

Security & Privacy

TD2 (Password Management)

Esilv 2025

arnaud.nauwynck@gmail.com

Outline (= Same as Course)

Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality

Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

Outline



Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality

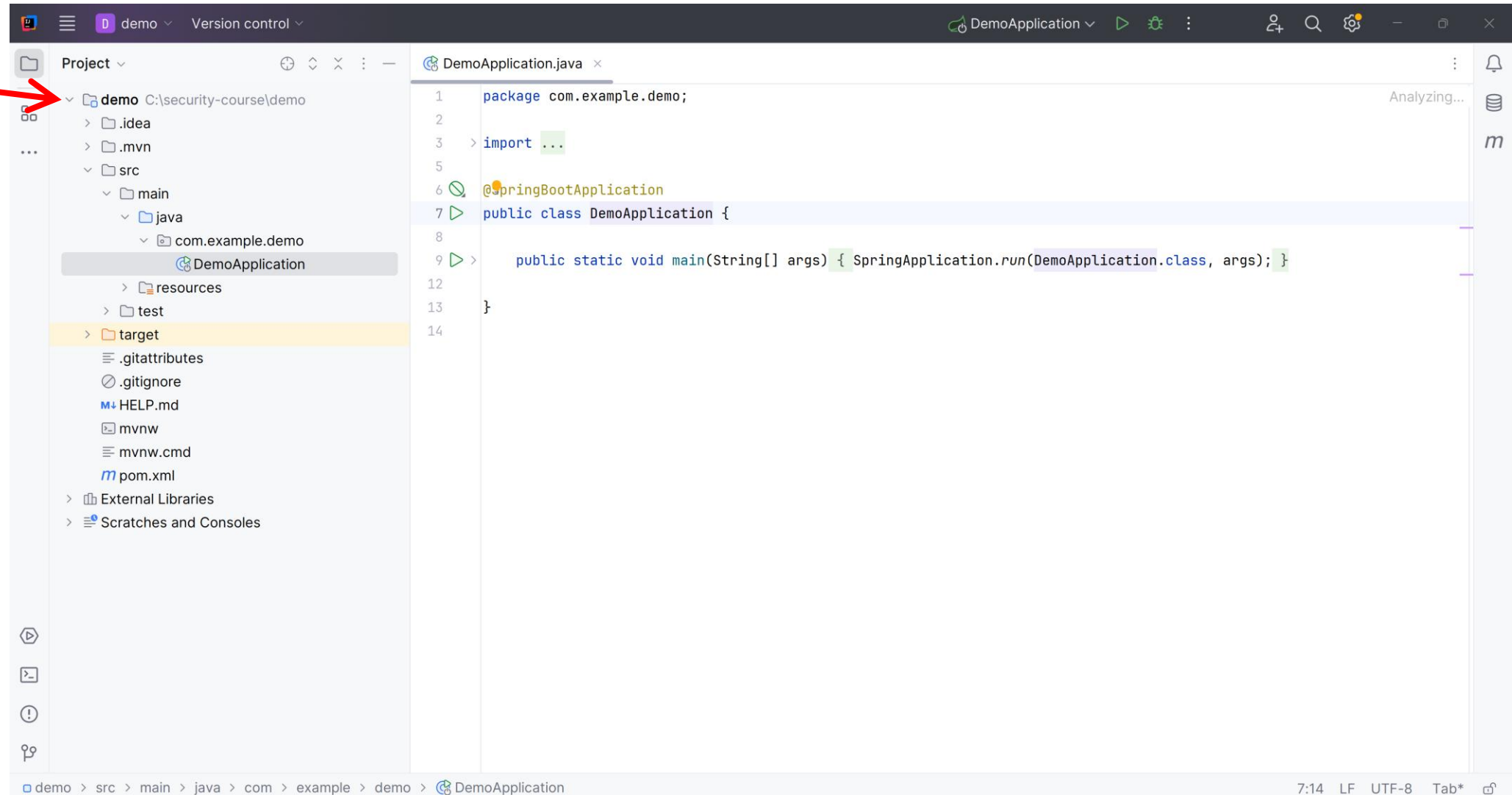
Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

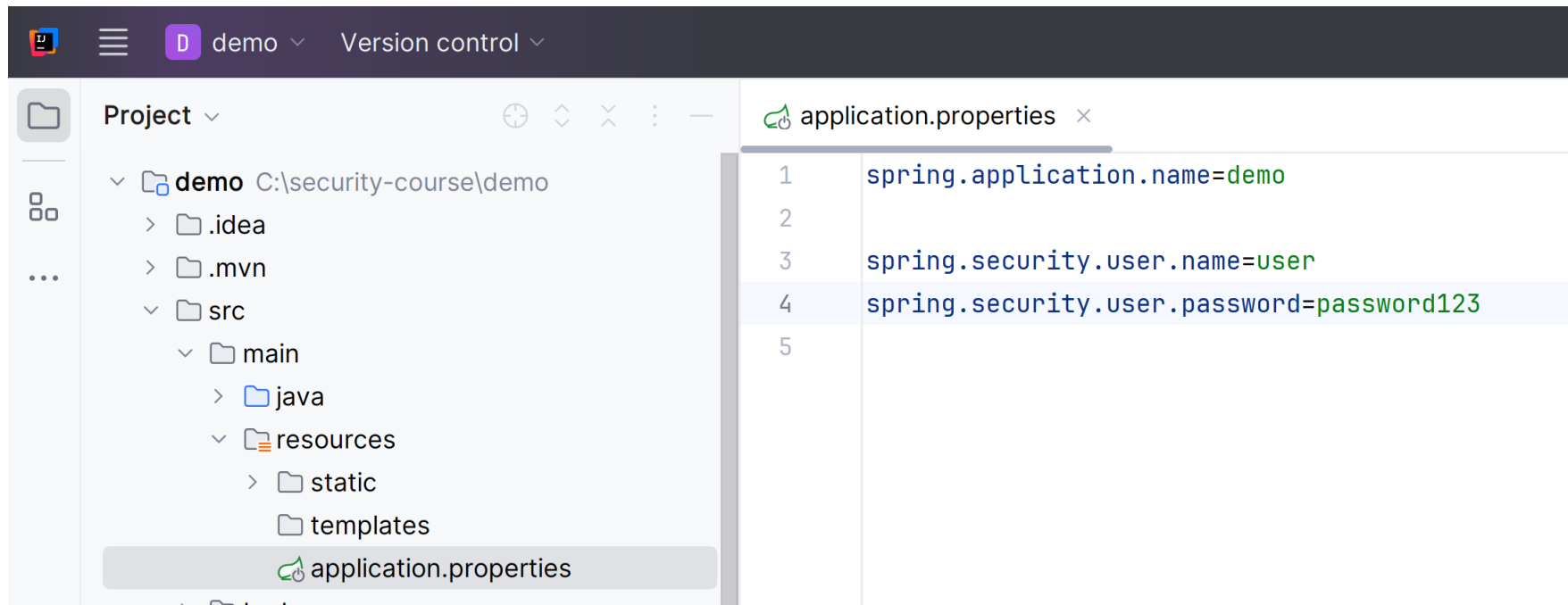
Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

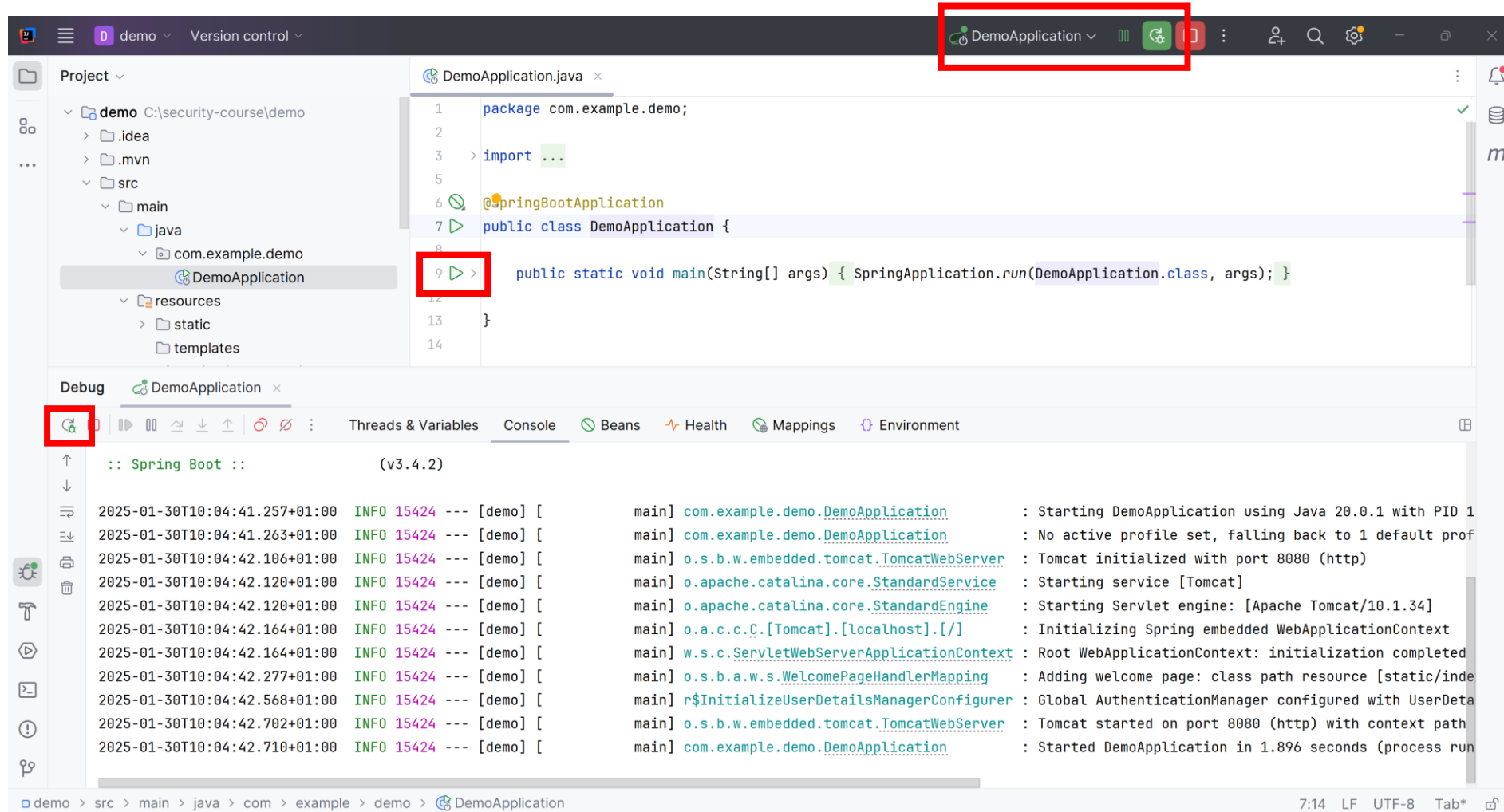
Pre-Requisite Step1: relaunch your IntelliJ IDE reopen project c:\security-course\demo



Pre-Requisite Step 2: check file src/main/resources/application.properties for "user" / "password123"



Pre-Requisite Step 3: relaunch webapp server

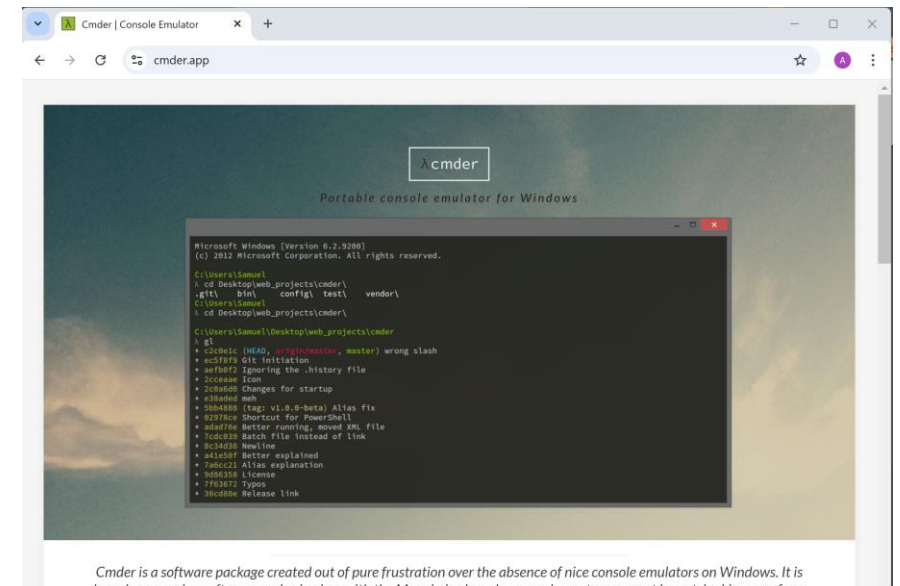
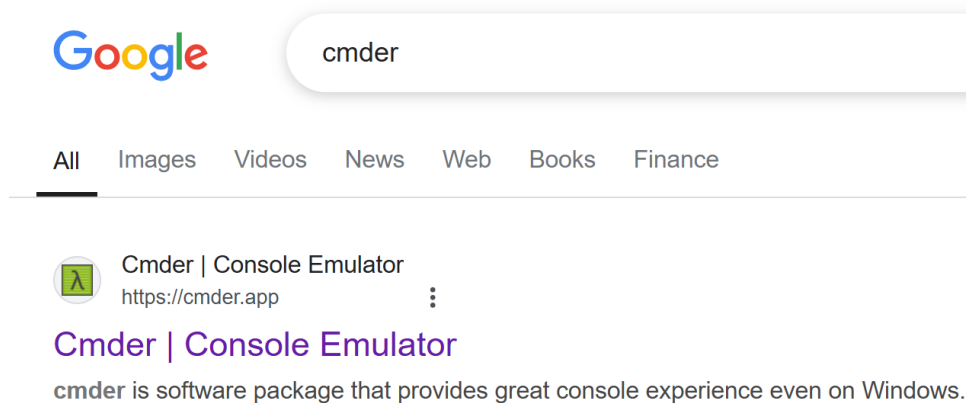


Pre-Requisite : Install (unix) shell tools "curl" and "base64"

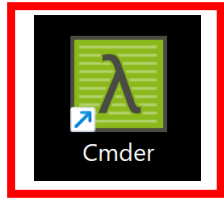
on linux => built-in tools on system

on mac => same (or use "brew install" ?)

on windows => recommended solution: install "cmdr" <https://cmdr.app/>



Launch cmdr console, test "curl --help"



```
Cmdr
arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~
$
```

```
Cmdr
arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~
$ curl --help
Usage: curl [options...] <url>
  -d, --data <data>           HTTP POST data
  -f, --fail                   Fail fast with no output on HTTP errors
  -h, --help <subject>       Get help for commands
  -o, --output <file>         Write to file instead of stdout
  -O, --remote-name            Write output to file named as remote file
  -i, --show-headers           Show response headers in output
  -s, --silent                 Silent mode
  -T, --upload-file <file>     Transfer local FILE to destination
  -u, --user <user:password>   Server user and password
  -A, --user-agent <name>      Send User-Agent <name> to server
  -v, --verbose                Make the operation more talkative
  -V, --version                Show version number and quit

This is not the full help; this menu is split into categories.
Use "--help category" to get an overview of all categories, which are:
```


curl main arguments

curl -v	<= for verbose
-k	<= accept all https certificate
-u "user:password"	<= basic user authentication
-x POST, PUT, DELETE	<= http verb
-H "header:value"	<= http header
url	<= http url
-d	<= http request body data

Test different curl requests..

<http://localhost:8080/index.html>

```
curl -v http://localhost:8080/index.html
```

```
curl -v -u user:password123 http://localhost:8080/index.html
```

```
curl -v -u user:password123 -H "accept: text/html" http://localhost:8080/index.html
```

```
curl -v -H "Cookie: JSESSIONID=..." \  
-H "accept: text/html" http://localhost:8080/index.html
```

Explain different Http response status 200, 301, 400, 403, 404, ...

example with http **200**

```
Cmder
arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~
$ curl -v -u user:password123 http://localhost:8080/index.html
* Host localhost:8080 was resolved.
* IPv6: ::1
* IPv4: 127.0.0.1
* Trying [::1]:8080...
* Connected to localhost (::1) port 8080
* using HTTP/1.x
* Server auth using Basic with user 'user'
> GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
> Host: localhost:8080
> Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw==
> User-Agent: curl/8.10.1
> Accept: */*
>
* Request completely sent off
< HTTP/1.1 200
< Vary: Origin
< Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
< Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
< Last-Modified: Wed, 29 Jan 2025 14:18:28 GMT
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
< X-XSS-Protection: 0
< Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
< Pragma: no-cache
< Expires: 0
< X-Frame-Options: DENY
< Content-Type: text/html
< Content-Length: 16
< Date: Thu, 30 Jan 2025 09:36:44 GMT
<
bash.exe
```

curl -v -u "user:password123"

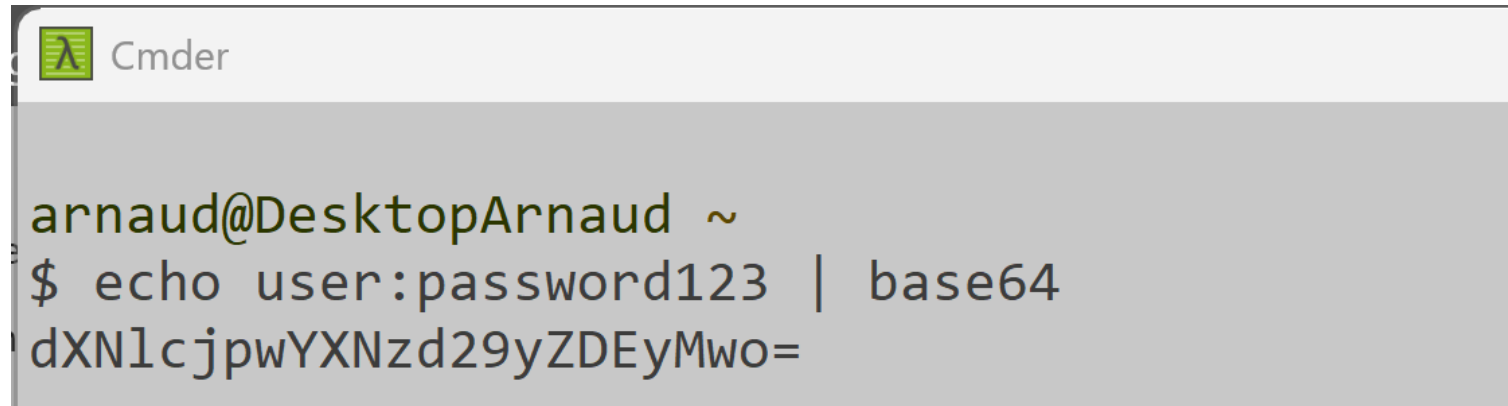
=> see Http Header "Authorization: Basic ..."

```
Cmder

arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~
$ curl -v -u user:password123 http://localhost:8080/index.html
* Host localhost:8080 was resolved.
* IPv6: ::1
* IPv4: 127.0.0.1
* Trying [::1]:8080...
* Connected to localhost (::1) port 8080
* using HTTP/1.x
* Server auth using Basic with user 'user'
> GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
> Host: localhost:8080
> Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw==
> User-Agent: curl/8.10.1
> Accept: */*
>
* Request completely sent off
< HTTP/1.1 200
< Vary: Origin
```

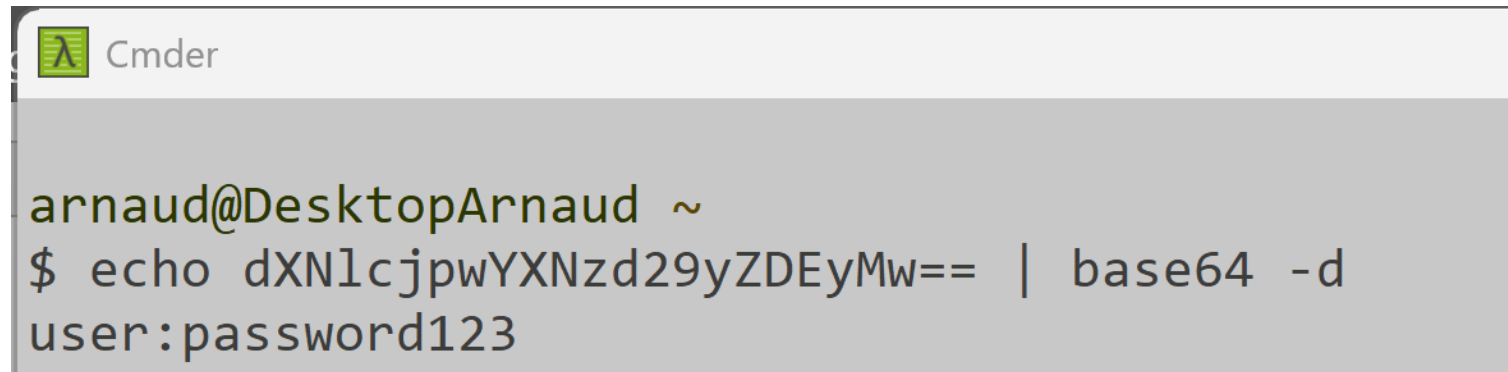
Encode / Decode base64 password, using "base64 -d"

echo user:password123 | base64

A terminal window titled 'Cmder' with a green lambda icon. The prompt is 'arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~'. The command entered is '\$ echo user:password123 | base64'. The output is 'dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMwo='.

```
arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~  
$ echo user:password123 | base64  
dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMwo=
```

echo dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw== | base64 -d

A terminal window titled 'Cmder' with a green lambda icon. The prompt is 'arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~'. The command entered is '\$ echo dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw== | base64 -d'. The output is 'user:password123'.

```
arnaud@DesktopArnaud ~  
$ echo dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw== | base64 -d  
user:password123
```

Test curl Basic Authorization Header (base64)

```
curl -v -H "Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZDEyMw==" \  
-H "accept: text/html" http://localhost:8080/index.html
```



Remember ...

When taking Http Request screenshots, or sharing screens to have IT support
... Do not reveal your "base64 encoded" password !!!

Outline

Http Authorization



Transport: Need For confidentiality

Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

Generate your Https self-signed certificate

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias mycert -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -storetype PKCS12 -keystore mycert.p12  
-validity 3650
```

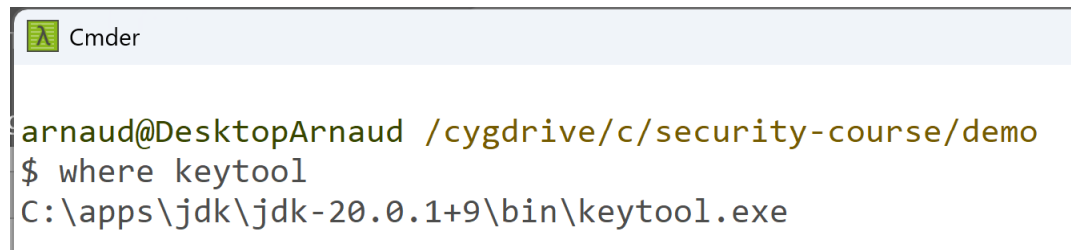
Troubleshooting ?

"keytool" is a tool in your jdk/bin directory

check "where keytool" => it should be found in your "PATH" environment variable

check "echo \$PATH"

... to fix, use windows "env" to edit your environment variables, or `export PATH="$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin"`



```
arnaud@DesktopArnaud /cygdrive/c/security-course/demo  
$ where keytool  
C:\apps\jdk\jdk-20.0.1+9\bin\keytool.exe
```


interactive answer to prompt (any is ok)
lastly "Is it CN=.... ? " [no]: type yes !!

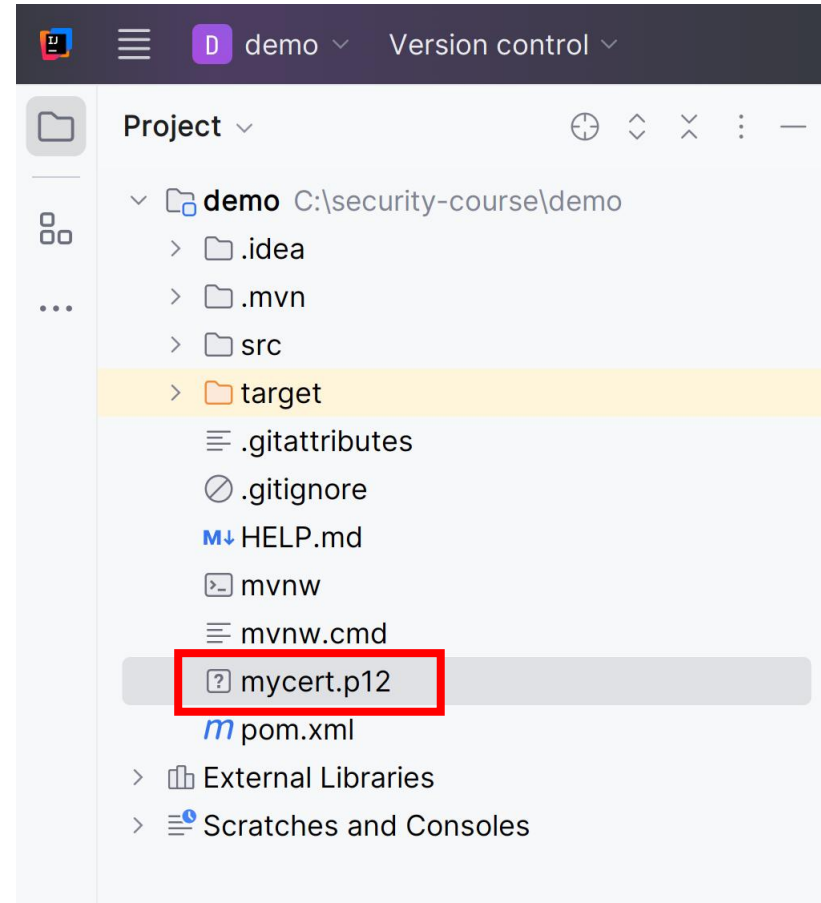
```
Cmder
Quel est le nom de votre entreprise ?
[Unknown]:
Quel est le nom de votre ville de résidence ?
[Unknown]: Quel est le nom de votre état ou province ?
[Unknown]:
arnaud@DesktopArnaud /cygdrive/c/security-course/demo
$ keytool -genkeypair -alias mycert -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -storetype PKCS12 -keystore myce
rt.p12 -validity 3650
Entrez le mot de passe du fichier de clés :

Ressaisissez le nouveau mot de passe :

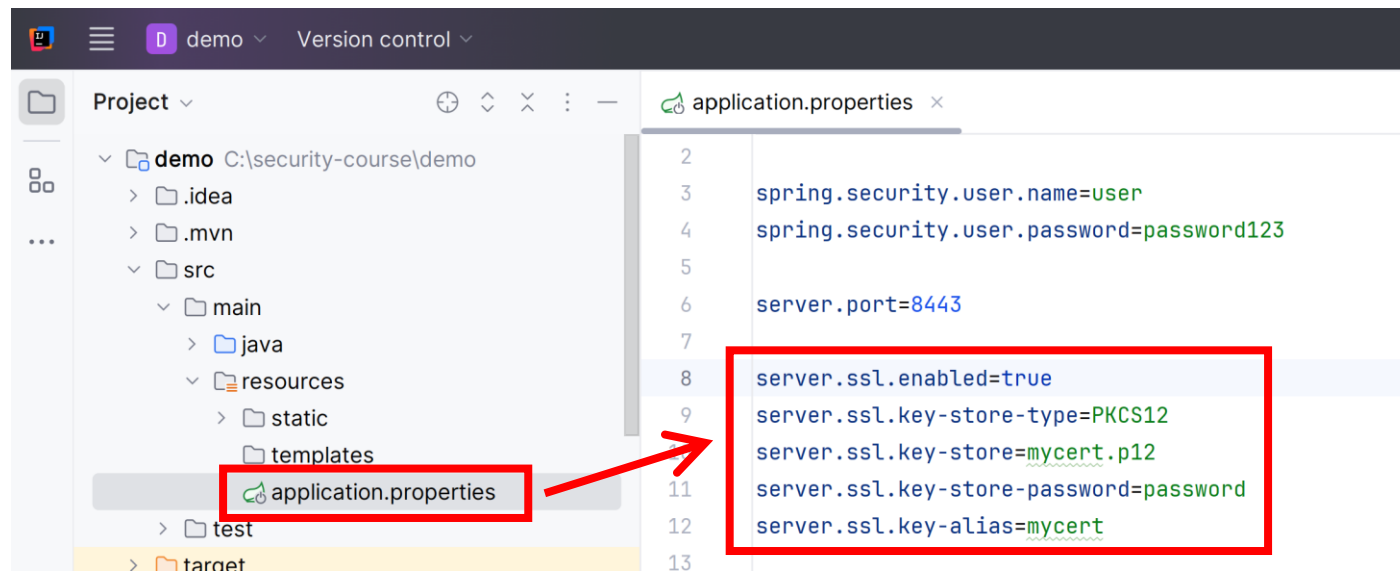
Enter the distinguished name. Provide a single dot (.) to leave a sub-component empty or press
ENTER to use the default value in braces.
Quels sont vos nom et prénom ?
[Unknown]: Nauwynck Arnaud
Quel est le nom de votre unité organisationnelle ?
[Unknown]: esilv
Quel est le nom de votre entreprise ?
[Unknown]: sg
Quel est le nom de votre ville de résidence ?
[Unknown]: nanterre
Quel est le nom de votre état ou province ?
[Unknown]: fr
Quel est le code pays à deux lettres pour cette unité ?
[Unknown]: fr
Est-ce CN=Nauwynck Arnaud, OU=esilv, O=sg, L=nanterre, ST=fr, C=fr ?
[non]: oui

Génération d'une paire de clés RSA de 2048 bits et d'un certificat auto-signé (SHA384withRSA)
d'une validité de 3650 jours
pour : CN=Nauwynck Arnaud, OU=esilv, O=sg, L=nanterre, ST=fr, C=fr
```

Check created file "mycert.p12" in project (or move it in your project)



Edit src/main/resources/application.properties to configure SSL



server.port=8443

server.ssl.enabled=true

server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12

server.ssl.key-store=mycert.p12

server.ssl.key-store-password=password

server.ssl.key-alias=mycert

Relaunch server, check new console log

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with the following components:

- Project View:** Shows the project structure with folders like `.idea`, `.mvn`, `src`, and `target`. The `application.properties` file is selected in the `src/resources` folder.
- Code Editor:** Displays the contents of `application.properties`:

```
2  
3 spring.security.user.name=user  
4 spring.security.user.password=password123  
5  
6 server.port=8443  
7  
8 server.ssl.enabled=true  
9 server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12  
10 server.ssl.key-store=mycert.p12  
11 server.ssl.key-store-password=password  
12 server.ssl.key-alias=mycert  
13  
14
```
- Debug Console:** Shows the output of the `DemoApplication`. The output includes:

```
main] com.example.demo.DemoApplication : Starting DemoApplication using Java 20.0.1 with PID 18652 (C:\security-course\demo\target\classes started by arnaud in  
main] com.example.demo.DemoApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default profile: "default"  
main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8443 (https)  
main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]  
main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/10.1.34]  
main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring embedded WebApplicationContext  
main] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationContext: initialization completed in 1064 ms  
main] o.s.b.a.w.s.WelcomePageHandlerMapping : Adding welcome page: class path resource [static/index.html]  
main] r$InitializeUserDetailsManagerConfigurer : Global AuthenticationManager configured with UserDetailsServiceImpl bean with name inMemoryUserDetailsManager  
main] o.a.t.util.net.NioEndpoint.certificate : Connector [https-jsse-nio-8443], TLS virtual host [_default_], certificate type [UNDEFINED] configured from keystore [mycert.p12]  
main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8443 (https) with context path '/'  
main] com.example.demo.DemoApplication : Started DemoApplication in 2.385 seconds (process running for 4.522)  
ec-1] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring DispatcherServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
```

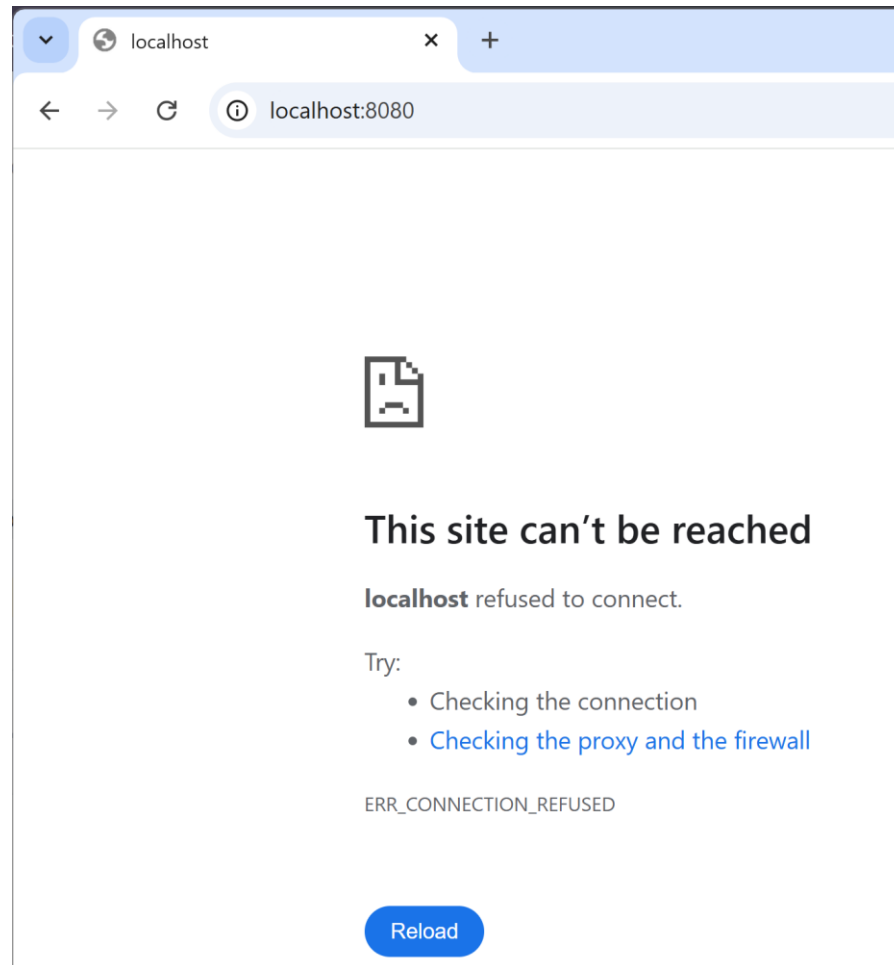
A red box highlights the **Run** button in the top toolbar, and a red arrow points from it to the console output. Another red box highlights the console output line: `Connector [https-jsse-nio-8443], TLS virtual host [_default_], certificate type [UNDEFINED] configured from keystore [mycert.p12]`.

port changed 8080 (default for http)

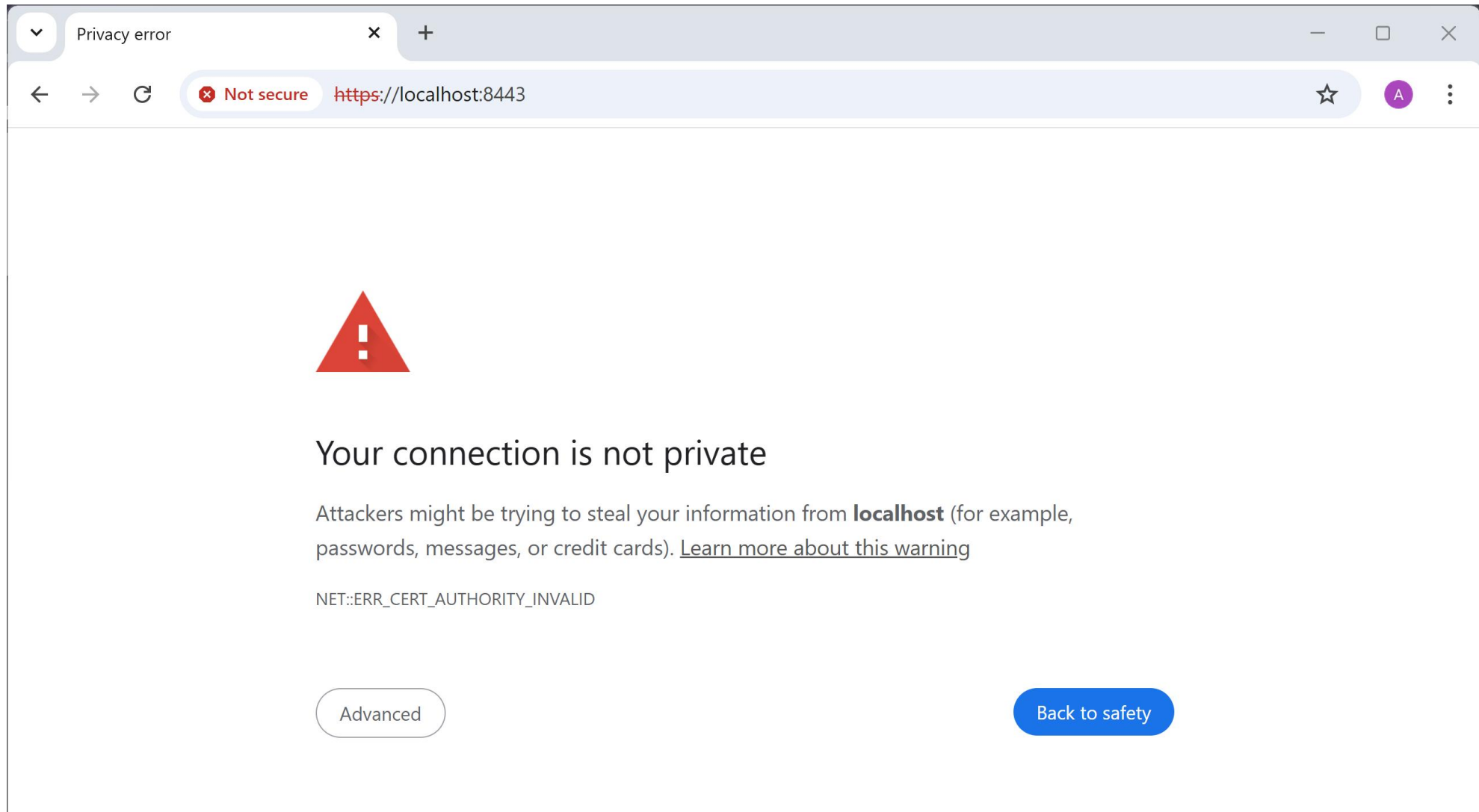
-> 8443 (default for https)

on previous port 8080
=> "ERROR Connection refused"

OK, Normal !!



https://localhost:8443 (self-signed certificate)
CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID ... OK



Why ?

... because of self-signed certificate
NOT built-in recognized in your Chrome

Alternatives ?

=> pay 200 EURO/year to have a valid certificate ?

=> use GO-DADDY or other signing Authority on internet (recognized by Chrome)

=> recompile chrome to know "yourself" as valid authority

=> click on "ADVANCED" button to accept self-signed certificate

Advanced > Proceed to (unsafe)

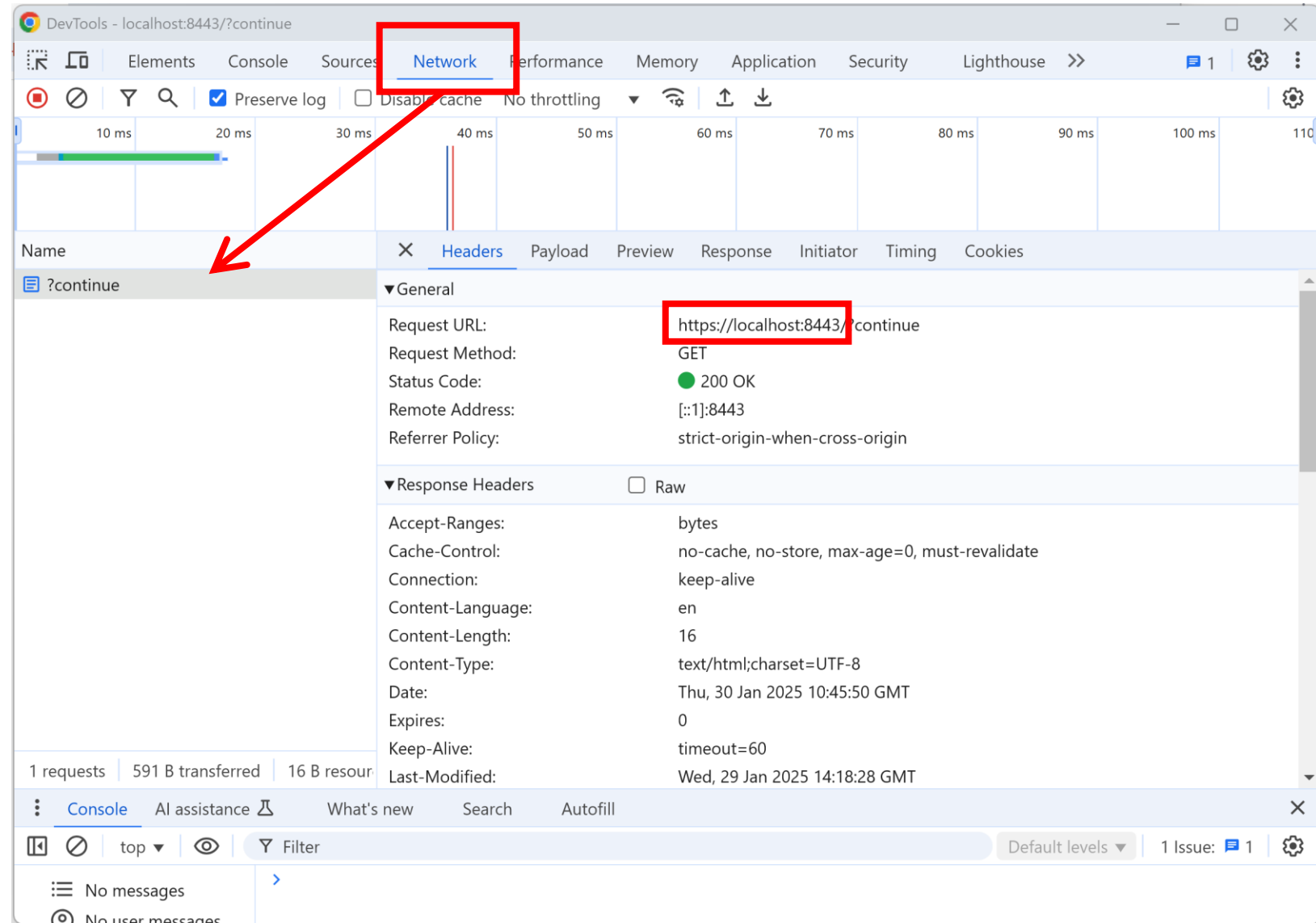
The image illustrates a sequence of browser actions to bypass a security warning. It consists of three screenshots:

- First Screenshot:** A browser window showing a security warning. The address bar displays `https://localhost:8443`. A red triangle icon is visible. The text "Your connection is not private" is partially visible. A button labeled "Advanced" is highlighted with a red box.
- Second Screenshot:** The browser window shows the "Advanced" section expanded. The text "Your connection is not private" is visible, along with a warning message: "This server could not prove that it is **localhost**; its security certificate is not trusted by your computer's operating system. This may be caused by a misconfiguration or an attacker intercepting your connection." A button labeled "Proceed to localhost (unsafe)" is highlighted with a red box.
- Third Screenshot:** The browser window shows the "Please sign in" page. The address bar displays `https://localhost:8443/login`. The text "Not secure" is visible next to the address bar. The address bar and the "Not secure" warning are highlighted with a red box.

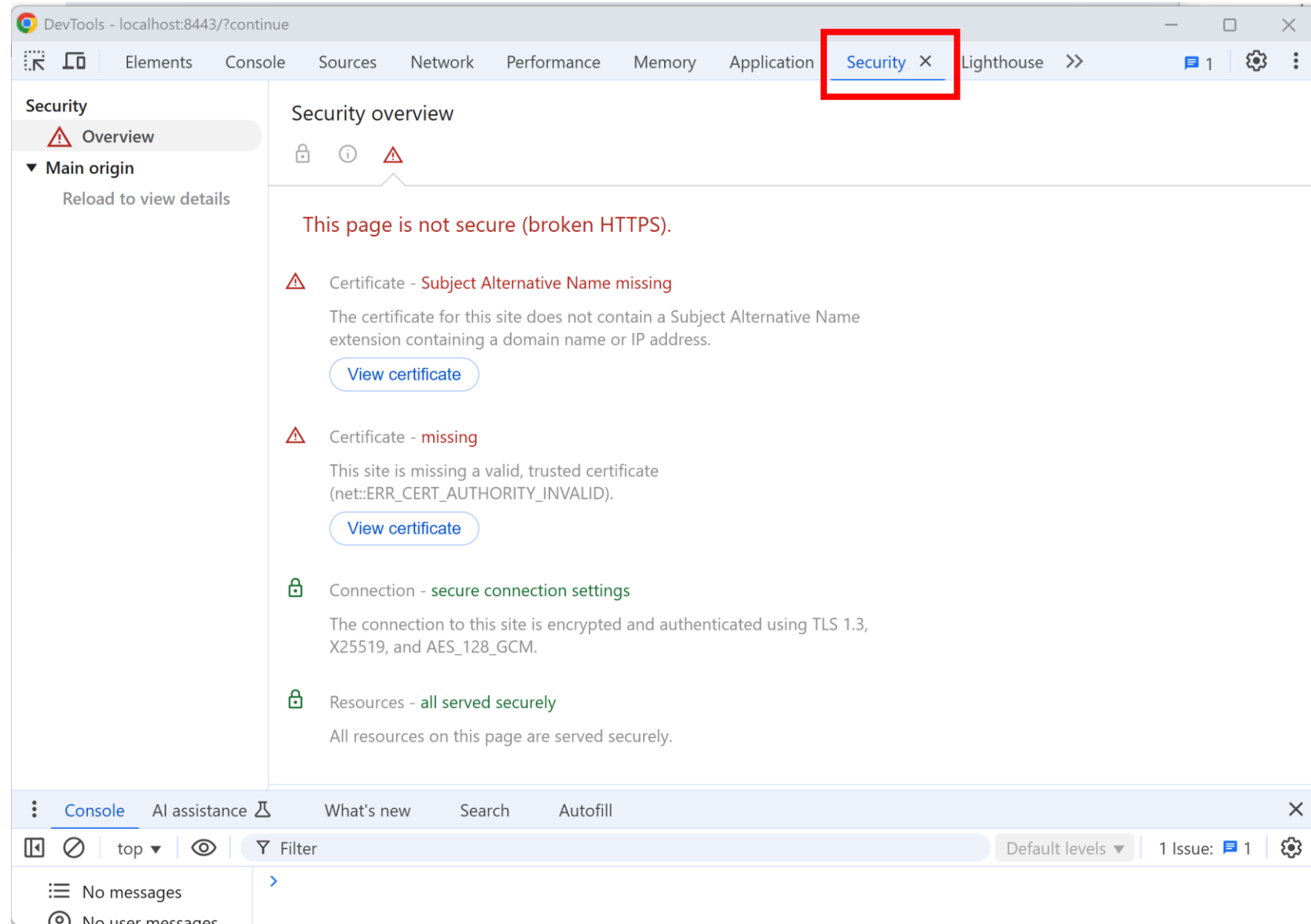
Red arrows indicate the flow of the process: from the "Advanced" button in the first screenshot to the "Proceed to localhost (unsafe)" button in the second screenshot, and then from the "Proceed to localhost (unsafe)" button to the "https://localhost:8443/login" address bar in the third screenshot.

Chrome DevTools Network requests

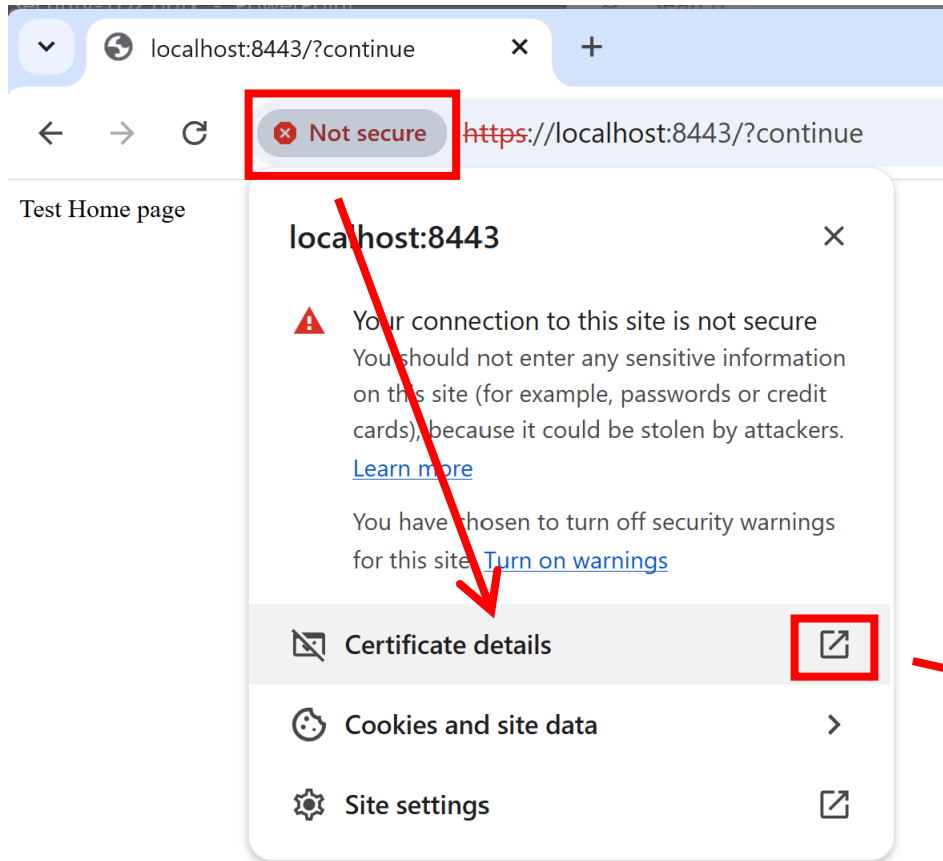
... same on "https://"



Chrome DevTools "Security" tab



See Also Chrome -> Certificate Details



Suggestion ...

open view on a real web-site, "https://www.google.fr"
to see a valid signed certificate

Outline

Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality



Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

Outline

Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality

Backend-end: storing password in Database ?



Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

Outline

Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality

Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt



Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

Outline

Http Authorization

Transport: Need For confidentiality



Backend-end: storing password in Database ?

Cryptographic "Hash" functions, Salt

Who is "John The Ripper" ?

2FA & MFA (Multi Factor Authentication)

