

Sessions

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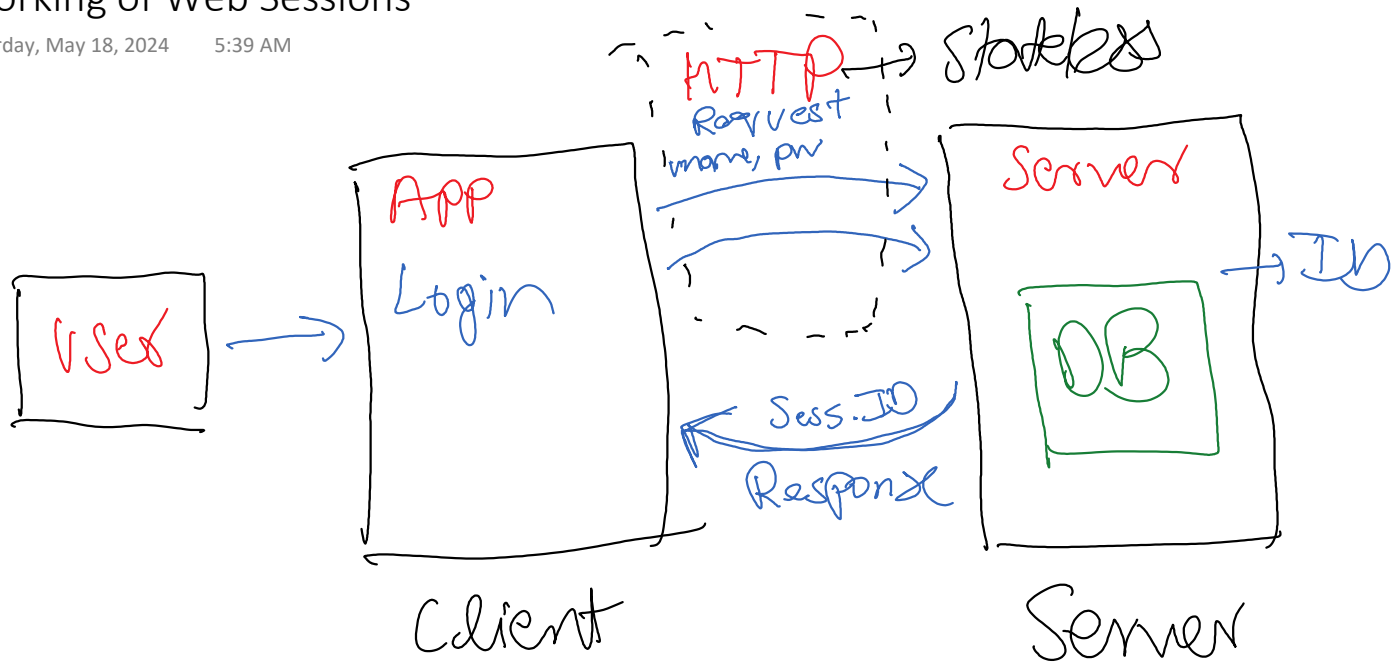
What is a Web Session ?

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- A web session refers to the period of time an end user is active on a web application during a visit (until they logout or session is timed out)
- Information about the interactions between the user and the application during each visit is usually stored at:
 - Client side - *cookies (small chunks of data sent to application via server)*
 - Server side - *database*
- This helps the server and the browser maintain user preferences throughout the duration of a particular visit to the website
 - *User login status*
 - *Items in online shopping cart*
 - *Website layout/appearance preferences*

Working of Web Sessions

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1. Client-Server Arch.
2. HTTP is stateless
3. login credentials stored in Server
4. ID generated

↳ "Session ID"
(123)

"123" : { login credentials }



"Session Store"

5. For every interaction,
request is generated

↳ session ID

6. Client-side session $\xrightarrow{\text{default}}$ Flask
Server session $\xrightarrow{\text{library}}$

Types of Sessions

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Based on Duration:

1. Persistent Sessions

(Permanent)

- These sessions remain active for a very long period of time
- Ends only when the user manually terminates the session
- Ex: social media platforms, OTT platforms

2. Non-persistent Sessions

- These sessions last for a very short period, probably a single application visit
- Session ends when the application/browser is closed

Based on Security Mechanism:

1. Authenticated Sessions:

- Sessions are created only after the user has been authenticated (via login credentials)

2. Anonymous Sessions:

- Sessions are created even if the user hasn't been authenticated
- Useful for maintaining state information without authentication (as a 'Guest')
Guest
- Ex: browsing online retail stores

Based on Storage Location:

1. Client-side:

- State information of the sessions is stored within the browser
- Useful for storing small, insensitive data
- Ex: browser cookies

2. Server-side:

- State information of the sessions is stored in databases

- Ideal for large volumes and sensitive data; Offers improved security and integrity

Measures to enhance Security and Integrity of Session data getting stored

1. Session ID:

- The session ID should be long and randomly generated
- The session ID should be changed periodically during a session
- The session ID shouldn't be exposed as part of any URL

2. Secure Cookies:

- Set the flags *HttpOnly* and *Secure* and the attribute *SameSite* while setting cookies over HTTP
- *HttpOnly* prevents client-side scripts (Java Script) from accessing browser cookies, thus preventing XSS (cross-site scripting) attacks
- *Secure* ensures that cookies are sent over the HTTPS domain, preventing interception over unsecured connections
- *SameSite* helps prevent chances of CSRF attacks

```
Set-Cookie: sessionId=abc123; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=Strict
```

3. Session Timeout:

- Can end sessions after a predefined period of inactivity
- Can terminate sessions after a fixed duration, regardless of activity
- Helps reduce the time window available for attackers

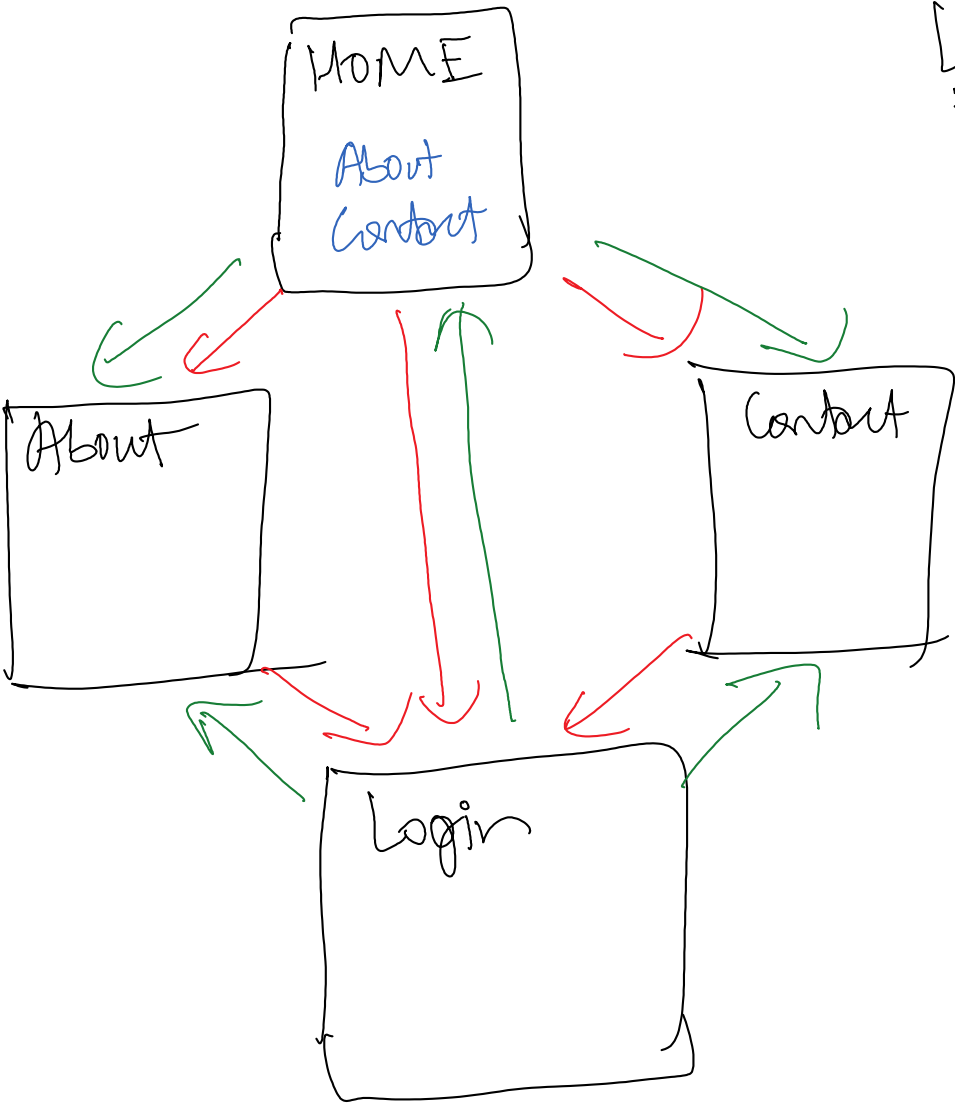
4. Logging & Monitoring:

- Maintain logs of session creation, access, termination & various events to detect any unusual activity
- Implement real-time monitoring systems to analyse logs and detect anomalies as they occur
- Use automated tools to generate alerts for suspicious activities, enabling prompt investigation and response

5. **Additional Measures:**

- Implement MFA (multi-factor authentication) for security of sessions
- Prompt users to confirm any and all critical actions within a session
- Notify users before session timeout due to inactivity, if they want to extend a session.
This can improve user experience while maintaining security.

Application Flow:



Legend:
Not logged in
Logged in