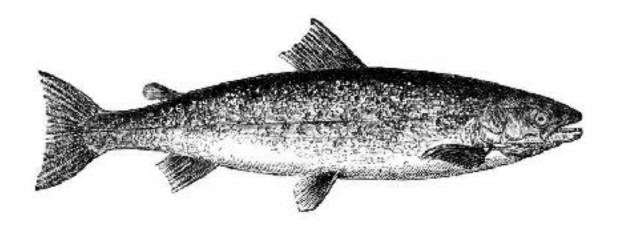


#### Security by optimism and prayer



### Expert

## Hoping Nobody Hacks You

O RLY?

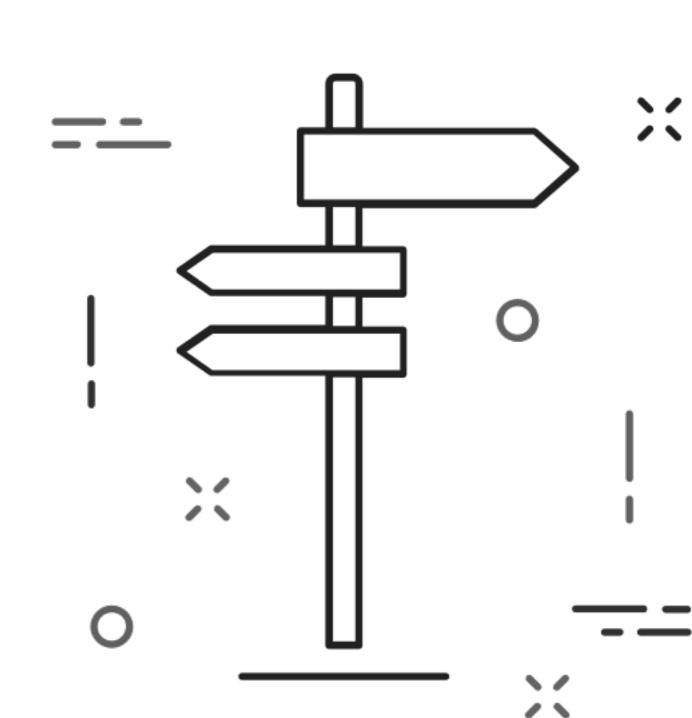
@ThePracticalDev



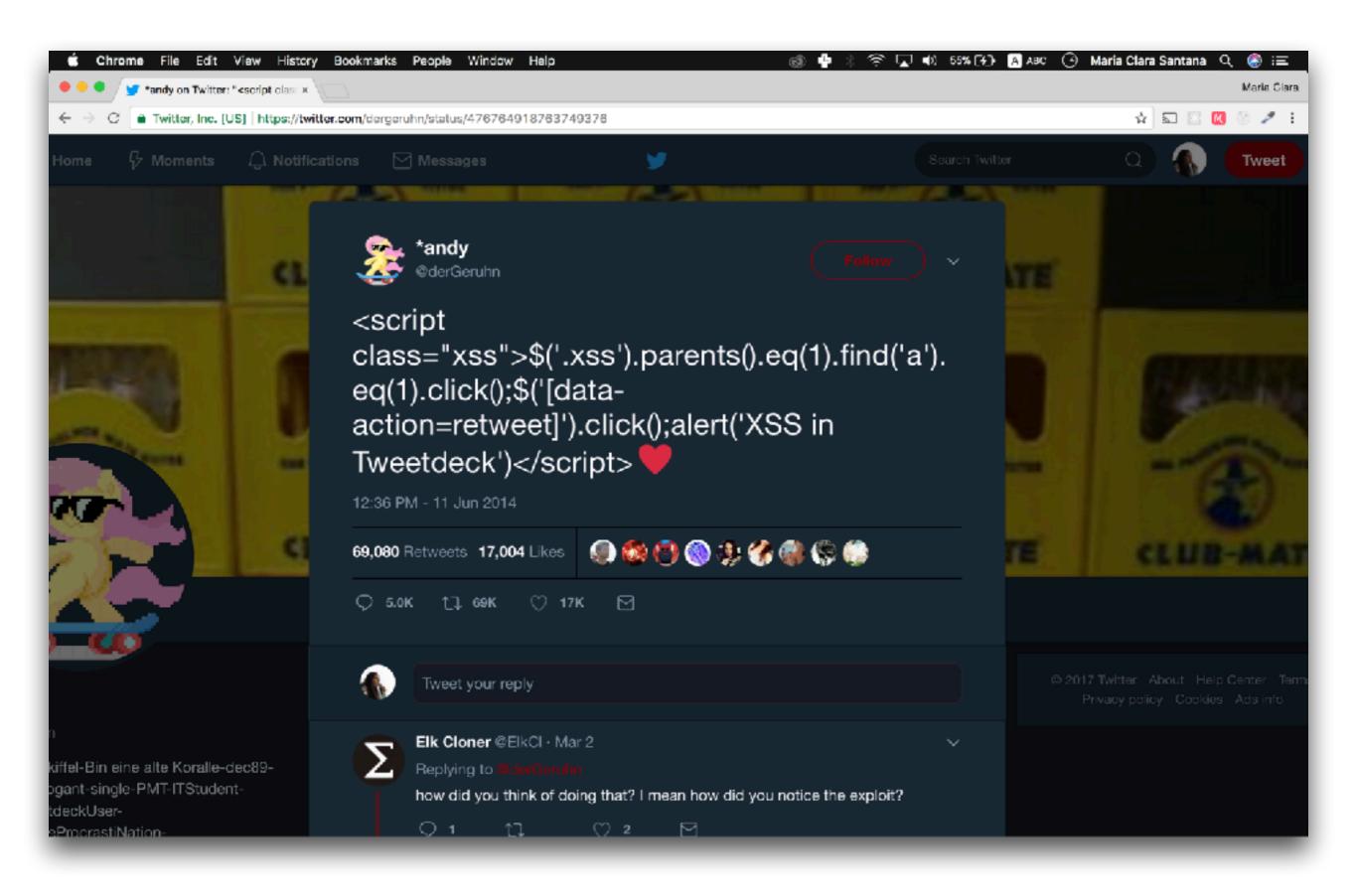


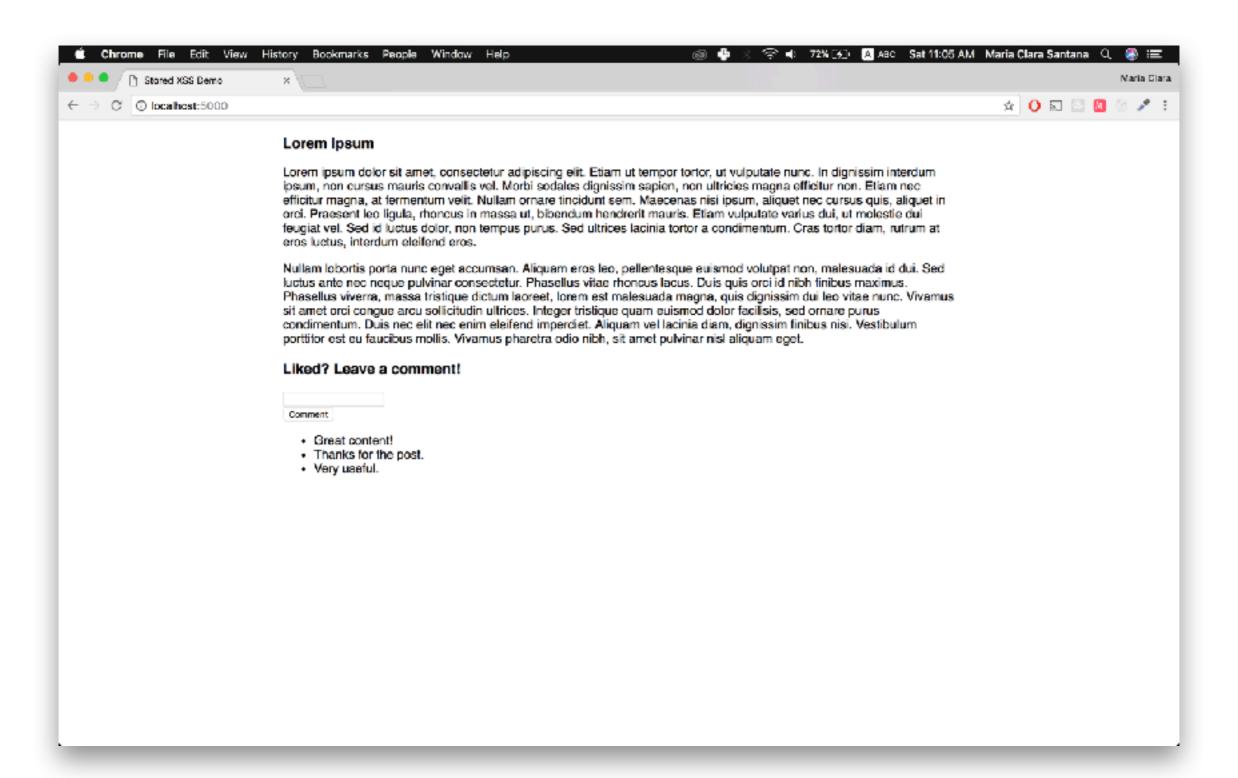
### **ROADMAP**

- ataques;
- identidade;
- diversos;



### CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING





```
const app = require('express')();
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
const urlencodedParser = bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false })
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
let comments = [
  { content: 'Great content!'},
  { content: 'Thanks for the post.'},
  { content: 'Very useful.'}
];
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.render('./index.ejs', { comments })
});
app.post('/new-comment', urlencodedParser, (req, res) => {
  comments.push(req.body);
  res.redirect('/');
});
```

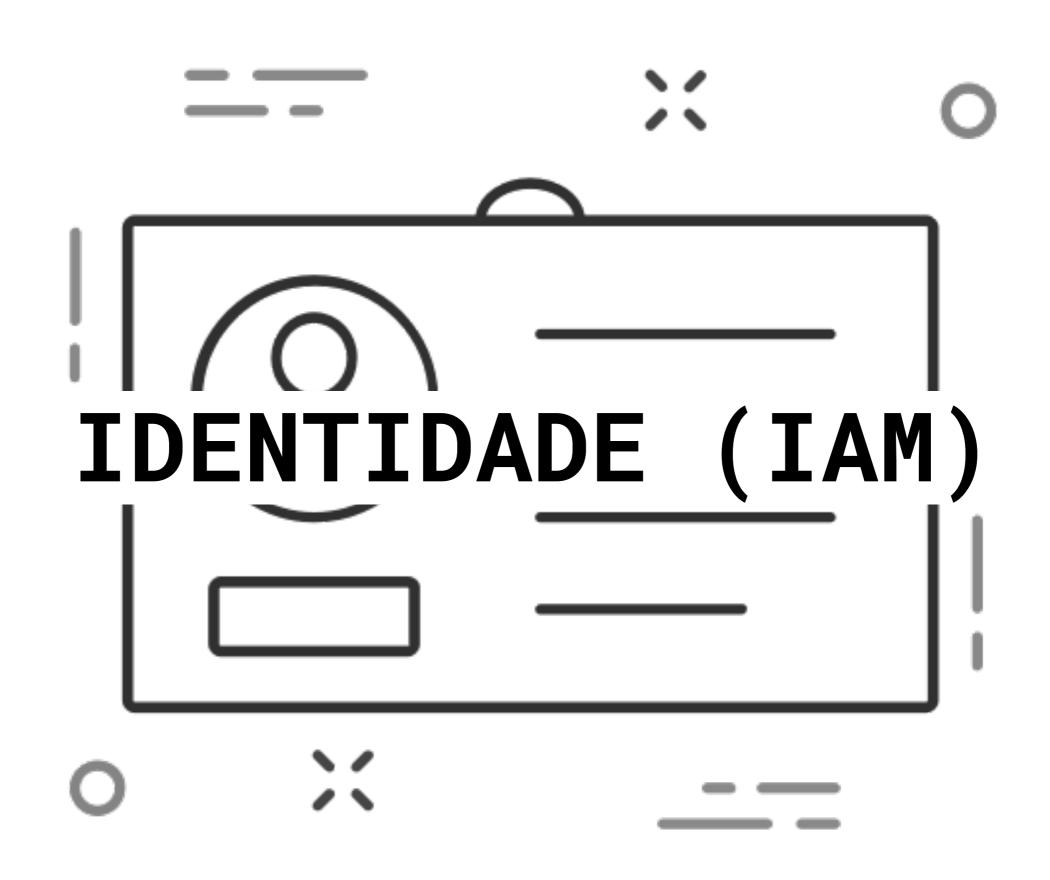
# prevenindo XSS

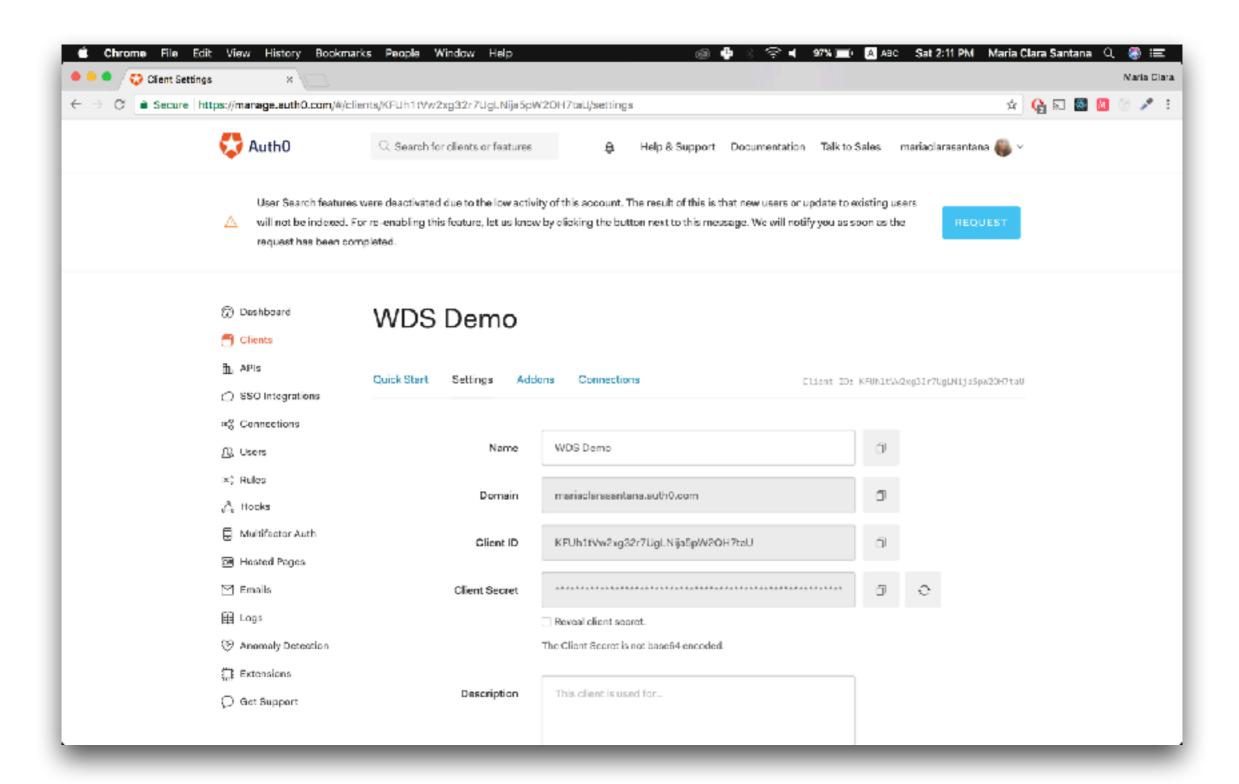
- implemente Content Security Policy;
- trust no input, sempre escape qualquer tipo de informação inserida pelo usuário;
- sempre valide estritamente as variáveis que vão pro css (stylesheet);
- use o javascript para validar e escapar dados antes de inseri-los no DOM;

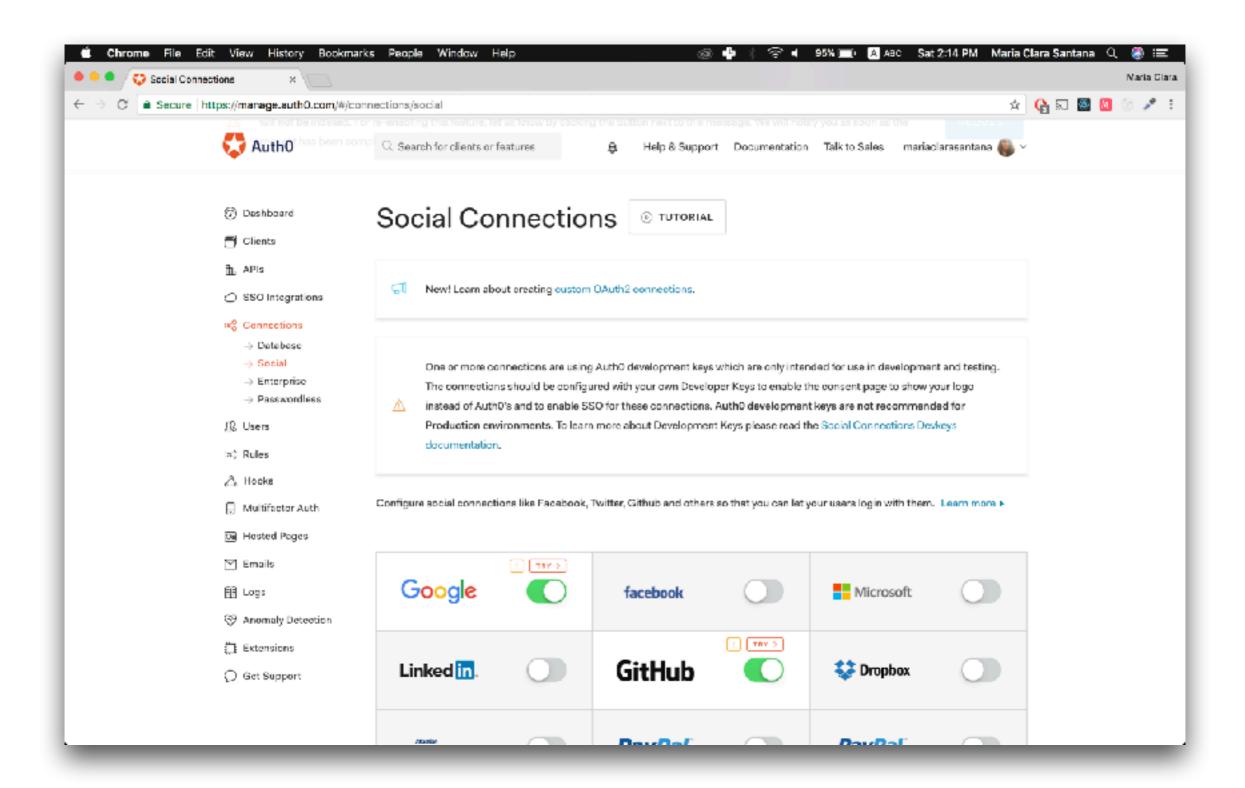
# CROSS-SITE REQUEST FORGERY

# prevenindo CSRF

- gere tokens anti-csrf únicos na sua aplicação;
- limite a validade dos tokens dos usuários;
- não salve seus tokens em plain text;
- envie duplamente os cookies;
- headers customizados;







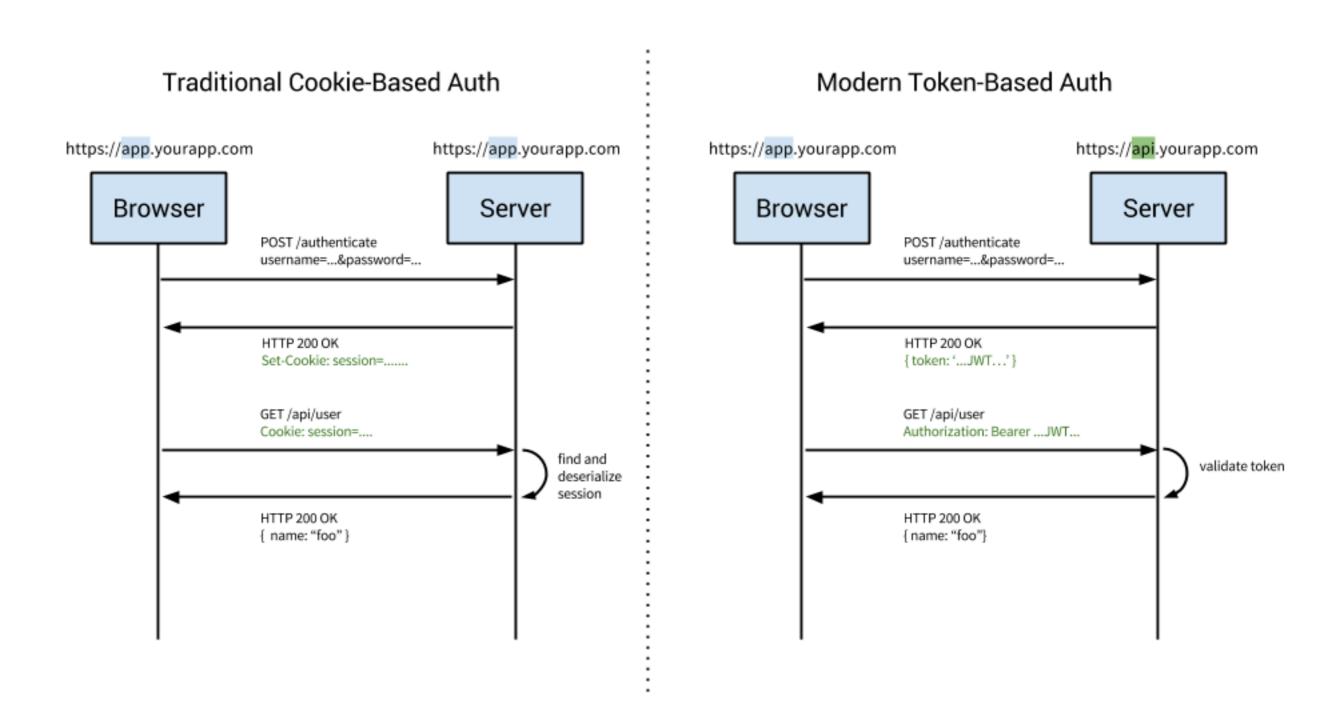
```
• • •
const webAuth = new auth0.WebAuth({
  domain: AUTHO_DOMAIN,
  clientID: AUTH0_CLIENT_ID,
  redirectUri: AUTHO_CALLBACK_URL,
  audience: 'https://' + AUTHO_DOMAIN + '/userinfo',
  responseType: 'token id_token',
  scope: 'openid profile',
  leeway: 60
});
const loginBtn = document.getElementById('btn-login');
loginBtn.addEventListener('click', function(e) {
  e.preventDefault();
  webAuth.authorize();
});
```

```
const handleAuthentication = () => {
  webAuth.parseHash(function(err, authResult) {
  if (authResult && authResult.accessToken && authResult.idToken) {
    setSession(authResult);
  } else if (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
  });
}
```

```
const setSession = authResult => {
   const expiresAt = JSON.stringify(
      authResult.expiresIn * 1000 + new Date().getTime()
   );
   localStorage.setItem('access_token', authResult.accessToken);
   localStorage.setItem('id_token', authResult.idToken);
   localStorage.setItem('expires_at', expiresAt);
}
```

```
• • •
const getProfile = () => {
    if (!userProfile) {
      const accessToken = localStorage.getItem('access_token');
      if (!accessToken) console.log('Could not find a token to fetch profile');
      webAuth.client.userInfo(accessToken, ((err, profile) => {
        if (profile) {
          userProfile = profile;
          displayProfile();
      }));
    } else {
      displayProfile();
```

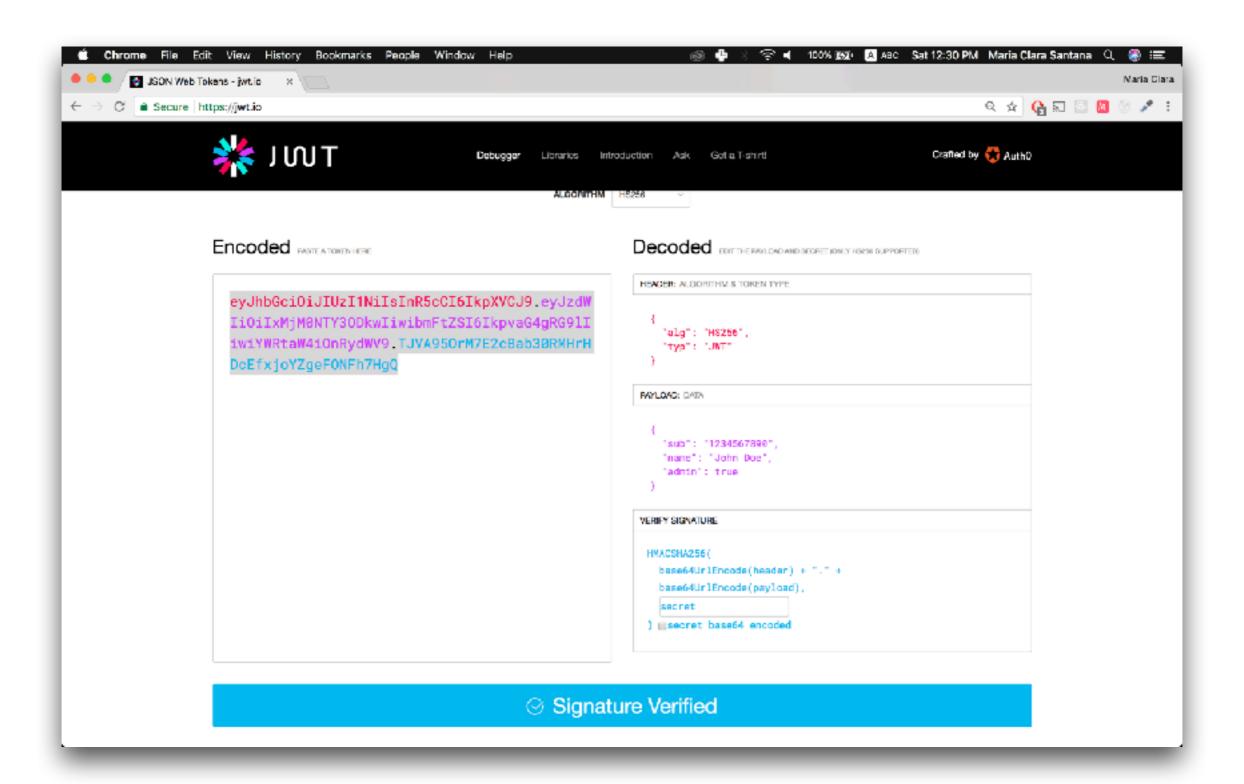
### COOKIES VS. TOKENS



## tokens > cookies

- token são stateless e portanto escaláveis;
- tokens permitem tirar vantagem de CORS;
- JWTs;
- melhor interação cross-platform;





### CORS

(cross-origin resource sharing)



GET /greeting/ HTTP/1.1
Origin: http://foo.client.com

### foo.client.com bar.server.com

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://foo.client.com

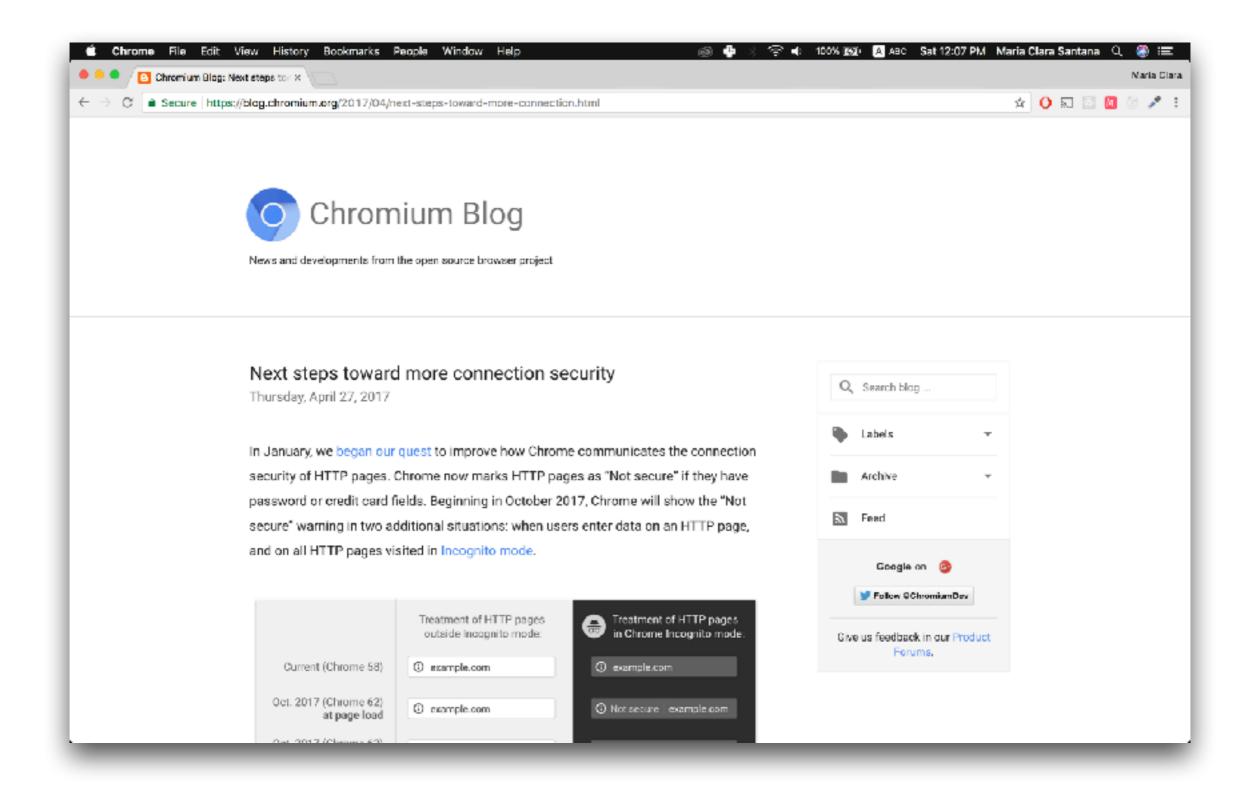
[response payload]



- 1. "Meu site não é importante suficiente pra precisar de HTTPS." ✓
- 2. "HTTPS é caro." 🚳



- 1. "Meu site não é importante suficiente pra precisar de HTTPS." ∠
- 2. "HTTPS é caro." 🚳



```
geolocation api;
http/2;
•push notifications;
•user media;
• SEO;
```

- 1. "Meu site não é importante suficiente pra precisar de HTTPS." ✓
- 2. "HTTPS é caro." 🚳

