

Authentication Flaws

✗ 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
(3	+ 2	+ 2) / 3	* 3	= 7.0

Exercise 4.1 ()

1. Watch [How To Keep Your Passwords Safe](#) 
2. Log in with MC SafeSearch's user account ( )

 *Do **not** use SQL Injection for authentication bypass!*

Exercise 4.2 ()

1. Identify all flaws in the generator of the following session IDs

#	Session ID	#	Session ID
1	h5kek4z9ha1rtrf	7	po953ld7hg2awi9
2	gj75l3k7hb15rtr	8	t6zhj2n5hh27bn0
3	l8l65k45hc1rw7i	9	iu345r53hi2aw34
4	p05jrj53hd1i039	10	o0z43411hj2njkl
5	5urltda1he1bn46	11	9por42o9hk3dfrz
6	j5le97h9hf2yq3h

Exercise 4.3 (📌)

1. Pick one Security Question and explain how 💪 it is against attacks.
2. What would you recommend to pick as an answer? Assume that the risk of compromise is full takeover of your user account.

Security Question ⚠️ This cannot be changed later!

- Your eldest siblings middle name?
- Mother's maiden name?
- Mother's birth date? (MM/DD/YY)
- Father's birth date? (MM/DD/YY)
- Maternal grandmother's first name?
- Paternal grandmother's first name?
- Name of your favorite pet?
- Last name of dentist when you were a teenager? (Do not include 'Dr.')
- Your ZIP/postal code when you were a teenager?
- Company you first work for as an adult?

Prevention

User IDs

- Use case insensitive and unique usernames/userids
- If using Email addresses as usernames, ensure [RFC 5321](#) validity
 - i. Check for presence of at least one @ symbol in the address
 - ii. Ensure the local-part is no longer than 64 octets
 - iii. Ensure the domain is no longer than 255 octets
 - iv. Ensure the address is deliverable

✗ *Do **not** try to invent your own RegEx to validate email addresses!*

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

Secure "Forgot Password" Mechanism

- Return a consistent message for both existent and non-existent accounts
- Ensure that the time taken for the user response message is uniform
- Use a side-channel to communicate the method to reset their password
- Use URL tokens for the simplest and fastest implementation
- Ensure that generated tokens or codes are:
 - Randomly generated using a cryptographically safe algorithm
 - Sufficiently long to protect against brute-force attacks
 - Stored securely
 - Single use and expire after an appropriate period

Secure Password Storage

- Use [Bcrypt](#) unless you have a good reason not to
- Set a reasonable [work factor](#) for your system
- Use a [salt](#) (modern algorithms do this for you automatically)
- Consider using a [pepper](#) to provide an additional layer of security

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)

Two-Factor Authentication

Two-factor authentication adds a second level of authentication to an account log-in. When you have to enter only your username and one password, that's considered a single-factor authentication. 2FA requires the user to have two out of three types of credentials before being able to access an account. The three types are:

- **Something you know**, such as a personal identification number (PIN), password or a pattern
- **Something you have**, such as an ATM card, phone, or fob
- **Something you are**, such as a biometric like a fingerprint or voice print [¹]




2FA Method Comparison

Method	Security	Privacy	Access	Prevalence
SMS			  	   
Authenticator App	 	  		  
Hardware Key	  	  	 	 

Hardware keys win from a security perspective, they are private and unaffected by a dying or out of range phone. However, only a few services (Google, Dropbox, Facebook, Github and a few others) support the standard so far. Unless you trust your phone provider (and few providers are trustworthy), **an authenticator app is the best option.**

Password Managers

Password managers are programs, browser plugins or web services that automate management of large number of different credentials. Most password managers have functionality to allow users to easily use them on websites, either by pasting the passwords into the login form, or by simulating the user typing them in. [²]

 KeePass		
Open Source (GPLv2)	Proprietary / Freemium	Proprietary
Local installation, optional file or cloud sync	Cloud-based	Local installation with Cloud sync

Web applications should at least not make password managers job more difficult than necessary by observing the following recommendations:

- use standard HTML forms for username and password input with appropriate `type` attributes,
- do not artificially limit user passwords to a length "reasonable for humans" and allow passwords lengths up to 128 characters,
- do not artificially prevent copy and paste on username and password fields,
- avoid plugin-based login pages (Flash, Silverlight etc) [¹]

Exercise 4.4 (🏠)

1. Log in with the admin's user account (★ ★)
2. Reset Jim's password by answering his secret question (★ ★ ★)
3. Log in with Bjoern's Google account (★ ★ ★ ★)

⚠️ *Do **not** use SQL Injection for authentication bypass! Also, do **not** hack Bjoern's actual Google account!*

Exercise 4.5 (🏠)



1. Read <https://webauthn.guide/> and play with <https://webauthn.io/> to learn how WebAuthn works
2. Prepare a convincing "sales pitch" (max. 5min) to convince your classmates and co-workers to use WebAuthn for secure authentication

Exercise 4.6 (*optional*)

1. Install a 2FA app on your phone (e.g. [Google Authenticator](#) or [Authy](#))
2. Visit <https://twofactorauth.org> and find out what services you use offer 2FA
3. Turn 2FA on wherever possible
4. Do not forget to print (= 🖨️!) the backup codes and keep them safe

💡 *Pro tip: Print hard copies of the originally displayed QR codes for easy setup on any new phone! Just store them very securely!*