

Web Authentication

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Several Methods

- **Local** authentication with login and password
- **Token-based** authentication
- **Third party** authentication

Local Authentication

How to store and verify password?

- ~~• Clear~~

Data can be hacked

- ~~• Encrypted~~

A key is needed to store
and verify passwords

- ~~• Hash~~

Weak passwords have known hash

- Salted Hash

Salt and hash must be stored

Basic Authentication (stateless)

(Standard) RFC 2617

- ➔ Login and password are sent in **clear**
(Base64 encoding) in **the header** "authorization"

```
$ curl -u login:password http://url
```

```
$ curl http://admin:password@url
```


Session Authentication (stateful)

(Standard) RFC 6265

1. The user **enters a login and password** and the frontend send them to the backend (POST request)
2. The backend **verifies the login/password** based on information stored on the server (usually in the database)
3. The backend **stores user information in a session**
4. The backend **grants access to resources** based on the information contained in the session

Do/Don't with passwords

- On the client side, do send passwords either:
 - ✓ in the headers (automatic with basic authentication) or
 - ✓ in the body (POST request with session authentication)
 - ⦿ never in the URL
- On the server, do store passwords as
 - ✓ salted hash passwords only
 - ⦿ never in clear or non-salted hash

Token-based Authentication

HMAC

(Standard) RFC 2104

For each authenticated HTTP request,
the frontend **computes and send a message digest
that combines the user's secret and some request
arguments**

- ✓ User's password never transit back and forth
(except the first time it is exchanged maybe)
- ✓ Digest can be send in clear

JSON Web Token

(Standard) RFC 7519

Encode user information in a string that is URL safe (token)

Tokens are usually authenticated and sometimes encrypted

✓ Web token can be used for stateful but yet session-less authentication

✓ Web token can be used across applications (microservices)

⦿ revoking tokens can be complicated

<https://medium.com/@yuliaoletskaia/can-jwt-be-used-for-sessions-4164d124fe23>

Third-party Authentication

Single-Sign-On (SSO)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| • Pubcookie (a.k.a webiso) | 1998 |
| • OpenID | 2005 |
| • SAML (a.k.a Shibboleth) | 2005 |
| • OAuth | 2010 |
| • Mozilla Persona | 2011 |
| • FIDO2 / WebAuthn | 2018 |

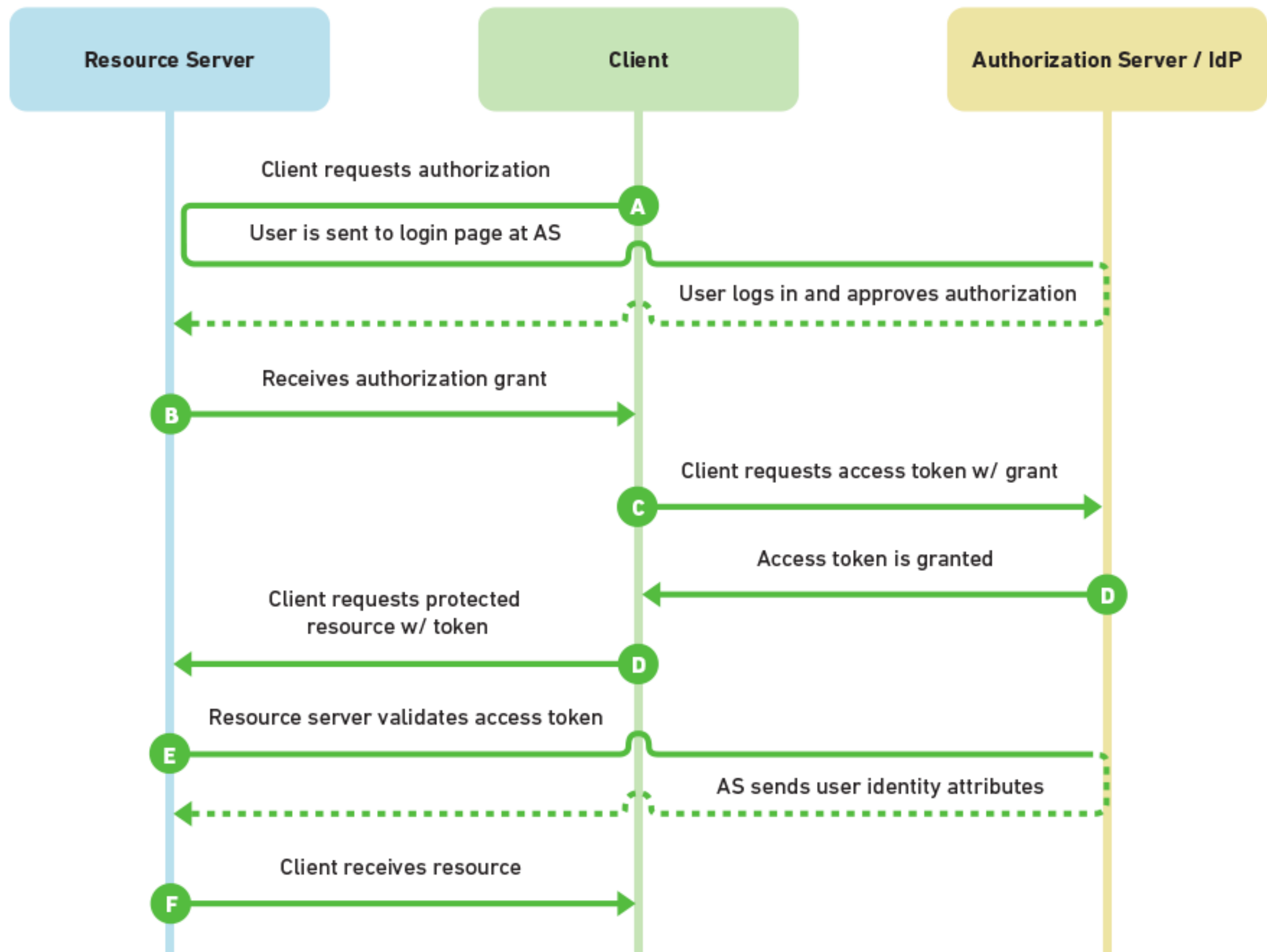
among others ...

OAuth 2

(Standard) RFC 6749

1. The backend **redirects the user to the third-party login-page**
 2. Third-party **asks and verify the login/password** based on the third-party user information
 3. Third party **redirects the user back to the application** with a OAuth token and verifier in the url
 4. Backend **verifies the token** with third party
 5. Backend **starts a session**
- ➡ User's login/password never transit by the application frontend nor backend

OAuth 2.0 Flow



source: [Choosing an SSO Strategy: SAML vs OAuth2](#)