CSE 484 / CSE M 584: Computer Security and Privacy

Usable Security

Fall 2017

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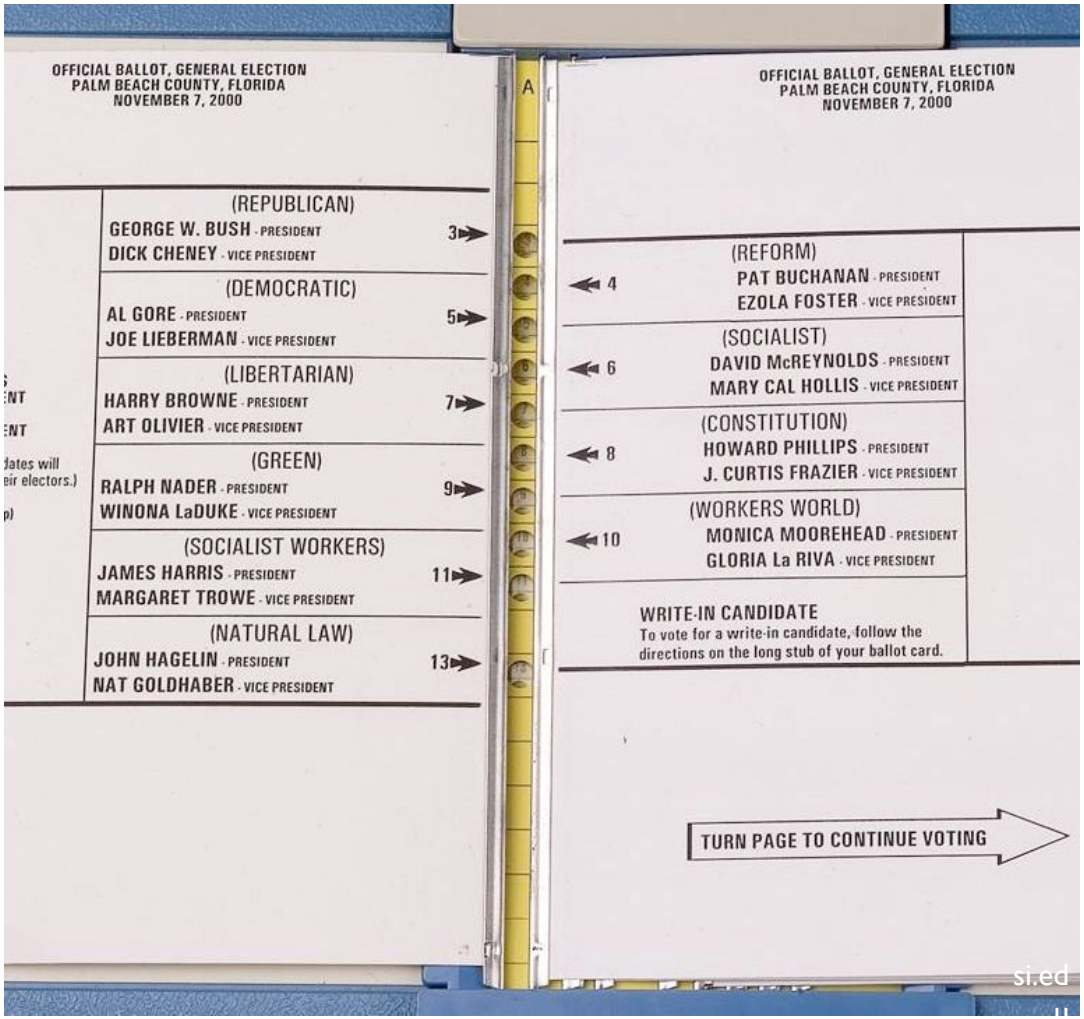
Thanks to Dan Boneh, Dieter Gollmann, Dan Halperin, Yoshi Kohno, Ada Lerner, John Manferdelli, John Mitchell, Vitaly Shmatikov, Bennet Yee, and many others for sample slides and materials ...

Poor Usability Causes Problems



Importance in Security

- Why is usability important?
  - People are the critical element of any computer system
    - People are the real reason computers exist in the first place
  - Even if it is **possible** for a system to protect against an adversary, people may use the system in other, **less secure** ways

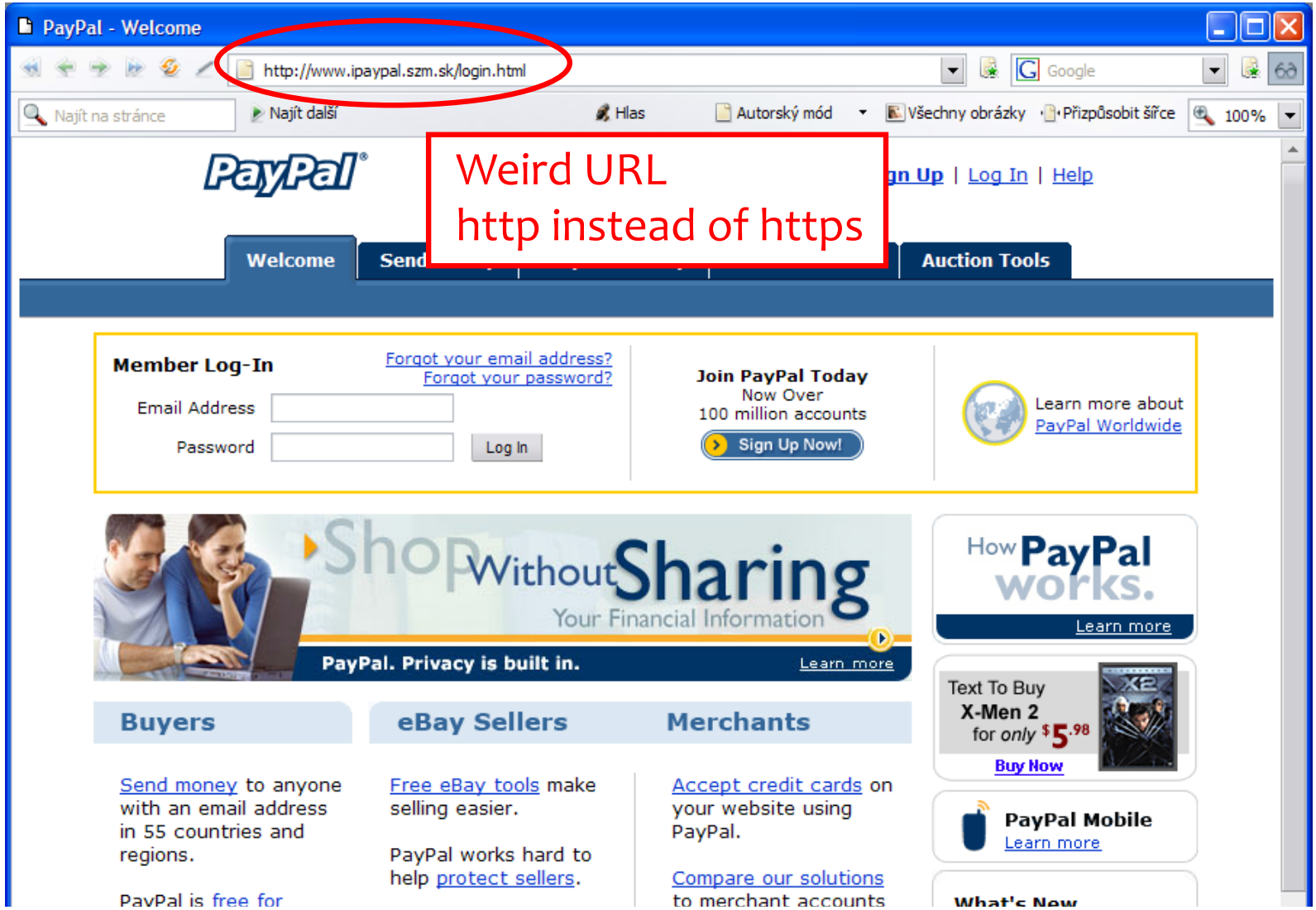
Usable Security Roadmap

- 2 case studies
  - Phishing
  - SSL warnings
- Step back: root causes of usability problems, and how to address

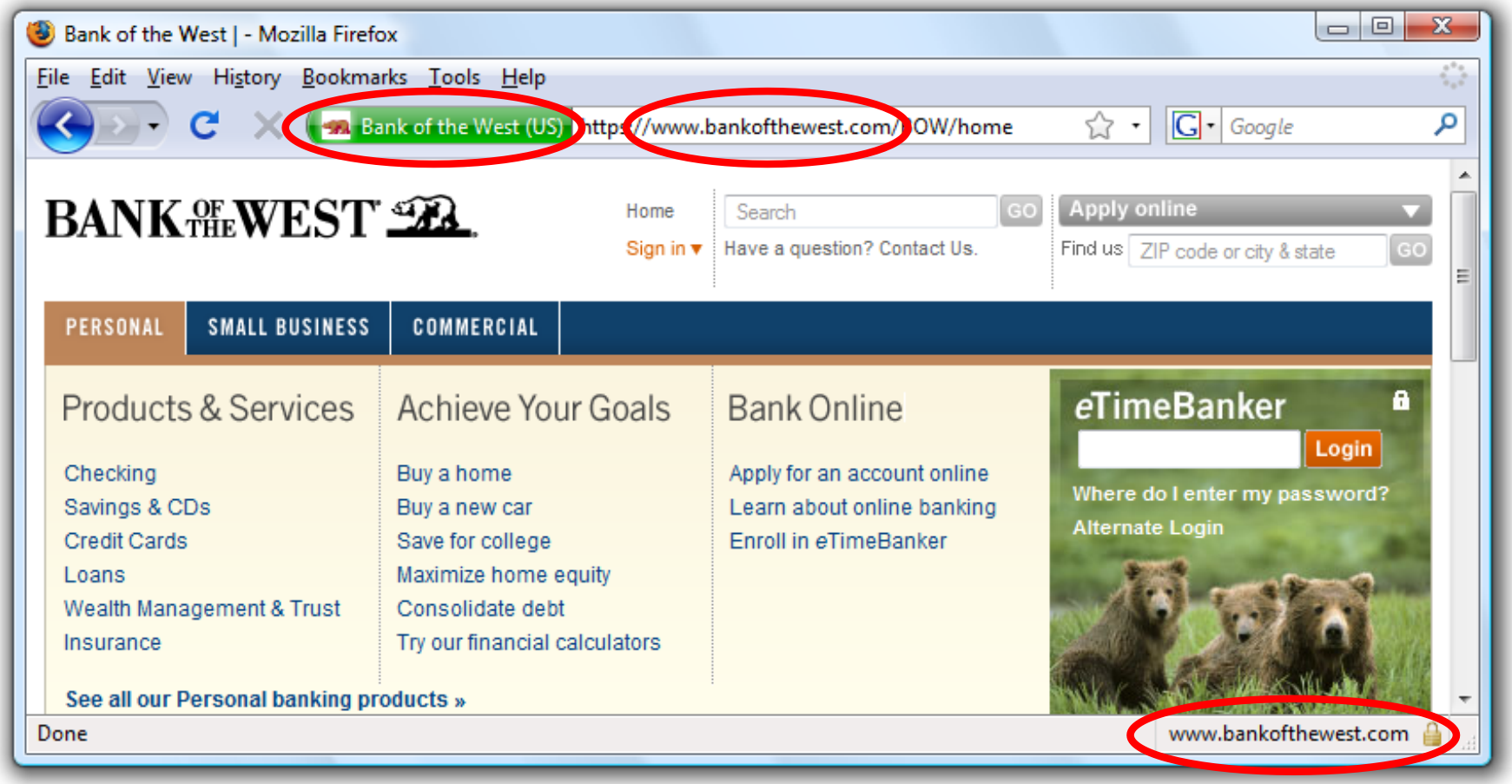
Case Study #1: Phishing

- Design question: How do you help users avoid falling for phishing sites?

A Typical Phishing Page



Safe to Type Your Password?



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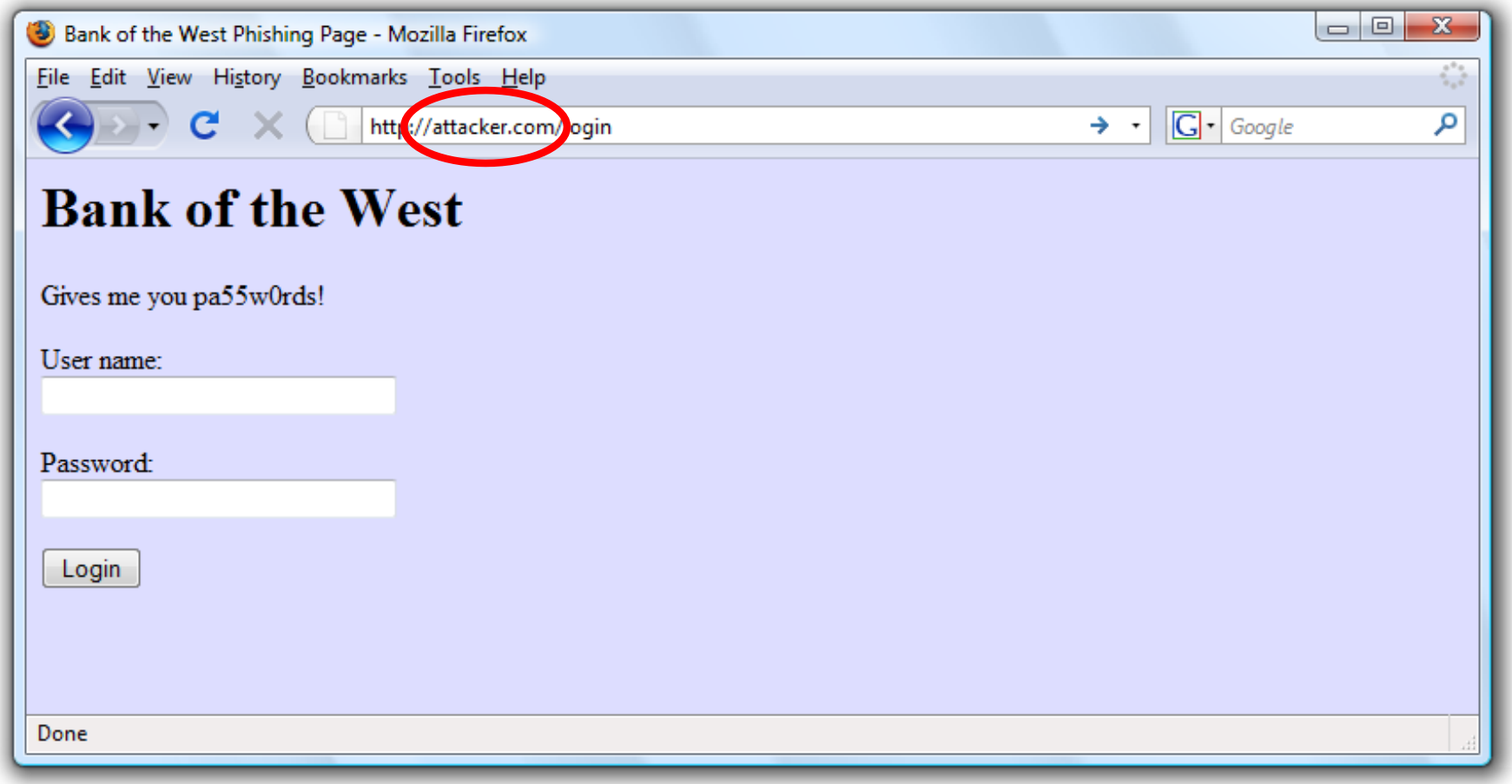

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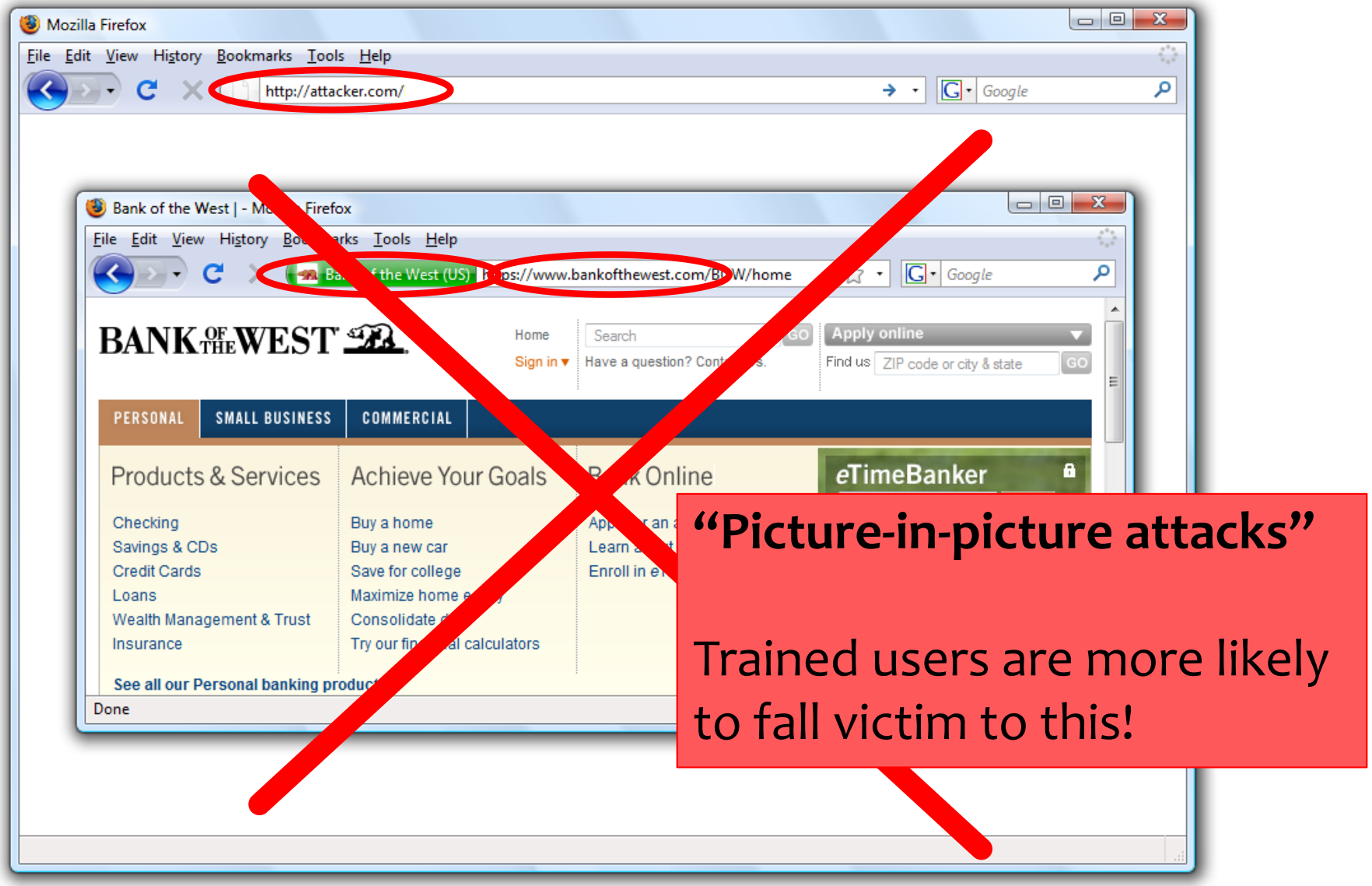


Experiments at Indiana University

- Reconstructed the social network by crawling sites like Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn and Friendster
- Sent 921 Indiana University students a spoofed email that appeared to come from their friend
- Email redirected to a spoofed site inviting the user to enter his/her secure university credentials
  - Domain name clearly distinct from indiana.edu
- 72% of students entered their real credentials into the spoofed site

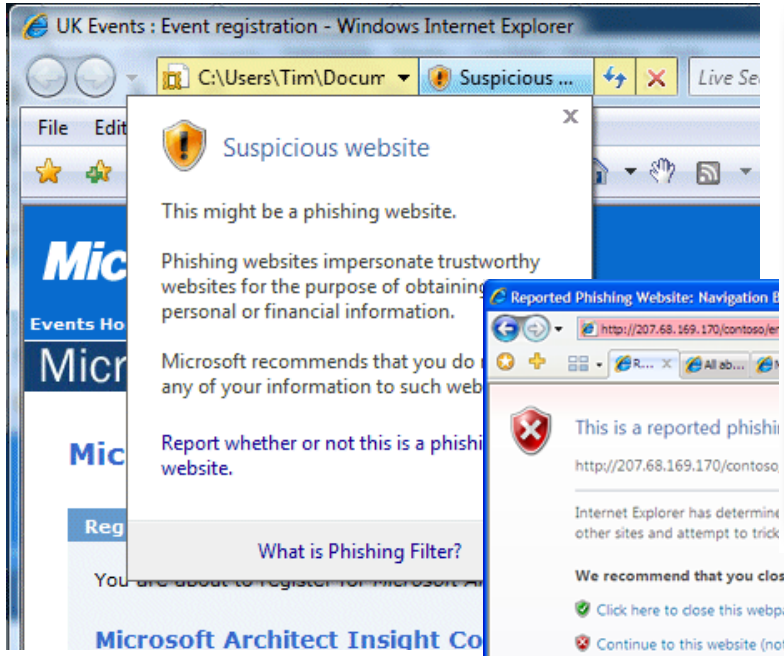
More Details

- Control group: 15 of 94 (16%) entered personal information
- Social group: 349 of 487 (72%) entered personal information

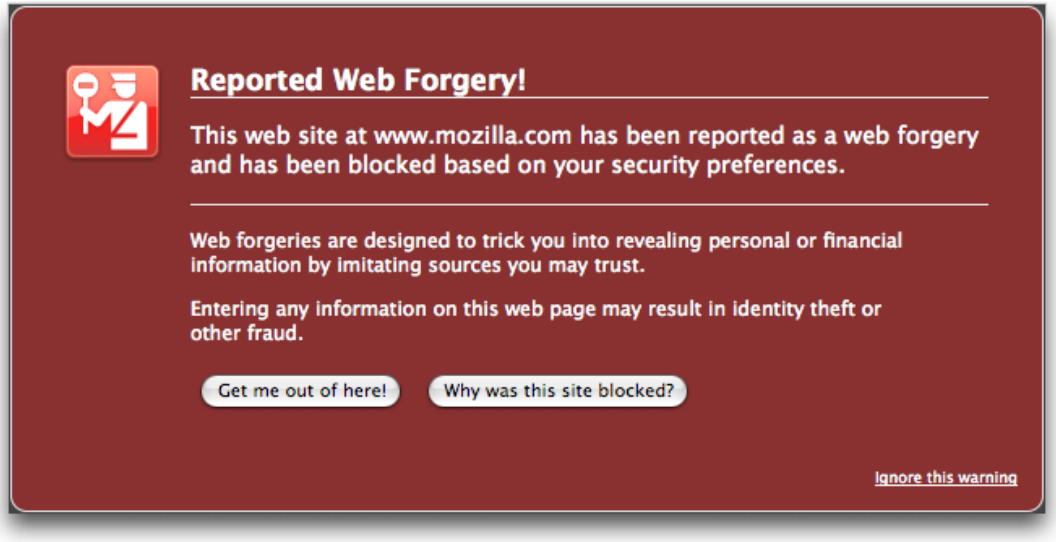
- 70% of responses within first 12 hours
- Adversary wins by gaining users' trust

- Also: If a site looks "professional", people likely to believe that it is legitimate

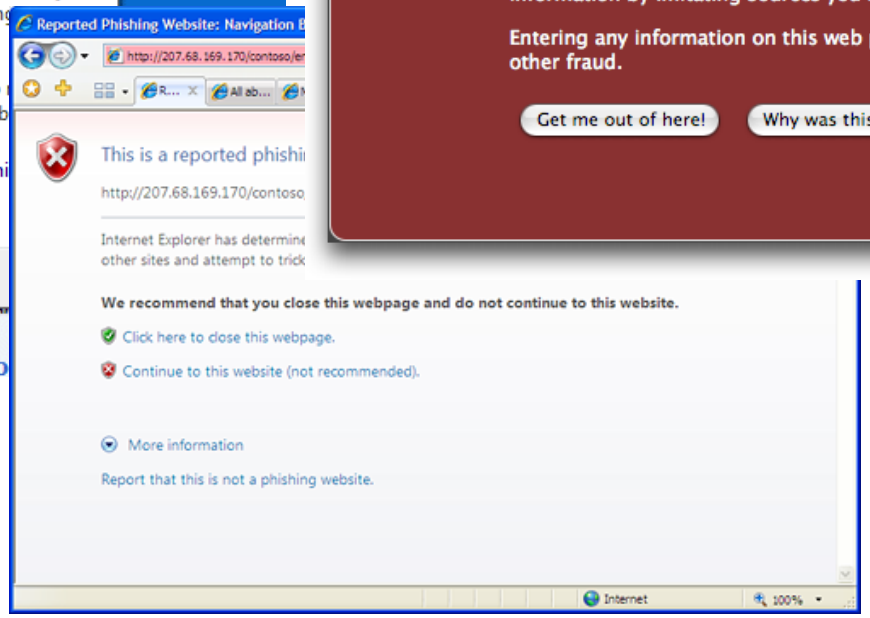
Phishing Warnings



Passive (IE)



Active (Firefox)



Active (IE)

[Egelman et al.]

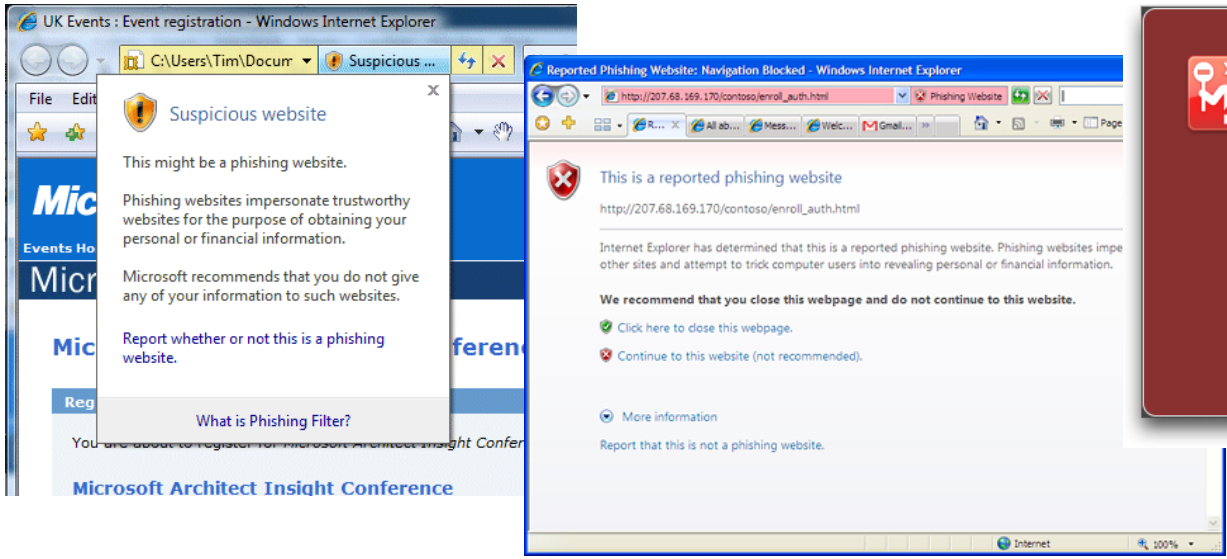
Are Phishing Warnings Effective?

- CMU study of 60 users
- Asked to make eBay and Amazon purchases
- All were sent phishing messages in addition to the real purchase confirmations
- Goal: compare active and passive warnings

[Egelman et al.]

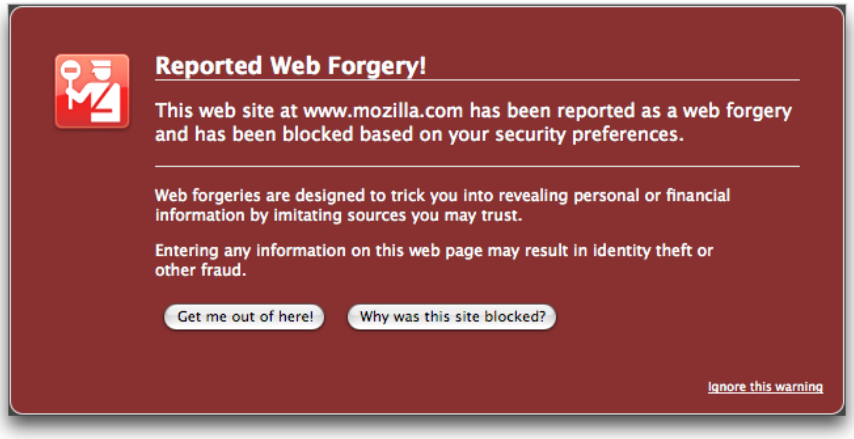
Active vs. Passive Warnings

- Active warnings significantly more effective
  - Passive (IE): 100% clicked, 90% phished
  - Active (IE): 95% clicked, 45% phished
  - Active (Firefox): 100% clicked, 0% phished



Passive (IE)

Active (IE)



Active (Firefox)

[Egelman et al.]

User Response to Warnings

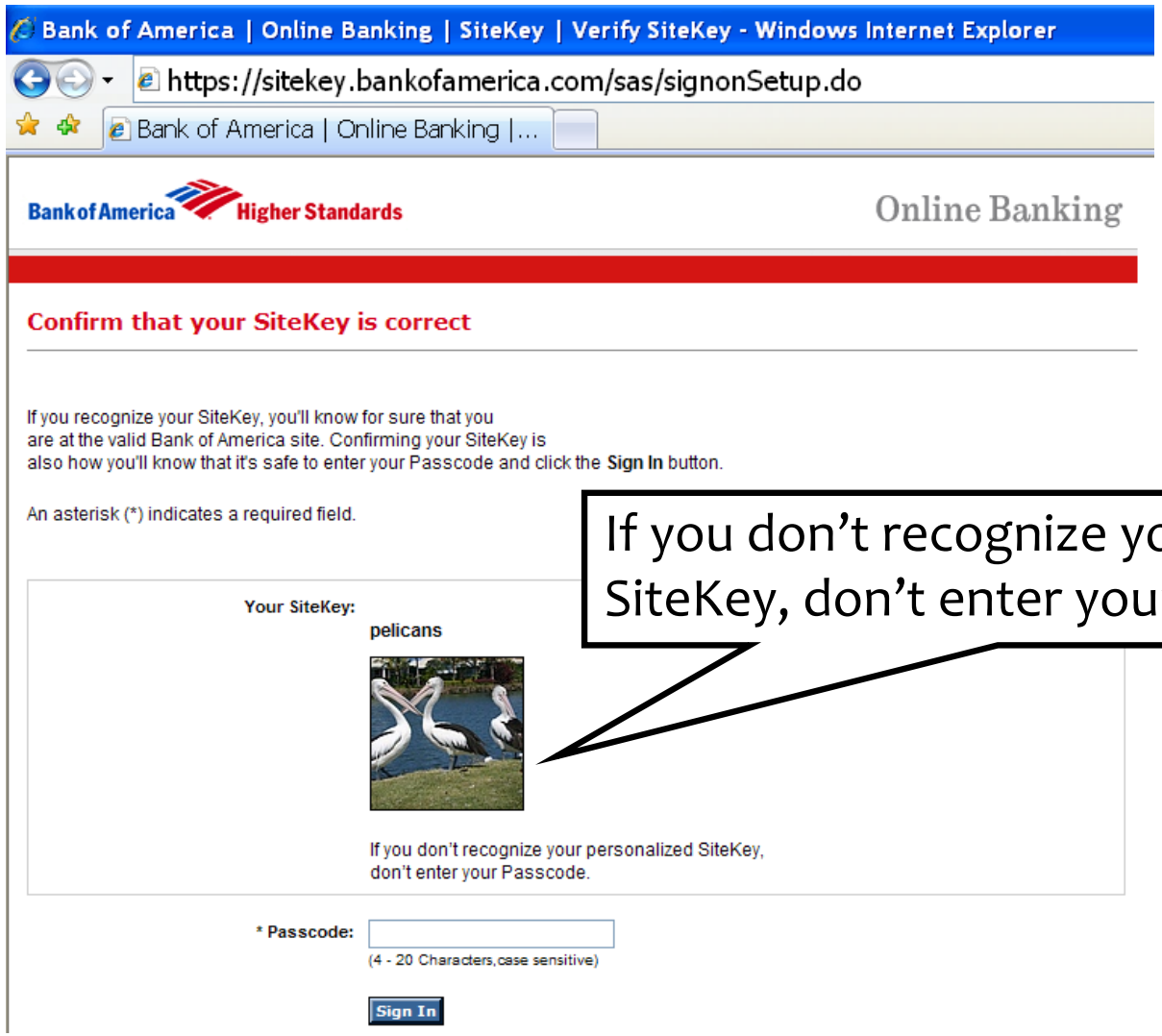
- Some fail to notice warnings entirely
  - Passive warning takes a couple of seconds to appear; if user starts typing, his keystrokes dismiss the warning
- Some saw the warning, closed the window, went back to email, clicked links again, were presented with the same warnings… repeated 4-5 times
  - Conclusion: "website is not working"
  - Users never bothered to read the warnings, but were still prevented from visiting the phishing site
  - Active warnings work!

[Egelman et al.]

Why Do Users Ignore Warnings?

- Don't trust the warning
  - "Since it gave me the option of still proceeding to the website, I figured it couldn't be that bad"
- Ignore warning because it's familiar (IE users)
  - "Oh, I always ignore those"
  - "Looked like warnings I see at work which I know to ignore"
  - "I thought that the warnings were some usual ones displayed by IE"
  - "My own PC constantly bombards me with similar messages"

Site Authentication Image (SiteKey)

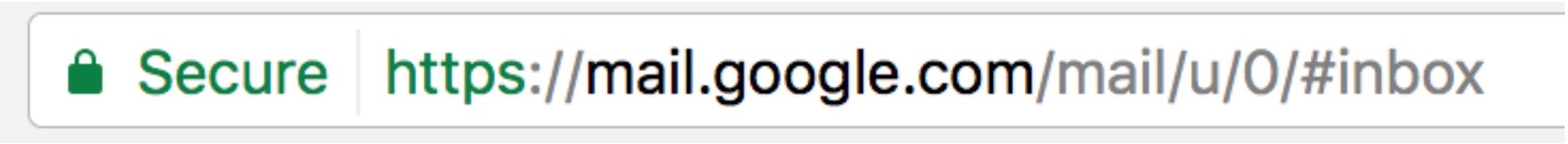


If you don't recognize your personalized SiteKey, don't enter your Passcode

Case Study #2: Browser SSL Warnings

- **Design question 1:** How to indicate encrypted connections to users?
- **Design question 2:** How to alert the user if a site's SSL certificate is untrusted?

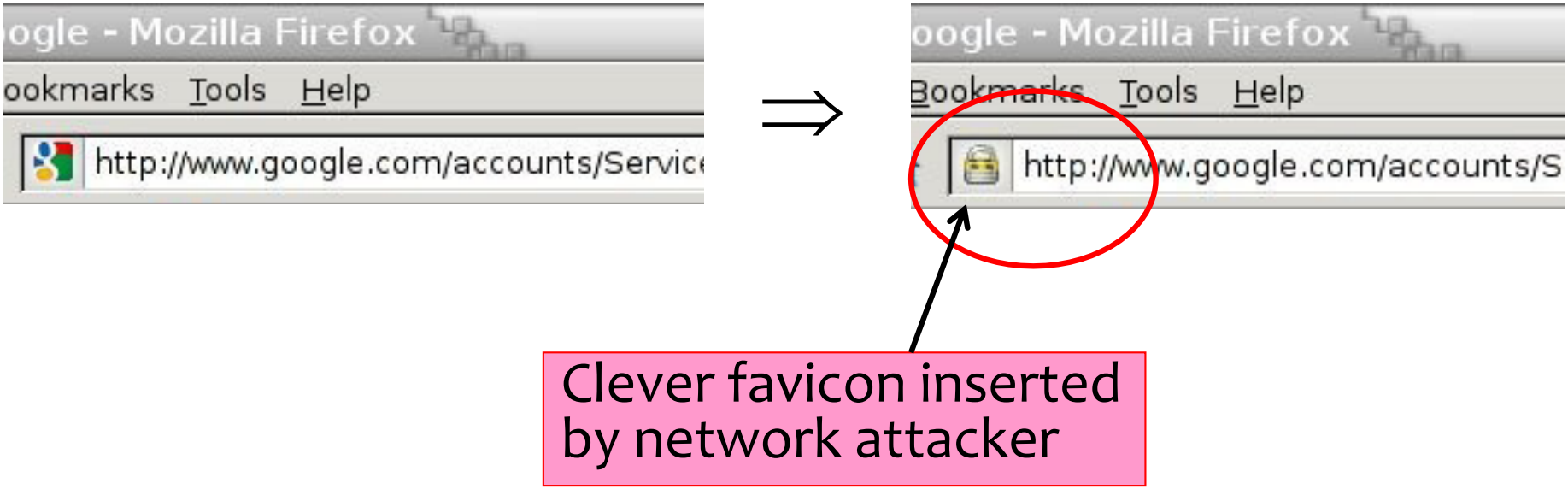
The Lock Icon



- Goal: identify secure connection
  - SSL/TLS is being used between client and server to protect against active network attacker
- Lock icon should only be shown when the page is secure against network attacker
  - Semantics subtle and not widely understood by users
  - Whose certificate is it??
  - Problem in user interface design

[Moxie Marlinspike]

Will You Notice?



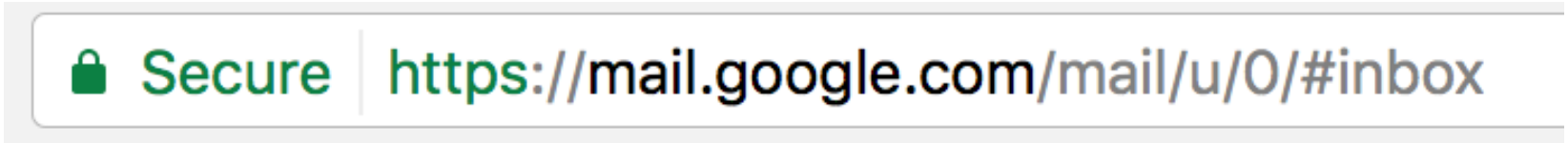
Do These Indicators Help?

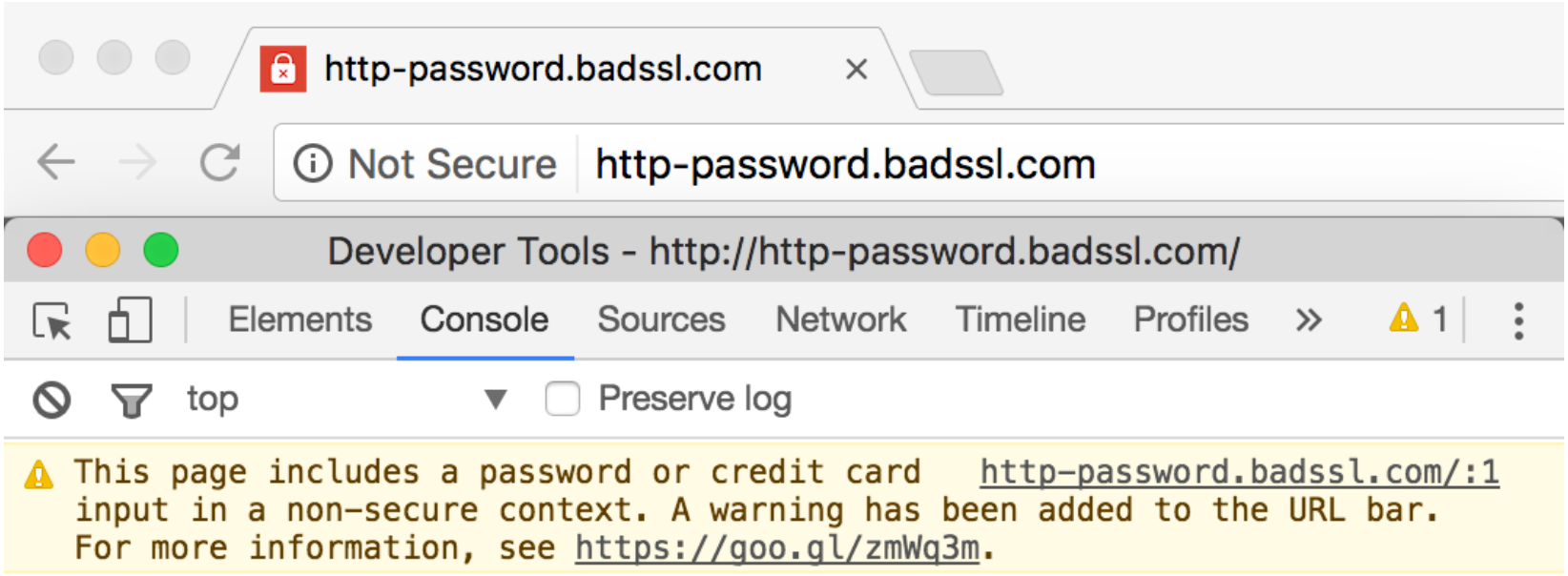
- "The Emperor's New Security Indicators"
  - http://www.usablesecurity.org/emperor/emperor.pdf

		Group				
Score	*First chose* not *to enter password...*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1 ∪ 2*	*Total*
0	upon noticing HTTPS absent	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
1	after site-authentication image removed	0 0%	0 0%	2 9%	0 0%	2 4%
2	after warning page	8 47%	5 29%	12 55%	13 37%	25 44%
3	never (always logged in)	10 53%	12 71%	8 36%	22 63%	30 53%
	Total	18	17	22	35	57

Users don't notice the **absence** of indicators!

Latest Design in Chrome

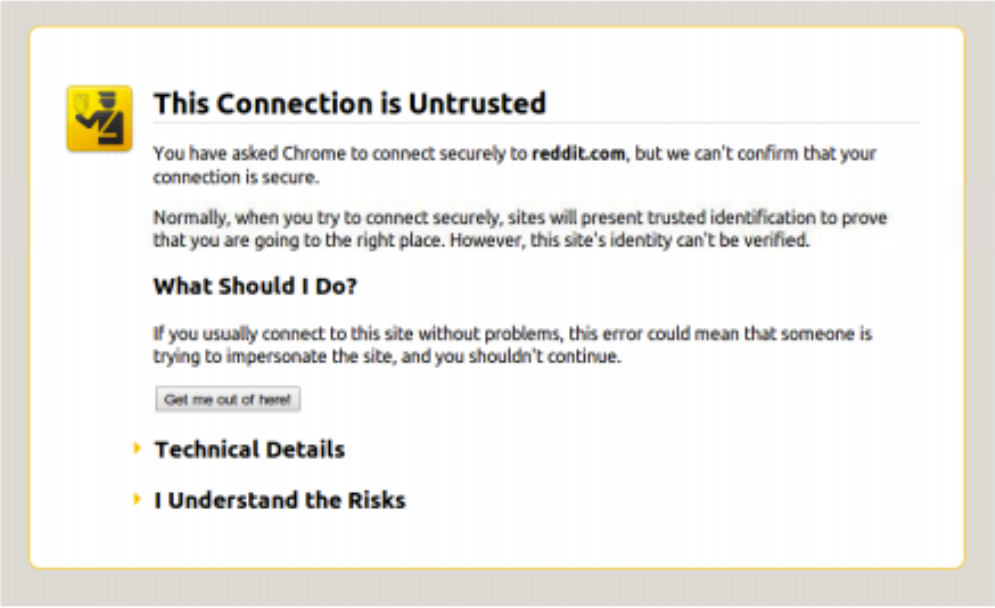


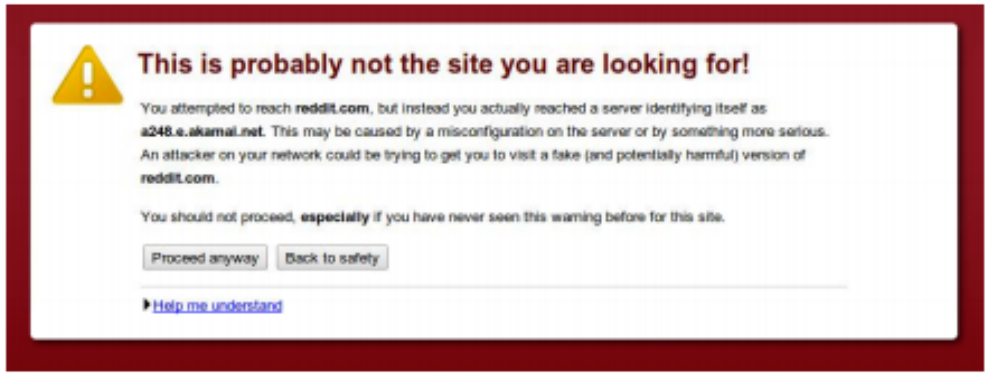


[Felt et al.]

Firefox vs. Chrome Warning

33% vs. 70% clickthrough rate





[Felt et al.]

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)		
2	Chrome warning with policeman		
3	Chrome warning with criminal		
4	Chrome warning with traffic light		
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

[Felt et al.]

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman		
3	Chrome warning with criminal		
4	Chrome warning with traffic light		
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

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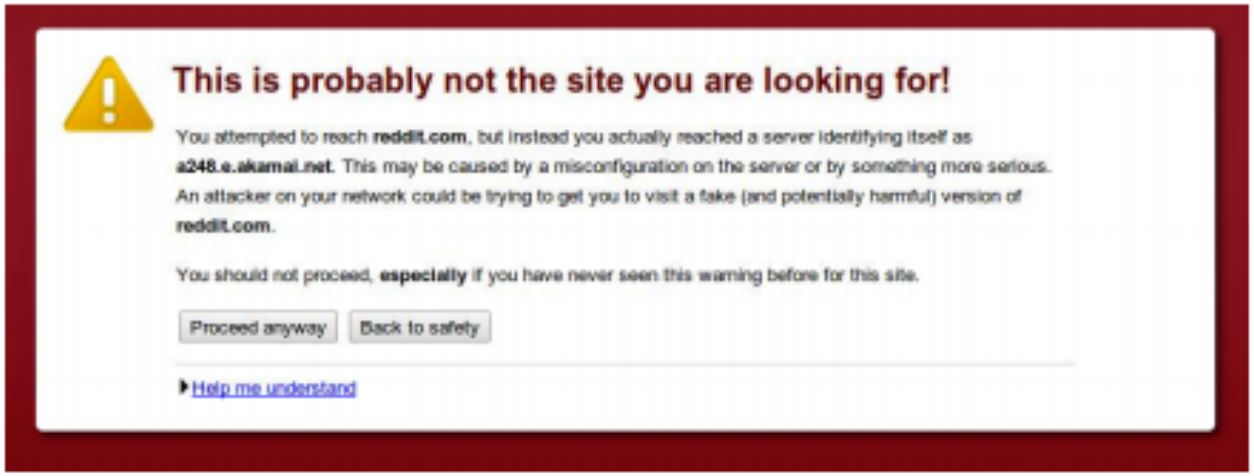

Figure 1. The default Chrome SSL warning (Condition 1).

[Felt et al.]

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman	68.9%	17,977
3	Chrome warning with criminal	66.5%	18,049
4	Chrome warning with traffic light	68.8%	18,084
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

Figure 4. The three images used in Conditions 2-4.

Figure 1. The default Chrome SSL warning (Condition 1).

[Felt et al.]

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5	Mock Firefox	56.1%	20,023
6	Mock Firefox, no image	55.9%	19.297
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

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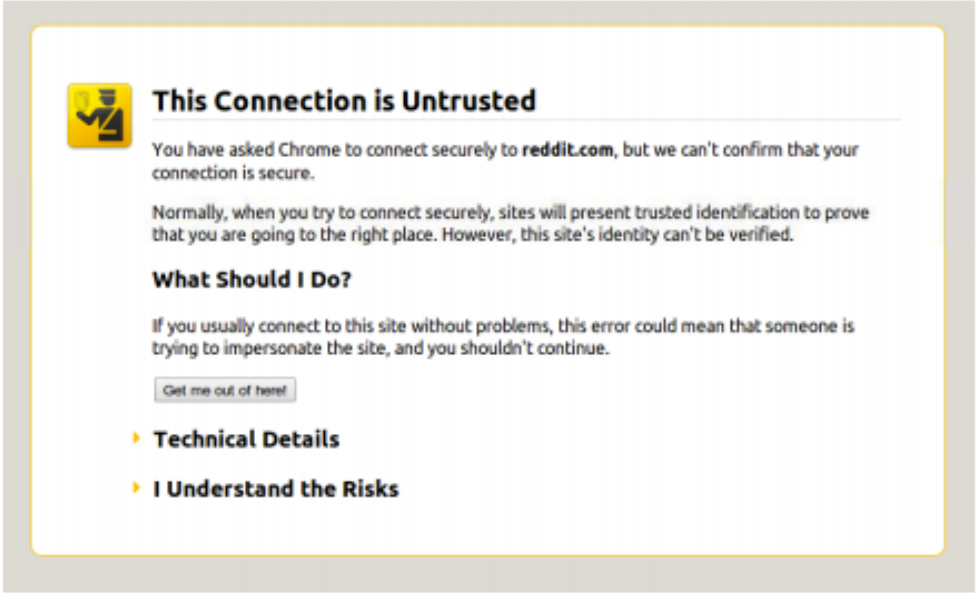

Figure 2. The mock Firefox SSL warning (Condition 5).

[Felt et al.]

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
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3	Chrome warning with criminal	66.5%	18,049
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6	Mock Firefox, no image	55.9%	19,297
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling	55.8%	19,845

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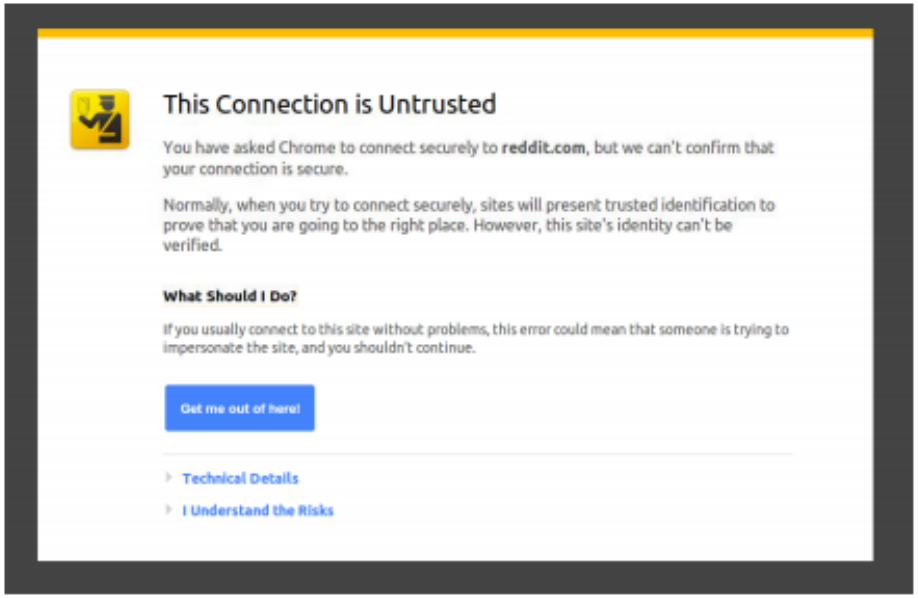
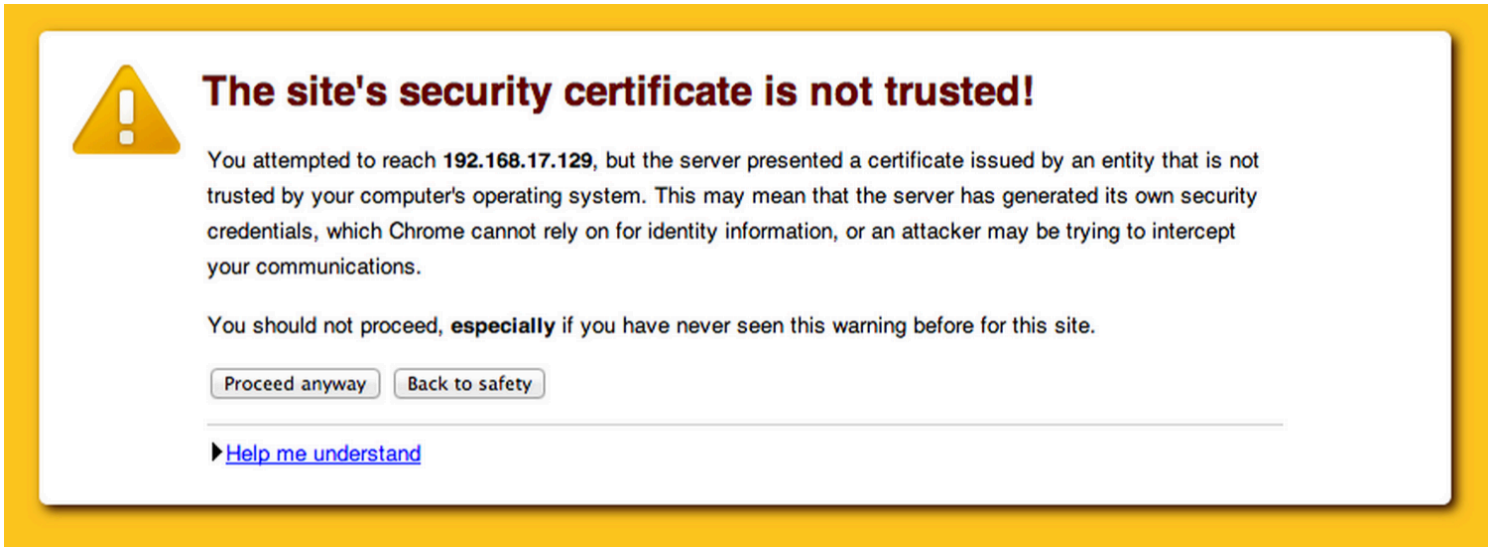


Figure 3. The Firefox SSL warning with Google styling (Condition 7).

[Felt et al.]

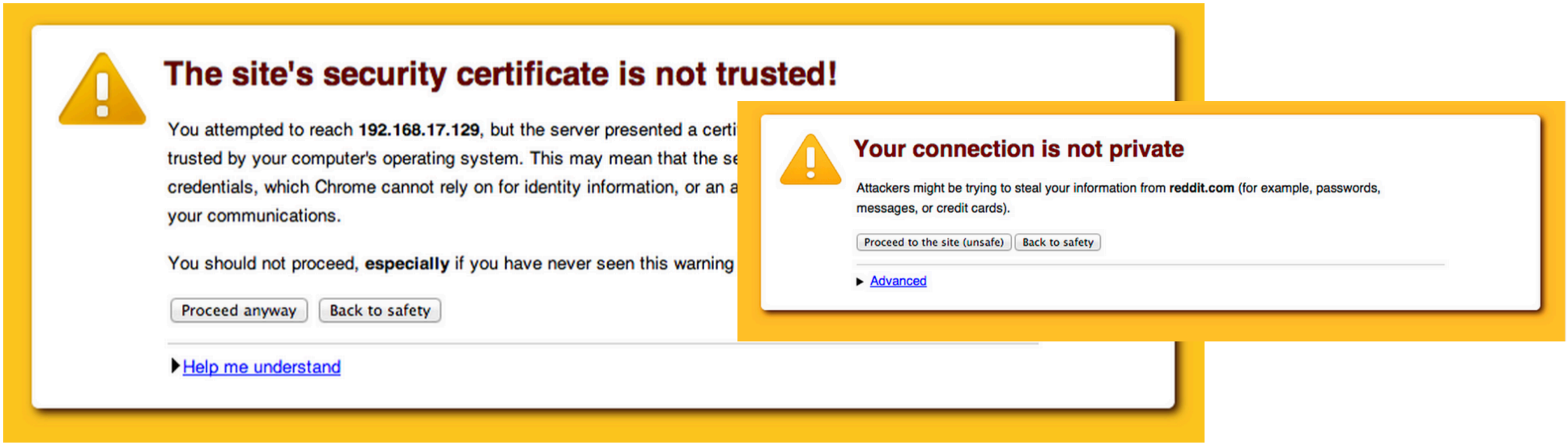
Opinionated Design Helps!

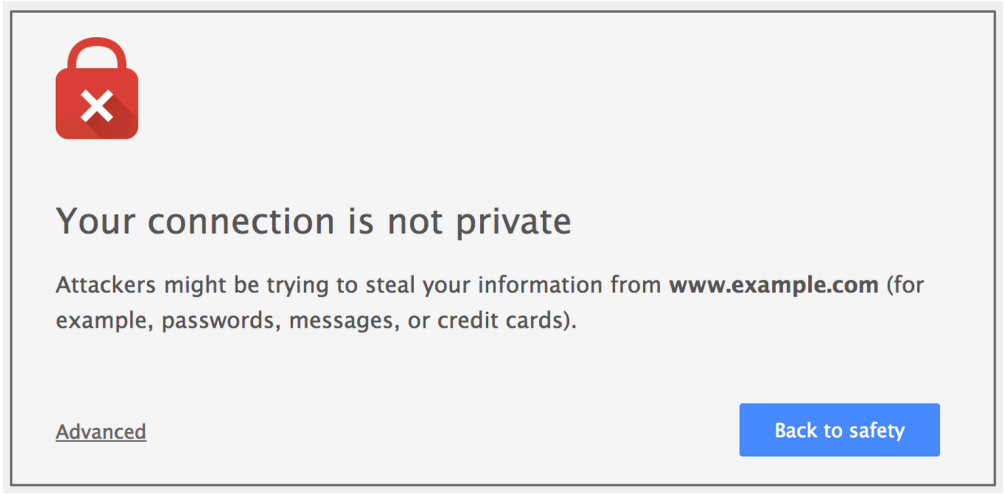


Adherence	N
30.9%	4,551

[Felt et al.]

Opinionated Design Helps!

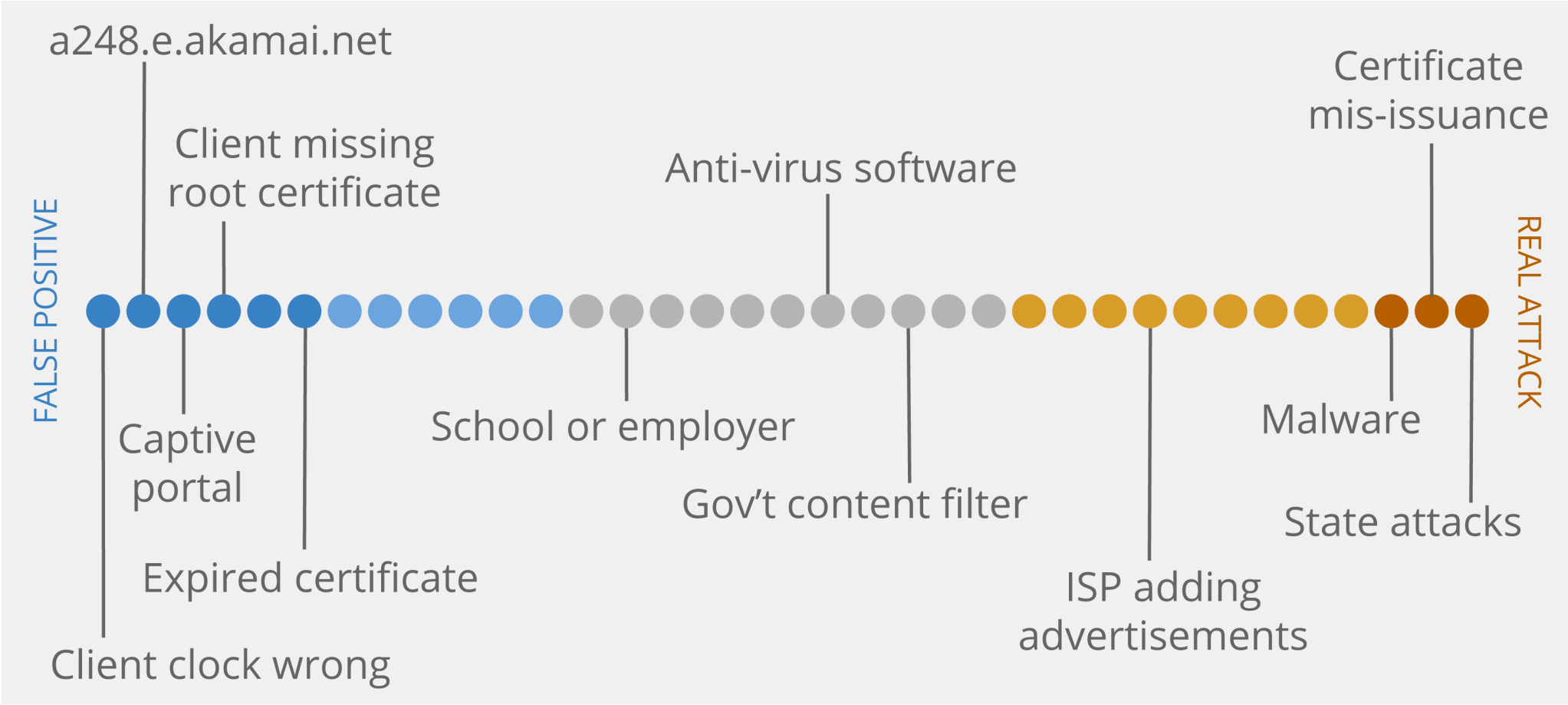




Adherence	N
30.9%	4,551
32.1%	4,075
58.3%	4,644

[Felt et al.]

Challenge: Meaningful Warnings



Stepping Back: Root Causes?

- Computer systems are complex; users lack intuition
- Users in charge of managing own devices
  - Unlike other complex systems, like healthcare or cars.
- Hard to gauge risks
  - "It won't happen to me!"
- Annoying, awkward, difficult
- Social issues
  - Send encrypted emails about lunch?...

How to Improve?

- Security education and training
- Help users build accurate mental models
- Make security invisible
- Make security the least-resistance path
- …?