonly used as the default login shell for numerous Linux distributions. Created in 1989 by Brian Fox for

In computing, Bash is an interactive command interpreter and programming language developed for Unix-like operating systems.

It is designed as a 100% free alternative for the Bourne shell, `sh`, and other proprietary Unix shells.

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Created in 1989 by Brian Fox for the GNU Project, it is supported by the Free Software Foundation.

Bash (short for "Bourne Again SHell") can operate within a terminal emulator, or text window, where users input commands to execute various tasks.

It also supports the execution of commands from files, known as shell scripts, facilitating automation.

The Bash command syntax is a superset of the Bourne shell, `sh`, command syntax, from which all basic features of the (Bash) syntax were copied.

As a result, Bash can execute the vast majority of Bourne shell scripts without modification.

Some other ideas were borrowed from the C shell, `csh`, and its successor `tcsh`, and the Korn Shell, `ksh`.

It is available on nearly all modern operating systems, making it a versatile tool in various computing environments.

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