

# Attacking and Securing JWT

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\$ whoami

# JWT

JWT = JSON Web Tokens

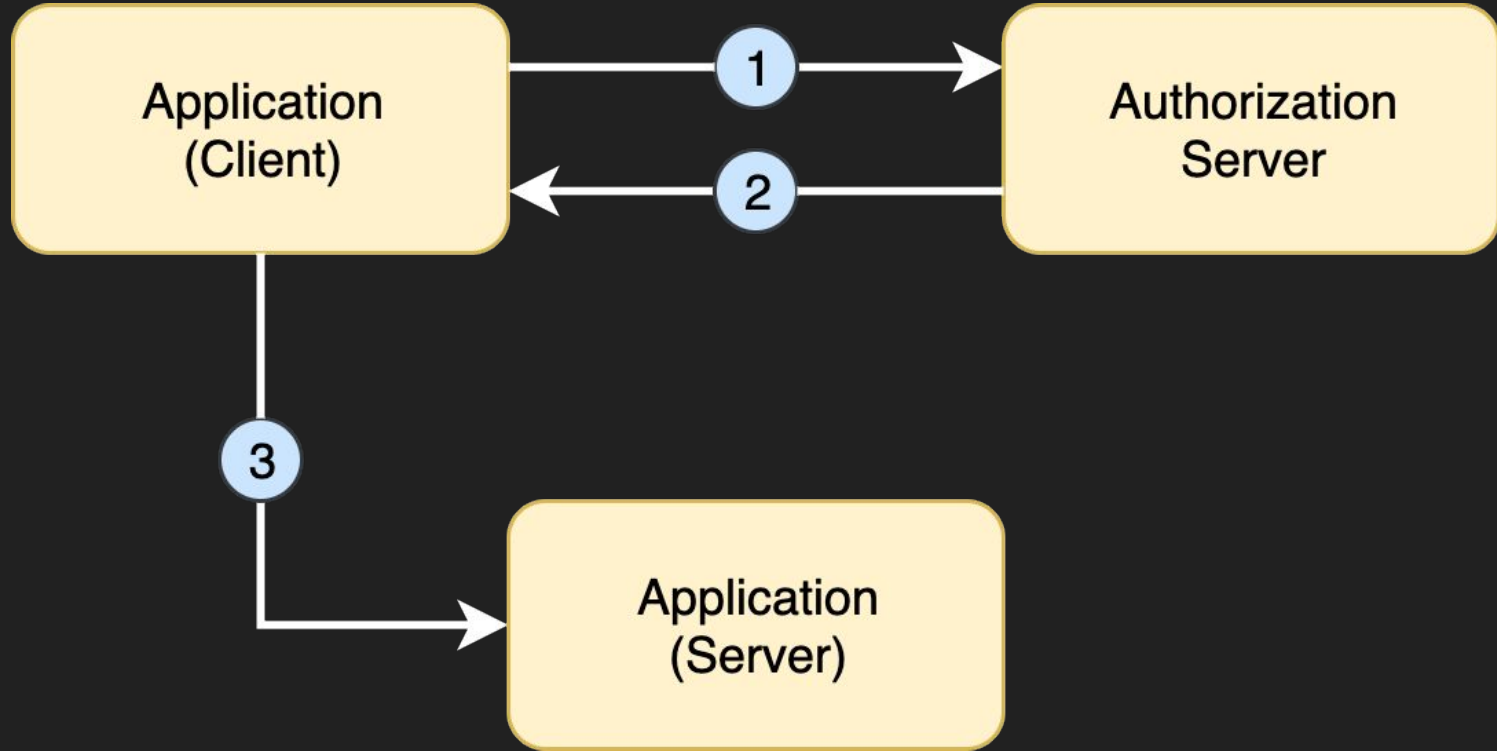
Defined in RFC 7519

Extensively used on the web, for example in OpenID Connect

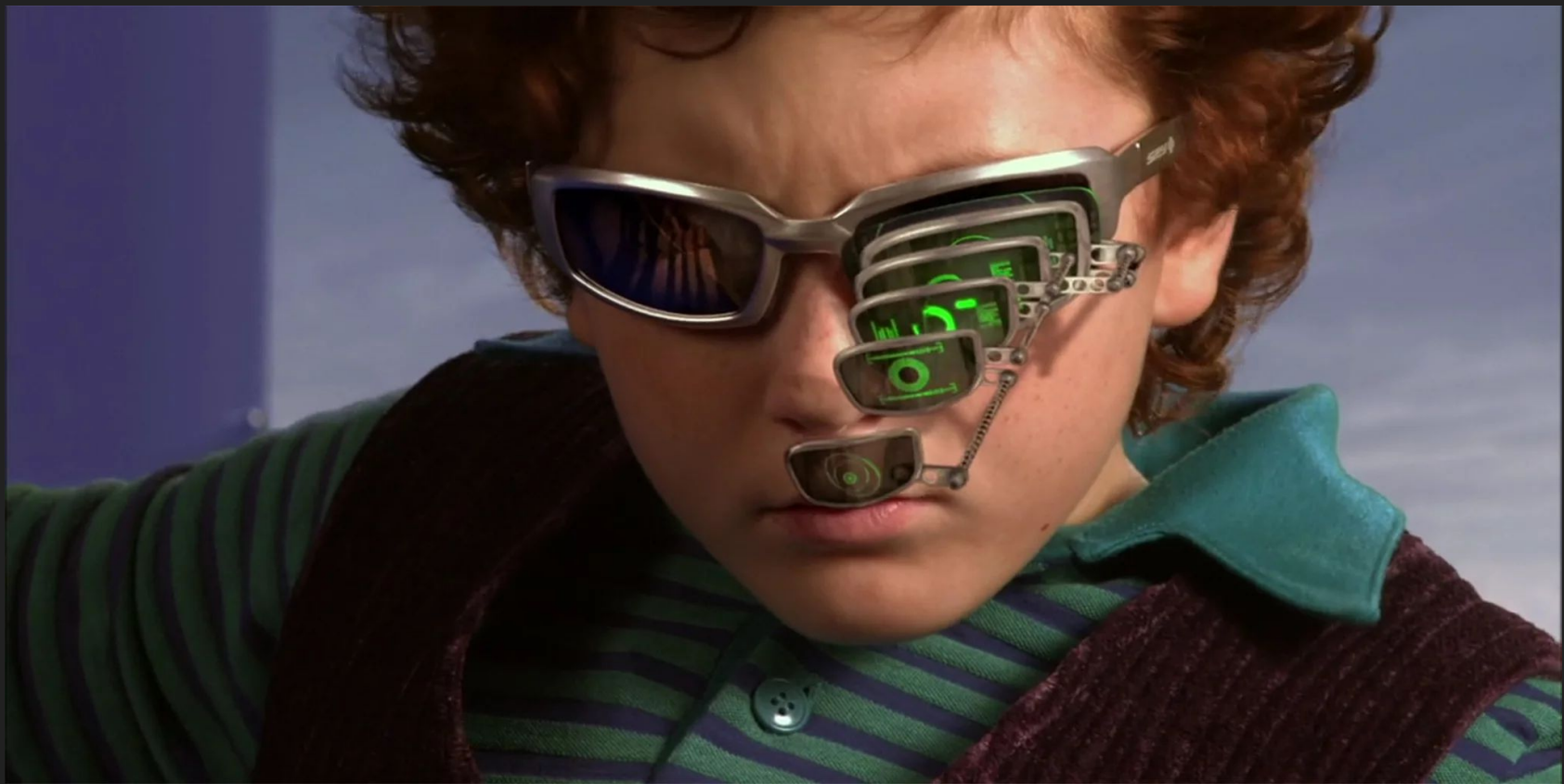
Why people use JWT?

- (Somewhat) secure way to exchange authentication information (“claims”)
- Stateless session management, no session cookies
- Once configured (establishes trust), backend doesn't need to talk to authorization server

# Typical Use



A Closer Look...







# JWT.IO

## Encoded

PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MzkwMjQyLm91bnQsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.SMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36POk6yJV_adQssw5c
```

## Decoded

EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{  
  "alg": "HS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "John Doe",  
  "iat": 1516239022  
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
HMACSHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload),  
    
)  secret base64 encoded
```



# JWT Token Header

```
{  
  "typ": "JWT",  
  "alg": "RS256",  
  "kid": "MkUyNTAxMzEwQ0RCRT1GOERBOD1EQzIxQ0IyQTk1MjM2MDRGRTYxMw"  
}
```

# JWT Token Payload (Claims)

```
{
  "https://vsm.tasktop.net/isSystemAdmin": false,
  "https://vsm.tasktop.net/isEmailVerified": true,
  "iss": "https://login.vsm.tasktop.net/",
  "sub": "auth0|5d434b9a1035a80caddb9513",
  "aud": [
    "https://vsm.tasktop.cloud/api/instances/query",
    "https://tasktop.auth0.com/userinfo"
  ],
  "iat": 1566941211,
  "exp": 1566948411,
  "azp": "qrImBwYHr95TaZP4mTMoVcrjbjL1BwVS",
  "scope": "openid profile email read:all"
}
```

# JWT Token Signatures

"alg" Param Value	Digital Signature or MAC Algorithm	Implementation Requirements
HS256	HMAC using SHA-256	Required
HS384	HMAC using SHA-384	Optional
HS512	HMAC using SHA-512	Optional
RS256	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 using SHA-256	Recommended
RS384	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 using SHA-384	Optional
RS512	RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 using SHA-512	Optional
ES256	ECDSA using P-256 and SHA-256	Recommended+
ES384	ECDSA using P-384 and SHA-384	Optional
ES512	ECDSA using P-521 and SHA-512	Optional
PS256	RSASSA-PSS using SHA-256 and MGF1 with SHA-256	Optional
PS384	RSASSA-PSS using SHA-384 and MGF1 with SHA-384	Optional
PS512	RSASSA-PSS using SHA-512 and MGF1 with SHA-512	Optional
none	No digital signature or MAC performed	Optional

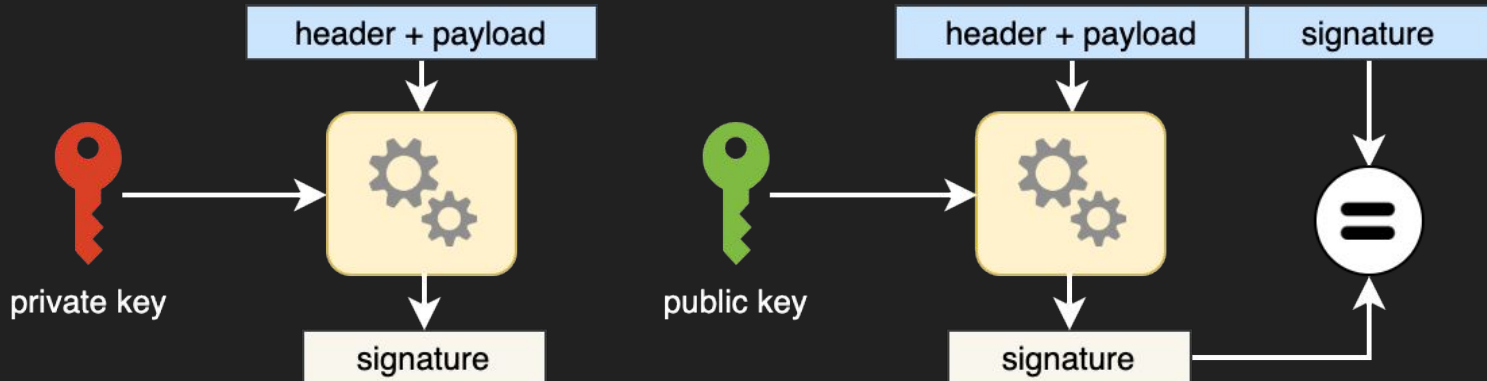
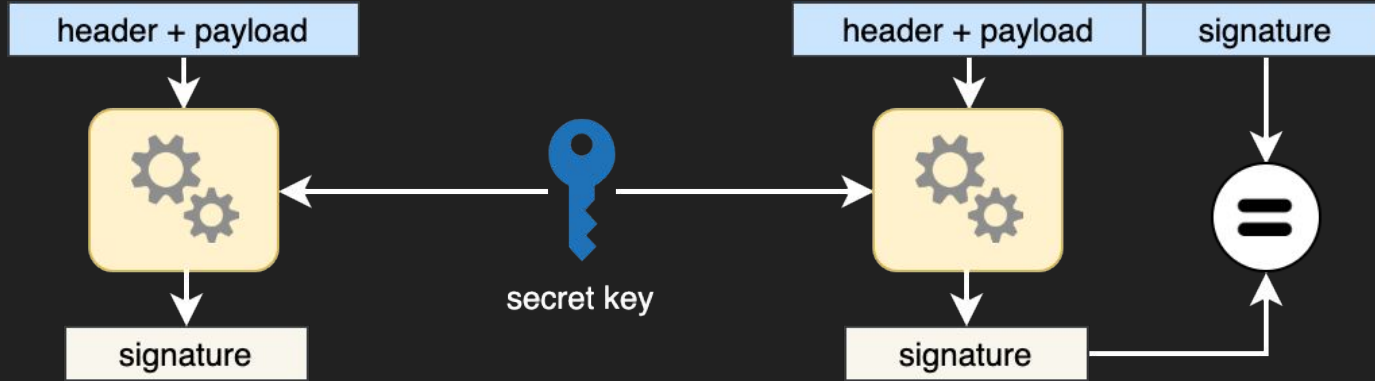
# JWT Security

- Token content is plaintext!
  - Separate JWE standard for encryption - RFC 7516
- JWT token cannot be invalidated by itself
  - logout
  - compromised accounts
  - password changes
  - permission changes
  - user de-provisioning
- Stateless backends require careful consideration of token lifetime
- JWT header has to be validated, in particular only allowing specific algorithms

DEMO



# Signature Algorithm Confusion...



# JWT Secret Brute Forcing

RFC 7518 (JSON Web Algorithms) states that "A key of the same size as the hash output (for instance, 256 bits for "HS256") or larger MUST be used with this algorithm."

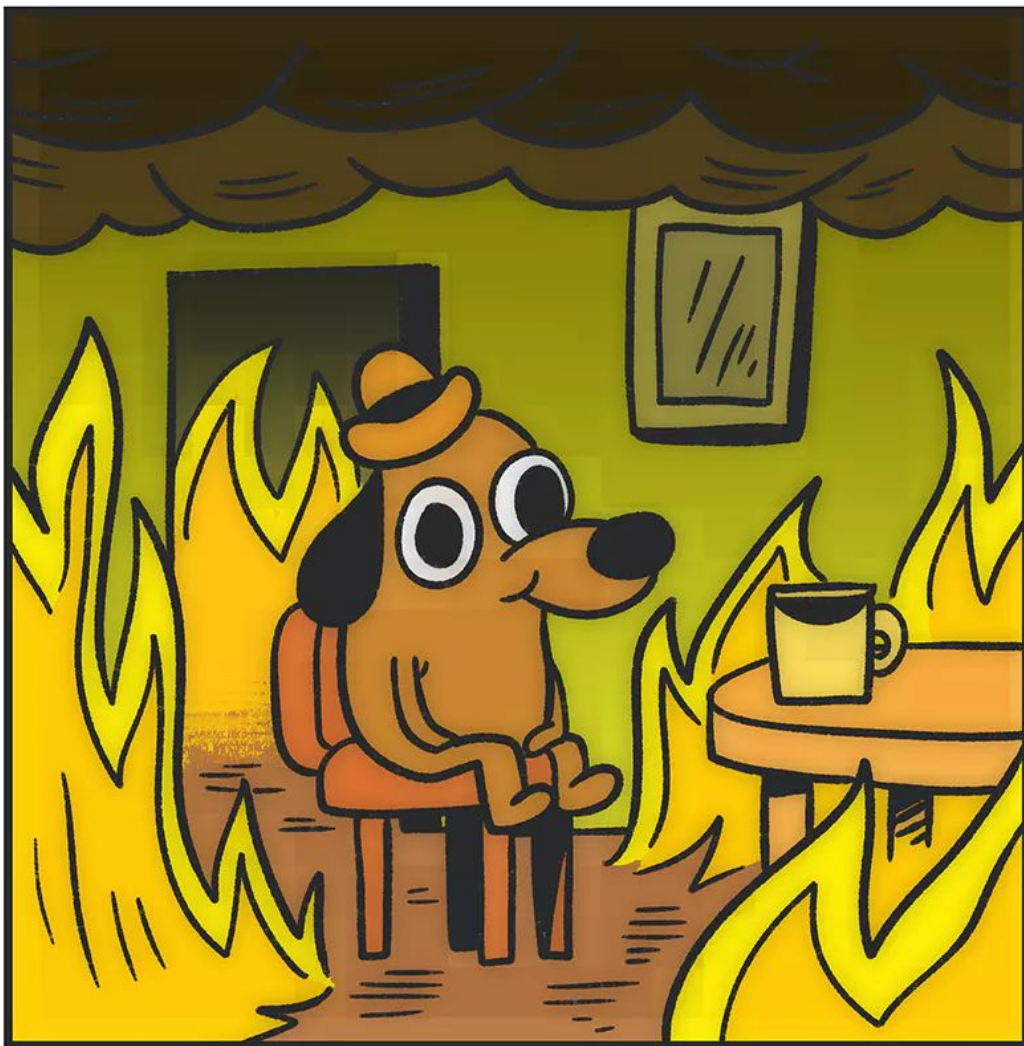
Shorter keys can be brute forced.

Tools:

- <https://github.com/brendan-rius/c-jwt-cracker>
- Hashcat support, hash id 16500
- John the Ripper support

# DEMO

based on:  
<https://github.com/gluckzhang/ctf-jwt-token>

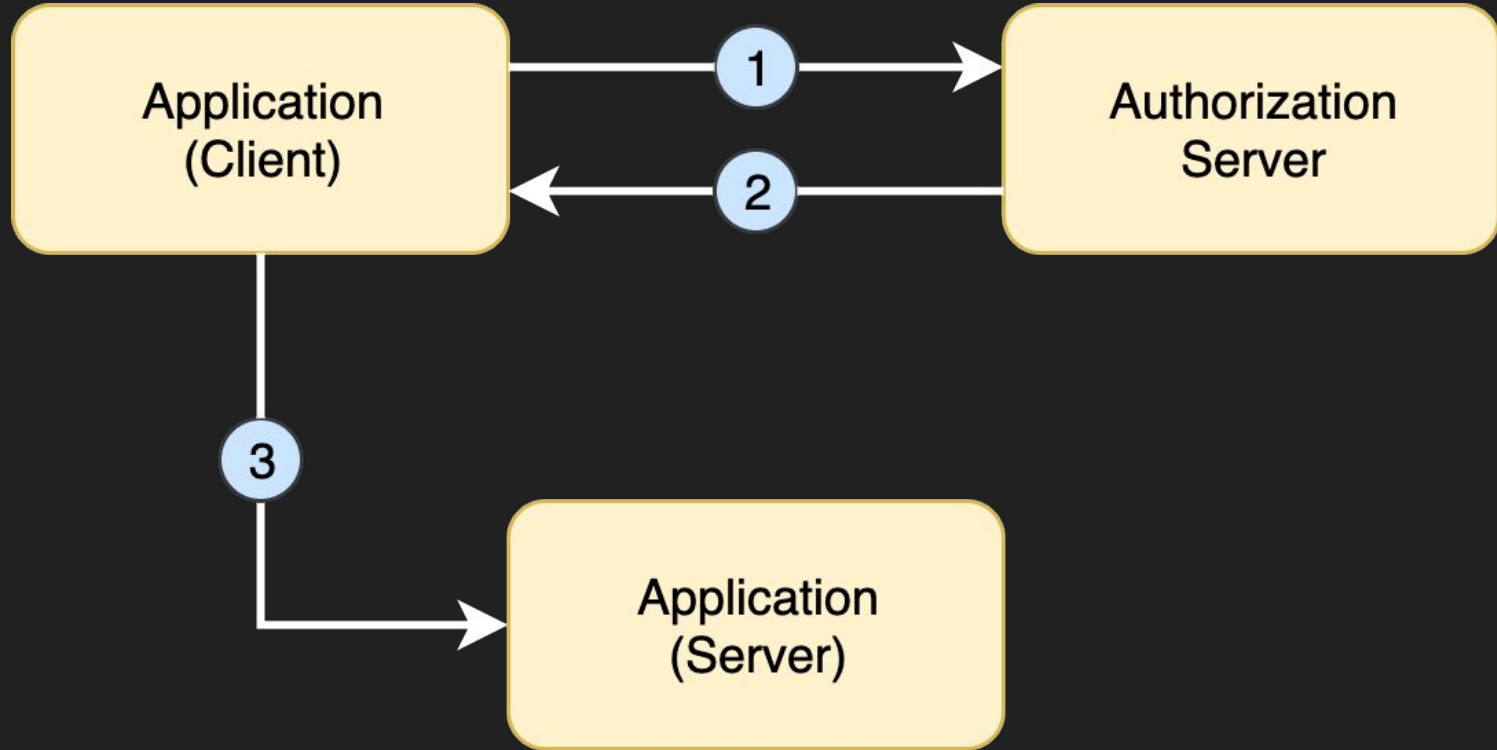




# JWT Security

- JWT storage - cookie XSS protections (HttpOnly & secure flags) are not available for browser local/session storage.
- Best practice - memory-only JWT token handling.
- Protection of the crypto keys (server side).
- Protection against CSRF - it's not JWT tokens, it's about how you use them.

# Memory-only JWT & usability



# JWT Token Verification

- Header
  - **alg** - only allow specific algorithm(s)
  - **kid** - *check if present*
- Verify signature
- Validate payload
  - **iat** - *issued before current time*
  - **exp** - hasn't expired
  - **iss** - valid issuer
  - **aud** - valid "audience"
  - **azp** - *valid client ID if present*
- Validate custom "claims"

# JWT Security

Most secure (though not always practical) use of JWT tokens:

- tokens used for authorization, but not session management
- short lived (few minutes)
- expected to be used once (confirm authentication/authorization and get a session ID)

