

Computer System- B Security

Introduction to Web Security P3

Cookies, Phishing, SQL injections

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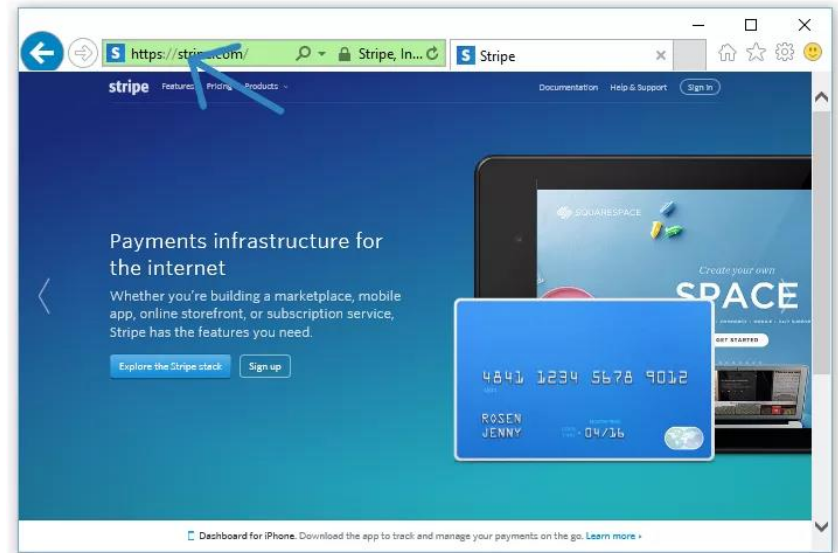
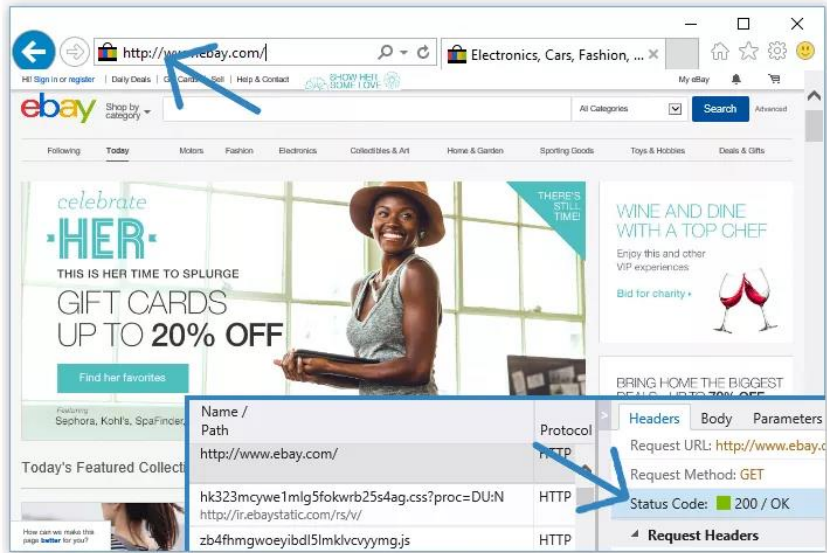


HTTP vs HTTPS

- HTTP send request/response in clear text
 - Information can be sniffed (confidentiality is lost)
- We do not know if we are connected to the right server
 - Identity/authenticity is not variable.
- HTTPS (secure) solves this by using crypto.
 - Encryption
 - Signature
 - MAC
- Example: SSL/TSL (later in the unit)



HTTP vs HTTPS



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- The notion of a **session**
 - encapsulates information about a visitor
 - Allows user to relate multiple requests
- Session information should be considered extremely sensitive
- Thus, a class of attacks known as **session hijacking**.



Session Hijacking

- Leakage of HTTP session information may lead to an attack called *session hijacking*.
 - Stealing of session ID/cookies allows an attacker to impersonate an ongoing session
 - Replay of a session to repeat some important action.



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- SOP policy is applicable to who access the cookies
- Contains sensitive information!



Phishing

- Forged web pages created to fraudulently acquire sensitive information.



Click-Jacking



Click-Jacking

- Click-jacking is a form of web site exploitation.
- A user's mouse click on a page is used in a way that was not intended by the user
- For example
- `<a onMouseUp=window.open("http://www.evilsite.com")
href="http://www.trustedsite.com/">Trust me!`



SQL Injection Attack

- Web Security



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- Often this user input is used literally in the construction of a SQL query submitted to a database. For example:
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- An SQL injection attack involves placing SQL statements in the user input (again, data-code confusion!)

SQL: Standard Query Language

SQL lets you access and manage (Query) databases

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Table: CS166		
First_Name	Last_Name	Code_ID
Bernardo	Palazzi	345
Roberto	Tamassia	122
Alex	Heitzman	543
....



SQL: Standard Query Language

**A field or
Column**



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SQL: Standard Query Language

**A field or
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**A Record
or Row**



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SQL Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s) or *  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name operator value
```

- **SELECT** statement is used to select data **FROM** one or more tables in a database
- **WHERE** clause is used to filter records

Result-set is stored in a result table

- `;` is statement terminator and `--` is remark beginning



WHAT DID WE LEARN?



What did we
learn today?

