

OT: Come gestire le
password



Sicurezza



No matter how secure you think you might be, something malicious can always happen. Because, "***With the right tools and Talent, a Computer is an open book.***"

Joanna Rutkowska



Sicurezza

Sono riuscito a violare un Sistema. Cosa faccio?

1. Apertura file wp-config.php (wordpress) o configuration.php (joomla)
2. Individuazione delle informazioni in chiaro della connessione al mysql
3. Esecuzione di uno script per il dump del DB
4. Download del dump in locale

Password in chiaro:

id	username	password	passwordHint
1	admin	1337	k3w1 dud
2	pumpkin22	halloween	my favorite holiday
3	johndoe	queen	Freddie Mercury's band
4	alexa45	password	password
5	guy	123456	<i>NULL</i>
6	maryjane	queen	I'm one!
7	dudson123	halloween	scary movie!

Sicurezza

MD5 : funzione di hash non reversibile

Password = MD5>PasswordInseritaDallUtente);

Password crittografate:

id	username	password	passwordHint
1	admin	7E7274BAC45E467C5AB832170F12E418	k3wl dud
2	pumpkin22	5377DBF76D995CC213ED76924A31CB13	my favorite holiday
3	johndoe	512239D9AE0C3B5567DE188739F689F2	Freddie Mercury's band
4	alexa45	2FE5421E49061F8225C2FB7CB81980FD	password
5	guy	ABE35E2827DDA834C9612FE9E9C92CE0	NULL
6	maryjane	198670893B2781C83F3DA5D45150123D	I'm one!
7	dudson123	59E2113217E65B9885F9DA73FDC5697B	scary movie!

Potrei avere un db ti migliaia di hash generati da password conosciuti e scoprire le password.

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Secret: Bdy~)]/S%@QgSHYH^MdO3&>c9q*2#i

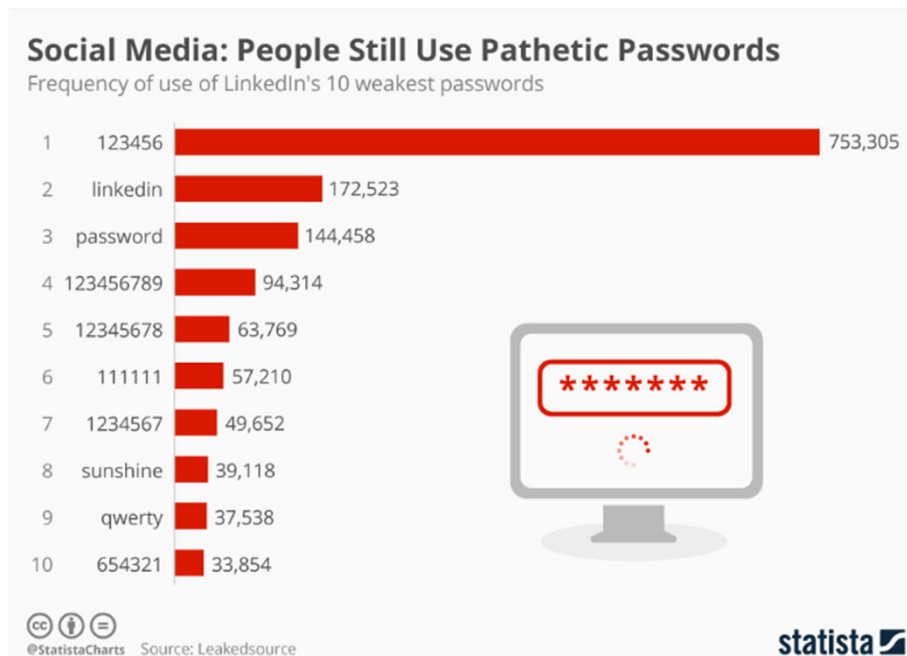
Password = MD5>PasswordInseritaDallUtente + **Secret**);

Password crittografate:

id	username	password	passwordHint
1	admin	7E7274BAC45E467C5AB832170F12E418	k3wl dud
2	pumpkin22	5377DBF76D995CC213ED76924A31CB13	my favorite holiday
3	johndoe	512239D9AE0C3B5567DE188739F689F2	Freddie Mercury's band
4	alexa45	2FE5421E49061F8225C2FB7CB81980FD	password
5	guy	ABE35E2827DDA834C9612FE9E9C92CE0	NULL
6	maryjane	198670893B2781C83F3DA5D45150123D	I'm one!
7	dudson123	59E2113217E65B9885F9DA73FDC5697B	scary movie!

Non posso più utilizzare tabelle di password conosciute perché la Secret è differente dalla mia. Dovrei rigenerarmi tutta la mia tabella di password conosciute con la Secret.

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Individuo nei file php la Secret usata da wordpress/joomla.
Utilizzare un dizionario di password più utilizzate per essere più veloce
e generare una lista di password da confrontare con quella del db

Sicurezza

Secret: Bdy~)]/S%@QgSHYH^MdO3&>c9q*2#i

Salt: differente per ogni utente

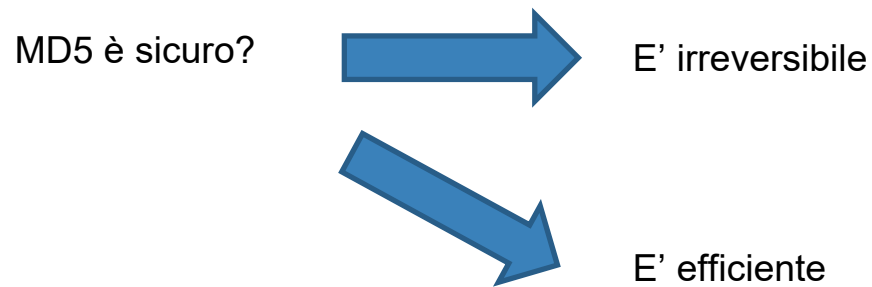
Password = MD5(PasswordInseritaDallUtente + **Secret** + **Salt**);

```
SELECT Username, PasswordHash, Salt FROM dbo.[User]
```

Username	PasswordHash	Salt
User1	1044807e28e401c1b9e1c43ac80bdde	nkV38+/eHsl=
User2	827e877ba7a4676ee4903f2b60de13a	NwHowZ63RVw=
User3	e901b26b3ec928db2753150d04736c44	Z8uDOFE90gE=
User4	72997d54dbe748964c64656cba01e1c8	SKXPm84FzU=
User5	9207f5635d2622e94e2a67b0190c89a8	ppjsgG33tl=
User6	07168a0e6f3102a6ee3df50f3355d49c	viNYqVBbtPU=
User7	d78c6606bed3d2e4262df59b29e0bfc2	pQQdD514l/E=
User8	c71dcf5a4be211294014537c255ac48a	v-x3ypPTCg=
User9	2ad3269ee1f97858f7f236a02b3a32e	SOwixgcWgvA=
User10	bb0ae47e5b95b896568bc014ac63b9c1	+Bz6pl/G6DQ=
User11	b72c7ec38b64ca39fee15a931f3f5260	UDFOADdyQQQ=
User12	2e658552d8e83fcd7820bff7b2cee7	fvhDCo17aAk=
User13	c5cef9d547088594e022a6581bc44ea6	YaDlrlHZMnk=
User14	ab9a873186c52d0daf11c8a193dc6f9c	8cLo46CTPUE=
User15	30027afd712c3cc235459a0f1a45bea5	bLSAogm+RT4=
User16	50e195fd70d53dc0072e56e54f17f50	7yBcpKnRkpc=
User17	096946878b485dc156d6e0f9e1e10160	i9C8NzVtdto=
User18	10227757e7d189f0c3578c9fa2a4502	w85ecq8Dlwo=
User19	cdc3e906dd07ad0f8e4969bc5f46e8c	tu6FRYS8slk=
User20	9b153dde1510c64fce08a6f28b940b55	8teTAorVIE=
User21	fa67c40b1d4317078218614154d3f2e7	HV8lDZ9Uz8=
User22	7e533c1aee2145aa25108c3f3beb5bb	R3+QKfNyAFg=
User23	45b4d6d24fd79ed62752db188d2c5803	OprSkIq1DN4=
User24	d7755518f9b08f784c179a456764d5	r68o84BpQCg=
User25	4dc0eef0baf49af20ba51eb0d7d4155b	faSa7MGRwis=

- Individuo il Salt per ogni utente e devo rieseguire l'hash del mio dizionario Per ogni combinazione di salt. Poi confronto il risultato con il db

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MD5 for passwords

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Using salted md5 for passwords is a bad idea. Not because of MD5's cryptographic weaknesses, but because it's fast. This means that an attacker can try **billions** of candidate passwords per second on a single GPU.

What you should use are deliberately slow hash constructions, such as `scrypt`, `bcrypt` and `PBKDF2`. Simple salted SHA-2 is not good enough because, like most general purpose hashes, it's fast. Check out [How to securely hash passwords?](#) for details on what you should use.

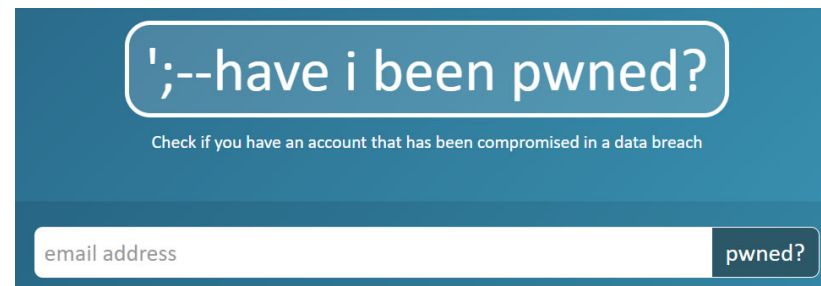
Sicurezza

Scoprite se siete stati **pwned**

A corruption of the word "Owned." This originated in an online game called [Warcraft](#), where a map designer misspelled "owned." When the computer beat a player, it was supposed to say, [so-and-so](#) "has been owned."

Instead, it said, so-and-so "has been pwned."

<https://haveibeenpwned.com/>

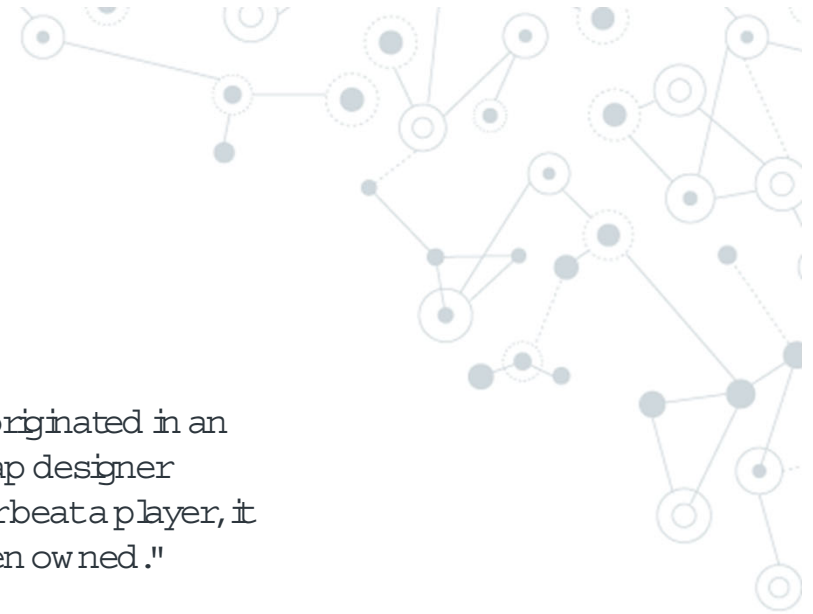


;-have i been pwned?

Check if you have an account that has been compromised in a data breach

email address

pwned?



Backend



Di cosa si occupa il backend (o i backend)

- Rispondere a richieste da parte dei client su protocollo http/https/http2
- Interpretare le URL richieste/header/cookie
- Autenticare un utente
- Autorizzare un utente dopo la sua autenticazione
- Servire contenuti statici
- Generare pagine dinamiche
- Rispondere a chiamate REST da una SPA
- Gestire cache
- Servire contenuti in streaming
-



Come fa il backend a rispondere alle richieste?

Semplicemente utilizzando i socket ed i metodi di listen

<https://docs.microsoft.com/it-it/dotnet/framework/network-programming/synchronous-server-socket-example>

```
// Create a TCP/IP socket.
Socket listener = new Socket(ipAddress.AddressFamily,
    SocketType.Stream, ProtocolType.Tcp );

// Bind the socket to the local endpoint and
// listen for incoming connections.
try {
    listener.Bind(localEndPoint);
    listener.Listen(10);

    // Start listening for connections.
    while (true) {
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for a connection...");
        // Program is suspended while waiting for an incoming connection.
        Socket handler = listener.Accept();
        data = null;

        // An incoming connection needs to be processed.
        while (true) {
            int bytesRec = handler.Receive(bytes);
            data += Encoding.ASCII.GetString(bytes,0,bytesRec);
            if (data.IndexOf("<EOF>") > -1) {
                break;
            }
        }

        // Show the data on the console.
        Console.WriteLine( "Text received : {0}", data);

        // Echo the data back to the client.
        byte[] msg = Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes(data);

        handler.Send(msg);
        handler.Shutdown(SocketShutdown.Both);
        handler.Close();
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    Console.WriteLine(e.ToString());
}
```

<https://gist.github.com/tedmiston/5935757>

```
9 var net = require('net');
10
11 var server = net.createServer(function(socket) {
12     socket.write('Echo server\r\n');
13     socket.pipe(socket);
14 });
15
16 server.listen(1337, '127.0.0.1');
17
```

Ma devo implementarmi il protocollo HTTP?

node.js
express

NEXT.js

spring boot

nest

ASP.NET Core

Come fa il backend a rispondere alle richieste con express?

<https://expressjs.com/en/starter/hello-world.html>



```
1 const express = require('express' 4.17.1 )
2 const app = express()
3 const port = 3000
4
5 app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send('Hello World!'))
6
7 app.listen(port, () => console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}!`))
```

Save on RunKit

Node 10 ↕

help

URL: <https://jt9ee7g2hkau.runkit.sh>

Come restituire un file html

```
//assuming app is express Object.
app.get('/',function(req,res) {
  res.sendFile('index.html');
});
```



Routing: Interpretare le URL richieste

Il routing è responsabile del mapping degli URI di richiesta agli endpoint e dell'invio di richieste in ingresso a tali endpoint. Le route sono definite e configurate all'avvio.

Metodi di route

Un metodo di route deriva da uno dei metodi HTTP ed è collegato ad un'istanza delle classe `express`.

Il codice seguente è un esempio di route definite per i metodi GET e POST nella root dell'app.

```
// GET method route
app.get('/', function (req, res) {
  res.send('GET request to the homepage');
});

// POST method route
app.post('/', function (req, res) {
  res.send('POST request to the homepage');
});
```

Routing con parametri:

```
8
9  app.get('/contact', function(req, res){
10   res.send('this is the contact page');
11 });
12
13 app.get('/profile/:id', function(req, res){
14   res.send('You request get(key: ?) profile with the id of ' + req.params.id);
15 });
16
17 app.listen(3000);
```