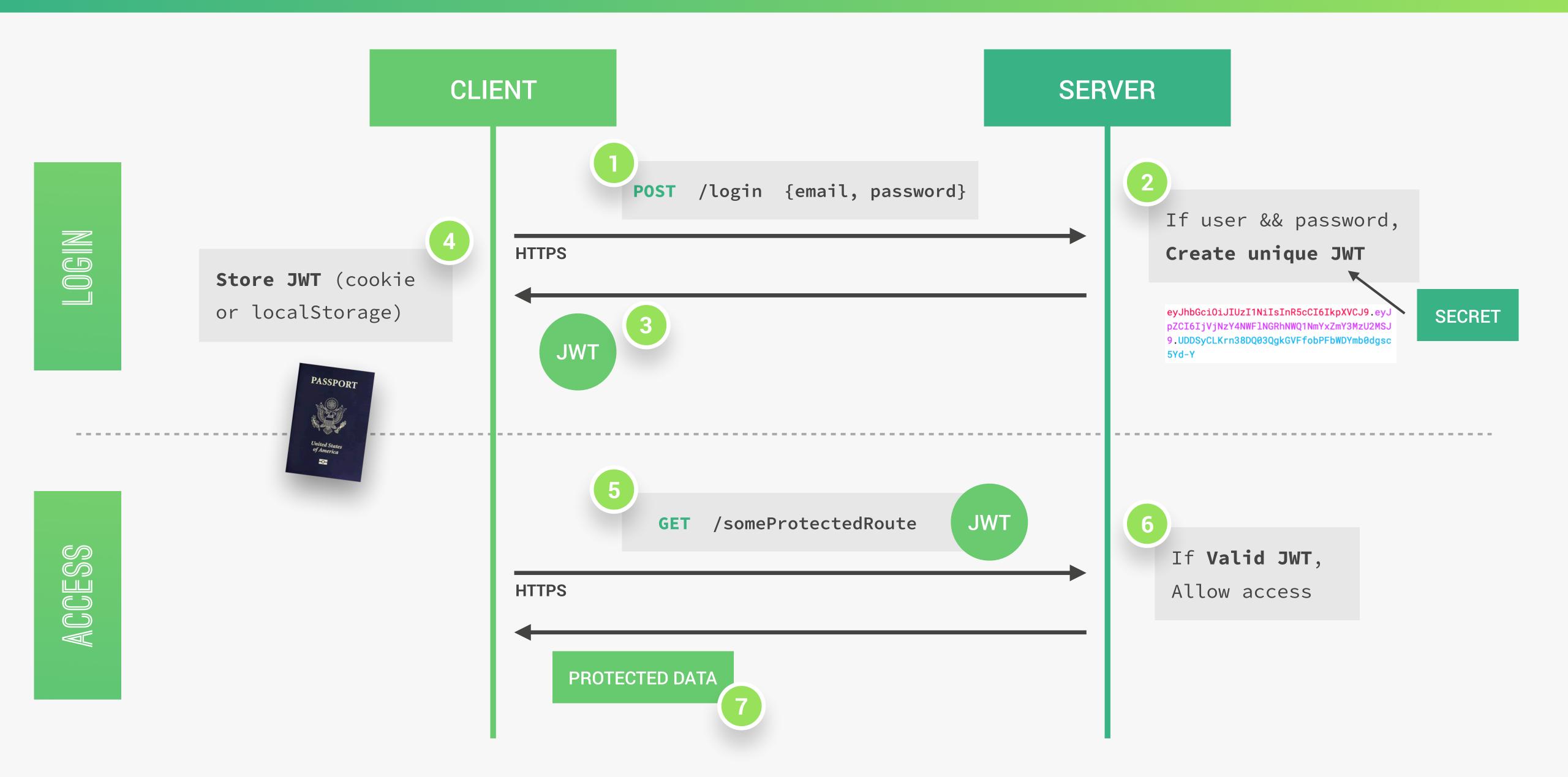
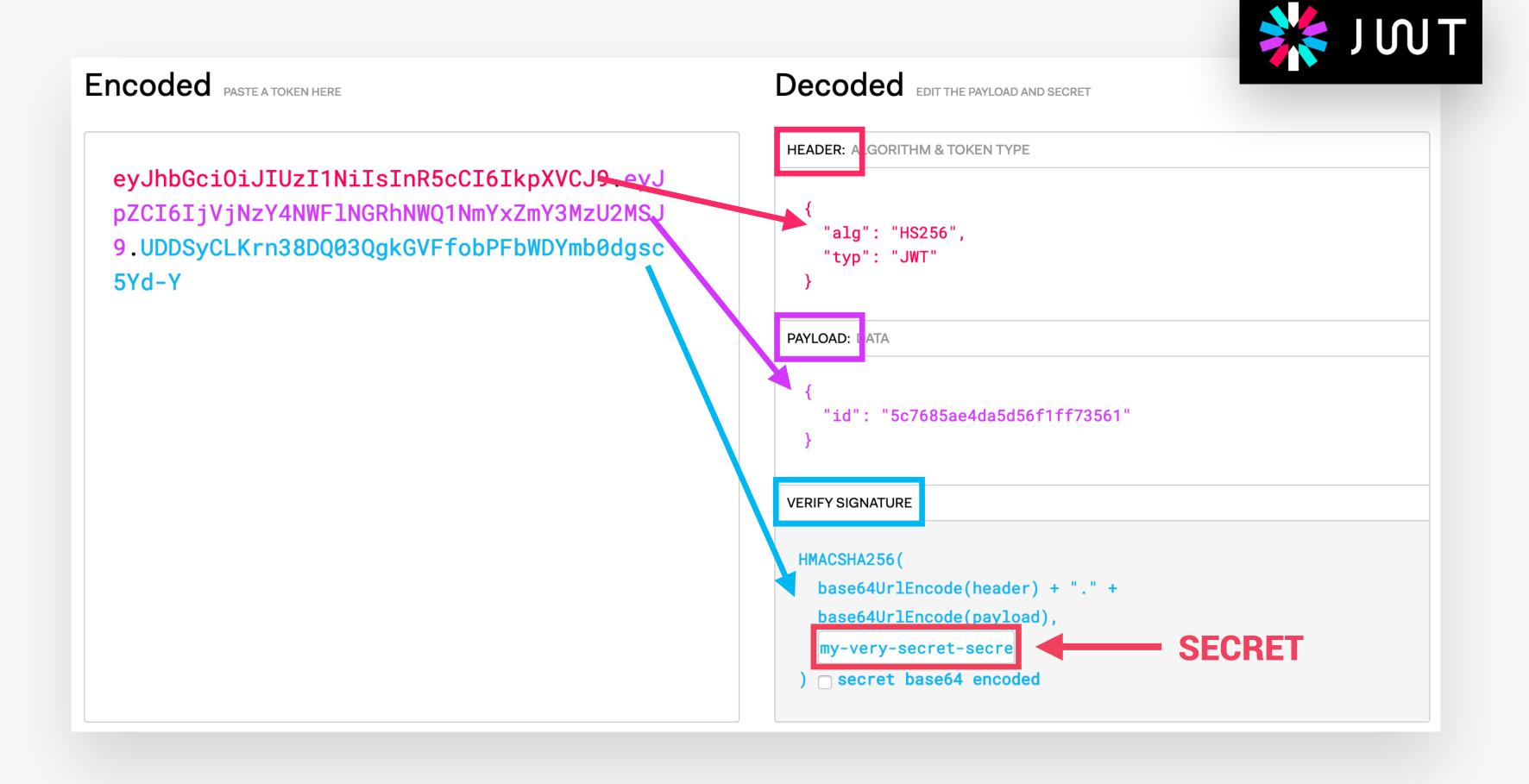
SECTION 10 — AUTHENTICATION, AUTHORIZATION AND SECURITY

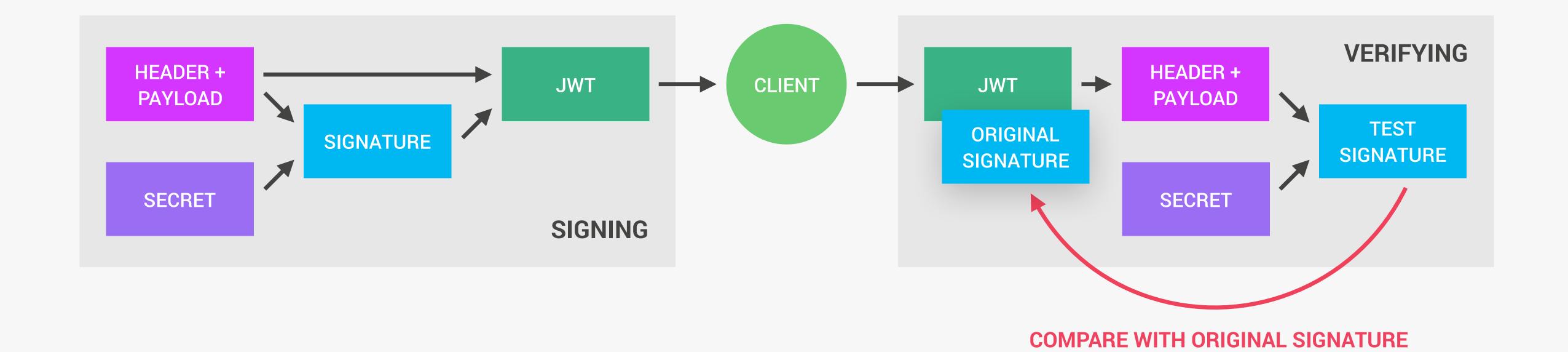
HOW JSON WEB TOKEN (JWT) AUTHENTICATION WORKS

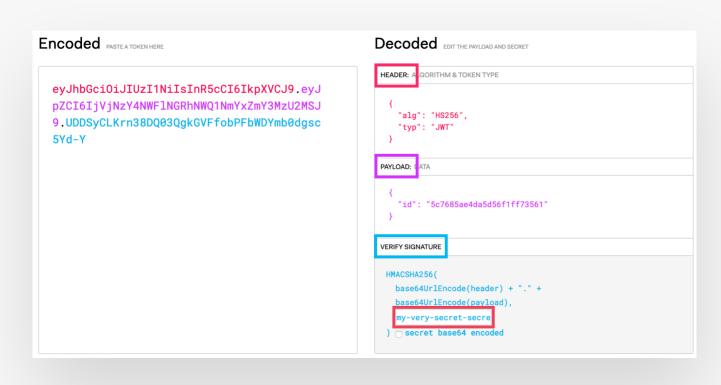


WHAT A JWT LOOKS LIKE



HOW SIGNING AND VERIFYING WORKS





test signature === signature Data has not been modified Authenticated

test signature !== signature Data has been modified Not authenticated

Without the secret, one will be able to manipulate the JWT data, because they cannot create a valid signature for the new data!

SECURITY BEST PRACTICES AND SUGGESTIONS

COMPROMISED DATABASE

- Strongly encrypt passwords with salt and hash (bcrypt)
- Strongly encrypt password reset tokens (SHA 256)

BRUTE FORCE ATTACKS

- ✓ Use bcrypt (to make login requests slow)
- Implement rate limiting (express-rate-limit)
- Implement maximum login attempts

CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) ATTACKS

- Store JWT in HTTPOnly cookies
- Sanitize user input data
- Set special HTTP headers (helmet package)

DENIAL-OF-SERVICE (DOS) ATTACK

- Implement rate limiting (express-rate-limit)
- Limit body payload (in body-parser)
- Avoid evil regular expressions

← NOSQL QUERY INJECTION

- ✓ Use mongoose for MongoDB (because of SchemaTypes)
- Sanitize user input data

OTHER BEST PRACTICES AND SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ Always use HTTPS
- Create random password reset tokens with expiry dates
- ✓ Deny access to JWT after password change
- ✓ Don't commit sensitive config data to Git
- ✓ Don't send error details to clients
- Prevent Cross-Site Request Forgery (csurf package)
- Require re-authentication before a high-value action
- Implement a blacklist of untrusted JWT
- Confirm user email address after first creating account
- Keep user logged in with refresh tokens
- Implement two-factor authentication
- Prevent parameter pollution causing Uncaught Exceptions