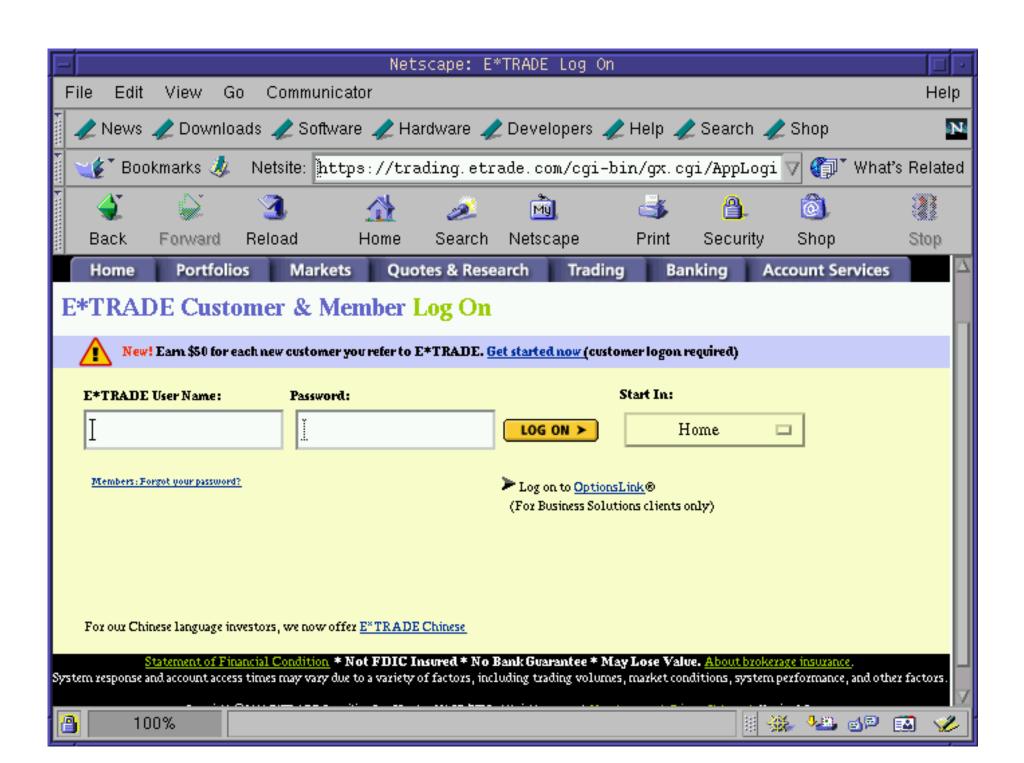
# Dos and Don'ts of Client Authentication on the Web

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# Client authentication is solved, right?

#### MANY WEB SITES GET IT WRONG

Site	Security problem		
WSJ.com	crypto misuse, secret key exposed		
SprintPCS.com	leaks authenticator in plaintext		
FatBrain.com	predictable session ID, sequence number		
PerformanceBike.com	predictable session ID, sequence number		
highschoolalumni.com	circumvent password authentication		
ign.com	circumvent password authentication		
chickclick.com	circumvent password authentication		
NEBride.com	circumvent password authentication		
ihateshopping.net	circumvent password authentication		
cstc.org	circumvent password authentication		

#### **SOFTWARE GETS IT WRONG TOO**

Software product	Security problem
Allaire ColdFusion	session IDs, linear congruential number generator
ArsDigita ACS	signs ambiguous messages
Jakarta TomCat	session IDs, predictable random seed

#### HOW WE BROKE THESE SCHEMES

- Gathered public information
  - Usernames
  - Web server HTTP responses
  - Obtain sample authenticators
- Observe authenticators while varying parameters
- No eavesdropping

#### INTERROGATIVE ADVERSARY

- Treat a server as an oracle for an adaptive chosen message attack
- Adaptively query a Web server a reasonable number of times

# THE INTERROGATIVE ADVERSARY DEFEATS...

- SSL client authentication? No.
- HTTP Basic or Digest authentication? No.
- Homebrew cookie authentication schemes? Maybe...

#### **COOKIES**

- A Web server can store key/value pairs on a client
- Returned in subsequent requests to the server
- Can implement login sessions

#### **NETSCAPE COOKIE EXAMPLE**

Domain .wsj.com

Path /cgi

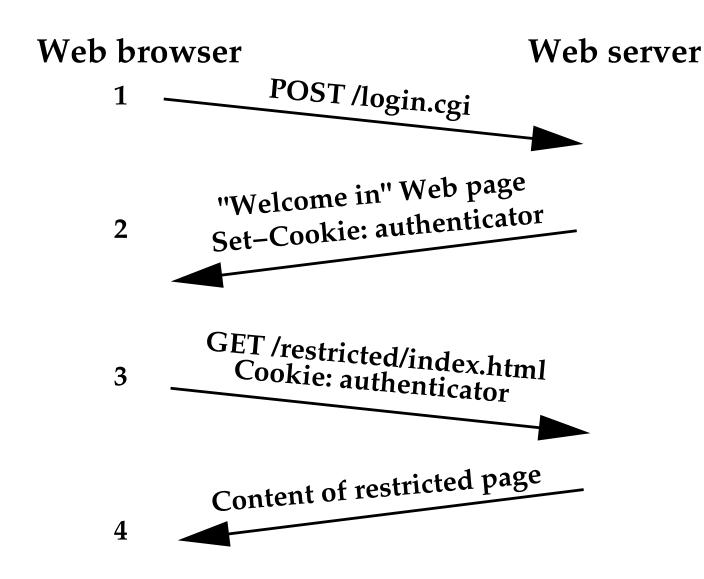
Variable name fastlogin

Value bitdiddleMaRdw2J1h6Lfc

SSL? FALSE

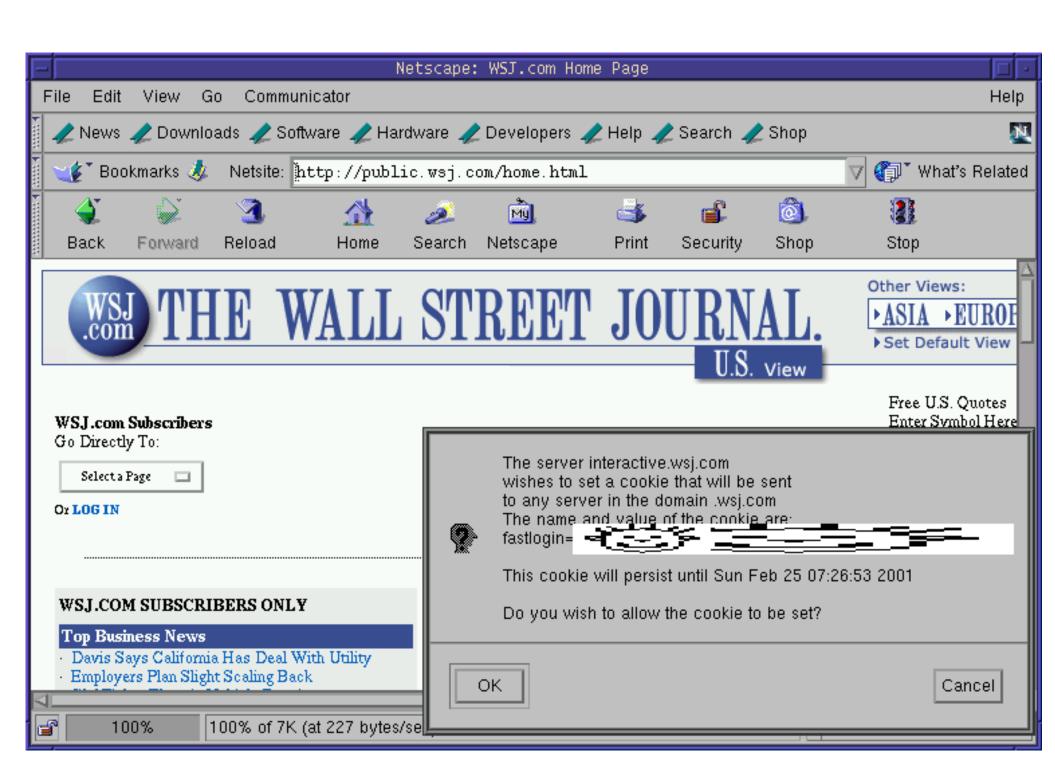
**Expiration** 941452067

#### **COOKIES FOR LOGIN SESSIONS**



• Enter password once per session

## **CASE STUDIES**



### MISUSE OF CRYPTOGRAPHY: WSJ.COM

- Weaker than plaintext passwords
- Extracted secret signing key
- Can create authenticators for anyone

#### WSJ.COM ANALYSIS

- Design: auth = {user, MAC<sub>k</sub> (user)}
- Reality: auth = user + UNIX-crypt (user + server secret)
- Easily produce authenticator cookies

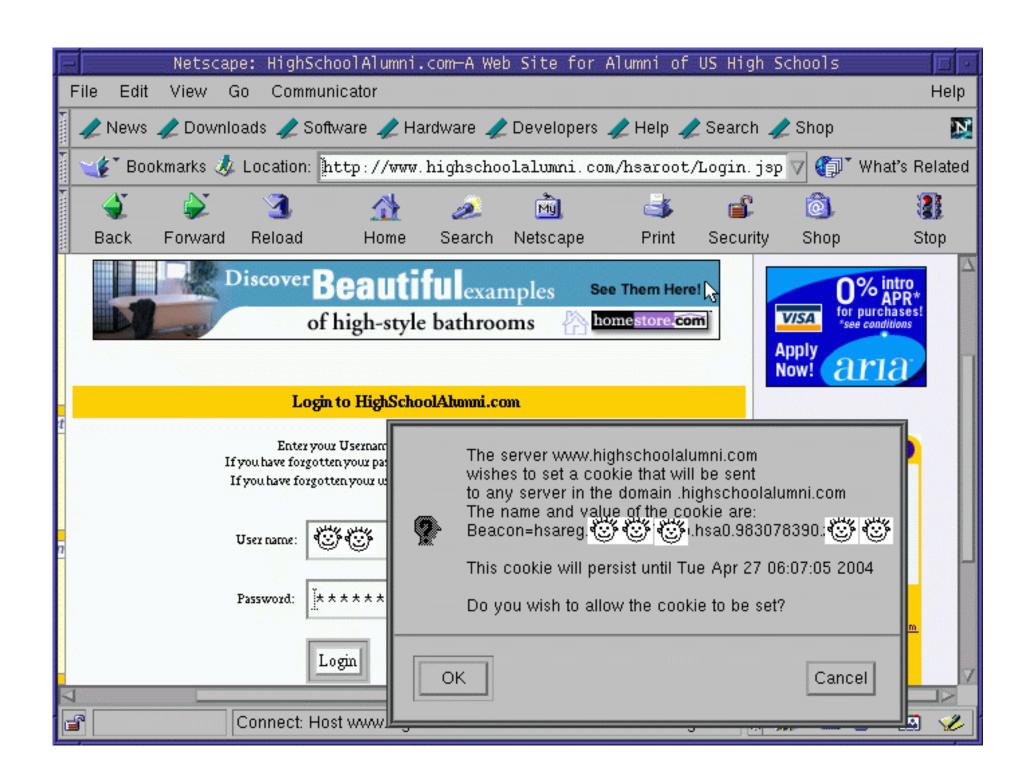
username	crypt() output	authenticator cookie
bitdiddl	MaRdw2J1h6Lfc	bitdiddlMaRdw2J1h6Lfc
bitdiddle	MaRdw2J1h6Lfc	bitdiddleMaRdw2J1h6Lfc

#### **OBTAINING THE SERVER SECRET**

- Adaptive chosen message attack
- Perl script queried WSJ with invalid cookies
- Runs in max of  $128 \times 8$  queries rather than intended  $128^8$  (1024 vs. 72057594037927936)
- 17 minutes vs. 10<sup>9</sup> years
- The key is "March20"

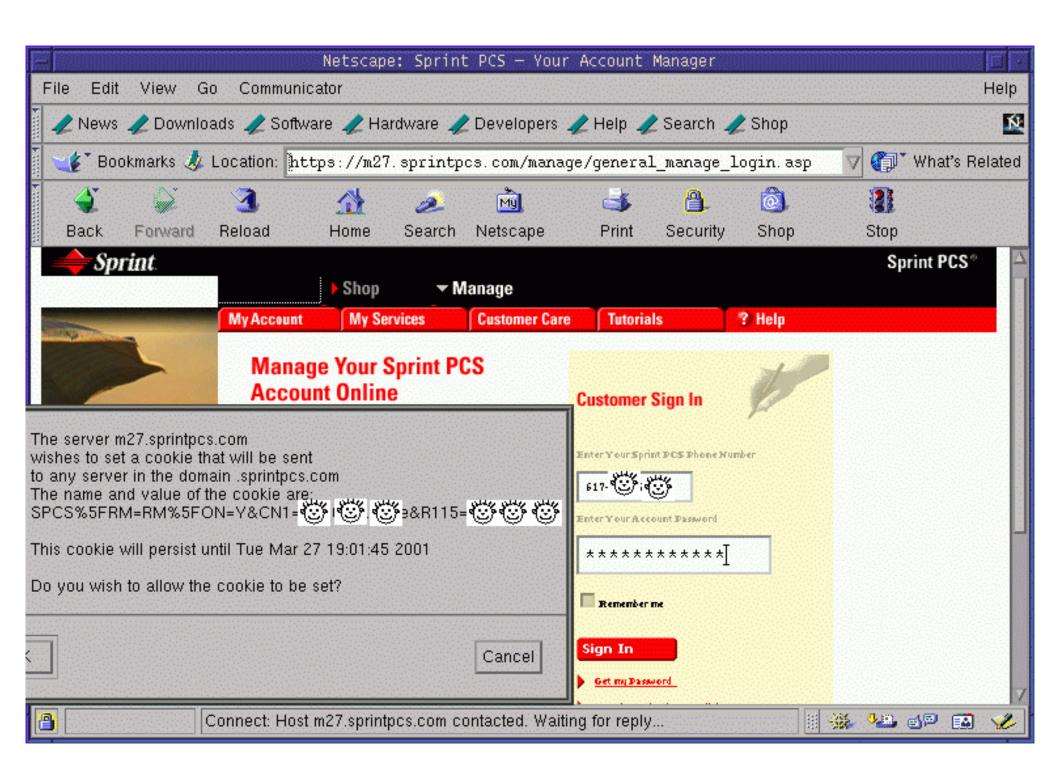
#### **HOW OUR ATTACK WORKS**

Secret guess	username	crypt input	worked?
	bitdiddl	bitdiddl	Yes
A	bitdidd	bitdiddA	No
•	•	•	•
$\mathbf{M}$	bitdidd	bitdiddM	Yes
MA	bitdid	bitdidMA	No
•	•	•	•
Ma	bitdid	bitdidMa	Yes
•	•	•	:
March20	b	bMarch20	Yes



### LACK OF CRYPTOGRAPHY: HIGHSCHOOLALUMNI.COM

- Circumvent password authentication
- Cookie authenticator is the public username and public user ID



#### LEAKING SECRETS: SPRINTPCS.COM

- Secure content can leak through plaintext channels
- A cookie has flag to require SSL
- User logs in with HTTPS, then clicks back to main HTTP page
- Vulnerable to passive eavesdropper

#### HINTS FOR CLIENT AUTHENTICATION

- Limit the lifetime of authenticators
- Make authenticators unforgeable
- Sign what you mean

# LIMIT THE LIFETIME OF AUTHENTICATORS

- Browsers cannot be trusted to expire cookies
- No revocation of WSJ cookies

# MAKE AUTHENTICATORS UNFORGEABLE

- Prevent modification of the cookie
- Do not allow bypass of password authentication
- Highschoolalumni.com

#### **SIGN WHAT YOU MEAN!**

- badauth = sign (username + expiration, key)
  - (Alice, 21-Apr-2001)  $\rightarrow$  sign (Alice21-Apr-2001, key)
  - (Alice2, 1-Apr-2001)  $\rightarrow$  sign (Alice21-Apr-2001, key)
- Same authenticator!
- Use unambiguous representation or delimiters

#### A SCHEME THAT WORKS

 $\mathbf{auth} = \mathtt{expire} + \mathtt{data} + \mathtt{MAC}_k(\mathtt{expire} + \mathtt{data})$ 

where MAC could be HMAC-SHA1,
data could be a username or capability, and
'+' denotes concatenation with a delimiter

Secure against interrogative adversary

#### **SUMMARY**

- Many schemes easily broken
- Following hints can prevent vulnerabilities
- Juicy details in our technical report
- Cookies are limited; live with it or move on

#### JOIN US

**DONATE YOUR COOKIES FOR ANALYSIS\*** 

http://cookies.lcs.mit.edu/cookie-eaters@mit.edu

\*may be tax deductible

### All your cookie are belong to us

