

ARSAGON: An Integrated Approach Combining Symmetric, Asymmetric, and Hashing Algorithms for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Authors:

^{1,2}Mursalim, ¹Yulaikha Maratullatifah, ¹Nevin Shera Adji

¹University of Sugeng Hartono, ²Universitas Gadjah Mada



Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Methods
- ▶ Experiment
- ▶ Result and Discussion
- ▶ Conclusion
- ▶ Acknowledgement

Introduction

The Inadequacy of Single-Layer Defense & The Need for a Holistic Architecture



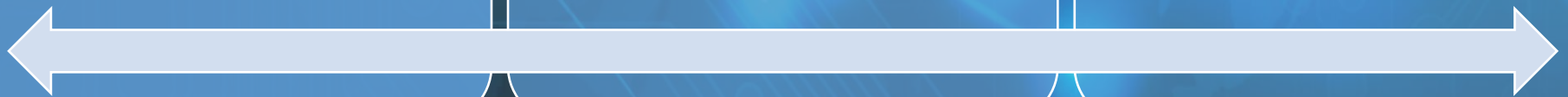
Why a single defense
is less effective?



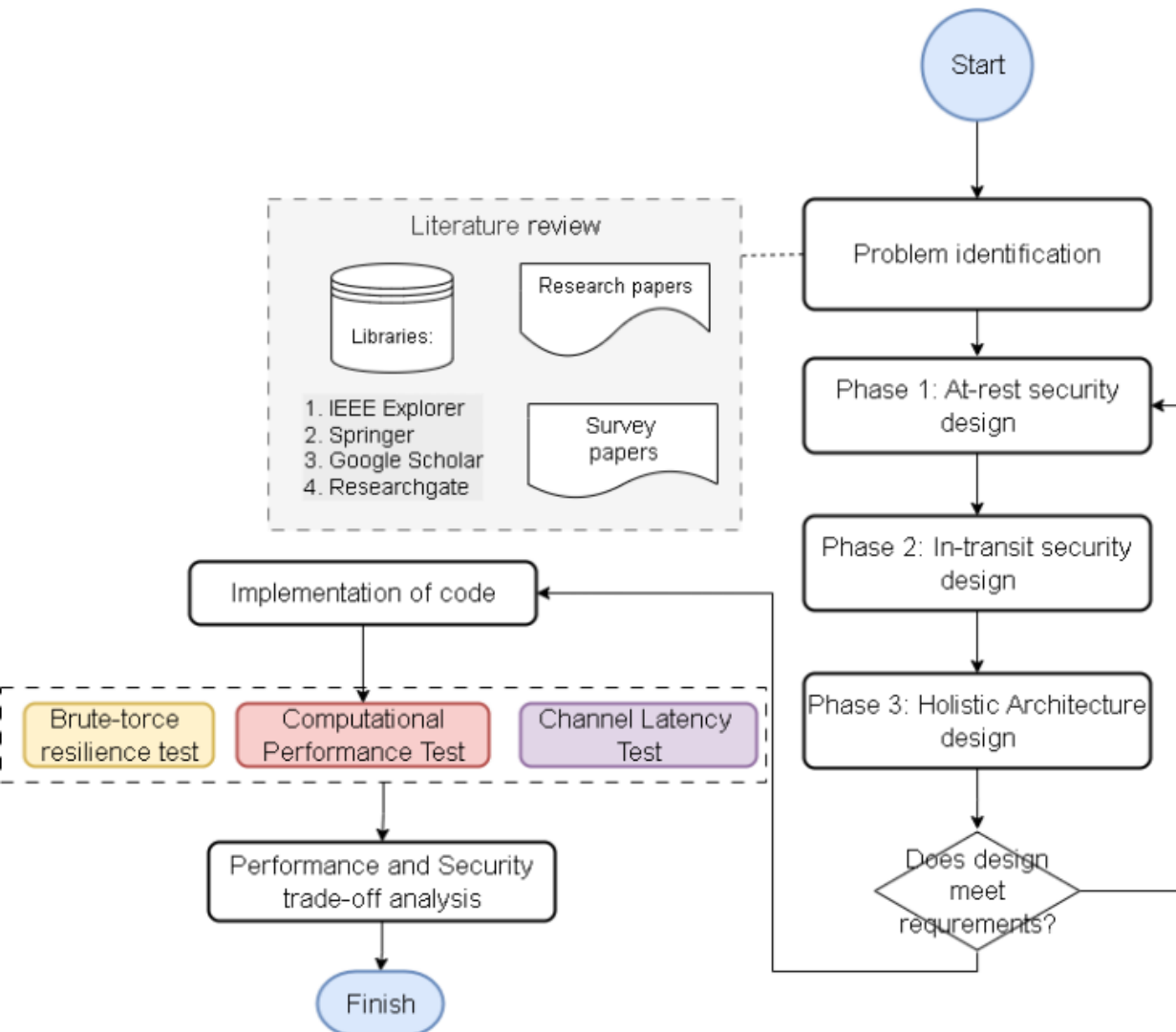
Limitations of single
Authentication?



ARSAGON: Holistic
Architecture



Methods



1. Architecture design
2. Implementation and testing
3. Analysis of result

Methods

The proposed methods is divided into 3 sequential phases:

1

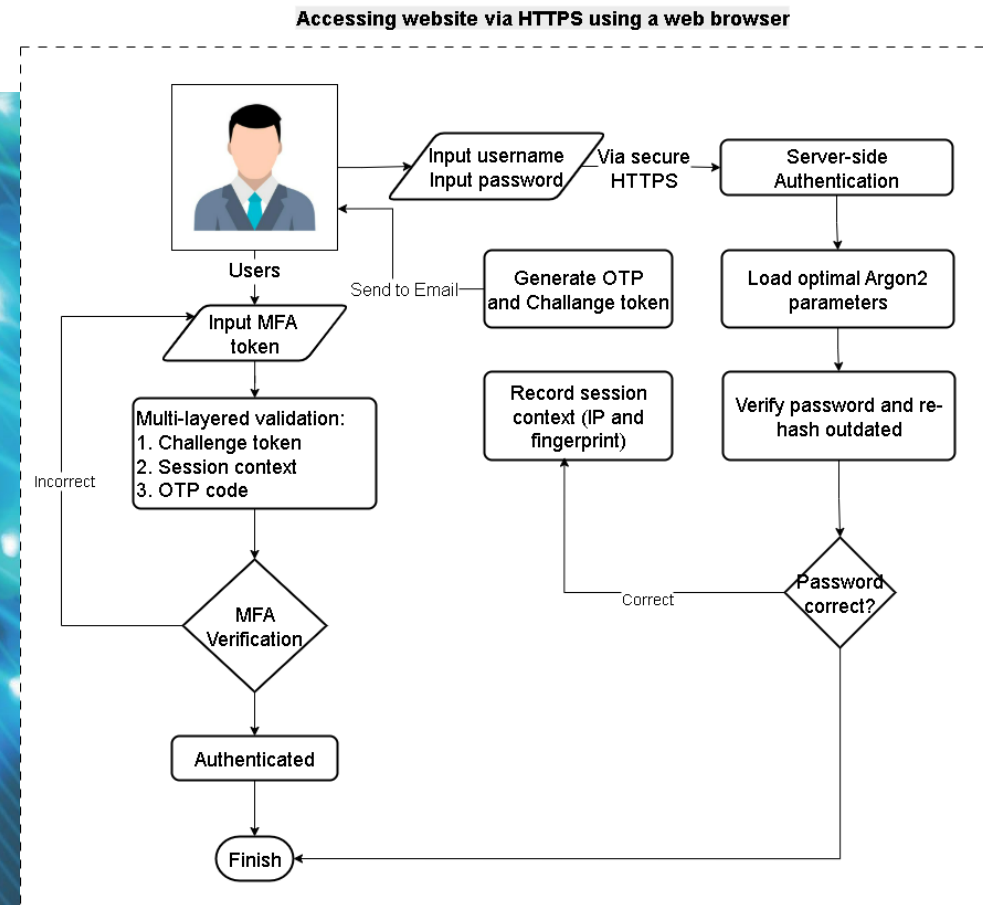
Primary Authentication & Adaptive Hashing

2

MFA Challenge Phase

3

Multi-Layered Validation Phase



Experiment

Algorithm: ARSAGON

Input: Auth (user, pass), mfa_acc (OTP, chal_t)

Output: Authenticated success or failure

```

1: Function LoginUser(Auth)
2:   User  $\leftarrow$  Auth(Auth.user, auth.pass)
3:   IF user  $\neq$  0 Then
4:     UpdateHash(user, auth.pass)
5:     Chal_data  $\leftarrow$  GenMFACHal(user, req.cont)
6:     SendOPT(user.email, chal_data.otp)
7:     Return ReqMFAVer(chal_data.chal_t)
8:   Else:
9:     Return AuthFail
10:  End IF
11: End Function
12: Function AuthMFA(mfa_acc)
13: Is_valid  $\leftarrow$  VerifyMultiMFA(mfa_acc, sess.chal_data)
14: IF is_valid  $\neq$  0 Then
15:   User  $\leftarrow$  GetUserFromSess()
16:   LoginUser(user)
17:   ClearMFASessData()
18:   Return AuthSuccess
19: Else:
20:   Return AuthFail
21: End IF
22: End function

```

- The ARSAGON method is implemented through 2 primary functions that separate the authentication flow into distinct phases:

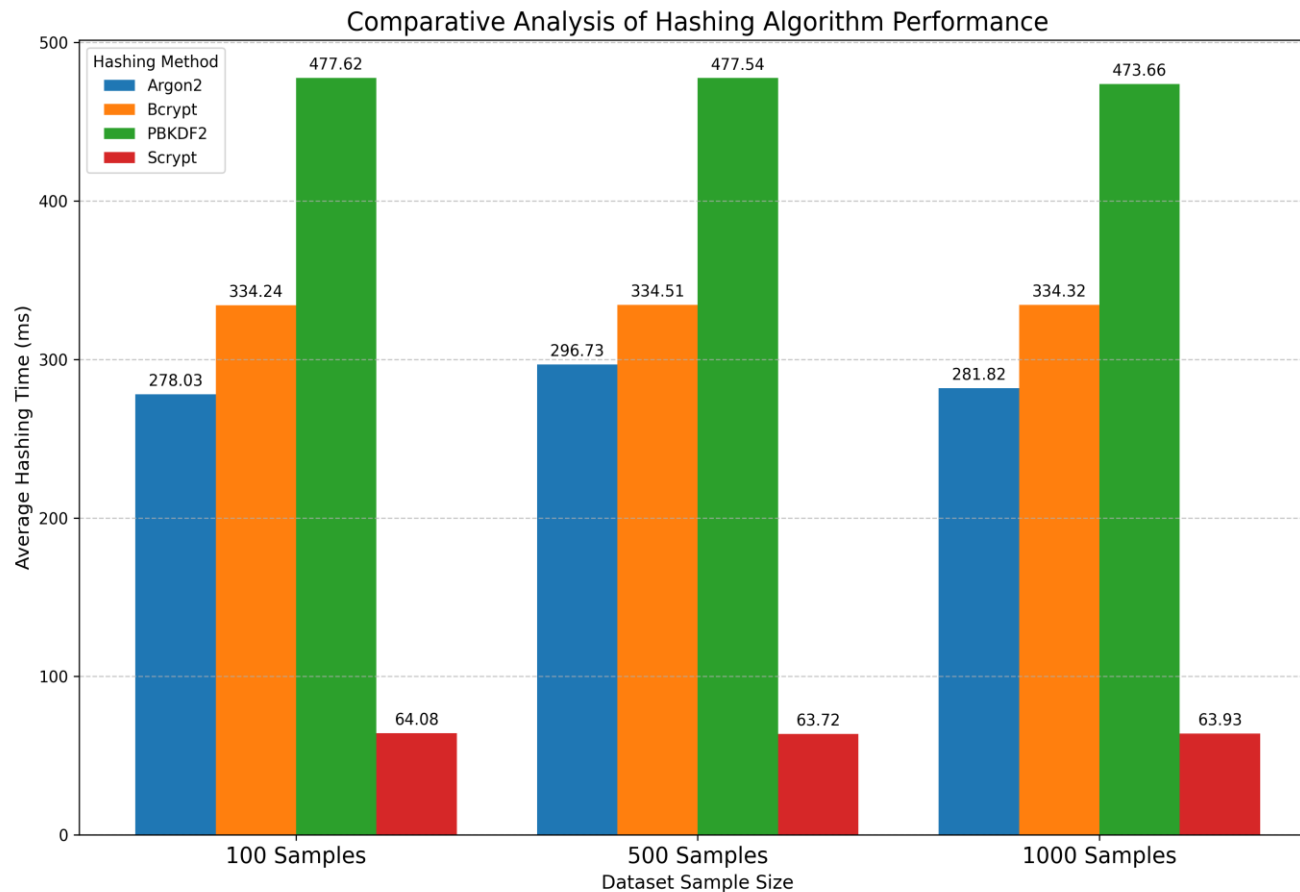
1

Function
LoginUser(Auth)

2

Function
AuthMFA(mfa_acc)

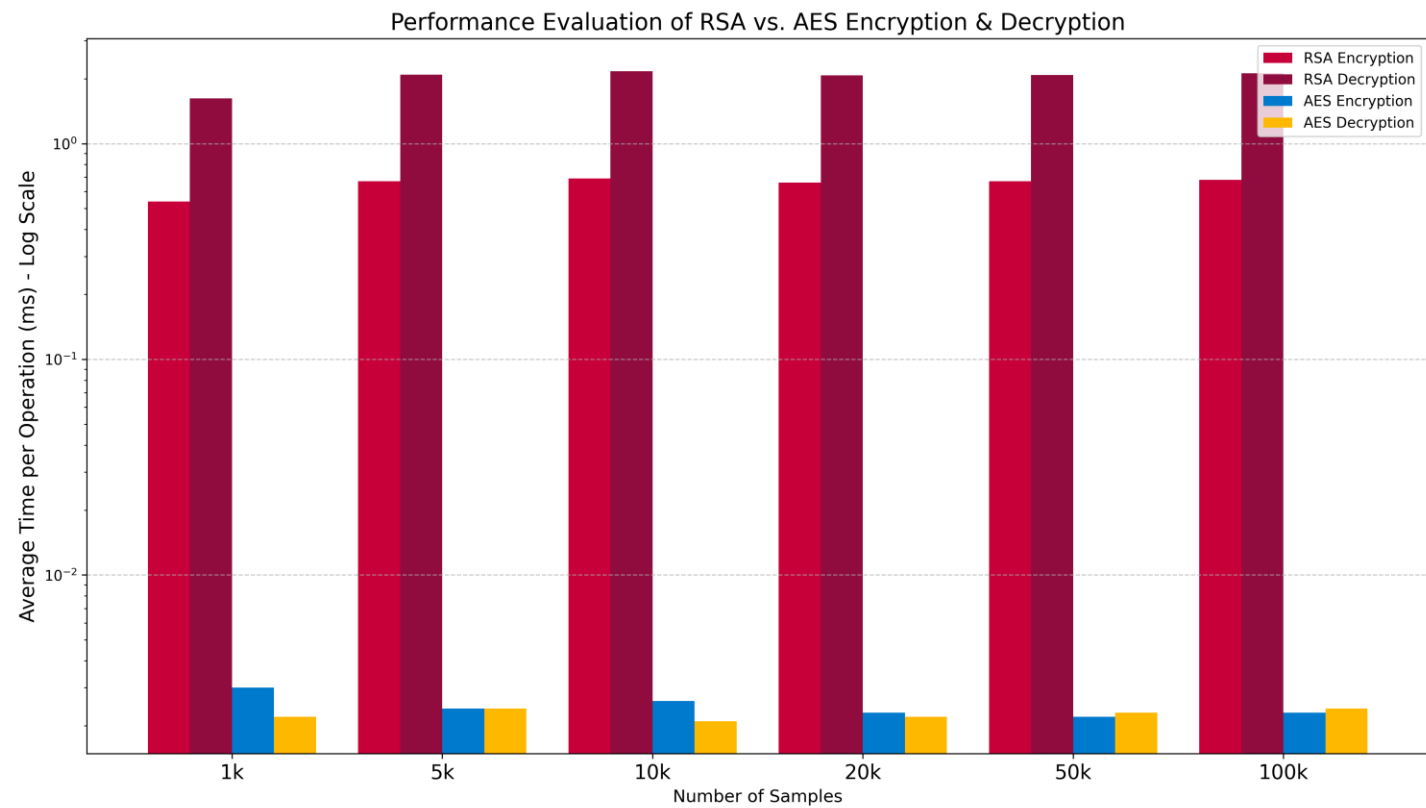
Result



- ▶ The methods provide good result, Argon2 still remain stable and consistency approximately 200 above.
- ▶ ARSAGON, which main core is Argon2 obtain 278,03 (100 samples), 296,73 (500 samples) and 281,82 (1000 samples).
- ▶ Those result are significantly more computationally expensive than Scrypt.

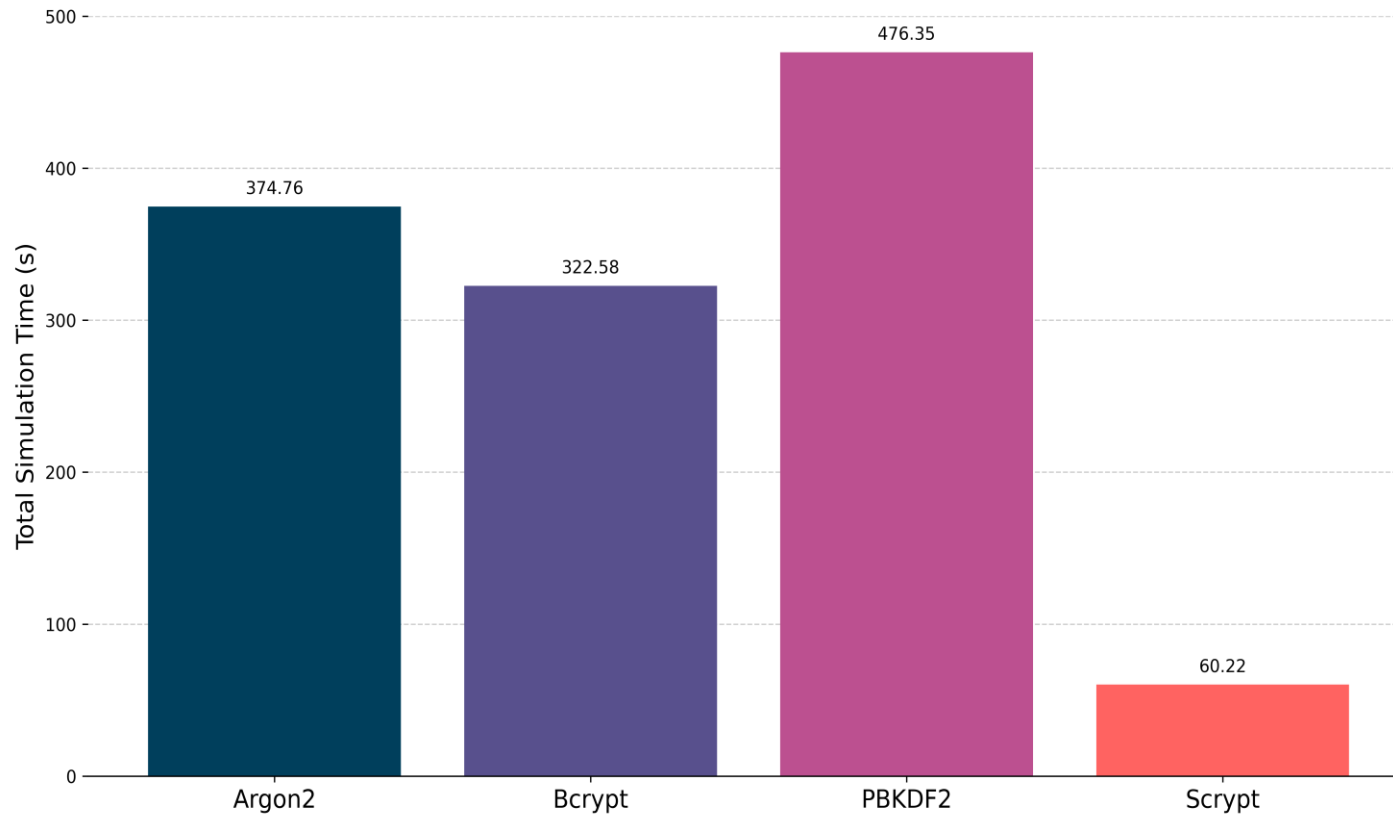
Result

- Results: In-Transit Component Performed text



Result

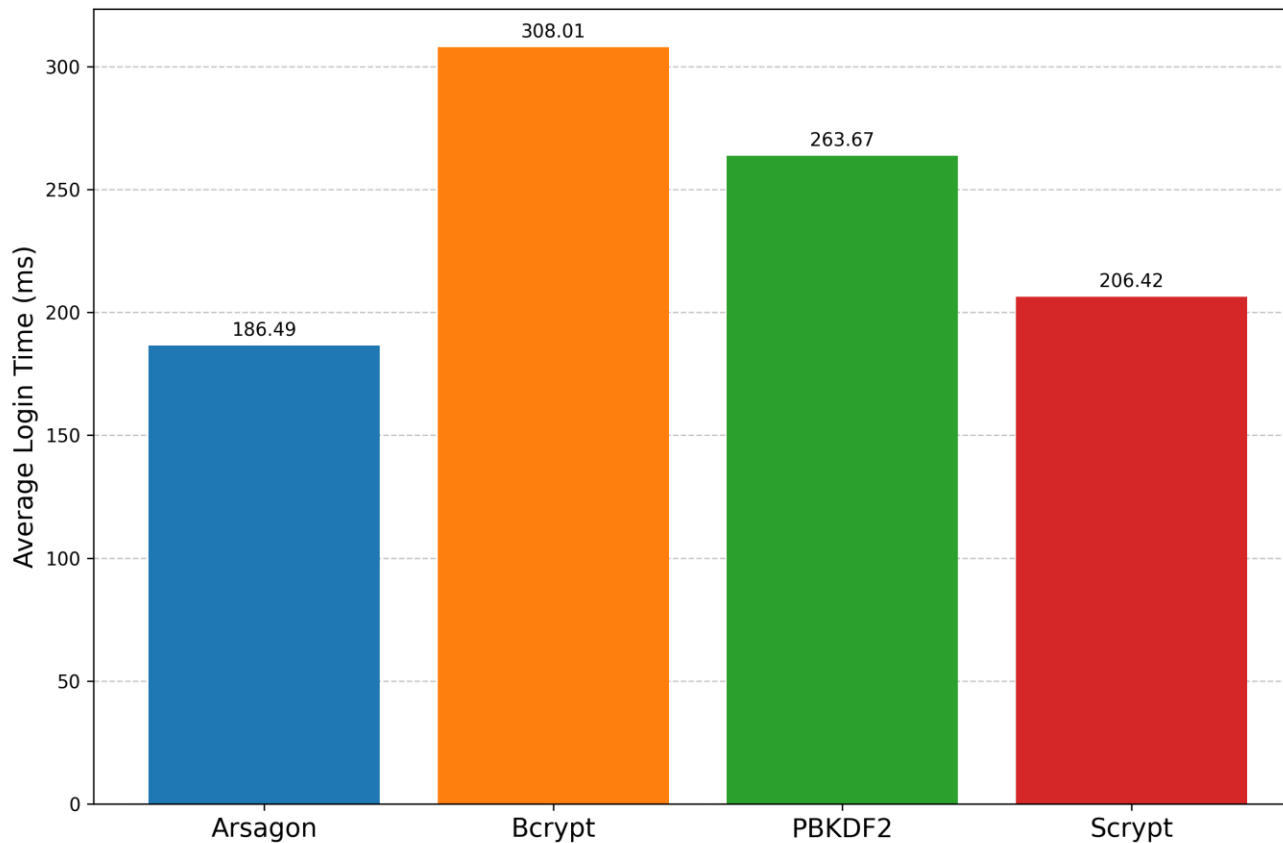
Brute-Force Simulation Time Comparison



- ▶ Brute-Force Simulation Time Comparison
- ▶ based on the empirical results, ARSAGON recorded a time of 374,76 s, which outperforms both Scrypt and Bcrypt methods.
- ▶ The result demonstrated that ARSAGON and PBKDF2 require significant computational resource to successfully attack from an attacker

Result

Average Login Time Comparison by Hashing Method



- ▶ End-to-End Authentication Latency involved four algorithm such as Arsagon (Argon2), Bcrypt, PBKDF2, dan Scrypt
- ▶ ARSAGON, achivied the lowest average login time at 186,49 ms
- ▶ Bcrypt and PBKDF2 were slower, with total login times of 308.01 ms dan 263.67 ms.

Result

Context	:	'IP': '127.0.0.1', user_agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64 ... Chrome/138.0.0.0 Safari/53.7.36
Challenge token	:	Z0WytIv0u5Lj...0G8NA
Content-Type	:	Text/plain; charset="utf-8"
MIME-Version	:	1.0
Content-Transfer Encoding	:	7bit
Subject	:	Verification code
From	:	noreplay@arsagon.com
To	:	Mursalim.dsc@gmail.com
Date	:	Mon, 21 Jul 2025
Message-ID	:	<175308878032.11256....
Verification code	:	653790

Result

Challenge stored in session	:	Z0WytIv0u5LjU0kWrKJcN2c...NAAwPfz0
Challenge sent to browser	:	Z0WytIv0u5LjU0kWrKJcN2c...NAAwPfz0
Context stored in session	:	'IP': '127.0.0.1', user_agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64 ... Chrome/138.0.0.0 Safari/53.7.36
Context on browser	:	'IP': '127.0.0.1', user_agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64 ... Chrome/138.0.0.0 Safari/53.7.36
LOGIN	:	SUCCESS
Username	:	Mursalim
Password Hash	:	Argon2\$argon2id\$v=19\$m=131072,t=5,p=8\$SktXYNWsSU1MsPhv1Kgi5mgKrc Aq/z6dLKDNqC5tdTxbcFc

Discussion

- ▶ This work successfully designed and validated ARSAGON, a holistic security architecture featuring an adaptive Argon2 for at-rest security.
- ▶ The Architecture provide a defense-int-depth approach by integrating robust at-rest security with industry standard TLS/HTTPS protocol for in-transit protection.
- ▶ The empirical determined optimal parameters for Argon2 were a time cost of 5, a memory cost of 131072 KiB and parallelism degree of 4.
- ▶ Brute-force simulations demonstrated that ARSAGON imposes a significantly higher computational cost on attackers, outperforming both Bcrypt and Scrypt.
- ▶ End-to-end latency testing revealed a low average login time of 186,49 ms, confirming the system's practical efficiency without compromising user experience.

Conclusion

Contribution of the research

Proposed ARSAGON, a holistic security architecture that integrates:

- Adaptive Argon2 for robust at-rest security
- Advanced MFA (OTP, Challenge token, context) for enhanced, phishing-aware security
- Standard HTTPS/TLS for in-transit protection

Empirically demonstrated that ARSAGON architecture provides:

- Superior brute-force resilience compared to Bcrypt and Scrypt
- An efficient end-to-end login latency of 186,49 ms, ensuring a positive user experience

Limitation & Future Work

- ▶ The study did not include a formal ablation study to quantify the specific security contribution of each individual MFA component
- ▶ Future work will focus on:
- ▶ Conducting the aforementioned ablation study
- ▶ Exploring the integration of Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) to ensure long-term resilience against future threats.

THANK YOU

Any Question?

Contact please : Mursalim

Email: mursalim.dsc@gmail.com |
mursalim.dsc@sugenghartono.ac.id

Q&A | Additional Presentation

