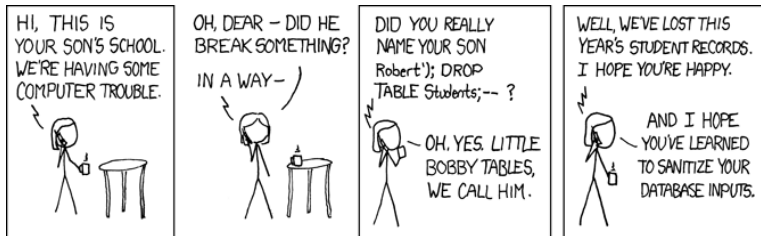


Hardened Stateless Session Cookies



<http://xkcd.com/327/>

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How users authenticate to a website

Login:

Client → Server <username, password>

Server Checks username and password
against database

Server → Client cookie

Page request:

Client → Server <request, cookie>

Server Checks cookie

Cookie allows a site to know which user makes a page request. The site can then give access to restricted information, track who makes changes etc. . .

What goes into the cookie

	Cookie	Database state	
		Per-user	Per-session
PHP	Session ID	$f(pw)$	Session ID \rightarrow User ID
Wordpress	$H(H(pw))$	$H(pw)$	—
Fu et al.	User ID, MAC	$f(pw)$	—

Per-session state should be avoided as it increases storage requirements, load balancing complication and DoS vulnerability

Problem:

With **read-access** to the database, an attacker can generate a fake cookie

Solution:

Store something in the cookie which can be verified but not spoofed by the server

SQL injection

This SQL statement (based on an example in Wordpress) is vulnerable to SQL injection because `$user_login` is not properly sanitized:

```
SELECT * FROM wp_users WHERE user_login =  
'$user_login'
```

An attacker can exploit this vulnerability by setting `$user_login` to be:

```
' UNION ALL SELECT 1,2,user_pass,4,5,6,7,8,9,10  
FROM wp_users WHERE ID=1/*
```

An attacker can inject arbitrary SQL after the vulnerable variable, and can terminate the statement. However, the PHP MySQL API only allows **one statement per request**

What to do if your website is vulnerable to SQL injection

Give up?

Once you've got read-only access to a database, how much more vulnerable do you want? — "Computer Guru"

As has already been noted, if an attacker already has read access to your database, then you've probably lost the battle, regardless of anything else. — "dougal"

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Defence in depth?

We've lost the battle, but can we win the war? The attacker can't change the statement type so if the exploitable query is SELECT, the **attacker can read, but not write**

This model of attacker can still break all the previous authentication schemes, so can we do better?

A new cookie proposal (simplified)

Server stores: $\langle \text{User ID}, s = \text{salt}, v = H(A(s, \text{password})) \rangle$.

Where: $H()$ is a hash function; $A()$ is password salting function

Login:

Client \rightarrow Server $\langle \text{username}, \text{password} \rangle$

Server Checks if $H(A(s, \text{password})) = v$

Server \rightarrow Client Cookie $c = A(s, \text{password})$

Page request:

Client \rightarrow Server $\langle \text{request}, \text{cookie } c \rangle$

Server Checks if $H(c) = v$

Potential attacks:

Read cookie: can't go from c on client to password (without s)

Read database: can't go from $\langle v, s \rangle$, to c (unless password is weak)

Can we do any better? Are there any other attacks?