

Lecture 5

# USABILITY OF PLATFORM SECURITY

# You will be learning:

- Can usability of app authorization be improved?
- What other problems require balancing usability and security?

# Usability of security?

## Lack of security usability

- Harms security, eventually
- Lowers attractiveness of the device/service, eventually
- Costs money!

# Outline

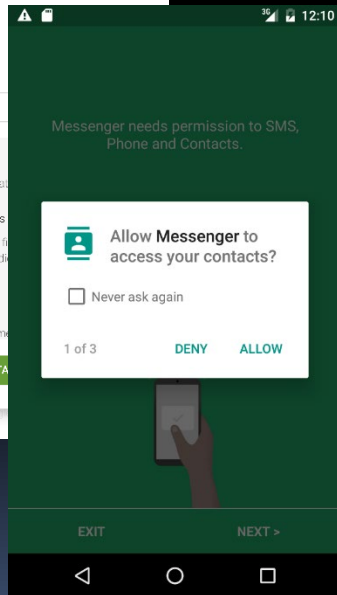
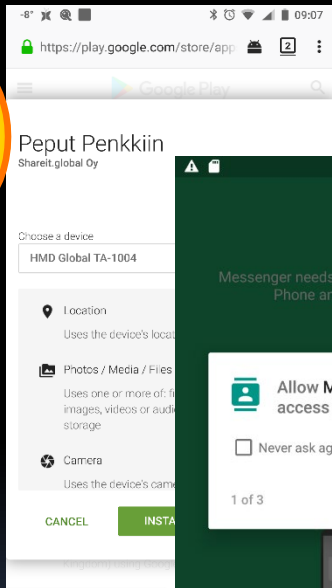
- Challenges in permission granting
- Why is usable mobile security different
- Examples of usable mobile security problem instances

# Challenges in permission granting

# Granting permissions to apps

Punt to user  
(mostly)

Decide centrally  
(mostly)



Android

iOS, Windows Phone,  
(late) Symbian

# Granting permissions to apps

## Punt to user

- Personalized
- ...
- Hard-to-use
- Ill-informed decisions
- Habituation
- ...

## Decide centrally

- Ease-of-use
- ...
- Not personalized
- Potential liability
- ...

# Improving usability

1. Provide more context in prompts  
**Annotations** with useful information
2. **Time** of granting: Install time vs. Run time
3. Implicit granting via **trusted UIs**
4. **Automatic granting** + auditability



# 1. Annotations

- Users don't have enough signals to make informed decisions

Chia et al, "Is this app safe?: a large scale study on application permissions and risk signals.", WWW 2012

- Analyze app; show results to user
- Social navigation
  - Experts
  - Crowdsourcing

# Annotations from analysis

- Problem: privacy risk depends on context
  - E.g., “Location”: ok for maps, not for flashlight
  - Privacy at risk if user’s expectations not met

*Lin et al, “Expectation and Purpose: Understanding Users’ Mental Models of Mobile App Privacy through Crowdsourcing”, UbiComp 2012*

# Annotations from analysis

- Idea:

- *Training*: Tell users what app does & ask if it matches their expectations
- *Use*: Annotate permission prompt with results

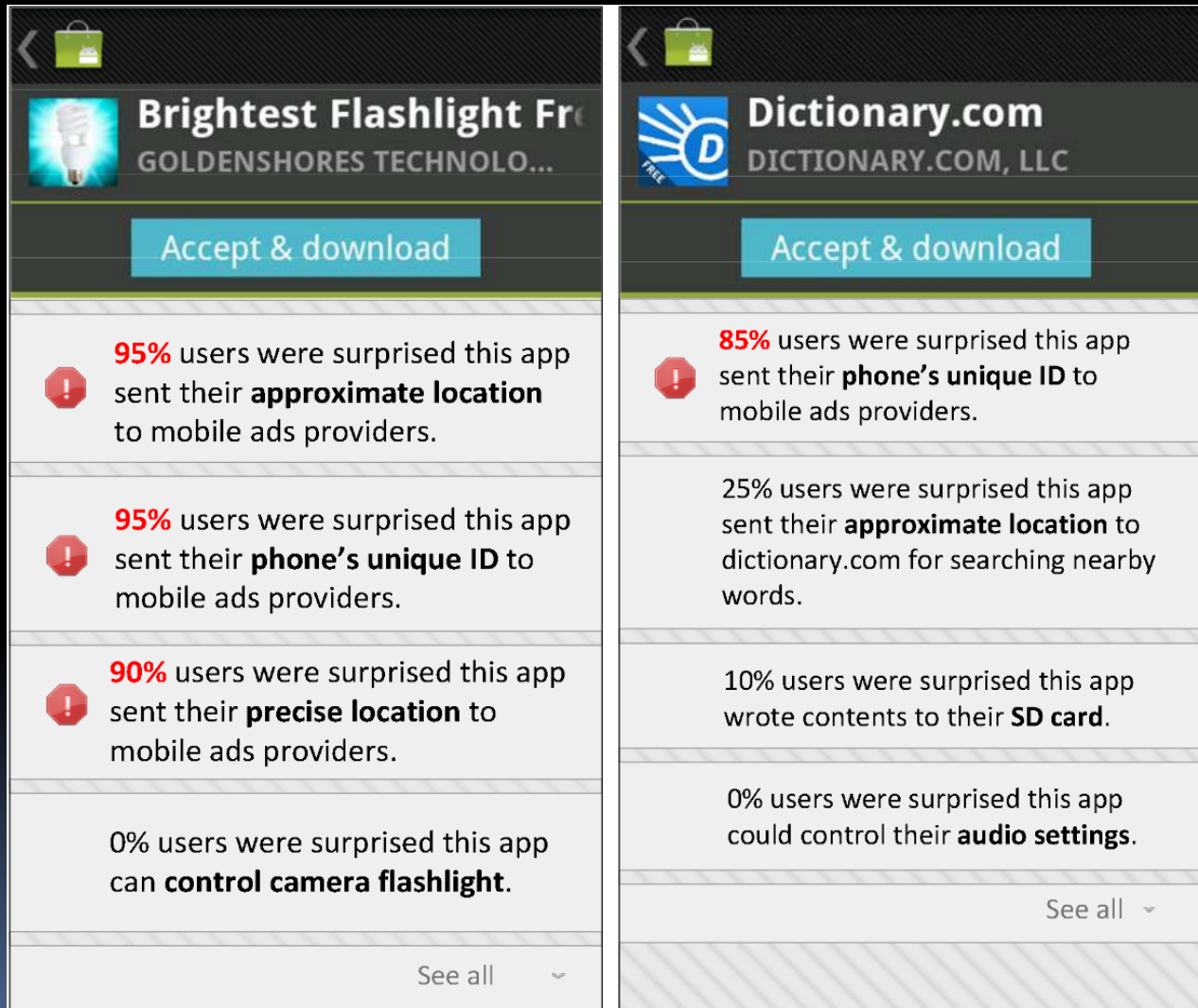
# Training: Get annotation info

- Step #1: Get permissions from manifests
- Step #2: Learn how data is used
  - Analyse using TaintDroid (tracks where data goes)
  - Categorize uses: core functionality / secondary (e.g. tagging, sharing) / targeted ads

# Training: Get annotation info



- Step #3: Check user reactions
  - Do you expect this app to use ...
  - Are you uncomfortable with it using X to support Y
  - Participants recruited on Amazon Mechanical Turk


# Use: Show cues to users





# Crowdsourcing ratings

- Another example: Web of Trust

[The Proxy Bay - A List of Pirate Bay Proxy sites and mirrors](#)   
[proxybay.info/](#)   
ProxyBay.info has a list of **Pirate Bay** Proxy sites. You can use a proxy site to bypass any ISP block for The **Pirate Bay**.

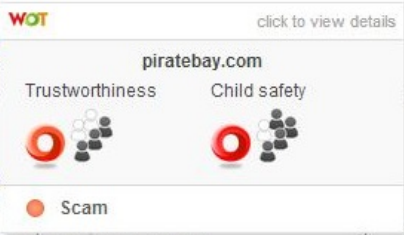
**Pirate Bay**   
[www.piratebay.com](#)  
Pirate Bay is your favorite place to find The **Pirate Bay**.



**The Pirate Bay**  
[https://www.facebook.com/](#)  
The **Pirate Bay**,  
domination, peace, booty, love. The usual.

**Pirate Bay** | [Technology](#) | [The Guardian](#)   
[www.theguardian.com > News > Technology](#)   
Latest news and comment on **Pirate Bay** from the Guardian.

Searches related to **piratebay**

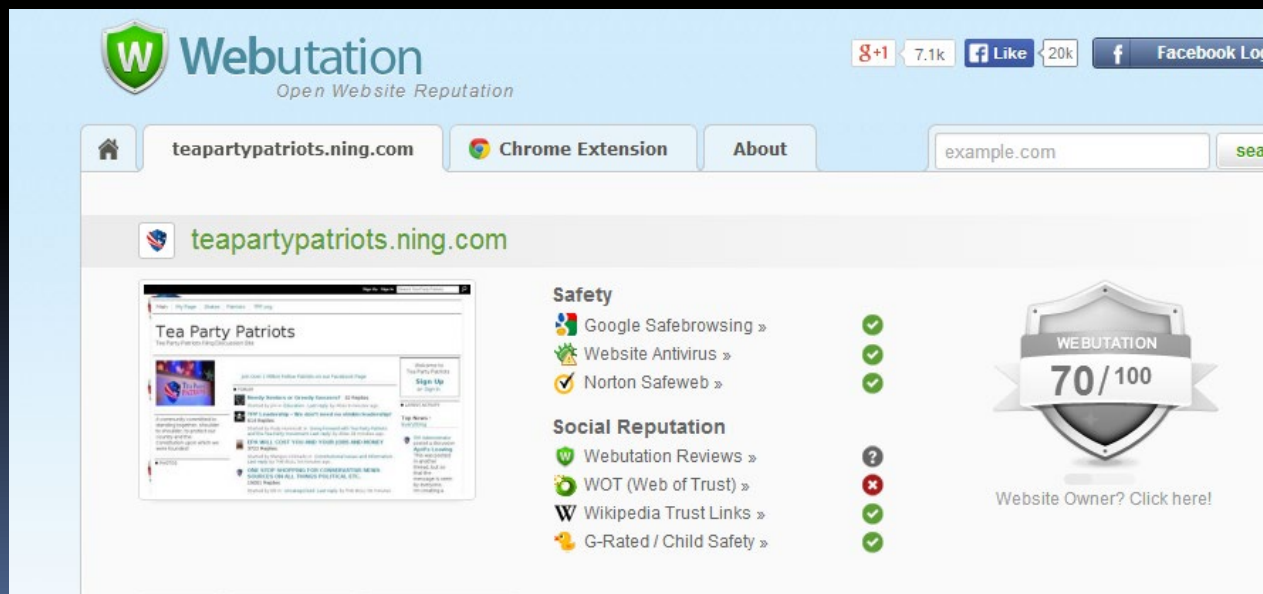
[piratebay safe](#)   [pirate bay mobile](#)  
[piratebay review](#)   [pirate bay not working](#)  
[bittorrent](#)   [pirate bay ip address](#)  
[rotten tomatoes](#)   [pirate bay yeezus](#)

  
The popup shows a red circle with a white 'X' and the text 'Scam'.

   
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   [Next](#)

# Concerns in centralized rating

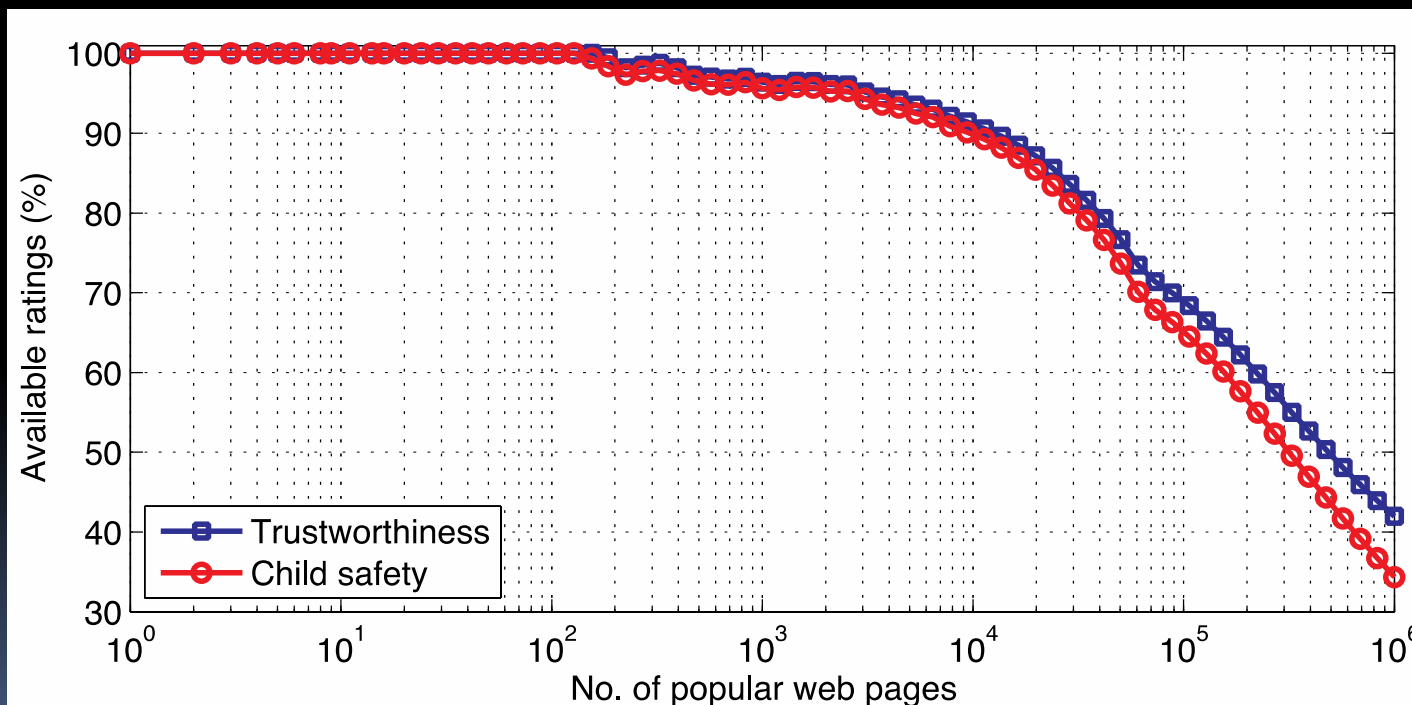
- Who decides if a website/app/... is “bad”?
- How to incentivize participation?





# Concerns in ratings by people

- How to improve coverage?



Web of Trust (<https://www.mywot.com/>) ratings for popular web pages

# Addressing concerns

- Groupsourcing?
  - Feedback from social circles, rather than the crowd as whole

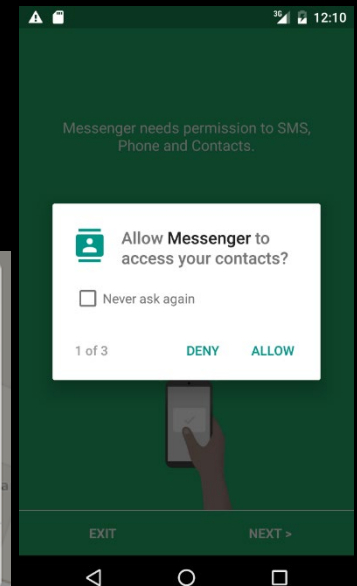
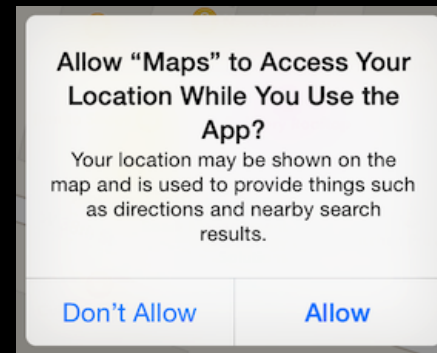
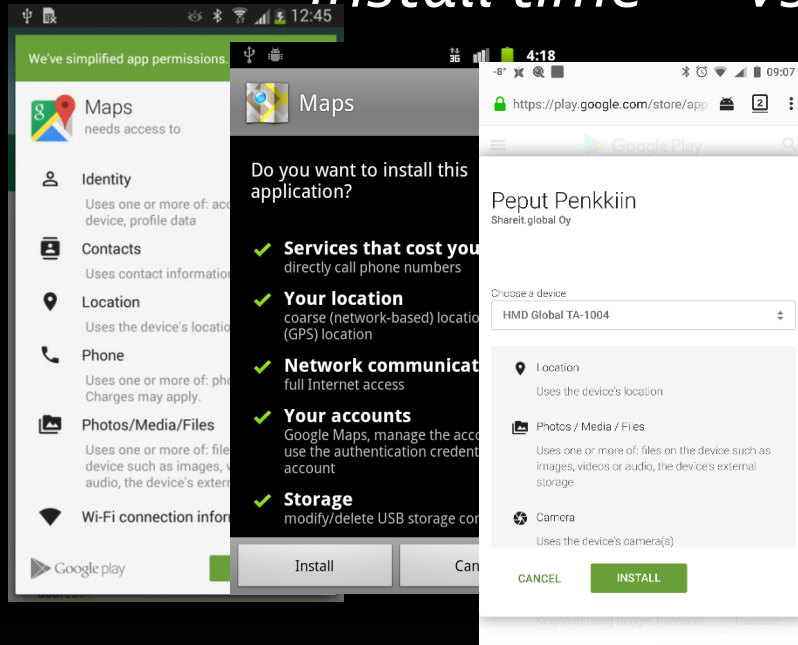
See: "[Groupsourcing: nudging users away from unsafe content](#)", NordiCHI 2014

- Machine learning?
  - Predict likely rating using model trained on sample ratings

See: "[LookAhead: Augmenting Crowdsourced Website Reputation Systems With Predictive Modeling](#)", TRUST 2015

## 2. Time of granting

*Install time* vs. *Run time*



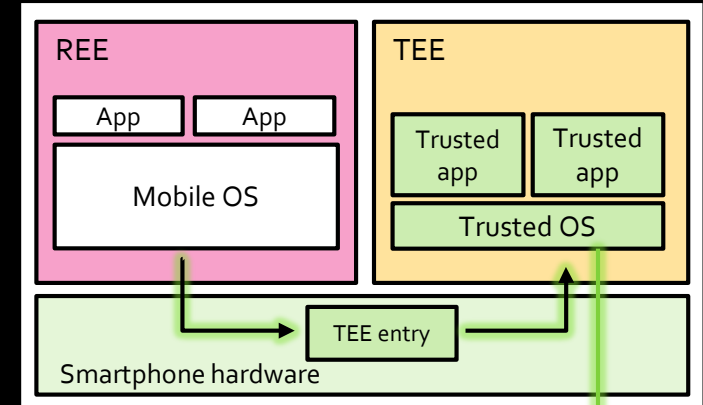
- more time to think
- less disruptive
- no contextual info.

- contextual info.
- more fine-grained
- intrusive

# 3. Trusted UI

Example: Dedicated Trusted UI  
(Global Platform)

- Trusted path to user
  - (E.g. PIN/login input screen)
  - Trusted widgets
- Not forgeable or obcurable by REE apps
  - Hardware/OS support needed
- Other application areas:
  - User authentication
  - Transaction confirmation
  - Provisioning



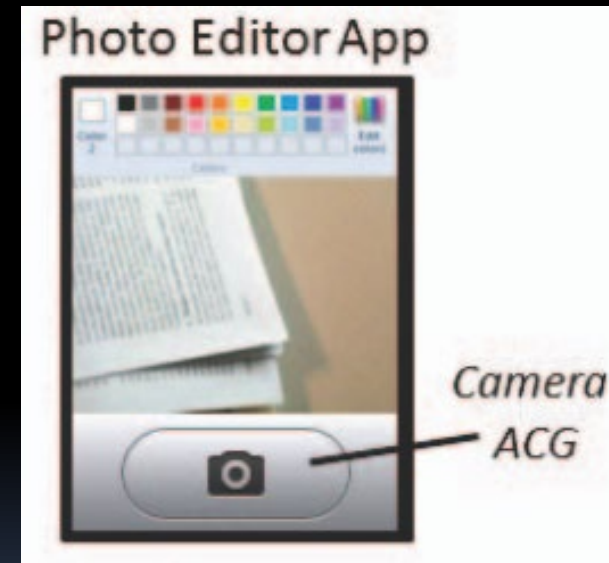
A screenshot of a login screen. At the top is a 'Label' box. Below it is a 'login' section with a 'mylogin' button and a '< correction' button. Below that is a 'password' section with a text field containing '\*\*\*\*' and a '< correction' button. Below the password field is a 'Virtual Keyboard' with a grid of buttons. At the bottom are 'cancel' and 'validate' buttons. A 'Security Indicator' box is located at the bottom right.

# Trusted permission widgets

- Goal: Permission requests should be
  - In context – informed decisions
  - Least-privilege – not “take photos at any time”
  - Supporting user task – not interrupting it

# Trusted permission widgets

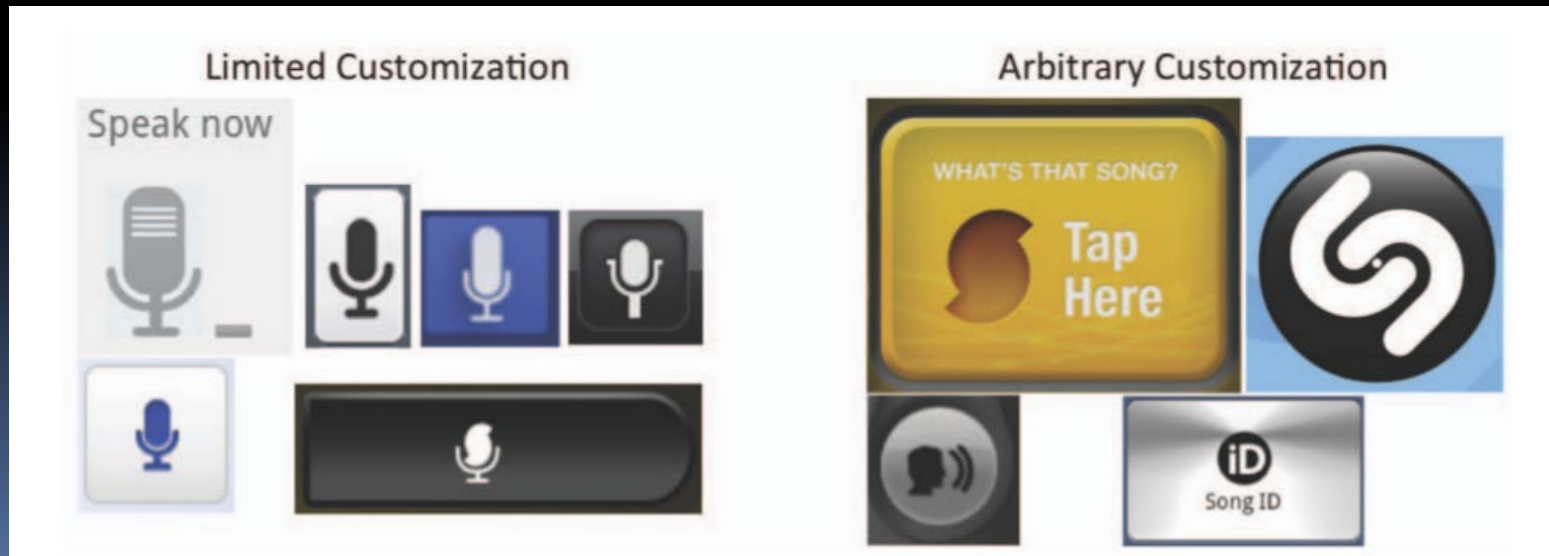
- Idea: trusted widget for action <sup>[1]</sup>  
+ permission
  - "Camera trigger"
  - "Record button"
  - *access control gadget*



[1] Roesner et al, "User-driven access control: Rethinking permission granting in modern operating systems", IEEE S&P 2012

# Permission widgets: How?

- Grant: once, session, scheduled, permanent...
- Convey semantics clearly to user
- Identifiability vs. customizability?



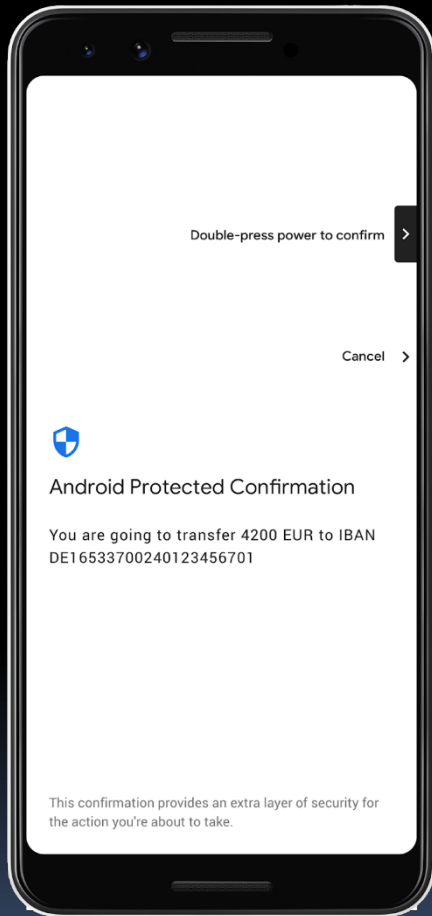
# How to realize permission widgets?

- How to make them unforgeable and unobscurable?
- What can be done without OS support?

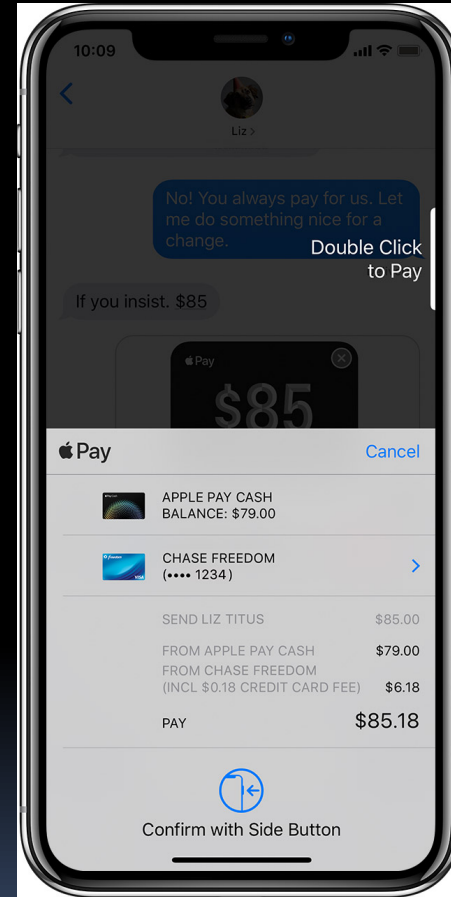
Ringer et al, "[AUDACIOUS: User-Driven Access Control with Unmodified Operating Systems](#)", ACM CCS 2016



# Trusted Path in practice



<https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2018/10/android-protected-confirmation.html>



<https://support.apple.com/fi-fi/HT207875>  
[https://www.apple.com/ca/business-docs/FaceID\\_Security\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.apple.com/ca/business-docs/FaceID_Security_Guide.pdf)

## 4. Automatic granting

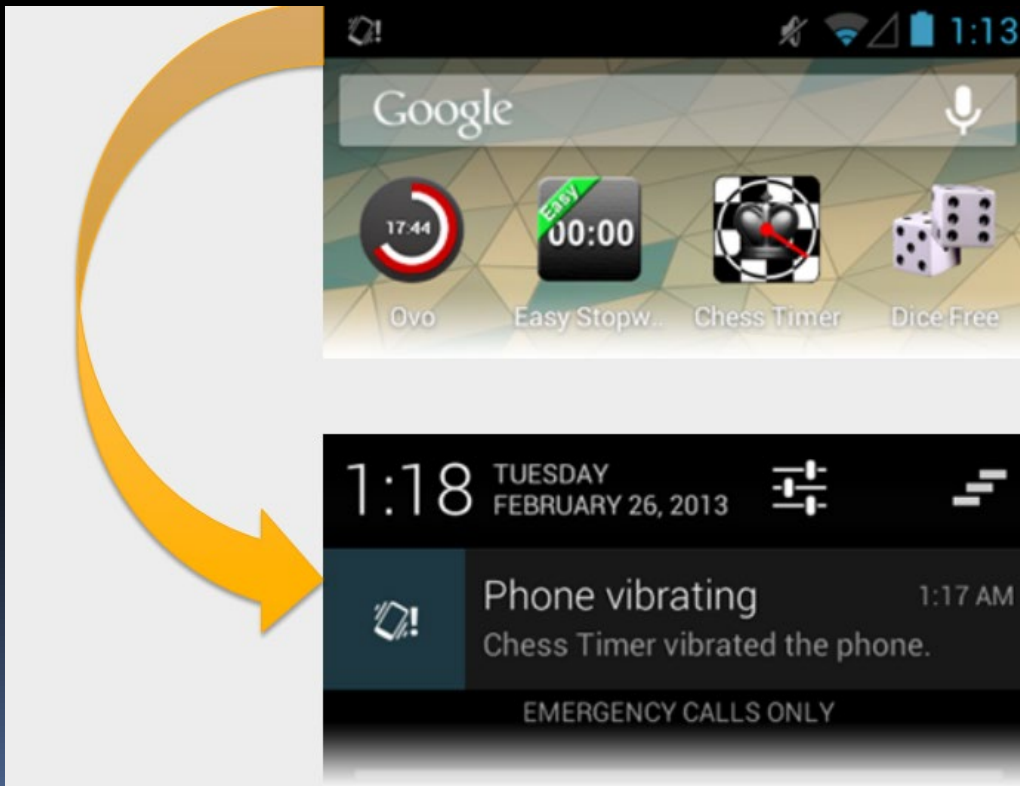
Grant requested permissions

- ... for **low risk** and **reversible** permissions
- ... but allow for **auditability**
  - Letting user figure out if app abuses permission

Thompson et al, ["When it's better to ask forgiveness than get permission: attribution mechanisms for smartphone resources"](#), SOUPS 2013

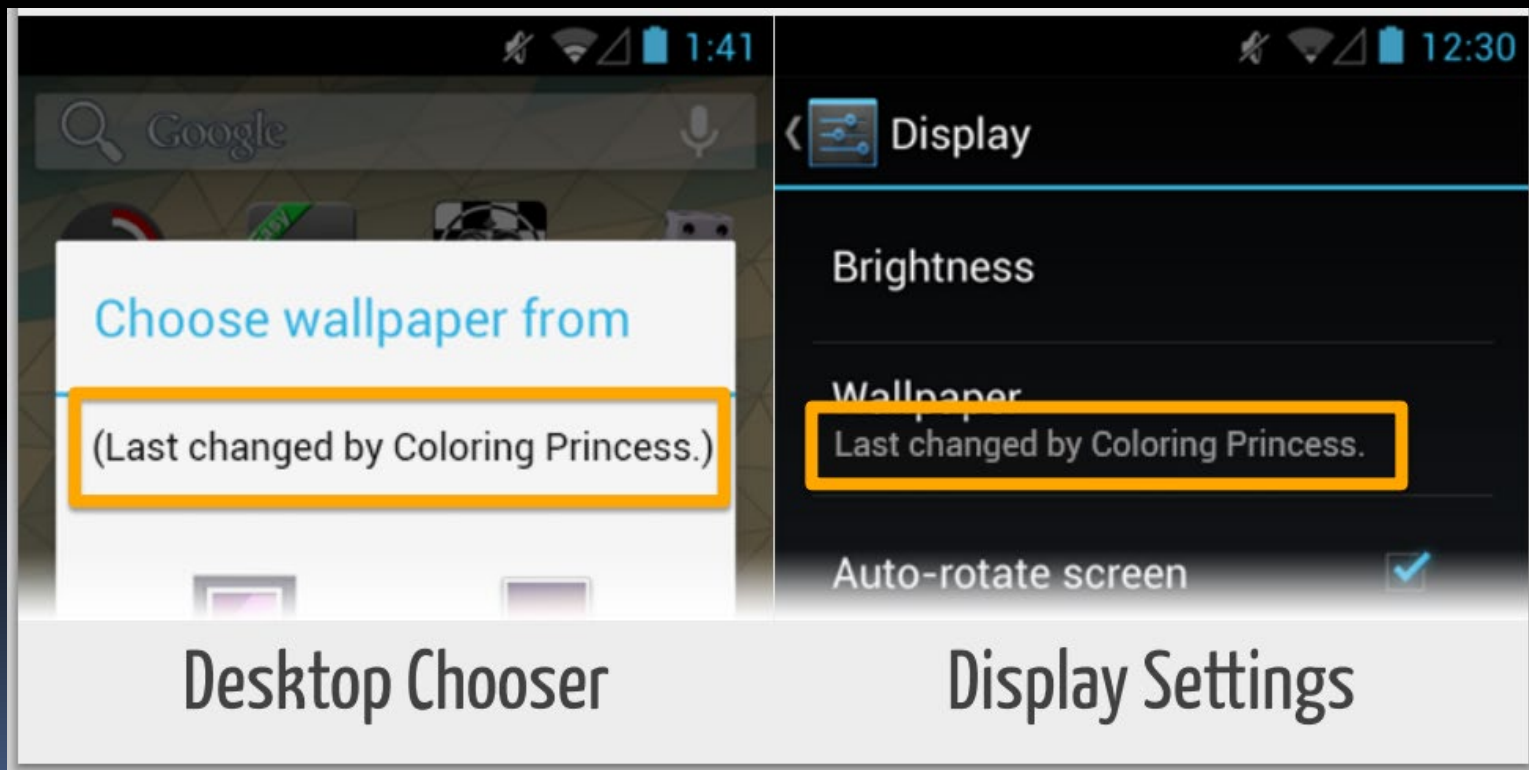
# Allowing for auditability

Show who was responsible for a change (e.g., notification)  
e.g., notification shows which app is vibrating phone



# Allowing for auditability

Show who was responsible for a change (e.g., notification)  
e.g., notification shows which app changed wallpaper



# Is attribution effective?

- Will users notice attribution indicators?
- Will they identify the apps responsible?
- Controlled laboratory study

# Testing effectiveness

- How to test?
  - Pilot study, questionnaires, ...
- Experiment design
  - Avoid influence of other factors
    - E.g., only one app with wallpaper permission
  - Control condition vs. experiment condition

Thompson et al, ["When it's better to ask forgiveness than get permission: attribution mechanisms for smartphone resources"](#), SOUPS 2013

# Usability testing methods

- Expert evaluation: no test users
  - E.g. cognitive walkthrough
- Questionnaires
  - Standardized: SUS, SUMI, PSSUQ, UMUX
  - Can be used remotely (e.g. online surveys) or in lab settings

# Usability testing methods

- Lab test: experimental test setting
  - Quantitative results
    - Questionnaires (multiple choice, e.g. Likert scale)
    - Behavioral (e.g. reaction times)
  - Statistical tests: *comparing* the results of different groups
  - Qualitative results
    - Verbal: interviews, free-form questionnaires
    - Behavioral: detecting users' mistakes or misunderstandings



# Testing security usability

- Moral hazard
  - Taking risks because of lack of consequences
  - E.g., lending test devices to participants
- Priming and self-reporting
  - Saying/doing what is expected
  - Example priming: saying “we are testing whether people choose strong passwords”

Ecological invalidity: test vs real life mismatch

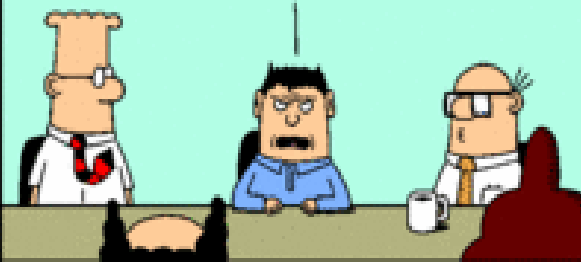
# Exercise: self-reporting

You want to find out the rate of mobile malware payloads delivered via adult websites. For this you need to know what proportion of infected users visited adult websites. For privacy reasons, you cannot automatically collect data about websites visited by users. You are only allowed to ask them (i.e., “self-reporting”)

How will you formulate your question in order to get an accurate measure for fraction of users visiting adult websites?

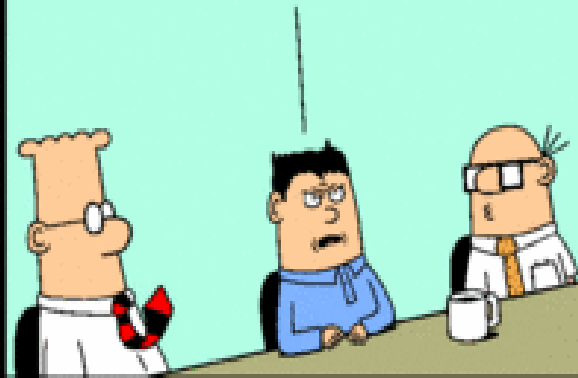
MORDAC, THE PREVENTER  
OF INFORMATION  
SERVICES.

SECURITY IS MORE  
IMPORTANT THAN  
USABILITY.



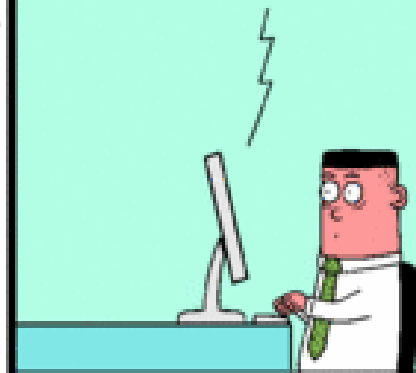
www.dilbert.com scottadams@aol.com

IN A PERFECT WORLD,  
NO ONE WOULD BE  
ABLE TO USE ANYTHING.



© 2007 Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by UFS, Inc.  
11-14-07

To complete the  
log-in procedure,  
stare directly  
at the sun.



# Exercise: self-reporting

You want to find out the rate of mobile malware payloads delivered via adult websites. For this you need to know what proportion of infected users visited adult websites. For privacy reasons, you cannot automatically collect data about websites visited by users. You are only allowed to ask them (i.e., “self-reporting”)

How will you formulate your question in order to get an accurate measure for fraction of users visiting adult websites?

# Exercise: self-reporting

- How to extract true statistics from self-reported responses to sensitive questions?
- Hint 1: ask a more general question
- Hint 2: divide your sample into two groups; ask each group a *different* general question

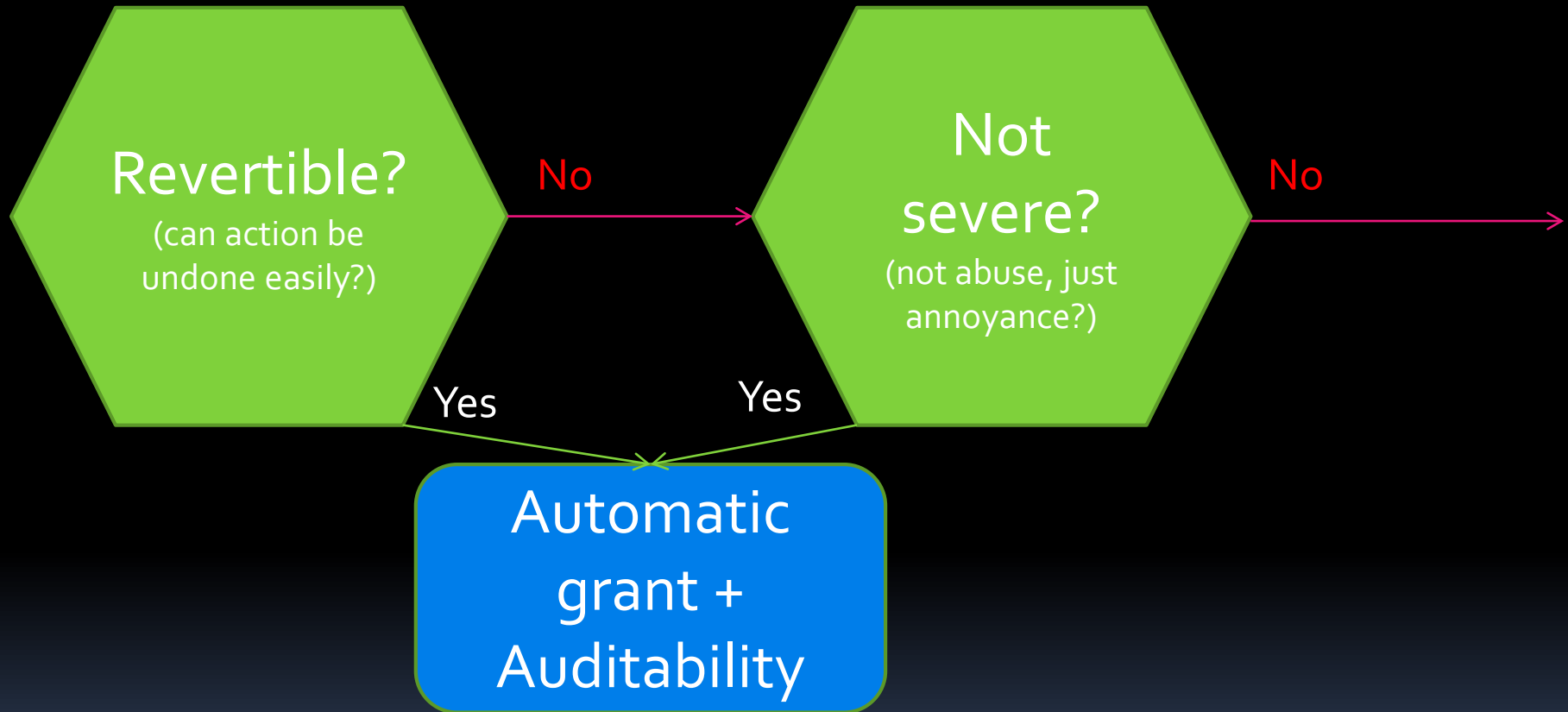
# Improving usability

1. Provide more context in prompts

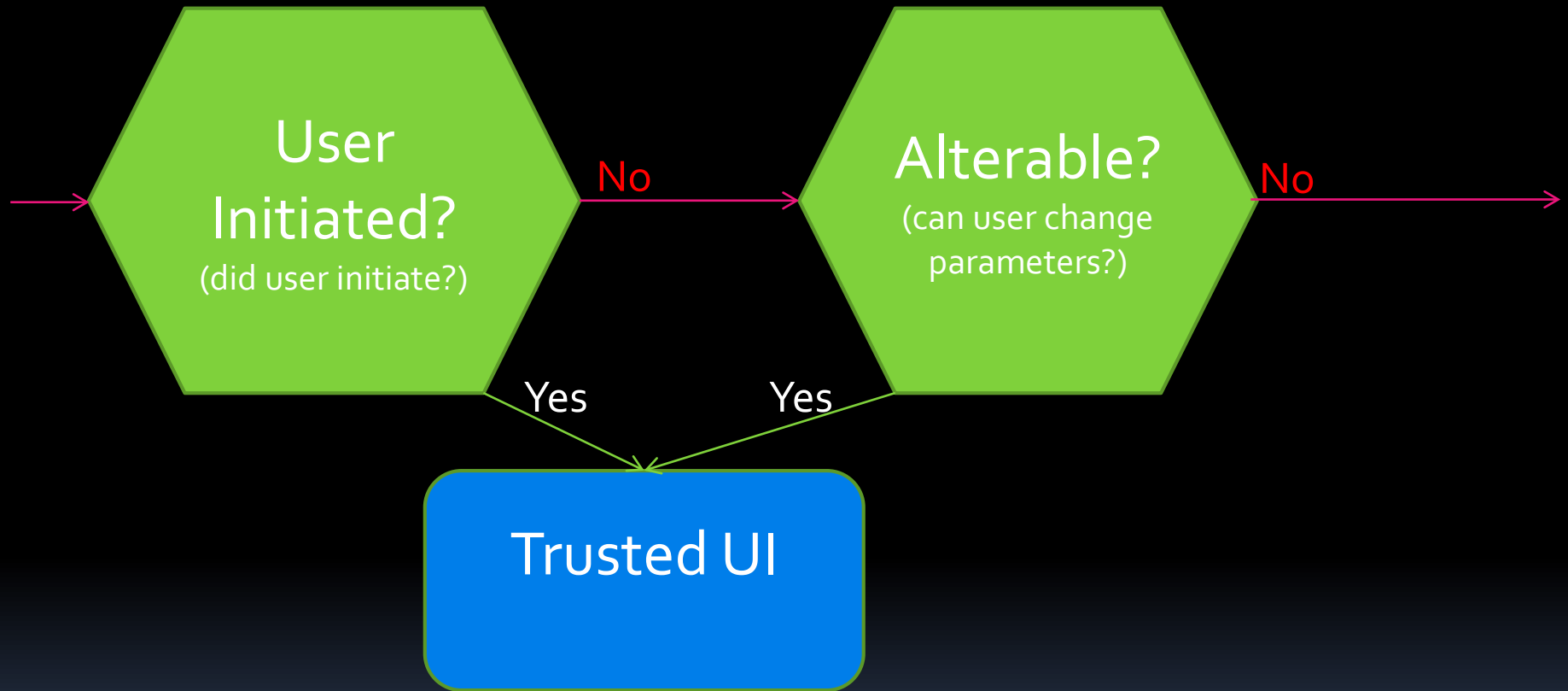
**Annotations** with useful information

2. **Time** of granting: Install time vs. Run time
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# Choosing granting mechanism (1/3)

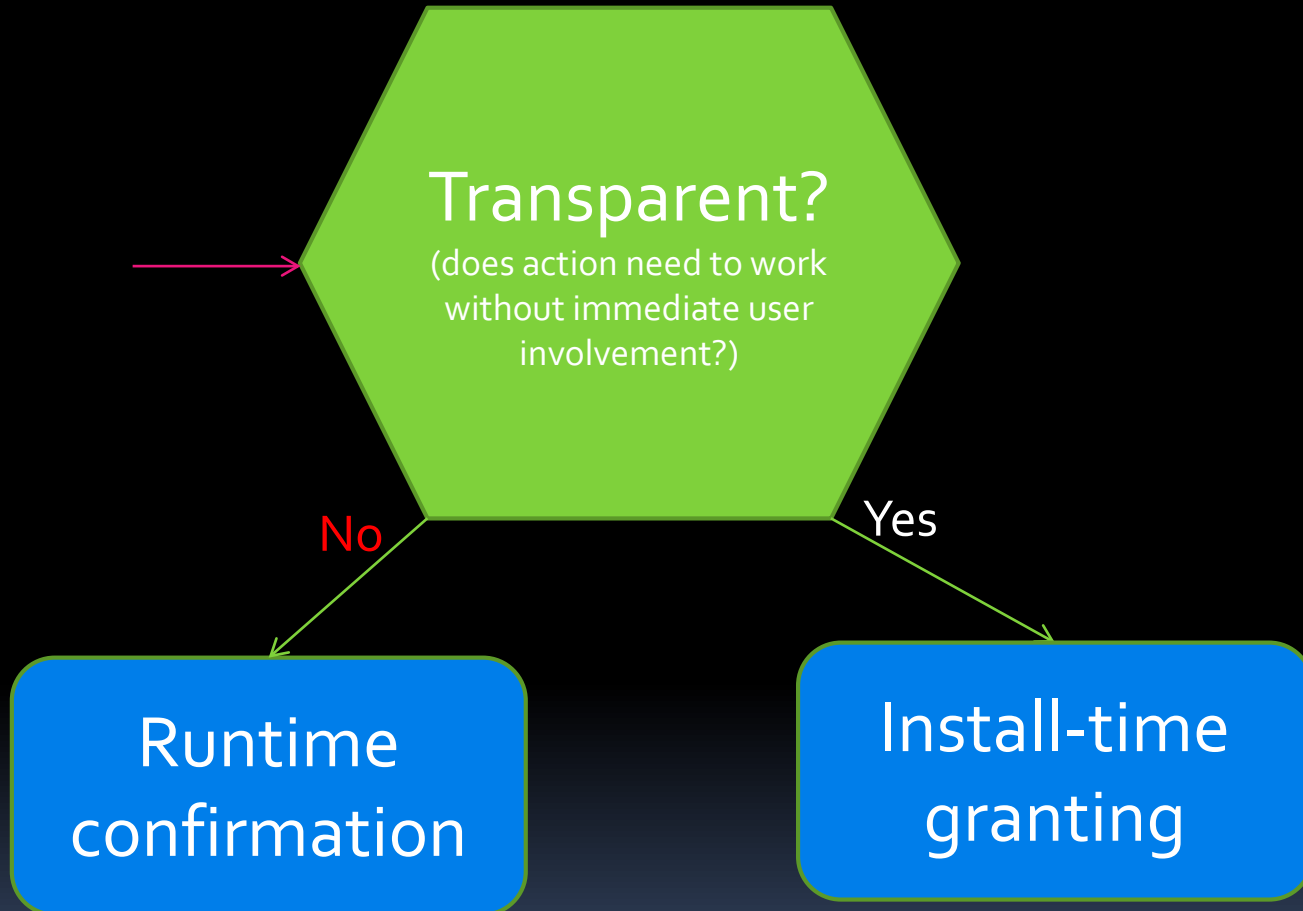


# Choosing granting mechanism (2/3)





# Choosing granting mechanism (3/3)



Why is usable mobile security different?

Your mobile phone: Not a  
smaller version of your PC



!=



# Your mobile phone: Not a smaller version of your PC

Mobile phone applications have different requirements due to

1. Smaller physical screen size

→ Less room for security indicators, notifications etc.



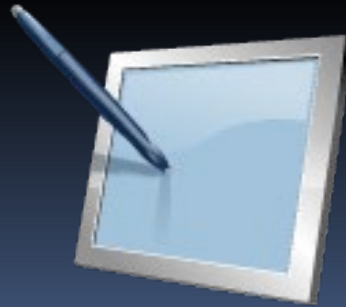
# Your mobile phone: Not a smaller version of your PC

Mobile phone applications have different requirements due to

1. Smaller physical screen size
2. Different input mechanisms



Directional pad +  
keyboard



Touch screen



Keyboard + mouse + ...

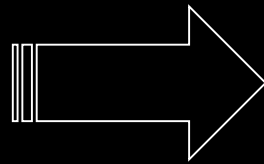
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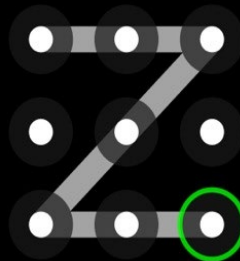
1. Smaller physical screen size
2. Different input mechanisms
3. Limited battery life
4. More prone to theft/loss
5. Slower and less reliable network connectivity
6. (Comparatively) limited computational power

Other usable security problems

# Local user authentication



Dunphy et al, "[Shoulder-surfing resistance of authentication based on image recognition](#)", SOUPS 2010



Biometrics  
Wearables  
?

Need alternatives that are:

- Faster
- More enjoyable
- Secure enough

**Cost:** users avoid using apps that mandate local authentication (work e-mail!)  
**Cost:** weak PINs



# Local user authentication: a cautionary tale



**koush** @koush

19 Oct

The face recognition unlock thing is really easily hackable. Show it a photo.



**Tim Bray**

@timbray

Follow

@koush Nope. Give us some credit.

<http://youtu.be/BwfYSR7HttA>

YouTube

Ice Cream Sandwich Face Unlock feature compromised

soyacincautv + Subscribe 115 videos



0:46 / 1:34

Like Add to Share

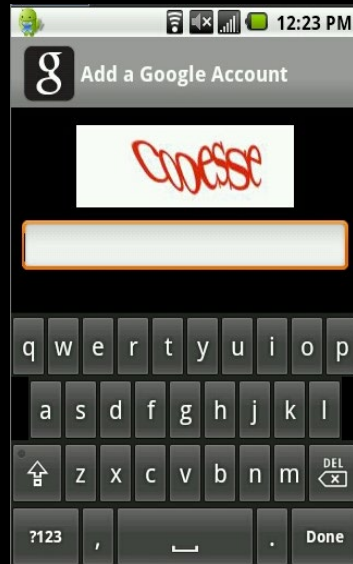
466,589

Uploaded by soyacincautv on Nov 8, 2011

UPDATE 3: Someone has managed to repeat the same test with similar set

692 likes, 138 dislikes

# CAPTCHA on mobile devices



## Cost:

Estimated 15% drop-off rate  
when encountering a  
CAPTCHA on mobile devices

Account details

E-mail address @ Password

6 - 18 characters

Country Finland

☒ Send me the latest info on apps, games, entertainment and more from the Ovi Store via e-mail

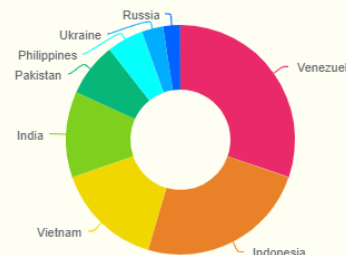
This helps Nokia to prevent automated registration.

3day

Enter the text shown

<https://anti-captcha.com/>

We assign a worker for your  
captcha

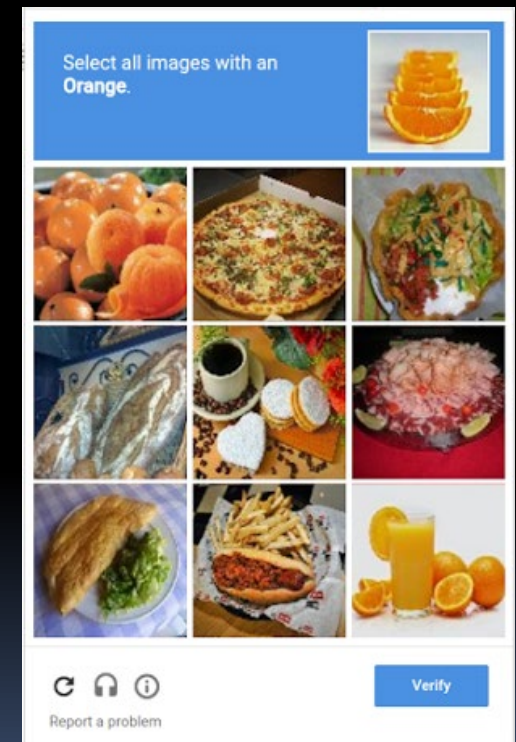
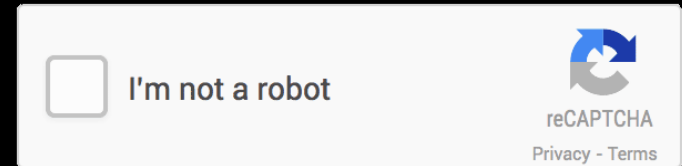


100% of captchas are solved by human workers from around the world. This is why by using our service you help thousands of people to feed themselves and their families. An average worker makes about \$100 per month which is a very good salary in such countries like India, Pakistan, Vietnam and others. With your help they now have a choice between working in polluted industries and working in front of a computer.

[Check out some of their stories here.](#)

# CAPTCHA Alternatives

- The problem is real
- Avoid CAPTCHA?
  - reCAPTCHA
  - Device authentication



<https://support.google.com/recaptcha/?hl=en>

# Other problem instances

- (Permission granting to apps)
- Local user authentication
- CAPTCHA
- Secure First Connect
- Context-specific access control
- ....?

# Mobility helps security

- Mobility/portability can help in surprising ways: e.g.,
  - PayPal Bump
  - ...
- Mobiles sense location, motion, light/sound, ...
  - Use cues from context/history to set sensible access policies ? (“Contextual Security”)

# An example: Device Lock

## Press Release

### Norton Survey Reveals One in Three Experience Cell Phone Loss, Theft

Norton Mobile Security allows users to locate and remotely wipe or lock their lost or stolen Android phones with a quick text message



MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. – Feb. 8, 2011 – At a time when smartphone use has become engrained in everyday life as a primary way to communicate, work and share, a new survey from Norton reveals that 36 percent of consumers in the U.S. have fallen victim to cell phone loss or theft[1]. These results make it clear that there is a growing need to protect important and personal information stored on smartphones. To that end, Norton released today Norton Mobile Security 1.5, the only product for Android to seamlessly combine anti-theft features with powerful mobile anti-malware, giving consumers a sense of security in the event their phone is lost or stolen.

[https://www.symantec.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/2011/symantec\\_0208\\_01](https://www.symantec.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/2011/symantec_0208_01)

- Intended for theft protection
- Example of one-size-fits-all
  - Lock always kicks in
- Can be annoying in
  - Freezing weather
  - Groggy mornings
  - ...

IT Security Blog of the Year  
nakedsecurity  
News. Opinion. Advice. Research

malware | spam | social networks | data loss | law & order | apple | podcast | video

FLAMING RETORT: Hacktivism, hacking and hackers - what do these words really mean?  
Hacking gang breaks into Norwegian killer's email accounts

**Survey says 70% don't password-protect mobiles: download free Mobile Toolkit**

Join thousands of others, and sign-up for Naked Security's newsletter

you@example.com Do it!

Don't show me this again X

by Carole Theriault on August 9, 2011 | Comments (5)  
FILED UNDER: Data loss, Featured, Malware, Mobile, Social networks, Video

Have you ever lost your mobile phone? I have. Four times last year.

<http://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2011/08/09/free-sophos-mobile-security-toolkit/>



# Better Device Lock via Context Profiling

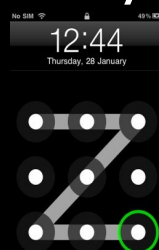
Timeout and unlocking method adjusted based on estimated familiarity/safety of current context



Long timeout



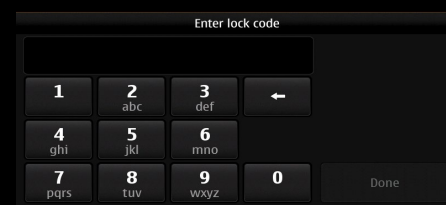
Home



Medium timeout



Work Cafeteria



Short timeout



Unknown

Familiarity of people,  
things & places

Devices are proxies for people

Detect nearby devices & keep  
track of encounters

Identify places (“contexts”)  
meaningful to user



Familiarity of people,  
things & places

Estimate familiarity of a device  
in a context



Estimate context familiarity  
based on who/what is nearby

Familiarity of people,  
things & places

Estimate familiarity of a device  
in a context

Estimate context familiarity  
based on who is nearby

**How to estimate safety?**

A. Gupta et al, "[Intuitive Security Policy Configuration in Mobile Devices Using Context Profiling](#)" SocialCom '12

M. Miettinen et al, "[ConXsense: automated context classification for context-aware access control](#)" ACM ASIACCS '14

# Did you learn:

- Improving usability of app authorization
- Other problem instances of usable mobile security

# Plan for the course

- Lecture 1: Platform security basics
- Lecture 2: Case study – Android OS Platform Security
- Lecture 3: Mobile platform security
- Lecture 4: Hardware security enablers
- Lecture 5: Usability of platform security
- Lecture 6: Summary and outlook
- Lecture 7: SE Android policies
- Lecture 8: Machine learning and security
- Lecture 8: IoT Security