



# Client Authentication in a Federation Using a Security Mode

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# Problem



# Terms

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Phishing: stealing credentials or any other valuable information by *actively* or *passively* creating a fake environment to deceive victims

- mounting attacks (e.g., DNS-based)
- spoofing attacks (e.g., Web Spoofing, Picture-in-Picture)

Malward Phishing: *additionally* compromises the local system

- Host-file alternation
- Keylogger
- Trojan Horses

# What is a Security Mode?

## Security Mode

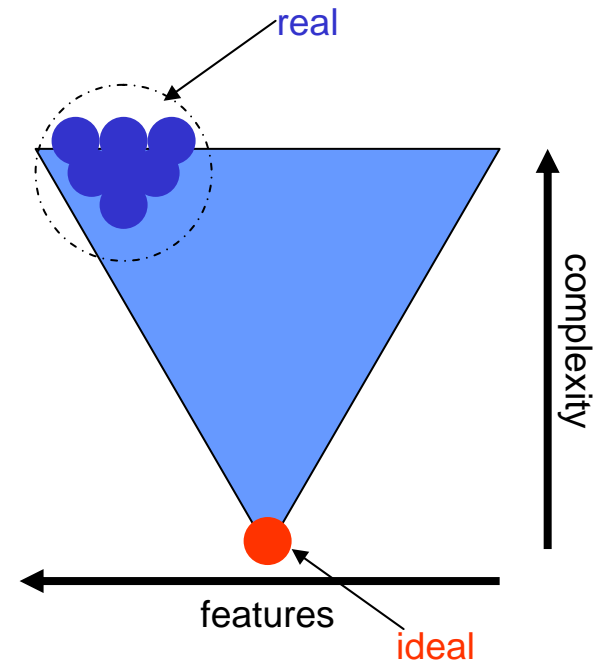
- Tame browser to ideal behavior

## Predication

- Web Browsers are full of (potentially) malicious features
- Verifying security not manageable by ordinary user

## Objectives

- Reduce Tampering
- User-Transparency
- Proving Security Requirements



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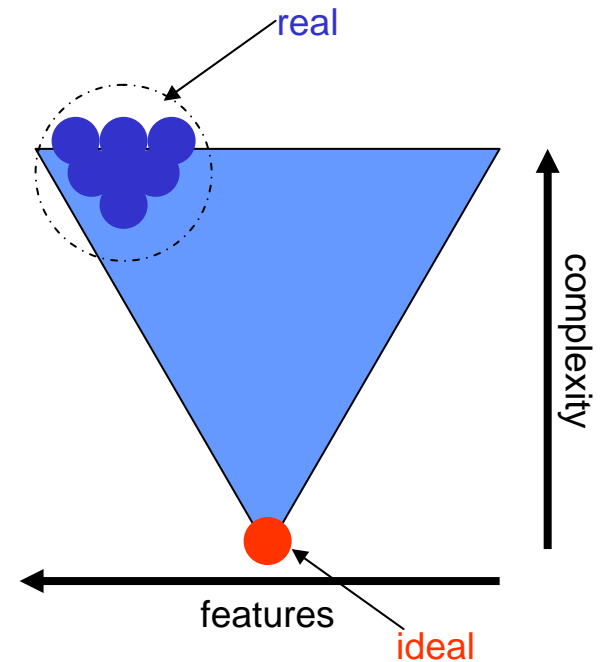
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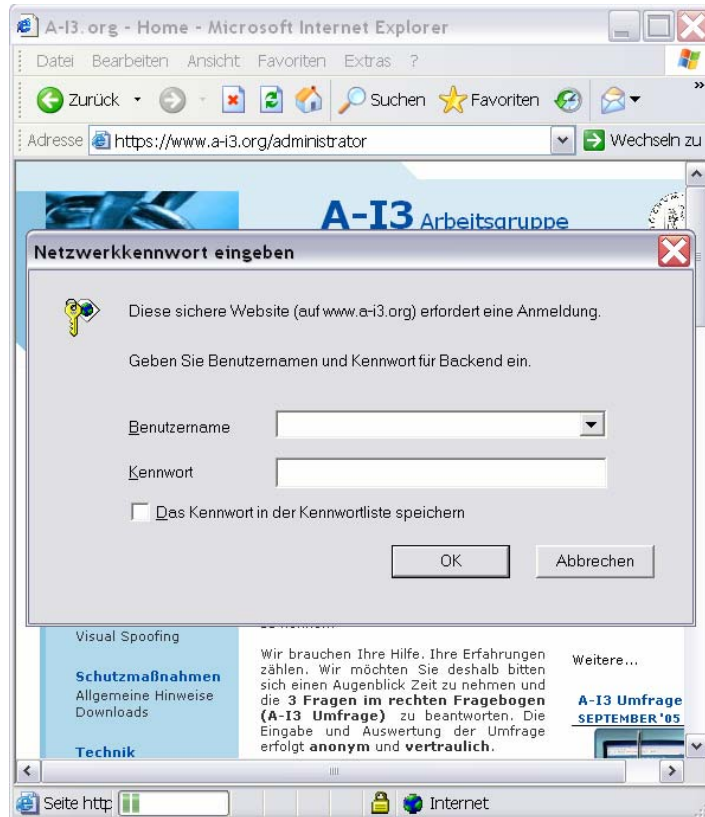
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# Case Study: Tampering



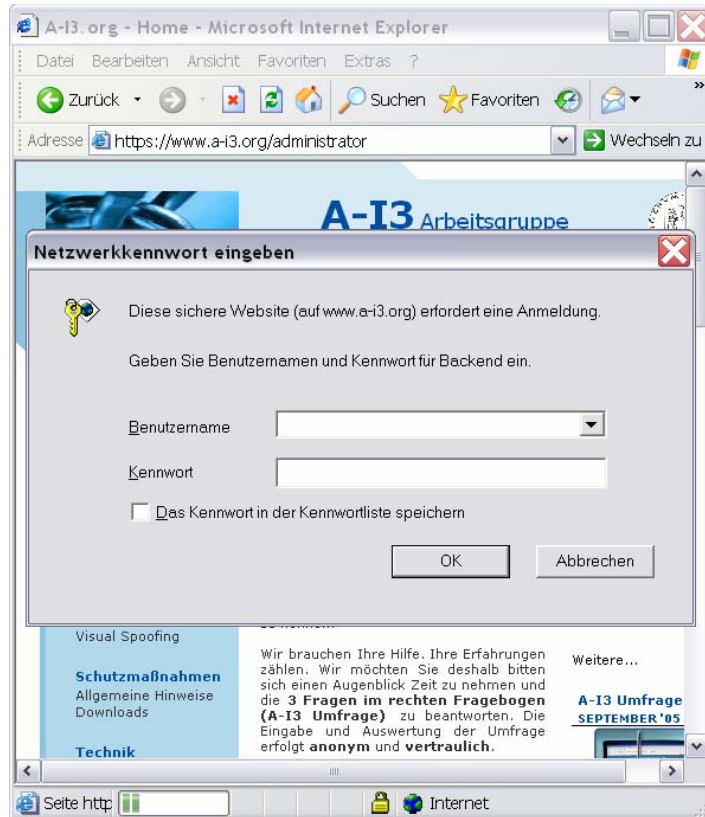
original

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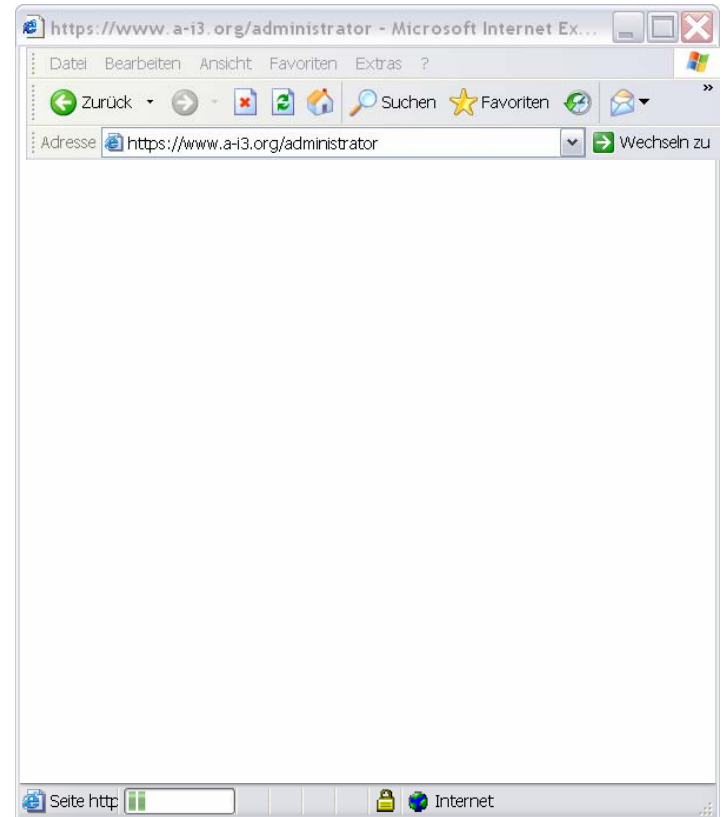
fake

# Case Study: Tampering



original

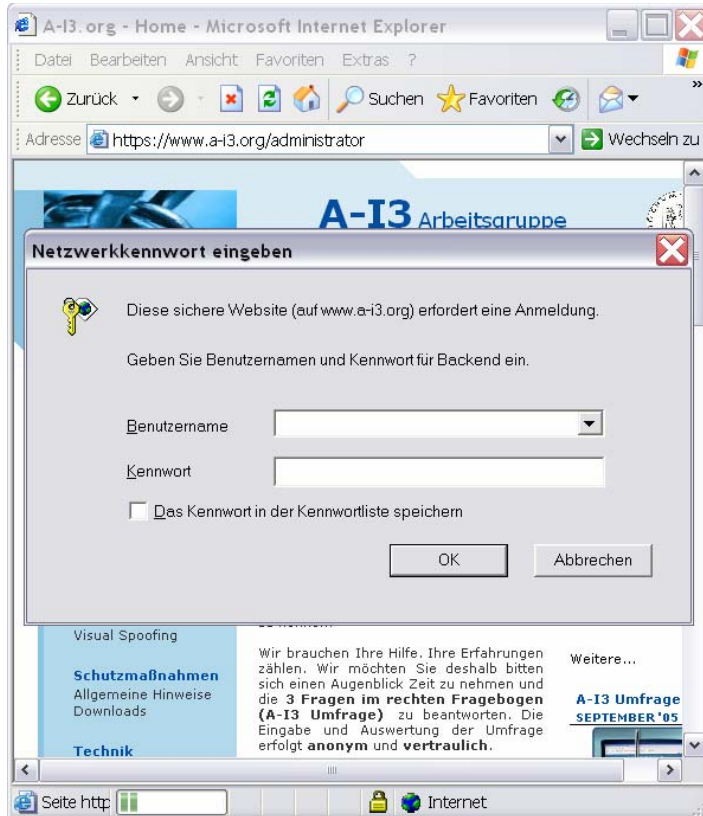
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fake

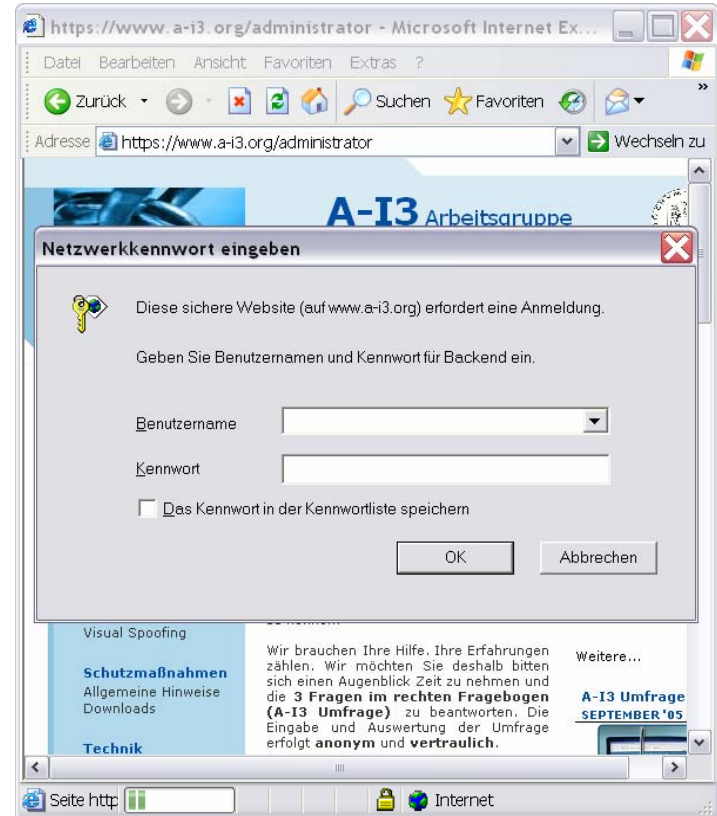


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original

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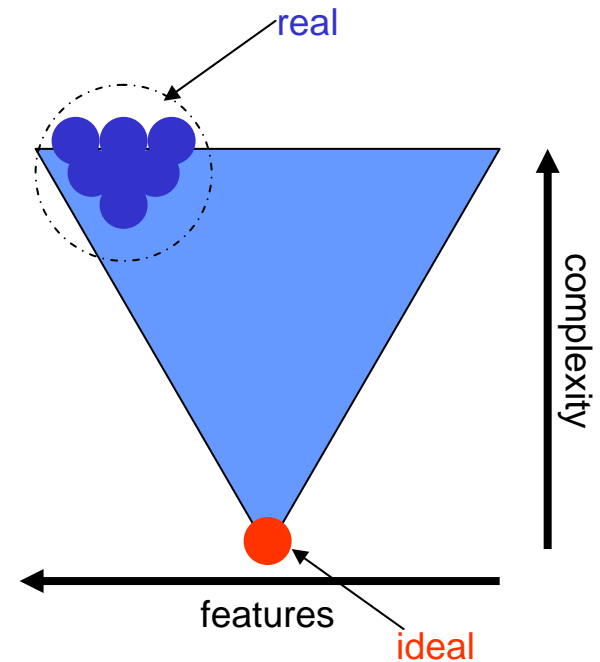
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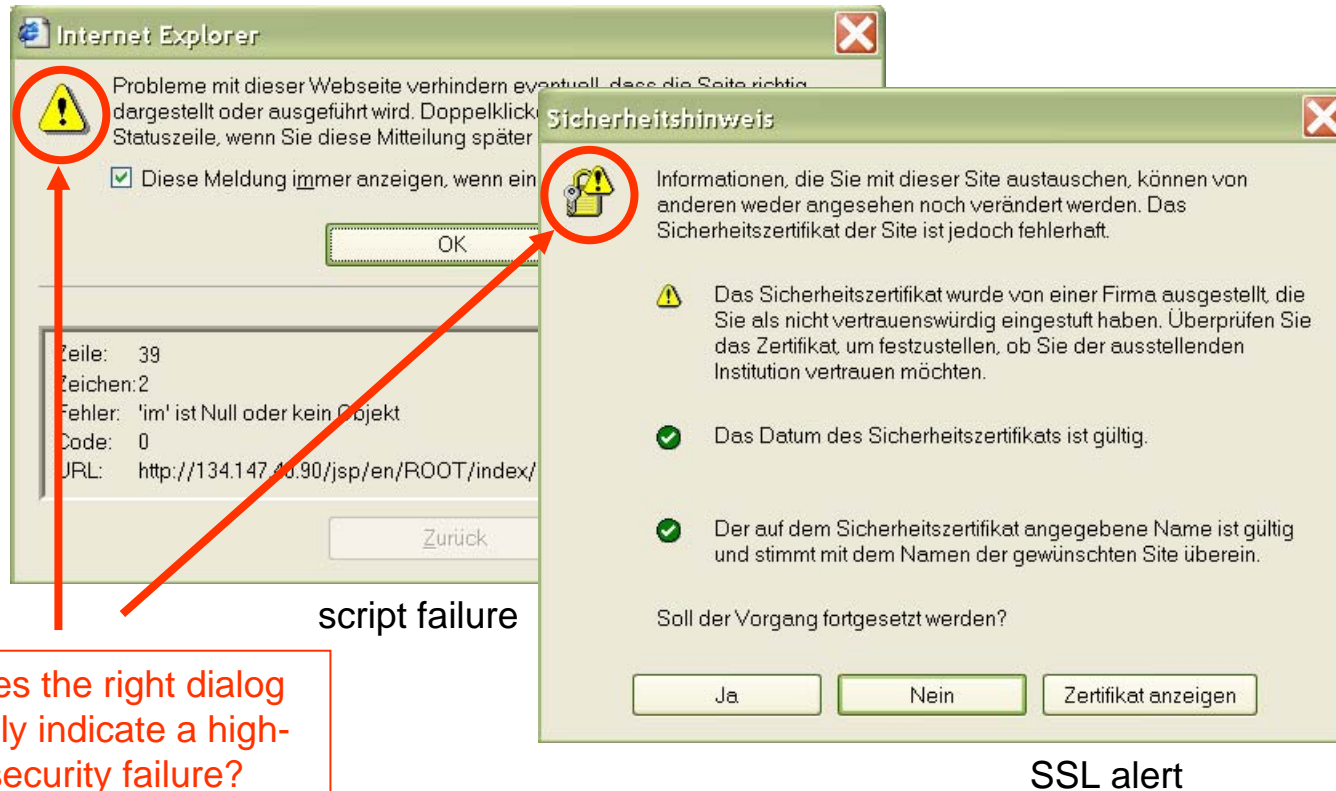
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# Case Study: Transparency



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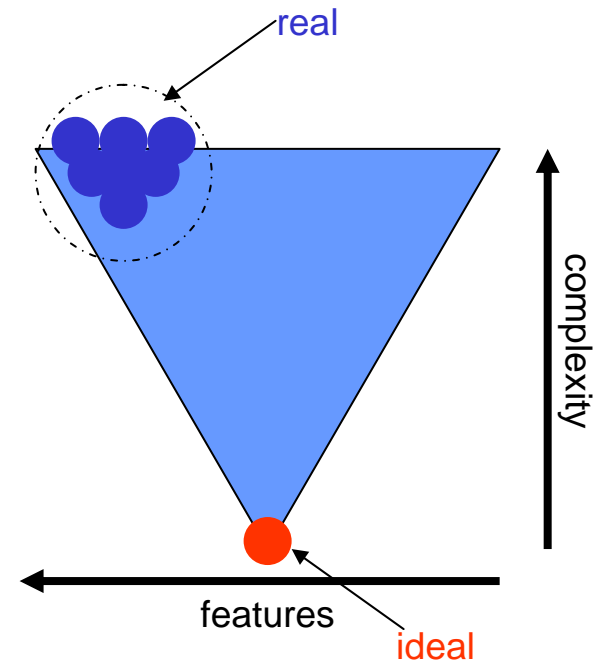
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# Proving Security Requirements in Browser Model

De-facto-Standard in Web authentication:

- Unilateral SSL authentication with username/password
- Related Work (e.g. [WS96,MSS98]) analyzed SSL in 2-Party-Scenario
- 3-Party-Protocol
  - User U (security-unaware)
  - Browser B (protocol-unaware)
  - Server S (crypto-expert)
- Recent Work [GPS05a] attempts to formally analyze browser-based protocols based on “ideal/real world” paradigm (here by [PSW00])
  - Principals are finite state machines
  - Behavior idealized
- Proved WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile [GPS05b]

# Proving Security Requirements in Browser Model

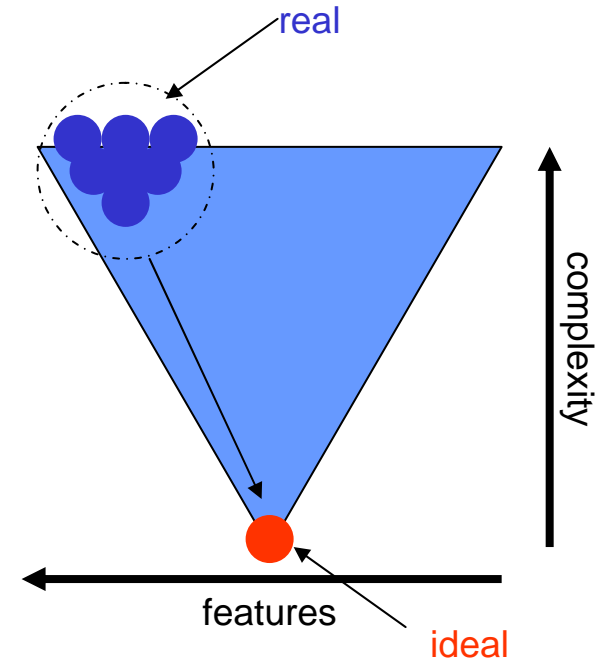
## Problem

- Idealized model very complex
- Real model contains many features, not regarded

## Conclusion

- If browser can be tamed to ideal behavior then one better reason about security properties
- If sender knows Browser behaves ideally and the authentication protocol is sound then sender can imply that user has been correctly authenticated

ideal browser → security mode



# Candidate Solution I: Secure Mode Browser

## Security Mode

- Limit the functionality → “zero-footprint”
  - User should always be aware of “what he sees is what he gets”
  - Does not solve completely phishing problem
  - Domesticates the “tools” of illusion attacks
- Non-cryptographic presentation of SSL
  - Laymen should understand SSL (e.g., [Trustbar], [Petname])
- Context-sensitive presentation of security indicators
  - Clearly highlight security alerts
  - Reduce amount of failure alerts
  - Deploy empirical results of, e.g., [XB05]
- Highlight the trustworthiness of certificate authorities
  - Today more than 70 root certificates are installed in a standard browser
  - Equally treated, but issue polices different

# Example of “Online-Banking Browser”

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the Deutsche Bank Online-Trading interface. Several annotations in red boxes point to specific features:

- CA trust indicator (e.g. [Petname]):** Points to the address bar showing the URL `http://www.deutsche-bank.de/index.htm`.
- visual summary (e.g. [Trustbar]):** Points to the browser's status bar at the bottom of the window.
- personalized dialogs (e.g., [DT05]):** Points to a "Confirm" dialog box that is open over the browser content.
- textual summary:** Points to a blue banner on the website that reads "Deutsche Bank als Global Derivatives House des Jahres ausgezeichnet".
- predefined links:** Points to a list of links on the right side of the page, including "eBay Deutschland" and "PayPal Deutschland".
- context-sensitive failure information (e.g., [XB05]):** Points to the text within the "Confirm" dialog box.

The "Confirm" dialog box contains the following text:

**Confirm**

**BROWSER ALERT!**

It is recommended that you **DO NOT CONTINUE**.

Web pages that contain private password-protected information usually are SSL-secured. The address of such pages typically begins with "https://" (instead of "http://"), and the browser indicates that the page is secure by showing a CLOSED padlock on the window's margin.

The page you are accessing, however, is insecure. This insecure page may be a replica of a secure page that you normally use. You may be seeing the insecure replica because an attacker is intercepting your communication with the Web site. It is advised that you report this problem to the Web site's administrator before accessing the site.

If you continue, any eavesdropper in the network may be able to capture your password and later access your account impersonating you. This could result in significant financial loss to you or unwanted disclosure of your private information.

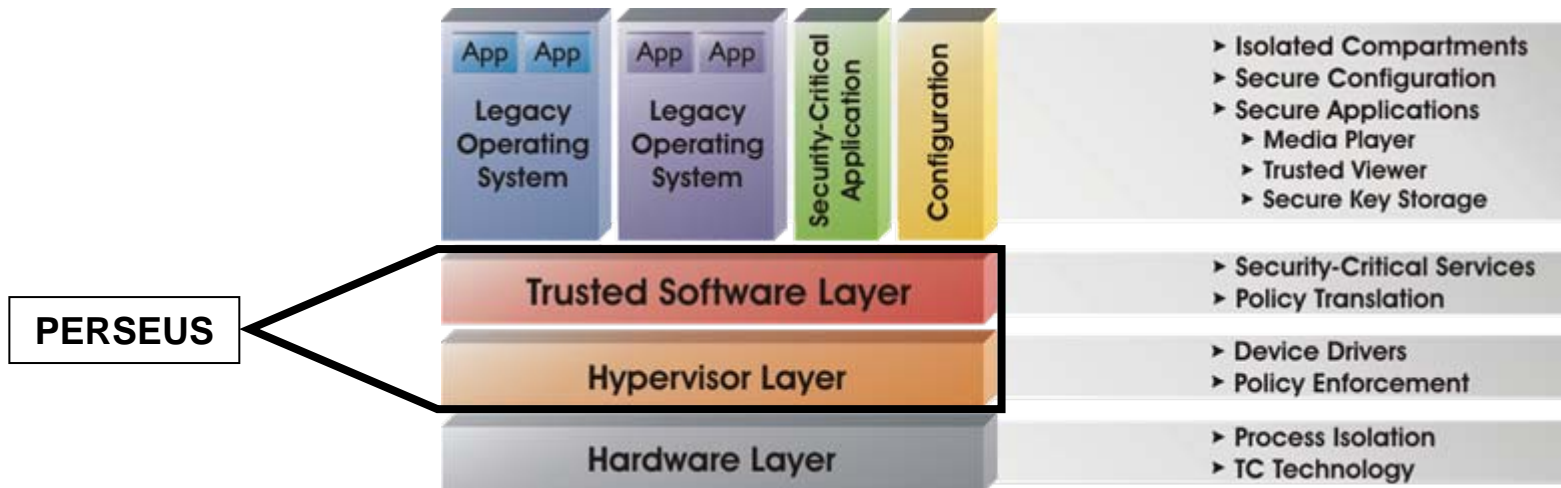
Are you sure you want to take these risks?



# Candidate Solution II: PERSEUS

## Security Architecture against Malware Phishing

- Software-based security kernel (secure operating system)
- Trusted Computing (TC) functionalities
  - More and more vendors integrate a Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- Provides elementary security properties (e.g., trusted channels, process isolation)
- PERSEUS: A generic security architecture

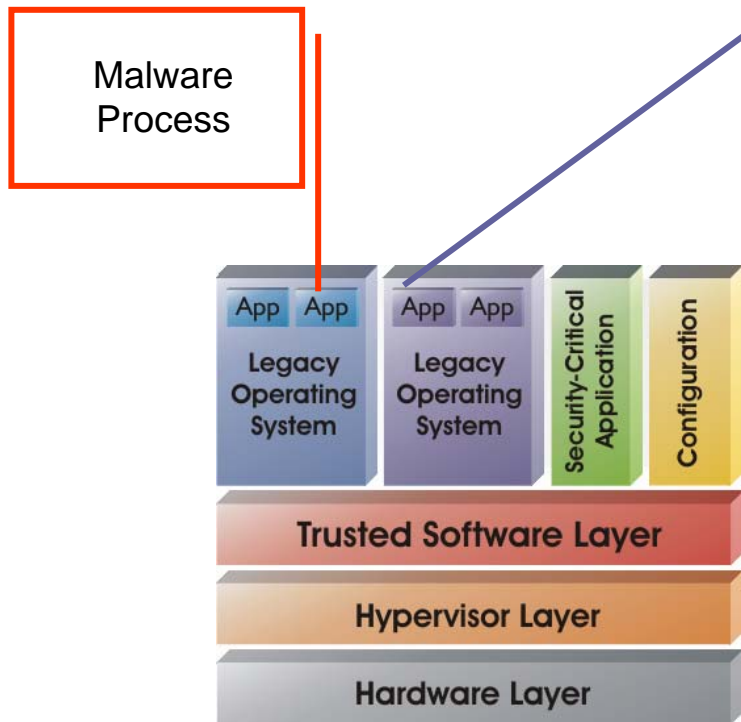


# Candidate Solution II: PERSEUS

- Hypervisor Layer
  - Abstraction of underlying hardware (e.g., CPU, interrupts)
  - Offer an appropriate management interface
  - Enforce resource-based access control policy
- Trusted Software Layer
  - **Trusted GUI** secure path to applications (identify applications and thus protects against Trojan horse attacks like faked dialogs)
  - **Application Manager** enforces a security policy defining the applications that are allowed to be executed, measures the application's integrity
  - **Trust Manager** creates and certifies keys bounded to applications
  - **Storage Manager** enables other applications to persistent store their states and data

# Candidate Solution I+II

PERSEUS instantiations can be used to run (para-) virtualized legacy operating system (currently Linux)



run web browser in an isolated environment (compartment)!!!

# Summary

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Proof-of-Concept for Online-Banking on-going

Challenges we face

- User-friendly presentation of a trusted compartment
- Policies how to automatically activate a new compartment
- Secure and efficient migration of compartments

For more information see [www.prosec.rub.de](http://www.prosec.rub.de)

Thank you!

Candidate Solution I

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Candidate Solution II

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# References

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