CSE 484 / CSE M 584: Authentication

Winter 2022

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UW Instruction Team: David Kohlbrenner, Yoshi Kohno, Franziska Roesner. Thanks to Dan Boneh, Dieter Gollmann, Dan Halperin, John Manferdelli, John Mitchell, Vitaly Shmatikov, Bennet Yee, and many others for sample slides and materials ...

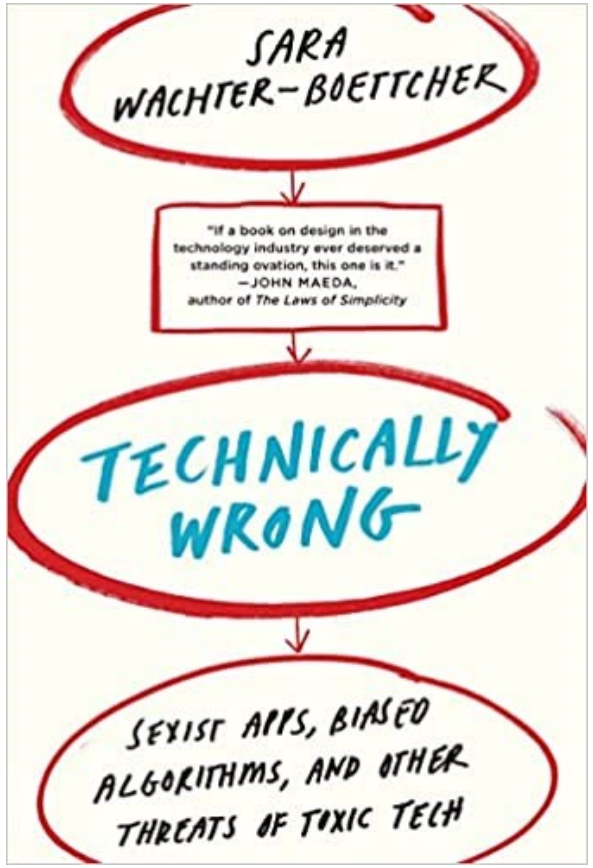
Announcements

- Physical security lecture: Wednesday, March 9
- Thursday: Yoshi can't make office hours again ☹
- Friday:
  - Instead of class, Yoshi will be in lecture hall in case anyone wants to just chat about security. (Possible location change TBD.)
  - No official class.
  - If you need time to work on final projects or finals for other courses, no need to join
  - If you have time to just discuss security, you're welcome to join
  - No Zoom though

Allen School Bias Reporting Systems

- Email Yoshi and/or undergrad advisors and/or someone else in CSE that you trust
- Anonymous CSE feedback: http://feedback.cs.washington.edu/
- COE resources: https://www.engr.washington.edu/bias
- Campus-level resources: https://www.cs.washington.edu/community-feedback#campus
- (If use COE or campus-level resources, please also let CSE know, if you are comfortable doing so.)

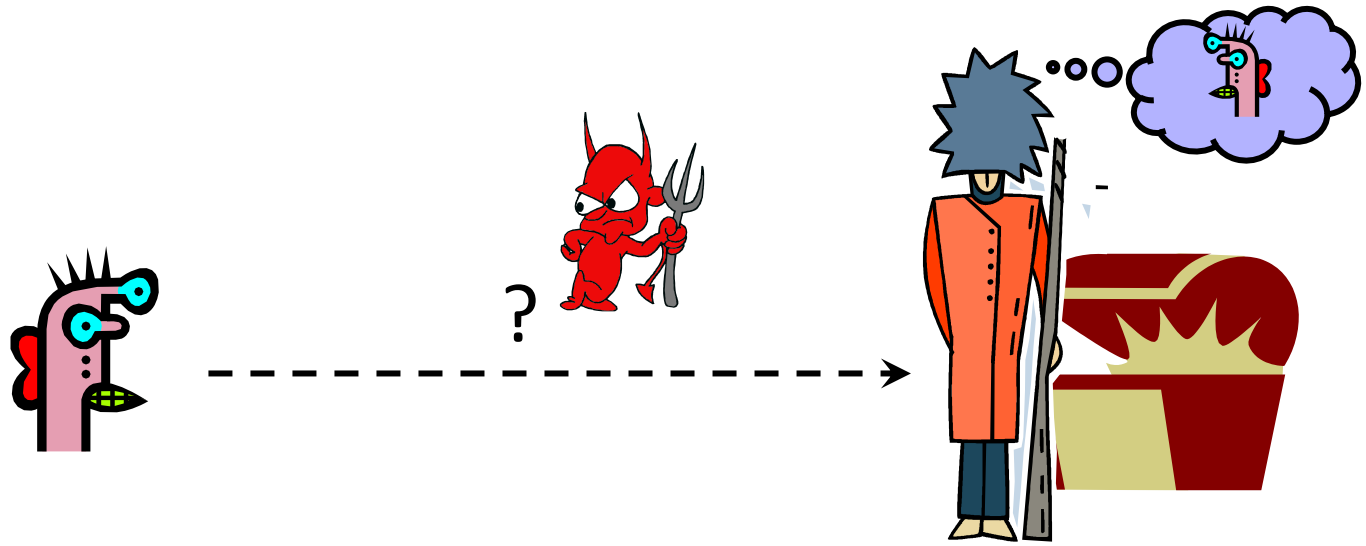
Example Book to Read: Technically Wrong



- Many other great books and resources exist
- See for example the reading list on pages 12-14 of https://homes.cs.washington.edu/~yoshi/OurReality/OurRealityCompanionDocument.pdf

Authentication

Basic Problem



How do you prove to someone that you are who you claim to be?

Any system with access control must solve this problem.

Many Ways to Prove Who You Are

- What you know
  - Passwords
  - Answers to questions that only you know
- Where you are
  - IP address, geolocation
- What you are
  - Biometrics
- What you have
  - Secure tokens, mobile devices

Passwords and Computer Security

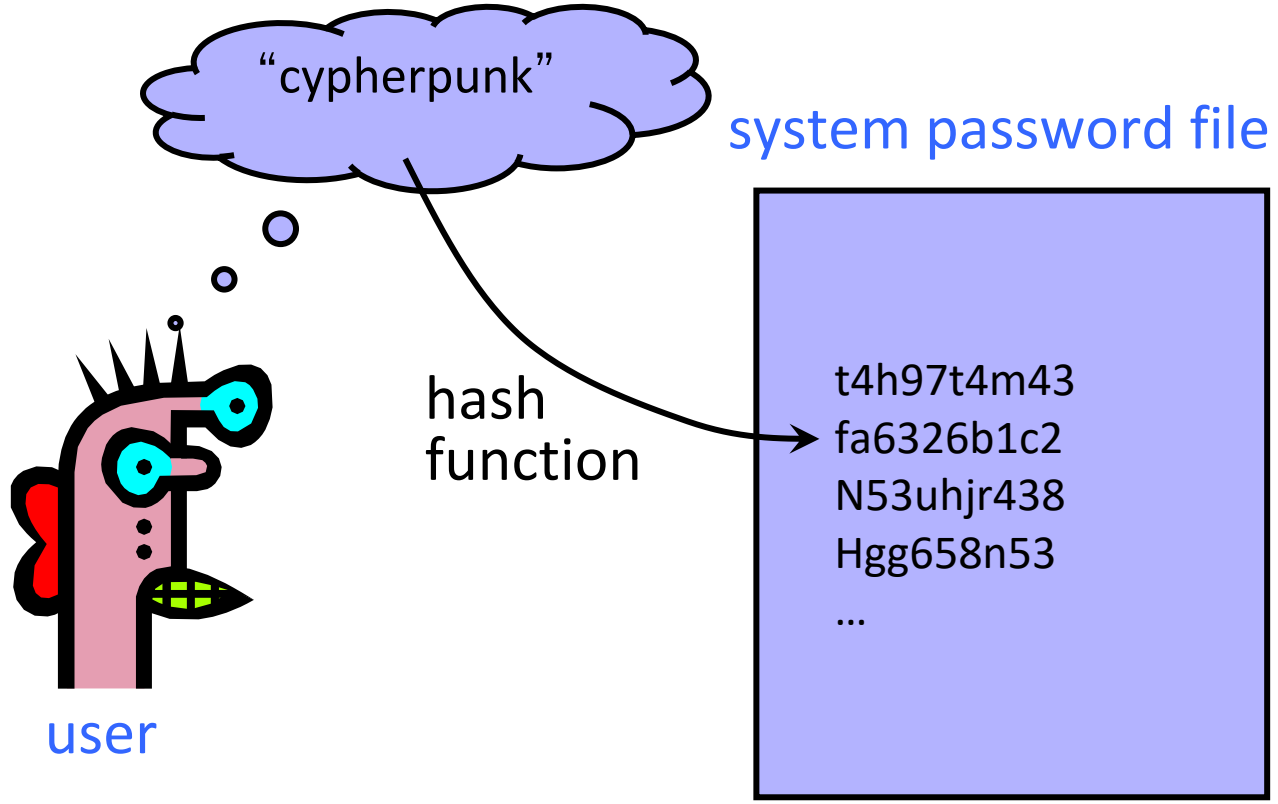
- In 2012, 76% of network intrusions exploited weak or stolen credentials (username/password)
  - Source: Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report
- In Mitnick's "Art of Intrusion" 8 out of 9 exploits involve password stealing and/or cracking
- First step after any successful intrusion: install sniffer or keylogger to steal more passwords
- Second step: run cracking tools on password files
  - Cracking needed because modern systems usually do not store passwords in the clear

Password Storage

- Do not store cleartext passwords on servers
- Do not store encrypted passwords on servers + encryption key
- Store hashes of (password + random salt) and the salt
- Given a username and password to verify
  - Look up hash value and salt
  - Hash password + salt and compare with stored hash
  - If match, user is authenticated
- If attacker steals hashed password database, they can still use a “dictionary attack” to see if a user uses a common password
- Next slides review materials – we will skip through them during the lecture

UNIX-Style Passwords

- How should we store passwords on a server?
  - In cleartext?
  - Encrypted?
  - Hashed?



Password Hashing

- Instead of user password, store H(password)
- When user enters password, compute its hash and compare with entry in password file
  - System does not store actual passwords!
  - System itself can't easily go from hash to password
    - Which would be possible if the passwords were encrypted
- Hash function H must have some properties
  - One-way: given H(password), hard to find password
    - No known algorithm better than trial and error
  - "Slow" to compute

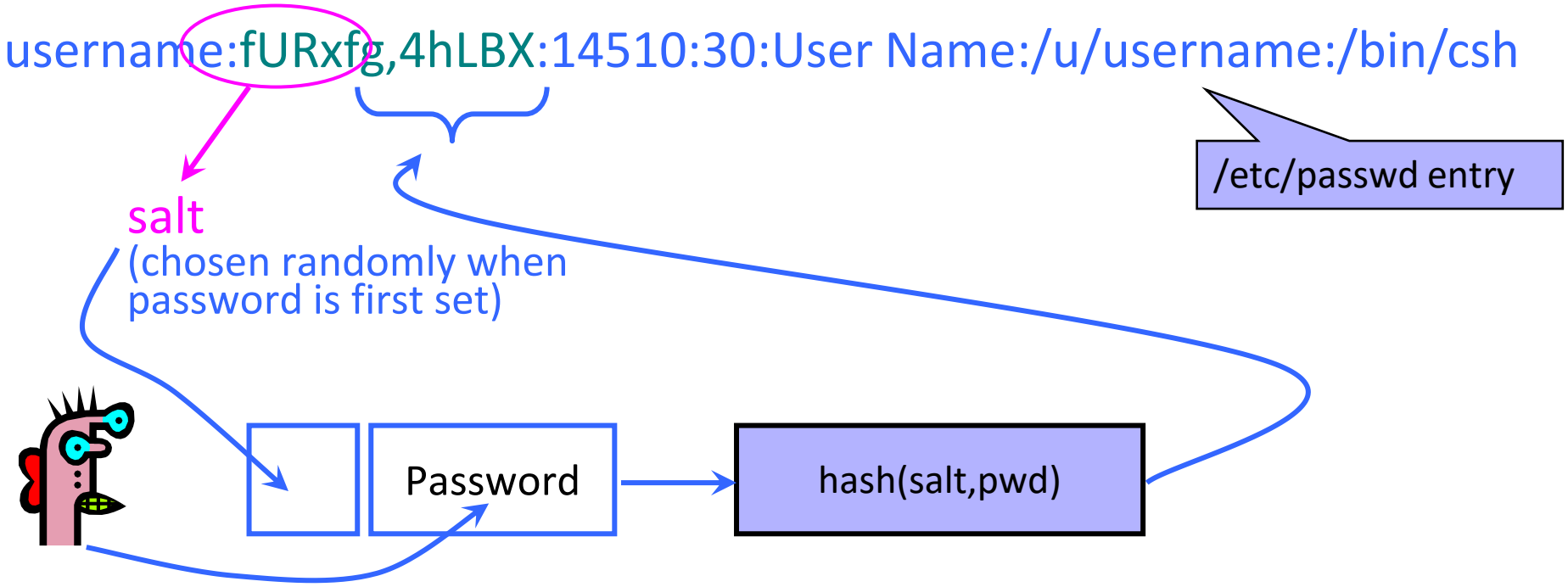
UNIX Password System

- Approach: Hash passwords
- Problem: passwords are not truly random
  - With 52 upper- and lower-case letters, 10 digits and 32 punctuation symbols, there are 94^8 == 6 quadrillion possible 8-character passwords (~2^{52})
  - **BUT:** Humans like to use dictionary words, human and pet names == 1 million common passwords

Dictionary Attack

- Dictionary attack is possible because many passwords come from a small dictionary
  - Attacker can pre-compute H(word) for every word in the dictionary – this only needs to be done once!
    - This is an offline attack
    - Once password file is obtained, cracking is instantaneous
  - Sophisticated password guessing tools are available
    - Take into account freq. of letters, password patterns, etc.

Salt

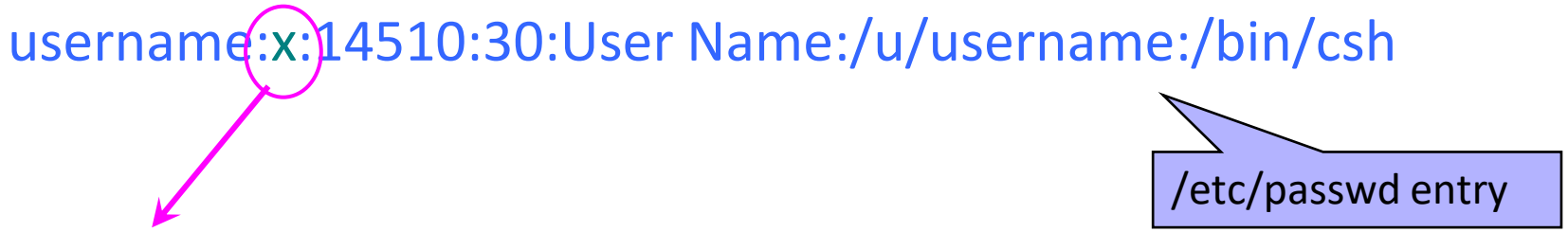


- Users with the same password have <u>different</u> entries in the password file
- Offline dictionary attack becomes much harder

Advantages of Salting

- Without salt, attacker can pre-compute hashes of all dictionary words once for all password entries
  - Same hash function on all UNIX machines
  - Identical passwords hash to identical values; one table of hash values can be used for all password files
- With salt, attacker must compute hashes of all dictionary words once for each password entry
  - With 12-bit random salt, same password can hash to 2^{12} different hash values
  - Attacker must try all dictionary words **for each salt value** in the password file
- Pepper: Secret salt (not stored in password file)

Shadow Password



Hashed password is no longer stored in a world-readable file

Hashed passwords are stored in /etc/shadow file which is only readable by system administrator (root)

Other Password Security Risks

- Keystroke loggers
  - Hardware
  - Software (spyware)
- Shoulder surfing
- Same password at multiple sites
- Broken implementations
  - Recall TENEX timing attack
- Social engineering

Other Issues

- Usability
  - Hard-to-remember passwords?
  - Carry a physical object all the time?
- Denial of service
  - Attacker tries to authenticate as you, account locked after three failures

Default Passwords

- Examples from Mitnick's "Art of Intrusion"
  - U.S. District Courthouse server: "public" / "public"
  - NY Times employee database: pwd = last 4 SSN digits
- Mirai IoT botnet
  - Weak and default passwords on routers and other devices

Weak Passwords

- RockYou hack
  - "Social gaming" company
  - Database with 32 million user passwords from partner social networks
  - Passwords stored in the clear
  - December 2009: entire database hacked using an SQL injection attack and posted on the Internet
  - One of many such examples!

Weak Passwords

- RockYou hack
  - "
  - D
  - P
  - D
    p

Password Popularity – Top 20

Rank	Password	Number of Users with Password (absolute)
1	123456	290731
2	12345	79078
3	123456789	76790
4	Password	61958
5	iloveyou	51622
6	princess	35231
7	rockyou	22588
8	1234567	21726
9	12345678	20553
10	abc123	17542

Rank	Password	Number of Users with Password (absolute)
11	Nicole	17168
12	Daniel	16409
13	babygirl	16094
14	monkey	15294
15	Jessica	15162
16	Lovely	14950
17	michael	14898
18	Ashley	14329
19	654321	13984
20	Qwerty	13856

[Inglesant and Sasse, "The True Cost of Unusable Password Policies"]

Password Policies

- Old recommendation:
  - 7 or 8 characters, at least 3 out of {digits, upper-case, lower-case, non-alphanumeric}, no dictionary words, change every 4 months, password may not be similar to previous 12 passwords…

Image from http://www.interactivetools.com/staff/dave/damons_office/

[Inglesant and Sasse, "The True Cost of Unusable Password Policies"]

Password Policies

- Old recommendation:
  - 7 or 8 characters, at least 3 out of {digits, upper-case, lower-case, non-alphanumeric}, no dictionary words, change every 4 months, password may not be similar to previous 12 passwords…
- **But** … results in frustrated users and less security
  - Burdens of devising, learning, forgetting passwords
  - Users construct passwords insecurely, write them down
    - Can't use their favorite password construction techniques (small changes to old passwords, etc.)
  - Heavy password re-use across systems
  - (Password managers can help)

“New” (2017) NIST Guidelines ☺

- Remove requirement to periodically change passwords
- Screen for commonly used passwords
- Allow copy-paste into password fields
  - But concern: what apps have access to clipboard?
- Allow but don’t require arbitrary special characters
- Etc.

https://pages.nist.gov/800-63-3/sp800-63b.html

Recovering Passwords

Palin E-Mail Hacker Says It Was Easy

By Kim Zetter ✉ September 18, 2008 | 10:05 am | Categories: Elections, Hacks and Cracks

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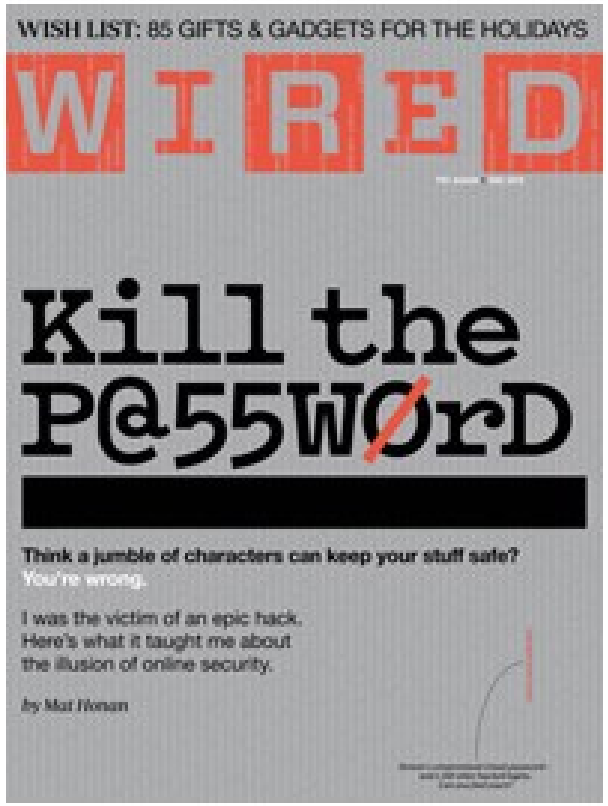
after the password recovery was reenabled, it took seriously 45 mins on wikipedia and google to find the info, Birthday? 15 seconds on wikipedia, zip code? well she had always been from wasilla, and it only has 2 zip codes (thanks online postal service!)

the second was somewhat harder, the question was "where did you meet your spouse?" did some research, and apparently she had eloped with mister palin after college, if youll look on some of the screenshits that I took and other fellow anon have so graciously put on photobucket you will see the google search for "palin eloped" or some such in one of the tabs.

I found out later though more research that they met at high school, so I did variations of that, high, high school, eventually hit on "Wasilla high" I promptly changed the password to popcorn and took a cold shower…

Wired Cover Story (Dec 2012)

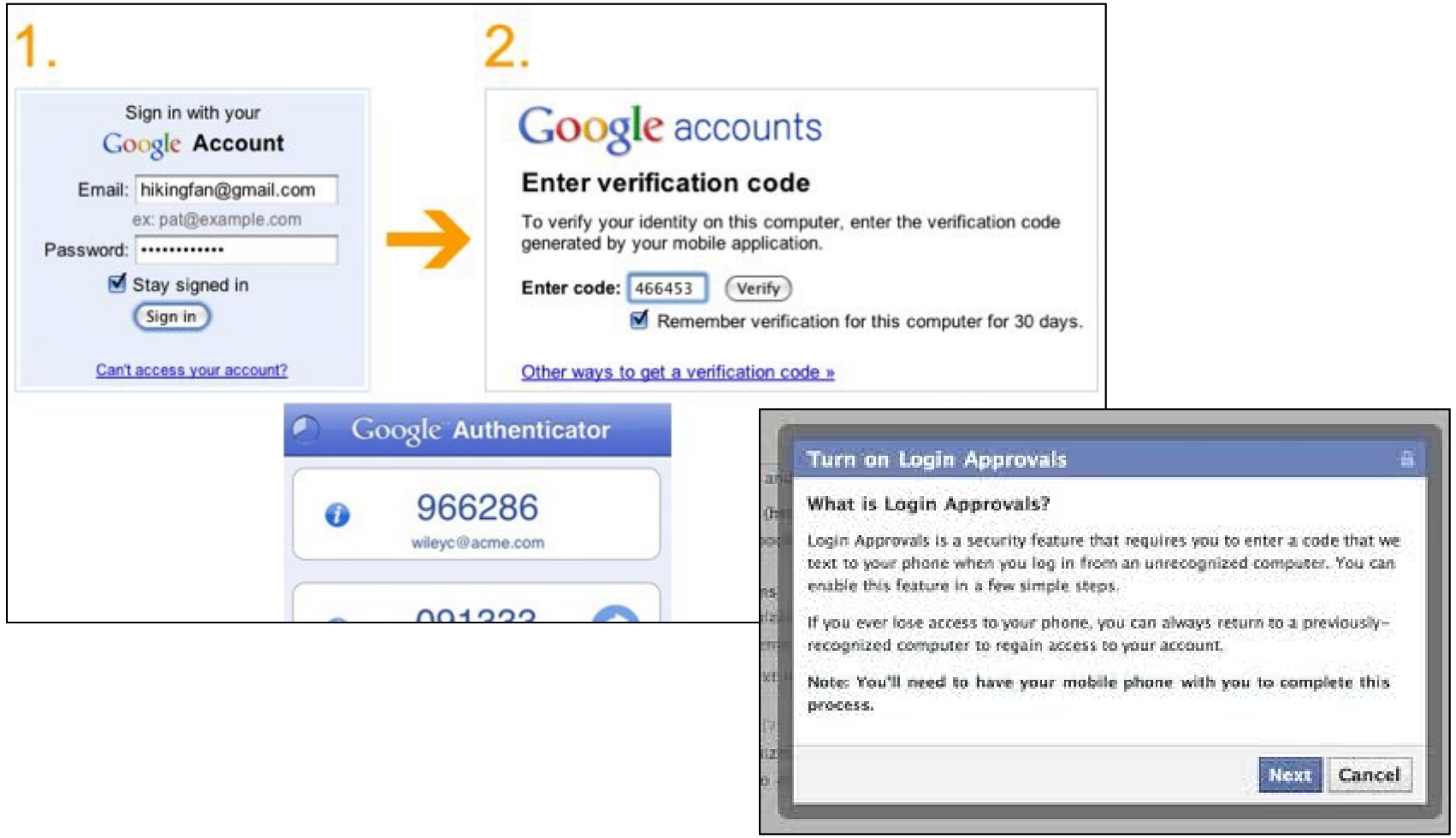


"This summer, hackers destroyed my entire digital life in the span of an hour. My Apple, Twitter, and Gmail passwords were all robust—seven, 10, and 19 characters, respectively, all alphanumeric, some with symbols thrown in as well—but the three accounts were linked, so once the hackers had conned their way into one, they had them all. They really just wanted my Twitter handle: @mat."

Improving(?) Passwords

- Add biometrics
  - For example, keystroke dynamics or voiceprint
- Graphical passwords
  - Goal: easier to remember? no need to write down?
- Password managers
  - Examples: LastPass, KeePass, built into browsers
  - Can have security vulnerabilities…
- Two-factor authentication
  - Leverage phone (or other device) for authentication

Multi-Factor Authentication



FIDO + Hardware Two Factors

What About Biometrics?

- Authentication: **What you are**
- Unique identifying characteristics to authenticate user or create credentials
  - Biological and physiological: Fingerprints, iris scan
  - Behaviors characteristics - how perform actions: Handwriting, typing, gait
- Advantages:
  - Nothing to remember
  - Passive
  - Can't share (generally)
  - With perfect accuracy, could be fairly unique

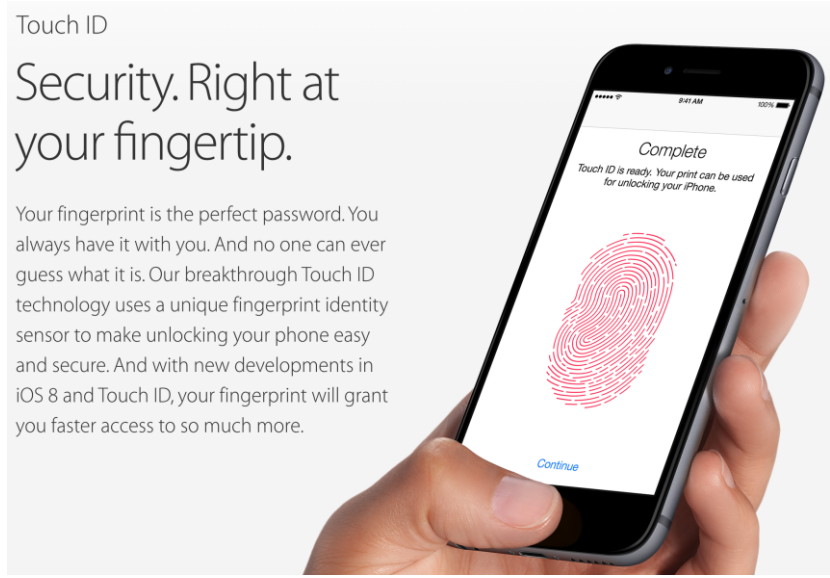
Issues with Biometrics

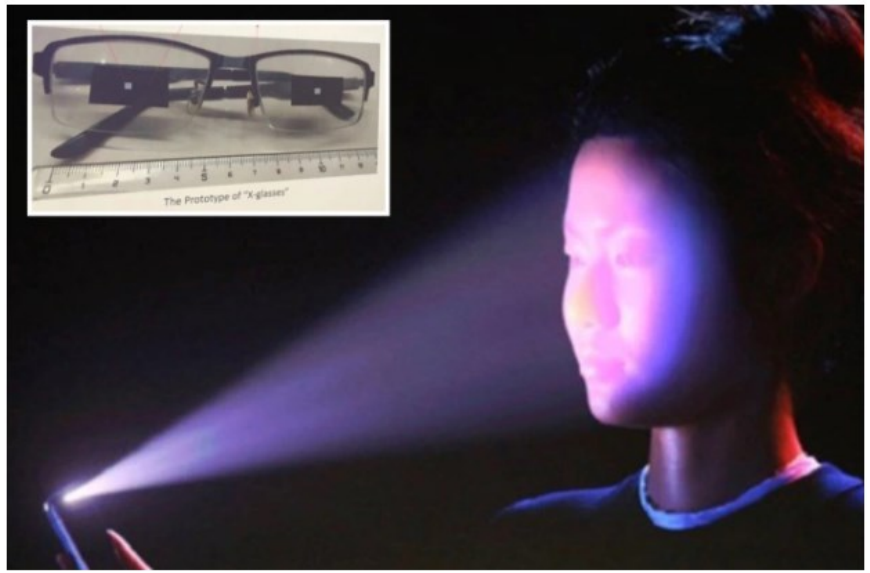
- Private, but not secret
  - Maybe encoded on the back of an ID card?
  - Maybe encoded on your glass, door handle, ...
  - Sharing between multiple systems?
- Revocation is difficult (impossible?)
  - Sorry, your iris has been compromised, please create a new one...
- Physically identifying
  - Soda machine to cross-reference fingerprint with DMV?
- Birthday paradox
  - With false accept rate of 1 in a million, probability of false match is above 50% with only 1609 samples

Shifting Threat Models…

Attacking Biometrics

- An adversary might try to steal biometric info
  - Malicious fingerprint reader
    - Consider when biometric is used to derive a cryptographic key
  - Residual fingerprint on a glass (multiple efforts to do this)
- Continuous back-and-forth with adversaries trying to compromise biometrics





Tech > Phones & Gadgets

EYE SEE iPhones 'can be HACKED' by putting taped-up glasses on sleeping victims – letting crooks raid your bank, experts warn

Sean Keach, Digital Technology and Science Editor
11:49, 9 Aug 2019 | **Updated:** 11:51, 9 Aug 2019

Sleeping Woman's Eyelids Lifted to Unlock Phone, Steal $24K

Facial recognition is very convenient for unlocking a device, but far from secure under the right circumstances.

By Matthew Humphries December 15, 2021

As Vice reports, a 28-year-old Chinese man whose surname is Huang visited his ex-girlfriend (surname Dong) in the southern city of Nanning in December last year on the premise of returning some borrowed money. Dong was ill, so Huang made her some food, gave her cold medicine, and let her sleep.

Once asleep, he proceeded to place her finger on her smartphone screen and opened her eyelids to allow facial recognition to unlock the handset. Huang then used the unlocked phone to transfer around $24,000 from her accounts to his own using Alipay. He then left, taking the phone with him.