# Web Security Requirements: A Phishing Perspective

What is Usability? How are we failing?

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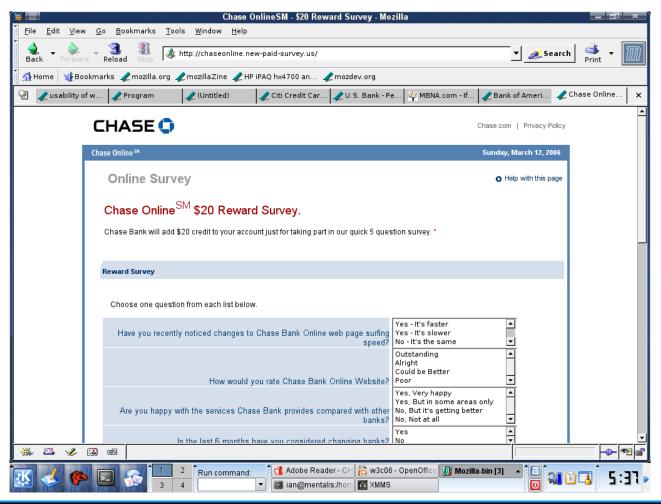
CMU Usable Privacy and Security Laboratory

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## The Phishing Problem

It's easy to fake a page and collect user information





#### Overview

- What does it mean for security to be usable?
- What security features do we currently have?
- Why what we have has failed (or will fail)
- Where our group is looking
- Concluding Remarks



#### What is usable security?

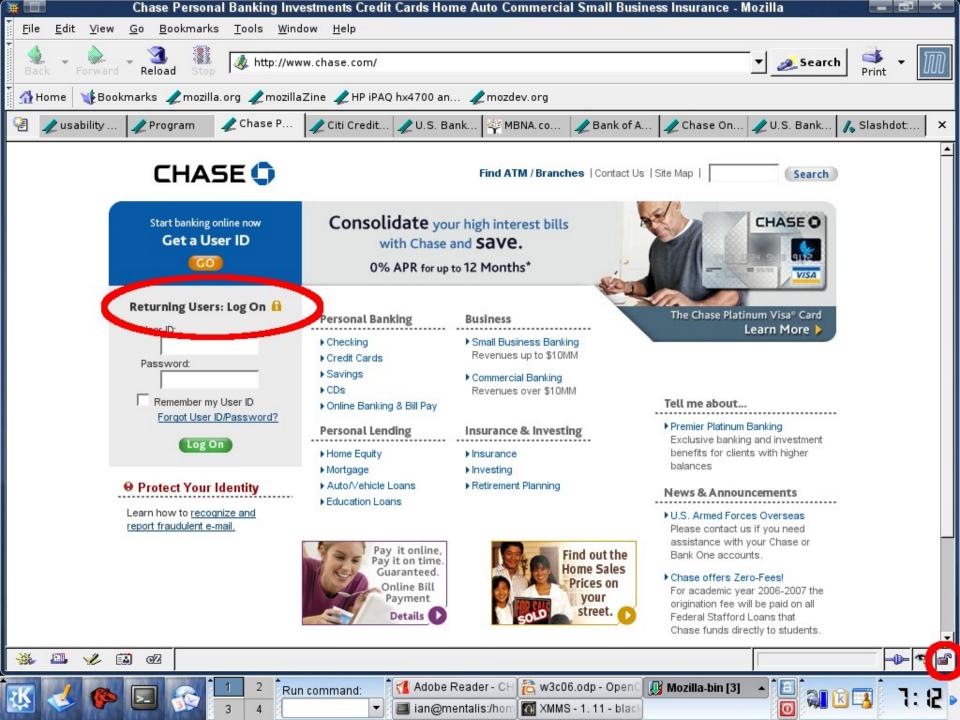
- Any interactions with the user should be at a level understandable by said user
- Required user interaction (both input and attention) should be kept minimal
- Should be "hard" for a user to commit a serious mistake
- Should be usable from wherever the user may be (public cafe, mobile device)
- Should consider users' disabilities

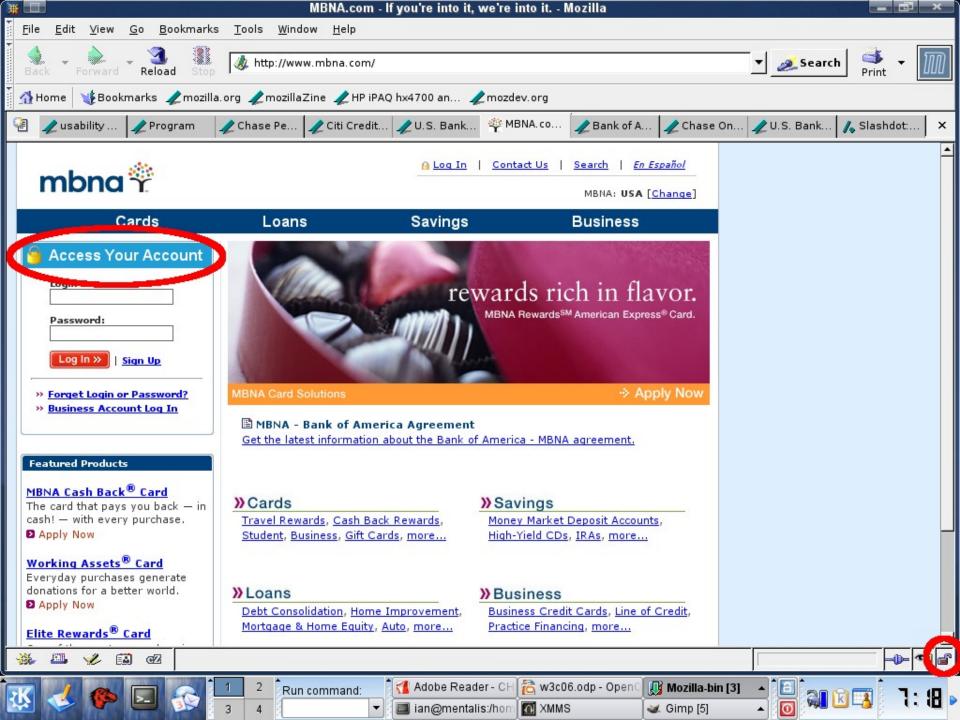


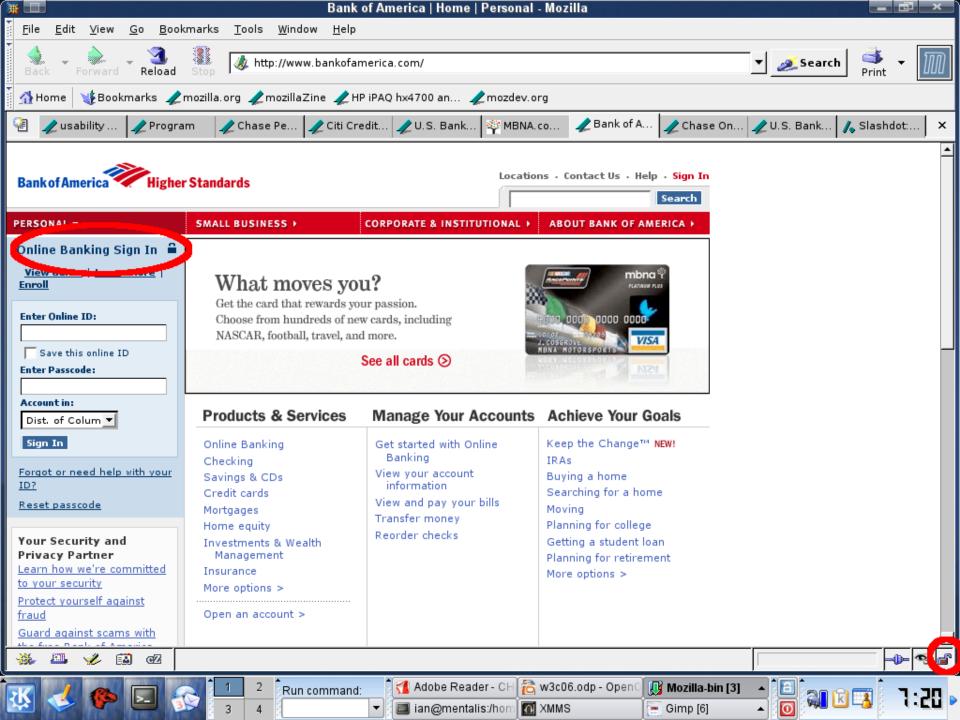
#### **Current Security Features**

- The Lock
  - Ignored by many
  - Confusion as to what it means
  - Mis-used by websites (next slides) so as to diminish power
- RSA SecurID
- PassMark SiteSecure
- Various chrome extensions









#### We've Failed The Lock

- We started with something ill-designed
- We made it worse by confusing the issue "The lock means you're secure"
- We started using the indicator outside of its normal location, and now people look for it outside of its normal location.



#### RSA SecurID

- Moving beyond the browser to hardware assistance
- Usable at home or on the road
- ... but vulnerable to man in the middle attacks





#### Passmark SiteSecure

- Attempt at two-factor mutual authentication using properties of the computer as the second factor
- Enrollment process to 'sign up' a computer
- Once enrolled, user authenticates in part based on the computer they are using
- Bank authenticates itself by displaying a shared secret (picture)
- Enrollment process can be spoofed



## Phishing Toolbars

- Overall, fail to protect users from high quality spoofs
- Users ignore indicators, as security is not their primary objective
- Pop-up warnings are slightly more effective, but overuse and false positives lead to the "just-click-ok" syndrome.

[1] M. Wu, R.C. Miller and S.L. Garfinkel, "Do security toolbars actually prevent phishing attacks?" in CHI (to appear), 2006. [Online]. Available: http://www.simson.net/ref/2006/CHI-security-toolbar-final.pdf



### Where Our Group is Looking

#### Heuristic Detection

- Link Characteristics and HTML tricks
- Header Information
- Domain Age
- "Inbox context"

#### Collaborative Approaches

- Leverage economies of scale
- Publish warnings, or "vaccines" (think virus definitions)
- Issues of trust in reporting, detecting misinformation



## Where Our Group is Looking (2)

- Semantic Approaches
  - User's environment knows more about the user than the ISP does
  - Detect deviance from normal user behavior
  - Semantic approaches, including digital wallets or federated identity management systems
- Leveraging Out-Of-Band Communications
  - Salvaging PKI
  - Building on current relationship establishment procedures
  - Facilitating support technologies



## Where Our Group is Looking (3)

- Understanding the Users: Interviews
  - People misunderstand many cues the browser provides:
    - Some are alarmed by 'warnings' that they are entering a secure site
    - Certificates, especially self-signed, and encryption are confusing to users: "I guess I'm not fully sure what 'encrypted' means." - user
  - Some are highly affected by targeted attacks
  - Past "experience" doesn't necessarily help



## Where Our Group is Looking (4)

- Educating the User
  - Providing training in the context of the user's inbox
  - Tailoring the training to the specific user's needs, adapting to strengths and weaknesses
  - Creating an educational game to teach antiphishing skills



## Concluding Remarks

- New solutions must take usability into account
- Security should be analyzed from a holistic perspective, including user analysis
  - What do we rely upon the user doing?
  - Can the user be tricked into doing a "bad" action at any stage?
- Expectations for user action should be minimal
- Active, positive indicators of problems



#### Questions?

- Thank you
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