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Computer Security

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Basic Authorization Story: a play in two acts

DRAMATIS PERSONAE:

BROWSER, a browser on an individual virtual computer. Seeks to gain access to the website hosted on the server.

SERVER, the hoster of Jeffondich.com. Seeks to grant access to Jeffondich.com, but only to those it deems authorized.

Act 1: TCP handshake

(Ignore everything in grey, that was because I used bootleg chrome on Kali and forgot to turn on the “don’t warn me before entering a non-secure site” feature, so all this grey stuff is before I clicked “yes I want to proceed” at 2 seconds).

16	0.078062116	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54	54204 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1858 Ack=2404 Win=3764 Len=0
17	2.130631963	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	74	51690 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=820143375 TSecr=0 WS=128
18	2.149454040	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	TCP	60	80 → 51690 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
19	2.149523416	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54	51690 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0

The browser, using port 51690, starts up a conversation with the server, using port 80. They engage in the TCP handshake—the browser asks “am I talking to jeffondich.com” the server says “yes” and the browser says “okay cool.”

20	2.149749503	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	HTTP	515	GET /basicauth/ HTTP/1.1
21	2.150038622	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	TCP	60	80 → 51690 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=462 Win=64240 Len=0

The browser then sends an HTTP GET request asking “hey can I have the info for jeffondich.com/basicauth/?” And the server acknowledges that it got the message...

22	2.166236933	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	HTTP	859	HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized (text/html)			
23	2.166281680	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54	51698 → 80 [ACK] Seq=462 Ack=806 Win=63435 Len=0			
24	39.294925752	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54	51698 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=462 Ack=806 Win=63435 Len=0			

5	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/basicauth/	401	805	HTML	401 Unauthorized Requir...	172.233.221.124	19:14:05.235...	8080	19
6	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/basicauth/	200	666	HTML	Index of /basicauth/	172.233.221.124	19:14:20.235...	8080	17
7	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/favicon.ico	404	728	HTML	ico 404 Not Found	172.233.221.124	19:14:23.235...	8080	17

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis. The top section displays a list of packets, with packet 23 highlighted. The bottom section shows the details of the selected packet (23), which is an HTTP 401 Unauthorized response. The Request tab shows the original GET request to /basicauth/. The Response tab shows the HTML response with the title '401 Authorization Required'. The Inspector panel shows the response headers, including 'WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="Protected Area"'. The bottom status bar indicates 0 highlights.

But it doesn't give back the website because wait! There is a problem. It requires authorization, so instead the server sends the browser a "401 Unauthorized" code and informs it that it wants to keep the connection alive. According to this [blog post](#), the server knows the browser is not authorized to access the website because it checks if the browser's GET request contains an authorization header, and in this case it does not. The server also offers a field where the user can enter a username and password. In line 23 of wireshark, the browser acknowledges that it's not authorized, and then from the time jump from 2 to 39 seconds (the time it took for me to input the username and password) no other queries are sent, because the server is not giving anything else without authorization but is not quitting the conversation because it wants to give the browser the chance to authorize.

Act Two: authorization

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24 39.294925752 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 54 51690 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=462 Ack=806 Win=63435 Len=0
25 39.295295545 192.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 51690 [ACK] Seq=806 Ack=463 Win=64239 Len=0
26 39.310232716 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 51690 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=806 Ack=463 Win=64239 Len=0
27 39.310394051 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 54 51690 → 80 [ACK] Seq=463 Ack=807 Win=63435 Len=0
28 44.703726136 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 74 60626 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=820185948 TSecr=0 WS=128
29 44.723012737 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 60626 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
30 44.723090036 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 54 60626 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
31 44.723902554 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 HTTP 558 GET /basicauth/ HTTP/1.1

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Once the user inputs the username and password, we have this strange sequence in which the browser's original port nopes out of the conversation, sending a FIN and the browser picks up the conversation on a new port, 60626, which starts by giving the server another TCP handshake.

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28 44.703726136 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 74 60626 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=820185948 TSecr=0 WS=128
29 44.723012737 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 60626 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
30 44.723090036 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 54 60626 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
31 44.723902554 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 HTTP 558 GET /basicauth/ HTTP/1.1
32 44.724469775 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 60626 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=505 Win=64240 Len=0
33 44.741567738 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 HTTP 458 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
34 44.741601075 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 TCP 54 60626 → 80 [ACK] Seq=505 Ack=405 Win=63836 Len=0
35 44.816908802 192.168.169.128 172.233.221.124 HTTP 438 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
36 44.817378555 172.233.221.124 192.168.169.128 TCP 60 80 → 60626 [ACK] Seq=405 Ack=889 Win=64240 Len=0

[!RTT: 0.019383900 seconds]
[Bytes in flight: 504]
[Bytes sent since last PSH flag: 504]
TCP payload (504 bytes)
+ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  GET /basicauth/ HTTP/1.1\r\n
  Request Method: GET\r\n
  Request URI: /basicauth/\r\n
  Request Version: HTTP/1.1\r\n
  Host: cs338.jeffondich.com\r\n
  Connection: keep-alive\r\n
  Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
  + Authorization: Basic Y3MzZzg6GFzc3dvcmQ=\r\n
    Credentials: cs338:password
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/136.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
  Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
  Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
  Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9\r\n
  \r\n

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No.	Time	Source	Method	URI	Status	Size	Type	Reason	Time	Source	Size	Type	Reason
5	19:14:05.235	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/basicauth/	200	401	805	HTML	401 Authorization Required	172.233.221.124	1914:05:235..	8080	19
6	19:14:20.235	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/basicauth/	200	406	805	HTML	406 Not Acceptable	172.233.221.124	1914:20:235..	8080	17
7	19:14:23.235	http://cs338.jeffondich.com	GET	/favicon.ico	404	728	HTML	ico	404 Not Found	172.233.221.124	1914:23:235..	8080	17

The screenshot shows the browser's developer tools. On the left, the 'Request' tab is selected, showing a GET request to /basicauth/ with an Authorization header: 'Authorization: Basic Y3MzZzg6GFzc3dvcmQ='. A red arrow points from this header to the 'Response' tab on the right. In the 'Response' tab, the 'Selected text' is 'cs338:password', which is the decoded value of the base64-encoded authorization header. The response status is 200 OK and the content type is text/html.

The browser then sends another GET request for the website, but now it adds an authorization header. The authorization header starts with basic to confirm it contains a username and password for basic authorization. Then it puts said username and password in the form *username:password*. It encodes the data using base64, but does not bother to encrypt it (it does not send an encryption key; I was surprised by this so I

looked it up to make sure I wasn't crazy and low and behold, there's a [big red warning box](#) declaring this lack of encryption to be the case). The server receives this info, reverses the base64 encoding process to decode it, and checks to see that the username and password it received are in fact the correct username and password. If so, it grants authorization, and sends the website information the browser originally asked for, along with a 200 OK code.

32.44.124409710	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	TCP	60 80 → 80626 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=889 Win=64240 Len=0
33.44.741567738	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	HTTP	458 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
34.44.741601075	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54 60626 → 80 [ACK] Seq=505 Ack=405 Win=63836 Len=0
35.44.816960882	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	HTTP	438 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
36.44.817378555	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	TCP	60 80 → 60626 [ACK] Seq=405 Ack=889 Win=64240 Len=0
37.44.833383630	172.233.221.124	192.168.169.128	HTTP	418 HTTP/1.1 404 Not found (text/html)
38.44.834011595	192.168.169.128	172.233.221.124	TCP	54 60626 → 80 [ACK] Seq=889 Ack=797 Win=63836 Len=0

From here, we just do the browser's HTTP "give me your favicon," the server's HTTP "no I don't have that 404 error," like a normal webpage. For all extent and purposes, once we authorize the user, this website behaves like a website that doesn't require authorization in the first place. We chill here, the webpage is accessed, everyone is happy, and the characters won't converse more until I close the page.

FIN