Authentication Flaws

X Typical Flaws in Authentication

- Permits brute force or other automated attacks
- Permits default, weak, or well-known passwords
- Uses weak or ineffective credential recovery and forgot-password processes (e.g. "knowledge-based answers")
- Uses plain text, encrypted, or weakly hashed passwords
- Has missing or ineffective multi-factor authentication
- Exposes Session IDs in the URL
- Does not rotate Session IDs after successful login
- Does not properly invalidate Session IDs

Risk Rating

Broken Authentication

Exploitability	Prevalence	Detecability	Impact	Risk
Easy	Common	Average	Severe	A2

Exercise (*)

- 1. Watch How To Keep Your Passwords Safe 📺
- 2. Log in with MC SafeSearch's user account ($\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$)

Password Strength Controls

- Enforce minimum password length of at least 10 characters
- Maximum length should allow 64 characters or more
- No periodic password resets as users rely on predictable patterns
- Avoid password complexity rules as all of them are predictable
- Ban bad passwords or ones which have appeared in data breaches
 - e.g. Troy Hunt's 10GB+ list or Daniel Miesler's various lists
- Allow convenience features on password fields
 - Offer Show Password while typing option
 - Allow pasting from clipboard into password fields

Other Authentication Controls

- Transmit passwords only over TLS
 - The "login landing page" must be served over TLS as well
- Prevent Brute-Force Attacks (e.g. throttling or periodic lockout)
- Require re-authentication for sensitive features
- Offer optional 2FA / MFA
 - Consider strong transaction authentication

Enterprise Controls

Use centralized corporate authentication system (if in place)

Exercise

- 1. (\clubsuit) Log in as admin exploiting its insufficient *Password Strength* ($\bigstar \bigstar$)
- 2. Reset Jim's Password by answering his secret question (\star
- 3. Find out the name of *Bjoern's Favorite Pet* and use it to reset his password (\star
- 4. Login Bjoern using his Gmail account ($\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$)