

Progress, Problems, Publications, Plans and Promises of the Group Studying Passwords and Cyber Security Circumvention

Science of Human Circumvention of Security

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# Our View of Science of Security: When Human and Machine (Security Control) Meet

#### (False) Assumptions of Security Designers:

Circumvention of security control by humans is:

- Not common
- Only from outside threats
- Reflects: laziness, skill deficits, or lack of training/understanding
- Never happens
- Is solved by technology
- Or, human decisions on security control are fine ©



# Our View of Science of Security: When Human and Machine (Security Control) Meet

 Reality: well-intentioned human users continually circumvent security controls or make uninformed security decisions (Why?...just wait)









# Our View of Science of Security: When Human and Machine (Security Control) Meet

- Consequences: pandemic/ubiquitous circumvention and uninformed decision:
- Undermines effectiveness of security designs
- Corrodes belief in administrators and security rationales
- Creates an environment of workarounds as:
  - required
  - fun
  - thoughtful
  - consistent with <u>real</u> mission of organization
  - "us vs. them."



"Simulated" to avoid ethical violations and jail



## Two Examples for fun: 1. Proximity Indicator



# Styrofoam Cup



# Proximity Indicator: Defeated





# 2. Dr. Death and NY Requirements



http://www.omgubuntu.co./2013/03/how-to-get-your-fingerprint-reader-working-in-ubuntu

http://www.amazon.com/Verifi-P2000-Premium-Fingerprint-Reader/dp/B005VF62KG







# Permission management: Who are you?

...And all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts...

- This hour?
- This week?
- Multiple roles: Multiple permissions

# Timing....



# Too Low Blood Pressure in the ER for... the Computer



# Fire Suppression System Code



Unnamed US defense agency rules on passwords;

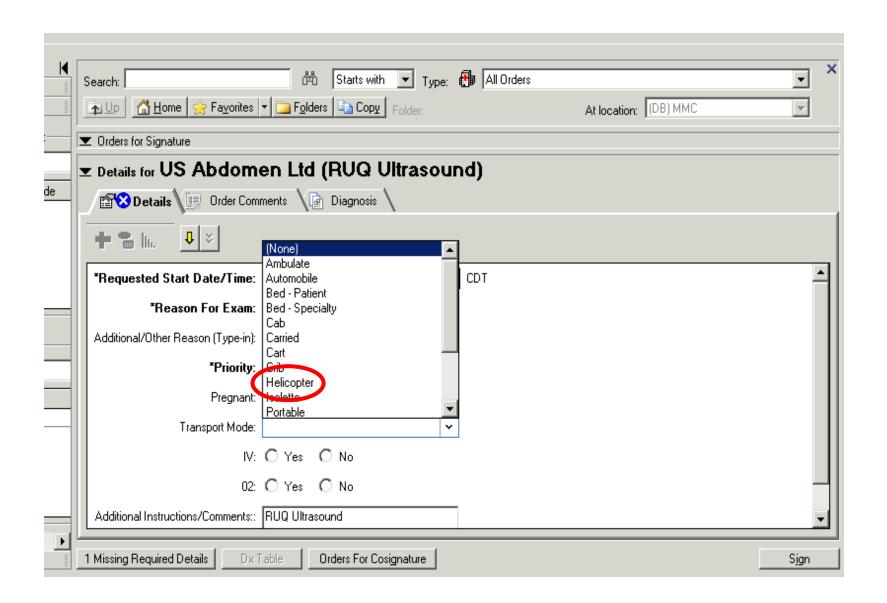
Solution: "Forget" password on day 1

Change every 90 days; 2 capitals, 2 #s, 2 lower case, 2 special characters.

Can't reuse for 5 iterations

# Reach behind (in)security



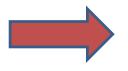




Bug Beeper (Anti Microbial Monitoring Unit) 8 AM to 10 PM

Reasons: cost and patient safety

Workaround: Stealth Dosing

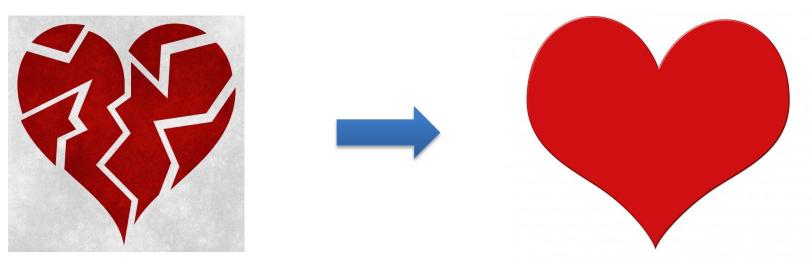






## When Human and Machine (Security Control) Meet

Our project: to develop metrics to enable security engineers and other stakeholders to make meaningful, quantifiable comparisons, decisions, and evaluations of proposed security controls in light of what really happens when these controls are deployed.





**WORKAROUNDS TO CYBER ACCESS:** 

People just trying to do their work

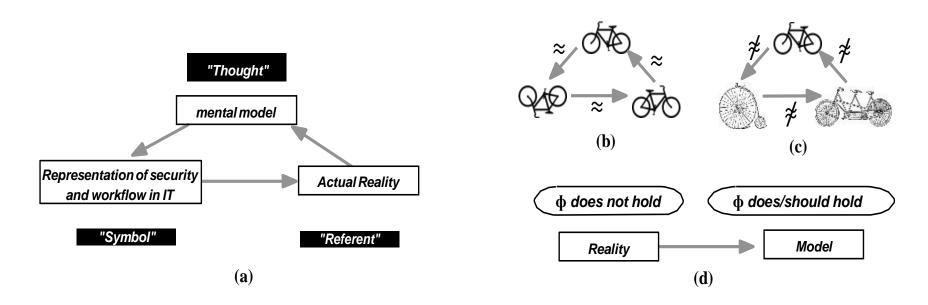
Good intent: unintended outcomes



Usually unfortunate rules: with lousy outcomes: lost productivity, frustration and more circumvention. Security engineering doesn't work if we base it on the fantasy that all good users fully comply

Goal: to model and to build science

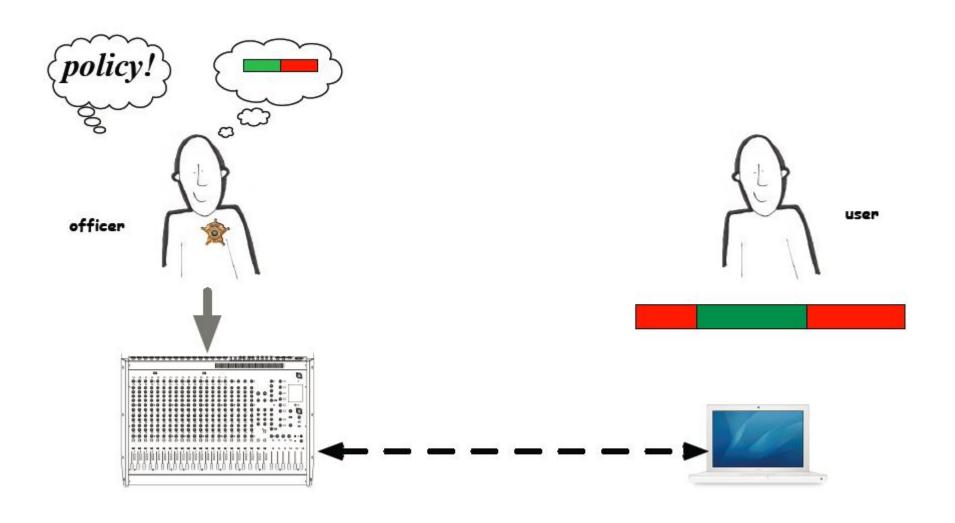
# MISMORPHISM (different mental models of users vs. administrators: rules don't make sense)



In circumvention semiotics, we think about mappings that fail to preserve structure, e.g., in a standard mismorphism scenario, the generated reality fails to embody a property the user regards as critical.

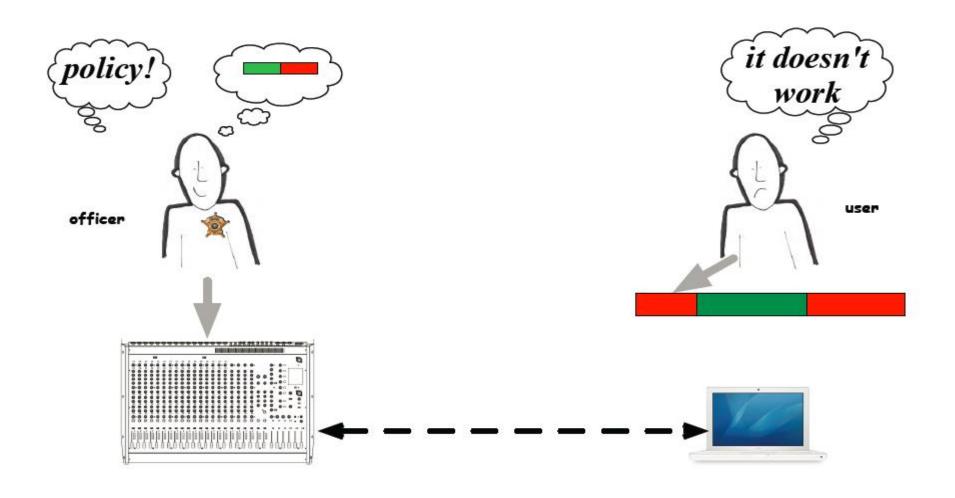


## Manageability – Access Control Example



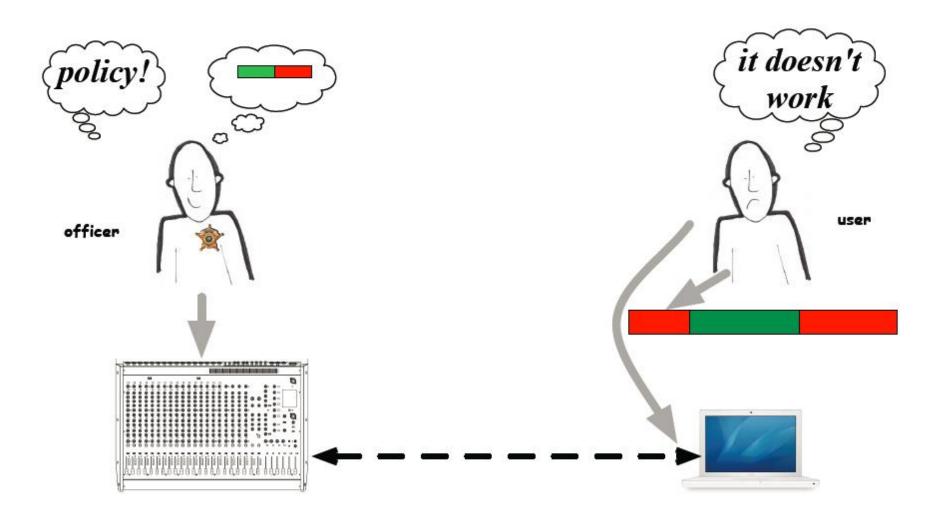


## **Manageability – Access Control Example**



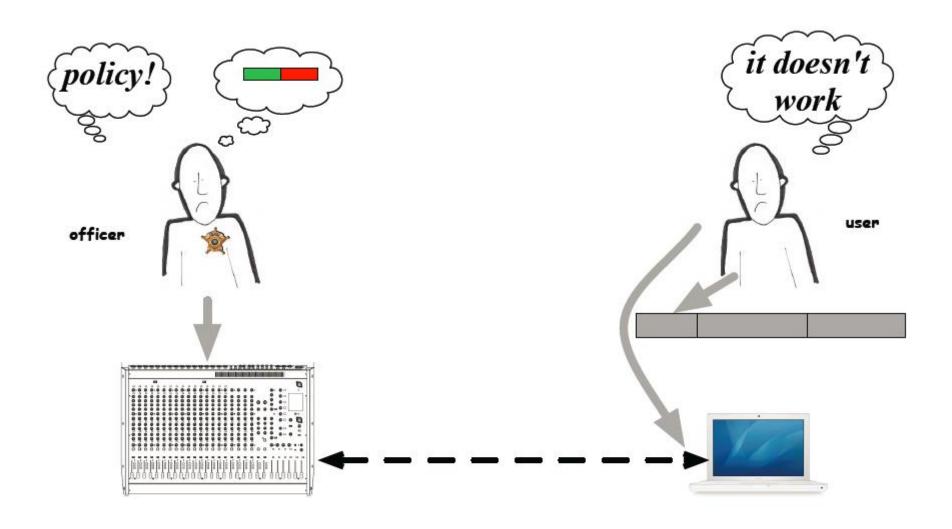


#### Manageability - Access Control Example



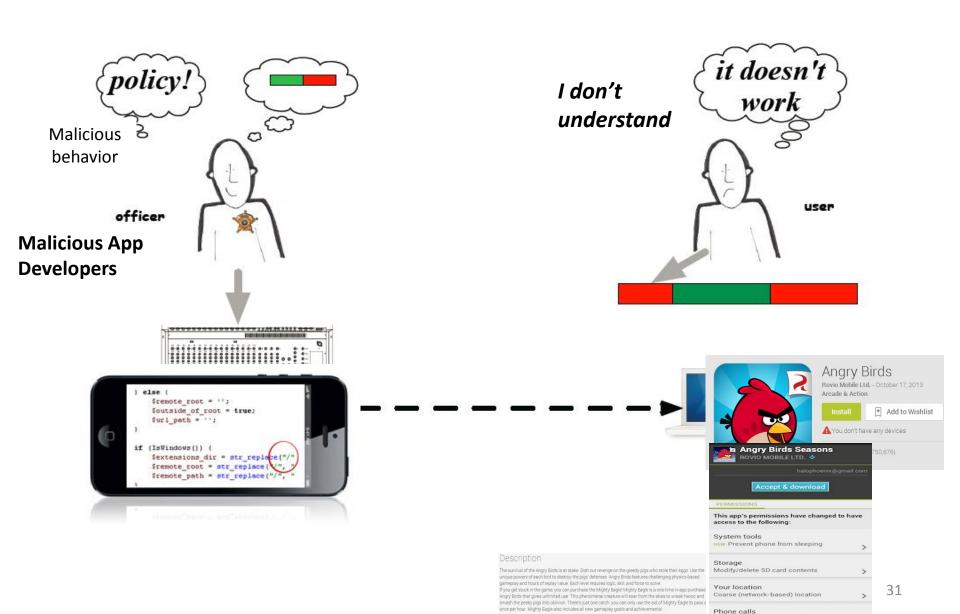


## Manageability - Access Control Example





#### **Manageability – Mobile App Permission Example**



In addition to the Mighty Eagle, Angry Birds now has power-ups! Boost your birds' abilities and three-star leve

Read phone state and identity



## Manageability - Mobile App Permission Example

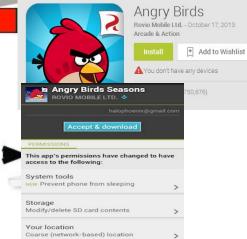
Malicious behavior



I don't understand

Click "Accept" to Install the App





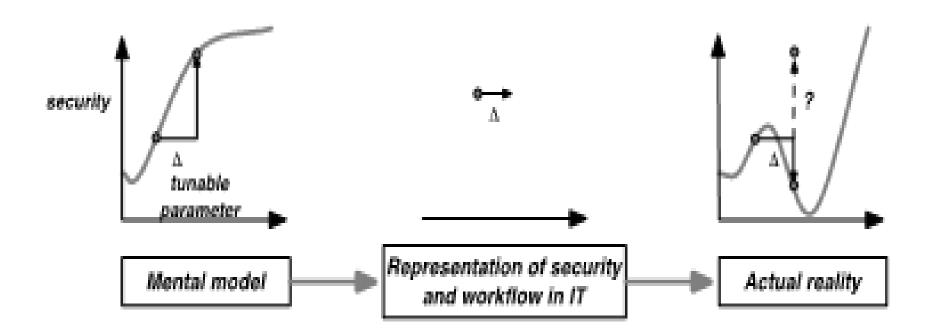
Phone calls

Read phone state and identity





# **Uncanny Decent**





#### **WHY?** Cyber Security Access Workarounds = F

- Perceived importance/criticality of the task and the mission of the organization
- Perceived authority to act outside of the usual boundaries, e.g., I'm a doctor
- Perceived urgency, e.g., patient dying, network about to crash
- Belief that cyber access workarounds are common...or at least common among my group, i.e., everyone else does it/management knows about it/ passwords posted on the walls
- Cybersecurity beliefs carried from previous settings



#### **WHY?** Cyber Security Access Workarounds = F

- Perceived insensitivity/misunderstandings of the administrators/security designers:
  - rules don't make sense or mismorphisms \* (\*This is dynamic)
  - "Rules are not for our workflow"

#### Always satisficing

- Rage/frustration with organization or software
- Perceived probability of not being caught
- Inappropriateness or clunkiness of the software in general
- Exhaustion/time of day (new study)

#### How to Discover/Document/Model?



#### Modeling individuals and systems

- 1. Observations
- 2. Shadowing
- 3. Logs of access and change requests
- 4. Surveys
- 5. Interviews
- 6. Simulations and Mechanical Turk
- 7. Altering rules and measuring change
- 8. Comparison of different settings & rules
- 9. Understanding workflow in relation to software
- 10. Agent-based modeling, e.g., DASH
- 11. Keystroke analysis/ mouse tracking
- 12. fMRI with assigned tasks

#### Accomplishments (1)



- Dartmouth Ph.D. student Vijay Kothari and Co-PI Blythe continue to develop **DASH** simulations of human agents in workaround settings, to support simulation of password and other security behavior.
- PI Koppel revised the survey to examine CISO/CIO attitudes and
  perceptions, and submitted to additional populations via Educause group focused on
  informatics and cyber security. Received completed instruments, which we have
  analyzed and shared with colleagues.
- PI Blythe is designing Mechanical Turk experiment to examine users' behaviors when logging in to various accounts. Experiment (with Dartmouth) will allow us to capture key strokes, strategies, systems of password reuse and protection
- Blythe is developing DASH simulations of human agents for capture-the-flag scenarios designed to test the impact of workarounds in an attack, attacker bounded rationality and teamwork among defenders.
- Blythe, Koppel, and Smith are exploring ways in which lay people don't understand requirements for cyber security and the implications of that limitation on data and password safety



## Accomplishments (2)



- Blythe, Koppel and Smith are exploring data-driven models of password creation.
- PI Koppel appointed member of advisory board of the Patient Privacy Rights Foundation (Dallas, TX), an organization that focuses on security of patient information in healthcare institutions.
- PI Koppel working with UC Irvine medical center on software integration and protection
  of patient data. Conducted interviews with clinicians and administrators and leaders.
  Also creating survey for use by all clinicians, IT personnel, and administrations on
  interoperability and data access.
- PhD student Wei Yang advised by PI Xie presented the AppContext work in ICSE
   2015 in May 2015.
- PI Xie led efforts for designing secure coding duels in Code Hunt for the
  education and training of secure coding. Xie presented the initial results as a poster
  in HotSoS 2015 in April 2015.
- PI Xie led Ph.D. students Wei Yang and Blake Bassett on **developing tool support for analyzing mobile apps**, e.g., to extract contextual information of command-and-control behavior of a bot mobile app so that users of the mobile app can view more detailed information for determining whether the mobile app may be a malicious app or not.

## Accomplishments (3)



- Smith/Blythe/Koppel team migrated the circumvention catalog from NVivo (a single-site tool) to DeDoose, which allows the entire team to access it.
- PI Koppel is leading a revision of the survey—to examine CISO/CIO attitudes and perceptions.
- PIs Smith and Koppel and their research groups met for a face-to-face workshop in 2014 and discussed the ongoing DASH simulation work, the survey work, the corpora of workarounds and other IT mismatches (now up to about 300), and the analysis of that based on the semiotic framework that the team used in the earlier JAMIA paper. One consequence of that meeting was the decision to move the corpora into a qualitative research tool (NVivo). Migration and initial coding is now complete; the team is now planning a follow-on to the JAMIA paper focusing on this analysis.
- The team presented resulting work [1] at the **USENIX HealthTech Summit** in August, and is also using that to gather more data (by preparing a follow-on survey on circumvention, to send to the participants).
- Dartmouth Ph.D. student Vijay Kothari continued exploring **DASH models** with PI Blythe, with an eye towards choosing the **scenarios to model in a multi-agent setting**, the hypotheses to initially explore, and how to validate the resulting models.

## Accomplishments (4)



- PI Blythe led the USC team developed two agent models that exemplify different kinds of behaviors: multi agent workflow (hospital ward auto-logout) and individual cognitive (password mgmt). The USC team has also further developed the design for a human subject behavioral study platform linking mechanical turk users to a network testbed.
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- PI Xie led efforts for designing secure coding duels in **Code Hunt for the education** and training of secure coding. Xie presented the initial results as a poster in HotSoS 2015 in April 2015.
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- Smith/Blythe/Koppel team is exploring using NLP/automatic text analysis on problem reports and change logs from partner IT departments (unearthed during our fieldwork), and also using these techniques on the open-ended responses to our questionnaire.

## Accomplishments (5)



- PI Blythe continued working on modeling BCMA workarounds in DASH. PI Smith mined the literature and ideas unearthed during his winter-term "Special Topics" class for circumvention scenarios and motivations. PI Koppel has continued his work with surveys and interviews.
- PI Blythe presented **our agent paper [1] at ACySE** in May, 2014; PI Koppel presented **"Ethnography of Computer Security Evasions in Healthcare Organizations: Circumvention of Cyber Controls"** (Koppel, Blythe, Smith, Kothari) at the European Sociological Association Midterm Conference in August. The JAMIA paper by Smith and Koppel on usability problems with health IT (pre-SHUCS, but related) was named **"among most significant papers of the year."** We are updating that paper to include: mental models of: payers (key), administrators, patients, and to include circumvention triggers.
- Topics" class for circumvention scenarios and motivations. PI Koppel has continued his work with surveys and interviews.



## Accomplishments (6)



- PI Xie led efforts for designing **secure coding duels in Code Hunt** for the education and training of secure coding. Xie presented the initial results as a poster in HotSoS 2015 in April 2015.
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### Some recent Publications & Presentations by Smith, Blythe & Koppel etc (1)

- [1] R. Koppel, S. Smith, J. Blythe, and V. Kothari, "Workarounds to Computer Access in Healthcare Organizations: You Want My Password or a Dead Patient?" Driving Quality in Informatics: Fulfilling the Promise. K.L. Courtney, Alex Kuo, Omid Shabestari, Eds. Series on Technology and Informatics, 209. Amsterdam, Netherlands: IOS Press, 2015
- [2] R. Koppel, S. Smith, J. Blythe, and V. Kothari, "Workarounds to Computer Access in Healthcare Organizations: You Want My Password or a Dead Patient?" Presentation by Koppel at International Conference Addressing Information Technology and Communications In Health, 2015. Victoria, BC, Canada. February/March 2015
- [3] S.W. Smith, R. Koppel, J. Blythe, V. Kothari. **Mismorphism: A Semiotic Model of Computer Security Circumvention (Extended Version)**. Computer Science Technical Report TR2015-768. Dartmouth College. March 2015.
- [4] Mismorphism: a Semiotic Model of Computer Security Circumvention Smith, Koppel, Blythe and Kothari 9th International Symposium on Human Aspects of Information Security and Assurance, 2015 Smith Presented this in July 2015



### Some recent Publications & Presentations by Smith, Blythe & Koppel etc (2)

- [5] Koppel: keynote presentation at Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) on healthcare software usability and the influence on compliance with cyber security rules February 2015 (Co-presented with Professor Harold Thimbleby, Computer Science Department, Swansea University) "Dangers and Frustrations of Poorly Designed and Badly Implemented Healthcare IT: Implications for Medication Errors"
- [6] Koppel gave presentation to Wales Health Trust at Prince of Wales Hospital, Swansea, Wales, UK. February 2015.
- [7] V. Kothari, J. Blythe, S.W. Smith, R. Koppel. "Measuring the Security Impacts of Password Policies Using Cognitive Behavioral Agent-Based Modeling." Symposium and Bootcamp on the Science of Security (HotSoS 2015). ACM. Accepted for publication; to appear April 2015.
- [8] S.W. Smith, R. Koppel, J. Blythe, V. Kothari. "Mismorphism: A Semiotic Model of Computer Security Circumvention (Poster Abstract)." Symposium and Bootcamp on the Science of Security (HotSoS 2015). ACM. Accepted for publication; to appear April 2015. See [3 and 4] above.



### Some recent Publications & Presentations by Smith, Blythe & Koppel etc (3)

[9] J. Blythe, R. Koppel, V. Kothari, and S. Smith. "Ethnography of Computer Security Evasions in Healthcare Settings: Circumvention as the Norm". HealthTech' 14: Proceedings of the 2014 USENIX Summit on Health Information Technologies, August 2014).

[10] R. Koppel. "Software Loved by its **Vendors and Disliked by 70% of its Users: Two Trillion Dollars of Healthcare Information Technology's Promises and Disappointments**". HealthTech' 14: Keynote talk at the 2014

USENIX Summit on Health Information Technologies, August 2014.

[11] R. Koppel, J. Blythe, and S. Smith. "Ethnography of Computer Security Evasions in Healthcare Organizations: Circumvention of Cyber Controls". Talk at the European Sociological Association Midterm Conference, August 2014.



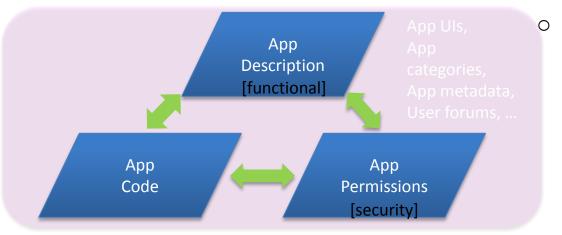
### Recent Papers and Presentations by Xie et al

- W. Yang, X. Xiao, B Andow, S. Li, T. Xie, and W. Enck. "AppContext:
   Differentiating Malicious and Benign Mobile App Behavior Under
   Contexts." In Proceedings of the 37th International Conference on
   Software Engineering (ICSE 2015), Florence, Italy, May 2015. PhD student
   Wei Yang presented this in May 2015.
- T. Xie, J. Bishop, N. Tillmann, and J. de Halleux. "Gamifying Software Security Education and Training via Secure Coding Duels in Code Hunt". In Proceedings of Symposium and Bootcamp on the Science of Security (HotSoS 2015), Urbana, IL, April 2015.

## Tao Xie at al:

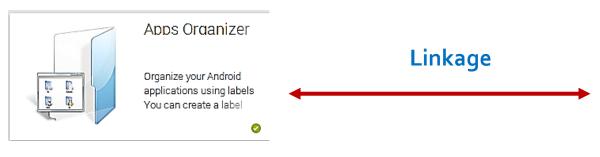


# Better Tool Support to Assist Human: User Perception + User Judgment



Reason about user-perceived info, e.g., WHYPER [USENIX Security 13]

### **App Description Sentence**



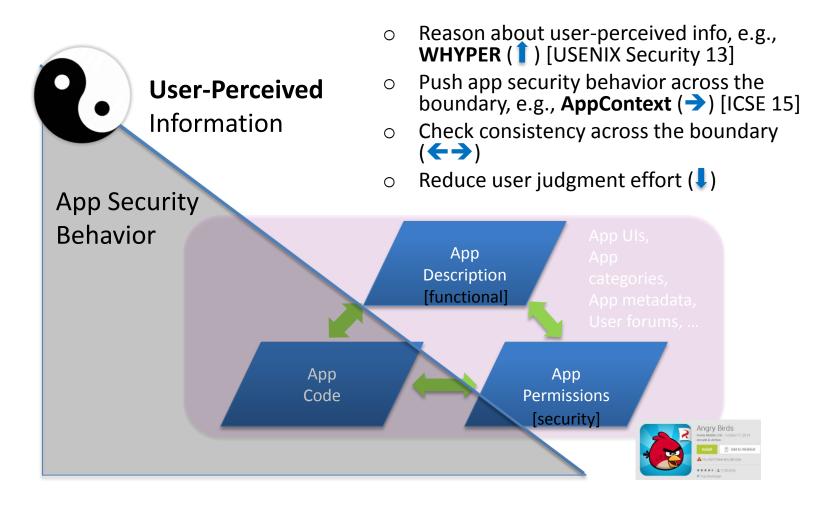
#### **Permission**

	you want to install this olication?
Allo	ow this application to:
A	Your location coarse (network-based) location, fine (GPS) location
A	Network communication full Internet access
A	<b>Storage</b> modify/delete SD card contents
A	Services that cost you money directly call phone numbers
A	Phone calls read phone state and identity

# Tao Xie at al:



# Better Tool Support to Assist Human: User Perception + User Judgment



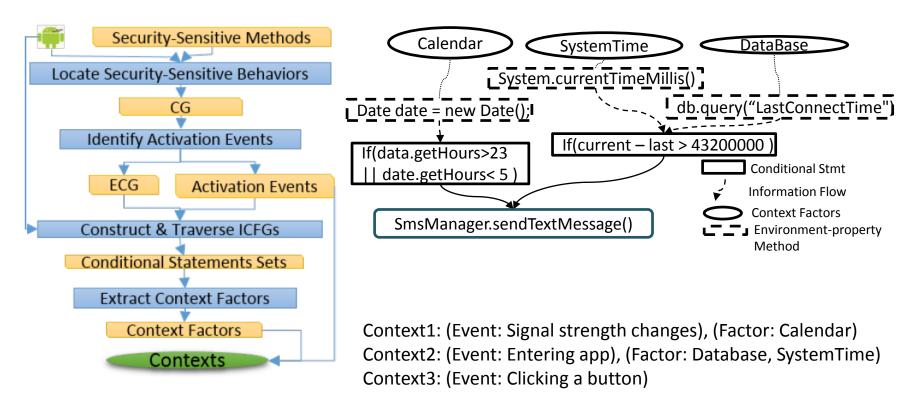


# Mobile Malware: Characteristics

- Mobile malware leverage two major mobile-platform features
  - Frequent occurrences of imperceptible system events
    - E.g., many malware families trigger malicious behaviors via background events; in contrast, UI events activate when users using the app → users are around!!
  - Indicative changes in external environments → users not around!!!
    - E.g., DroidDream malware families suppress/trigger malicious behaviors during day/night time
- Malware strive to reach a balance between prolonging life time and increasing invocation chance, e.g., malicious behaviors invoked
  - frequently enough to meet the need, e.g.,
     a few clicks/day from the device to improve search engine ranking of website X
  - not too frequently/not wrong timing for users to notice anomaly



# **AppContext**



Context factors: environmental attributes for affecting security-sensitive behavior's invocation (or not)



# Context-based Security-Behavior Classification

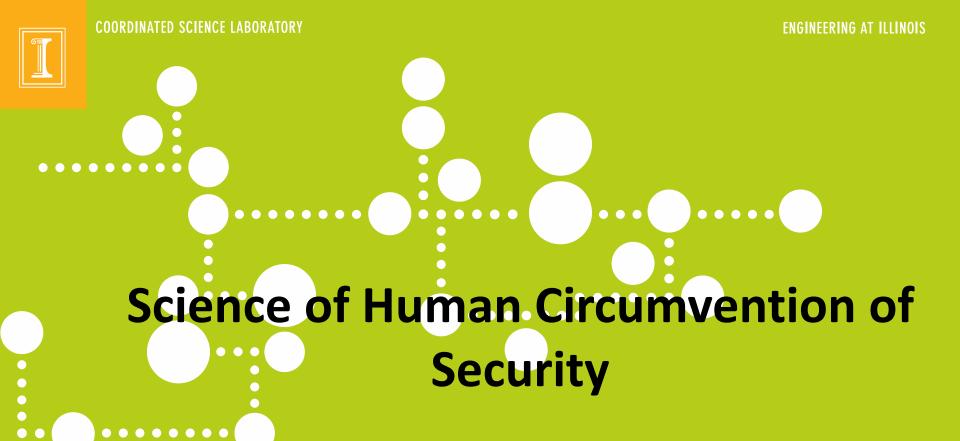
- Step 1. Transform contexts for each app's security behavior as features
- Step 2. Label each behavior in training set as malware or benign
- Step 3. Learn a predictive model via ML technique, e.g., support vector machine (SVM)
- Step 4. Classify an unlabeled behavior as malware or benign via the model

  TABLE I
  LIST OF FEATURES FOR CLASSIFICATION

Features of Behavior Information									
Permission Security-sensitive method									
Features of Activation Event									
	System event UI event								
Features of Context Factors									
11.0									

Permission	Method Call	SystemUI	System	UI	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3^*$	$F_4$ *	$F_5$ *	$F_6$	 $F_{142}$
SEND_SMS	sendTextMessage	N/A	SIG_STR	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0	 0
SEND_SMS	sendTextMessage	EnterApp	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	0	 0
SEND_SMS	sendTextMessage	N/A	N/A	Click	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0

<sup>\*</sup>  $F_3$  = Calendar,  $F_4$  = System Time,  $F_5$  = Database



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Questions??

