

Authentication and Session Management

Basic, Digest, Password Storage, Brute Force, MFA, Federation, Hijacking,
Fixation, CSRF, JSONP, XSS, SOP, CORS

Rough Overview

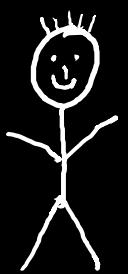
1. Introduction
2. Basic Principles and Resources
3. Architecture & Basic Web Procedure
4. >> Authentication and Session Management <<
5. Authorization
6. Server and Backend Attacks
7. Remaining Client Attacks
8. General Topics
9. Conclusions

Internet

DMZ

Application

Intranet



Log Server

Business Logic

Input Val.

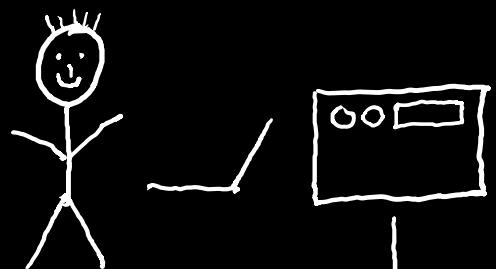
Auth Z

Output San.

Auth N

App Server

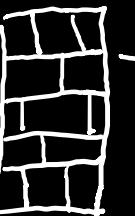
Web Server



Ext.
Service



FW



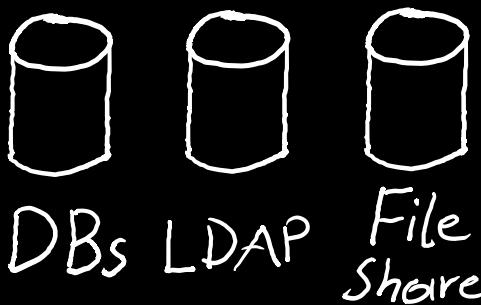
WAF

LB
Proxy



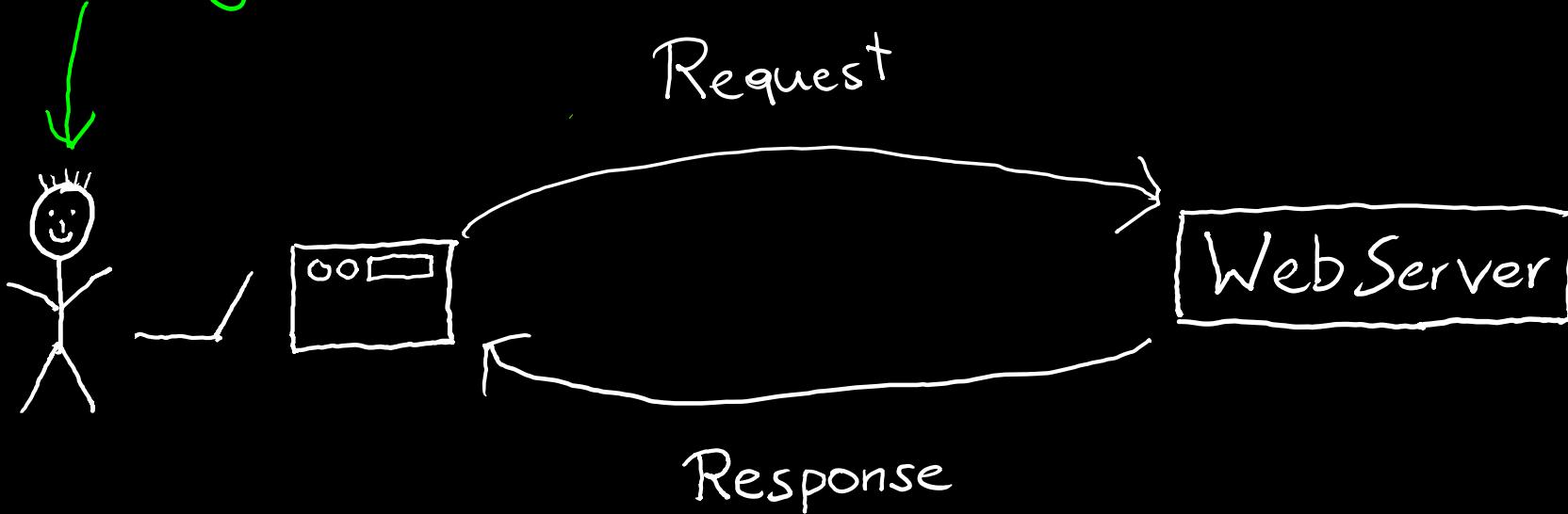
FW

Int.
Service

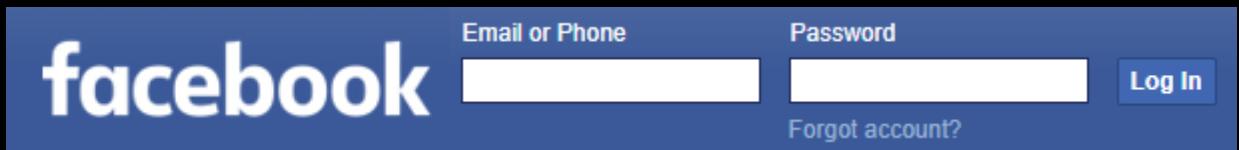


DBs LDAP File Share

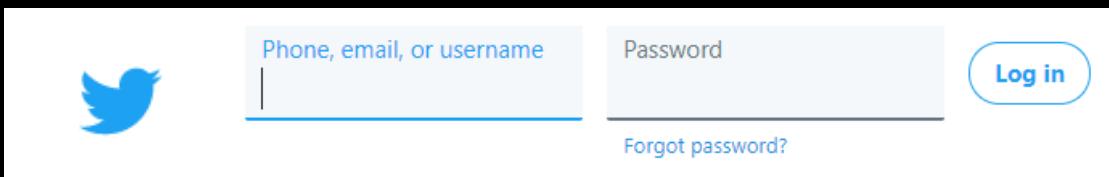
Who is this guy?



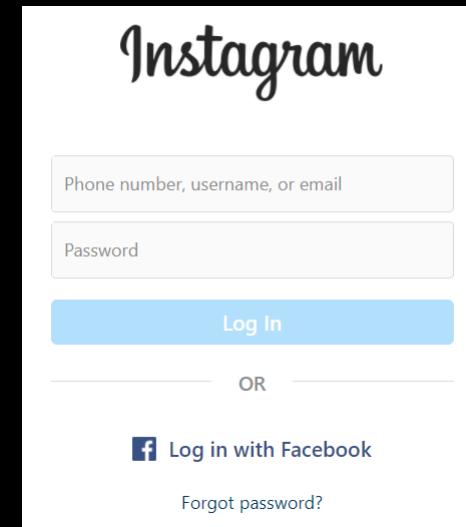
How do real
webapps usually do
authentication?



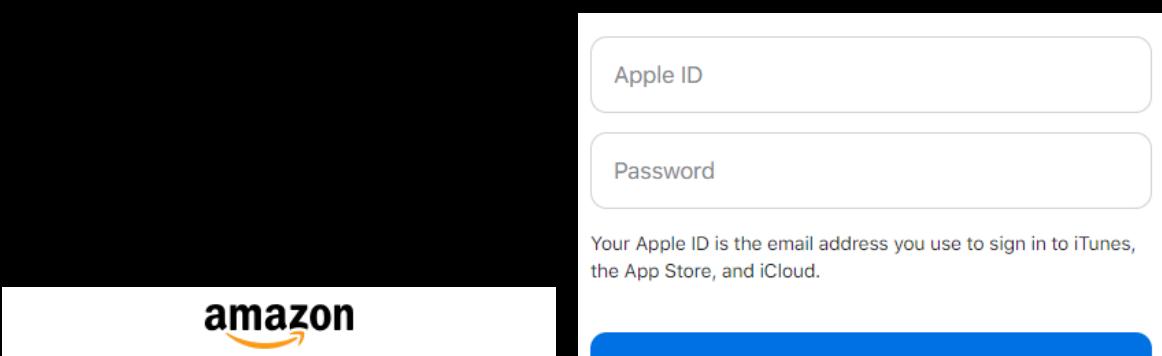
The Facebook login screen features a blue header with the word "facebook" in white. Below it is a white input field for "Email or Phone". To its right is another white input field for "Password". A blue "Log In" button is positioned to the right of the password field. Below the input fields is a link for "Forgot account?".



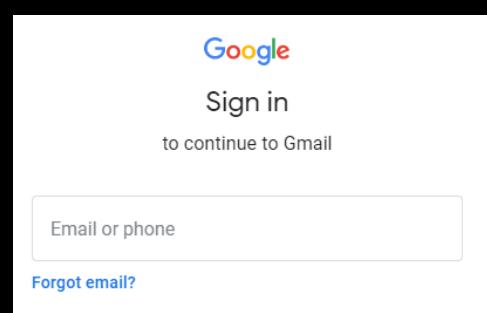
The Twitter login screen has a white background. On the left is a blue Twitter logo. Next to it is a white input field for "Phone, email, or username". To its right is another white input field for "Password". A blue "Log in" button is at the bottom right of the input fields. Below the input fields is a link for "Forgot password?".



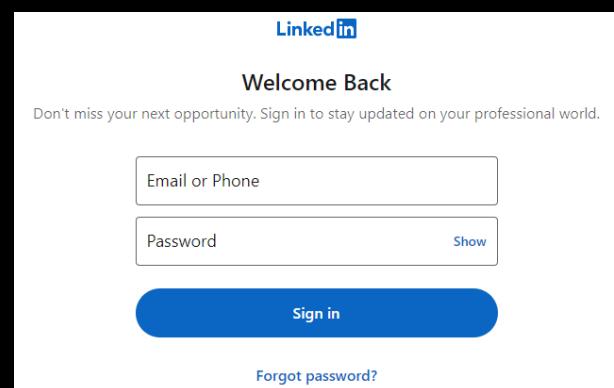
The Instagram login screen has a white background. At the top is the Instagram logo. Below it are two white input fields: one for "Phone number, username, or email" and another for "Password". To the right of the password field is a blue "Log In" button. Below the input fields is a link for "Forgot password?".



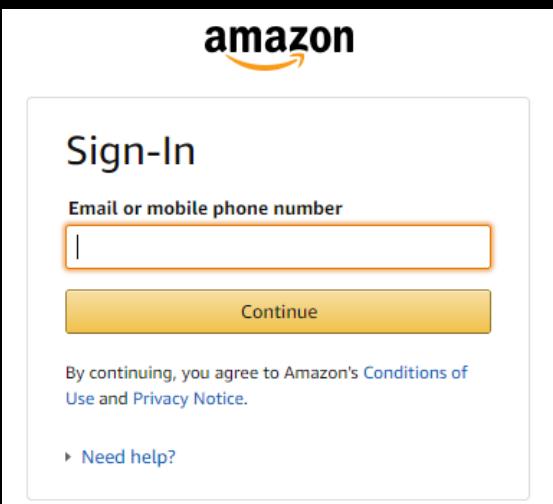
The Apple ID login screen has a white background. It contains two white input fields: one for "Apple ID" and another for "Password". Below the input fields is a note: "Your Apple ID is the email address you use to sign in to iTunes, the App Store, and iCloud." At the bottom is a large blue "Sign In" button.



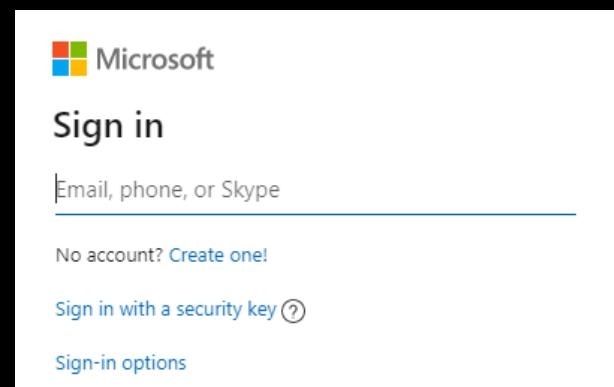
The Google Sign in screen has a white background. It features the Google logo and the word "Sign in" in red. Below that is the text "to continue to Gmail". There are two white input fields: one for "Email or phone" and another for "Forgot email?".



The LinkedIn "Welcome Back" screen has a white background. It features the LinkedIn logo and the text "Welcome Back". Below that is the text "Don't miss your next opportunity. Sign in to stay updated on your professional world." There are two white input fields: one for "Email or Phone" and another for "Password". To the right of the password field is a "Show" link. At the bottom is a blue "Sign in" button and a "Forgot password?" link.



The Amazon "Sign-In" screen has a white background. It features the Amazon logo and the word "Sign-In" in bold. Below that is an input field for "Email or mobile phone number" with a yellow border. To the right is a yellow "Continue" button. Below the input field is the text "By continuing, you agree to Amazon's [Conditions of Use](#) and [Privacy Notice](#)". At the bottom is a link for "Need help?".



The Microsoft "Sign in" screen has a white background. It features the Microsoft logo and the word "Sign in" in bold. Below that is an input field for "Email, phone, or Skype". Below the input field is the text "No account? [Create one!](#)". At the bottom are links for "Sign in with a security key" and "Sign-in options".

Form-based username/password auth

POST /shop/login.php HTTP/1.1

Host: lightside.me

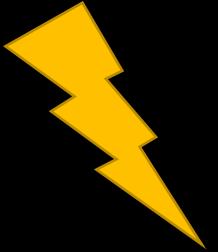
...

username=luke&password=whoismyfather%3F



do you see any problems?

Plaintext Transmission (again)



Goal	Read credentials in transit
How	MitM between client and server <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ARP Spoofing in your network (WIFI) or the servers' network- Malicious ISP (employee)- Gateways to foreign countries- Spoofed Server (DNS Hijacking)- ...
Solution	HTTPS (HTTP + SSL/TLS) HTTP/3 uses TLS 1.3 by default
OWASP Top 10	A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure
(Primary) Violated Principle	“Earn or give, but never assume, trust.”

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...

username=luke&password=whoismyfather%3F



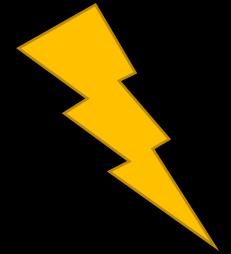
Let's say the username is invalid...

Username incorrect.

Username and/or password incorrect.

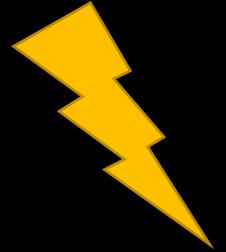
Which one is the better error message?

Authentication Automation Attacks

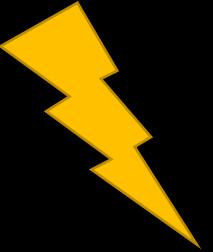


Goal	Guess/Crack the user's credentials (e.g. username / password)
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Authentication Automation Attacks

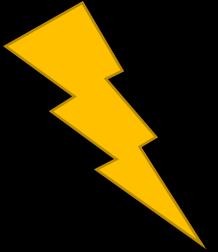


Goal	Guess/Crack the user's credentials (e.g. username / password)
How	Brute Force Attacks Dictionary Attacks Credential Stuffing ...
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	



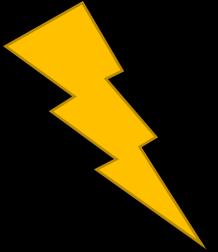
Authentication Automation Attacks

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Solution	Generic Error Messages - Also consider this for the registration
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(Primary) Violated Principle	



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OWASP Top 10	
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OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Type	Password	Time (HSIMP)	Time (PA)	Security Level
8 character common word	required	52 seconds	<1 day	Useless
8 random characters	qkcrmztd	52 seconds	<1 day	Useless
8 random chars w/numbers	kqwvbv832	11 minutes	<1 day	Useless
8 random chars w/mixed case, symbols, & numbers	J5bZ>9p!	20 days	<1 day	Risky

Type	Password	Time (HSIMP)	Time (PA)	Security Level
2 common word password	orange tea	98 days	<1 day	Risky
3 common word password	this is cool	546 years	<1 day	Risky
5 uncommon word password	du-bi-du-bi-doo	12 million years	<1 day	Risky

Type	Password	Time (HSIMP)	Time (PA)	Security Level
Passphrase 1	i own 2 dogs and 1 cat	1 sextillion years	330130 centuries	Secure forever
Passphrase 2	I own 2 dogs and 1 cat!	30 octillion years	8594846 centuries	Secure forever
Passphrase 3	#I own 2 dogs and 1 cat!?	285 nonillion years	1220882818 centuries	Secure forever

Passphrase Tips and Examples

Here is a list of tips to consider when creating a new passphrase:

- **Don't** use common dictionary words – Ex. orange, car, password
- **Don't** use sequential letters or numbers – Ex. 12345, abcde
- **Don't** use repeated letters/numbers or keyboard patterns – Ex. 111, aaa, qwerty, asdfgh
- **Don't** use the same passphrase for every site if you can help it. Something you could do would be to make a passphrase saying "I am accessing Facebook!" for Facebook, or "I am accessing YouTube!" for YouTube, etc.
- **Consider** using spaces – Ex. Instead of making it "iown2dogs", make it "i own 2 dogs"
- **Consider** using misspellings – Ex. Instead of making it "why would you do that", make it "why wuld u do tht". If the word is not in a dictionary, it helps make it more secure.
- **Consider** using a long **and** complex passphrase – Ex. Instead of making it "i own 2 dogs and 1 cat", add some punctuation and capitalization to make it something like "I own 2 dogs, and 1 cat!"

Top 500 Passwords

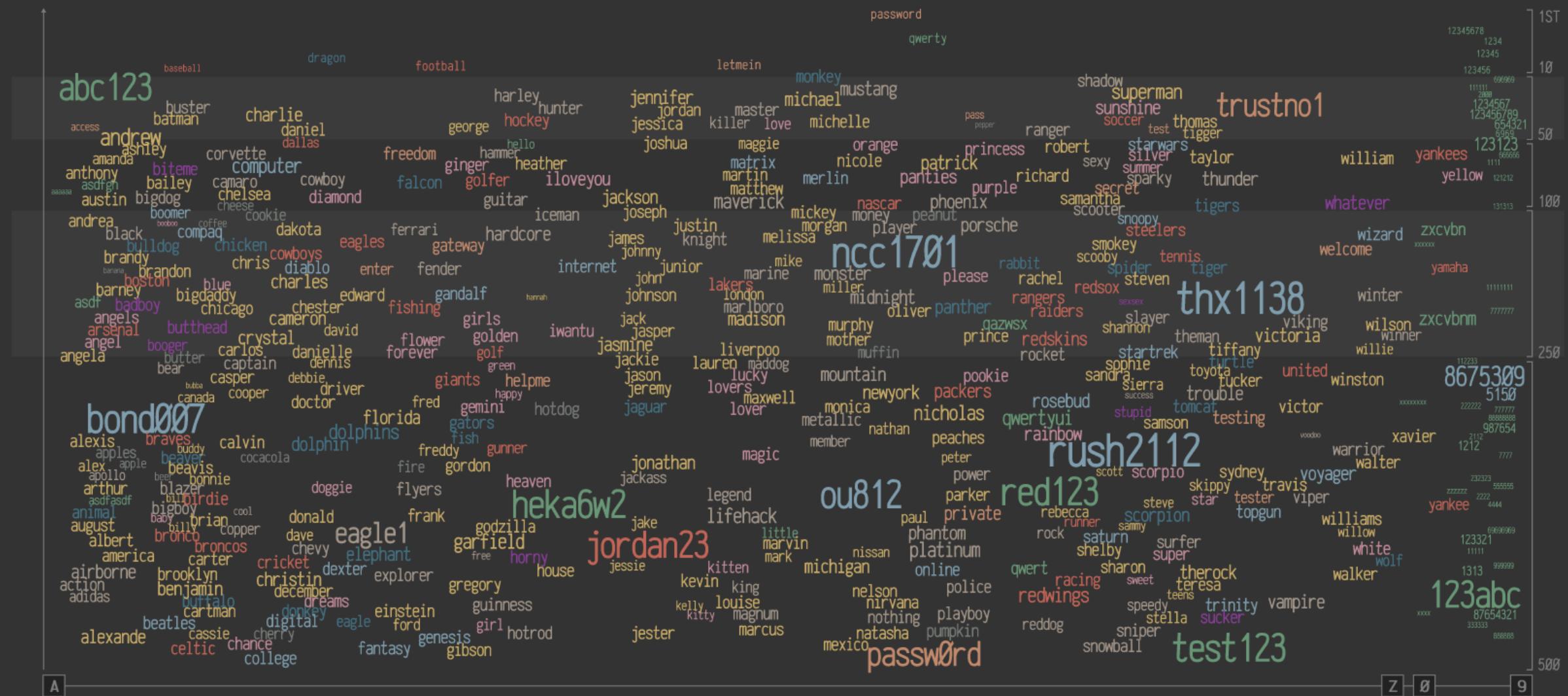
Is Yours Here?

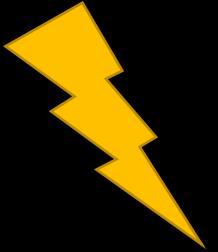
Size = password strength

POPULARITY

Filter: Alphanumeric Animals Fluffy Food Macho Names Nerdy Rebellious Security Sport

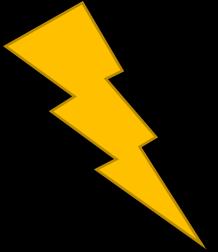
RANK





Authentication Automation Attacks

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OWASP Top 10	
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';--have i been pwned?

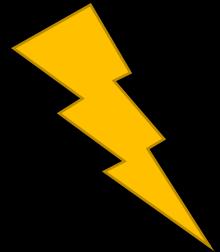
Check if you have an account that has been compromised in a data breach

pwned?

Also available as a service for your application!

<https://haveibeenpwned.com/>

Authentication Automation Attacks



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How	Brute Force Attacks Dictionary Attacks Credential Stuffing ...
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OWASP Top 10	A2:2017-Broken Authentication
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Use an authentication mechanism that cannot be bypassed or tampered with.“

Talking about credential
stuffing...

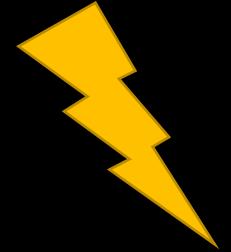
how come those passwords
got leaked in the first place?

MD5(<password>)

SHA1(<password>)

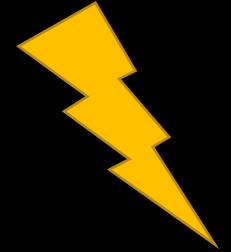
secure?

Insecure Password Storage



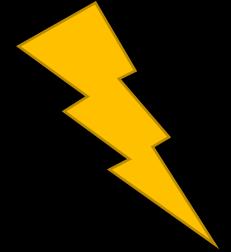
Goal	Steal user credentials
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Insecure Password Storage



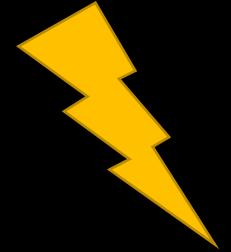
Goal	Steal user credentials
How	SQLi Server misconfigurations Malicious insider ...
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Insecure Password Storage



Goal	Steal user credentials
How	SQLi Server misconfigurations Malicious insider ...
Solution	Use proper mechanisms to store credentials Special Password Hash Functions (PHF) or Password-based Key Derivation Functions (KDFs) – slow on purpose they use cryptographic hashes with large salt and high iteration count e.g. bcrypt , scrypt , PBKDF2 , HKDF , Lyra2, [Argon2] etc.
OWASP Top 10 (Primary) Violated Principle	

Insecure Password Storage

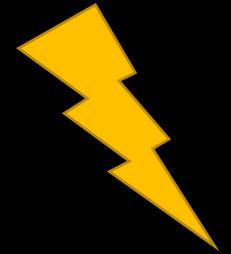


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OWASP Top 10	A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Use cryptography correctly.“

And what's about
those passwords we
need in our code?

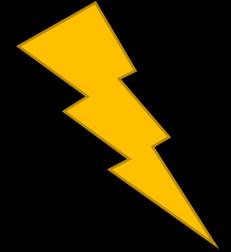
e.g. DB password, service accounts, etc.

Passwords in Source Code



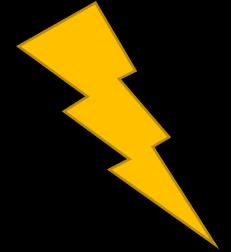
Goal	Steal passwords of technical users
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Passwords in Source Code



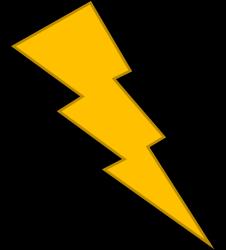
Goal	Steal passwords of technical users
How	Error messages Logs Version control system (GIT, SVN, ...)
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
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Passwords in Source Code



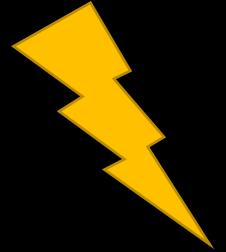
Goal	Steal passwords of technical users
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Solution	bare minimum: put them in a config file Recommended solution heavily depends on platform, e.g. secret stores encrypted config files
OWASP Top 10	The „master key“ can be set e.g. via environment variable
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Passwords in Source Code



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Passwords in Source Code



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OWASP Top 10	A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Identify sensitive data and how they should be handled.“

Avoid common pitfalls

- Make sure users can change their passwords
 - always explicitly ask for the old one before changing it
- Consider the registration dialog
 - e.g. user enumeration can also happen there pretty easily
 - Possible solution: e-mail address as username
- Be really careful with „Forgot Password“ features
 - always give positive feedback
 - never give the user his old password
 - you shouldn't even be able to anyway!
 - Security-Questions are pretty weak
 - very easy for targeted attacks
 - especially with this social media stuff...

YOUR SCOTTISH INSULTS

YOUR BIRTH MONTH	YOUR FAVOURITE COLOR
Jan : Hackit	White : Reekin'
Feb : Doaty	Black : Bushy-faced
Mar : Naffy	Grey : Blooming
Apr : Jakey	Red : Weapons-grade
May : Witless	Blue : Cock-juggling
Jun : Gommy	Purple : Ferret-wearing
Jul : Hackit	Pink : Knobdobbin'
Aug : Absolute	Yellow : Howlin'
Sep : Scabby	Orange : Lavvy-heidled
Oct : Fucking	Brown : Fuddy
Nov : Complete	Grey : Skelpie
Dec : Utter	Green : Weasel-headed
	Others : Dilly-daw

THE LAST LETTER OF YOUR NAME

A: Arse	J: Jizztrumpet	S: Spoon
B: Dunderhead	K: Tattie	T: Thundercunt
C: Cockwomble	L: Ladle	U: Shitgibbon
D: Doughnut	M: Muppet	V: Scunner
E: Clawbaw	N: Numpty	W: Smout
F: Cocksplat	O: Old tit	X: Twonk
G: Gowk	P: Plum	Y: Puddock
H: Hellbeast	Q: Rocket	Z: Tube
I: Clawbraw	R: Roaster	

VIA 9GAG.COM

<https://9gag.com/gag/a5ojZ0O>

SWEAR LIKE A PIRATE

YOUR FAVOURITE SEASON

Spring : Arrr!	Summer : Ahoy!
Autumn : Yo-ho-ho!	Winter : Bite me will ye?

YE + THE FIRST INITIAL OF YOUR NAME

A: Pig Faced	J: Pantywaist	S: Spider-kissin'
B: Butt Scratchin'	K: Nauseatin'	T: Toad Lickin'
C: Chimp Faced	L: Lard Brained	U: Snuff Snortin'
D: Dung Diggin'	M: Puppy Killin'	V: Scabby Arsed
E: Bug Brained	N: Nose Pickin'	W: Worm Livered
F: Fork Faced	O: Grog Faced	X: Screw Eyed
G: Greasy	P: Penny Lickin'	Y: Bug Chewin'
H: Gold Stealin'	Q: Peesoaked	Z: Pants Soolin'
I: Ladder Suckin'	R: Back Stabbin'	

YOUR MONTH OF BIRTH

Jan : Cockroach	Jul : Gutless Kidneywife
Feb : Buttwipe	Aug : Son Of A Biscuit Eater
Mar : Gobshyte	Sep : Spineless Bastitch
Apr : Wiggly Maggot	Oct : Scurvy Baboon
May : Gaggin' Reptile	Nov : Power Monkey
Jun : Spit Weasel	Dec : Oyster Sucker

VIA 9GAG.COM

<https://9gag.com/gag/a7dnR4e>

Does HTTP itself
support
authentication?

sure does, but...

HTTP Basic Auth

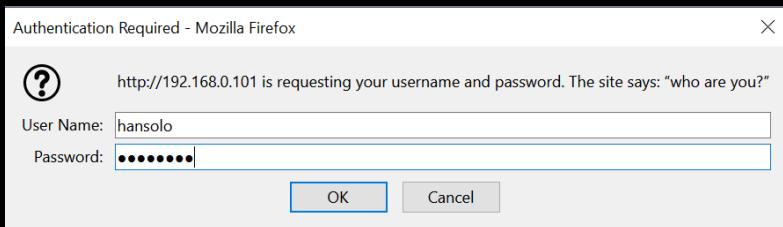
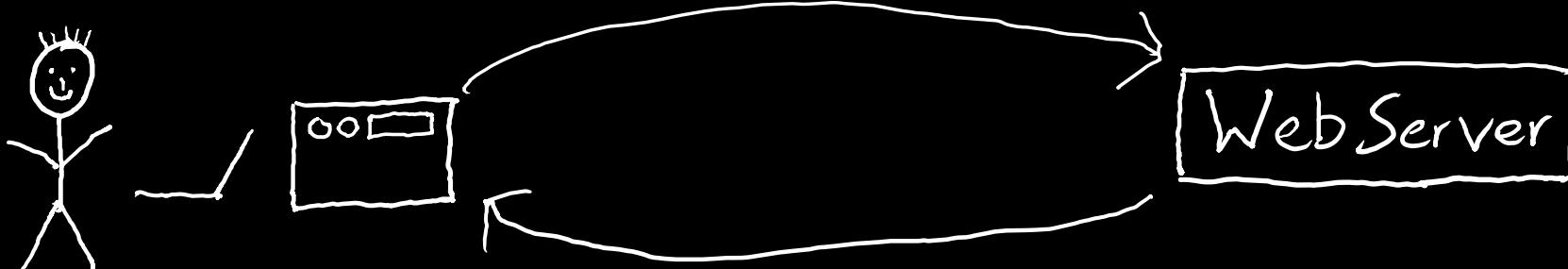


HTTP Basic Auth

GET /secret.html HTTP/1.1

...

Authorization: Basic aGFuc29sbzpsb3ZlLWx1YQ==



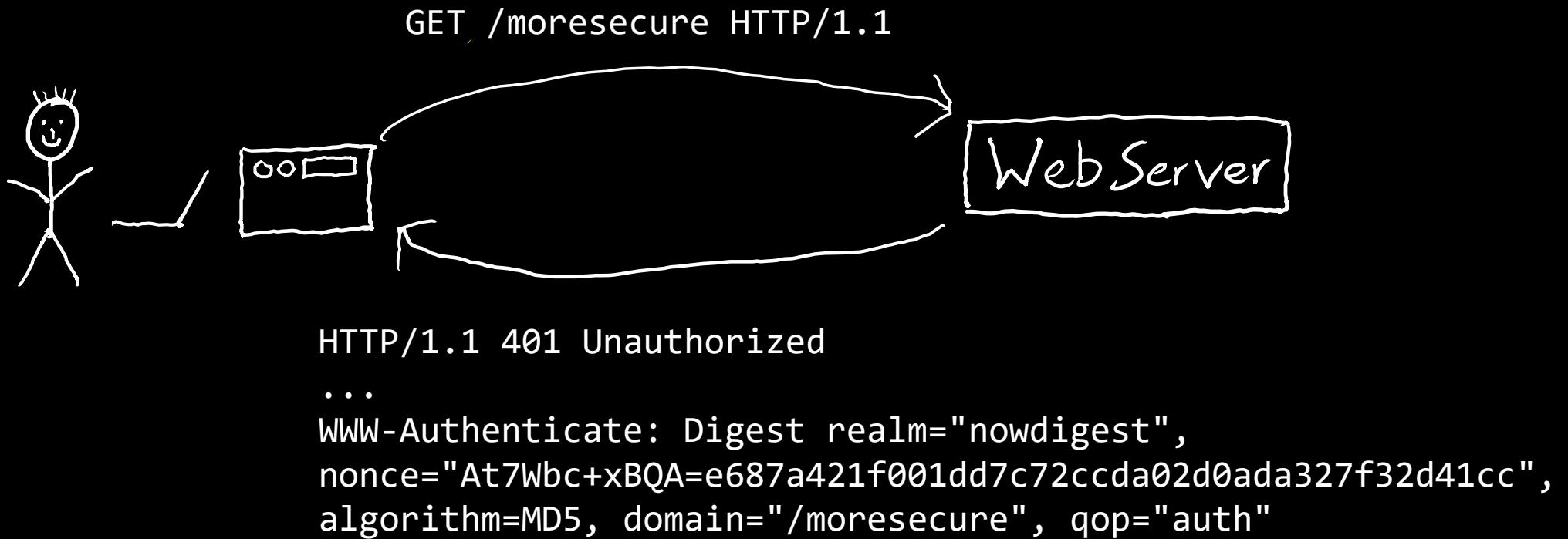
Base64(<username>:<password>)

do you see any problems?

HTTP Basic Auth

- Similar to form-based
 - Doesn't protect credential's confidentiality and integrity
 - Everybody can decode base64
 - Doesn't protect against server-spoofing
 - Needs HTTPS
- User cannot manually logout
- Application cannot force user to logout
- Limited influence on password storage
 - depends on webserver
 - secure options available for most servers
 - e.g. Apache supports bcrypt

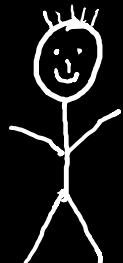
HTTP Digest Auth



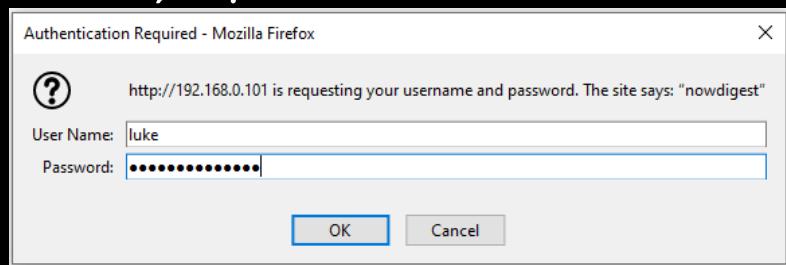
```
GET /moresecure HTTP/1.1
```

```
...
```

```
Authorization: Digest username="luke", realm="nowdigest",  
nonce="At7Wbc+xBQA=e687a421f001dd7c72ccda02d0ada327f32d41cc",  
uri="/moresecure/", algorithm=MD5,  
response="bbd3e5713f5f560e788ca0d34b2229d3",  
qop=auth, nc=00000001, cnonce="2c875dcb2ca74015"
```



Web Server



$HA1 = \text{MD5}(\text{username}:\text{realm}:\text{password})$

$HA2 = \text{MD5}(\text{method}:\text{digestURI})$

$\text{response} = \text{MD5}(\text{HA1}:\text{nonce}:\text{nonceCount}:\text{cnonce}:\text{qop}:\text{HA2})$

do you see any problems?

HTTP Digest Auth

- Still doesn't really prevent MitM
- Still doesn't really prevent server spoofing
- Most security options are optional
- Password is stored either in plaintext or MD5 hashed
 - both terrible
- Just don't use it
- If you really want to use HTTP auth:
 - Basic + HTTPS + Strong password storage mechanism

How can we make
authentication
stronger?

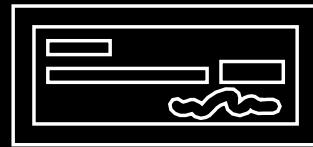
Which Auth-Factors do you know?

something...



you know

username/password,
PIN, etc.



you have

certificate, smartcard,
token, etc.

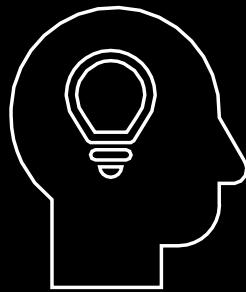


you are

fingerprint, iris,
venes, etc.

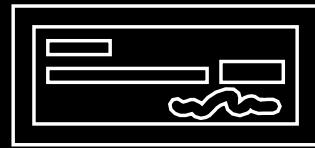
Which Auth-Factors do you know?

increase security by combining different factors
2FA / MFA



you know

username/password,
PIN, etc.



you have

certificate, smartcard,
token, etc.



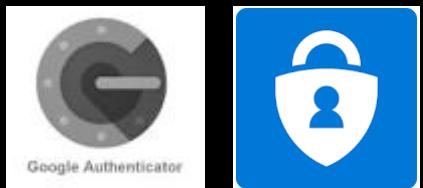
you are

fingerprint, iris,
venes, etc.

Options I personally really like...

TOTP

Time-based
One-time Password



FIDO 2

WebAuthN/CTAP
U2F



Bürgerkarte

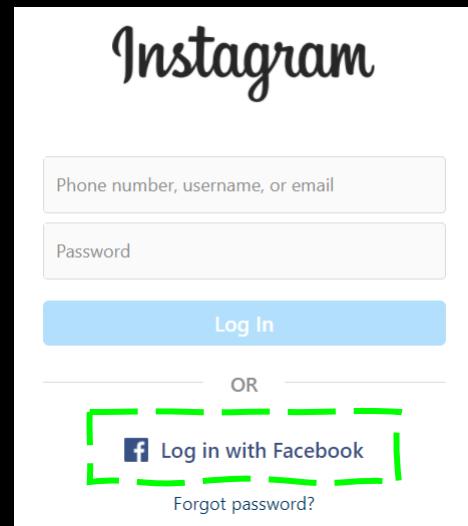
Personal Smartcard
in Austria



account compromise is
99.9%
less likely with enabled MFA

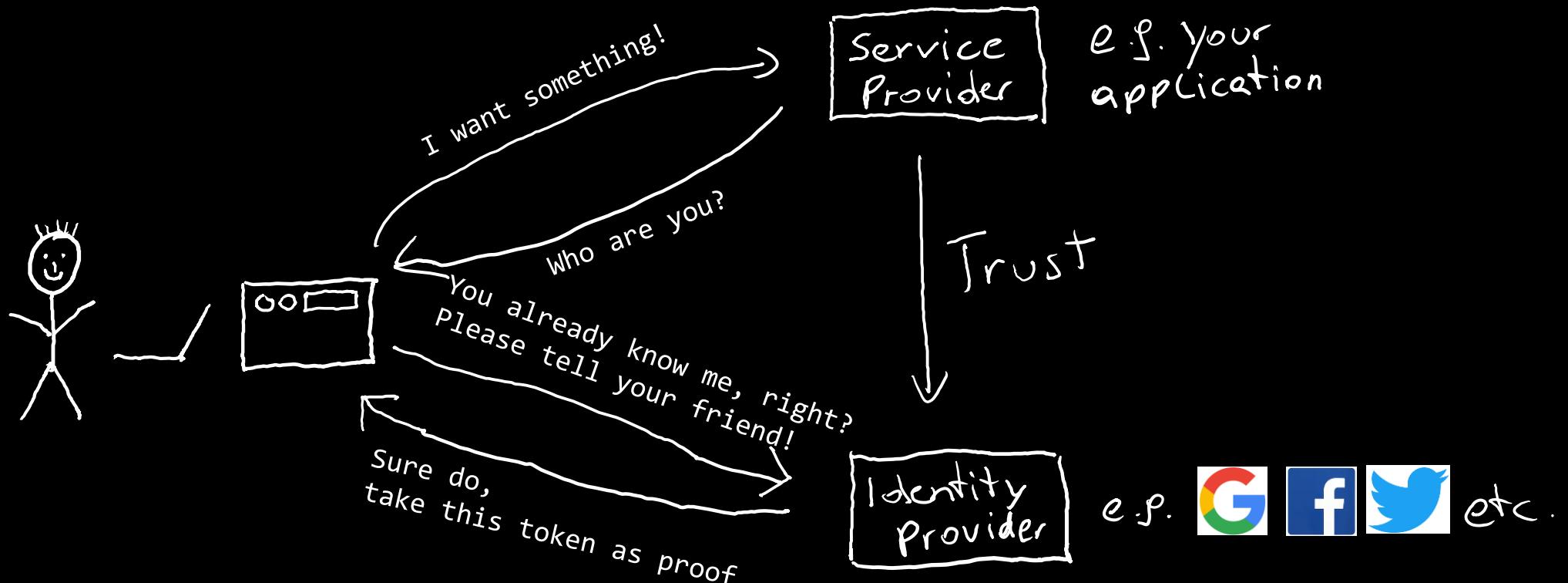
<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-active-directory-identity/your-pa-word-doesn-t-matter/ba-p/731984>

one more thing regarding authentication...

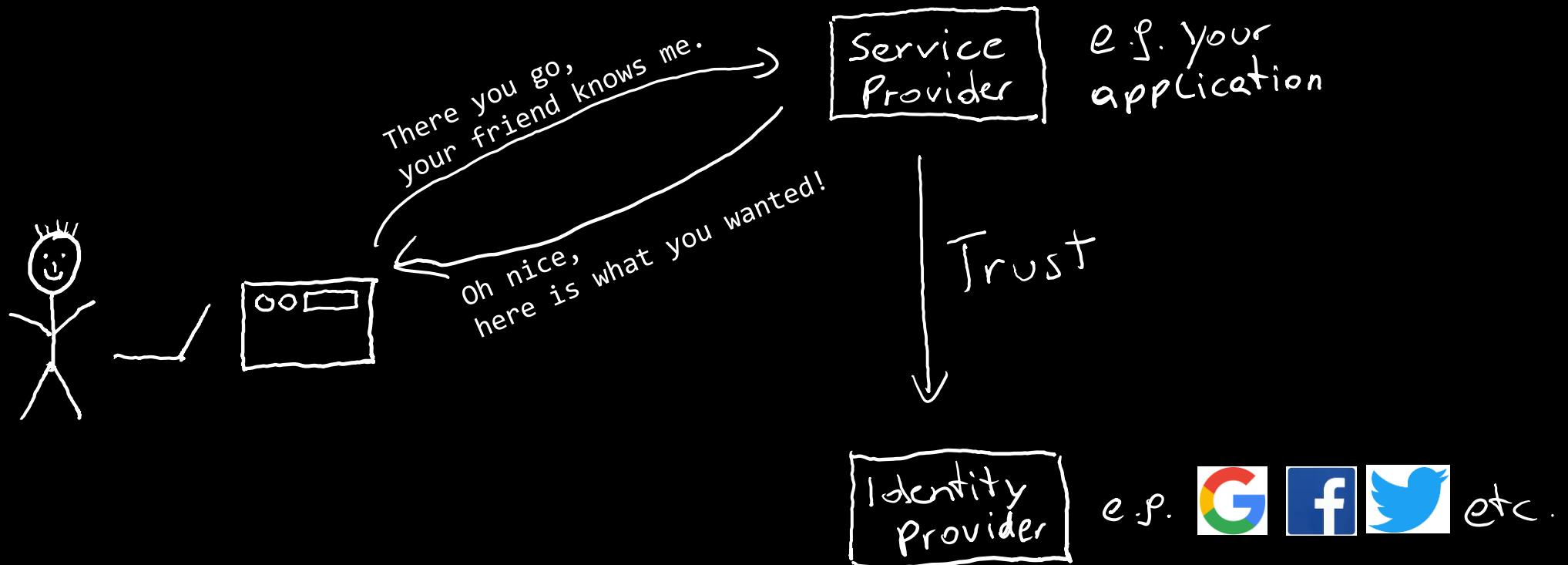


what's that?

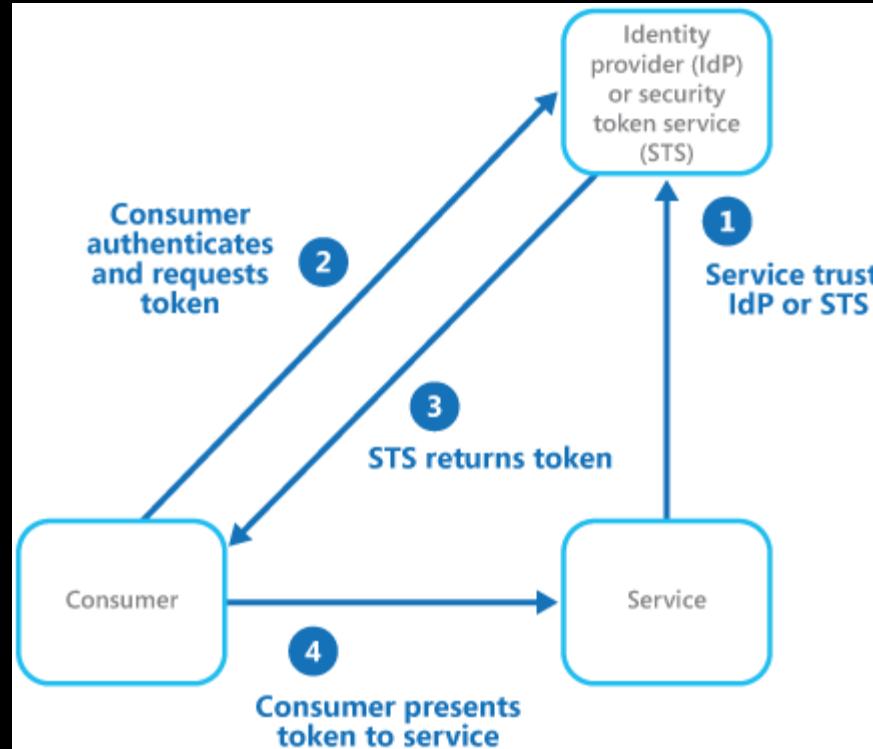
Identity Federation simplified...



Identity Federation simplified...

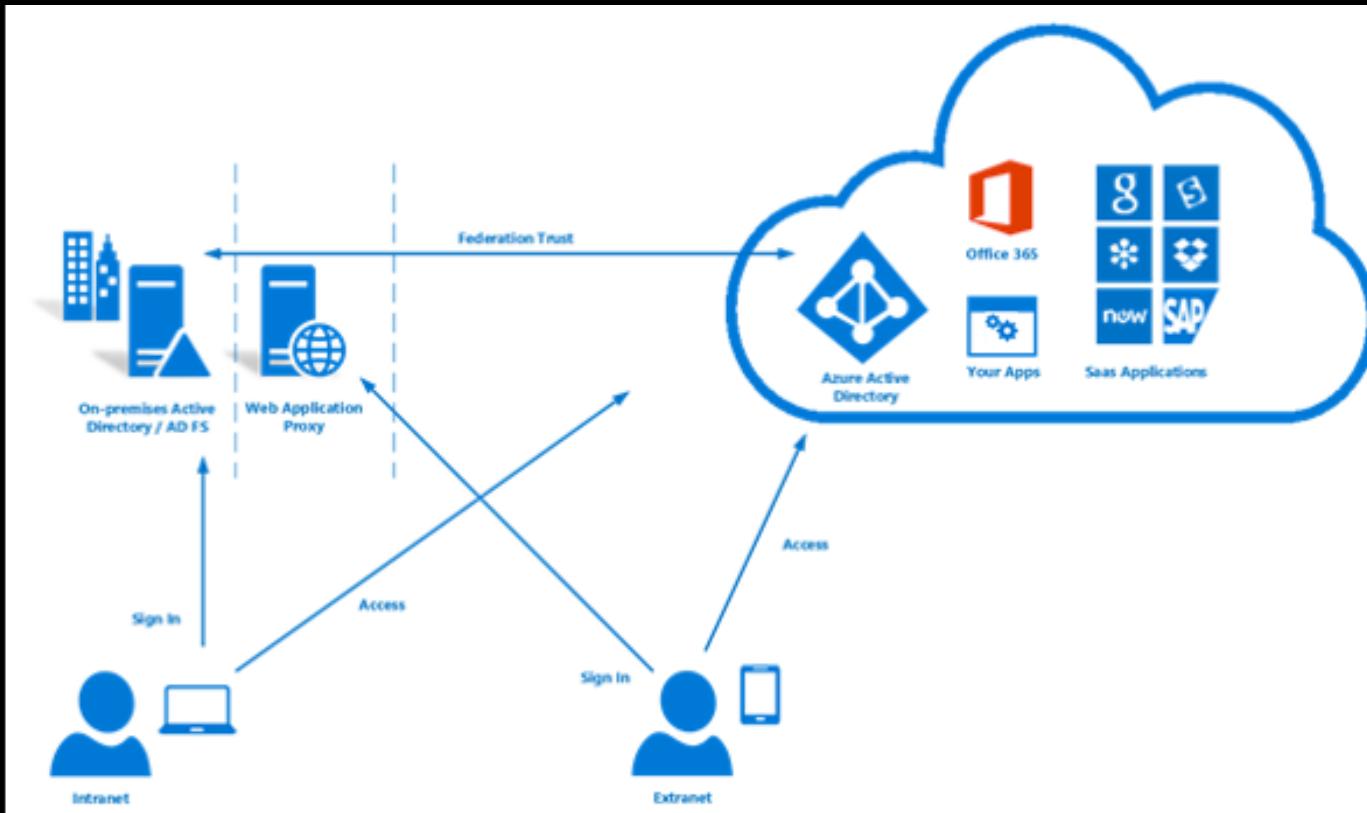


Identity Federation or as microsoft describes it...



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/federated-identity>

Identity Federation also used in enterprise env...



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/whatis-fed>

Identity Federation

- Complex enough for an own course
- Several technologies available for implementation
 - e.g. SAML (Assertions), JWT, OAuth (2), OpenID Connect, etc.
- A lot of possible pitfalls...
 - e.g. Authentication vs. Authorization
- Recommended reading:
 - <https://oauth.net/articles/authentication/>
 - <https://openid.net/connect/>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/federated-identity>

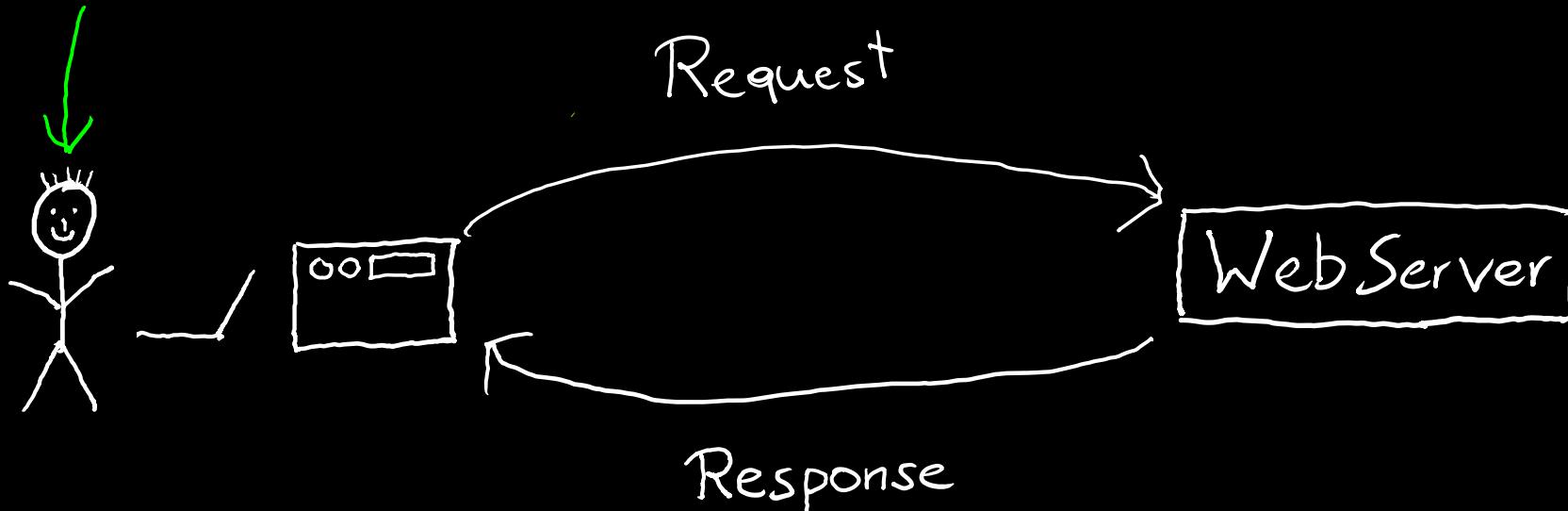
ok, one really last
thing regarding
authentication...

pretty powerful to include some
„environmental checks“

e.g. login attempt from foreign IP,
login attempt from new/unknown device,
multiple failed login attempts, etc.

notify the user if something is suspicious

ok, we now know who this guy is...



... but HTTP itself is a stateless protocol
how can we remember him between requests?

Sessions - Cookie based client side

POST /testlogin HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.0.101

...

username=luke&password=whoismyfather%3F



Login

Username:
luke

Password:

Login

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Set-Cookie: username=luke

Set-Cookie: role=jedi

...

<some html site>

do you see
any problems?

Cookie Quick Manager

Extension... Manager | moz-extension://522e0ba0-f091-48bc-b5ab-54...

Search a domain... Sub-domains Context(s): All Auto-refresh

Domains (1)
192.168.0.101 (2)

Cookies
username:luke
role:jedi

Details

Domain: 192.168.0.101

First-Party:

Name: role

Value: jedi
URL B64

Path: /

Context: Default

httpOnly sameSite: No restriction

isSecure

Save the current cookie

Cookie Quick Manager

Extension... Manager | moz-extension://522e0ba0-f091-48bc-b5ab-54...

Search a domain... Sub-domains Context(s): All Auto-refresh

Domains (1)
192.168.0.101 (2)

Cookies
username:luke
role:jedi

Details

Domain: 192.168.0.101

First-Party

Name: role

Value: admin
 URL Base64

Path: /

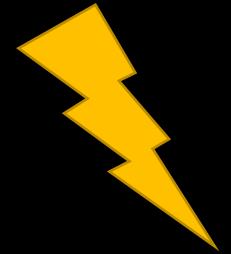
Context: Default

httpOnly sameSite: No restriction

isSecure

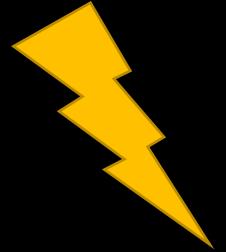
Save the current cookie

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



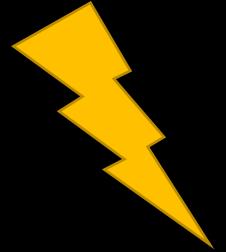
Goal	Manipulate data security checks depend on
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



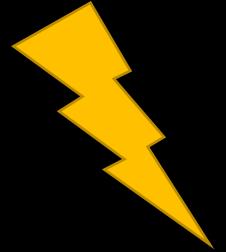
Goal	Manipulate data security checks depend on
How	Misplaced trust User has full control over his client and can manipulate everything on it!
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



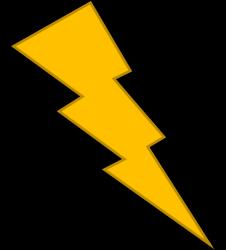
Goal	Manipulate data security checks depend on
How	Misplaced trust User has full control over his client and can manipulate everything on it!
Solution	Encrypt and sign cookie values
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



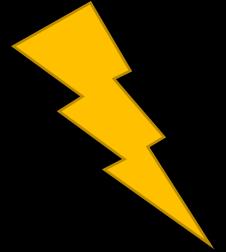
Goal	Manipulate data security checks depend on
How	Misplaced trust User has full control over his client and can manipulate everything on it!
Solution	Encrypt and sign cookie values Remaining Problem: Application cannot close all sessions of a user (e.g in case of compromise)
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



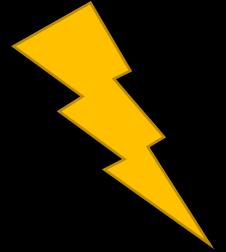
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OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



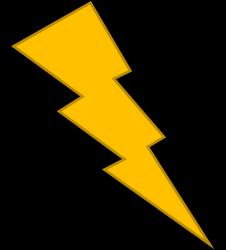
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OWASP Top 10	Use Server-side Session Management
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



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How	Misplaced trust User has full control over his client and can manipulate everything on it!
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OWASP Top 10	A5:2017-Broken Access Control
(Primary) Violated Principle	

Client-side Manipulation (of cookies)



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OWASP Top 10	A5:2017-Broken Access Control
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Earn or give, but never assume, trust.“

Avoid common pitfalls

- We just said, we cannot trust the client
- How about signed rich-clients?
 - e.g. it's possible to sign a Java client and prevent the JVM from executing unsigned Java applications via GPO in your company
- Still not a good idea!
 - Code-Signing protects the user from getting a compromised client!
 - Code-Signing will not protect your server-side application!
 - If an attacker wants to start a manipulated client, he will succeed eventually
 - alternative JVM
 - Virtual Machine
 - Foreign Device
 - etc.

**THE CLIENT,
YOU MUST NEVER TRUST**



MY YOUNG PADAWAN

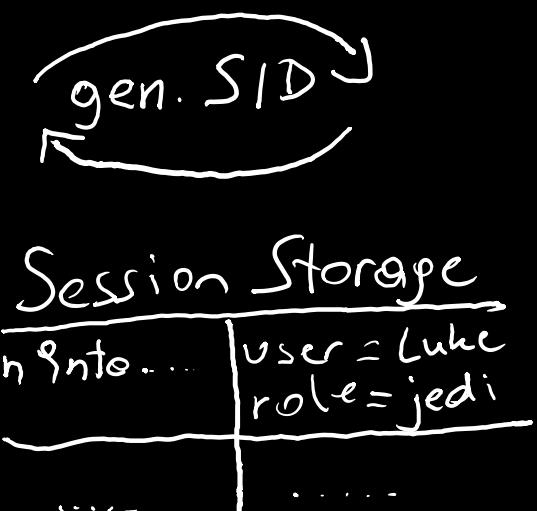
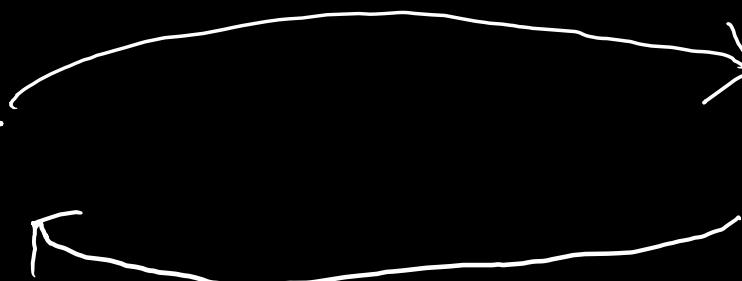
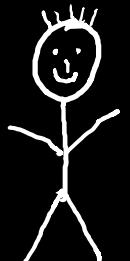
Sessions - Cookie based server side

POST /testlogin HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.0.101

...

username=luke&password=whoismyfather%3F



Login

Username:

Password:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

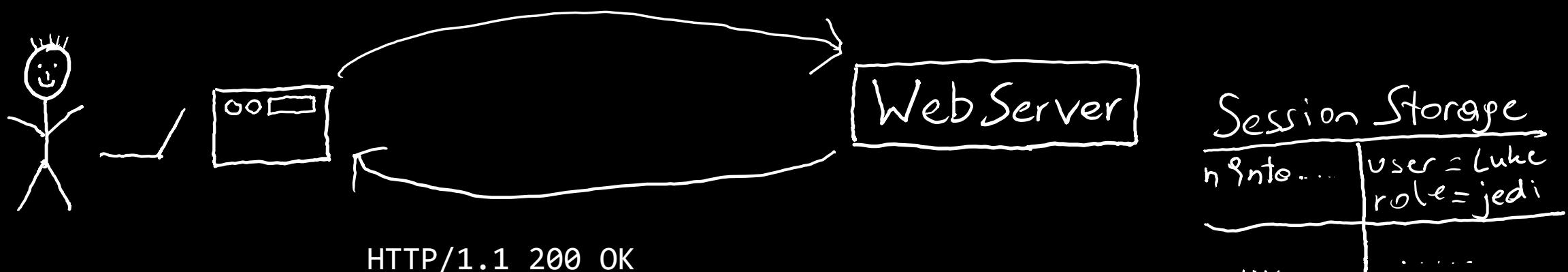
Set-Cookie: SESSID=n9ntoqopeu

...

<some html site>

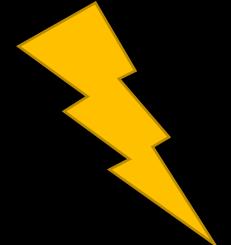
Sessions - Cookie based server side

GET /profile HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.101
Cookie: SESSID=n9ntoqopeu



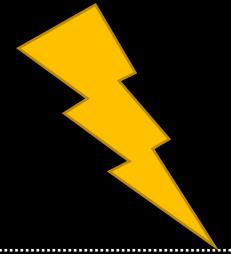
do you see any
problems?

Session Hijacking



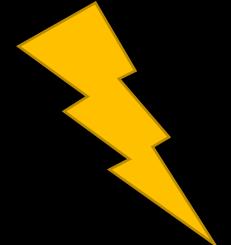
Goal	Get victim's SID and hijack his session
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
Violated Principle	

Session Hijacking



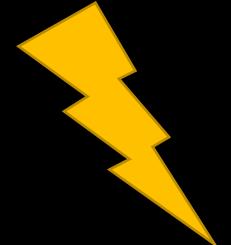
Goal	Get victim's SID and hijack his session
How	Guessable SID
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
Violated Principle	

Session Hijacking



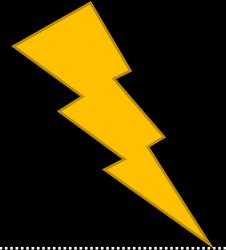
Goal	Get victim's SID and hijack his session
How	Guessable SID
Solution	(Secure) Random generation with enough entropy bare min: ≥ 64 bit recommended: ≥ 128 bit Invalidate SIDs after a defined idle time
OWASP Top 10	
Violated Principle	

Session Hijacking



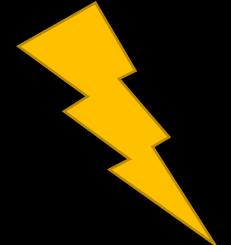
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Session Hijacking



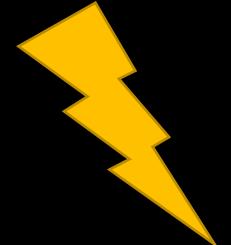
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OWASP Top 10	
Violated Principle	

Session Hijacking



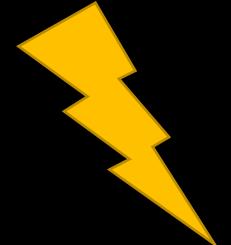
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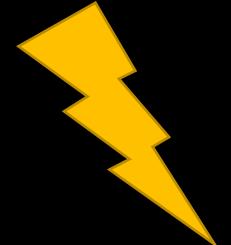
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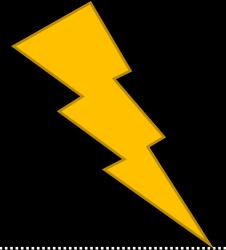
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Session Hijacking



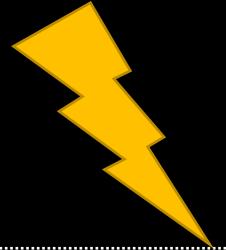
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Session Hijacking



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OWASP Top 10	A2:2017-Broken Authentication
Violated Principle	

Session Hijacking



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OWASP Top 10	A2:2017-Broken Authentication
Violated Principle	„Identify sensitive data and how they should be handled.“



Session Fixation

Goal

User authenticates a SID which is already known by the attacker, so the attacker can hijack the session

How

Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



Session Fixation

Goal

User authenticates a SID which is already known by the attacker, so the attacker can hijack the session

How

This only works in specific scenarios with very specific circumstances

Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



Session Fixation

Goal

User authenticates a SID which is already known by the attacker, so the attacker can hijack the session

How

This only works in specific scenarios with very specific circumstances
application also assigns SID to anonymous users (before login)
attacker can retrieve this SID from the user
e.g. physical at unlocked pc, XSS in unauthenticated application area, etc.

Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



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Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



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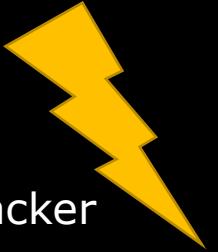
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application doesn't change SID after successful authentication
SID known by the attacker is now authenticated

Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



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application doesn't change SID after successful authentication
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Quite common several years ago, but sometimes developers design custom authentication-schemes which have similar problems

Solution

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



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SID known by the attacker is now authenticated

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Solution

Change SID after login

OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



Session Fixation

Goal

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Solution

Change SID after login

OWASP Top 10

A2:2017-Broken Authentication

(Primary)
Violated Principle



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This only works in specific scenarios with very specific circumstances
application also assigns SID to anonymous users (before login)
attacker can retrieve this SID from the user
e.g. physical at unlocked pc, XSS in unauthenticated application area, etc.
or attacker is able to set a SID in the user's browser
e.g. physical at unlocked pc, in the past there were some frameworks where you could set cookies via GET parameters, etc.

application doesn't change SID after successful authentication
SID known by the attacker is now authenticated

Quite common several years ago, but sometimes developers design custom authentication-schemes which have similar problems

Solution

Change SID after login

OWASP Top 10

A2:2017-Broken Authentication

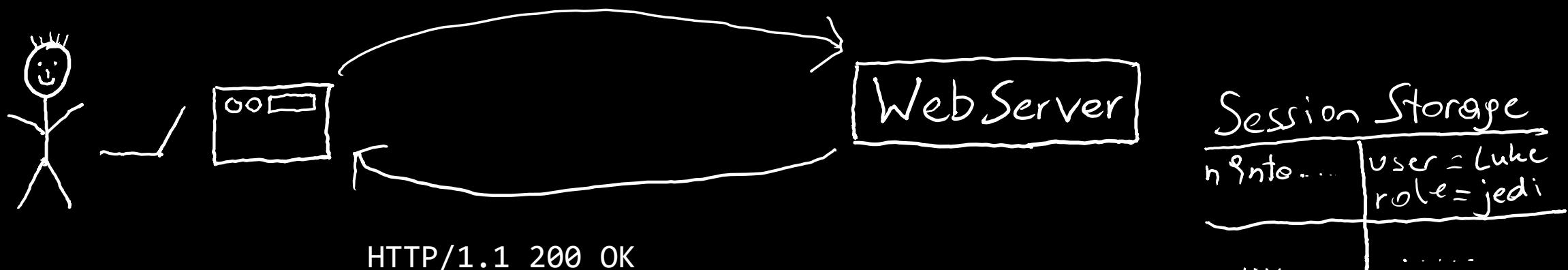
(Primary)
Violated Principle

“Identify sensitive data and how they should be handled.”

so the cookie is sent to the server at every subsequent request...

can this be a problem?

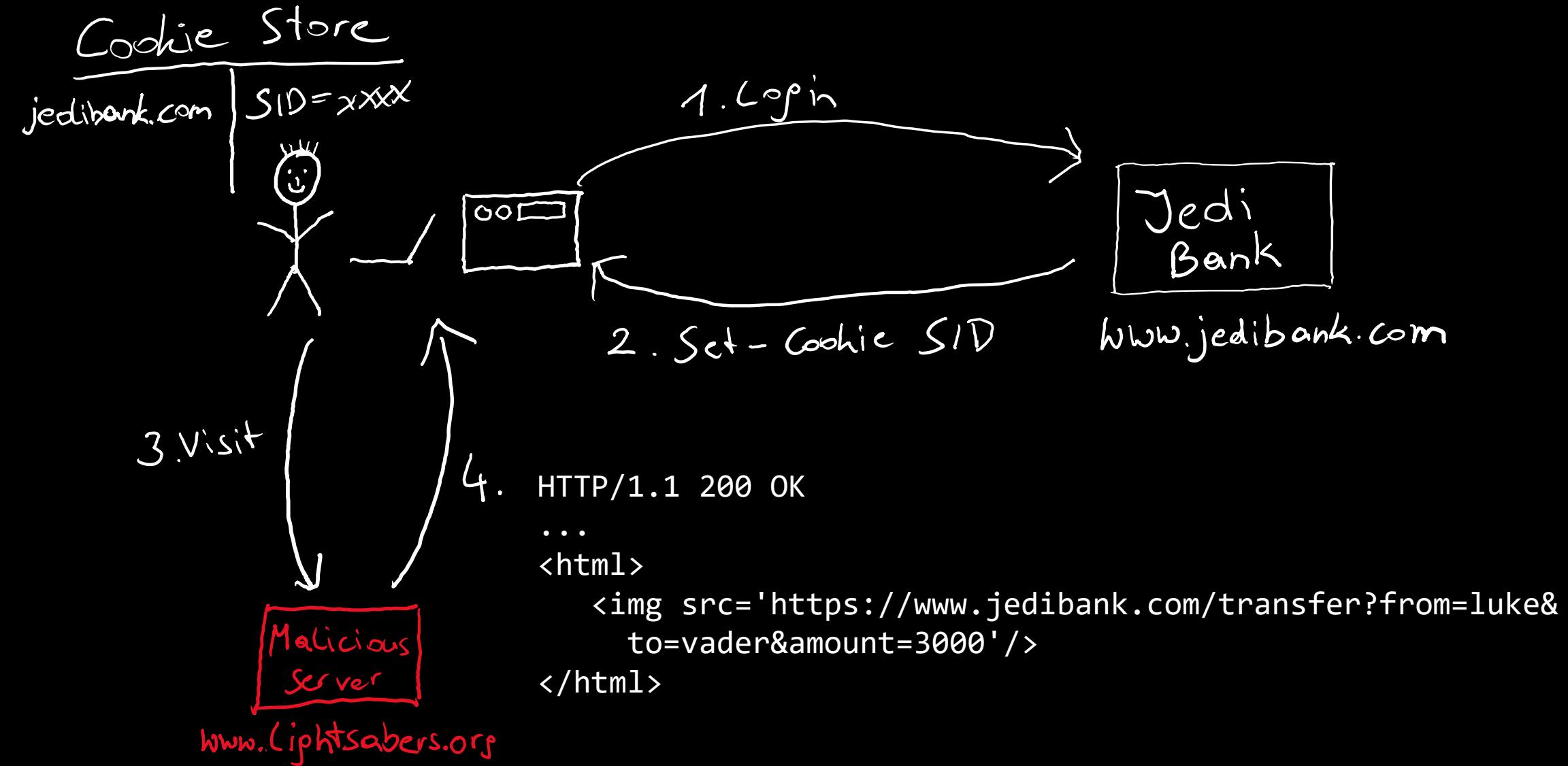
```
GET /profile HTTP/1.1  
Host: 192.168.0.101  
Cookie: SESSID=n9ntoqopeu
```



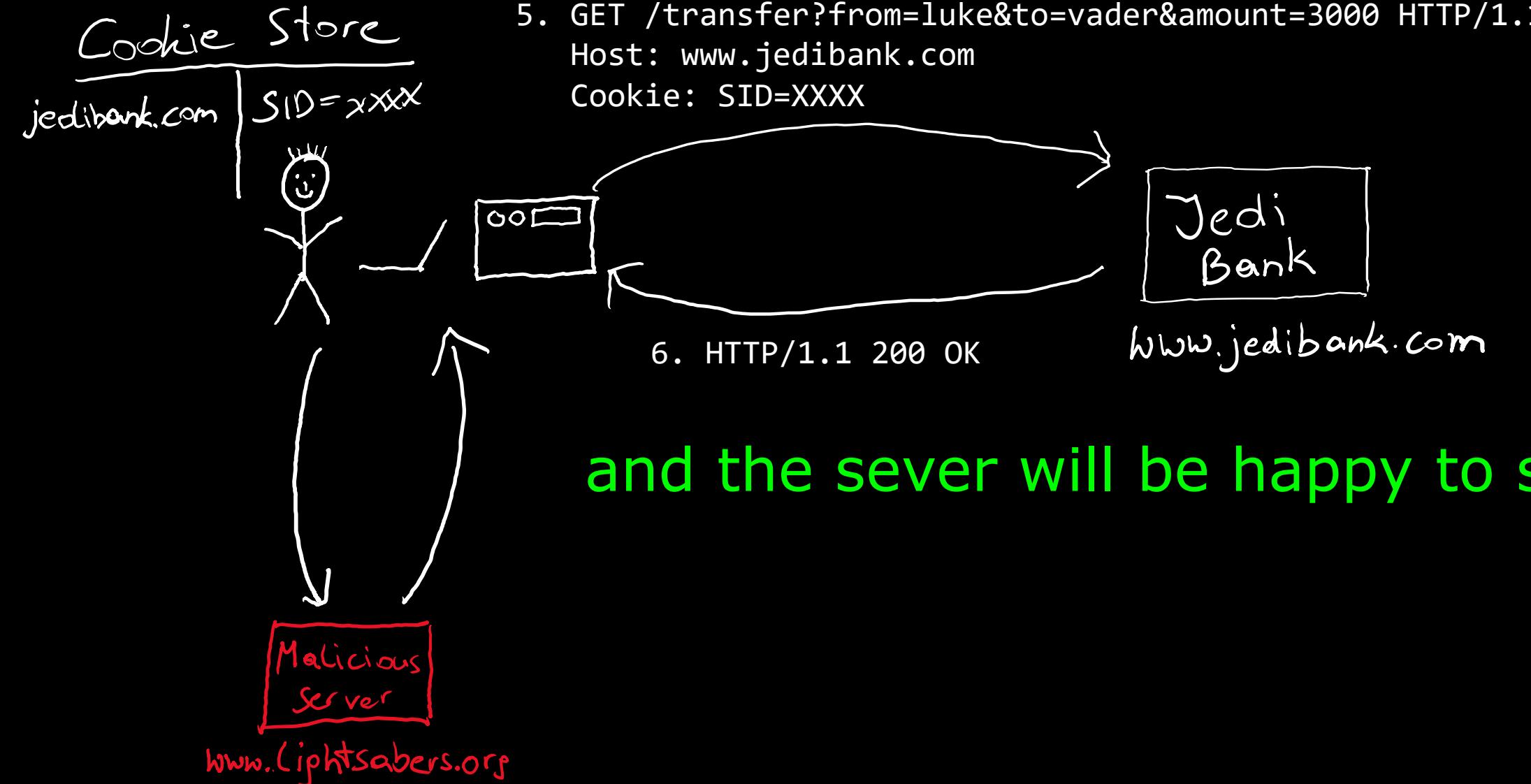
```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Set-Cookie: SESSID=n9ntoqopeu  
...
```

<some html site>

what will the user's browser do?



he will just send the request as he is told...



Shouldn't GET
requests be
read-only?

Basic HTML Form

From:

To:

Amount:

POST /transfer HTTP/1.1
Host: www.jedibank.com
Cookie: SID=XXXX

from=Luke&to=Han+Solo&amount=40000

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <form method="POST" action="/transfer">
4       From: <input type="text" name="from"/> <br><br>
5       To: <input type="text" name="to"/> <br><br>
6       Amount: <input type="text" name="amount"/><br><br>
7       <input type="submit" value="transfer" />
8     </form>
9   </body>
10 </html>
```

More realistic attack code

```
csrf2.html > html
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <title>CSRF 2</title>
4    </head>
5    <body>
6      Nice lightsaber bro...
7      <img src='https://www.jedipedia.net/w/images/e/e6/Darth_Maul%27s_Lightsaber.jpg'>
8      <iframe src='./csrf3.html' style='display: none;'></iframe>
9    </body>
10   </html>
```

```
csrf3.html > html
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <title>CSRF 3</title>
4    </head>
5    <body>
6      <form method="POST" action="http://www.jedibank.com/transfer">
7        <input name="from" value="luke" />
8        <input name="to" value="vader" />
9        <input name="amount" value="3000" />
10       <input type="submit" value="do it" />
11     </form>
12     <script>
13       document.forms[0].submit()
14     </script>
15   </body>
16   </html>
```

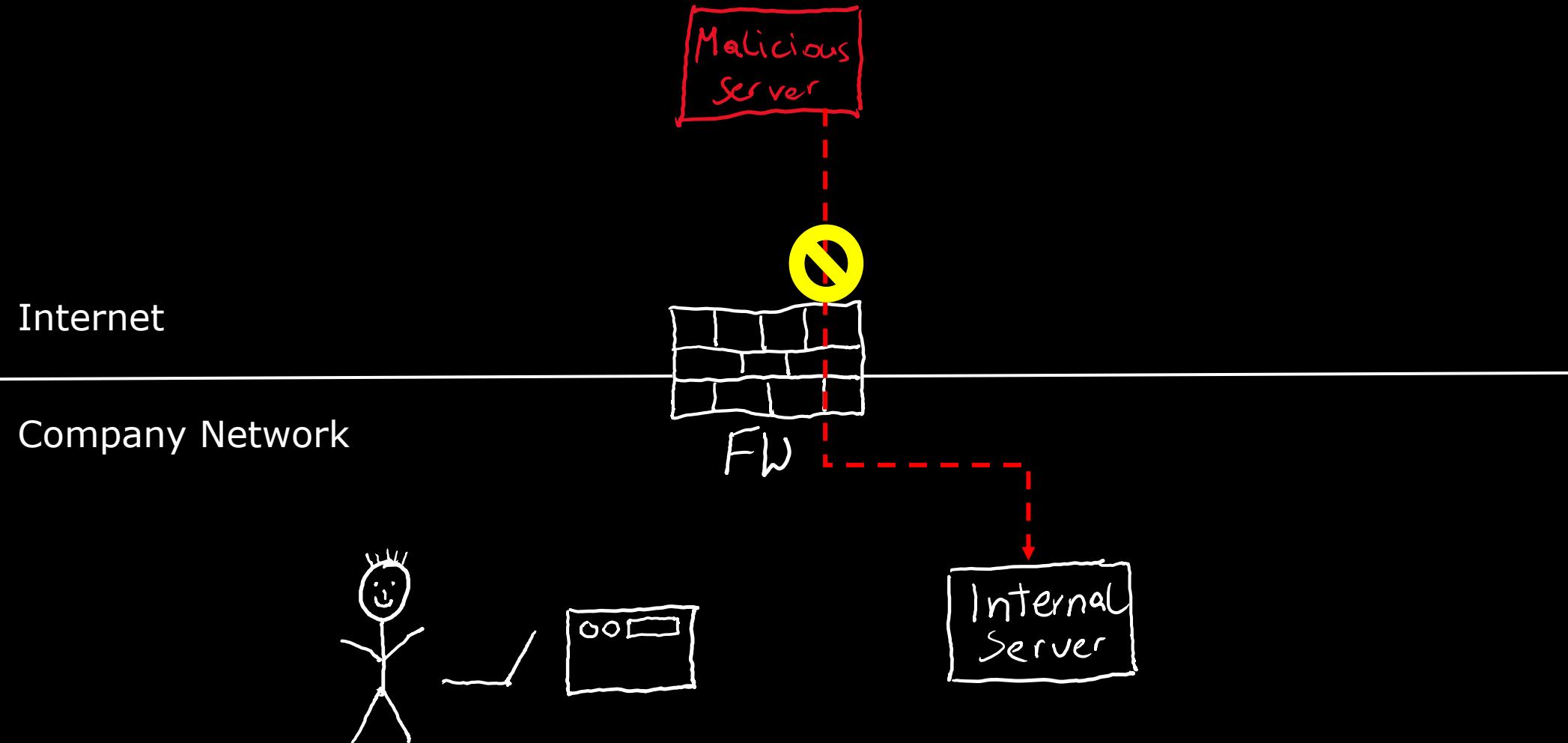


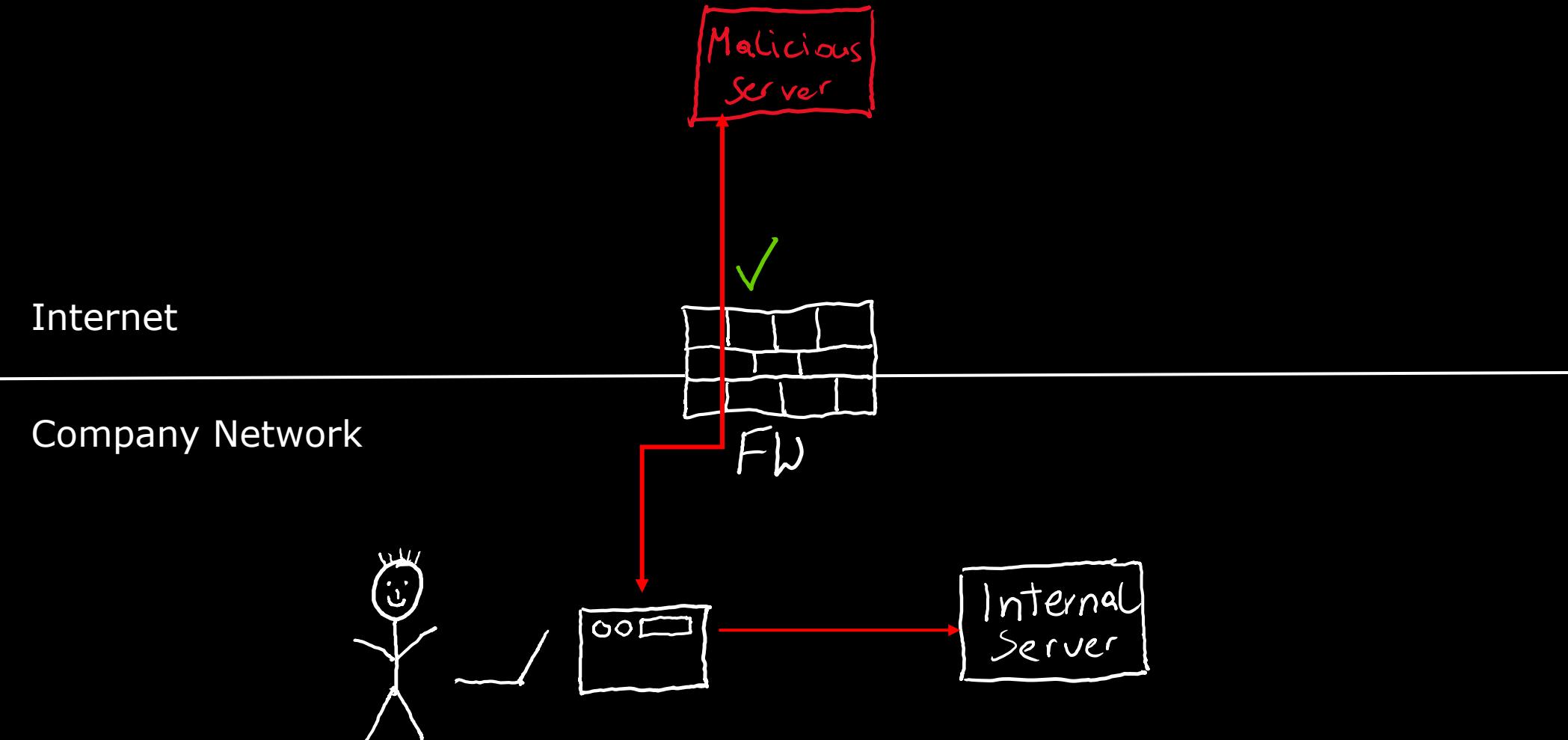
Nice lightsaber bro...

POST /transfer HTTP/1.1
Host: www.jedibank.com
Cookie: SID=XXXX
...
from=luke&to=vader&amount=3000

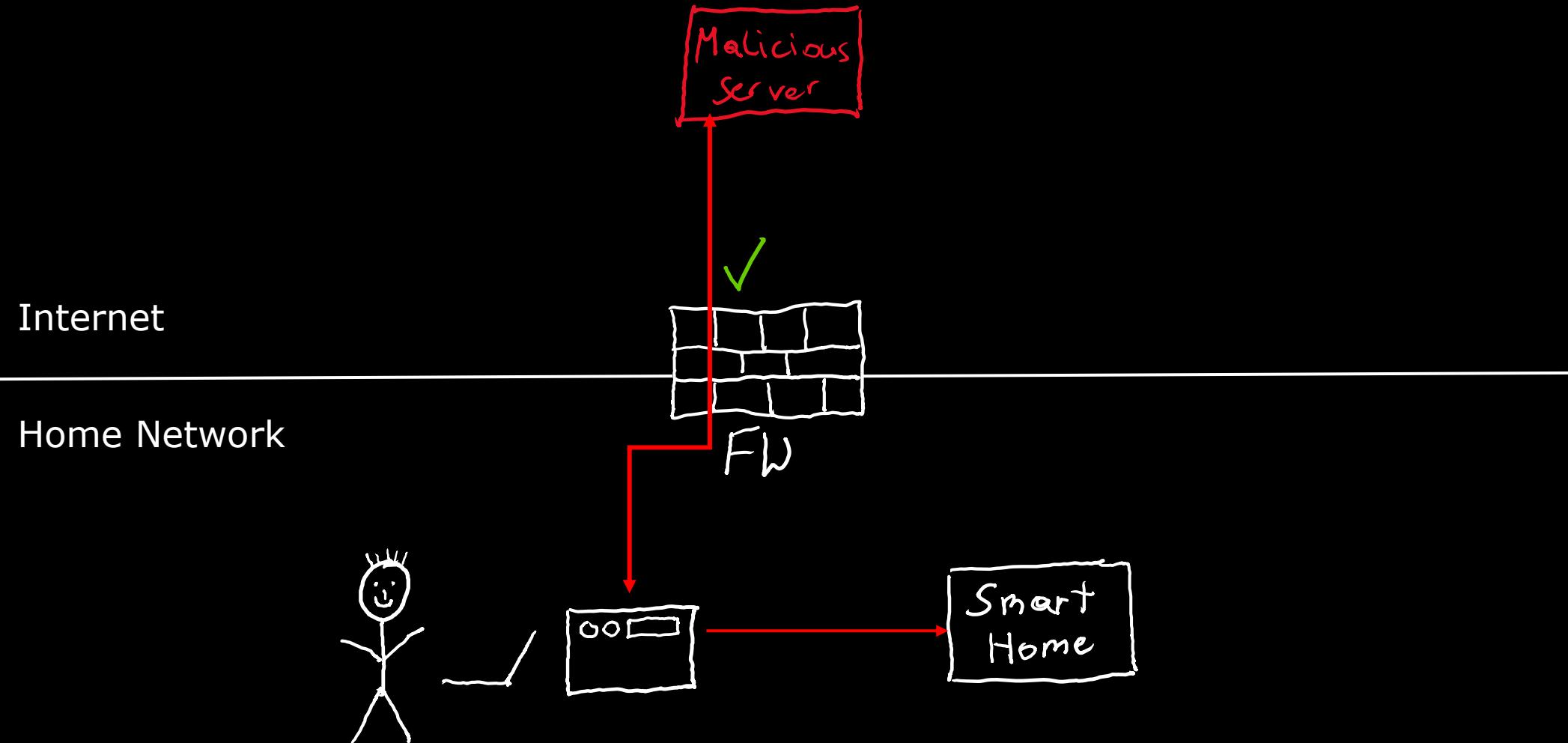
So you can either
attack the user...

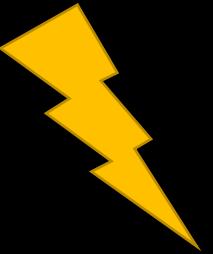
...or use him as a
„jumphost”





especially bad if user is admin...





Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Goal

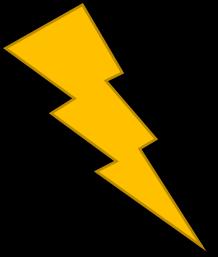
Force user's browser to execute actions in the user's context but without the user's knowledge

How

Solution

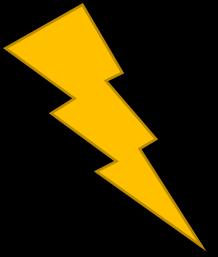
OWASP Top 10

(Primary)
Violated Principle



Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Goal	Force user's browser to execute actions in the user's context but without the user's knowledge
How	Slip the user some html forms and abuse the fact that session tokens get appended automatically e.g. by phishing, forums, etc.
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

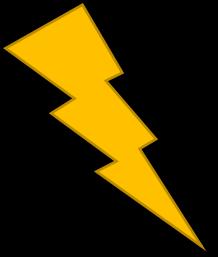


Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Goal	Force user's browser to execute actions in the user's context but without the user's knowledge
How	Slip the user some html forms and abuse the fact that session tokens get appended automatically e.g. by phishing, forums, etc.
Solution	Synchronizer Token Pattern Server adds a random token to every form via hidden form field and checks this token in the user's subsequent request
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

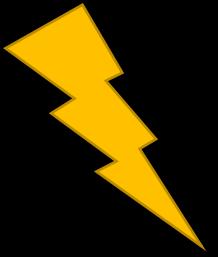
```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <form method="POST" action="/transfer">
4       From: <input type="text" name="from"/> <br><br>
5       To: <input type="text" name="to"/> <br><br>
6       Amount: <input type="text" name="amount"/><br><br>
7       <input type="submit" value="transfer" />
8     </form>
9   </body>
10 </html>
```

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <form method="POST" action="/transfer">
4       From: <input type="text" name="from"/> <br><br>
5       To: <input type="text" name="to"/> <br><br>
6       Amount: <input type="text" name="amount"/><br><br>
7       <input type="submit" value="transfer" />
8       <input type='hidden' name='csrf_token' value='bed35f2ad140542241dae8160fe9fff3' />
9     </form>
10   </body>
11 </html>
```



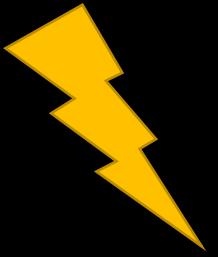
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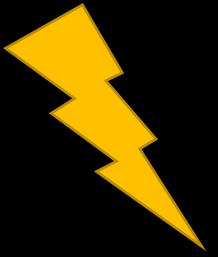
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OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	



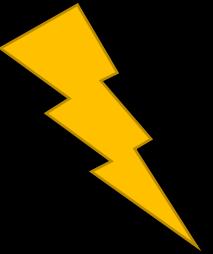
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OWASP Top 10	<p>Same-Site Flag Recommended: SameSite=Lax</p>
(Primary) Violated Principle	



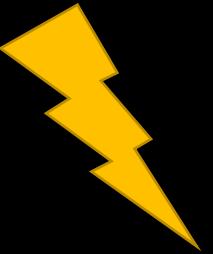
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OWASP Top 10	<p>Same-Site Flag Recommended: SameSite=Lax</p> <p>Complex Requests e.g. if server only accepts special content type (e.g. JSON), custom headers, etc.</p>
(Primary) Violated Principle	



Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

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(Primary) Violated Principle	



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OWASP Top 10	Was kicked from Top 10 2017
(Primary) Violated Principle	„Earn or give, but never assume, trust.“

Similar: JSONP & XSS

- Unfortunately not enough time at this class
- Recommended reading:
 - https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_jsonp.asp
 - <https://www.sjoerdlangkemper.nl/2019/01/02/jsonp/>
 - <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs253/lectures/Lecture%2005.pdf>
 - <https://www.scip.ch/en/?labs.20160414>
 - <https://medium.com/bugbountywriteup/effortlessly-finding-cross-site-script-inclusion-xssi-jsonp-for-bug-bounty-38ae0b9e5c8a>

why playing around with
<iframe> <form> etc.?

Can't even read the response...

JavaScript can send arbitrary
requests!



```
⚡ soreq.html > ⚡ html
1  <html>
2    <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3    <body>
4      <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
5      <script>
6        var req = new XMLHttpRequest()
7        req.open("GET", "http://darkside.me/darkcontent.txt", false);
8        req.send()
9        alert(req.responseText);
10       </script>
11     </body>
12   </html>
```



```
soreq.html > html
1  <html>
2    <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3    <body>
4      <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
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12   </html>
```



```
coreq.html > html
1  <html>
2    <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3    <body>
4      <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
5      <script>
6        var req = new XMLHttpRequest()
7        req.open("GET", "http://lightside.me/lightcontent.txt", false);
8        req.send()
9        alert(req.responseText);
10       </script>
11     </body>
12   </html>
```

darksiole.me

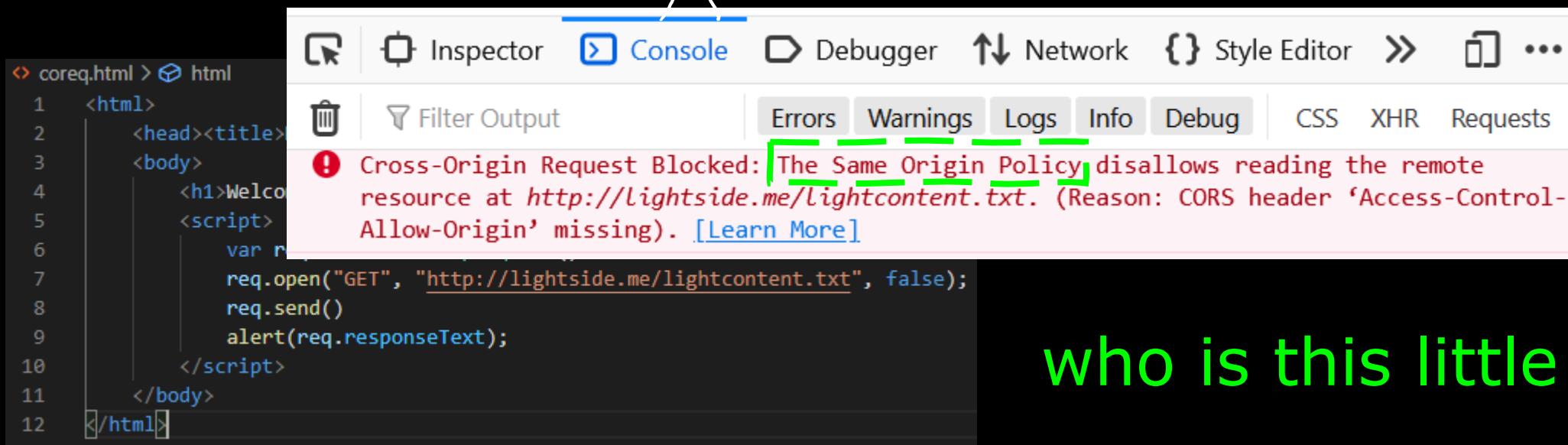
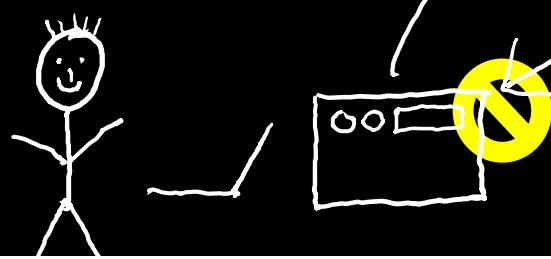
lightside.me

GET /lightcontent.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: lightside.me

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

...

Hey there, this message comes from
the light side.



coreq.html > html

```
1 <html>
2   <head><title>
3     <body>
4       <h1>Welco
5       <script>
6         var r
7           req.open("GET", "http://lightside.me/lightcontent.txt", false);
8           req.send()
9           alert(req.responseText);
10      </script>
11    </body>
12  </html>
```

Console Network Style Editor ...

Filter Output Errors Warnings Logs Info Debug CSS XHR Requests

! Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource at <http://lightside.me/lightcontent.txt>. (Reason: CORS header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' missing). [Learn More]

who is this little helper?

Same Origin Policy

- The web's basic security model
 - Basic idea:
 - Code from one origin (`darkside.me`) is not allowed to interfere with resources of another origin (`lightside.me`)
 - Origin = Protocol + Host + Port
 - `http://darkside.me:80`
 - `http://lightside.me:80`

Same Origin Policy - Exceptions

- HTML elements & Cookies
 - That's why CSRF, JSONP/XSSI, etc. work
 - Embedded static resources
 - ``
 - `<script src = ..."></script>`
 - `<link rel="stylesheet" href="..." />`
 - Embedding iframes
 - but not read/tamper the content
 - Forms (GET & POST requests)
 - but not read the answer
 - Explicit opt-out
 - e.g. `document.domain` and `postMessage` API
 - for more details see:
 - <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs253/lectures/Lecture%2004.pdf>

Allowed or not allowed?

http://darkside.me/req -> http://darkside.me/message ✓

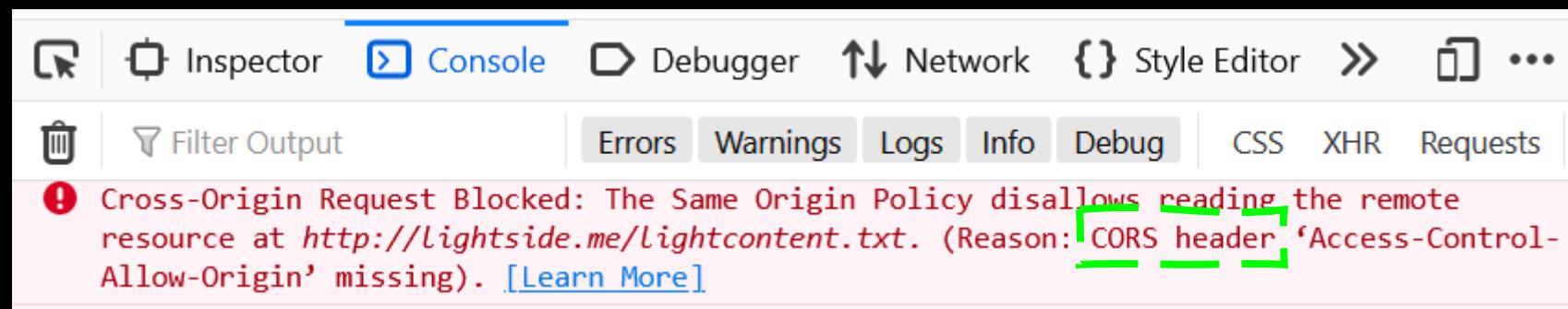
http://darkside.me/req -> http://darkside.me:80/message ✓

http://darkside.me/req -> http://darkside.me:8080/message ✗

http://darkside.me/req -> https /darkside.me/message ✗

http://darkside.me/req -> http://www.darkside.me/message ✗

http://darkside.me/req -> http://lightside.me/message ✗



Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

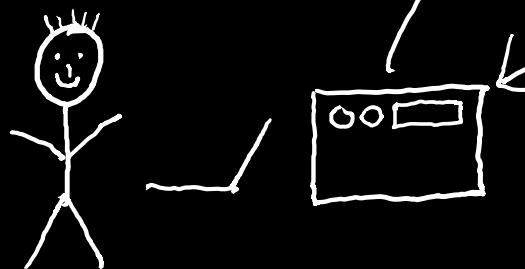
- Sometimes applications just really want to communicate with other origins
- If the other origin is fine with it, why not...
- Just define a CORS header
 - To allow a specific origin to read data
 - Access-Control-Allow-Origin: `http://darkside.me`
 - To allow any origin to read data
 - Access-Control-Allow-Origin: `*`



```
④ acoreq.html > ⚒ html
1  <html>
2    <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
3    <body>
4      <h1>Welcome to the dark side!</h1>
5      <script>
6        var req = new XMLHttpRequest()
7        req.open("GET", "http://lightside.me/allowedContent.php", false);
8        req.send()
9        alert(req.responseText);
10       </script>
11     </body>
12   </html>
```

darkside.me

GET /allowedContent.php HTTP/1.1
Host: lightside.me

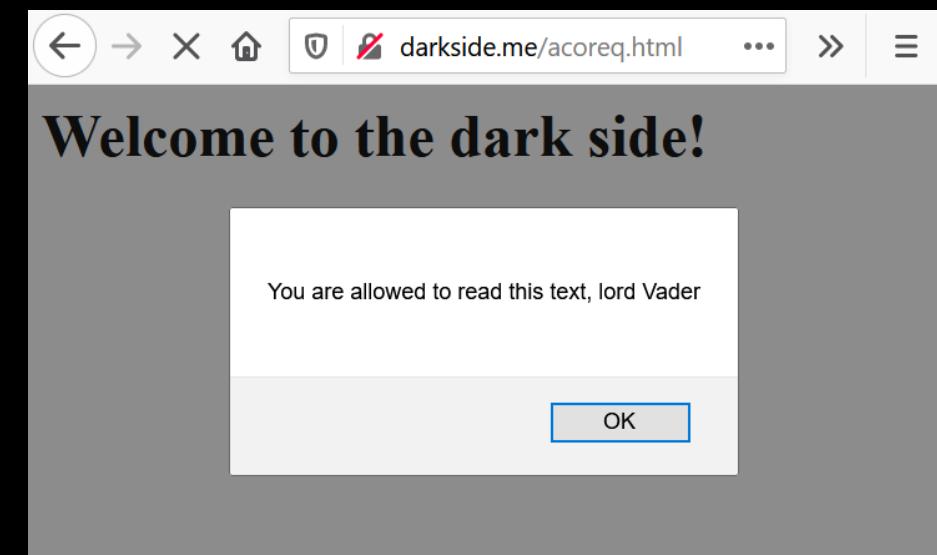


lightside.me

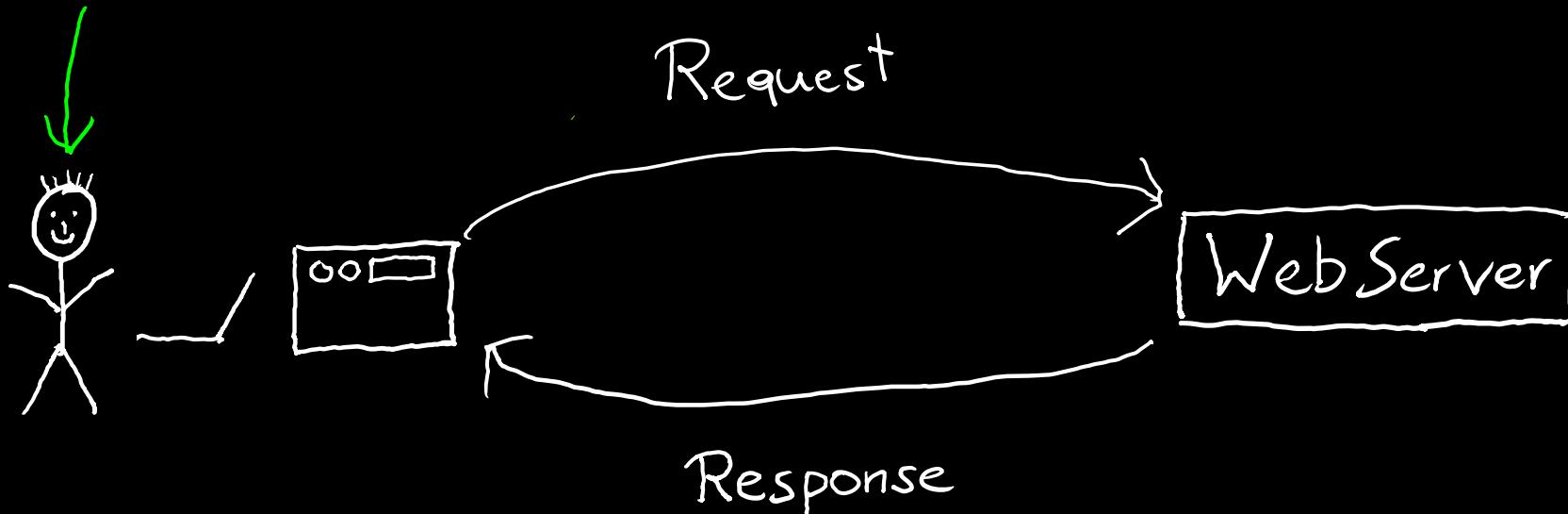
```
allowedContent.php
1 <?php
2 header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://darkside.me");
3 echo("You are allowed to read this text, lord Vader");
4 ?>
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://darkside.me
...
You are allowed to read this text, lord Vader

```
acoreq.html > html
1 <html>
2   <head><title>Dark Side</title></head>
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8       req.send()
9       alert(req.responseText);
10      </script>
11    </body>
12  </html>
```



ok, we now really know who this guy is...



... and we also know how session management works
but what is he actually allowed to do?

Key messages

- Use TLS for your whole application
- Store your passwords securely (bcrypt, PBKDF2,...)
- Provide multi factor support and enforce it for critical areas
- Secure your SID
- Never trust the client or anything originating from the client