

JWTs (JSON Web Token)



```
jwt eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJI...
```

JSON Web Tokens, common called JWTs, are a common technology that web apps use to handle user sessions, and they're passed to web browsers as cookies

Identifying JWTs



jwt eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJI...

JWTs can be easily identified as a cookie value that begins with the characters `eyJ0.`, that's because the first part of the JWT is encoded as a base64 string

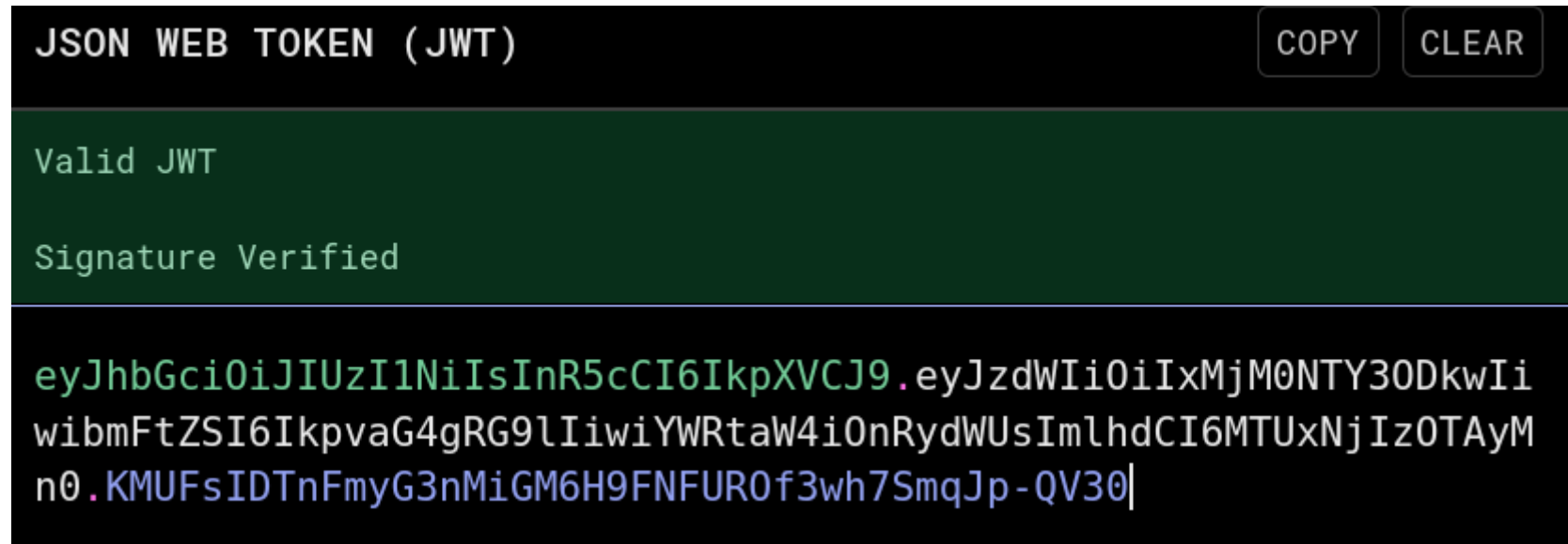
Identifying JWTs

```
jwt eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJI...
```

```
$ echo 'eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJI  
WyNTK0k' | base64 -d  
{ "typ": "JWT", "alg": "H
```

All decoded JWT values begin with { "typ", so we can ID their encoded values easily

Reading / Writing JWTs



There are many different tools we can use to read and write JWTs, such as the the **jwt.io** web app

Reading / Writing JWTs

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "John Doe",  
  "admin": true,  
  "iat": 1516239022  
}
```

The same web app can be used to modify JWT data, which could be used to get access to different user accounts

JWT Signing Keys (Secrets)

```
SIGN JWT: SECRET
```

```
Valid secret
```

```
a-string-secret-at-least-256-bits-long
```

The last detail about JWTs is that they must be signed using a key word (secret) to be considered valid by the web app

The Alg:none Vulnerability

```
{  
  "typ": "JWT",  
  "alg": "none"  
}
```

There is a well-known vulnerability for JWTs where some web apps will accept JWTs that have not been signed (Alg:none), bypassing the need for a valid secret