# Enhanced User Authentication with UAuth

Risk Management & Push Notification in a Single Sign-On Environment

# Agenda

• MFA - Why?

UAuth - Push Notifications

Risk Management

# Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

- Widely adopted security mechanism
- Multiple Layers of Authentication
- Prevention of Phishing Stolen passwords

# **Methods**

- Already existing methods of MFA in Universities' SSO
  - OTP (One Time Password) via SMS
  - TOTP (Time-based One Time Password)

# Methods

- Already existing methods of MFA in Universities' SSO
  - OTP (One Time Password) via SMS
  - TOTP (Time-based One Time Password)
- New Method
  - UAuth Push Notification App by GUnet

# **Methods - UAuth**

- Advantages of Push Notification over SMS / TOTP
  - More Secure, eIDAS higher level of assurance
  - User familiarity
  - User friendly
  - Cost-free

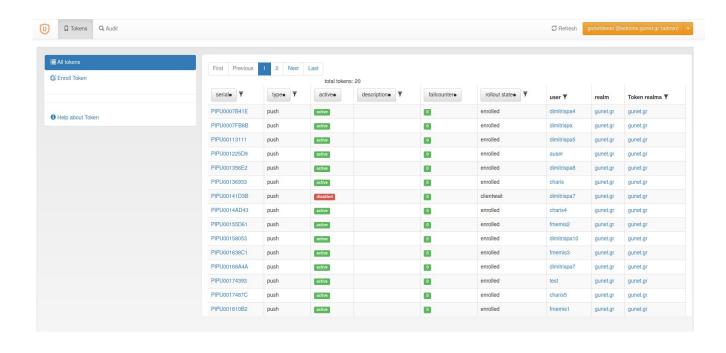
# **LIVE DEMO**

# **Prerequisites**

- Mobile Device Dependency
  - Requires smartphone devices

- Reliance on Mobile Networks
  - Functionality dependent on the availability and stability of mobile networks

# **UAuth Admin Panel**



# Risk Management in SSO

MFA protection

# What is SSO Risk Management?

### **Detection of unusual activities**

Sign-ins from **unfamiliar** IP addresses, suspicious user agents, or **unexpected** countries, and taking necessary actions to prevent security breaches

# **Actions**

1. Blocking Login

2. Triggering MFA

# **Login Throttling**

### Throttling Based on Failed Logins

- Time window in which capacity can be allowed
- Refill Strategy
  - Greedy
  - Intervally
- IP Limit from the same IP address.
- IP and username Limit a specific user from the same IP address.

# **Predefined Mfa Triggers**

### Day/Time

- Trigger mfa before and after a specific hour.
- Specific Days of the week

### **Location - Maxmind database**

- Custom Rules on specific geographical parameters
  - cities and countries

# **Custom Scenario**

### **Custom solutions**

e.g. specific account types in LDAP, official unit or individual

### Case Study: SCH

Enabling multi-factor authentication (MFA) for specified services operating outside of Greece is a strategic security move.

# **Event-based Risk Management**

- Detection of suspicious authentication requests based on user behavior and collected authentication events.
- Authentication attempts are evaluated against configurable criteria and a risk threshold.
- Risk calculators analyze past events to calculate risk scores based on IP address, browser user agent, geolocation, and date/time.

# Risk Calculators ½

### **Date Time Risk Calculator**

 Counts the number of authentication events within a time window around the current timestamp. The greater the concentration of events within this time period, the lower the overall risk.

### **GeoLocation Risk Calculator**

• Counts the number of authentication events from the same geographical location. If a higher percentage of events originate from the same location, the risk score should be reduced.

# Risk Calculators 2/2

### **IP Address Risk Calculator**

 Counts the number of authentication events from the same IP address. As the number of events from a specific IP address increases, risk levels are lowered.

### **UserAgent Risk Calculator**

Counts the number of authentication events initiated from the same user agent.
 When a specific user agent is used more frequently, it also leads to a decrease in the risk score.

# **Event-based Risk Management**

- Mitigation actions can be taken if the risk exceeds the **threshold**.
- Mitigation options include blocking authentication or enforcing multifactor authentication.
- Authentication attempts, evaluations, and mitigations are logged for audit purposes.
- Contingency plans can **notify** the principal and deployer via **email** and SMS.

# IP Intelligence

CAS provides access to third party services who enable examinations of the client IP address and decide whether access should be granted.

### Third Party Service Subscription

Given an IP address, the system will return a probabilistic value (between a value of 0 and 1) of how likely the IP is a VPN / proxy / hosting / bad IP.

By employing machine learning and probability theory techniques, the system perform dynamic checks on large datasets.

Thank You!