Authentication, Cookies, Sessions, & JWT CS 390 – Web Application Development

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Outline

- Why it's Worth Your Time
- 2 Authentication
- Cookies, Sessions, JWT
- ETC

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A: **Shared Knowledge**. "If you know/have/are xyz, and I know that only you know/have/are xyz, you're you!"

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Breadth-First Answer: Use popular pre-existing frameworks.

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Depth-First Answer: Let's talk about it.

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Idea: Humans interpret information differently from computers.

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A: No. Why not?

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A: No. Why not?

Forcing a change incentivizes building passwords using a pattern, or remembering them insecurely.

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Enter **Encryption**. It's the process of encoding information such that an unauthorized individual is unable to access a given set of information.

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Encoding data is used only when talking about data that is not securely encoded. Base64 is an encoding, SHA-256 is encryption.

We'll discuss encryption in further detail during the web security modules of this course.

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All three inject-state specific information through response headers, saving data <u>temporarily</u> using different mechanisms.

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In Express, you can pass key value pairs to the res.cookie function. Additionally, we can supply the arguments:

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To read cookies, we define cookie-parser middleware at the start of each route, and then reference res.cookies.<var>.

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Important: Session persistence is limited to the runtime by default; we need to use a DB (ex. MySQL, NoSQL, MongoDB) to enable persistence.

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Combined, these enable storing information securely in the client-side.

However: These are vulnerable to CSRF attacks (discuss during security modules), that allow malicious actor to steal identities using JWT.

Let's Integrate Authentication!

If you can view this screen, I am making a mistake.

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Thank you!

Have an awesome rest of your day!

Slides: https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/jsetpal/slides/auth, cookies,sessions.pdf

If anything's incorrect or unclear, please ping: jsetpal@purdue.edu I'll patch it ASAP.