# Security for Web APIs

HTTPS

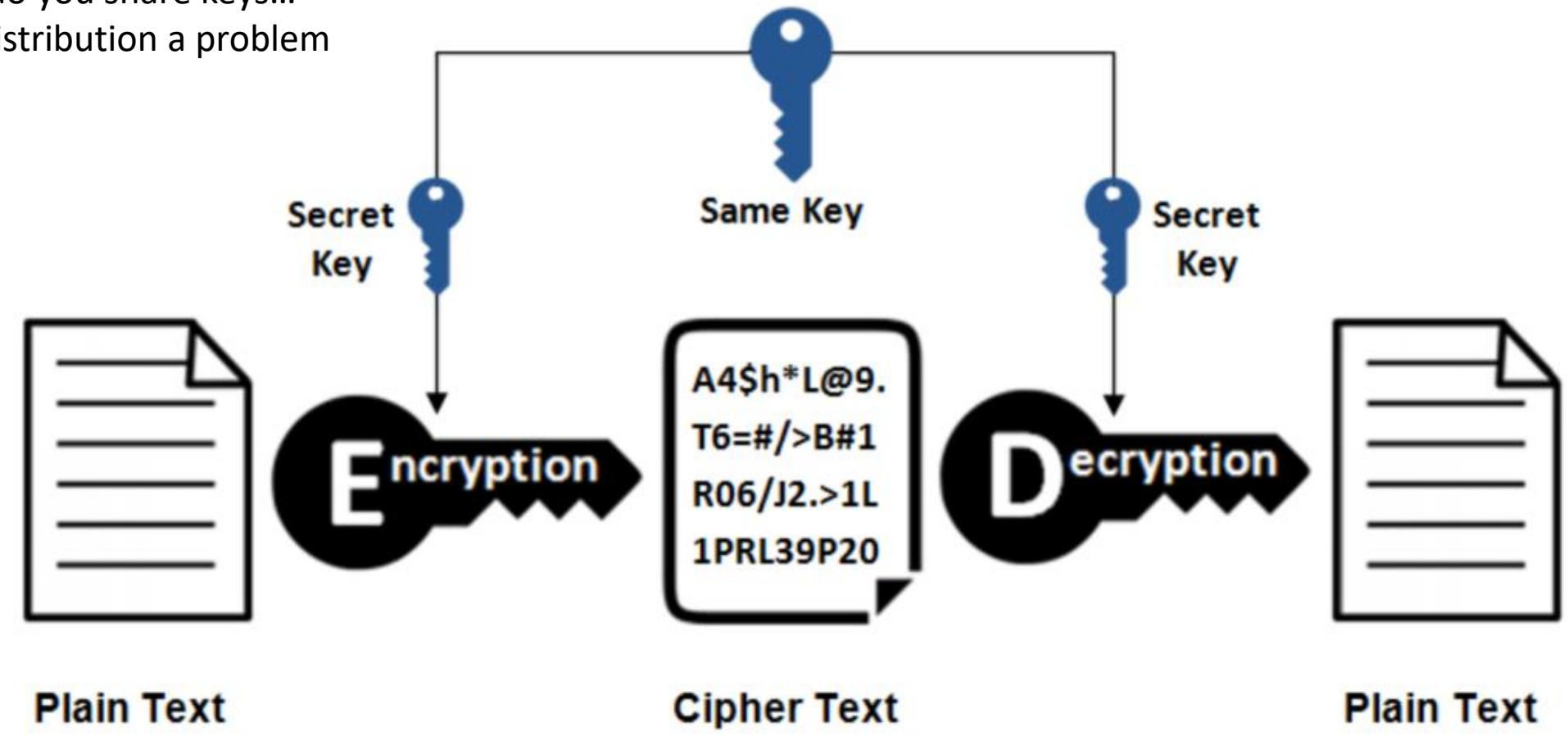
**HTTP over TLS**

# Web Security

- Anything you do on Web usually involves sending/receiving messages from a server, often with HTTP
- How do you know messages have not been changed/viewed in transit?
  - Man in the Middle attack
- Improvement:
  - Encrypt/Decrypt message using a shared Key
    - But how do you share the key is you've never met. That could be intercepted if sent (MITM attack again)
  - Encrypt/Decrypt using public/private key. But do you trust the person your communicating with is the person you think they are (Trust)
  - Public Certificate Authority. Trusted Authority can digitally "sign" certificates that contain public key.
- HTTPS explained with Pigeons: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/https-explained-with-carrier-pigeons-7029d2193351/

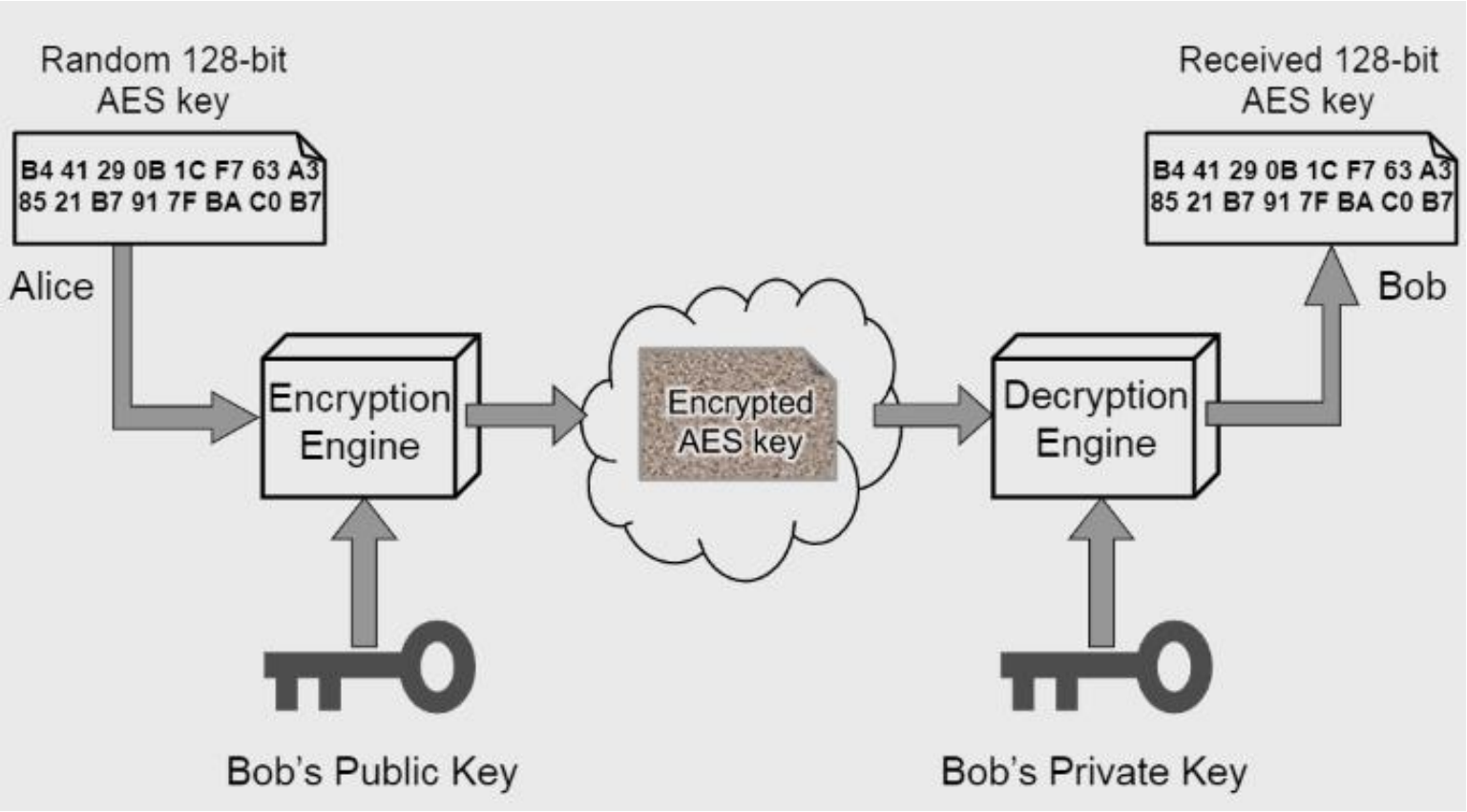
# Symmetric Encryption

How do you share keys…
Key Distribution a problem



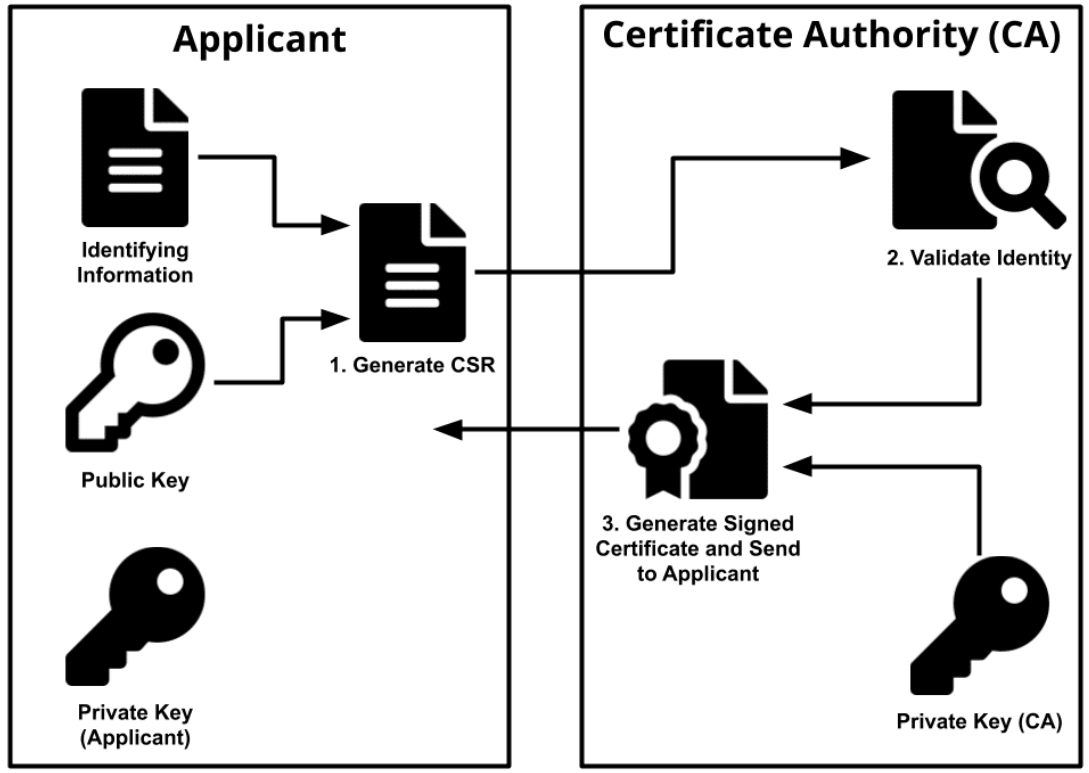
# Public Key Crypto

- Sender and Receiver have different keys
- Susceptible to Man in the Middle Attacks.
- How do you trust the public key is the correct one. Is it issued to you by the real owner???



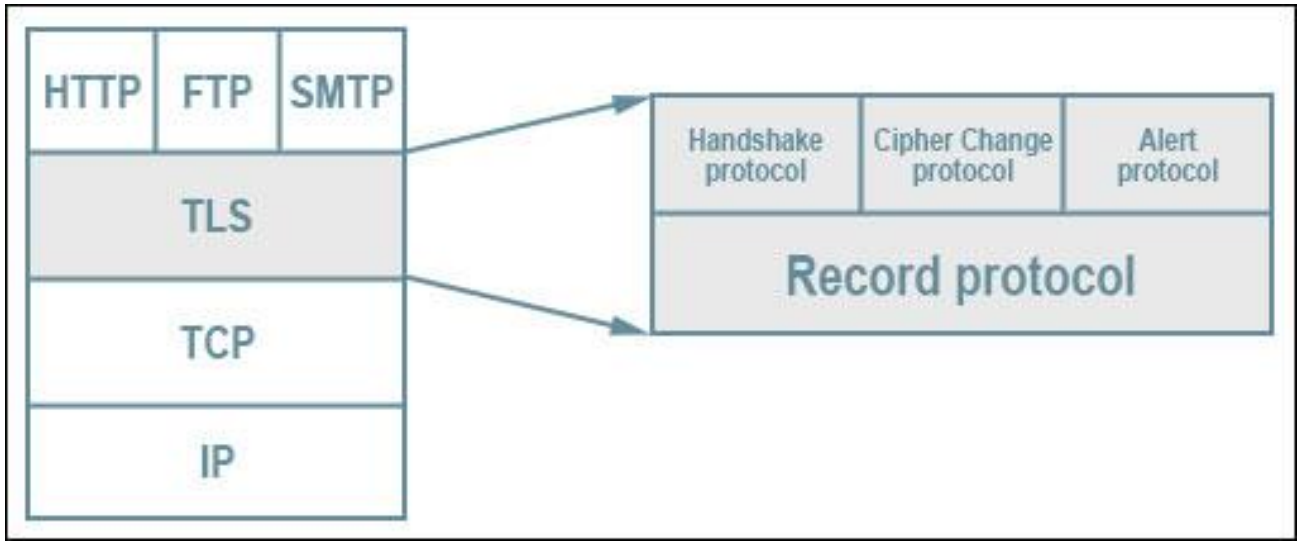
# Certificates

- How do you know if a Public Key is genuine?
- A key could be signed by someone who's public key you have AND you know it's correct AND you trust them!
- A digital cert is an electronic document
  - Signed by a third party Certificate Authority
  - Cert user trust the CA to issue valid certs
- Digital Cert contains:
  - The owner
  - The Public Key
  - Issuer (Cert Authority)
  - Issuers digital signature
  - Valid Period



# Securing Web APIs

- HTTP provides no security
- The accepted approach is to add security on top of Transport Layer
- This is Transport Layer Security (TLS)



# TLS Process Overview