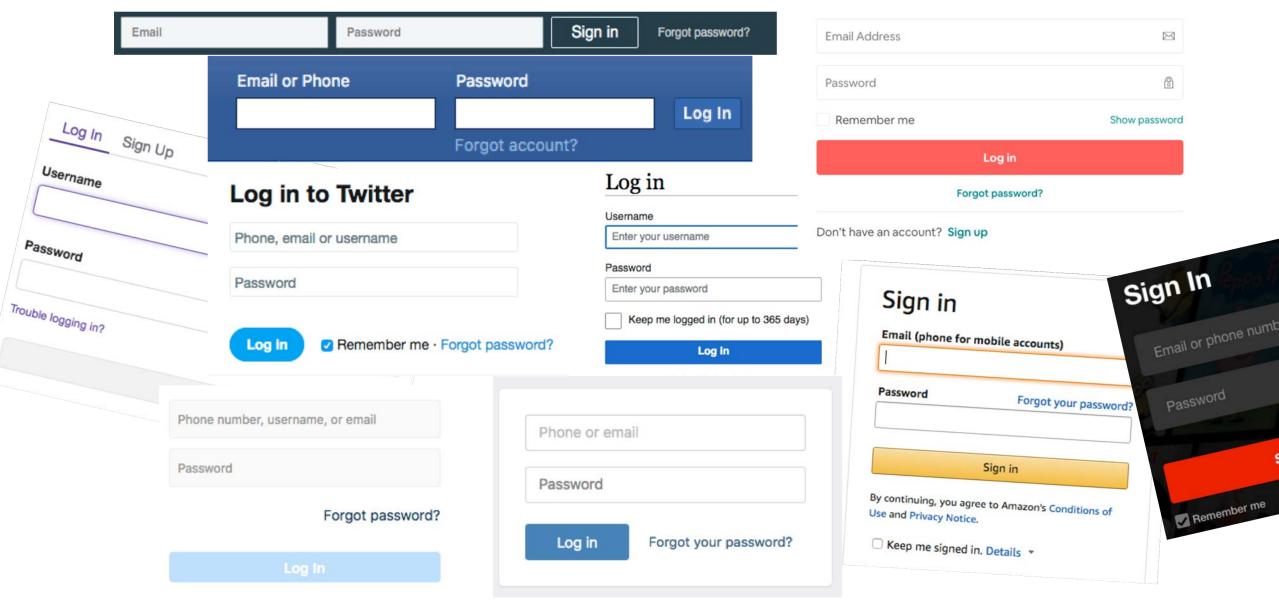


#### Is This Really You? An Empirical Study on Risk-Based Authentication Applied in the Wild

<u>Stephan Wiefling</u>, Luigi Lo Iacono – TH Köln – University of Applied Sciences Markus Dürmuth – Ruhr University Bochum





Stephan Wiefling, Luigi Lo Iacono, Markus Dürmuth



### **Motivation**

- Weaknesses in password-based authentication increase
  - Large-scale password database leaks
    - Credential Stuffing
  - Intelligent password guessing\*
  - Phishing

\*Wang et al.: Targeted online password guessing: An underestimated threat. In CCS '16. ACM (2016)

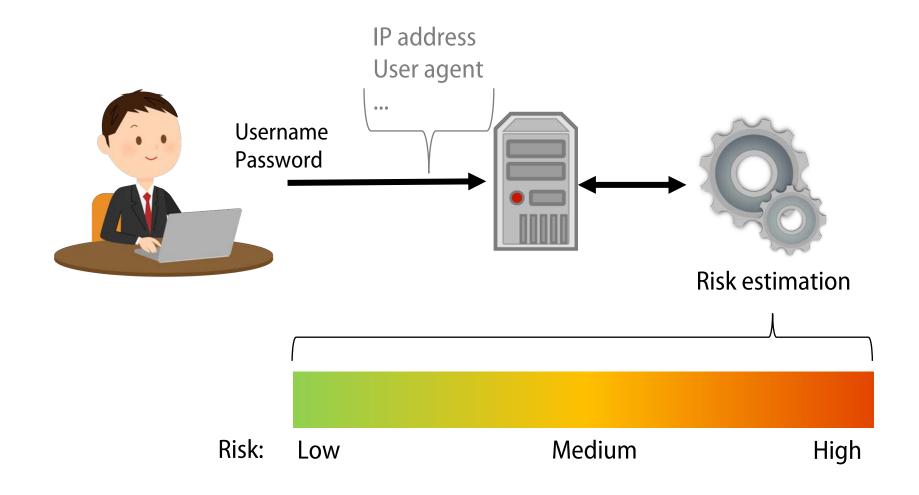


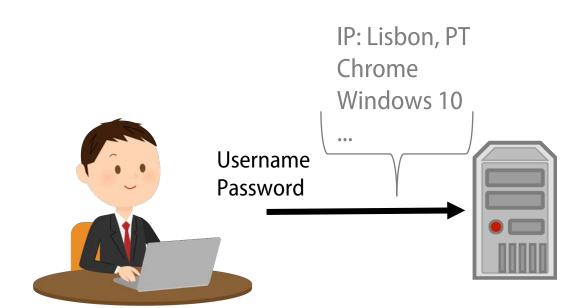
### **Motivation**

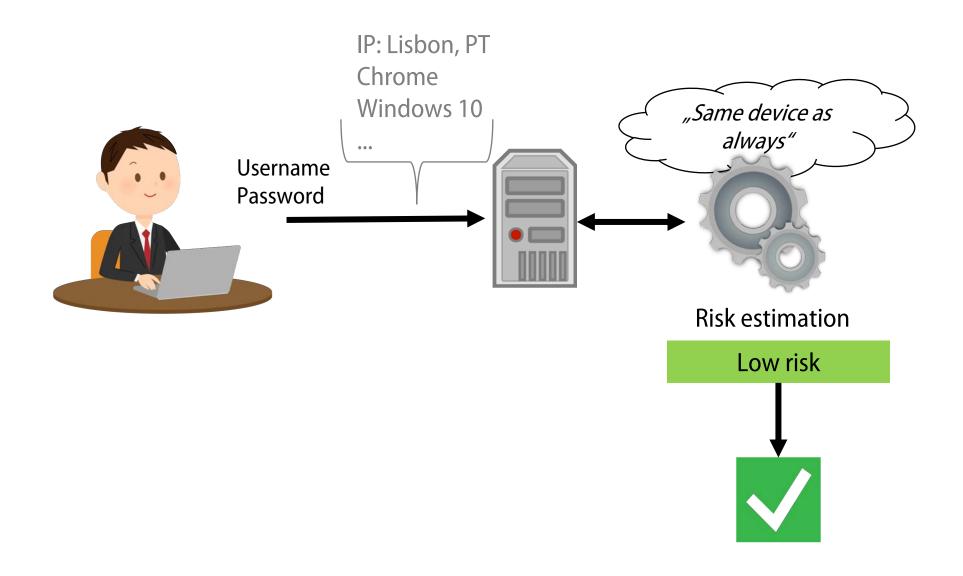
- 2FA is unpopular
  - <10% of all Google accounts used 2FA in January 2018\*</p>
- → Using Risk-based Authentication to increase account security with minimal impact on user interaction

\*Milka, G.: Anatomy of Account Takeover. In: Enigma 2018. USENIX (Jan 2018)

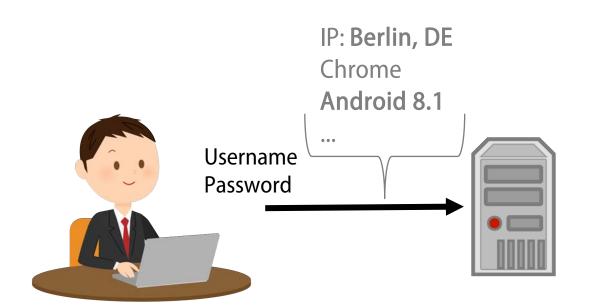


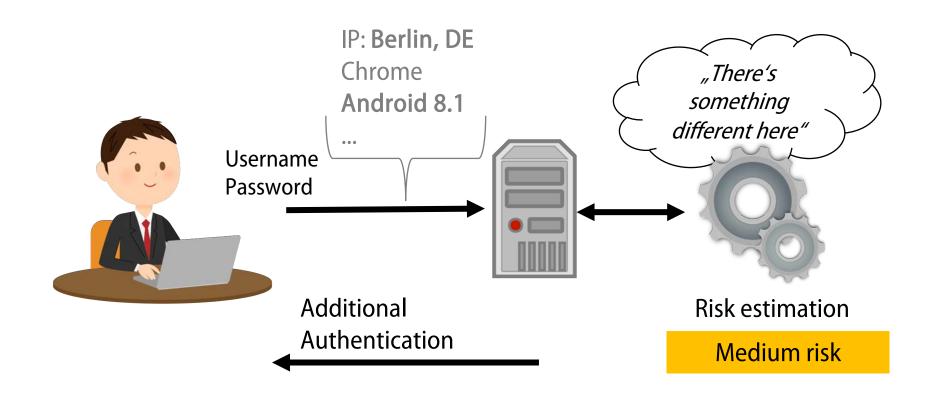


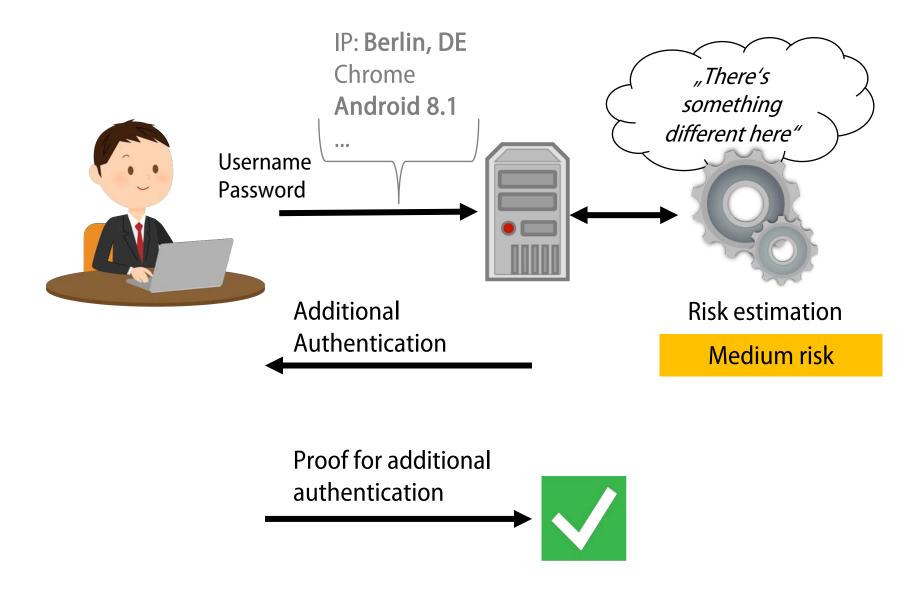




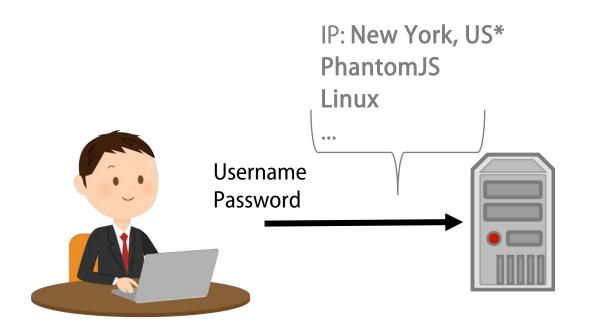




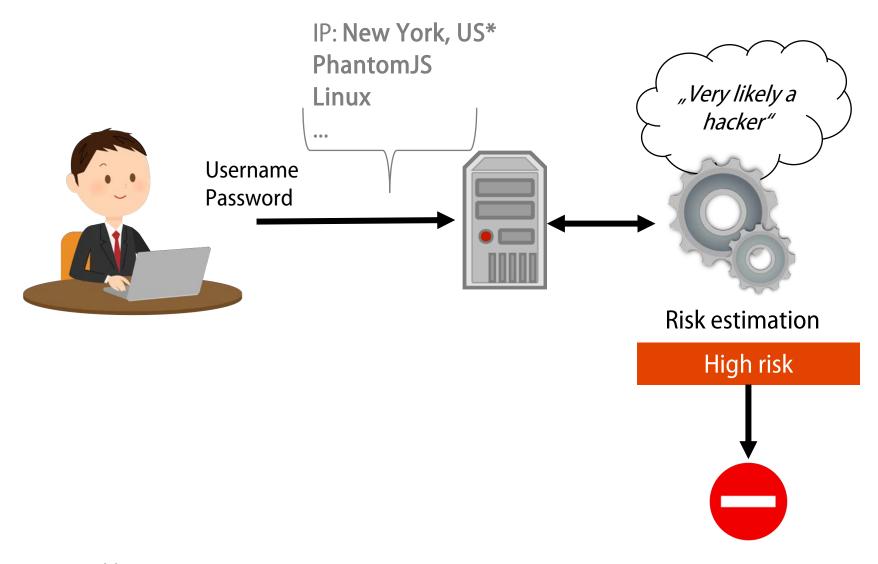












\*Known spam IP address



### **Risk-based Authentication**

- Recommended by NIST digital identity guidelines\*
- Used by large online services
- However: Procedures not disclosed

\*Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)



#### **Risk-based Authentication**

- Recommended by NIST digital identity guidelines\*
- Used by large online services
- However: Procedures not disclosed
  - Prevents widespread adoption



<sup>\*</sup>Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)

### **Risk-based Authentication**

- Recommended by NIST digital identity guidelines\*
- Used by large online services
- However: Procedures not disclosed

→ Black-box testing eight popular online services



















<sup>\*</sup>Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)





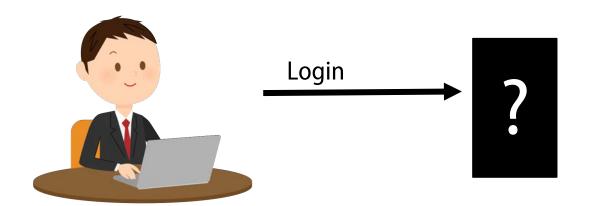




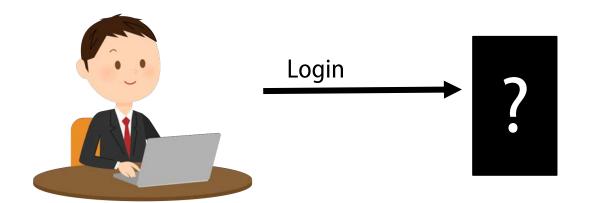




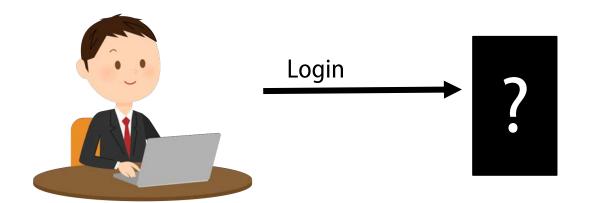
Login	IP address	User Agent	•••



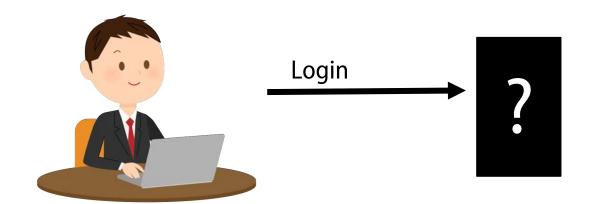
Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	•••

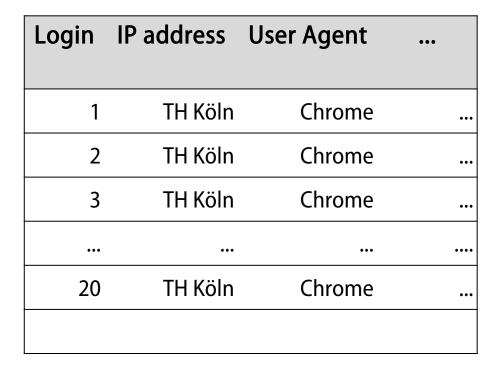


Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
2	TH Köln	Chrome	•••



Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
2	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
3	TH Köln	Chrome	•••

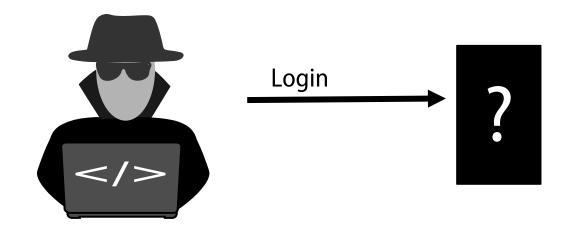




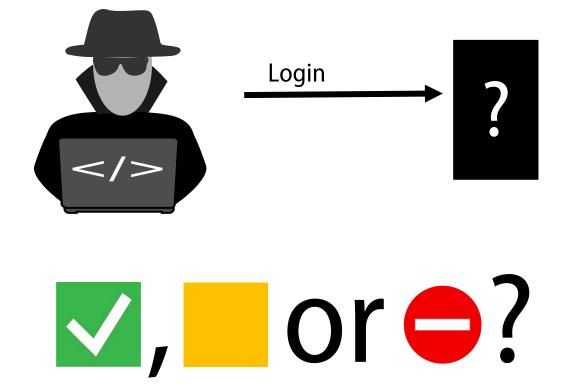




Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
2	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
3	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
	•••	•••	••••
20	TH Köln	Chrome	•••



Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
2	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
3	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
•••	•••	•••	••••
20	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
21	Other Country	Chrome	•••



Login	IP address	User Agent	•••
1	TH Köln	Chrome	
2	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
3	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
	•••	•••	••••
20	TH Köln	Chrome	•••
21	Other Country	Chrome	•••

# Login history influences risk score

### Login history influences risk score

Solution: Create many user accounts

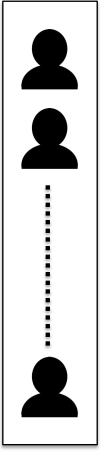


# Automated testing influences result

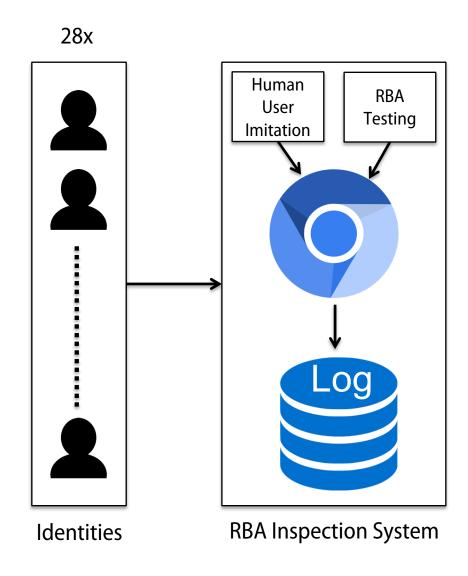
## Automated testing influences result

Solution: Create human-like browsing behavior

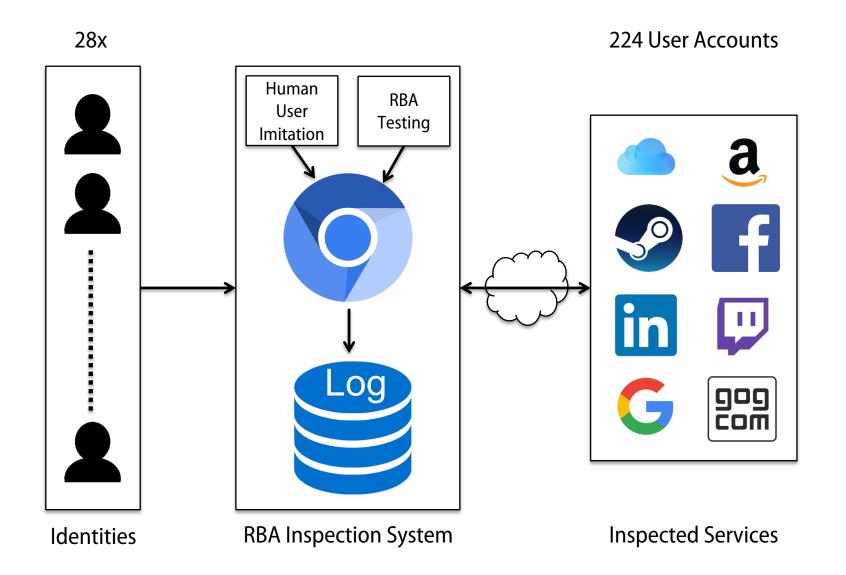




Identities







## List of potential features is huge

## List of potential features is huge

Solution: Test most relevant\* features

\*Citations in literature, Highest distinguishing info in Alaca and van Oorschot

Alaca, F., van Oorschot, P.C.: Device Fingerprinting for augmenting web authentication. In: Proc. ACSAC '16. pp. 289-301. ACM (2016)



<b>-</b>	RBA references count	D
Feature	(except *)	Distinguishing info*
IP address		$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \circ$
User agent string	•••	••••
Language	•••	••••
Display resolution	••	$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \circ$
Login time	****	••••
Evercookies	•	••••
Canvas fingerprinting	•••	••••
Mouse and keystroke dynamics	•	-
Failed login attempts	••	-
WebRTC	-	$\bullet \bullet \bullet \circ \circ$
Counting hosts behind NAT	-	●●○○○
Ad blocker detection	-	•0000

<sup>\*</sup>Alaca, F., van Oorschot, P.C.: Device Fingerprinting for augmenting web authentication. In: Proc. ACSAC '16. pp. 289-301. ACM (2016)



### List of potential features is huge

Solution: Test most relevant features

- IP address
- User agent string
- Language
- Display resolution
- Login time



IP address feature has wide range of values

# IP address feature has wide range of values

Solution: Conduct a two part study



# IP address feature has wide range of values

Solution: Conduct a two part study

- 1. Find IP feature thresholds
- 2. Test all features with the IP threshold



# Study one Find IP feature thresholds

IP variation	Facebook	Google	Amazon	LinkedIn	GOG.com	Steam	Twitch	iCloud
#0 (TH Köln, fixed)	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
#1 (TH Köln, fresh)	-	-	-	-	A	_	-	-
#2 (same city, different ISP)	-	S	-	-	Α	-	-	-
#3 (Frankfurt, DE)	-	S	-	-	Α	-	-	-
#4 (Paris, FR)	-	Α	Α	Α	Α	-	-	-
#5 (Oregon, US)	-	Α	Α	Α	Α	-	-	-
#6 (Tor)	-	Α .	Α	Α	Α	_	-	_

A: Additional authentication factors requested

S: Security alert submitted



# Study two Test all features with the IP threshold\*

\*Set IP one step below RBA threshold, set other features as "suspicious" as possible



# Google

	Result
IP address	S
User agent	S
Language	-1
Time	-
Resolution	S

	IP	UA	$\mathbf{L}$	$\mathbf{T}$	$\mathbf{R}$
IP address		S	S	S	S
User agent	$\mathbf{S}$		$\mathbf{S}$	S	$\mathbf{S}$
Language	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$		-	$\mathbf{S}$
Time	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$	-		$\mathbf{S}$
Resolution	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$	

IP	UA	$\mathbf{L}$	$\mathbf{T}$	$ \mathbf{R} $	Result
X		X	X		S
	X	X	X		S
		X	X	X	S
X	X		X		A/C
X	X	X	X		A/C
X	X		X	X	A/C
X	X	X	X	X	A/C

A: Additional authentication factors requested

S: Security alert submitted

C: Critical security alert submitted

# LinkedIn

	Result	
IP address	-	IP
User agent	-	Us
Language	_	La
Time	-	Ti
Resolution	-	Re

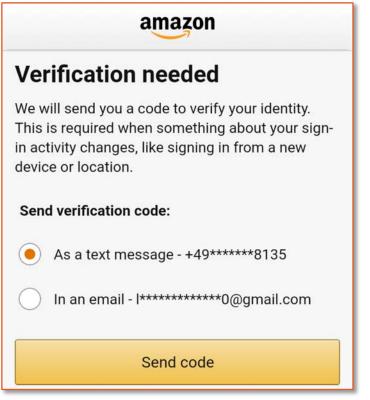
	IP	UA	$\mathbf{L}$	$\mathbf{T}$	$\mathbf{R}$
IP address		A	A	A	A
User agent	A		-	-	
Language	A	-		-	-:
Time	A	-	-		-0
Resolution	A	-	-	-	

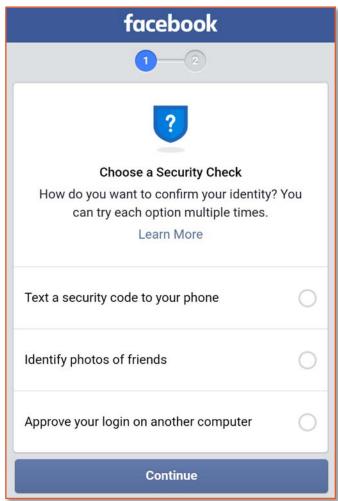
A: Additional authentication factors requested

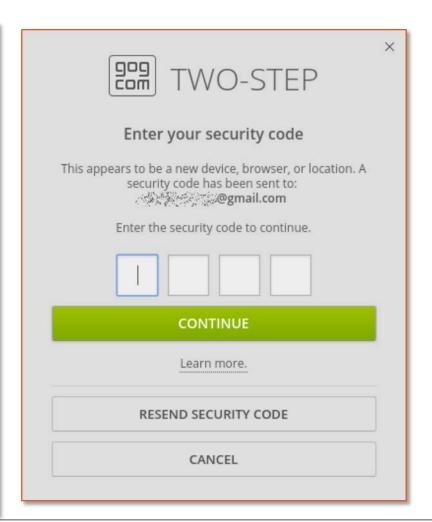


Service	Used features and weightings
Amazon	IP address
GOG.com	IP address
Google	<ol> <li>IP address</li> <li>Time parameters</li> <li>User agent string, display resolution</li> </ol>
LinkedIn	<ol> <li>IP address</li> <li>User agent string, language, time parameters, display resolution</li> </ol>







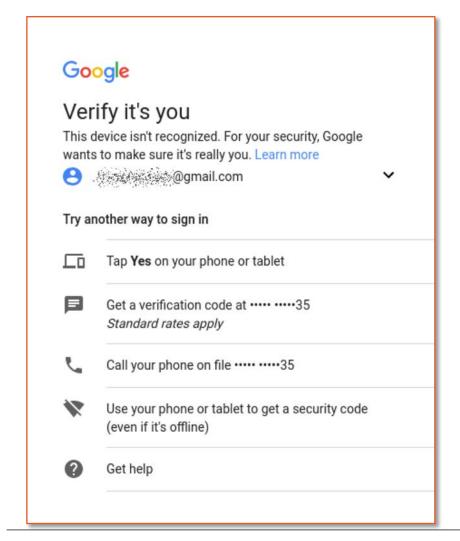


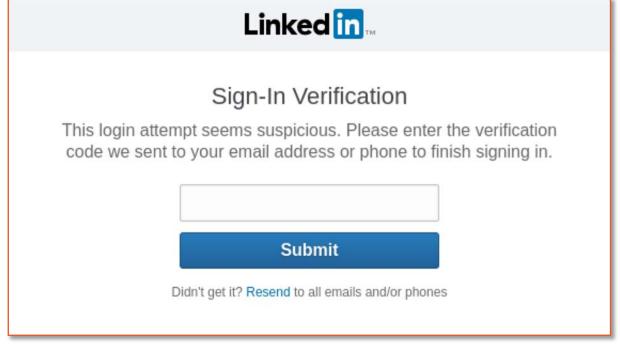
**Technology** 

TH Köln

**Arts Sciences** 







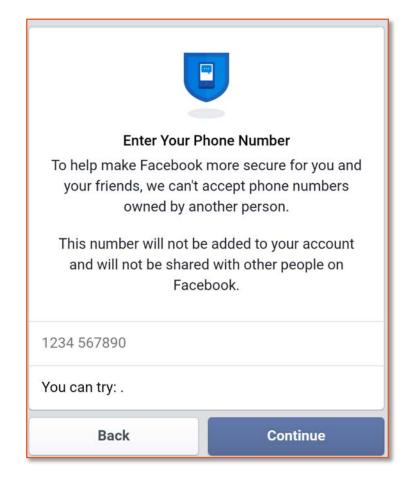


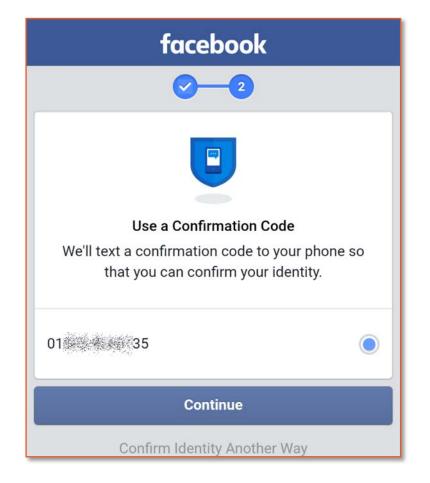
Service	Requested authentication factors
Amazon	<ul><li>Verification code (email*, text message)</li></ul>
Facebook	<ul> <li>Approve login on another computer</li> <li>Identify photos of friends</li> <li>Asking friends for help</li> <li>Verification code (text message)</li> </ul>
GOG.com	<ul><li>Verification code (email)*</li></ul>
Google	<ul> <li>Enter the city you usually sign in from</li> <li>Verification code (email, text message, app, phone call)</li> <li>Press confirmation button on second device</li> </ul>
LinkedIn	<ul><li>Verification code (email)*</li></ul>

<sup>\*:</sup> Authentication factor was offered in all tested parameter variations



# Privacy leak on Facebook



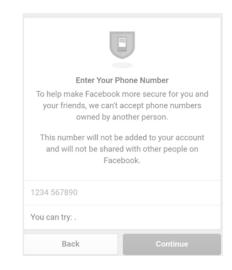


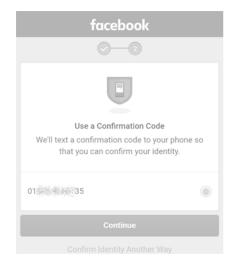


# Privacy leak on Facebook

# Responsible disclosure Reported: September 4th, 2018

Fixed: September 6th, 2018







#### Conclusion

- First insights into RBA practices of big online services
- Intended to support developers, administrators and researchers
- Testing tool available as open source software\*
- Interactive results and RBA models on website#



<sup>\*</sup>https://github.com/das-th-koeln/HOSIT

<sup>#</sup>https://riskbasedauthentication.org

### Thank you



riskbasedauthentication.org das.th-koeln.de



stephan.wiefling@th-koeln.de



@swiefling

