

# Authentication

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## Security

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- at the network level by filtering the flows having access to the server (via a firewall), which typically will only allow the http or https protocol
- at the system level by updating basic software and software managing user access
- at the application level by means of **authentication measures**, authorization, monitoring of access, traceability of the actions carried out, etc.





### **Authentication**

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- makes it possible to identify oneself with reliability to an HTTP server
- give the proper access to a user, according to his/her rights level







## **Basic and Digest**

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   Transmits a base-64-encoded password which is easily decoded
- Digest Method
   Does not transmit the password in plain text
   Requires it to be stored (or its SHA1 hash, which is sufficient to identify itself and can be considered as a password) in plain text
   Safer than the "Basic" method, but still susceptible to attacks





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- Header ("Header"): contains token information (token type and hashing algorithm)
- The Payload ("Payload"): contains the information you want to store in this token
- Digital Signature ("Signature"): allows verification of the authenticity of the token







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**CSRF** (Cross-Site Request Forgery vulnerability:

Involves sending a "dangerous" link (an account deletion link for example) to a connected user. When the user clicks, the action will be executed even before the user knows what it is. To protect themselves, we usually use tokens called "XSR tokens".



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- I can then delete all items from the site!









*Context*: My online bank is not secure: I have a URL allowing me to make a transfer to an external account without verification.

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### **Example of CSRF attack**

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- The user clicks on the link:
   if he/she is connected to the site: the transfer is instantaneous
   if not: the user gets connected thinking it is safe, and the transfer happens







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- based on the fact that special characters (such as ' or " for example) are not escaped, which can be easily avoided, so this flaw is not widespread today







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We remind you that such operations are prohibited by law and subject to a fine.





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Nevertheless, sites still exists where such flaws are exploitable. For instance, when the tools of a framework are misused, it is the developer who "creates" flaws without their knowledge.







# Protect yourself effectively

• Using an XSRF token







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- Using JWT





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- Watch out for the latest flaws discovered
- In the case of using a framework or external libraries, keep them up-to-date







### **Any questions**

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