



Web Application Security

Gianluca Piccirillo - U3 Software Engineering

Nabil Amimer - U3 Computer Engineering

```
lookup.KeyValue  
f.constant(['em  
=tf.constant([G  
lookup.StaticV  
_buckets=5)
```

Why it matters?

1. User information protection
2. Securing your web servers
3. Legal and regulatory compliance
4. Defend against threat actors
5. Peace of mind

More importantly, it enables you to deploy your applications to production.

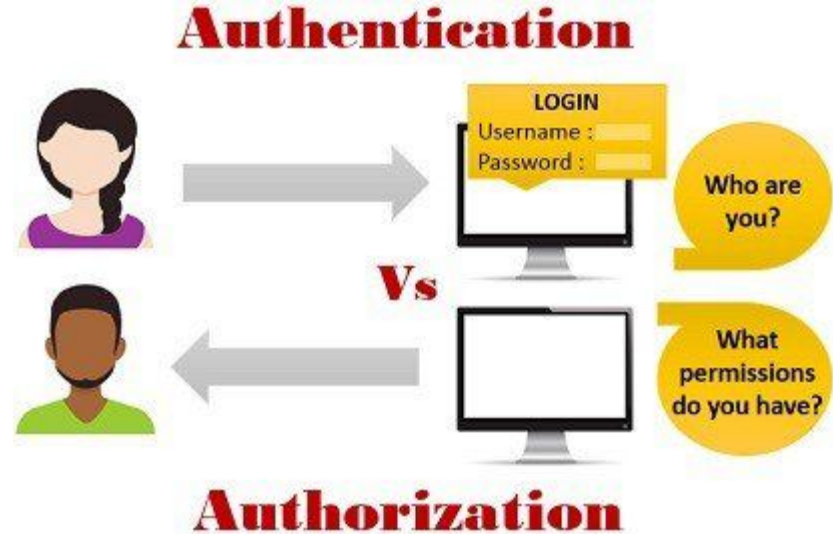


Authentication, Authorization and Access Control

Authentication is verifying an Identity (user, application, process, device...).

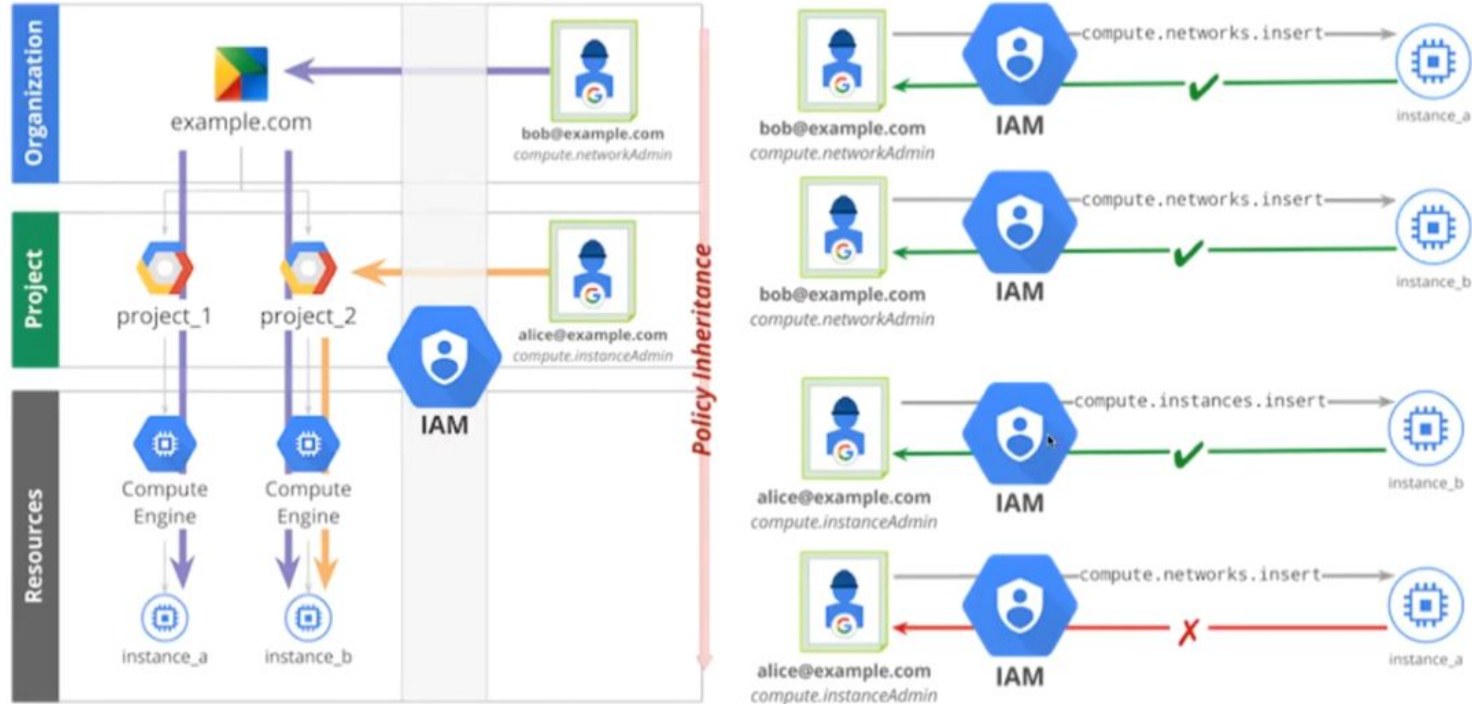
Authorization is determining permissions for an authenticated identity.

Access Control is the process of managing authorization within an application or in an organization. (Ex. Role based access control RBAC)



<https://www.starwindsoftware.com/blog/identity-and-access-management-iam-in-a-nutshell>

Access Control Models (RBAC example)



Authentication Design Patterns

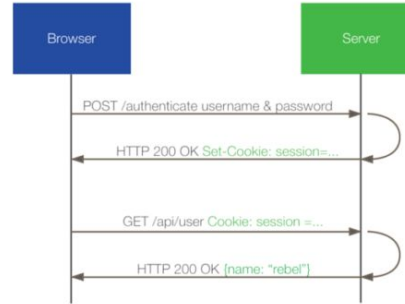
Server side session authentication:

A session token is stored on the browser. The server holds session data related to the user (associated with token). Usually stored in browser cookies.

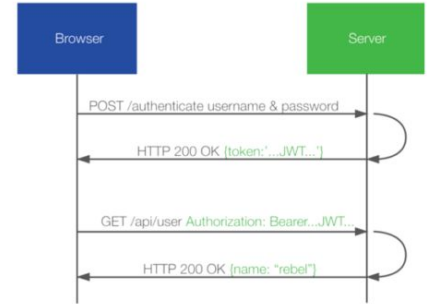
Token based authentication:

A token is issued upon login and stored on the browser. Token usually contains session data about the user itself. Usually stored in local storage and sent in the “Authorization” HTTP header.

Traditional Cookie-based Authentication

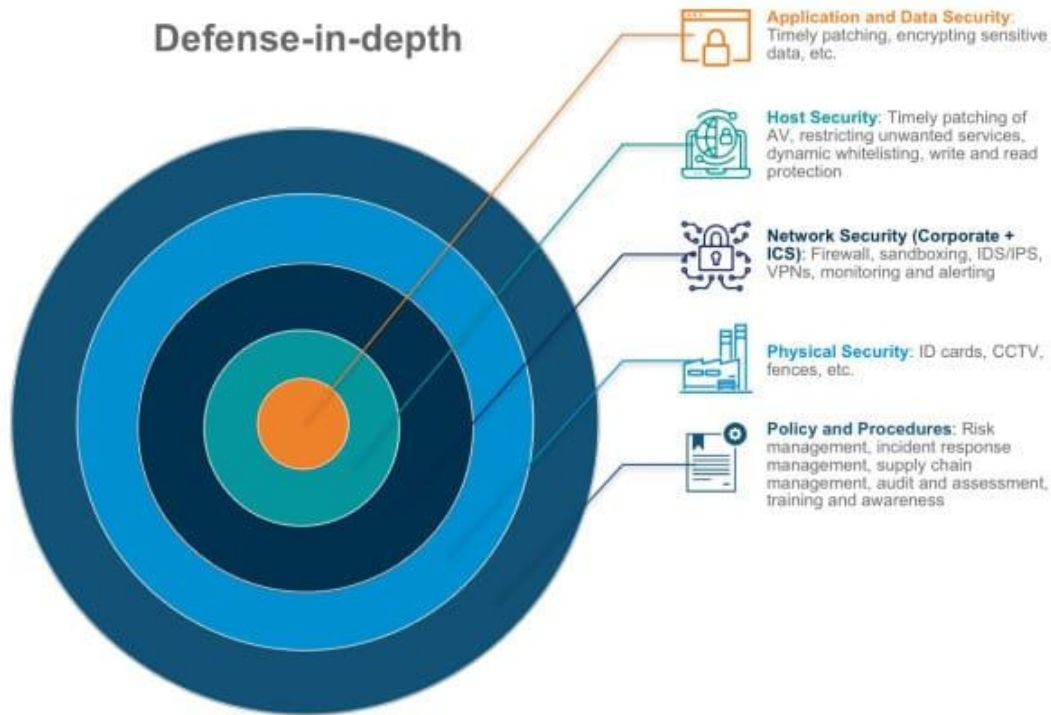


Modern Token-based Authentication



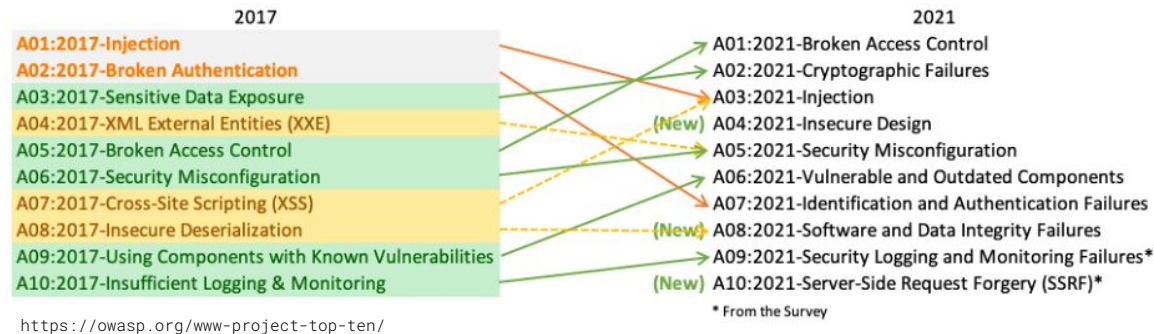
Where are we in the bigger picture?

- Securing on more levels means better security
- Today, we're going to be talking about App Security



Common Web App Attack Vectors

- Code injections
 - SQL injection (SQLi)
 - Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - Remote code execution (RCE)
- Request forgeries
 - Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)
 - Server side request forgery (SSRF)
- File Inclusions
 - Local file inclusions (LFI)
 - Remote file inclusions (RFI)



SQL Injection Simple Example

SQL Injection.

User-Id:

Password:

`select * from Users where user_id= 'srinivas '
and password = 'mypassword '`

User-Id:

Password:

`select * from Users where user_id= '' OR 1 = 1; /* '
and password = '*/-- '`

<https://hararei.com/pages/sql-injection-protection.html>

SQL Injection Simple Example

SQL Injection.

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`select * from Users where user_id= 'srinivas'
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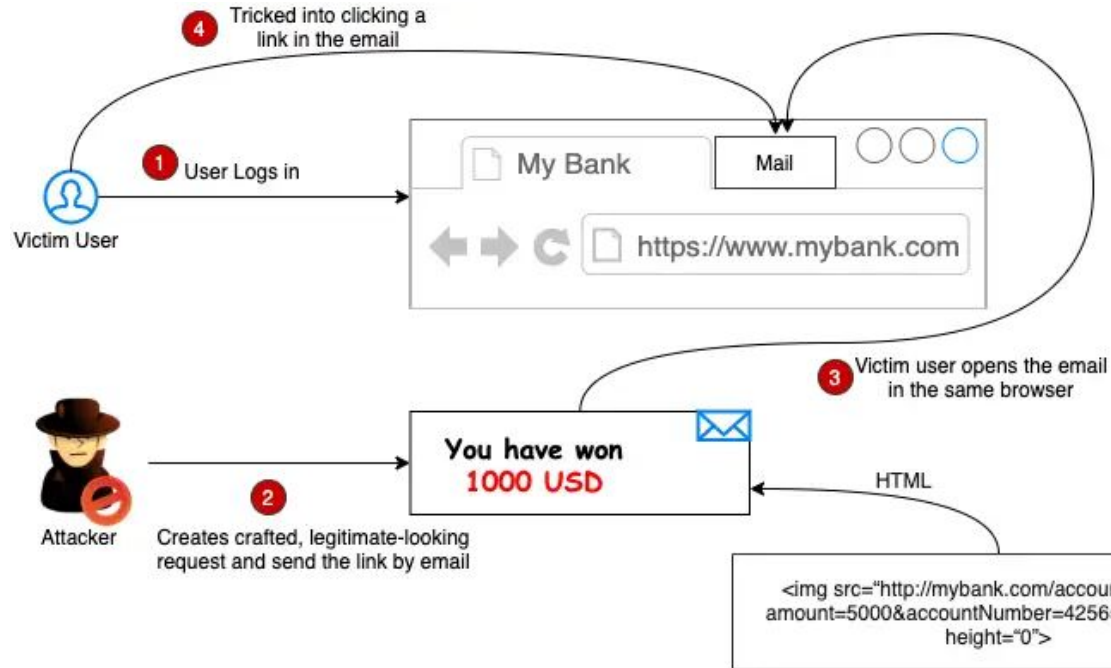
Password:

`select * from Users where user_id= '' OR 1 = 1; /*'
and password = '*/--'`

To mitigate this:

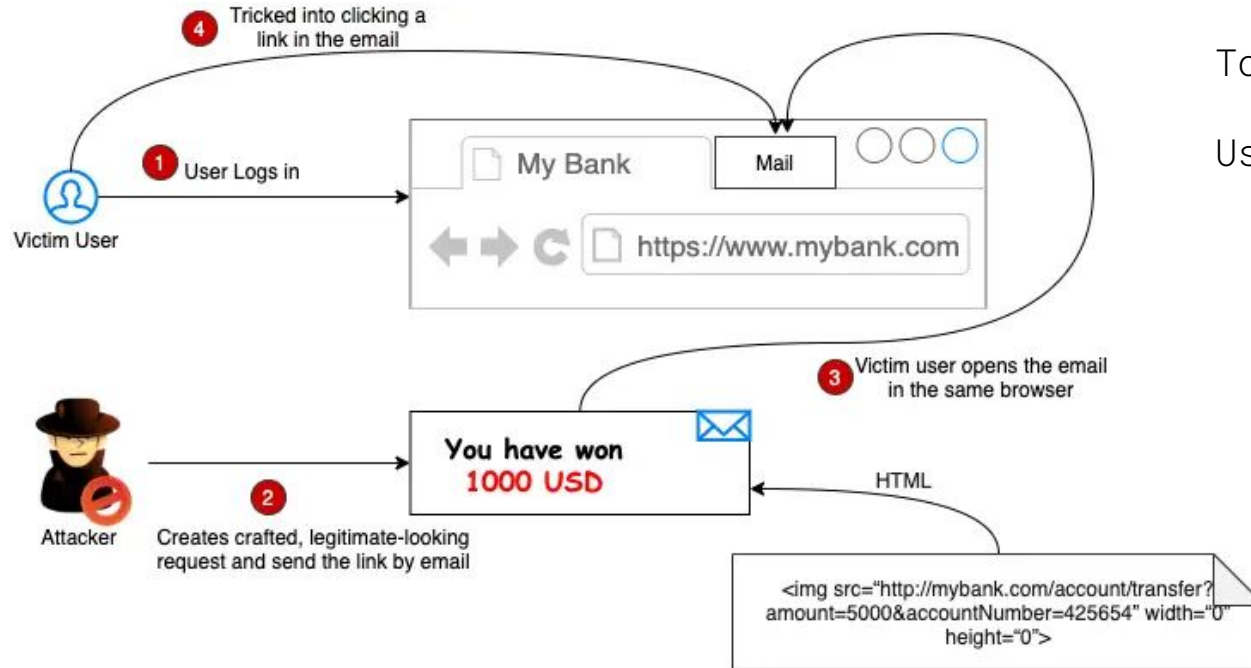
Use prepared statements!

CSRF Simple Example



<https://reflectoring.io/complete-guide-to-csrf/>

CSRF Simple Example



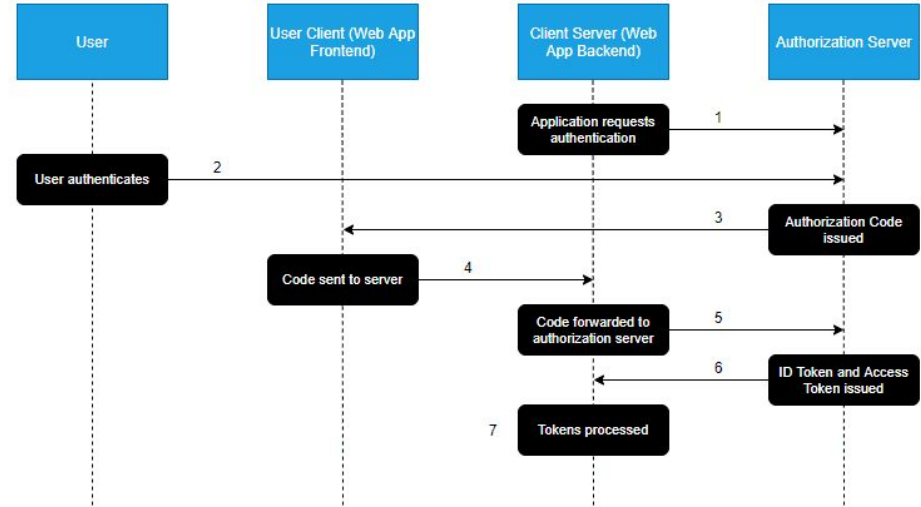
To mitigate this:

Use CSRF protection

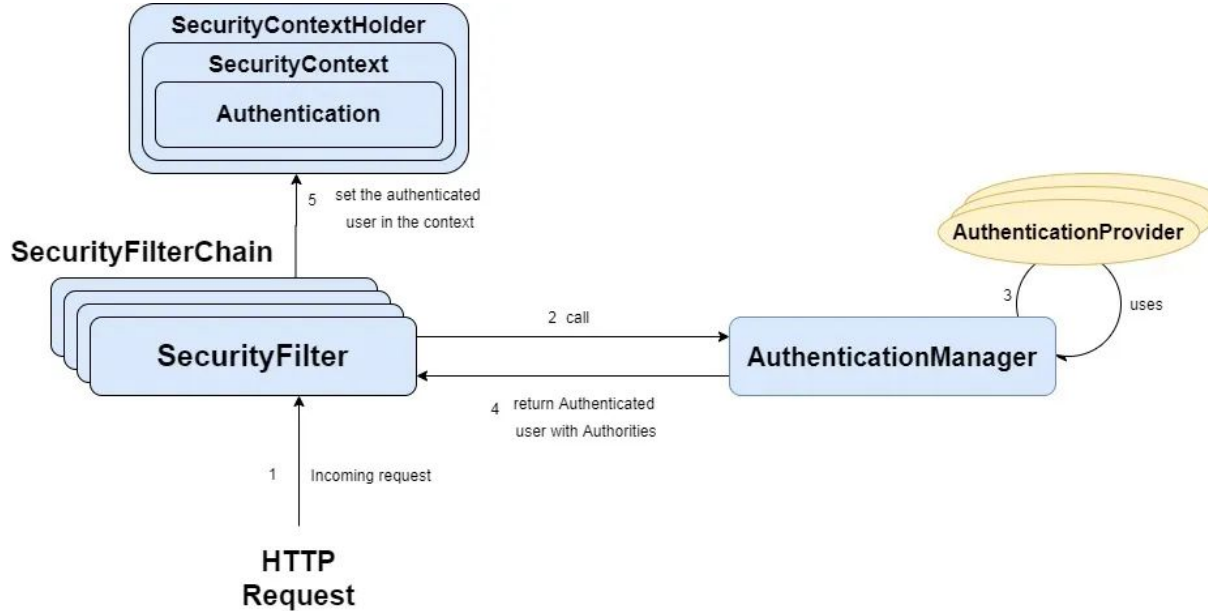
<https://reflectoring.io/complete-guide-to-csrf/>

OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework

OAuth 2.0 (Open Authorization 2.0) is an industry-standard authorization framework that allows applications to access user data on behalf of the user without exposing their credentials. It is widely used for securing APIs, enabling Single Sign-On (SSO), and delegating access to third-party applications. OAuth 2.0 is designed to be flexible, extensible, and suitable for a wide range of use cases.



Spring Security Overview



<https://medium.com/@haytambenayed/how-does-spring-security-work-internally-525d359d7af>

Demo

Time for a demo!

Let's build and secure a REST API
with Spring Security

Github: <https://github.com>

