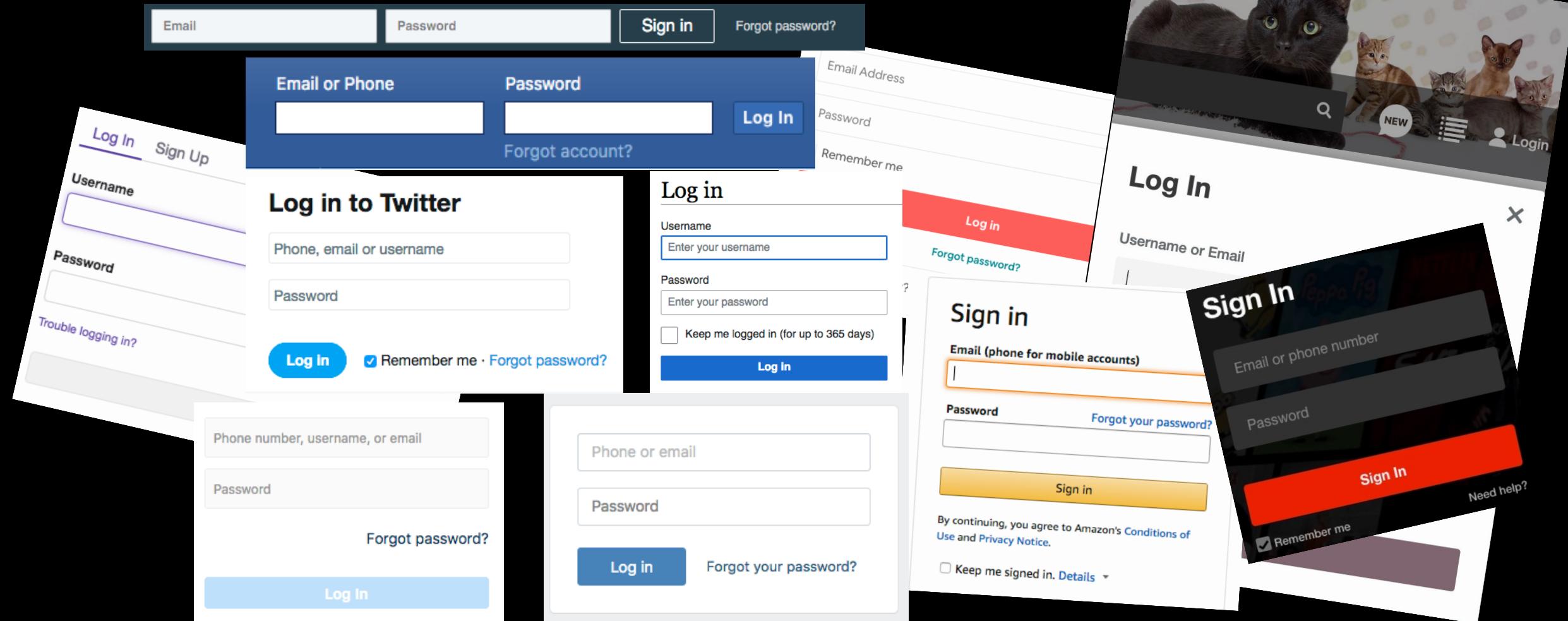




Stephan Wiefling
**Usability, Security, and Privacy
of Risk-Based Authentication**

Doctoral Examination

May 8th, 2023
Ruhr University Bochum



>50% Password Re-Use*

*Representative survey conducted by Bilendi & respondi in February 2022; n=1000 German Internet users >18 years old
Also:

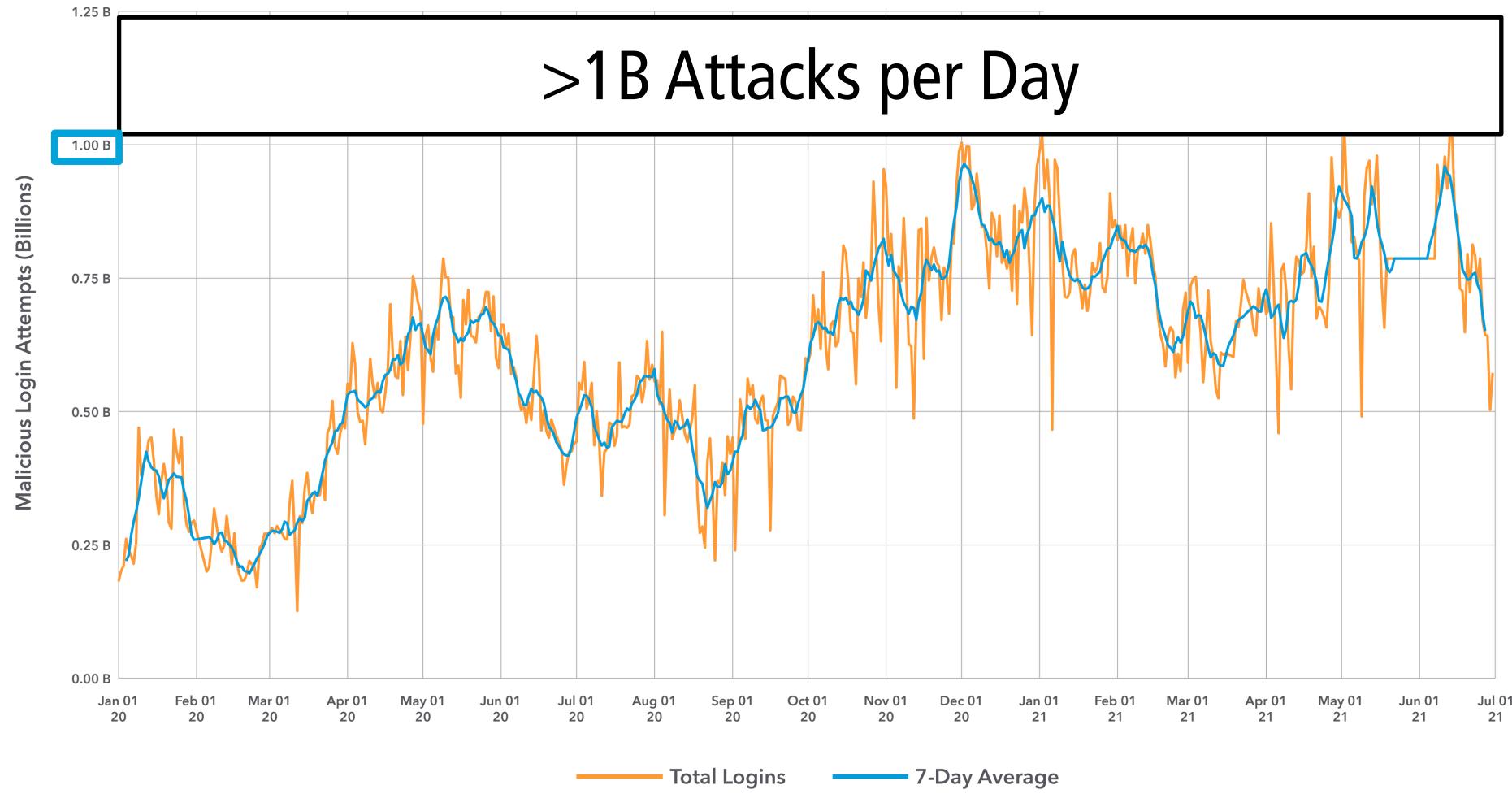
Das et al.: The Tangled Web of Password Reuse. In: NDSS (2014)

Pearman et al.: Let's Go in for a Closer Look: Observing Passwords in Their Natural Habitat. In: CCS (2017)

Credential Stuffing

Daily Credential Abuse Attempts

January 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021



Akamai: API: The Attack Surface That Connects Us All. In: [state of the internet] (2021).

Phishing

2FA



Low 2FA Adoption in Practice



<10%*

*In January 2018

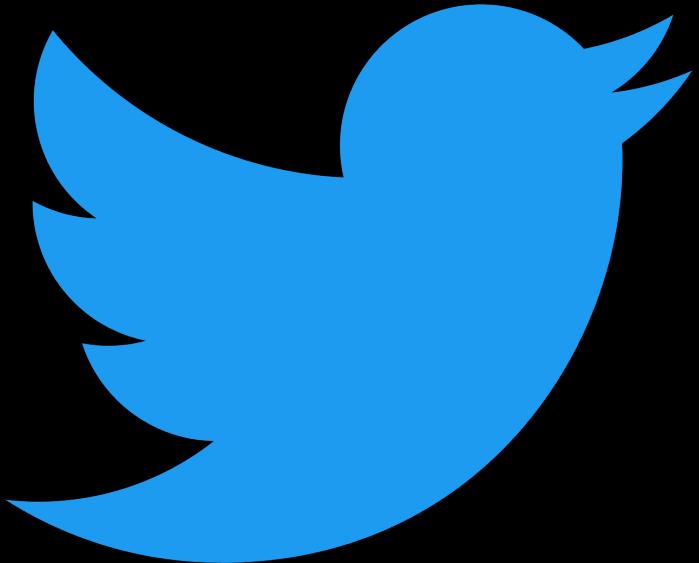
Milka, G.: Anatomy of Account Takeover. In: Enigma 2018. USENIX (Jan 2018)



~4%*

*In December 2021

Newman, L. H.: Facebook Will Force More At-Risk Accounts to Use Two-Factor. In: Wired (Dec 2021)

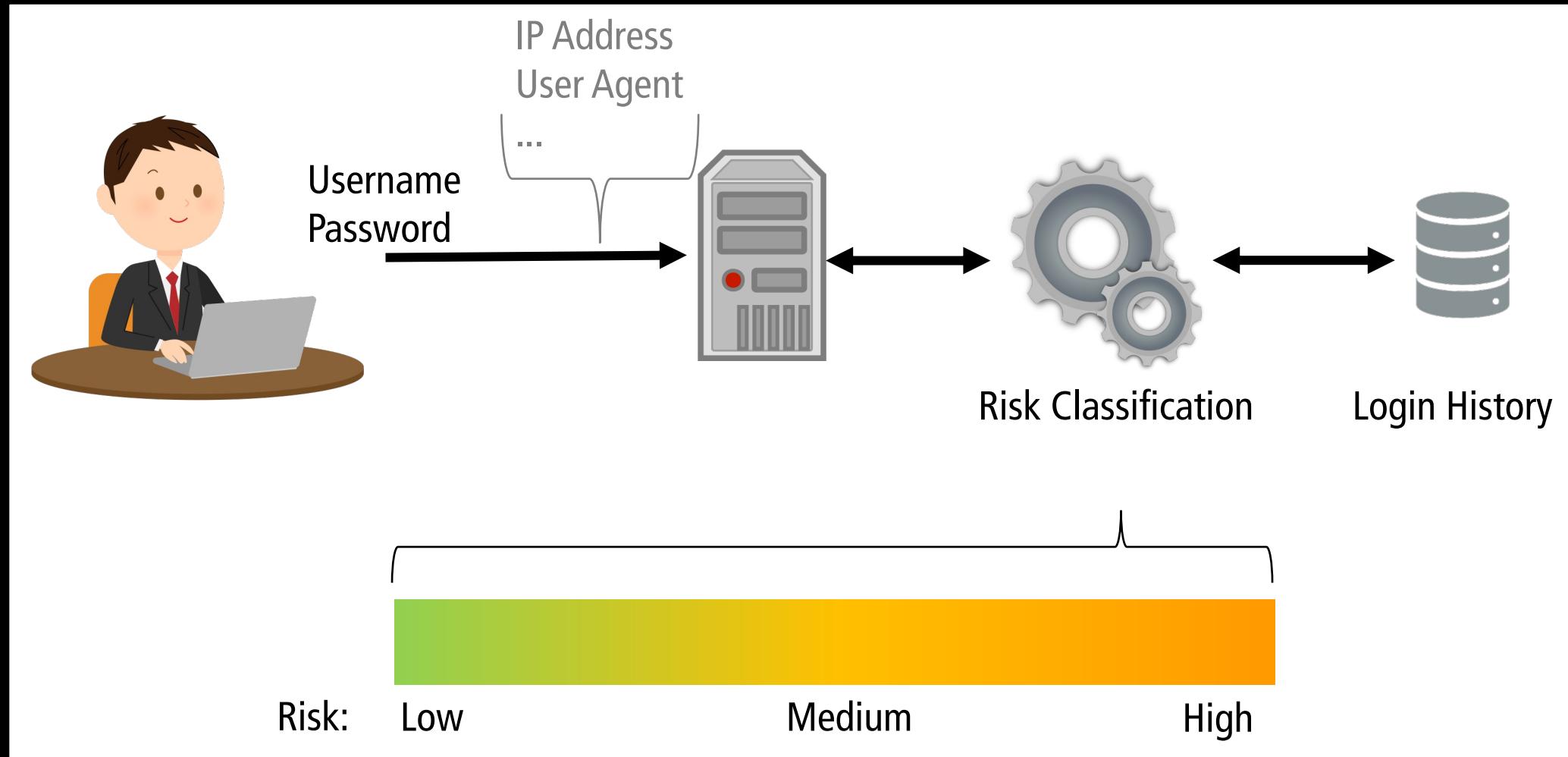


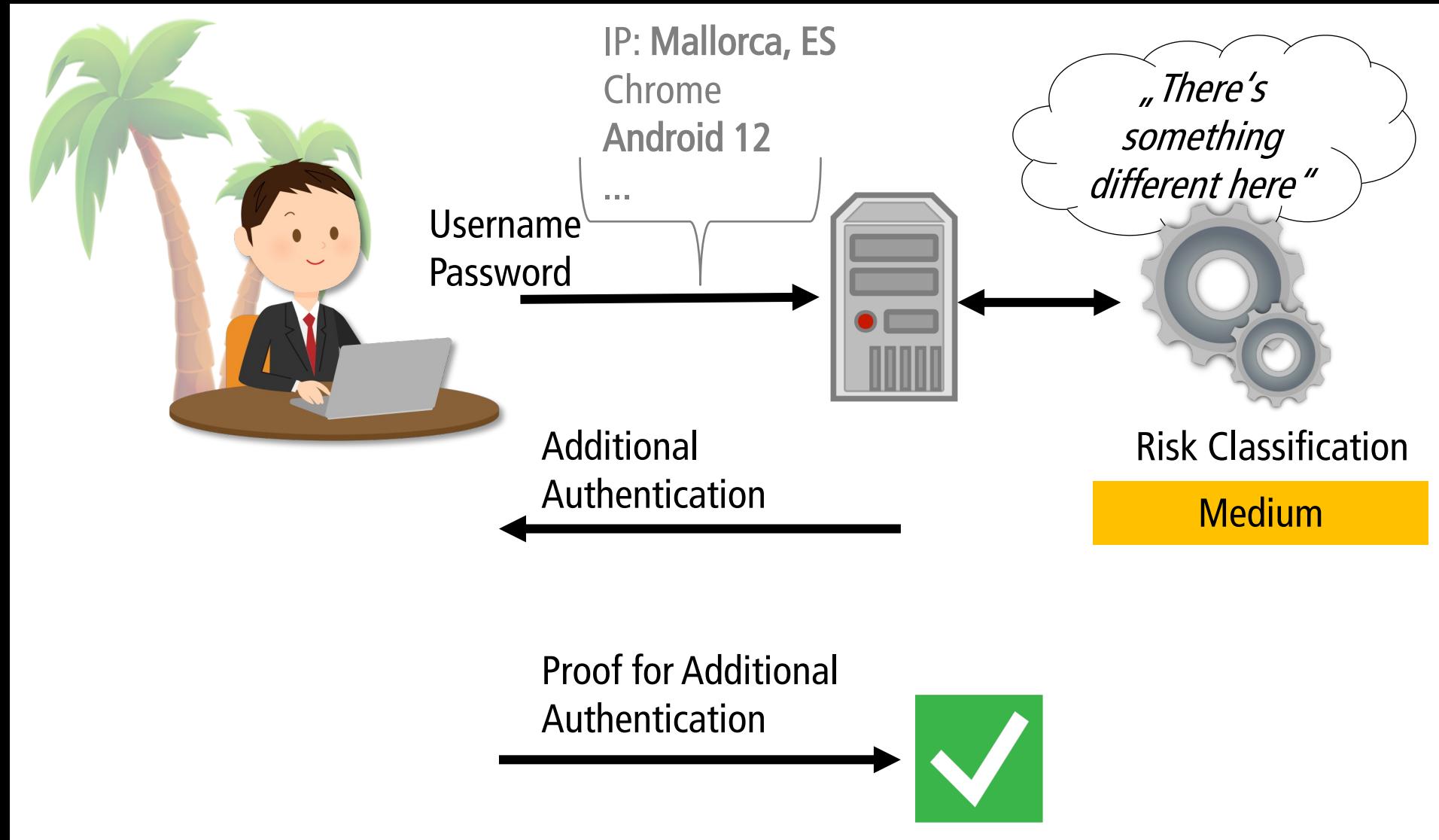
2.6%*

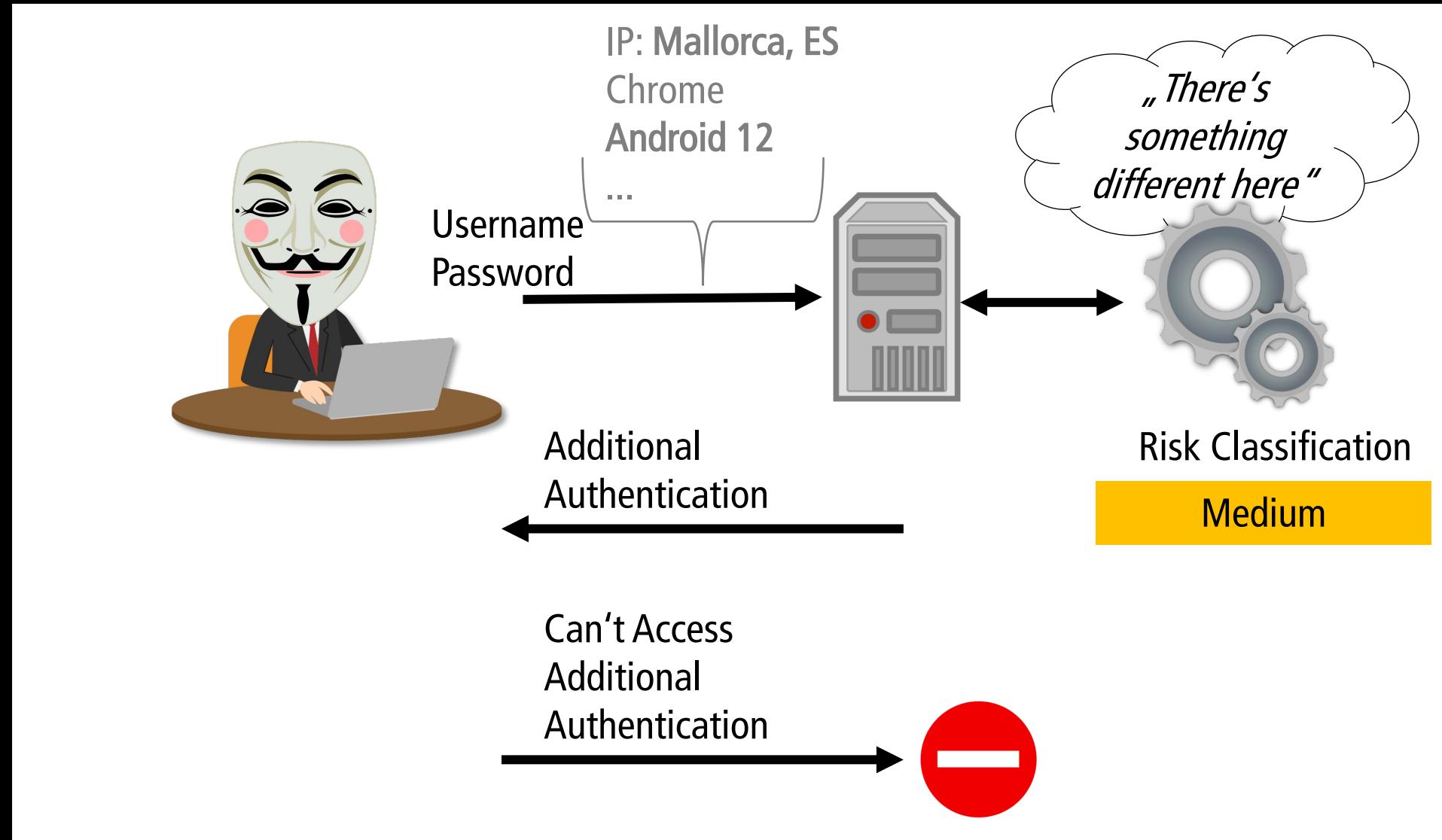
*In December 2021

Twitter: Account Security. In: Twitter Transparency Center (Jul 2022)

Risk-Based Authentication (RBA)







Risk-Based Authentication

- Recommended by NIST^[1]

[1] Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)

NIST Special Publication 800-63B

Digital Identity Guidelines

Authentication and Lifecycle Management

Paul A. Grassi
James L. Fenton
Elaine M. Newton
Ray A. Perlner
Andrew R. Regenscheid
William E. Burr
Justin P. Richer

Privacy Authors:
Naomi B. Lefkovitz
Jamie M. Danker

Usability Authors:
Yee-Yin Choong
Kristen K. Greene
Mary F. Theofanos

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-63b>



Risk-Based Authentication

- Recommended by NIST^[1], NCSC^[2] and others

[1] Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)

[2] National Cyber Security Centre: Cloud security guidance: 10, Identity and authentication. (2018)



The screenshot shows a web page titled "Cloud security guidance" from the National Cyber Security Centre. The page header includes the UK government crest and navigation links for "Home" and "Cloud security guidance". A search icon and a "Menu" button are also present. The main content area is titled "GUIDANCE" and "Cloud security guidance". Below this, a sub-section title "10. Identity and authentication" is shown. A key principle is highlighted: "All access to service interfaces should be constrained to authenticated and authorised individuals." It is noted that "Weak authentication to these interfaces may enable unauthorised access to your systems, resulting in the theft or modification of your data, changes to your service, or a denial of service." The section ends with a "Goals" section and a "Implementation – Identity and authentication" table.

Approach	Description	Guidance
Two factor authentication	Users authenticate with a username and either a hardware/software token, or a mobile device.	This approach is considered good practice, assuming that standard, and well tested, authentication schemes are used.



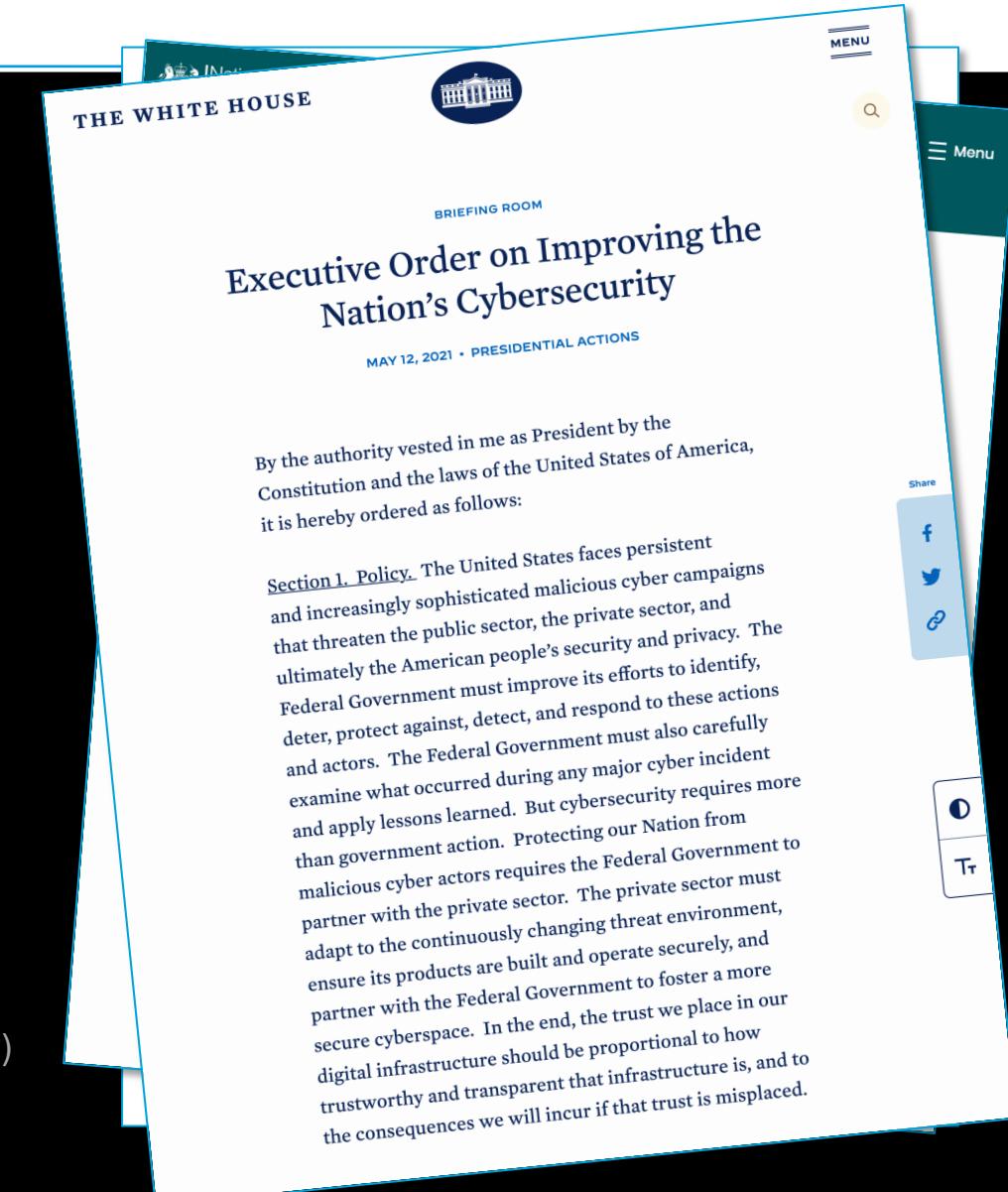
Risk-Based Authentication

- Recommended by NIST^[1], NCSC^[2] and others
- Required in the US by Presidential Order^[3]
- But: Little or no research
(before this thesis)

[1] Grassi et al.: Digital identity guidelines. Tech. Rep. NIST SP 800-63b (2017)

[2] National Cyber Security Centre: Cloud security guidance: 10, Identity and authentication. (2018)

[3] Biden Jr., J.R.: Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity. The White House. (2021)

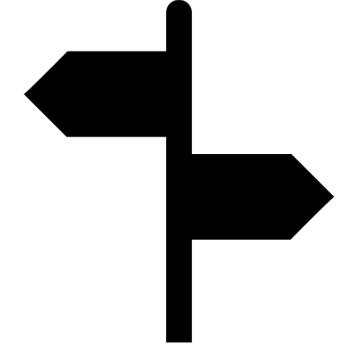


Main Motivation

- Achieve broad understanding of RBA's usability, security, and privacy aspects
- This can foster widespread user acceptance and deployment of RBA on online services

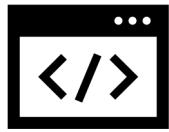


State of Practice



RQ1

“How do popular online services use RBA in practice,
[...] and how do their user interfaces and requested
additional authentication factors look like?”



IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



Is This Really You? An Empirical Study on Risk-Based Authentication Applied in the Wild

Stephan Wiefling¹ , Luigi Lo Iacono¹ , and Markus Dürmuth²

¹ TH Köln - University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany

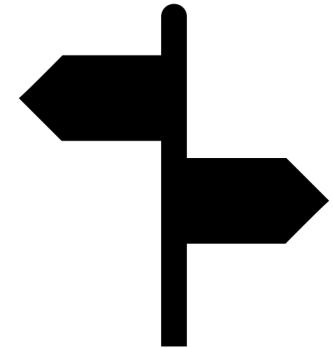
{stephan.wiefling,luigi.lo.iacono}@th-koeln.de

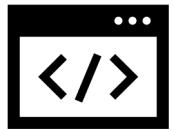
² Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

markus.duermuth@rub.de

Abstract. Risk-based authentication (RBA) is an adaptive security measure to strengthen password-based authentication. RBA monitors additional implicit features during password entry such as device or geolocation information, and requests additional authentication factors if a certain risk level is detected. RBA is recommended by the NIST digital identity guidelines, is used by several large online services, and offers protection against security risks such as password database leaks, credential stuffing, insecure passwords and large-scale guessing attacks. Despite its relevance, the procedures used by RBA-instrumented online services are currently not disclosed. Consequently, there is little scientific research about RBA, slowing down progress and deeper understanding, making it harder for end users to understand the security provided by the services they use and trust, and hindering the widespread adoption of RBA.

In this paper, with a series of studies on eight popular online services, we (i) analyze which features and combinations/classifiers are used and are useful in practical instances, (ii) develop a framework and a methodology to measure RBA in the wild, and (iii) survey and discuss the differences in the user interface for RBA. Following this, our work provides a first deeper understanding of practical RBA deployments and helps fostering further research in this direction.





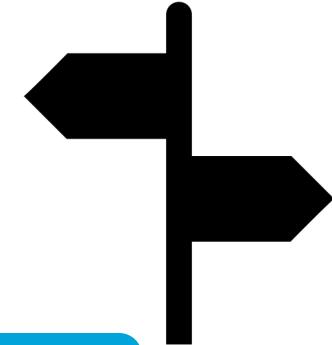
State of Practice

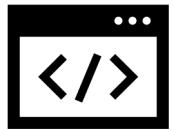


Usability

RQ2

“How do users perceive RBA’s usability and security compared to 2FA and password-only authentication [...]?”

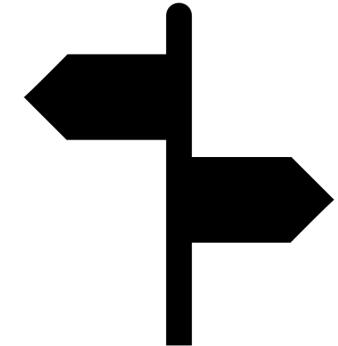




IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



Usability

RQ3

“How can RBA’s re-authentication state of practice be improved regarding usability [...]?”



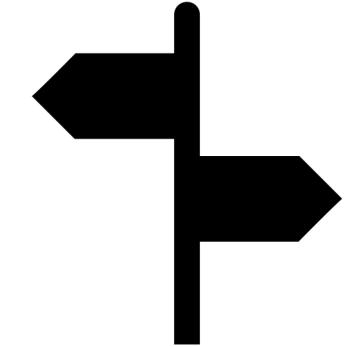
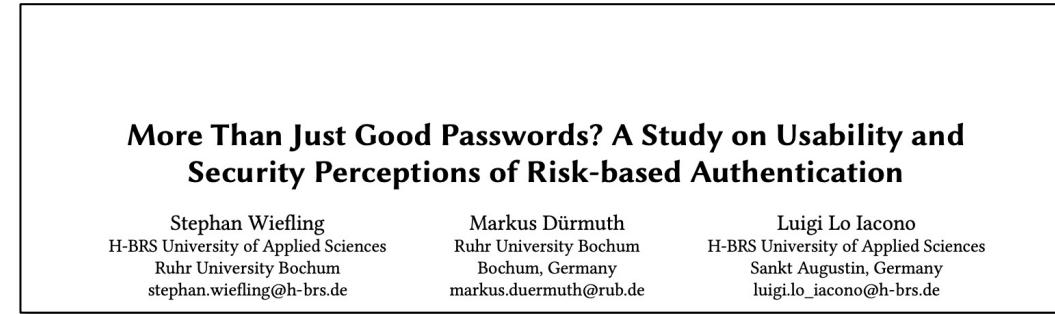
IFIP SEC '19

Rank: CORE B



ACSAC '20

Ranks: CORE A





State of Practice

IFIP SEC '19

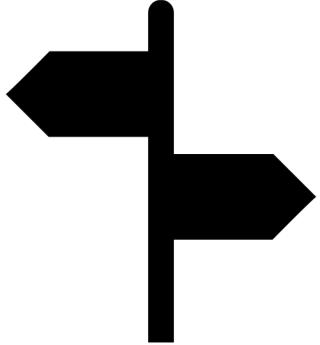
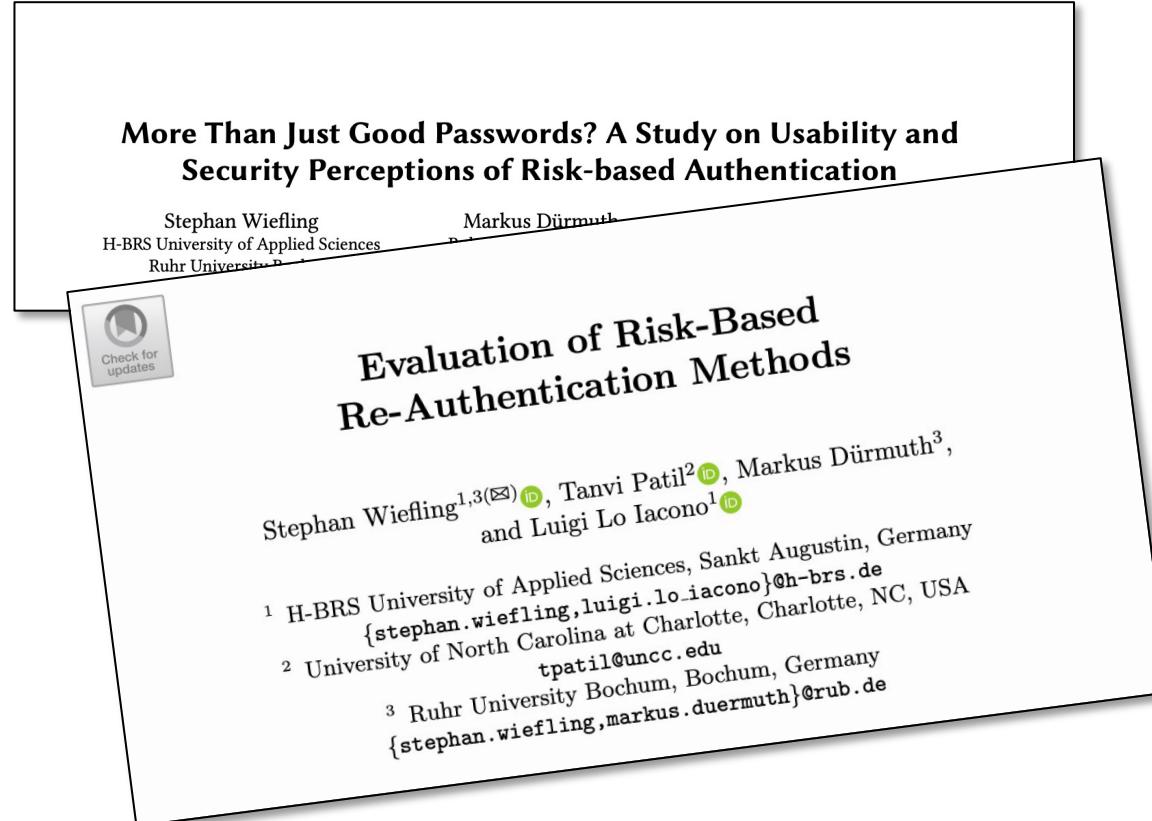
Rank: CORE B



Usability

ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20

Ranks: CORE A + B





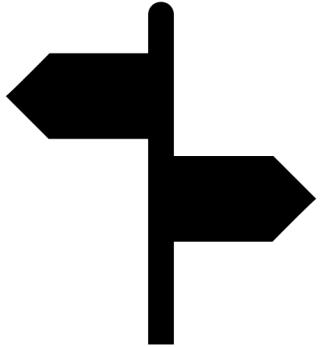
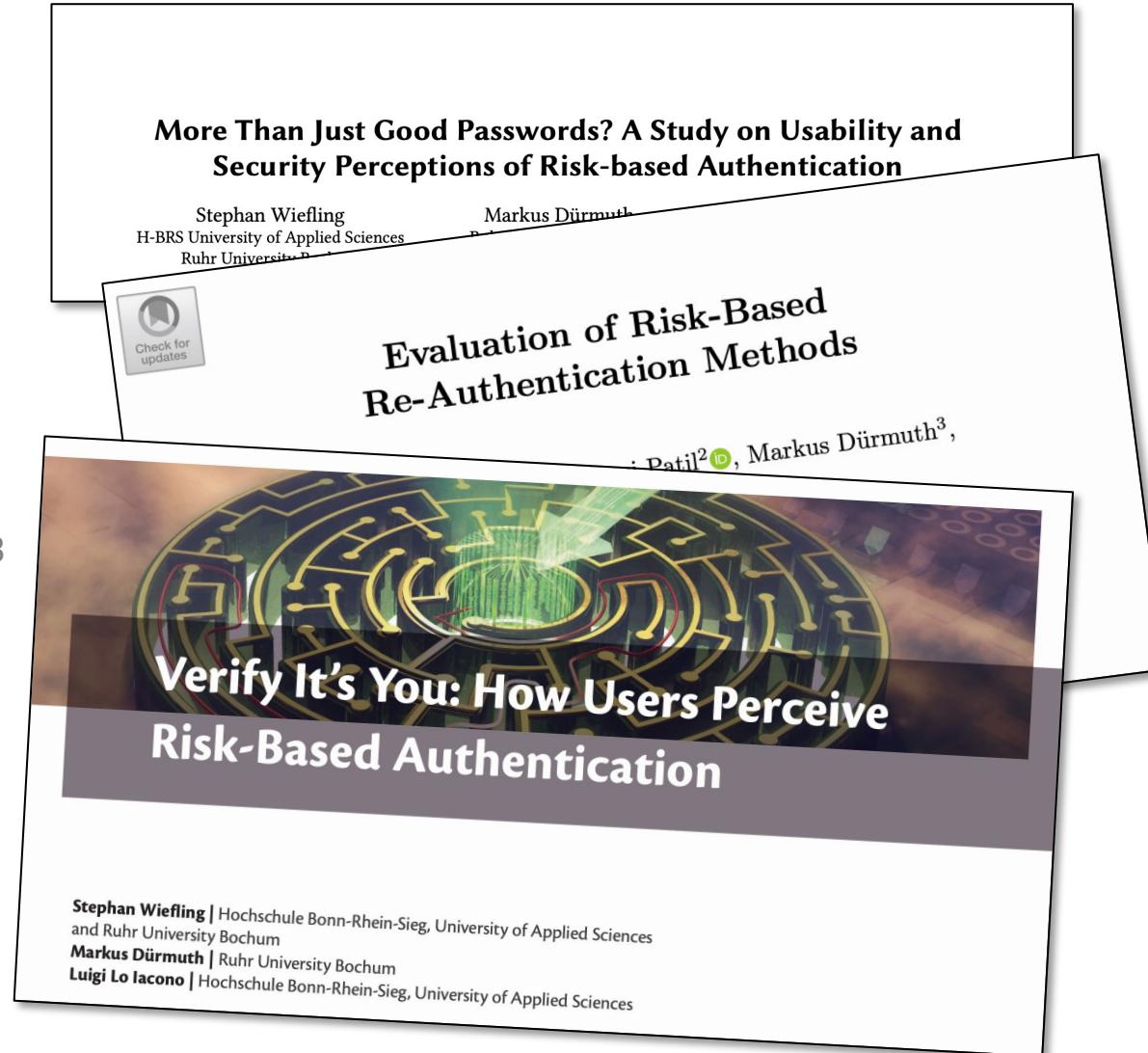
IFIP SEC '19

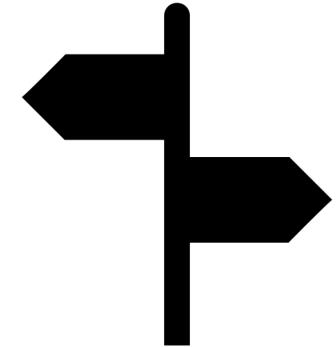
Rank: CORE B



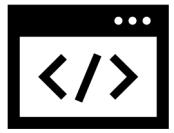
ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4





IFIP SEC '19



State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



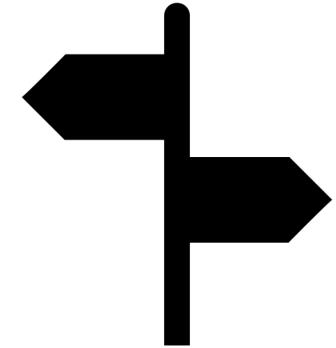
ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Usability

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



Security and
Privacy



IFIP SEC '19

Rank: CORE B



ACSAC '20

IFIP SEC '20

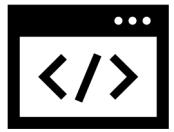
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



RQ4

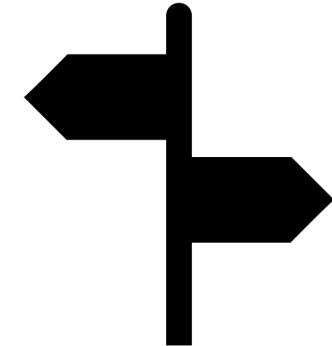
“How [...] does RBA have to be configured to achieve high usability and security [in a practical deployment]?”



IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



ACSAC '20

IFIP SEC '20

S&PM '21

Usability

Ranks: CORE A + B

CiteScore 4.4



Security and
Privacy

RQ5

“What privacy challenges may arise with RBA use,
and how can RBA systems be privacy enhanced
while balancing security and usability in practice?”



IFIP SEC '19

Rank: CORE B



ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



FC '21

Rank: CORE A

What's in Score for Website Users: A Data-Driven Long-Term Study on Risk-Based Authentication Characteristics

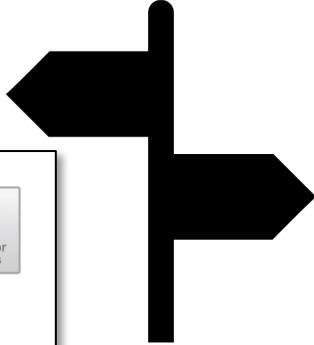
Stephan Wiefling^{1,2}(✉) , Markus Dürmuth², and Luigi Lo Iacono¹ 

¹ H-BRS University of Applied Sciences, Sankt Augustin, Germany

{stephan.wiefling,luigi.lo_iacono}@h-brs.de

² Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

{stephan.wiefling,markus.duermuth}@rub.de



IFIP SEC '19



State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



Usability

ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21

Rank: CORE A
+ Workshop

What's in Score for Website Users: A Data-Driven Long-Term Study on Risk-Based Authentication Characteristics

Stephan Wiefling^{1,2}(✉) , Markus P. K. Markl¹
¹ H-BRS University of Applied Sciences, Bochum, Germany; ² Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

2021 IEEE European Symposium on Security and Privacy Workshops (EuroS&PW)

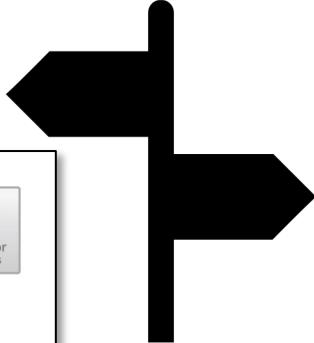
Privacy Considerations for Risk-Based Authentication Systems

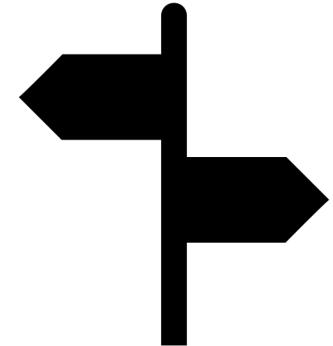
Stephan Wiefling*, Jan Tolsdorf, and Luigi Lo Iacono
H-BRS University of Applied Sciences, Sankt Augustin, Germany

*Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany
{stephan.wiefling.jan.tolsdorf.luigi.lo_iacono}@h-brs.de

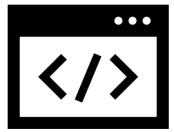


Check for
updates





IFIP SEC '19



State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Usability

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



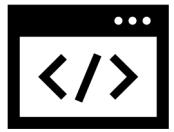
Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21

Rank: CORE A
+ Workshop



Large-Scale
Online Service



IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



Usability

ACSAC '20

IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21

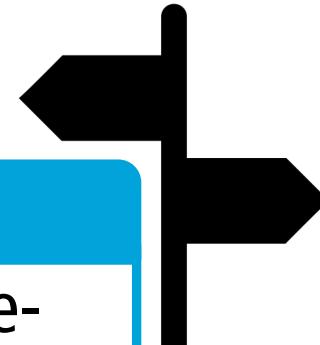
Rank: CORE A
+ Workshop

RQ6

“How are RBA characteristics on a large-scale online service and how can RBA [...] be optimized to achieve high usability, security, and privacy?”



Large-Scale
Online Service





IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice

Rank: CORE B



Usability

ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21

Ranks: CORE A + B
CiteScore 4.4



Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21

Rank: CORE A
+ Workshop

Pump Up Password Security! Evaluating and Enhancing Risk-Based Authentication on a Real-World Large-Scale Online Service

STEPHAN WIEFLING, H-BRS University of Applied Sciences, Germany and Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

PAUL RENÉ JØRGENSEN and SIGURD THUNEM, Telenor Digital, Norway

LUIGI LO IACONO, H-BRS University of Applied Sciences, Germany

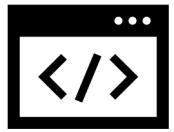


Large-Scale
Online Service

TOPS '22

Open Data Impact Award '22

Rank: CORE A
CiteScore 6.8



IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice



Usability

ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21



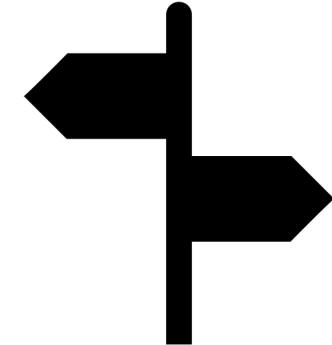
Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21



Large-Scale
Online Service

TOPS '22





RQ1

“How do popular online services use RBA in practice,
[...] and how do their user interfaces and requested
additional authentication factors look like?”



amazon

Verification needed

We will send you a code to verify your identity. This is required when something about your sign-in activity changes, like signing in from a new device or location.

Send verification code:

As a text message - +49*****8135

In an email - l*****0@gmail.com

Send code

facebook

1 2

?

Choose a Security Check

How do you want to confirm your identity? You can try each option multiple times.

[Learn More](#)

Text a security code to your phone

Identify photos of friends

Approve your login on another computer

Continue

Google

Verify it's you

This device isn't recognized. For your security, Google wants to make sure it's really you. [Learn more](#)

[l*****0@gmail.com](#)

Try another way to sign in

Tap **Yes** on your phone or tablet

Get a verification code at35
Standard rates apply

Call your phone on file35

Use your phone or tablet to get a security code (even if it's offline)

Get help

Service	Requested authentication factors
Amazon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Verification code (email*, text message)
Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Approve login on another computer▪ Identify photos of friends▪ Asking friends for help▪ Verification code (text message)
GOG.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Verification code (email)*
Google	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enter the city you usually sign in from▪ Verification code (email, text message, app, phone call)▪ Press confirmation button on second device
LinkedIn	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Verification code (email)*

Combined State-Of-Practice RBA Dialog

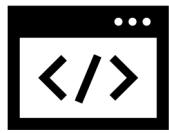
Verify Your Identity

For security reasons we would like to verify your identity. This is required when something about your sign-in activity changes, like signing in from a new location or a new device.

We've sent a security code to the email address **em*il@ad*******. Please enter the code to log in.

Continue

Did not receive email? [Re-send code](#).



IFIP SEC '19

State of Practice



Usability

ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21



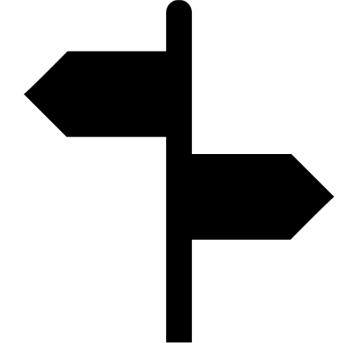
Security and
Privacy

FC '21
IWPE '21



Large-Scale
Online Service

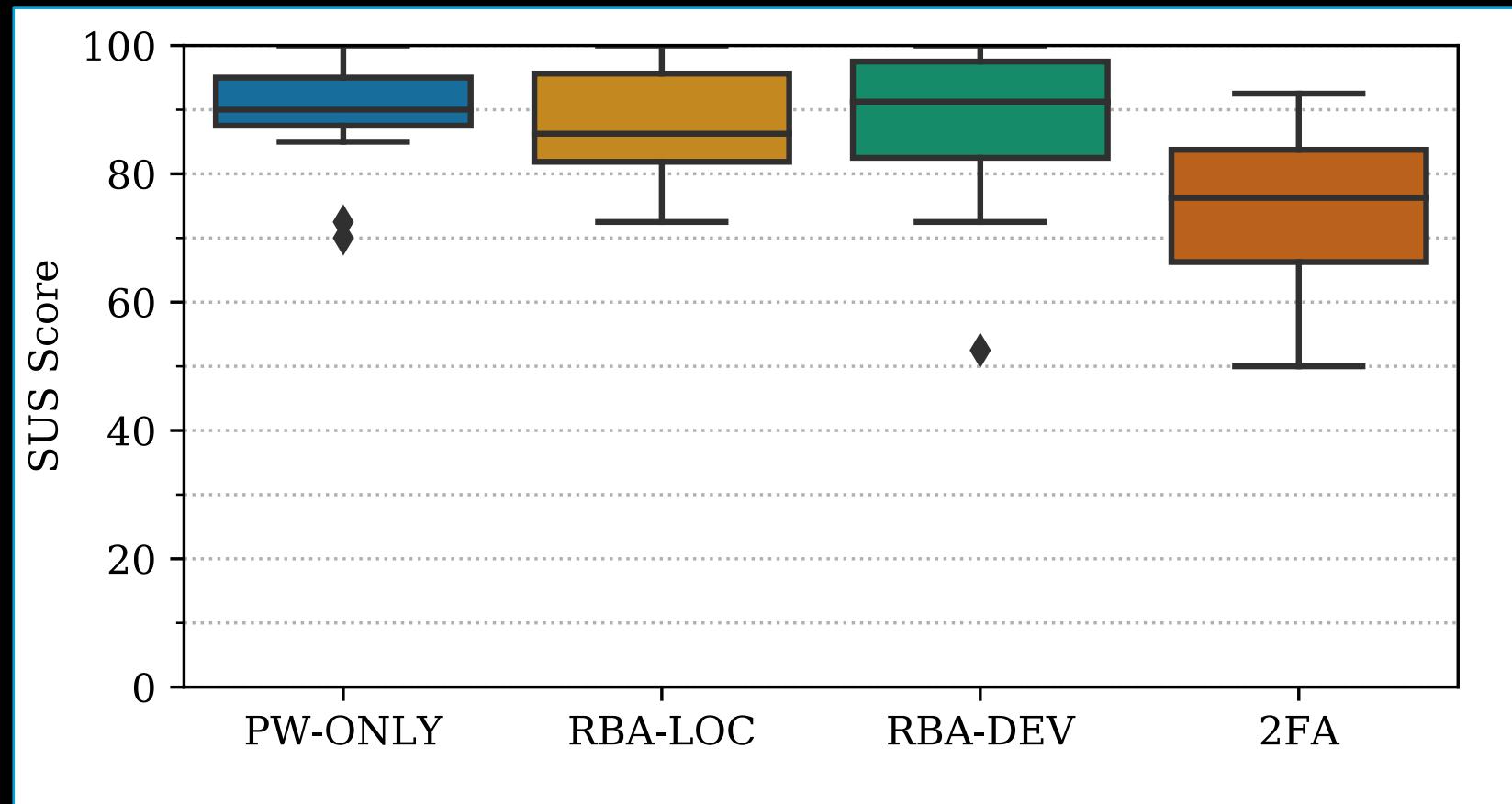
TOPS '22



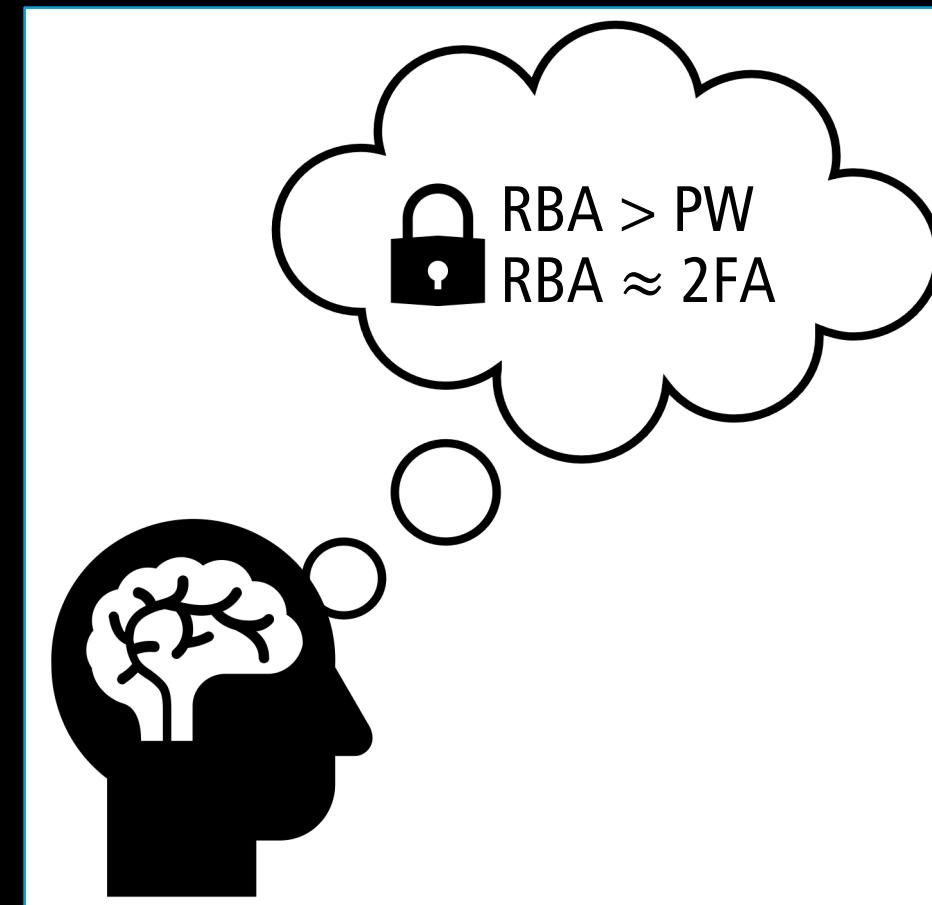
RQ2

“How do users perceive RBA’s usability and security compared to 2FA and password-only authentication [...]?”

Users find RBA more usable than 2FA

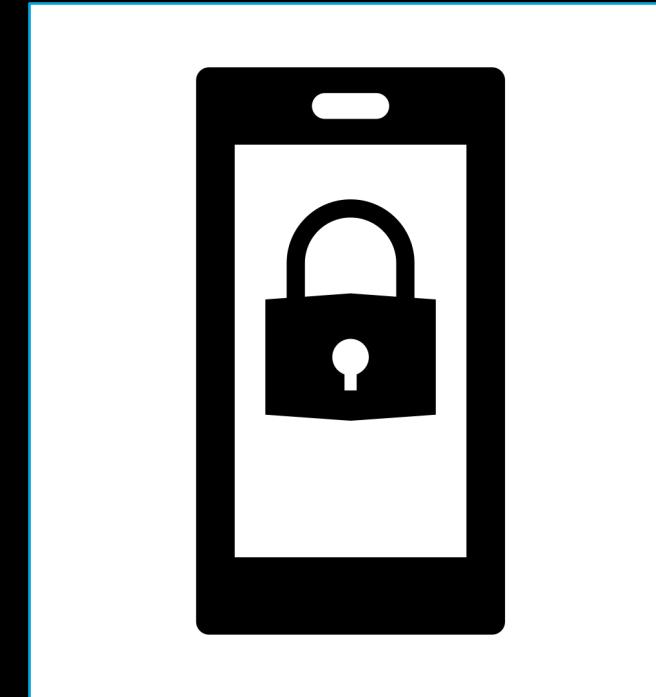


Perceived Security of RBA comparable to 2FA



But: It depends on the use case

- RBA accepted for use cases involving sensitive data
 - e.g., online shopping, social media
- For online banking: 2FA preferable



But: It depends on the use case

- Re-authentication via email accepted in most use cases
- Phone number mostly not accepted
 - Exception: Online service involves sensitive financial data
 - E.g., online banking

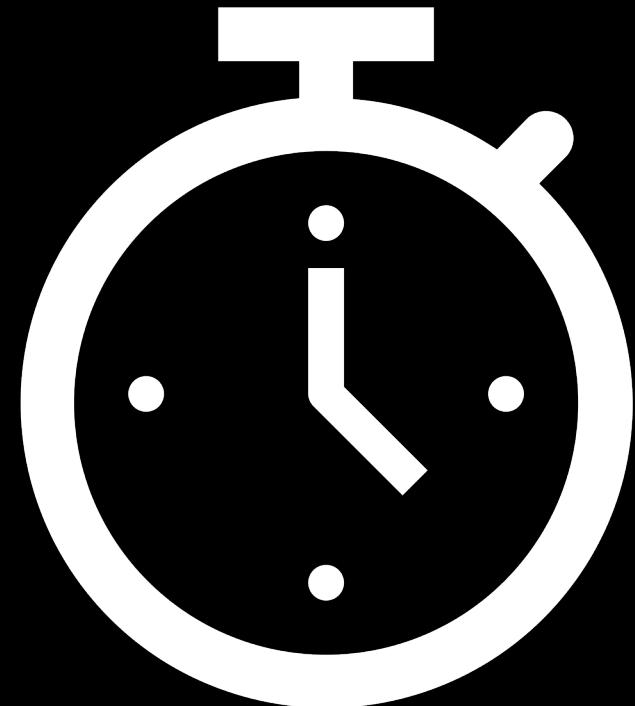


RQ3

“How can RBA’s re-authentication state of practice [using email] be improved regarding usability [...]?”

Show Verification Code in Email Subject Line and Body

- Speeds up authentication time
 - Compared to code in email body only (state of practice)
 - ~5 seconds faster on desktop devices



Show Verification Code in Email Subject Line and Body

- Better user feelings while authenticating
 - Less nervous feelings reported (6%) than those having the code in the email body only (16%)
 - Also less anxious (7%) than those having to click link in the email to verify (15%)





IFIP SEC '19



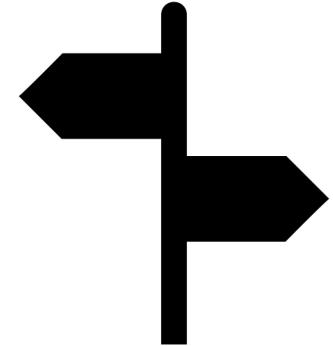
ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21



FC '21
IWPE '21



TOPS '22





RQ4

“How [...] does RBA have to be configured to achieve high usability and security [in a practical deployment]?”

Only Few Features Useful

- 8 Server-Originated
- 27 Client-Originated

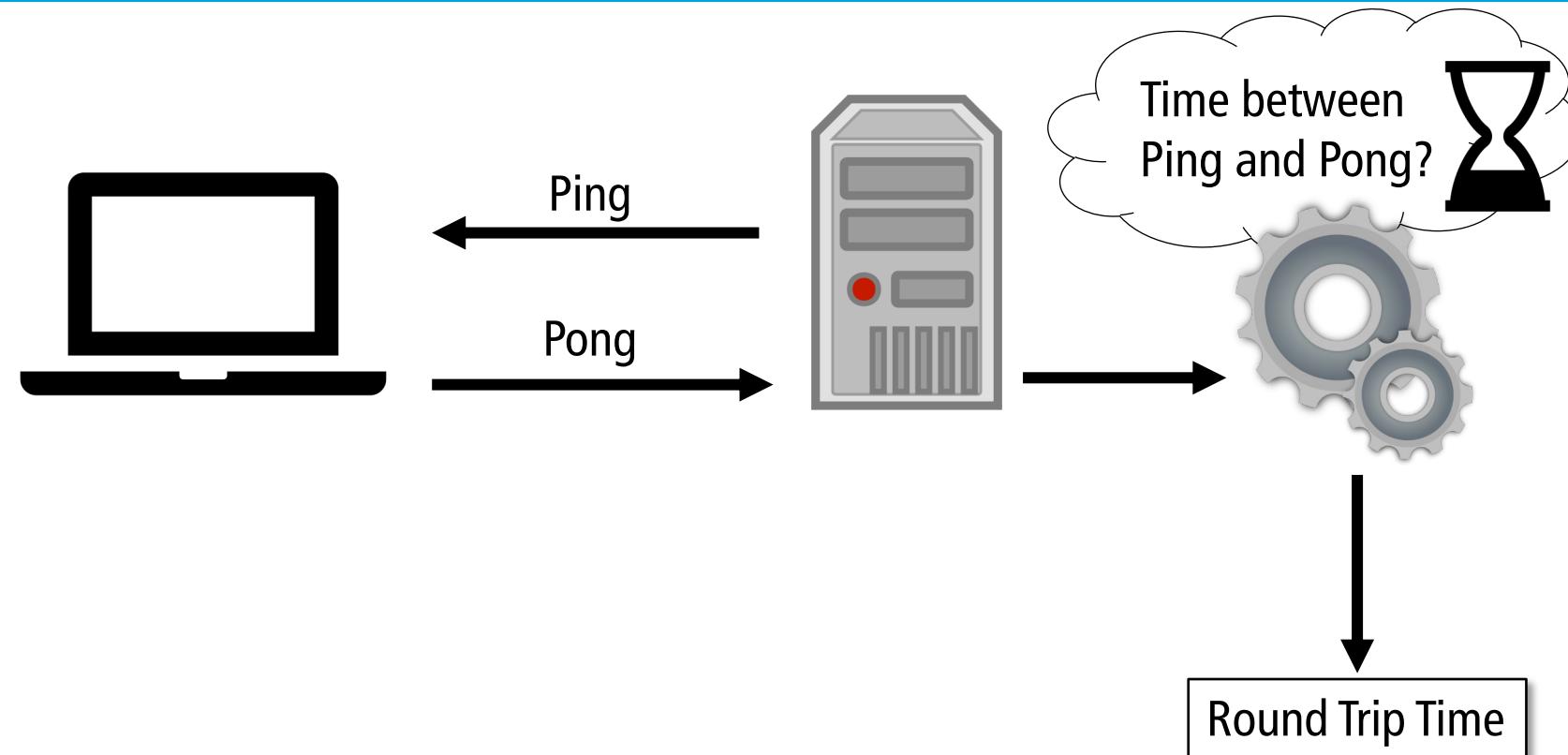
Server-Originated

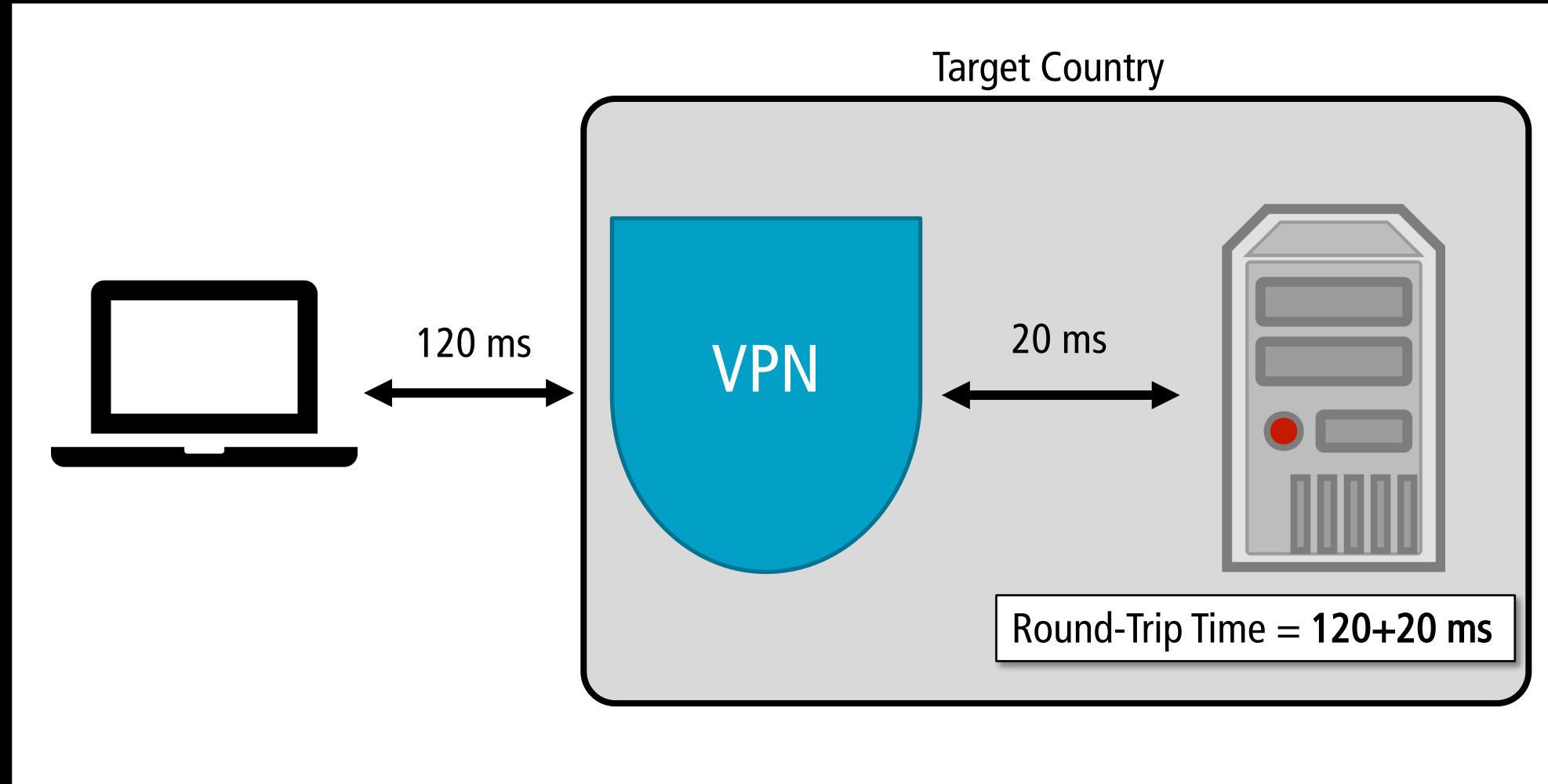
- IP Address
- Round-Trip Time (new)
- Autonomous System Number
- Weekday and Hour of Login

Round-Trip Time

- Based on WebSockets

WebSocket Connection





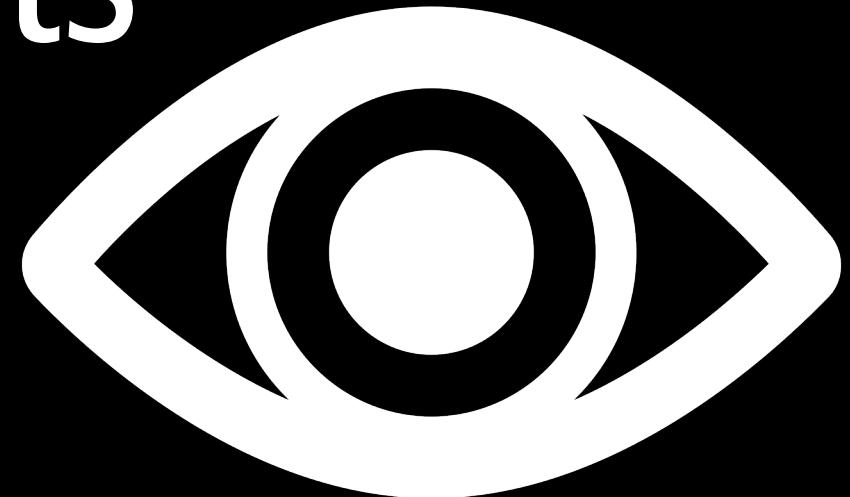


RQ5

“What privacy challenges may arise with RBA use,
and how can RBA systems be privacy enhanced
while balancing security and usability in practice?”

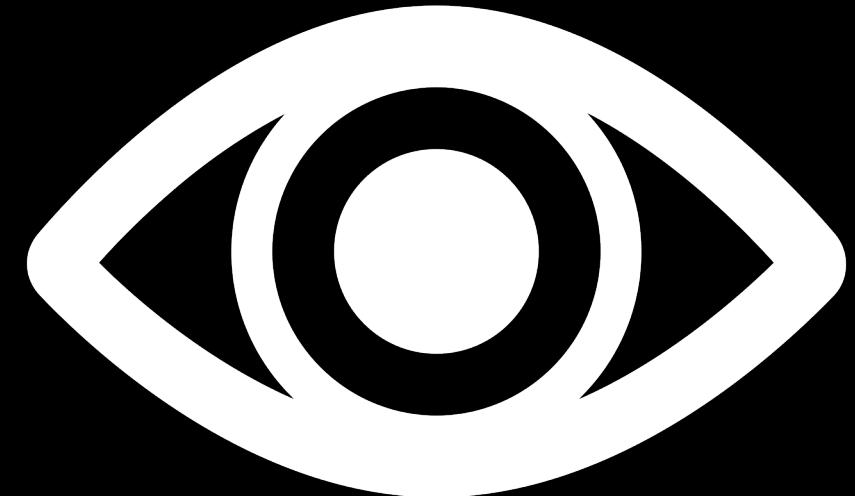
Privacy Threats

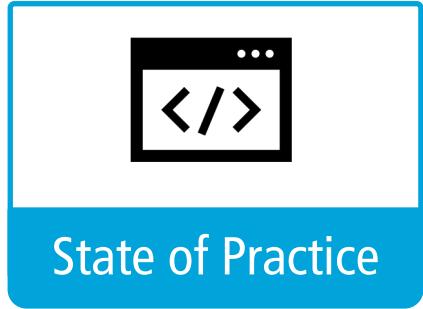
- Data Misuse
- Data Forwarding
- Data Breach



Privacy Enhancements

- Aggregating
- Hashing
- Truncation
- k-Anonymity
- Login History Minimization





IFIP SEC '19



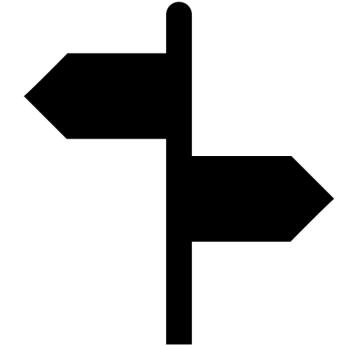
ACSAC '20
IFIP SEC '20
S&PM '21



FC '21
IWPE '21



TOPS '22





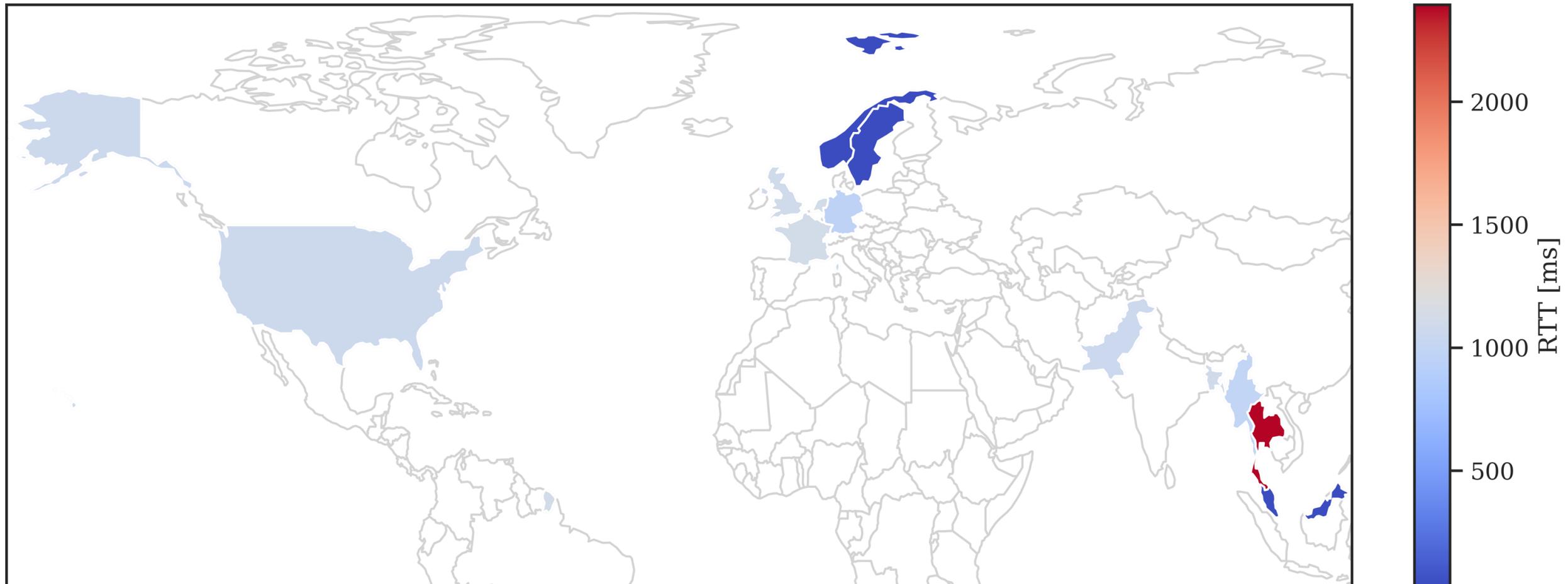
RQ6

“How are RBA characteristics on a large-scale online service and how can RBA [...] be optimized to achieve high usability, security, and privacy?”

Low Re-Authentication Rates in Practice

- Even when blocking >99% of targeted attackers

Round-Trip Time can Distinguish Countries, Regions, and Users



Main Contributions

- Thesis substantially increased body of knowledge



- Uncovered RBA's state of practice

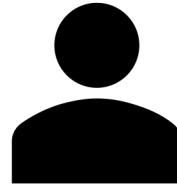


- Deep insights and advances in RBA's usability, security, and privacy



- Major improvements for RBA systems in practice

Key Findings



- Users prefer RBA to 2FA*
- Perceived security comparable to 2FA



- RBA# rarely asks legitimate users for re-authentication, even when blocking >99% of targeted attackers

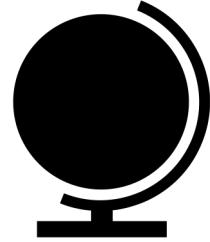


- Privacy-enhanced RBA is possible
- Only few features useful for risk estimation

*In use cases with sensitive data involved

Using the Freeman et al. (2016) model

Impact



- Fostered RBA adoption worldwide
 - Roll-out Telenor (>185M users)
 - Open data, open source solution, Okta, MIT, TU Eindhoven



- Improved real-world RBA solutions
 - Responsible disclosure (>3B Facebook users)
 - RTT feature

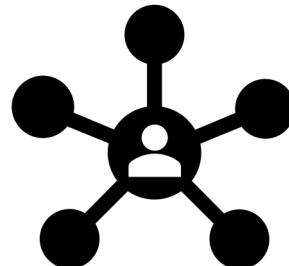


- Increased awareness
 - riskbasedauthentication.org (Google #1 when searching RBA)
 - Bruce Schneier, >125 citations (e.g., USENIX Security, CCS)

Future Research Directions



- State of RBA today



- Influence of anti-tracking measures



- Usability for administrators