



Usable Security

What Is It and Why Do We Need It?

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Usability + Security



Why We Need Usability





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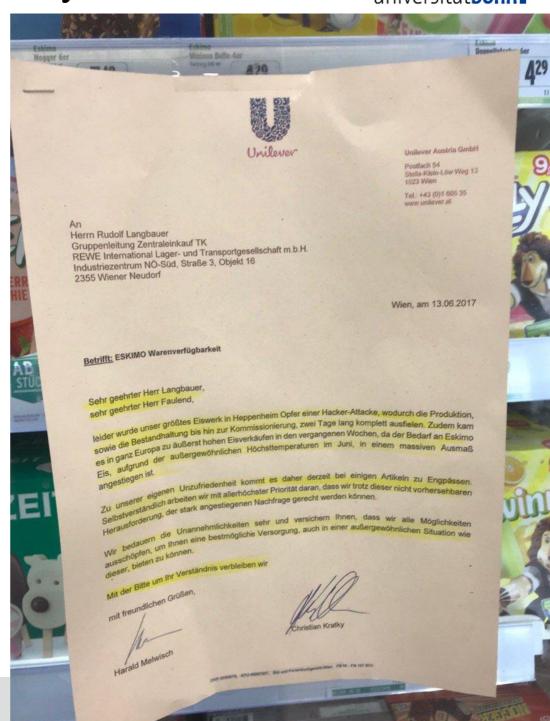
Why We Need Security



"Leider wurde unser größtes Eiswerk in Hoppenheim Opfer einer Hacker-Attacke, wodurch die Produktion [...] zwei Tage lang komplett ausfielen."

 $[\ldots]$

Zu unserer eigenen Unzufriedenheit kommt es daher derzeit bei einigen Artikeln zu Engpässen."



Pic: @skoops/Twitter



Why Do We Need Usable Security?





Adapted from Jonathan Nightingale

Because Security is Hard. We want to make it easy!





- Three seminal papers are seen as the origin of Usable Security and Privacy research:
 - 1996 Zurko and Simon's: "User-Centered Security"
 - 1999 Adams and Sasse's: "Users Are Not the Enemy"
 - 1999 Whitten and Tygar's "Why Johnny Can't Encrypt: A Usability Evaluation of PGP 5.0"
 - USENIX Security Test of Time Award 2015
- All argued that users should not be seen as the problem to be dealt with,
 - but that security experts need to communicate more with users, and adopt user-centered design approaches.



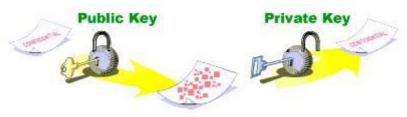
PGP: The Classic

















What We Do





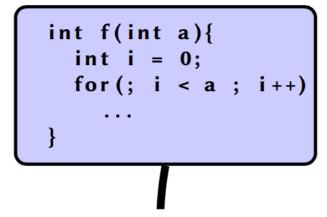
Usable Security for Professionals



Facilitating Malware Analysis



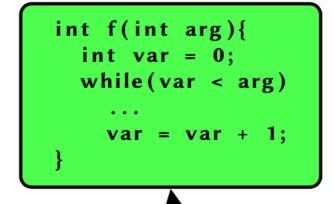
Source code



Compilation

High-level abstractions are lost

Decompiled code



Decompilation

Recovered abstractions

Binary code

universitä

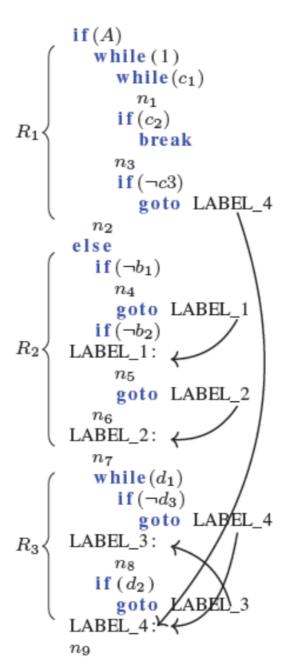


Facilitating Malware Analysis



Decompiling a P2P Zeus sample with Hex-Rays

- 1,571 goto for 49,514 LoC
- 1 goto for each 32 LoC





DREAM Decompiler

- No more gotos!
- Most compact code

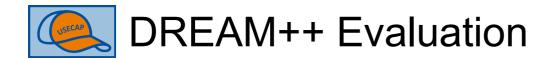
NDSS'15 Distinguished Paper: "No More Gotos:

Decompilation Using Pattern-Independent Control-Flow Structuring and Semantic-Preserving Transformations

DREAM++ Decompiler

- Additional usability improvements
- Conducted quantitative user study

```
\mathbf{if}(A)
          do
              while (c_1)
                  n_1
              if(c_2)
R_1
                  break
             n_3
          while (c_3)
       else
          if (\neg b_1)
             n_4
          if (b_1 \wedge b_2)
R_2
           else
              n_5
          n_7
          while ((d_1 \wedge d_3) \vee (\neg d_1 \wedge d_2))
```





- 3 decompilers (within-subjects)
 - Hex-Rays
 - DREAM
 - DREAM++

- IEEE S&P '16: "Helping Johnny to Analyse Malware: A Usability-Optimized Decompiler and Malware Analysis User Study"
- 2 levels of experience (between-subject)
 - Students and Professionals
- 2 groups of malware analysis tasks (split-plot)
 - 3 medium and 3 hard tasks (within-subjects)

Decompiler	Avg. Score	р	Pass	Fail	р
Students					
Dream ⁺⁺	70.24		30	12	
DREAM	50.83	0.002	16	26	0.002
Hex-Rays	37.86	< 0.001	11	31	< 0.001
Experts					
DREAM ⁺⁺	84.72		15	3	
DREAM	79.17	0.234	15	3	0.570
Hex-Rays	61.39	0.086	9	9	0.076



Follow-Up Research and Startup



- Follow-Up: Function Recognition in Binaries
 - Cooperation with Politecnico di Milano
 - To be published 2018
- Startup: Code Intelligence







ERC Research Grant: Frontiers of Usable Security



ERC Grant: USec Frontiers



- Password storage is hard
 - See latest password breaches (Yahoo et al.)
- Where do developers struggle?
 - Researching password storage APIs in Java







Why is password storage so hard?



- 2 frameworks (between-subjects)
 - JSF (manual implementation)
 - Spring (opt-in)
- 2 levels of priming (between-subject)
 - With or without security emphasis
- Pre-screening survey and debriefing interview





- Security knowledge does not guarantee secure software
- More usable APIs are not enough
 - Secure password storage needs to be enforced
- Explicitly requesting security is necessary
- Continious Learning: Many implemented outdated mechanics
- Conflicting advice on secure storage makes it hard

ACM CCS 2017: "Why Do Developers Get Password Storage Wrong? A Qualitative Usability Study"





Perception of Security and Privacy





- Different people have different conceptions of security and privacy
 - Example: Threat modeling
 - This shapes security decisions and habits
- Products are often designed with a Western (US/EU) audience in mind
 - How does this influence adaption in other cultural contexts (e.g. Asia, Middle East)
- In the work context, seucirty narratives can influence employee happiness and internal power struggles

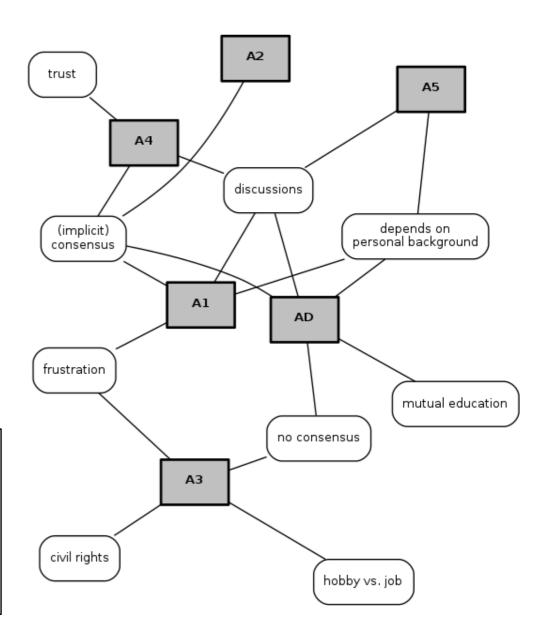


Security Narratives



- Interview study within a small consulting company
 - 5 employees, 1 CEO
- Surprising findings:
 - Uncertainty is not necessarily a bad thing
 - Fruitful discussions and mutual education

EuroUSEC 2017 WIP: "Security Narratives: Can (Language) Insecurities be Beneficial for Security Departments?"







Methods in Usable Security Research





- Brand new sibling research group since autumn 2017
 - Head: Emanuel von Zezschwitz
 - Heavily HCl influenced
- Methodological research:
 - Lab studies vs. Field studies
 - Experts vs. End users
- Mobile HCI, Privacy and Security





Questions?