

08. Authentication Part 3 & Access Control



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CMSC 23200 / 33250



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

User-Centered Security

Some Ways to Understand Users

- Retrospective analysis of user-created password breaches
- Large-scale online studies
- Examine real passwords with permission
- Qualitative studies

How Do We Help Users
Make Better Passwords?

Problem 1: Bad Advice

Carnegie Mellon University

Password Requirements

Must Contain

- At least 8-characters.
- At least one uppercase alphabetic character (e.g., A-Z).
- At least one lowercase alphabetic character (e.g., a-z).
- At least one number (e.g., 0-9).
- At least one special character (e.g., [~!@#\$%^&*()?<>./_-=]).

Cannot Contain

- Known information (i.e., first name, last name, Andrew userID, date of birth, 9-digit Carnegie Mellon ID number, SSN, job title).
- Four or more occurrences of the same character (e.g., aaaa, 2222, a123a345a678a).*
- A word that is found in a standard **dictionary**.*
(after removing non-alpha characters).

**This requirement does not apply to Andrew account passwords that are more than 19 characters in length (e.g., passphrase).*

Additional Policies

- Last five passwords cannot be used.
- Cannot be changed more than four times in a day.

Problem 2: Inaccurate Feedback



Password1!



Problem 3: Unhelpful Feedback

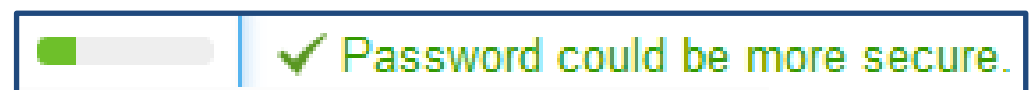
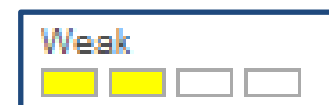
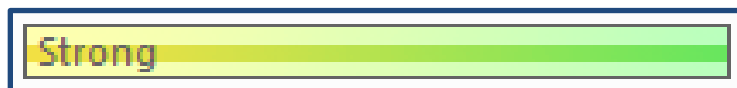
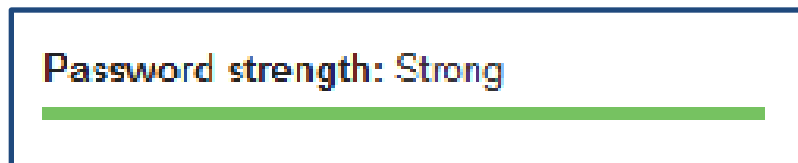
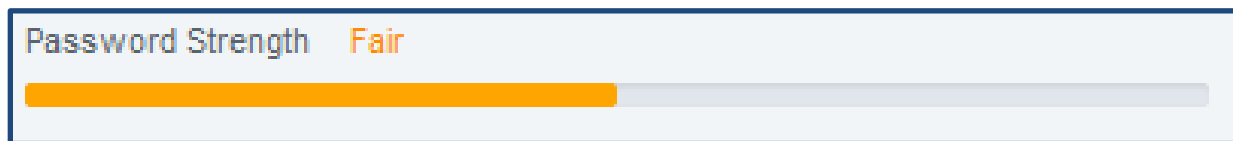
A password input field with a light blue border. Inside, there are seven black dots followed by a vertical cursor line. To the right of the input field is a small grey rectangular button.

✗ Please enter a stronger password.

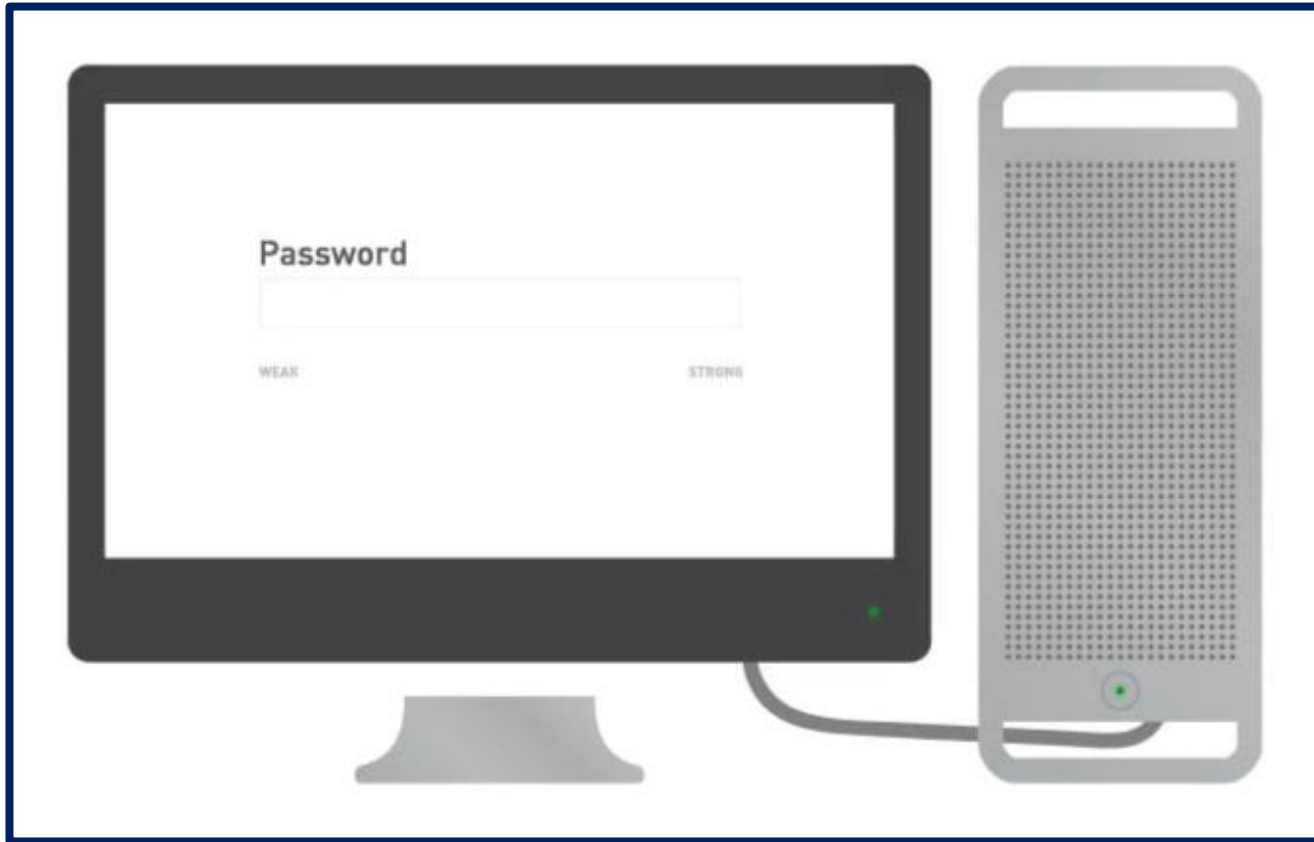
✗ Please enter a stronger password.

Proactive Strength Checking

- Initial idea: provide feedback
- In practice: complexities regarding what to model, and how to do so efficiently



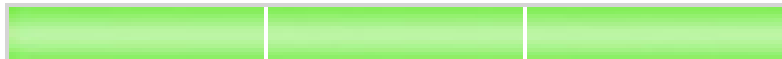
Meters' Security & Usability Impact



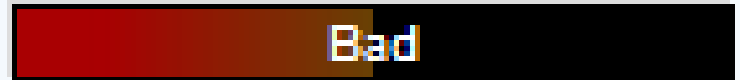
Blase Ur, Patrick Gage Kelley, Saranga Komanduri, Joel Lee, Michael Maass, Michelle Mazurek, Timothy Passaro, Richard Shay, Timothy Vidas, Lujo Bauer, Nicolas Christin, Lorrie Faith Cranor. How Does Your Password Measure Up? The Effect of Strength Meters on Password Creation. In *Proc. USENIX Security Symposium*, 2012.

Meters Are Ubiquitous

Brilliant



Bad



Password Strength Fair



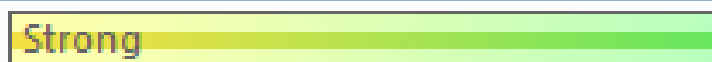
Password strength: Strong



Weak



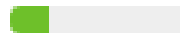
Strong



Weak



✓ Password could be more secure.



Test Meters' Impact

- How do meters impact password security?
- How do meters impact usability?
 - Memorability
 - User sentiment
 - Timing
- What meter features matter?
- 2,931-participant online study

Baseline Password Meter



LiveMail

Create a password

Account Password

A strong password helps prevent unauthorized access to your email account.

Type new password:

8-character minimum; case sensitive

Password strength: Bad. Consider adding an uppercase letter or making your password longer.



Retype new password:

☐ Make my password expire every 72 days.

Save

Visual Differences

Type new password:

8-character minimum; case sensitive

Baseline meter

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Three-segment

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Green

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Tiny

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Huge

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



No suggestions

Fair.



Text-only

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.

Visual Differences

Type new password:

8-character minimum; case sensitive

Baseline meter

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Three-segment

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Green

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Tiny

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Huge

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



No suggestions

Fair.



Text-only

Fair. Consider adding a digit or making your password longer.



Scoring Differences

Type new password:

8-character minimum; case sensitive

Baseline meter

Excellent!



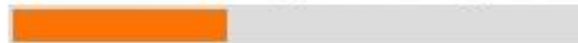
Half-score

Poor. Consider adding a different symbol or making your password longer.



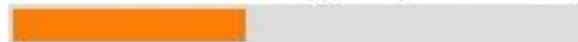
One-third-score

Bad. Consider adding a different symbol or making your password longer.



Nudge-16

Poor. Consider making your password longer.



Nudge-Comp8

Excellent!



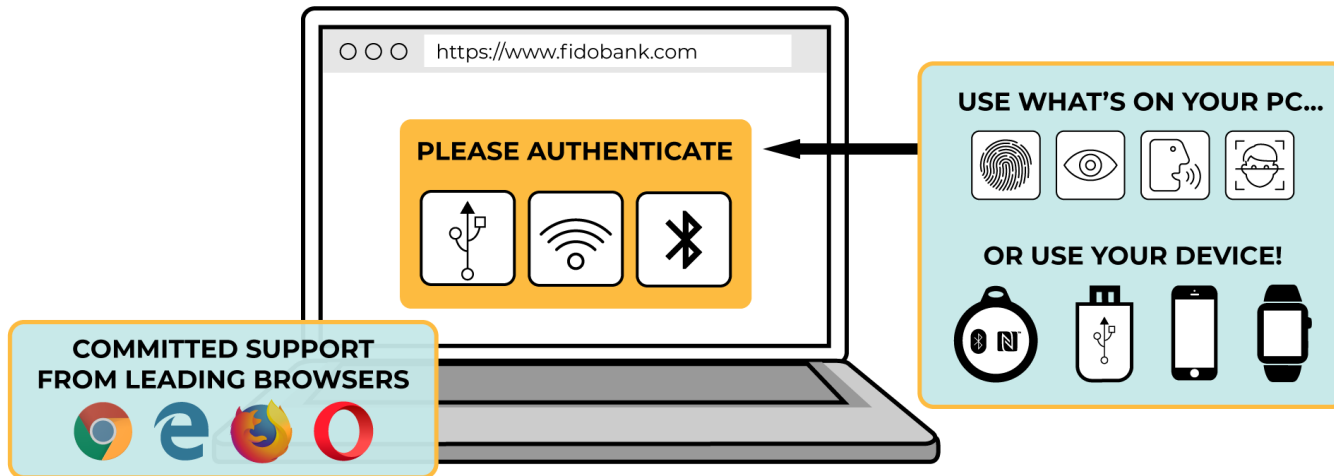
Key Results

- Stringent meters with visual bars increased resistance to guessing
- Visual differences did not significantly impact resistance to guessing
- No significant impact on memorability

Authentication in Practice: Moving Towards A Passwordless World?

Case Study: WebAuthn

FIDO2 BRINGS SIMPLER, STRONGER AUTHENTICATION TO WEB BROWSERS



FIDO AUTHENTICATION: THE NEW GOLD STANDARD



Protects against phishing, man-in-the-middle and attacks using stolen credentials



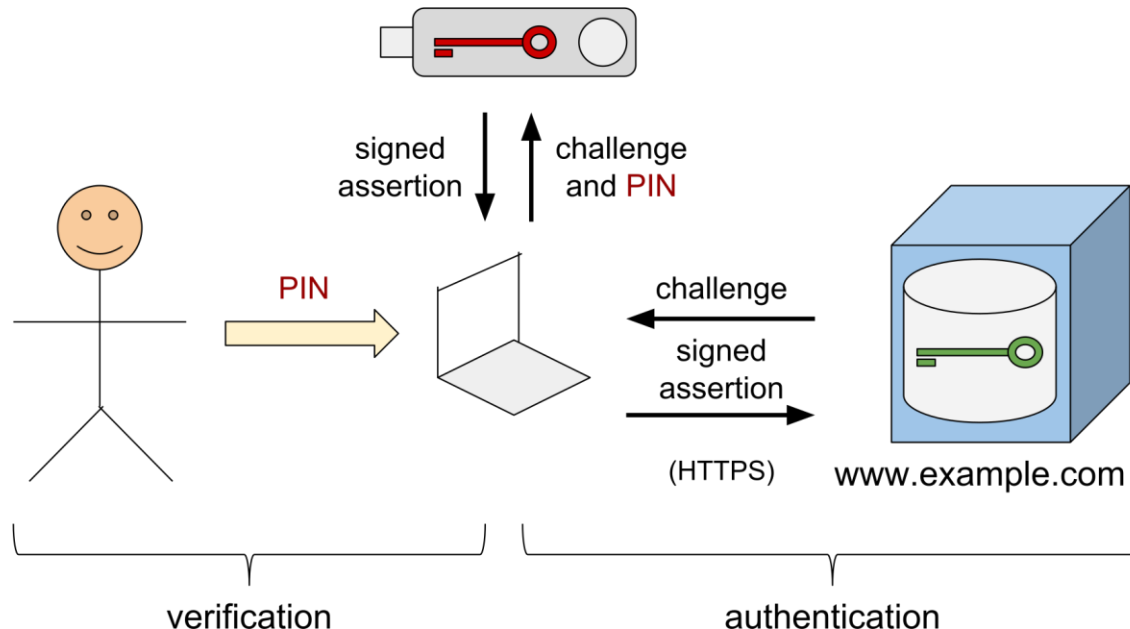
Log in with a single gesture – HASSLE FREE!



Already supported in market by top online services

Case Study: WebAuthn

- Created under the FIDO2 project, now a W3C standard
- Goal: Authenticate on web using public-key crypto
- Implemented in specialized hardware OR in software using a TPM/TEE



Case Study: WebAuthn

User interaction: Push a button on a key, type a PIN into the device, present biometric (fingerprint) to hardware reader



fido
ALLIANCE



Authentication in Practice: Password Add-Ons / Alternatives

Single Sign-On



Single Sign-On: Shibboleth

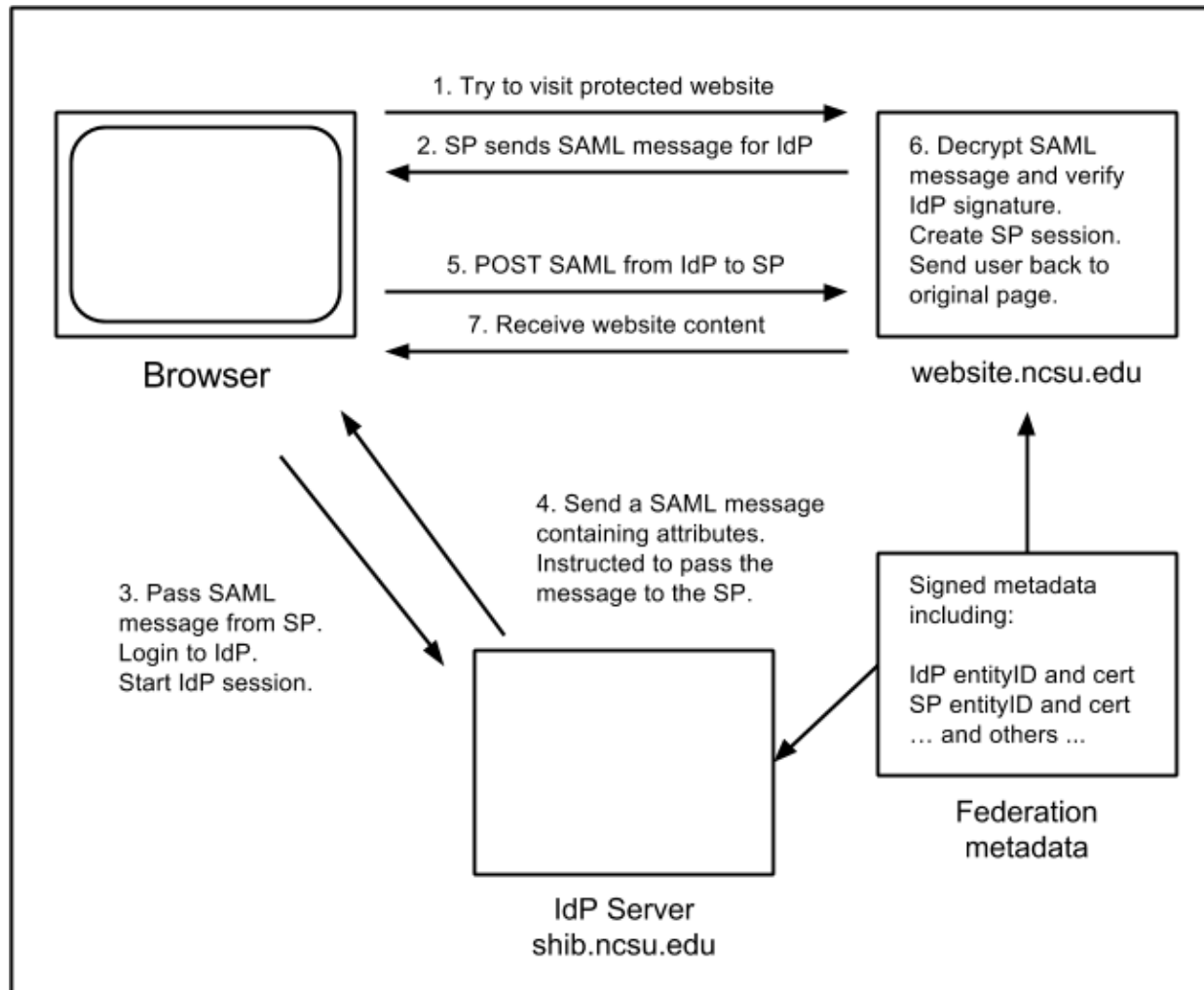
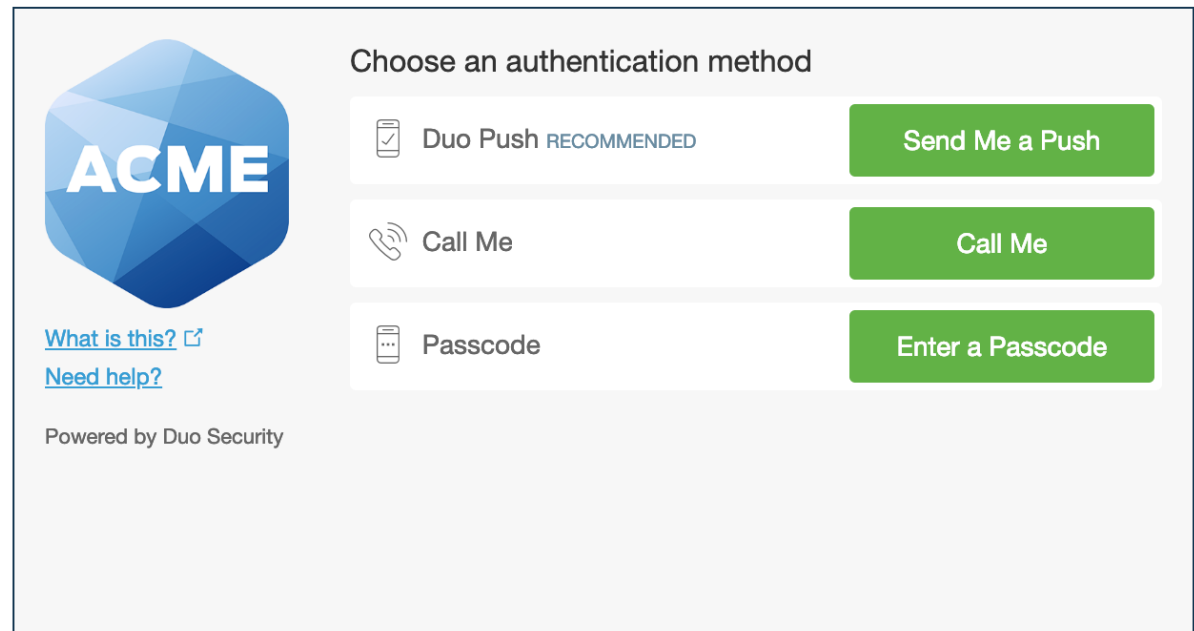
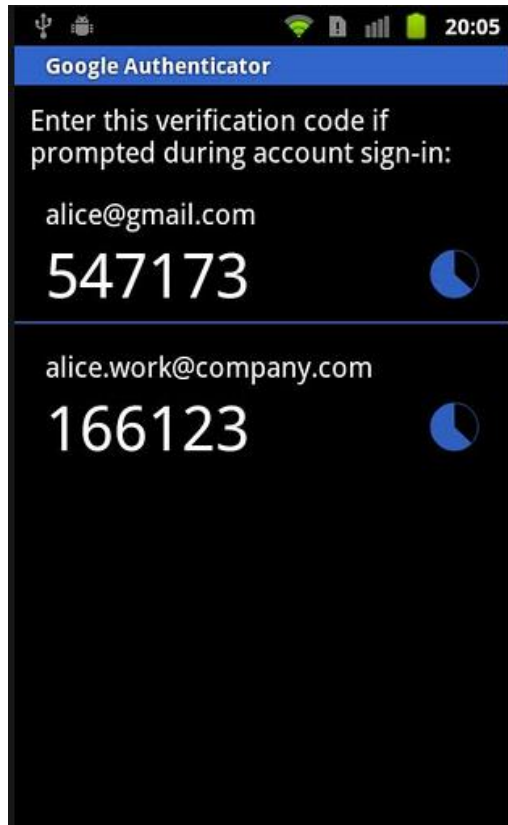


Diagram from <https://docs.shib.ncsu.edu/docs/shibworks.html>

For a good (long) explanation, see: <https://www.switch.ch/aai/demo/>

Two-Factor Auth



Physical Tokens / Smart Cards

- Codes based on a cryptographic key
 - Token manufacturer also knows the key
- What if there is a breach?



Authentication in Practice: I Forgot My Password

Resetting Accounts

- I forgot my password!
- Send an email?
- Security questions?
- In-person verification?
- Other steps?
- (No backup)

Authentication in Practice: Password Managers

Password Managers

- Trust all passwords to a single master password (still a good idea in most cases)
 - Also trust software
 - Centralized vs. decentralized architectures

LastPass 



1Password

Authentication in Practice: Password Reuse 😞

Password Reuse-Based Attacks



Keep your account secure

Based on our automated security check, your Facebook password matches one that was stolen from another site. We aren't aware of any suspicious activity on your account, but please change your password now to help keep it secure.

[Learn More](#)[Continue](#)

Maximilian Golla, Miranda Wei, Juliette Hainline, Lydia Filipe, Markus Dürmuth, Elissa Redmiles, Blase Ur. “What was that site doing with my Facebook Password?” Designing Password-Reuse Notifications. In *Proc. CCS*, 2018.

People Reuse Passwords

Booking.com

R0cky!14



reddit

R0cky!17

淘宝网
Taobao.com

American Airlines



facebook

R0cky!17



123456

ebay

YouTube

R0ckyStar



Microsoft

Rocky!16



slack

SONY



Google

R0cky!17

Baidu



Dropbox

R0ckyBox



R0cky!17



PayPal

WELLS
FARGO


1&1



Memory-Hard Hash Function




Email	Argon2i Hash of Password
...	...
jim@mail.com	\$argon2i\$v=19\$m=4096,...
...	...



Rate-Limiting Guessing



☐ I'm not a robot


reCAPTCHA
[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

Password Strength Meter



Username

Password

acmccs18

Show Password & Detailed Feedback ☒

Your password could be better.

- Consider inserting digits into the middle, not just at the end [\(Why?\)](#)
- Make your password longer than 8 characters [\(Why?\)](#)
- Consider using 1 or more symbols [\(Why?\)](#)

A better choice: \a#D18cmccs

[How to make strong passwords](#)



AcmeCo

Email

...

jim@mail.com

...



LinkedIn

Email

jane@aol.com

jessey@gmx.net

jenny@gmail.com

jim@mail.com

john@hotmail.com

...





Email	SHA-1 Hash of Password
jane@aol.com	7c4a8d09ca3762af61e595209
jessey@gmx.net	5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682250b6
jenny@gmail.com	7c222fb2927d828af22f59213
jim@mail.com	ba93664a90285b9ff18a7a081
john@hotmail.com	b1b3773a05c0ed0176787a4f1
...	...



Crack All The Things!



```
Bash
$> hashcat -m 100 -a0 $TARGET $DICT
123456
Password
R0cky!17
Football!17
CanadaRocks!
```

Linked 

Email	Cracked SHA-1 Hashes
jane@aol.com	123456
jessey@gmx.net	5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682250b6
jenny@gmail.com	Canada4ever
jim@mail.com	R0cky!17
john@hotmail.com	HikingGuy89
...	...



Dead On Arrival



Email	Cracked
...	...
jim@mail.com	R0cky!17
...	...



1 guess is
enough!



Email	Cracked SHA-1 Hashes
jane@aol.com	123456
jessey@gmx.net	5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682250b6
jenny@gmail.com	Canada4ever
jim@mail.com	R0cky!17
john@hotmail.com	HikingGuy89
...	...



Monitoring the Black Market


Listing

trdealmgn4uvm42g.onion/listing/3600

Welcome back, [redacted] 0 0 0 BTC 0.0000 Home My RealDeal Support Logout

TheRealDeal All I want to order ... Go

Home / Information and Fraud / Databases / LinkedIn 167M



LinkedIn 167M

By [peace_of_mind](#) (100.0%) Level 1 (14)

0 5.0000 / BTC 5.0000

In stock.

Postage Option

Escrow Yes, escrow by RealDeal is available.

Class Digital

Ships From Worldwide

Qty: 0

Buy It Now

Favorite Question

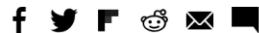
[BEST PRODUCTS](#)[REVIEWS](#)[NEWS](#)[VIDEO](#)[HOW TO](#)[SMART HOME](#)[CARS](#)[DEALS](#)[JOIN / SIGN IN](#)

SECURITY

Facebook buys black market passwords to keep your account safe

The company's security chief says account safety is about more than just building secure software.

BY KATIE COLLINS | NOVEMBER 9, 2016 12:56 PM PST



Password-Reuse Notifications

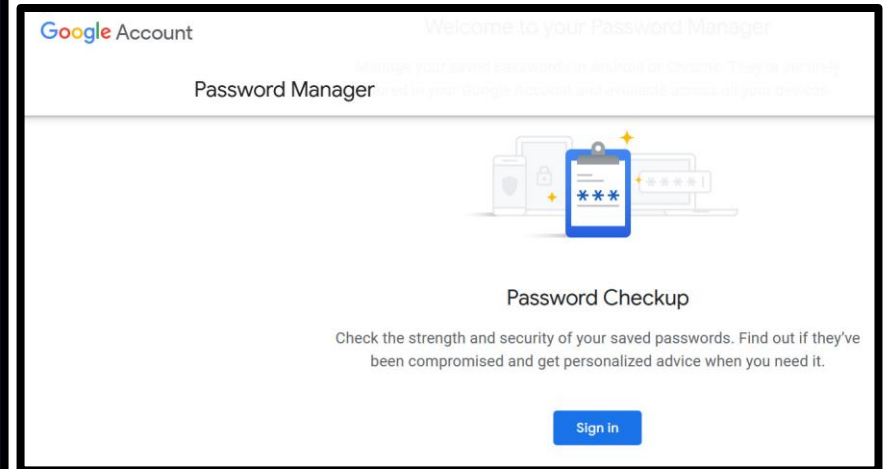
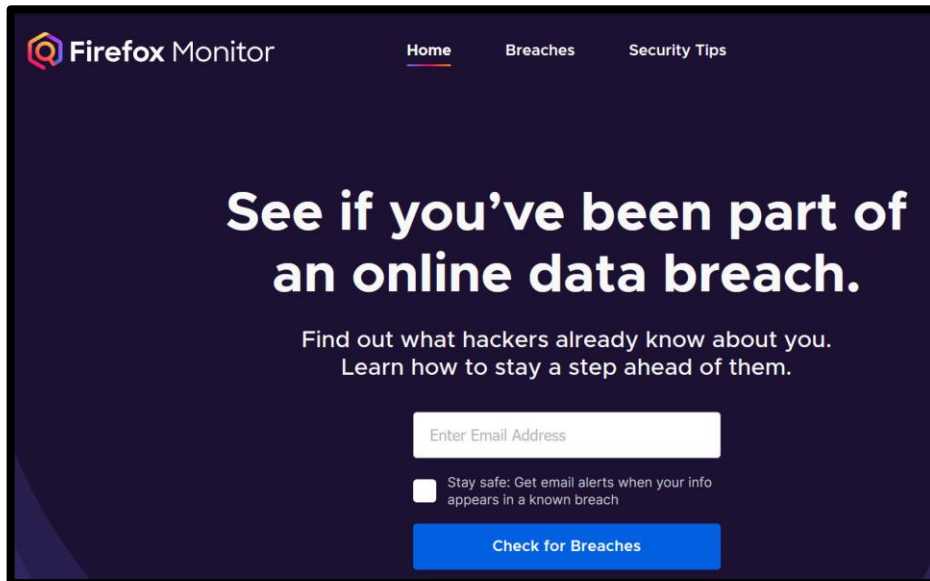
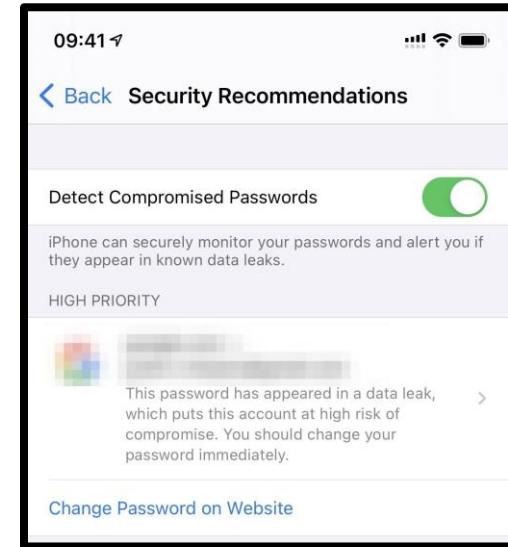
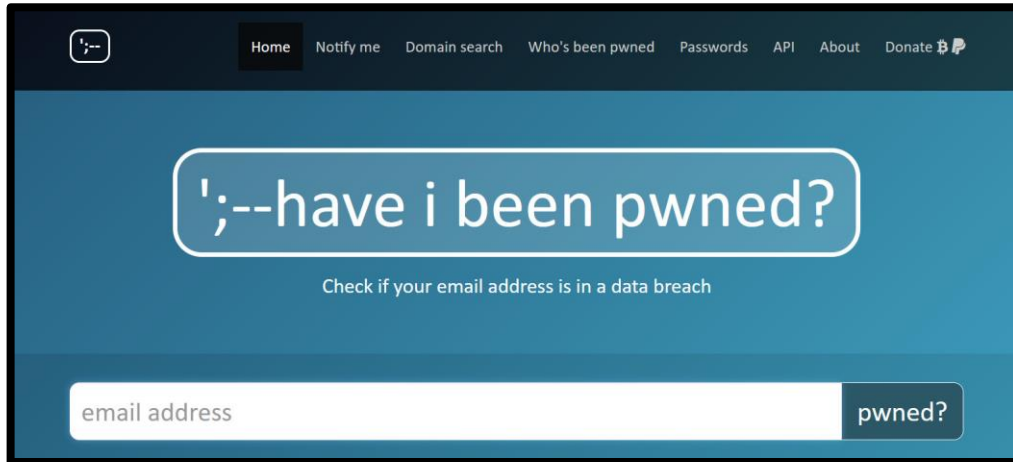
This image is a collage of various email and website screenshots, primarily related to account security and password management. The screenshots include:

- Houzz:** An email titled "Important information regarding your Houzz account" and a website page asking the user to "Please update your Spotify password." It mentions a security team notice and a password reset link.
- Spotify:** A website page titled "Please update your Spotify password." with a "RESET PASSWORD" button.
- Google:** An email titled "Someone has your password" and a website page titled "Someone has your password" with a "Reset Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Microsoft:** An email titled "Unusual sign-in activity" and a website page titled "Unusual sign-in activity" with a "Review recent activity" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Adobe:** An email titled "Someone May Have" and a website page titled "Someone May Have" with a "Reset Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Pinterest:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Amazon:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- LinkedIn:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Sony:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Instagram:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Netflix:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.
- Facebook:** An email titled "Keep Your Account Secure" and a website page titled "Keep Your Account Secure" with a "Change Password" button. It mentions a security alert and a password reset link.

The collage is designed to illustrate various security alerts and password management actions across different platforms.

Authentication in Practice: Checking for Compromised Credentials

Checking for Compromised Credentials



Checking for Compromised Credentials

Under the hood:

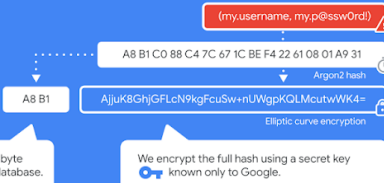
How Password Checkup helps keep your accounts safe

01

Whenever Google discovers a username and password exposed by a data breach, we store a strongly hashed and encrypted copy of the data.



We keep an unencrypted, 2-byte hash prefix to partition the database.



02

When you log in to a site you use, Password Checkup will send a strongly hashed and encrypted copy of your username and password to Google. This ensures that Google never learns your account details.

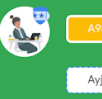


Google only learns an anonymous hash prefix of your account details.



03

We use **private set intersection** to search through every unsafe username and password without revealing your account details, or anyone else's, during the process.



Google only learns an anonymous hash prefix of your account details.



04

The final check for whether your username or password was in a data breach is entirely local. If your account details were exposed, you should change your password immediately.



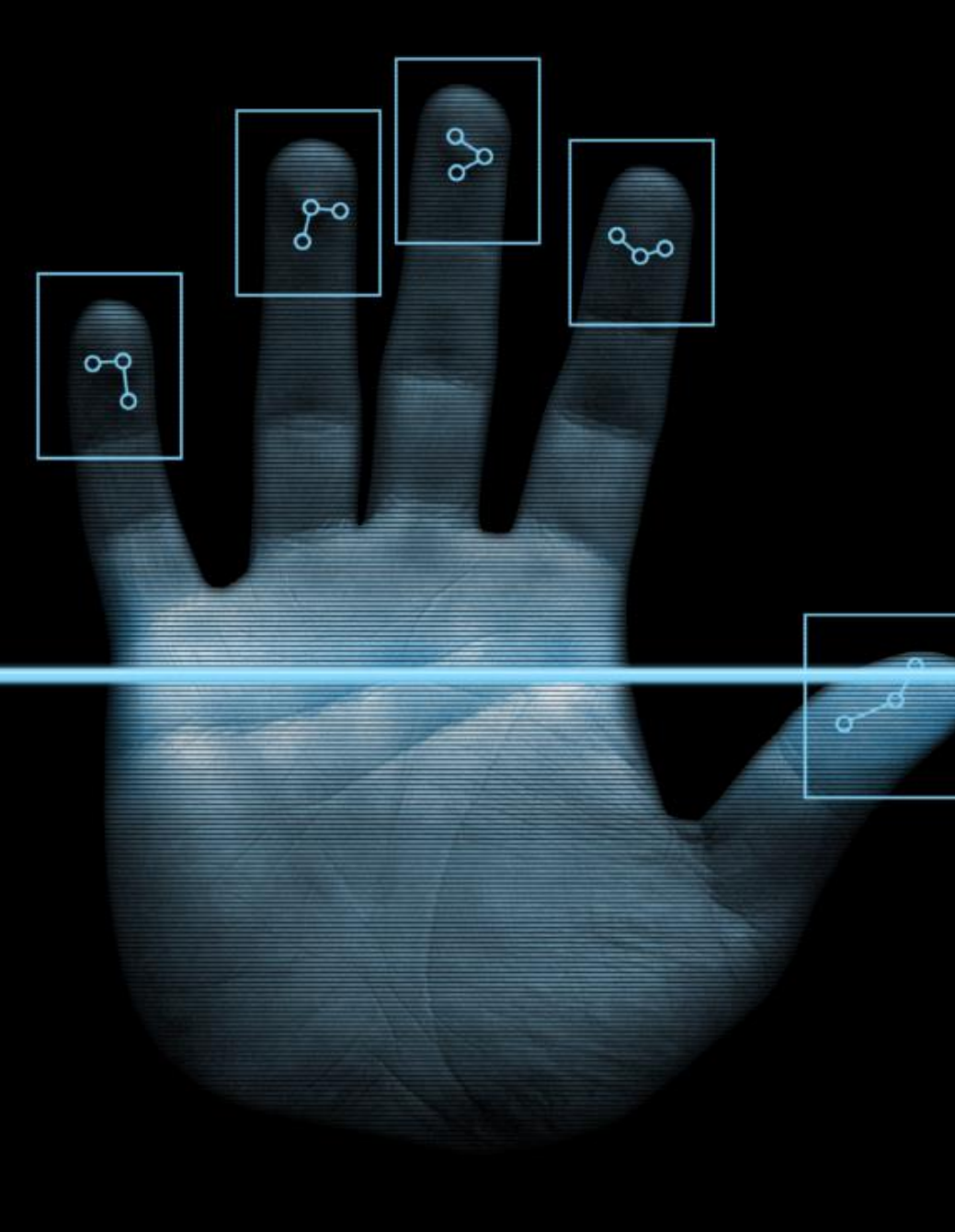
Google only learns an anonymous hash prefix of your account details.

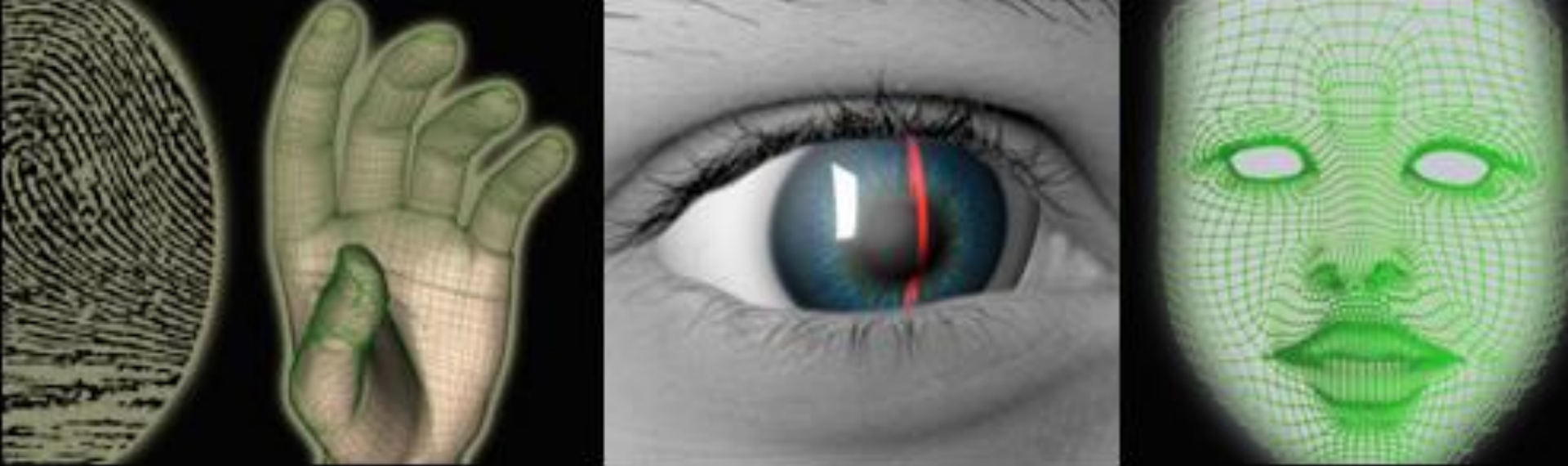


What about
Biometrics?









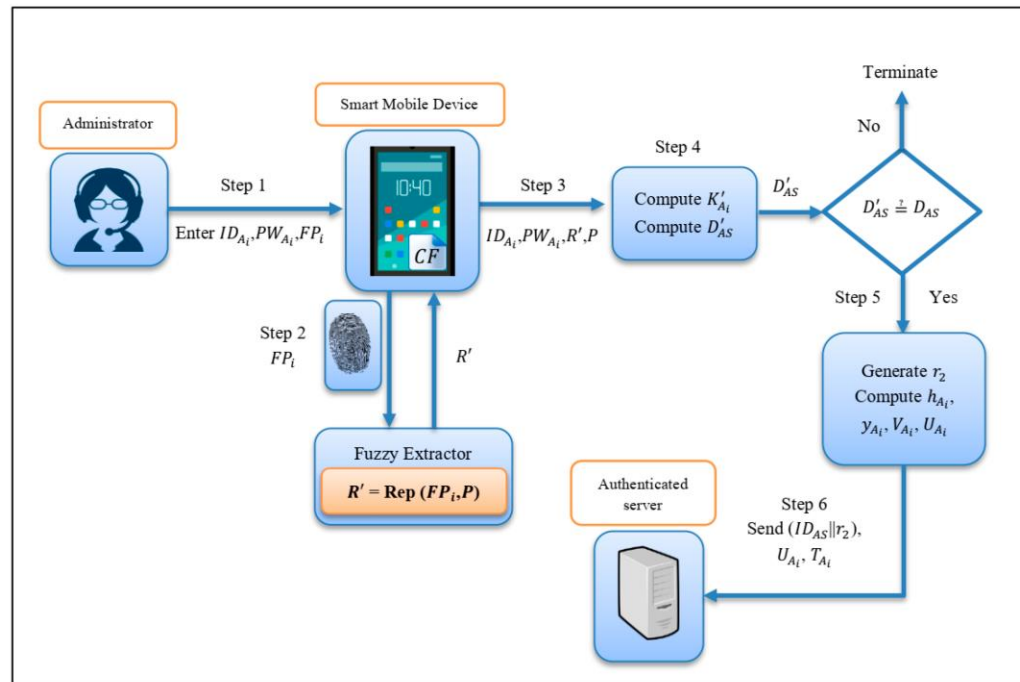
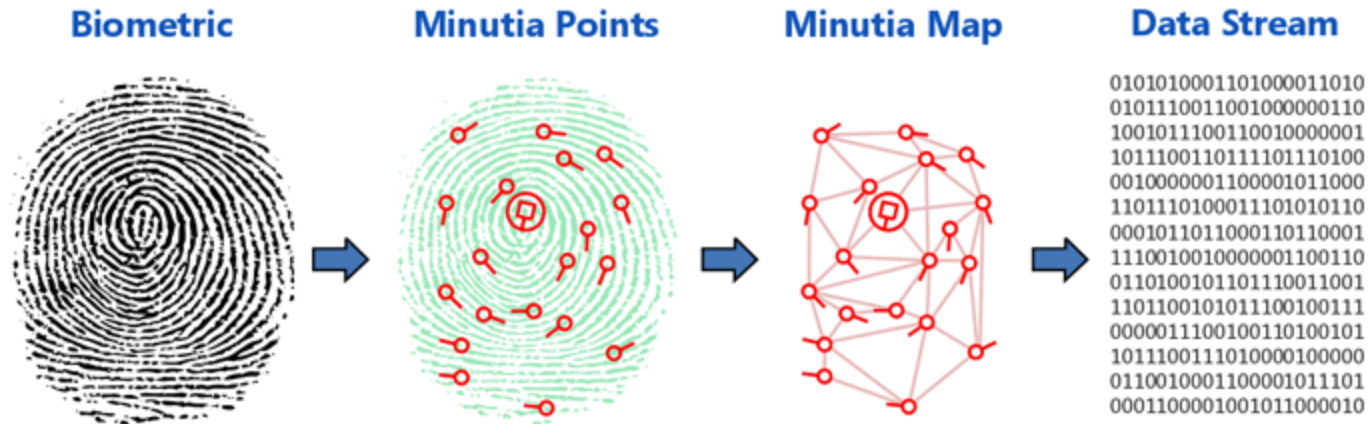
Biometrics

- Fingerprint
- Iris scans or retina scans
- Face recognition
- Finger/hand geometry
- Voice or speech recognition
- The way you type
- (Many others)

Practical Challenges for Biometrics

- Immutable (can't be changed)
- Potentially sensitive data
- High equipment costs
- Sensitive to changes in the environment
- Biometrics can change over time

Storing Biometrics: Templates

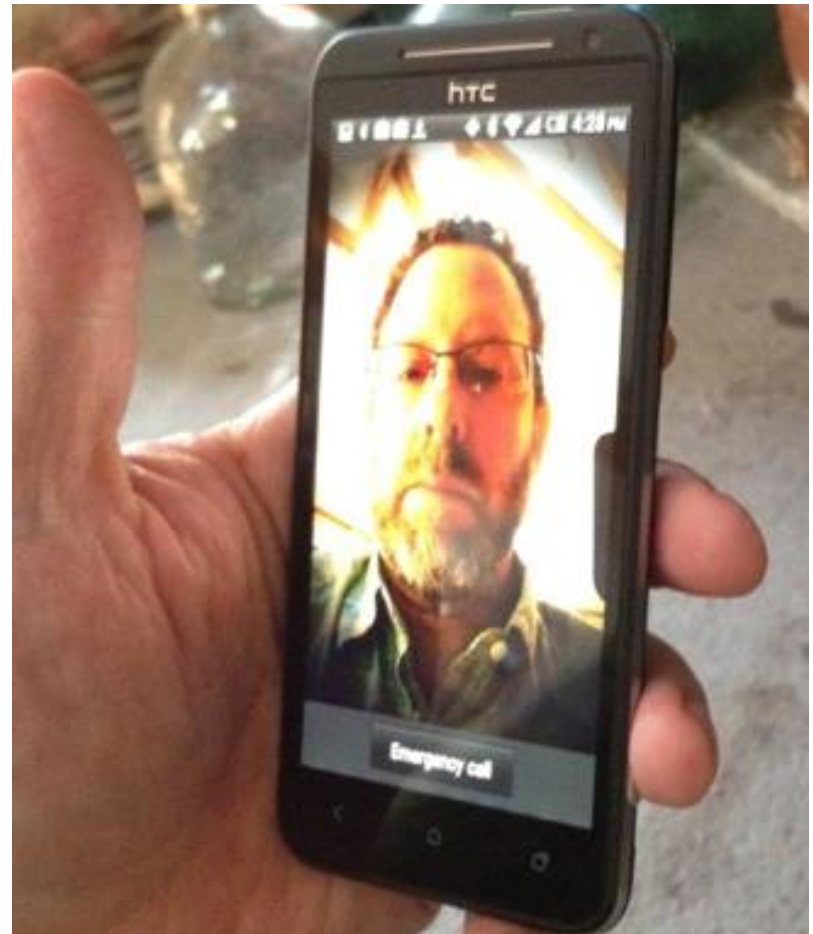




iPhone Touch ID



Android Face Unlock



Smartphone Biometrics

- Purpose is to reduce the number of times a user must enter their password
- Falls back to the password
- Face recognition can be tricked by a photo
- Fingerprint recognition can be tricked by a gummy mold
- Users find fingerprint unlock convenient, but do not particularly like face unlock

Authentication Conclusions

- Authentication is really hard!
 - Hard for system administrators
 - Hard for users
- Unfortunately, authentication is necessary

Access Control

Access Control: Basic Instantiation

- File permissions on UNIX:
 - Owner, Group, Others
- Useful commands
 - chown (**change owner** of a file)
 - chown blase:plantnerds rareplants.txt
 - chmod (**change modes** of a file)
 - chmod g+w rareplants.txt (**u**ser **g**roup **o**thers, add **+** or remove **-**, **r**ead **w**rite **x**ecute)
 - chmod 750 rareplants.txt (additive: 0 = nothing, 1 = execute, 2 = write, 4 = read)

Access Control

- Role-based access control
 - Authorization based on role (e.g., “UChicago student”)
- Attribute-based access control
 - Authorization based on attribute(s) (e.g., “Over 7 feet tall”)
- Context-based access control
 - Authorization decision depends on the context (e.g., time of day)