

Paper Notes

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TODO: Need to find papers on study of words are a comparative measure.

OVERVIEW

- Lots of research performed on E2E applications (Telegram, WhatsApp etc)
- Lots of study into overall representations of fingerprints

1 Can Unicorns Help Users Compare Crypto Key Fingerprints

This paper tested 8 different fingerprint representations with 661 different participants. All of these representations are testing using compare-and-confirm (basic comparison process for fingerprints) and compare-and-select (select from a list)

- Hexadecimal
- Alternating vowel/consonant
- Words
- Numbers
- Sentences
- OpenSSH visual host key
- Vash
- Unicorns

The paper also emphasises the attention that has been taken to realism in the experimentation stage.

Talks about long term usability issues with public-key crypto and states fingerprints are a main source of the problem. ([28])

There seems to be mixed findings with compare-and-select and compare-and-confirm ([14, 17])

There has been research into OpenSSH fingerprints and how users interact ([19, 24])

Paper chose to target a security level of 160-bits

Papers attack strengths were 2^{40} , 2^{60} and 2^{80}

Paper states that MTurk users have been shown to be younger and better educated than the general US population ([15])

1.1 Findings

- Graphical representations have mixed success rates (with quick comparison times)
- Recommendations not to use **compare-and-select**
- **No method** really provided enough security for high risk situations, they recommend removing users from the loop by using smart phone cameras etc

2 An Empirical Study of Textual Key-Fingerprint Representations

Study involved 1047 participants evaluating 6 different textual representations on MTurk. The study also includes an evaluation into usability.

The study has an attacker power of around 80 of 112 bits.

- Alphanumeric
- Numerical
- Words
- Sentences

More mention to decentralised method finding it hard to find adoption such as Web of Trust and Namecoin ([7, 13, 30])

References as system called CONIKS and others ([24, 39, 27]) that aim to provided a directory of keys

States that many systems still rely on fingerprint comparison ([17])

States that the **hexadecimal** encoding is used in most systems.

States again that fingerprint comparison is seldom done in practice ([17, 37])

Studies have shown that users find it difficult to compare long and "meaningless" strings ([19])

References to other word lists used. PGP Word list [22] and english word list compiled by K.C. Ogden [31]. The Peerio word list is generated from the most common words in english subtitles.

Interesting recommendation into the use of *scrypt* [34] and *Argon 2* [3] can be used to shorten the fingerprint length. These work slowly and a prevent easy computation of pre-images.

When generating partial-collision fixing the bits at the start and end has been shown a best practice ([17, 37])

2.1 Findings

- Overall recommendation is to replace **hexadecimal** with **sentence** based encoding
- Findings show that **hexadecimal** and **Base32** perform worse than the other alternatives in realistic threat models. With over **10%** of users failing to detect attacks with these schemes.
- According to their study, **words** and **sentences** we some of the best methods for avoiding attack
- Words has the second highest usability ratings second to only sentences

3 Usability and Security of Out-Of-Band Channels in Secure Device Pairing Protocols

Paper looks into the positives of secondary channels used to authenticate device pairing. Such as device fingerprint comparison.

"People are the weakest link in the security chain" [26]

Mentions a normal channel as a "Dolev-Yao" channel [5]. This is where an attacker can overhead, delete and modify messages.

3.1 Findings

- Showed for **usability** methods ranked:
 - Comparing-confirm
 - Typing strings
 - Comparing-select
 - Barcode
- Showed for **combined security** and **usability** methods ranked:
 - Typing strings
 - Barcodes
 - Comparing-confirm
 - Comparing-select