

文本口令

图形口令回顾



- 心理学
- Deja Vu
- PassGo
- 代表产品

- 回忆-DAS
- 识别
- 线索回忆
- PassPoints

- 自传体认证
- 概念&机制
- 可用性
- 安全性

- 用户&环境
- 可用性
- 安全性
- 评估方法

本次课程内容

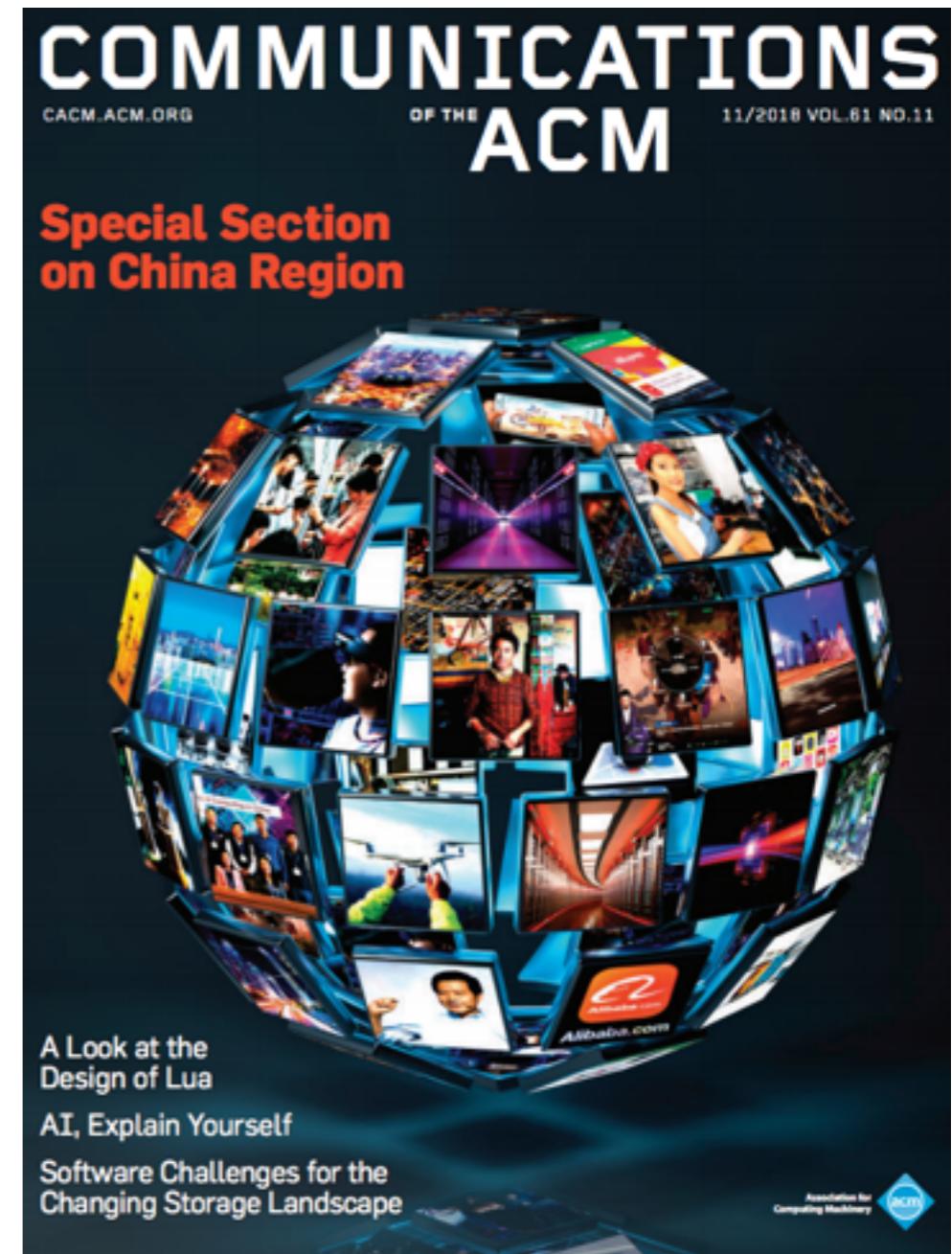
- 身份认证简介
- 文本口令简介
- 其余候选机制
- 理论 vs. 实践
- 防止口令泄露

Theory on passwords has lagged practice,
where large providers use back-end
smarts to survive with imperfect technology.

BY JOSEPH BONNEAU, CORMAC HERLEY,
PAUL C. VAN OORSCHOT, AND FRANK STAJANO

Passwords and the Evolution of Imperfect Authentication

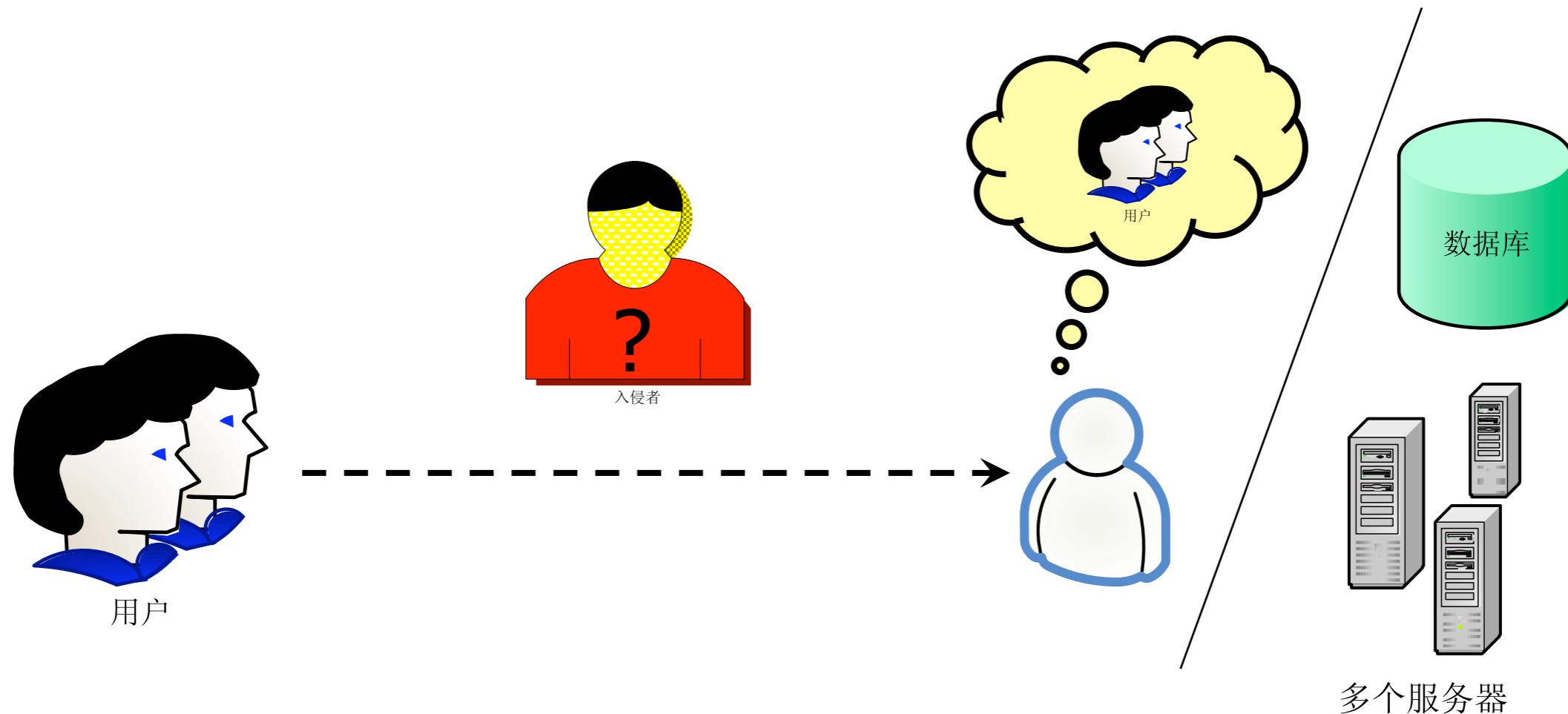
<https://cacm.acm.org/>



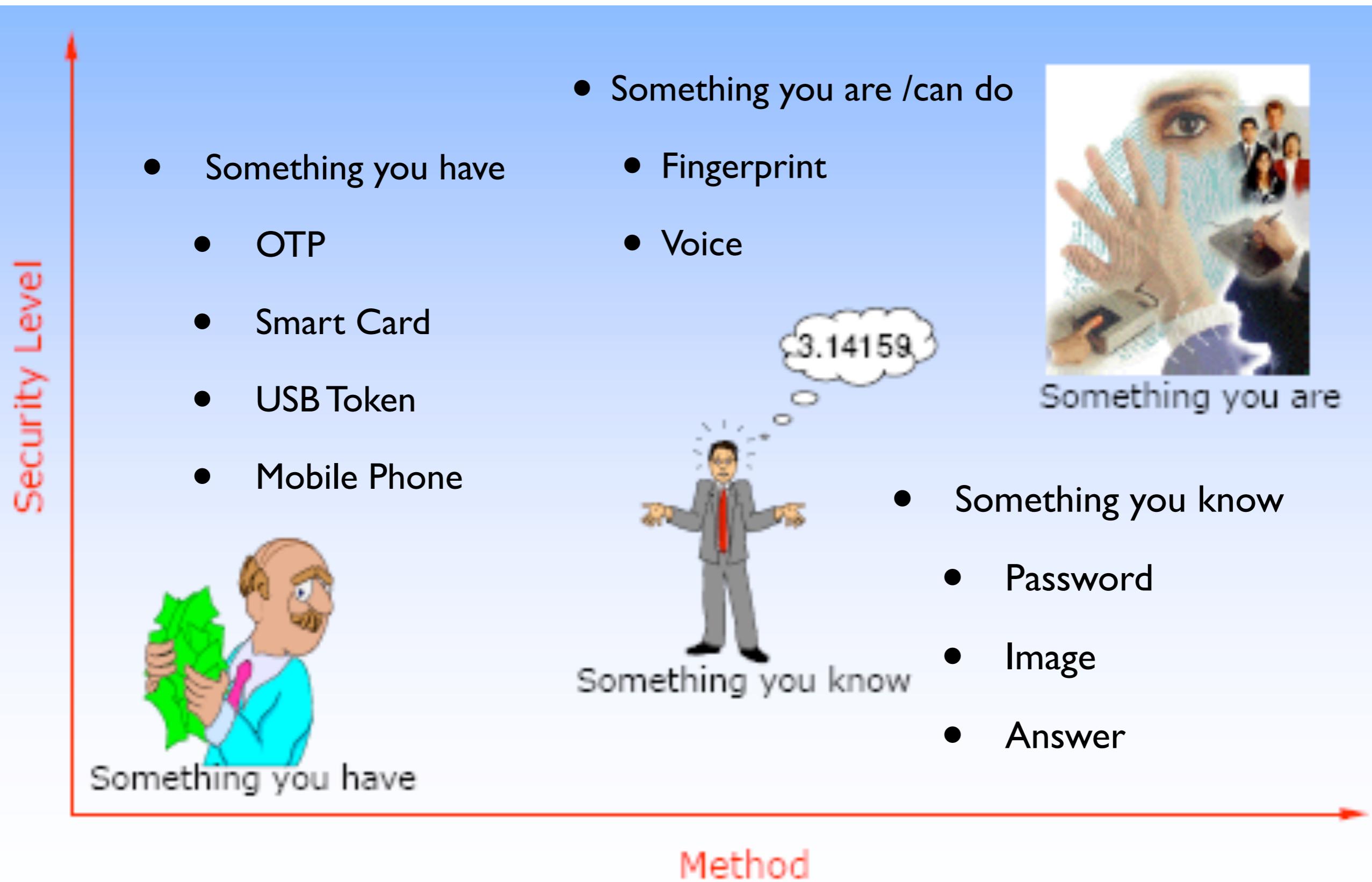
身份认证简介

Authentication

身份认证



身份认证因子



尽管存在大量的其余选择

文本口令

依然最常用的认证机制

文本口令简介

- 文本口令是研究与使用最为广泛的身份认证方法，最常用的形式：用户名 + 口令
- 选择原则：易于记忆，难于猜中或者发现，抗分析能力强

Table 1. Password characteristics.

Password characteristic	Security focus	Usability focus
Length	Longer	Shorter
Composition	Heterogeneous characters	Homogeneous characters
Uniqueness	Forbid reuse	Common passwords
Change frequency	Often	Seldom

Text Password

文本口令

- 为了证实标识或者获得存取资源的许可而用于身份认证的一个秘密的字或者一串字符



56年

1960

MIT
CTSS

<https://www.wired.com/2012/01/computer-password/>



- *passphrase*、
passcode、*personal identification number*、
watchword、*access word*

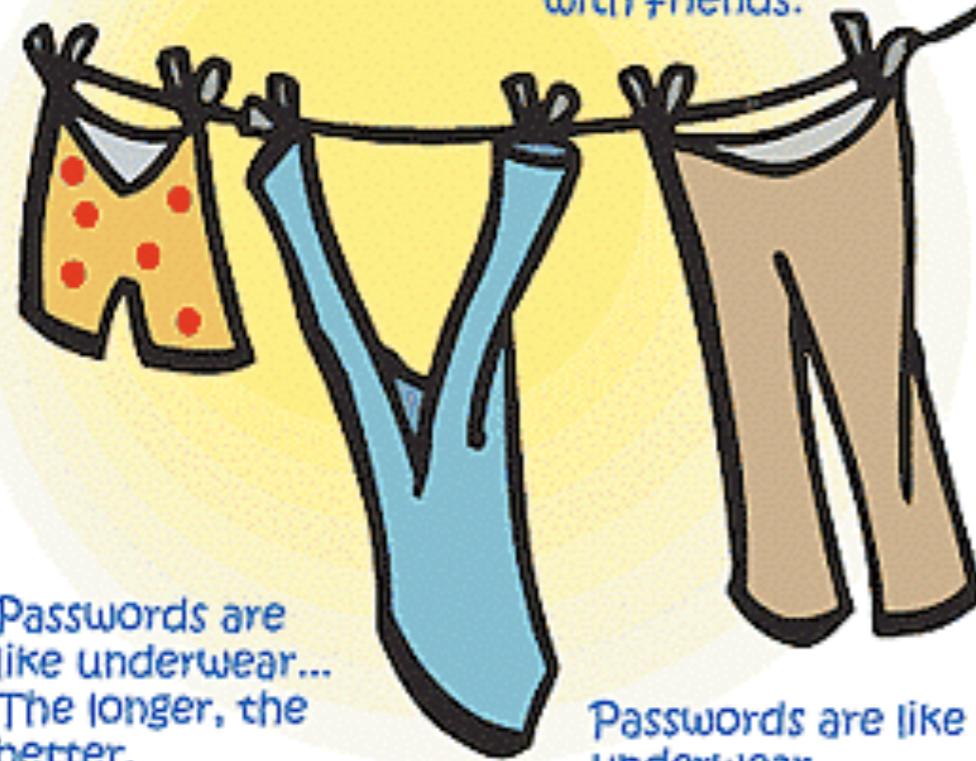
Text Password

文本口令

Passwords Are Like Underwear

Passwords are like underwear...
Change yours often.

Passwords are like underwear...
Don't share them
with friends.



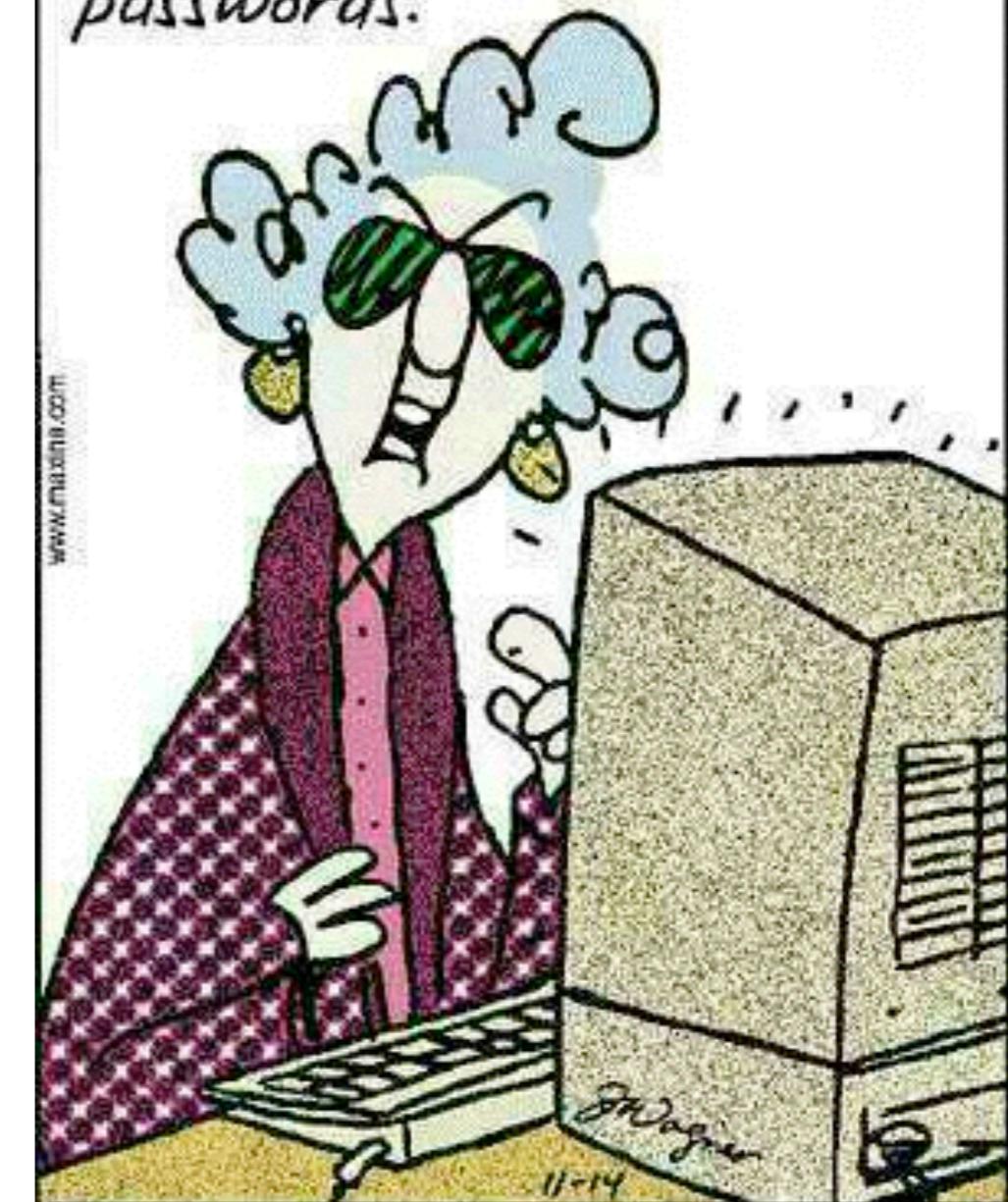
Passwords are
like underwear...
The longer, the
better.

Passwords are like
underwear...
Be mysterious.

Passwords are like
underwear...
Don't leave yours
lying around.

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I forgot the password for
the file where I keep all my
passwords.



文本口令优缺点

- 容易使用
 - 价格便宜
 - 用户熟悉
 - 隐私保护
 - 携带方便
-
- 记忆困难
 - 容易预测
 - 多个账户
 - 再次使用
 - 可用影响

Password
is
Dead?

历史

- 1960: MIT CTSS
- 1970: MULTICS, Hash存储
- 1979: *crypt()*, hash + salting
- 1985: Green Book
- 1985: NIST FIPS 112
- 2004: Bill Gates, “the password is dead”



VIDEOS

CXO

WINDOWS 10

CLOUD

INNOVATION

SECURITY

APP

MUST READ [SAMSUNG CUTS PROFIT FORECAST BY \\$2.3 BILLION AFTER GALAXY NOTE 7 SAGA](#)

Gates: The password is dead

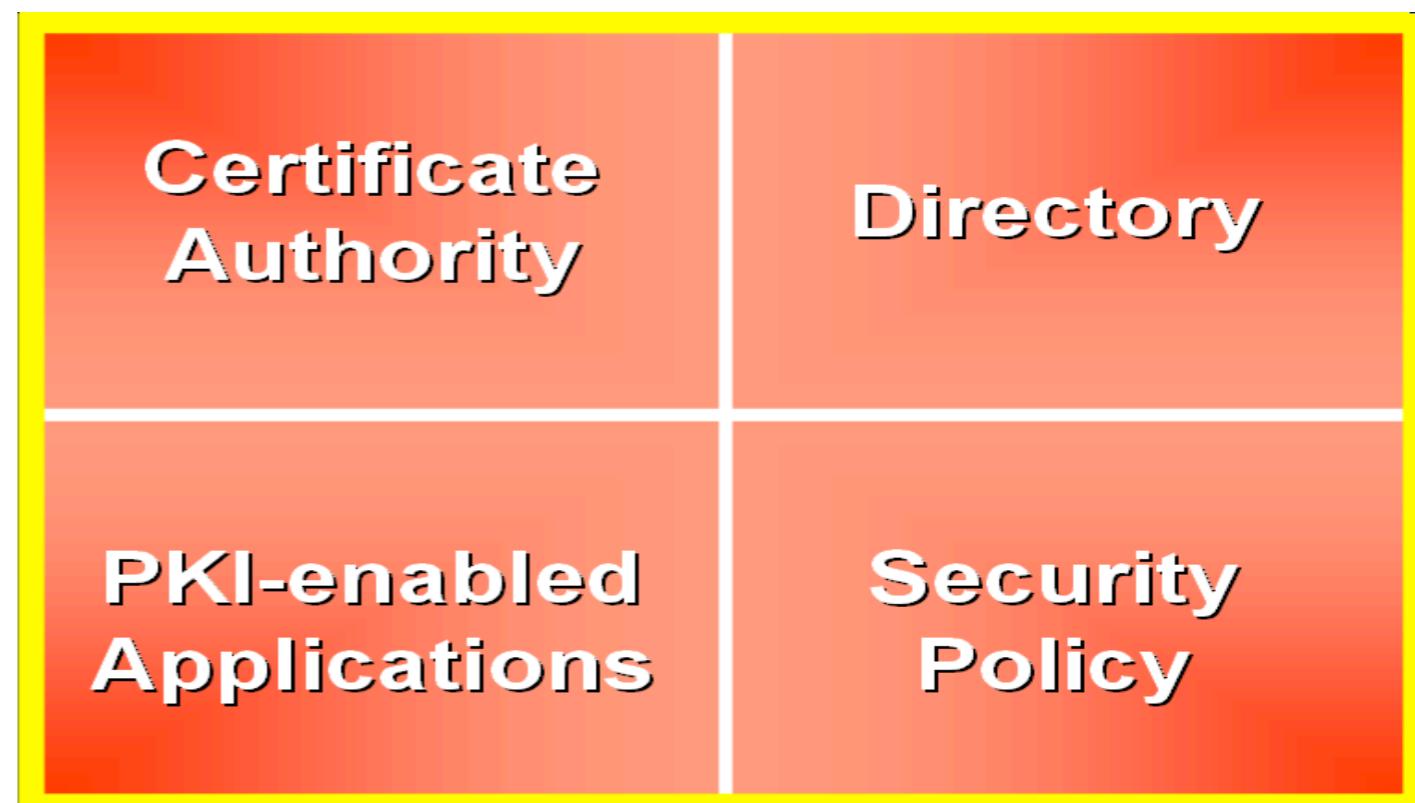
Smart cards and 64-bit are the future says Microsoft chief...

其余候选机制

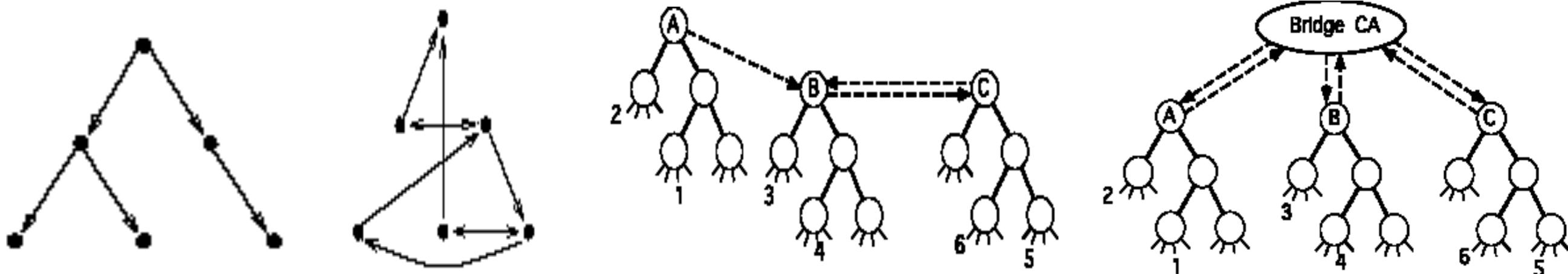
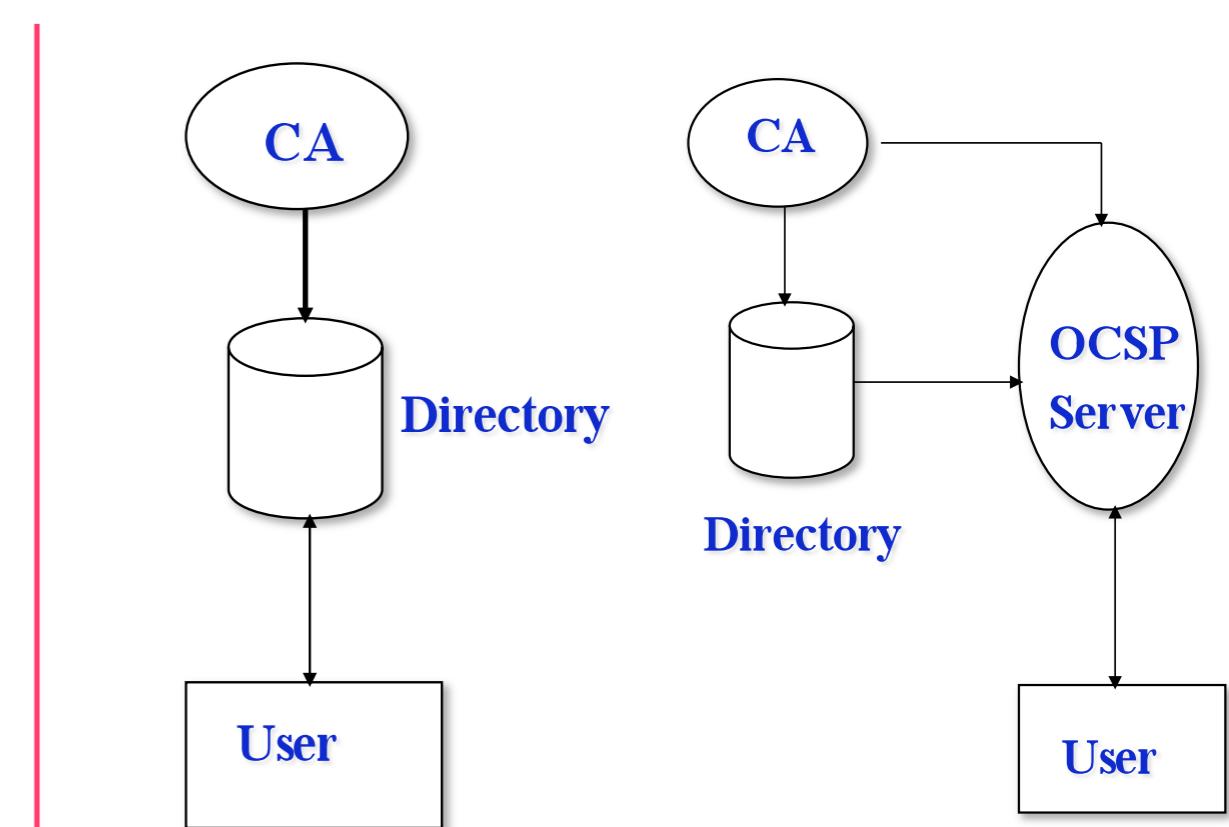
- 一系列基于**公钥密码学**之上，用来创建、管理、存储、分布和作废**证书**的软件、硬件、人员、策略和过程的**集合**。

- 基础：公钥密码学
- 动作：创建、管理、存储、分布和作废证书
- 包含：软件、硬件、人员、策略和过程
- 目的：表示和管理**信任关系**

mid-1990s

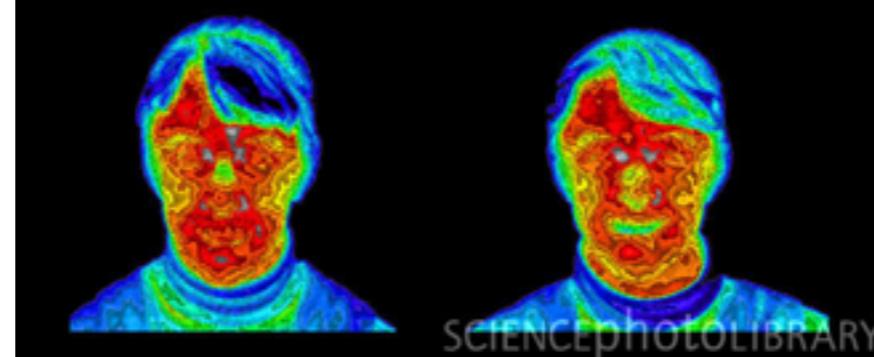
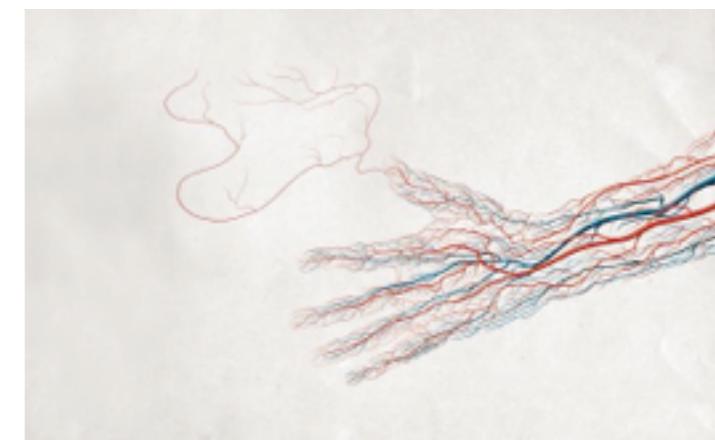
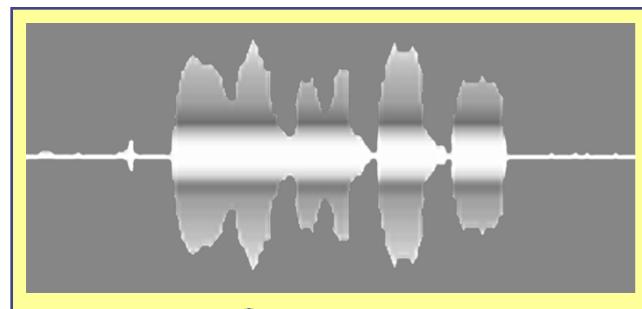
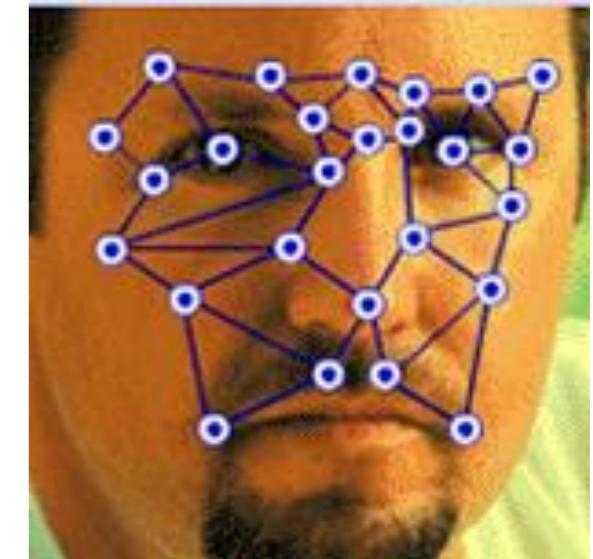
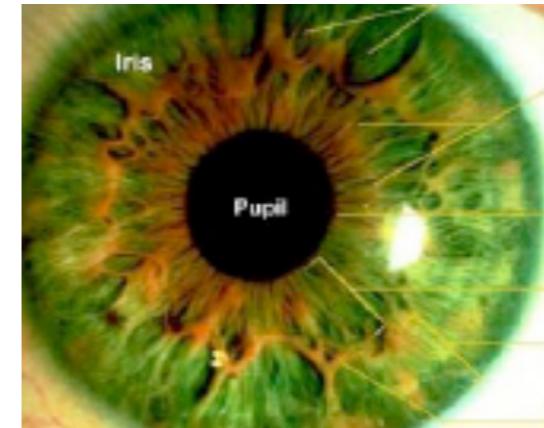
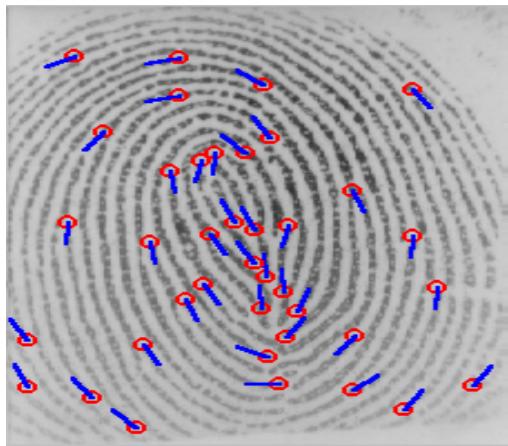


- 需要预先知道对方的公钥、需要在线服务器的支持
- 引入证书、引入可信第三方
- 密钥管理、证书管理
- 信任问题、规模问题
- 性能问题、互联互通问题



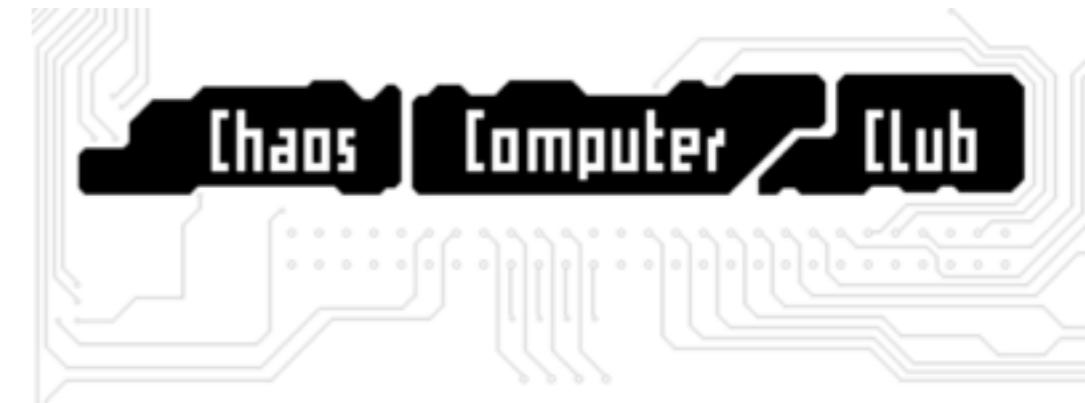
*Password
is Dead*

Biometrics



*Password
is Dead*

攻击指纹



Password
is
Imperfect

But

Password Others

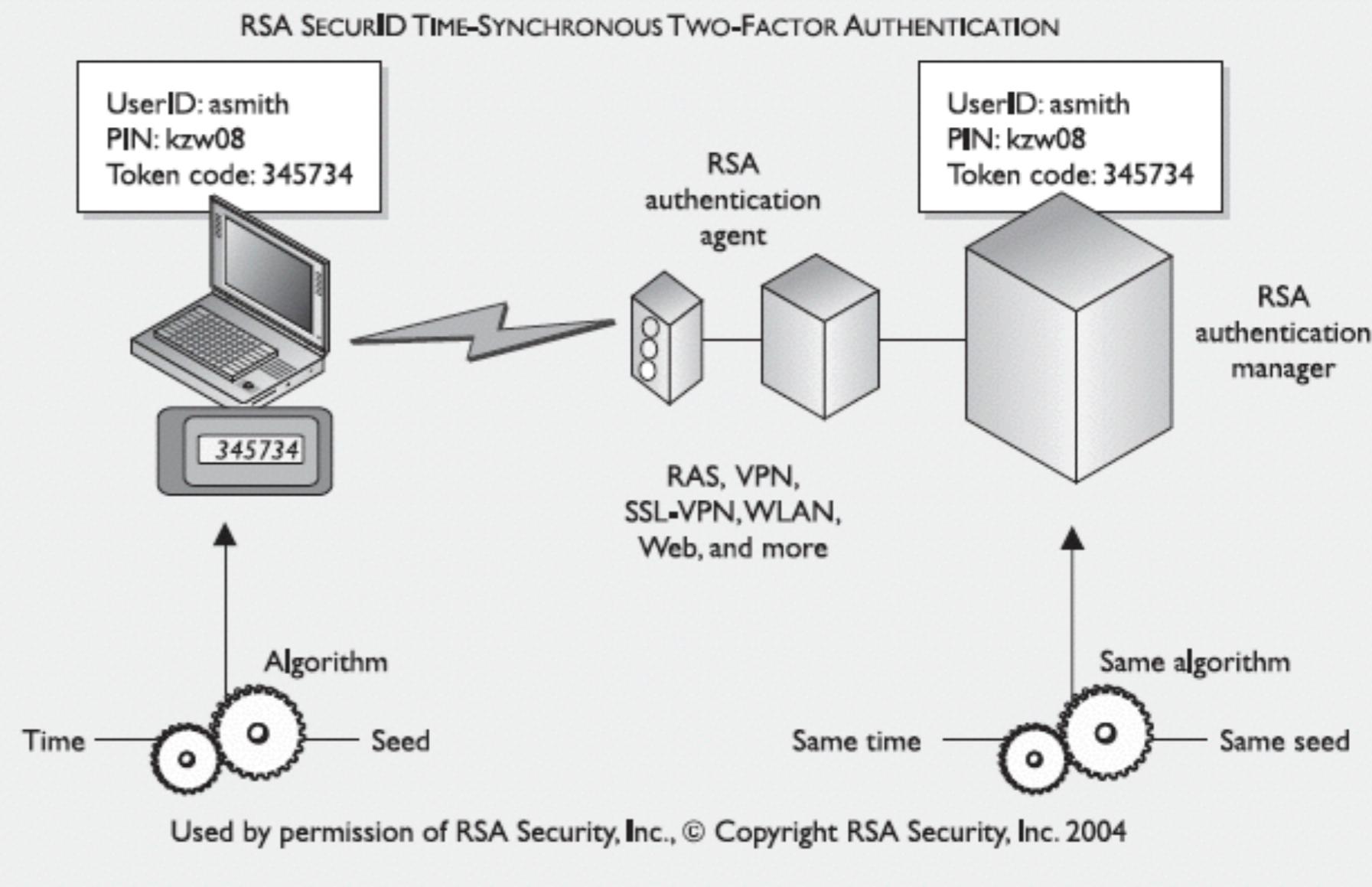
OTP: One Time Password

一次性(动态)口令。
是由电子令牌(Token)
等手持终端设备生成的，根据某种加密算法，产生的随某一个不断变化的参数(例如时间，事件等)不停地、没有重复变化的一种口令。



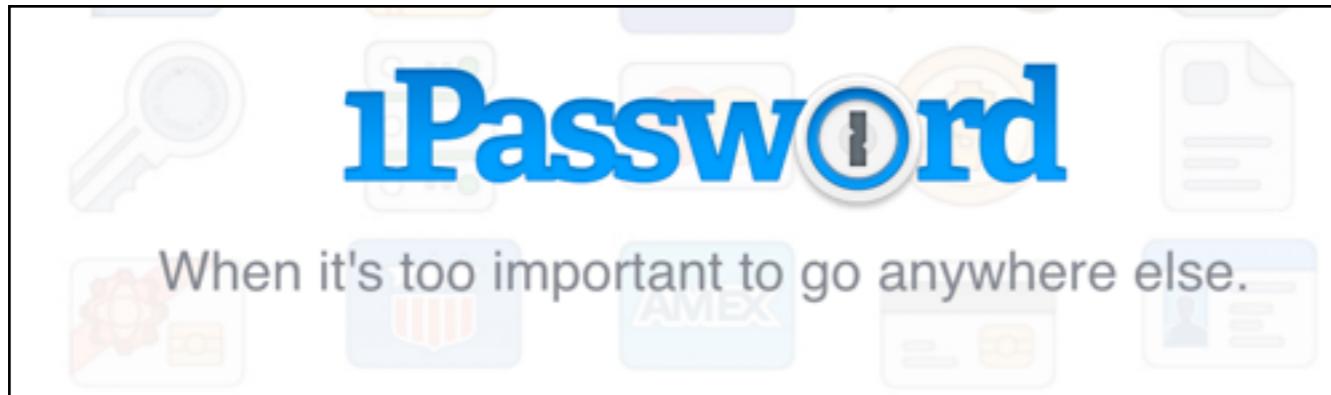
SecureID

SecureID, from RSA Security, Inc., is one of the most widely used time-based tokens. One version of the product generates the one-time password by using a mathematical function on the time, date, and ID of the token card. Another version of the product requires a PIN to be entered into the token device.



Password Others

口令管理

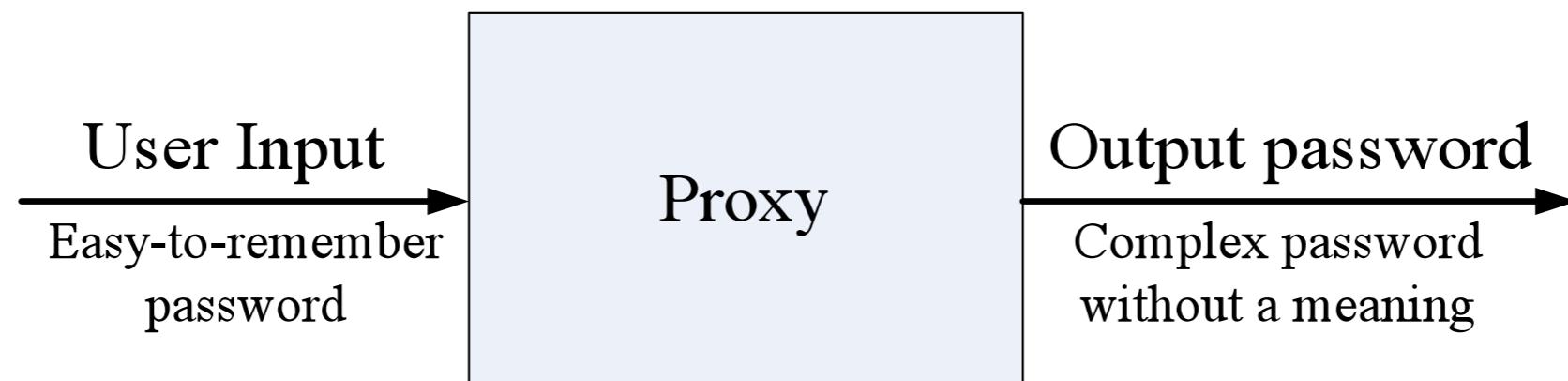


A screenshot of the 1Password mobile application interface. It displays a list of saved items:

- Gmail (Personal) - Login, PERSONAL
- Bank of America - Bank Account, IMPORTANT, WORK
- Virgin Airmiles - Rewards Card, TRAVEL
- Business VISA - Credit Card, WORK
- Amazon.com - Login, PERSONAL



口令管理



pu'r'du'e'c's 1仆人毒蛾醋酸 2仆人 3朴 4普 5扑	普熱毒蛾參賽
pu'ren'du'e'cu'suan 1仆人毒蛾醋酸 2仆人 3朴 4普 5扑	僕人毒蛾醋酸
p'r'd'e'cu'suan 1仆人毒蛾醋酸 2骗人 3旁人 4派人 5平日	疲軟的醋酸

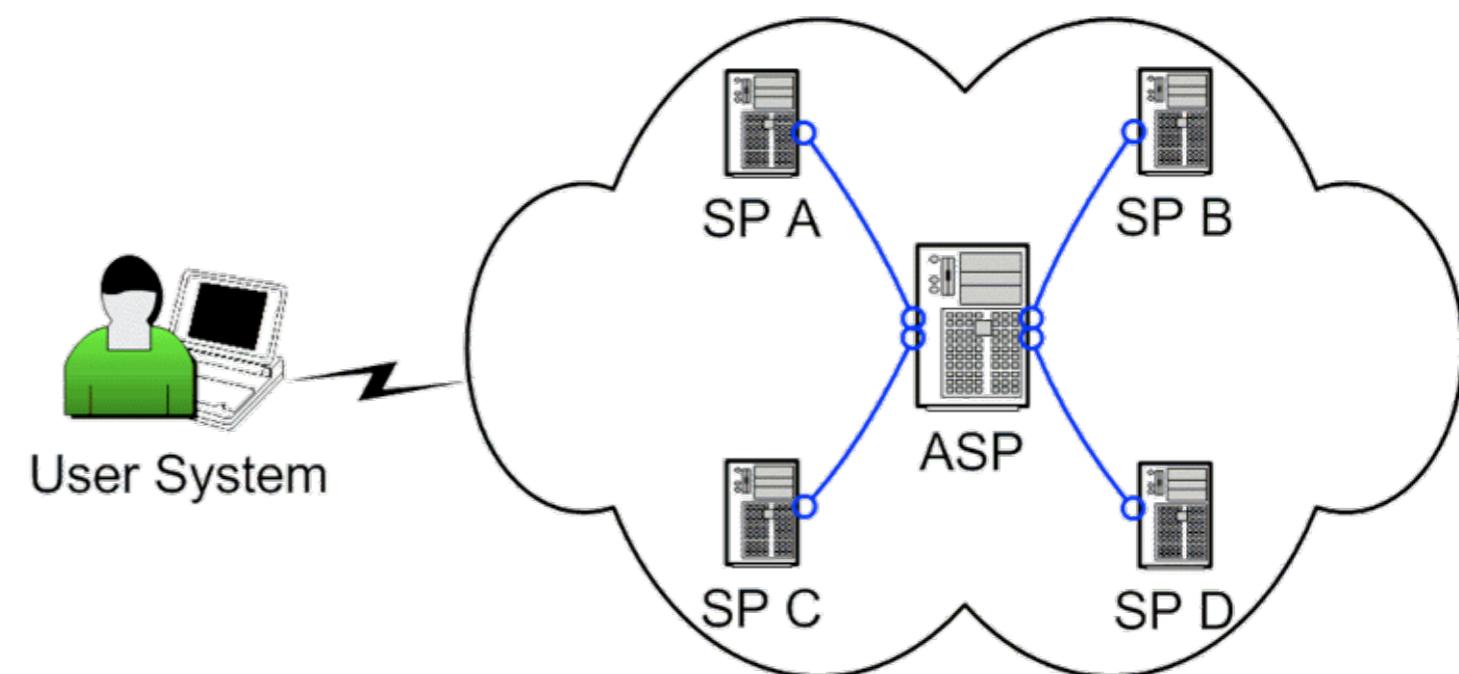
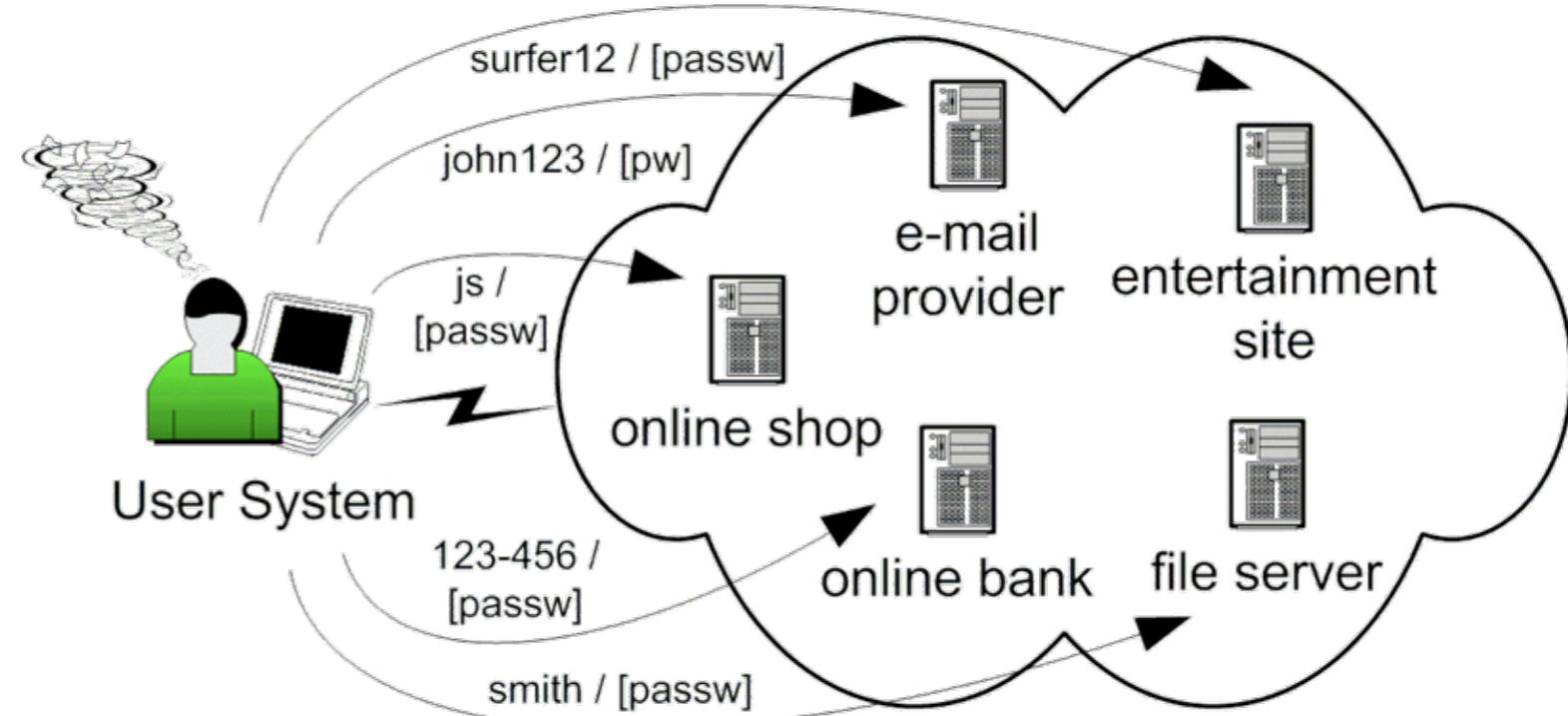
1a 2a
1b 2b
1c 2c

SSO

- **Single password to all resources,
One Password For Everything**



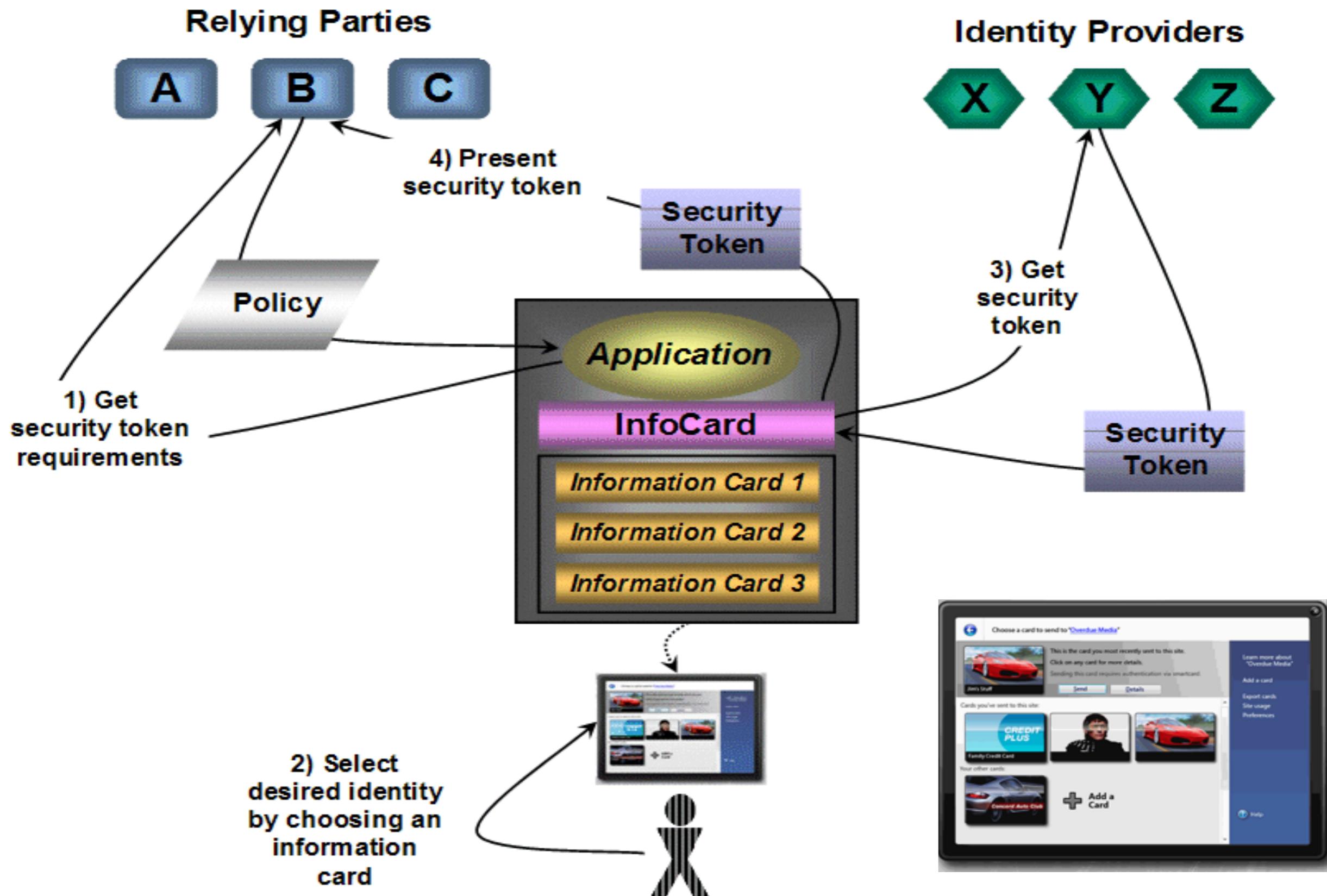
应用集成 性能瓶颈
单点失败 灵活性



Password Others

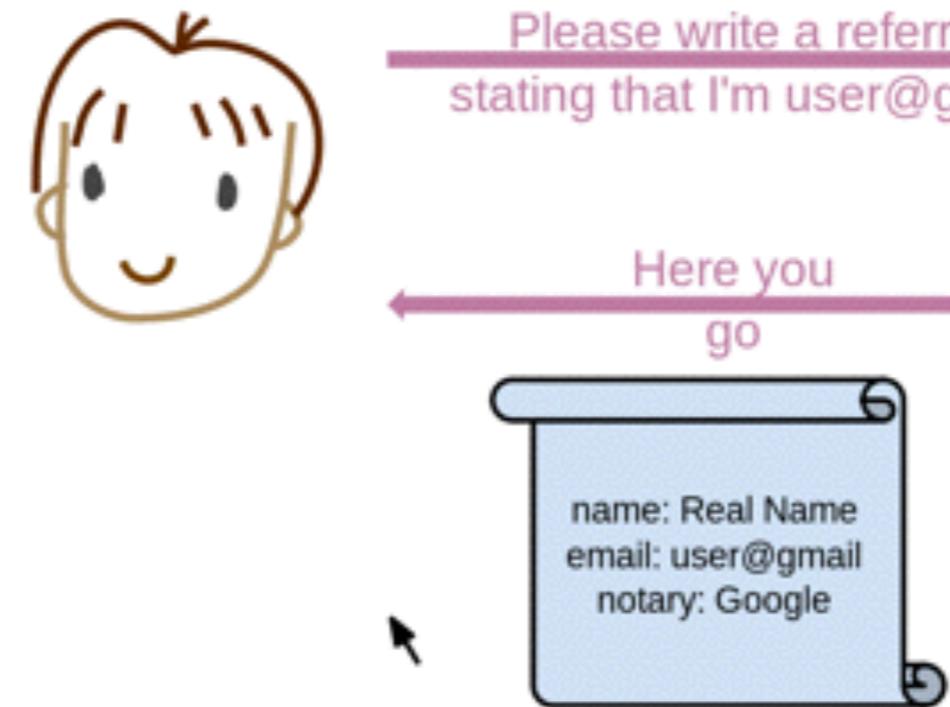
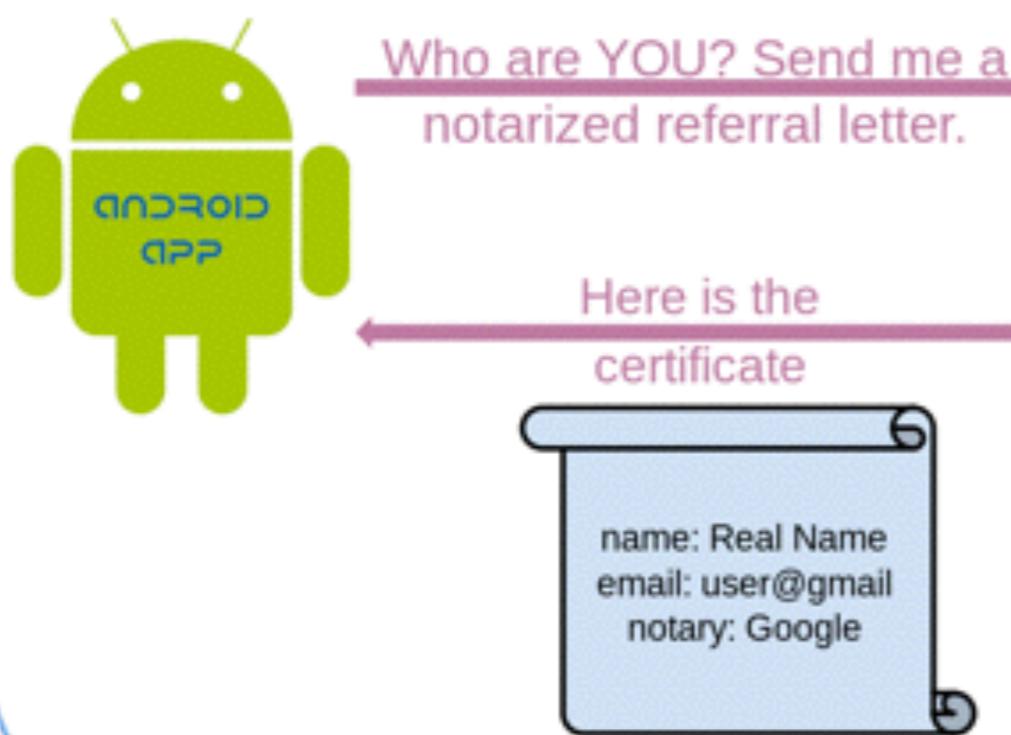
CardSpace

.....



OpenID

OpenID Authentication



轻量级IDM、基于URI

OAuth

- OAuth是一个开放标准，允许用户让第三方应用访问该用户在某一个网站上存储的私密的资源（如照片、视频、联系人列表），而无须将用户名和密码提供给第三方应用
- OAuth允许用户提供一个令牌，而不是用户名和密码来访问他们存放在特定服务提供者的数据。每一个令牌授权一个特定的网站
- 是OpenID的一个补充

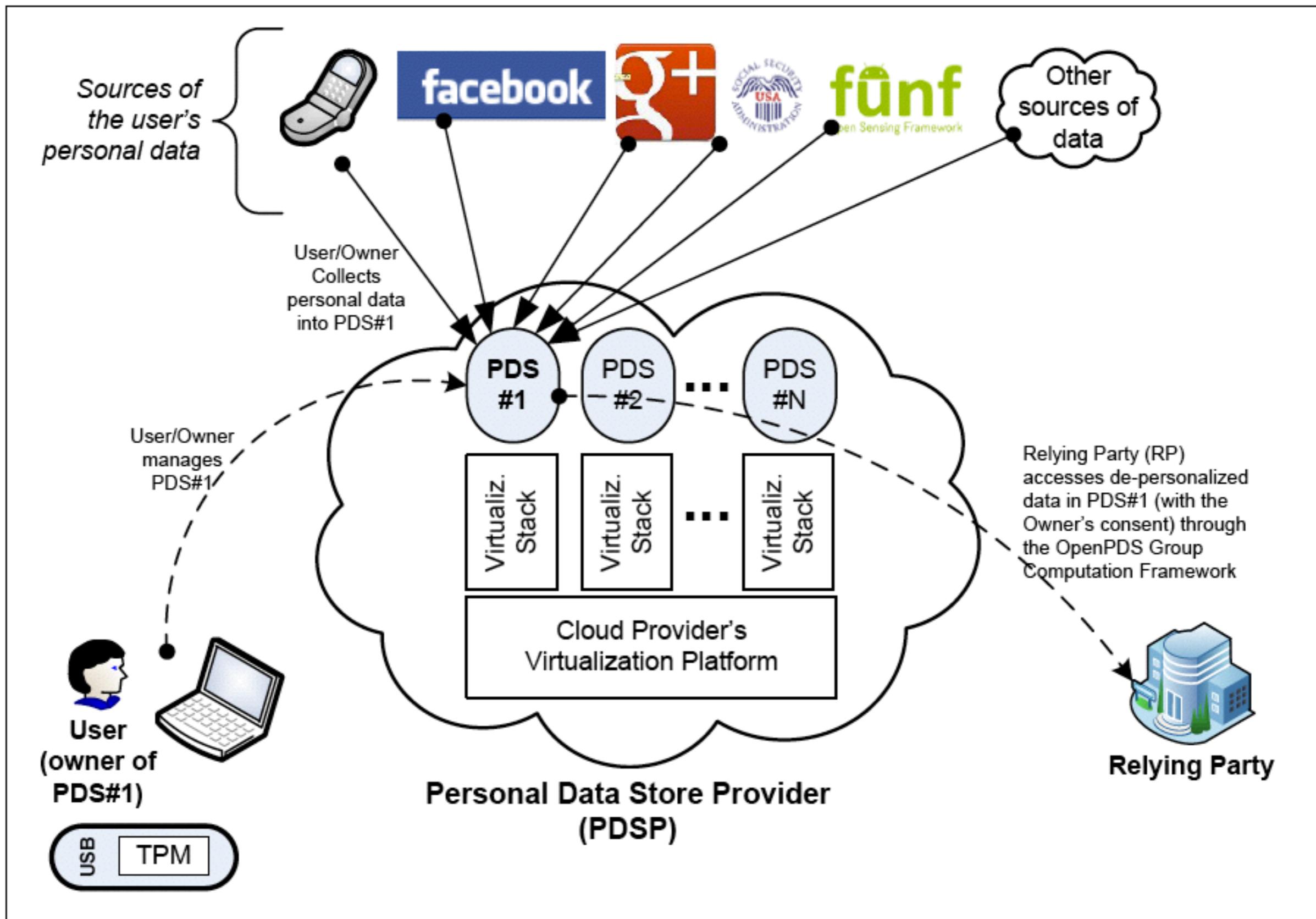


视频编辑网站可以在
接下来的2个小时内
访问我一个目录中的视频

Dropbox
Facebook
Flickr
Google
Instagram
LinkedIn
Microsoft
QQ
PayPal
Salesforce
Sina Weibo
Twitter
Yahoo

Password Others

OpenPDS



理论 vs. 实践

Theory
on Password has lagged
practice

口令建议和要求

- “Since many user-created password are particularly easy to guess, all passwords should be **machine-generated**”
- Users “shall be instructed to use a password selected at random, if possible, or to select one that is **not related to their personal identity, history, or environment**”
- “Pick something you cannot remember, and do not write it down”
- **Independence** when choosing multiple passwords
-

Users are also typically the most difficult component to model

Impossible for human to follow

口令强度

- 口令的理论空间 vs 口令的实际空间
- 长度、构成元素、重复、相关性
- 安全性 vs 可用性
- 竞争性 vs 非竞争性
- 口令*checker* vs *blacklists*
- *offline* vs *online attack*
- 口令泄漏
- 三次失败锁定
- 提高强度的代价和收益

Web Authentication as Classification

新的口令模型

- 2000s: 基于风险的模型， 口令作为一个*signal*
- 其余*signal*: *Ip地址*、*地理位置*、*浏览器信息*、*cookies*、*登录时间*、*口令输入方式和特征*、*申请资源*
- 认证的结果不是一个0/1， 而是一个估计值

-
- *Continual authentication*
 - *Multilevel authentication*
 - *Progressive authentication*

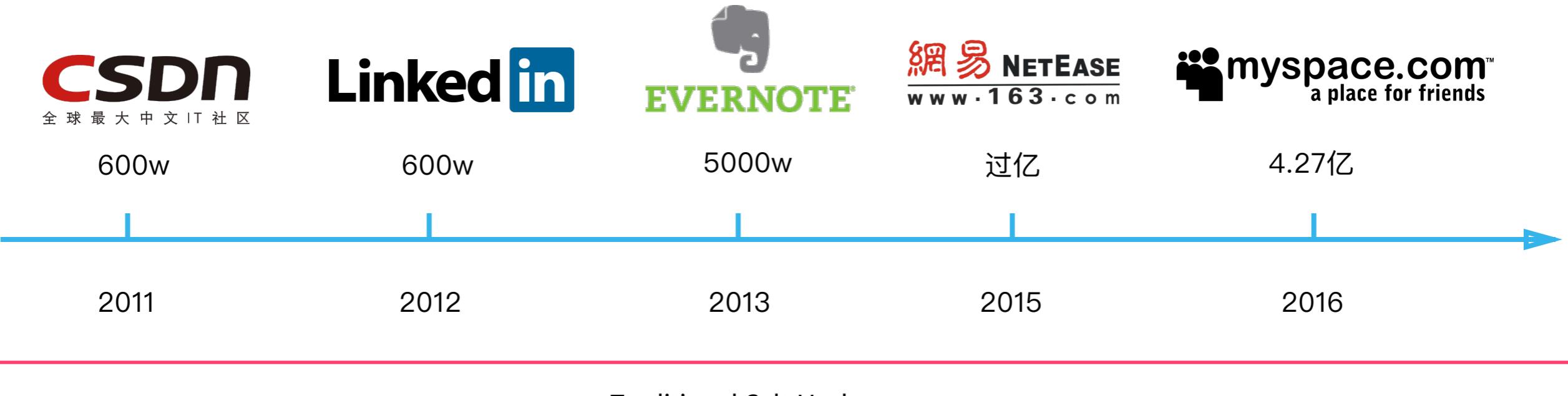
 - *winner-take-all*
 - *two sided market*

- 错误接受率 vs 错误拒绝率
- 训练数据的获取
- 更多的用户数据，隐私
- 用户的困惑和抱怨
- 共享口令

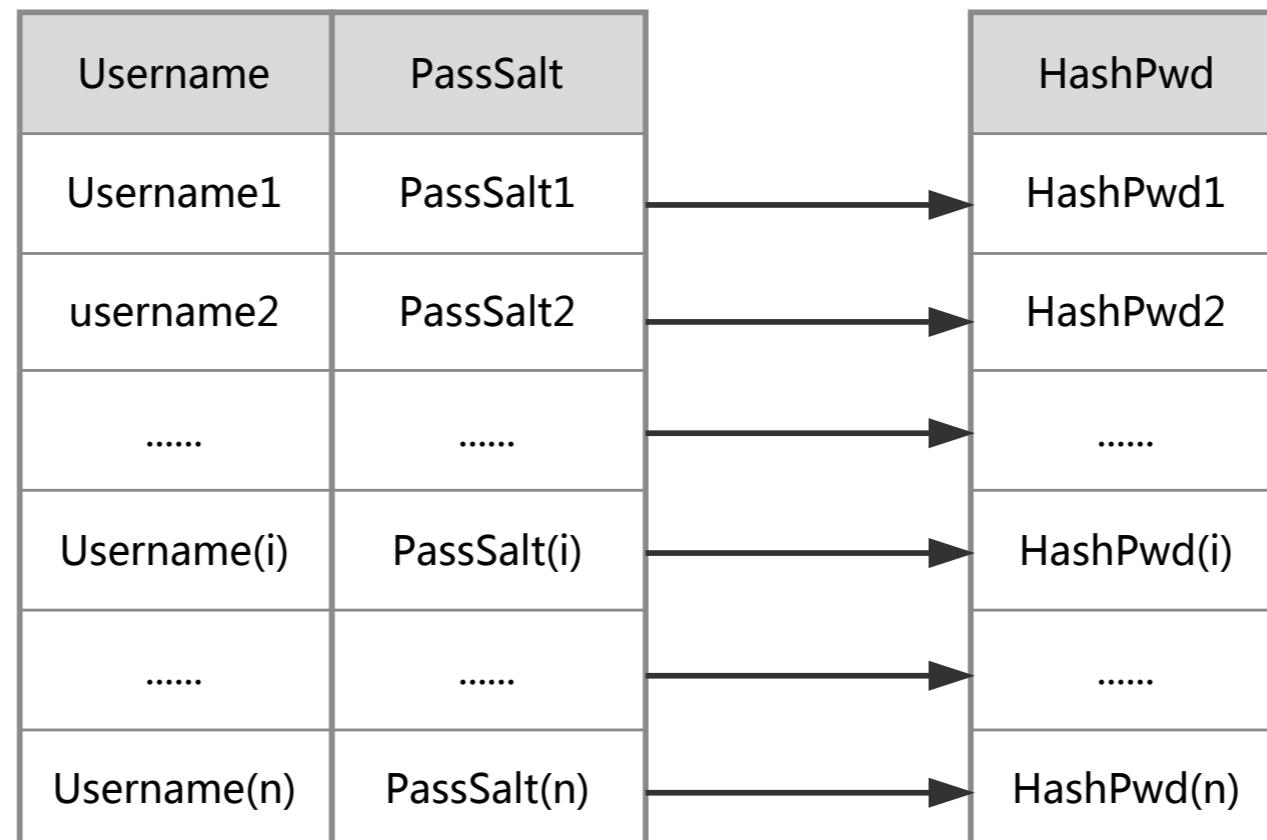
防止口令泄露

Password Leakage

口令泄漏

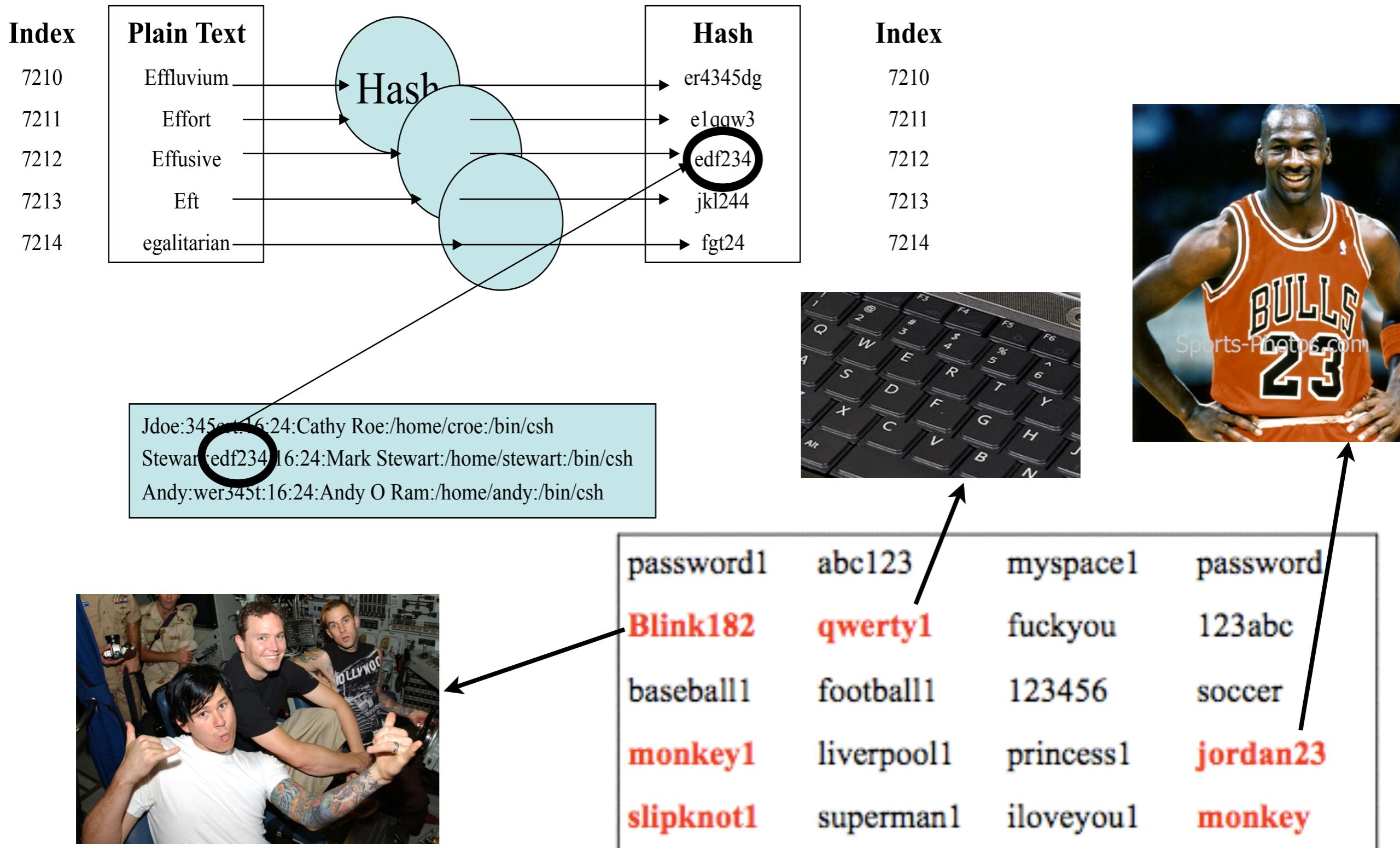


Traditional Salt Hash



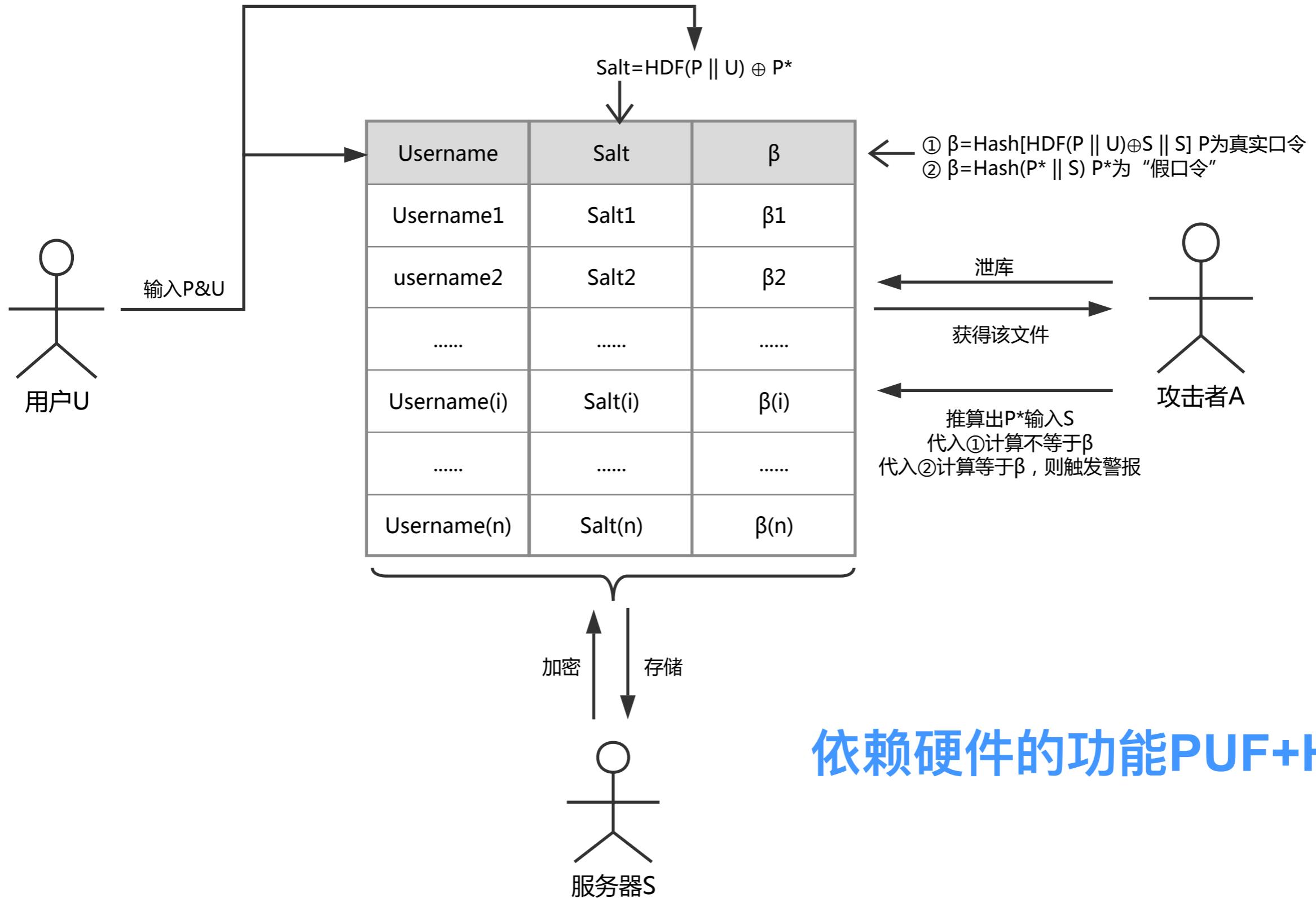
Password Leakage

字典攻击



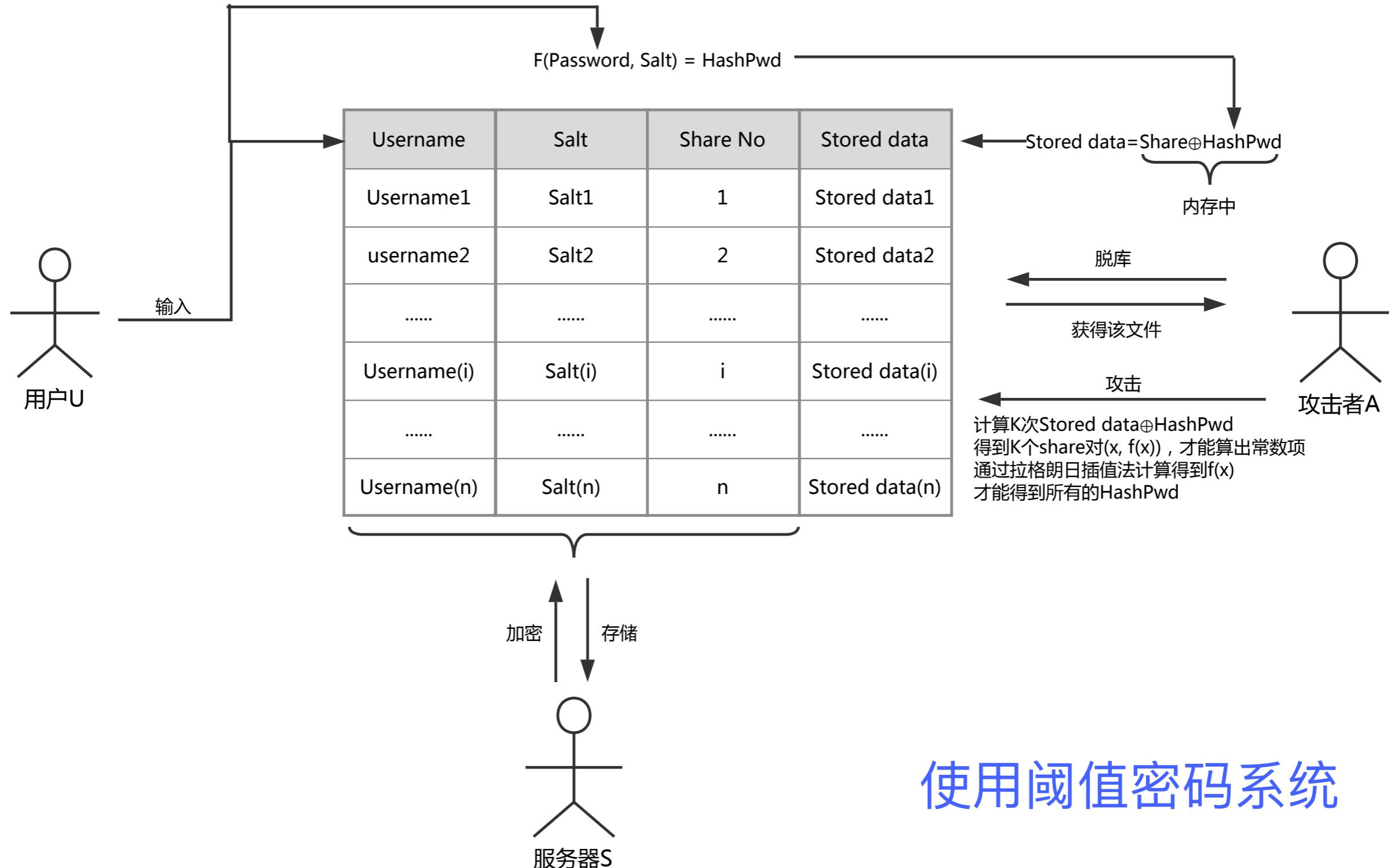
Password Leakage

ErsatzPasswords



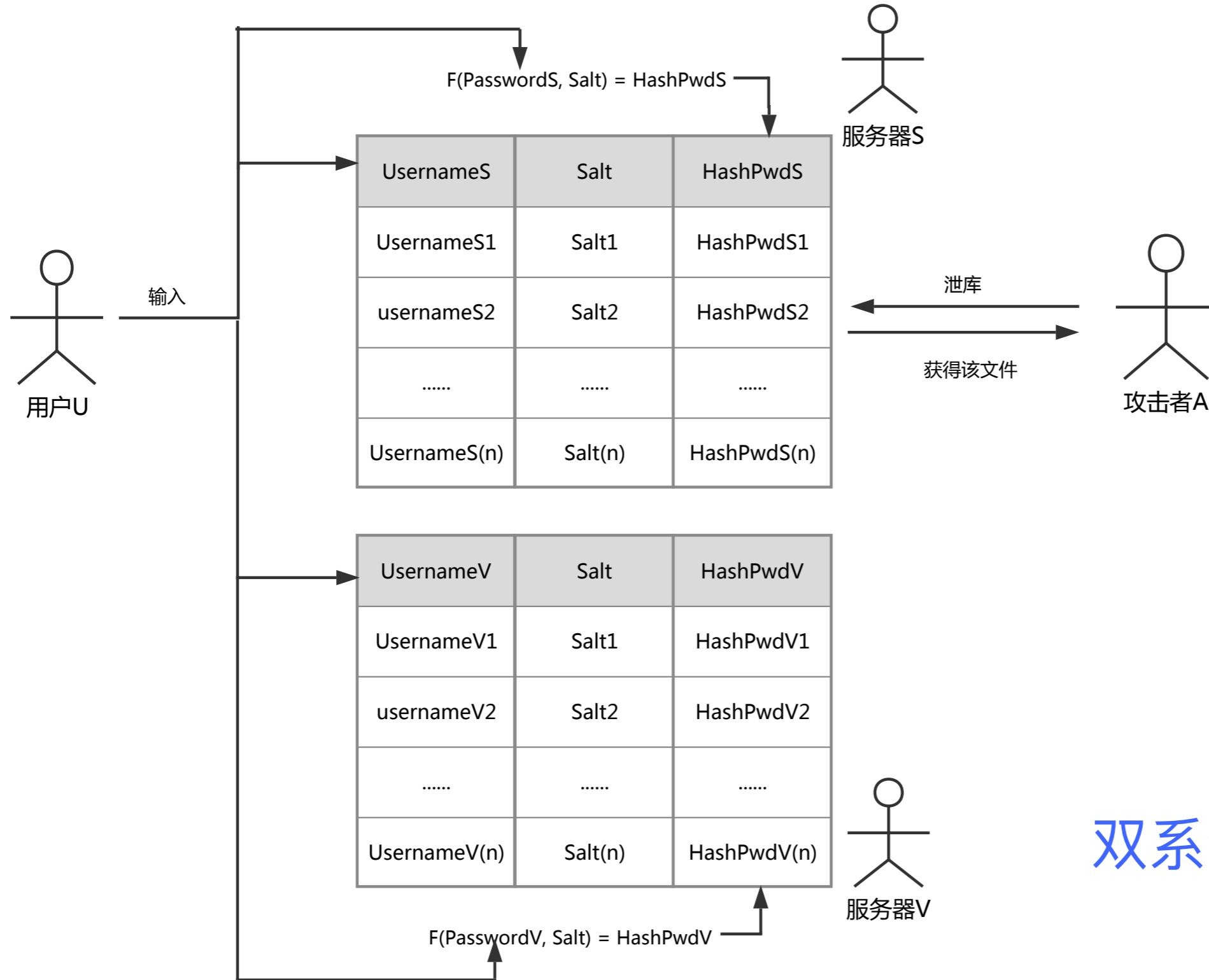
Password Leakage

PolyPassHash



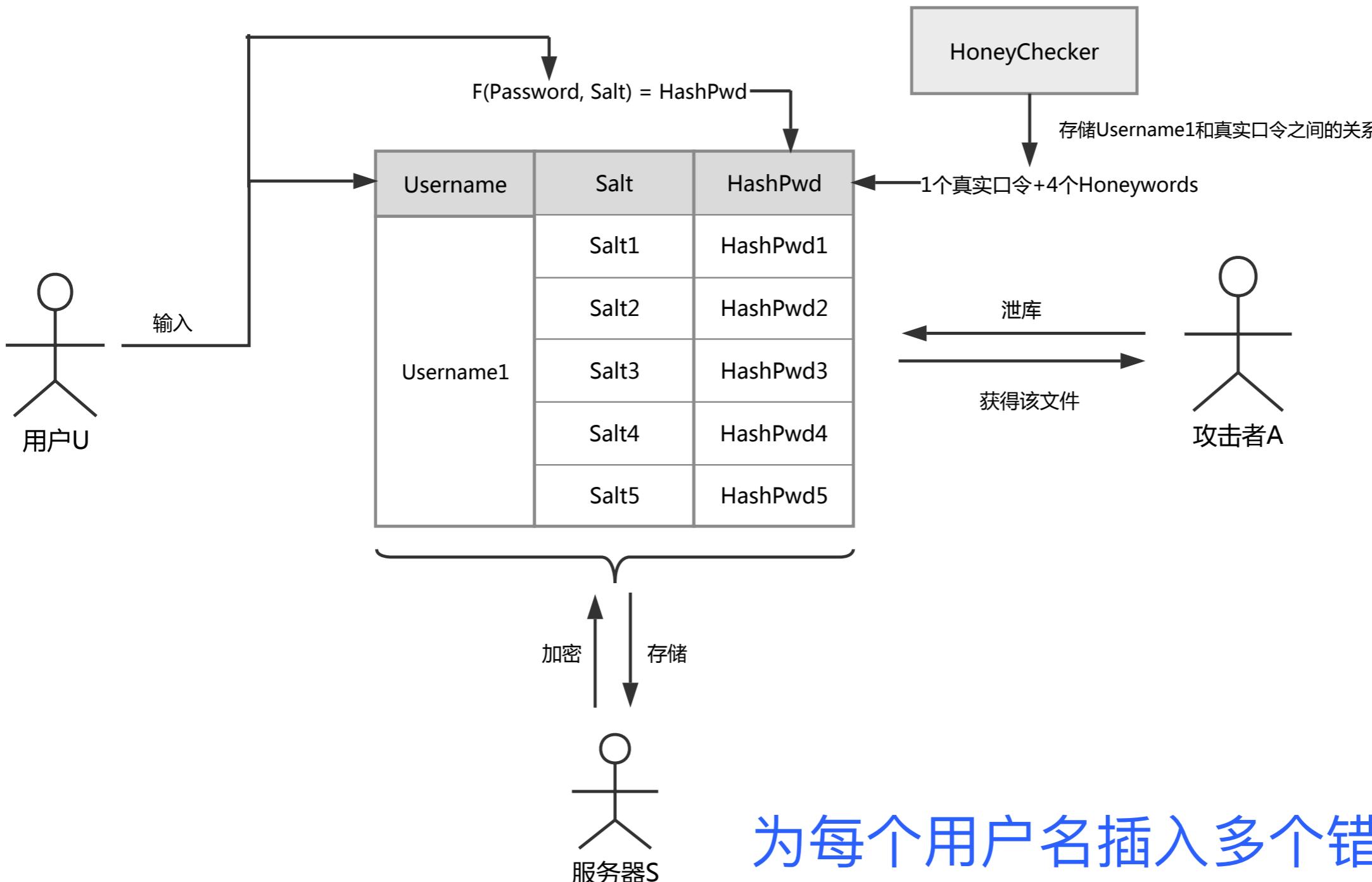
Password Leakage

SAuth



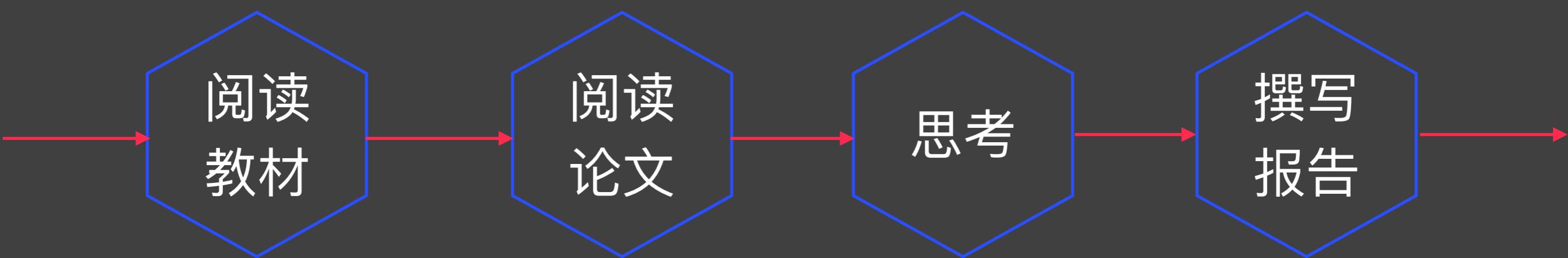
Password Leakage

Honeywords



提问时间！

课后作业



要求阅读如下文章，写阅读报告

in ACM CCS 2013

Honeywords: Making Password-Cracking Detectable

Ari Juels
RSA Laboratories
Cambridge, MA, USA
ari.juels@rsa.com

Ronald L. Rivest
MIT CSAIL
Cambridge, MA, USA
rivest@mit.edu

检索一篇引用Honeywords的2017-2018的论文，简单阅读，杂志的文章最好

- 1、文章概述
- 2、主要收获
- 3、存在疑问
- 4、所思所感
- 5、一篇论文

周六晚上12点
前提交

謝謝 !

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<https://huijingsun.github.io>