



# Sound-Proof: Usable Two-Factor Authentication Based on Ambient Sound

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ETH Zurich

*USENIX Security 2015*



## Supplementing passwords

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- Passwords are used everywhere
  - Password reuse, leakage, guessing, phishing...

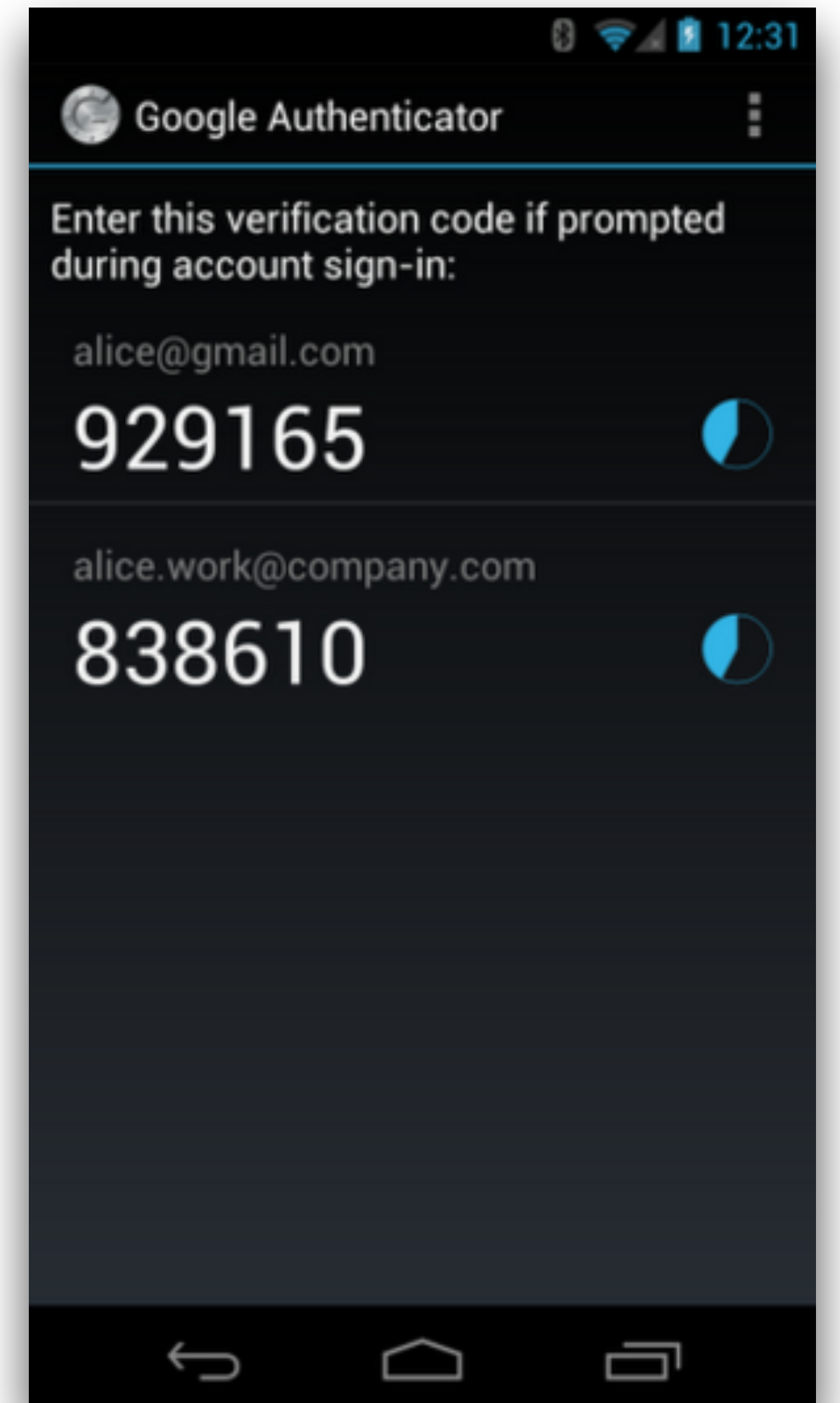
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  - Password reuse, leakage, guessing, phishing...
- Two-factor authentication to the rescue
- Password + Token (one-time code)
  - Typically smartphones are used as tokens

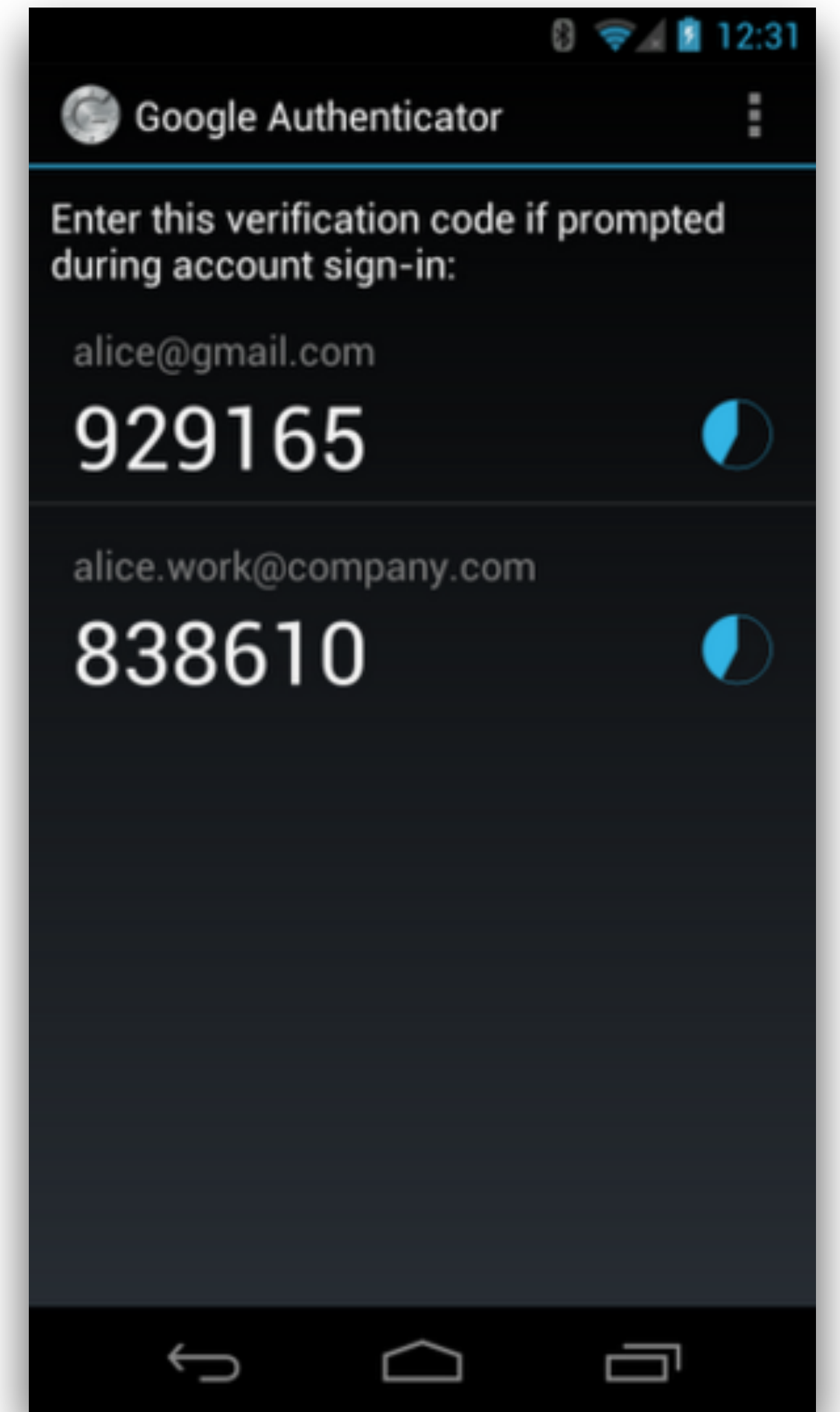


Is 2FA used in practice on the web?



## Is 2FA used in practice on the web?

- Most popular 2FA: Code-based (App or SMS)
  - Google, Facebook, Apple, Microsoft, Twitter...

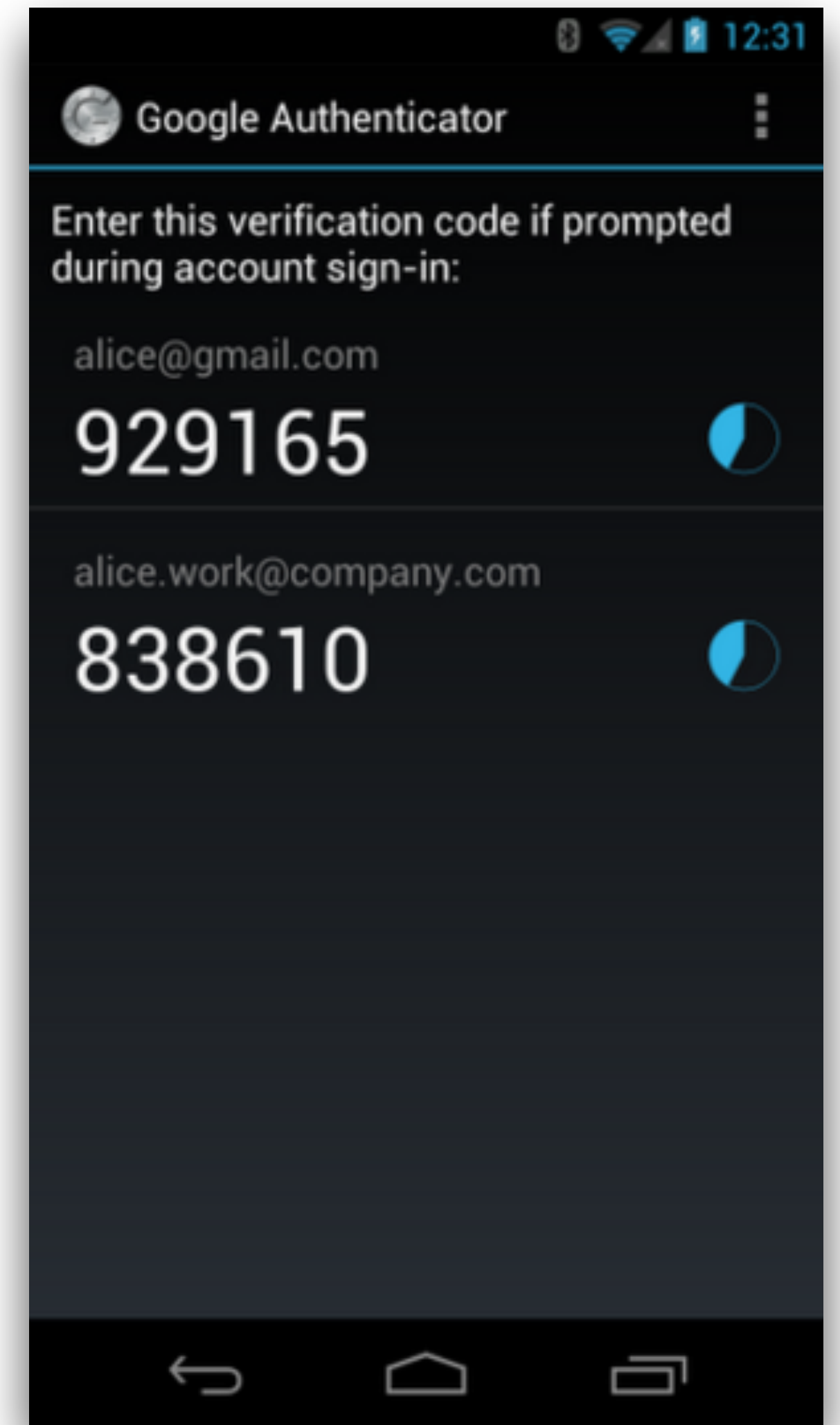


## Is 2FA used in practice on the web?

- Most popular 2FA: Code-based (App or SMS)
  - Google, Facebook, Apple, Microsoft, Twitter...
- **Small** user adoption (**if 2FA optional**)
  - Only 25% of Americans use 2FA<sup>1</sup>
  - Only 6% of 100k Gmail accounts have 2FA enabled<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Study by Imperium, 2013 (BusinessWire article, <http://goo.gl/NsUCL7>)

<sup>2</sup>Petsas et al., EuroSec 2015

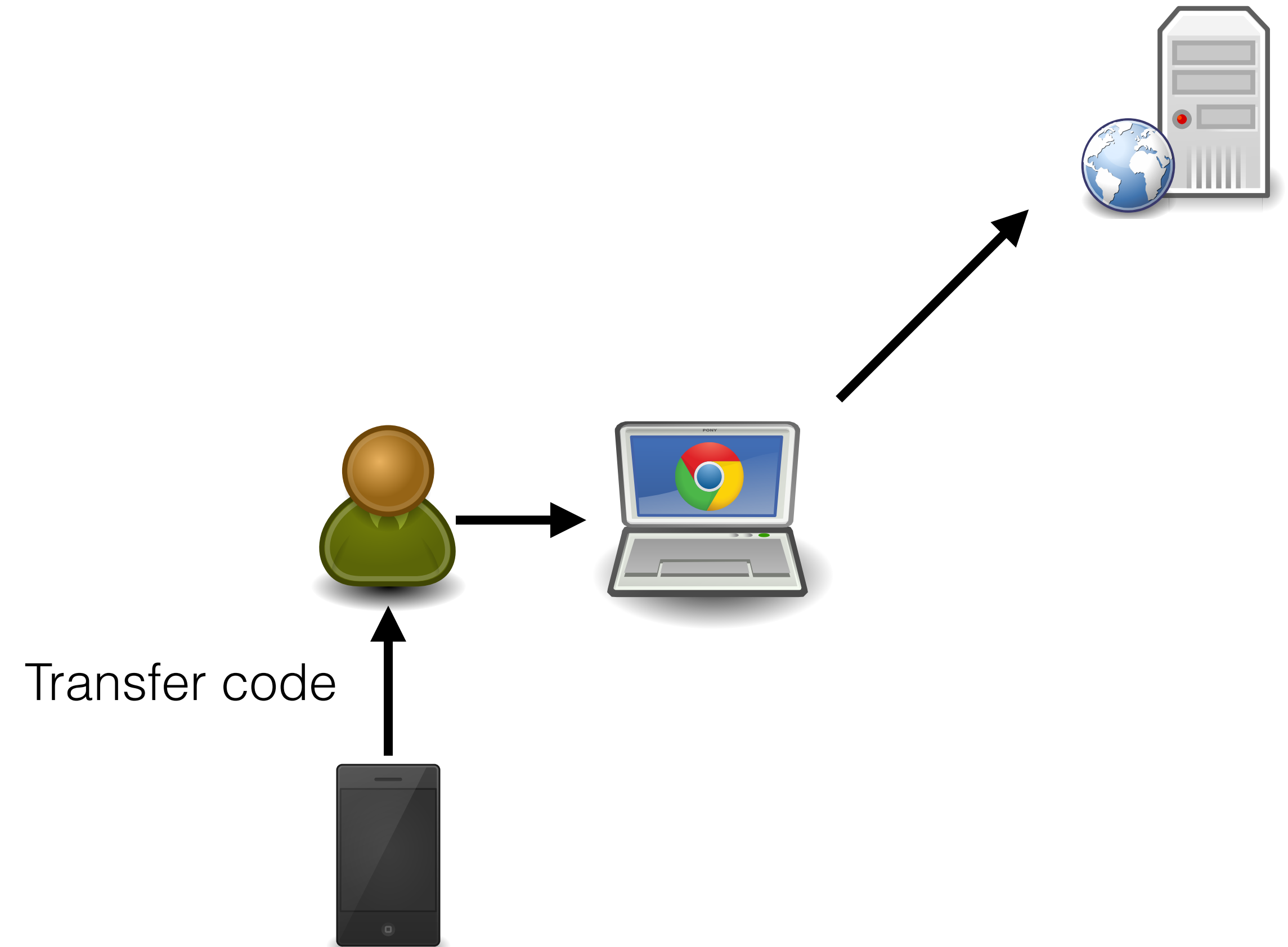
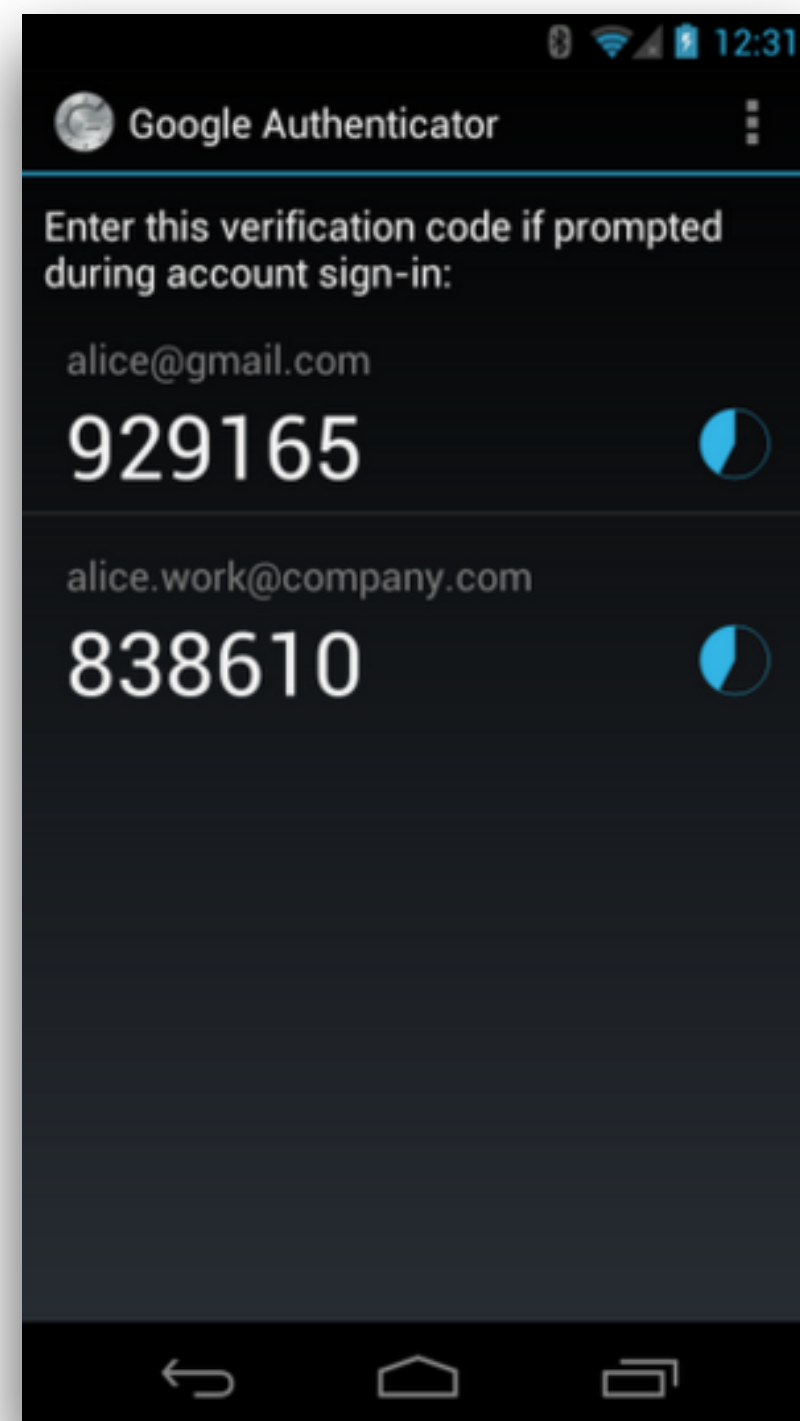




Reduce user actions



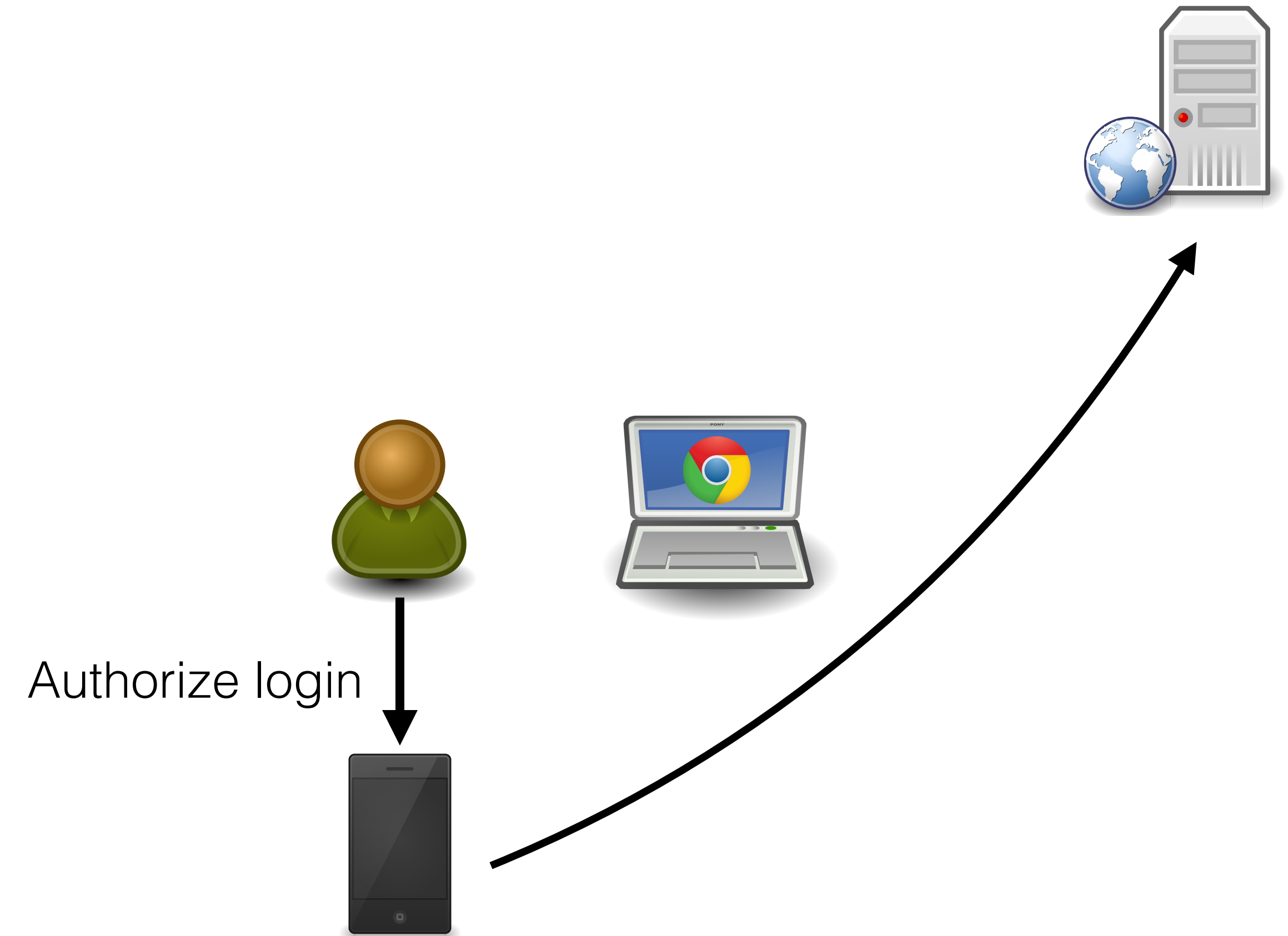
## Reduce user actions





## Reduce user actions

- Minimize user-phone interaction
  - Just tap a button instead of copying a code

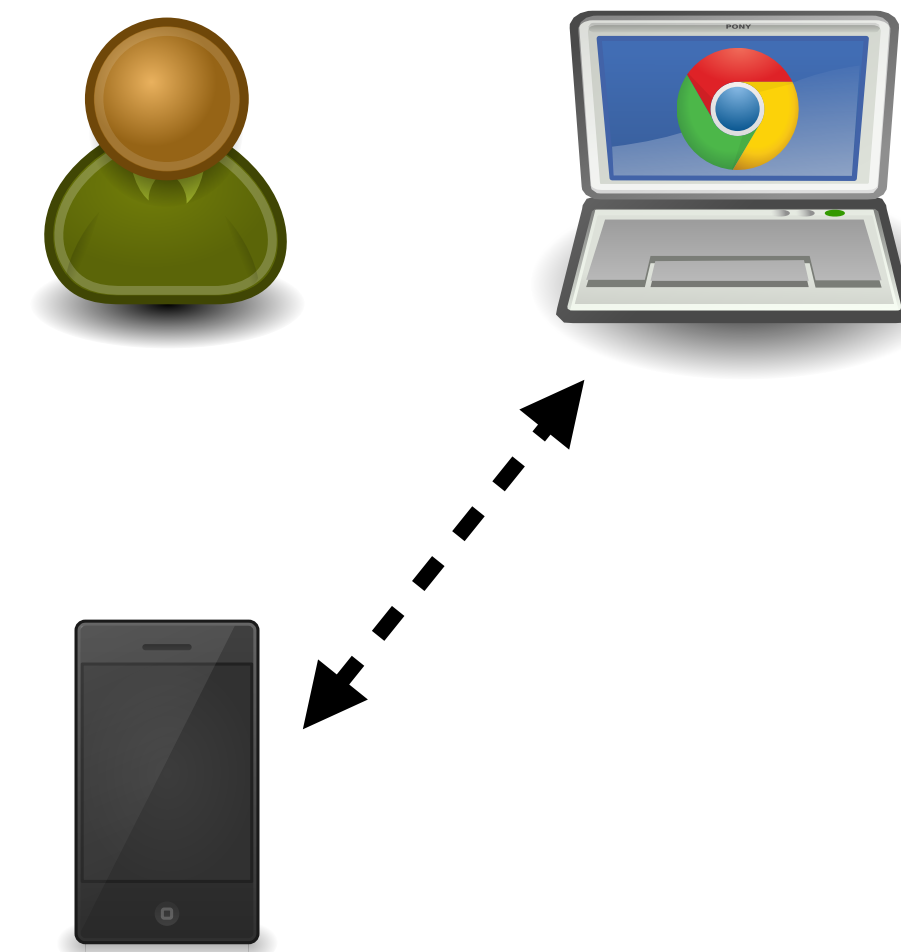


How can it be achieved?



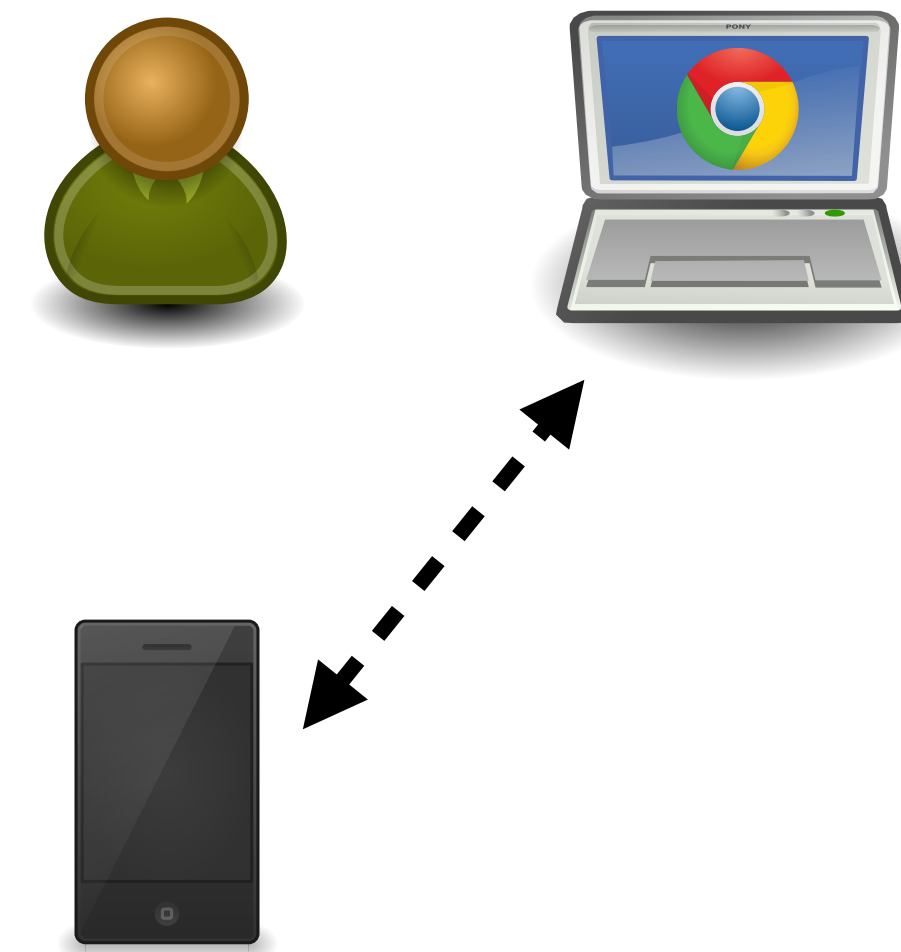
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- Leverage the **proximity** between user's phone and computer as the **second factor**



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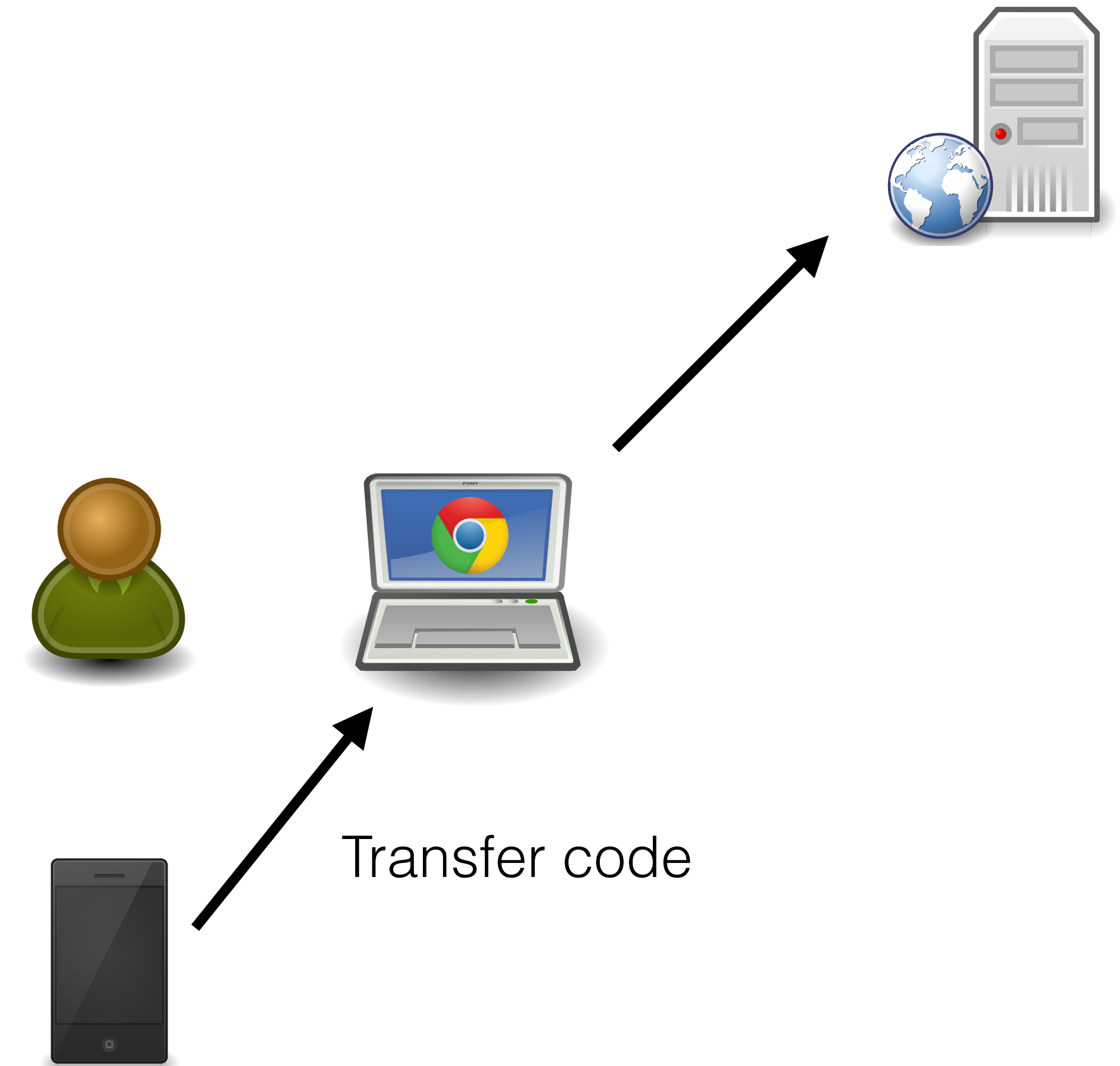
- Leverage the **proximity** between user's phone and computer as the **second factor**
- Proximity can be verified by:





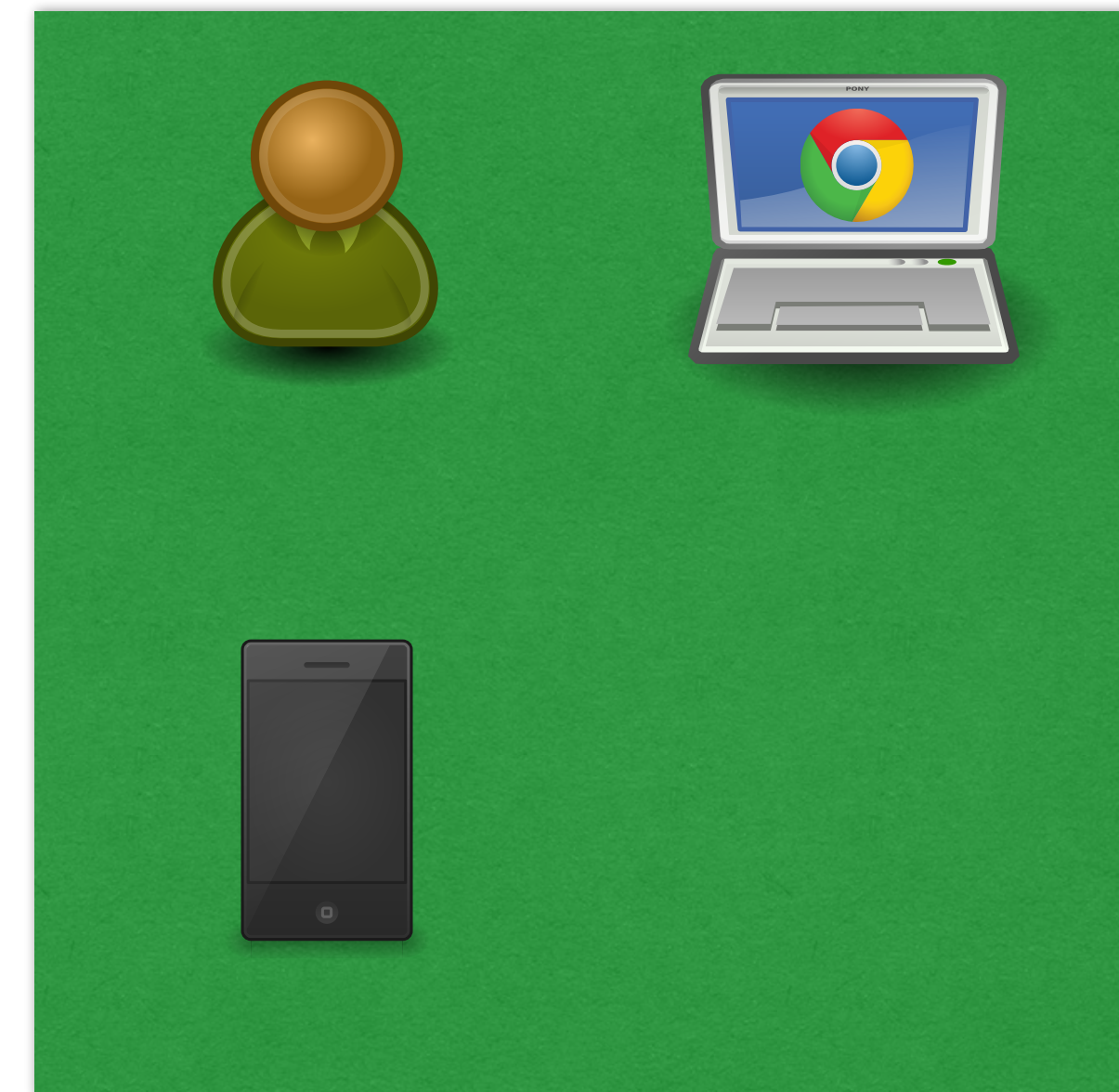
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- Leverage the **proximity** between user's phone and computer as the **second factor**
- Proximity can be verified by:
  - Using local communication channels (phone-computer communication)
  - Sensing the environment



What are the available options?



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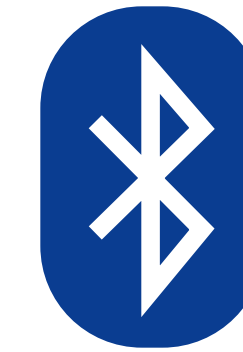
Phone-computer communication





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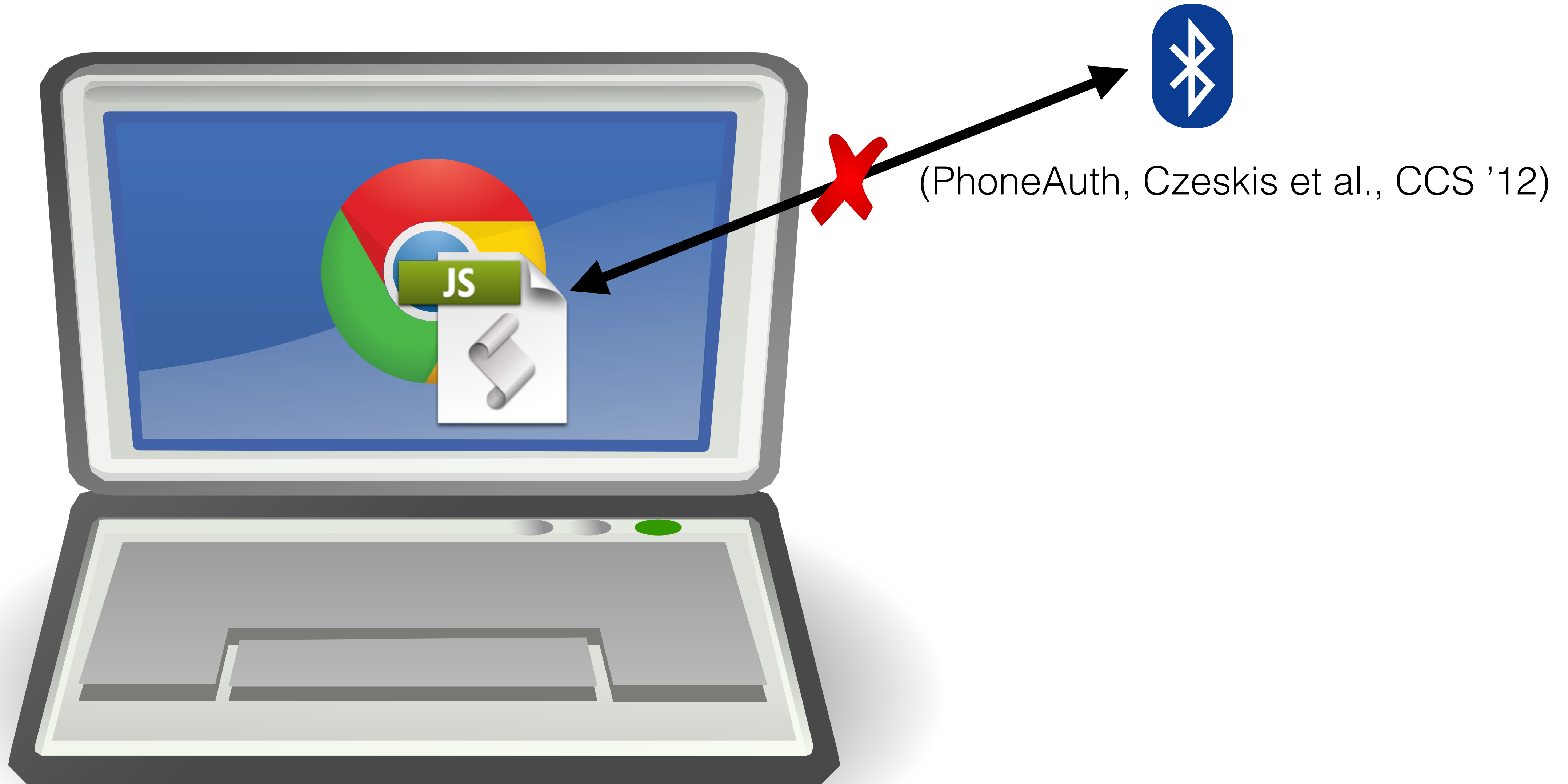
Phone-computer communication



(PhoneAuth, Czeskis et al., CCS '12)

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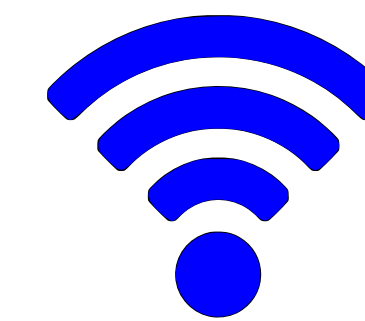
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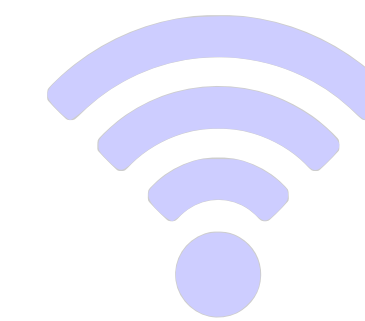


(Shirvanian et al., NDSS '14)



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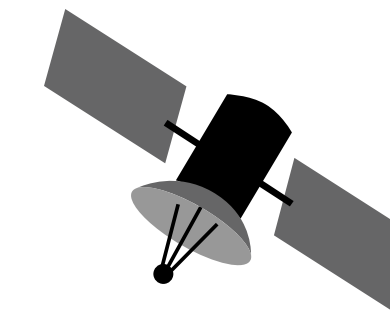


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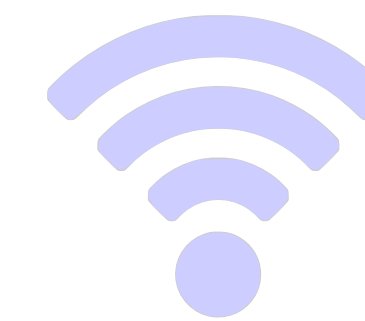


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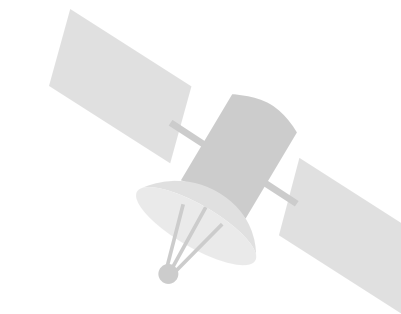


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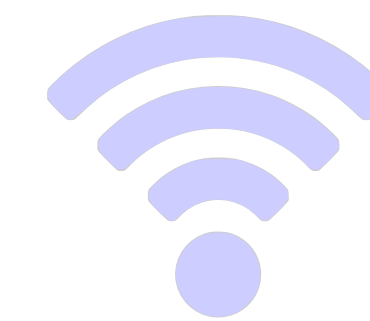
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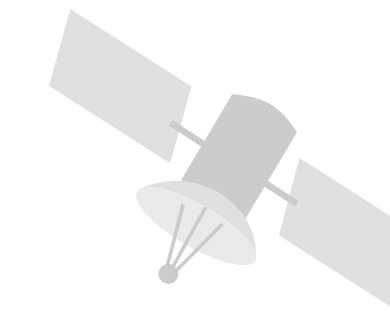
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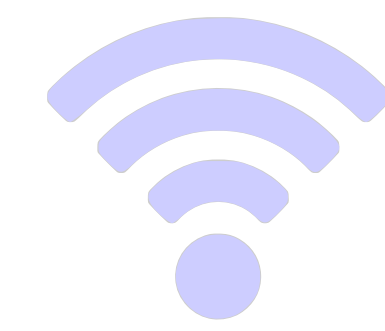
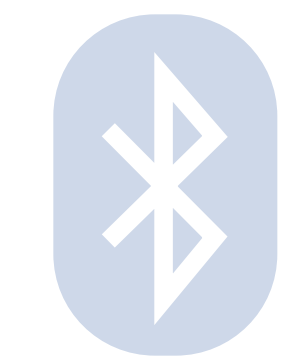
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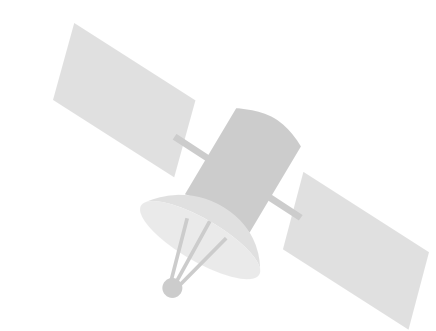
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WebRTC

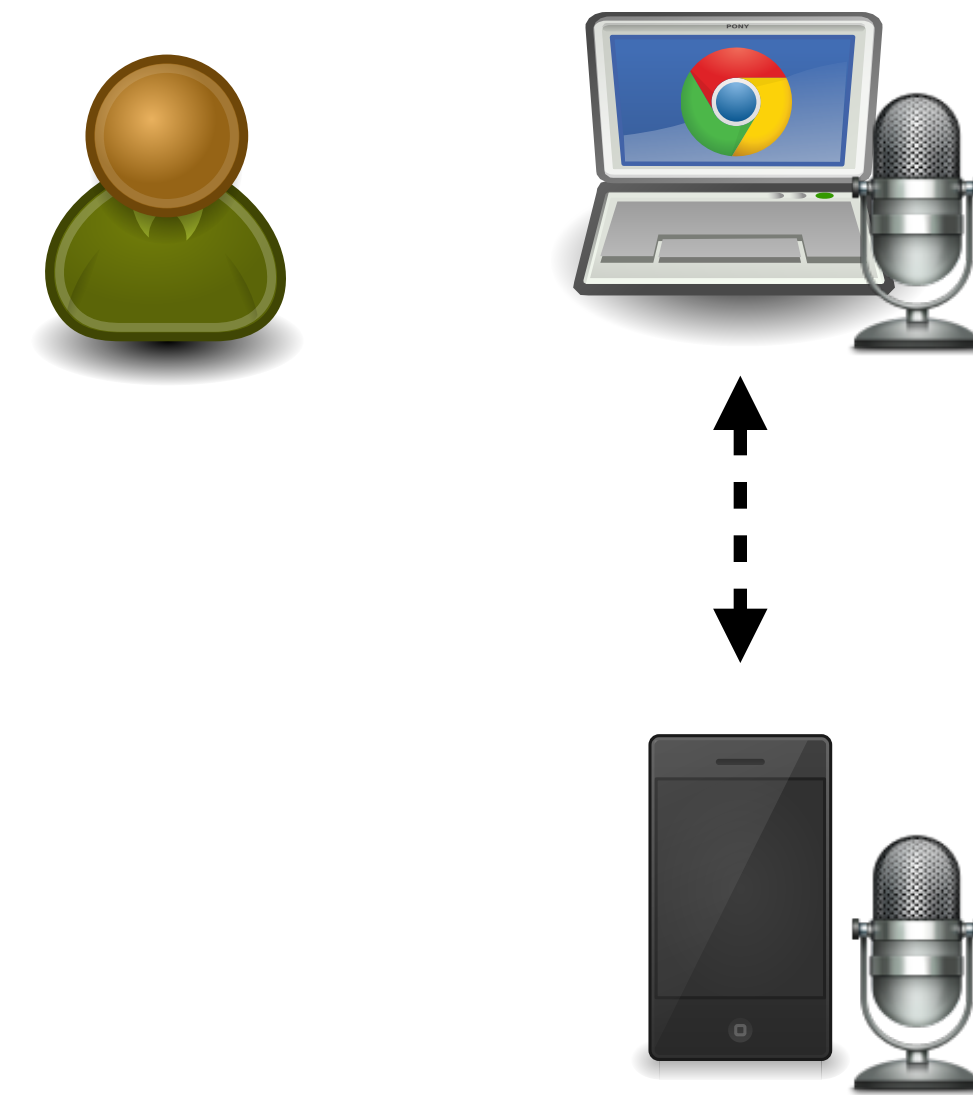


## Sound-Proof



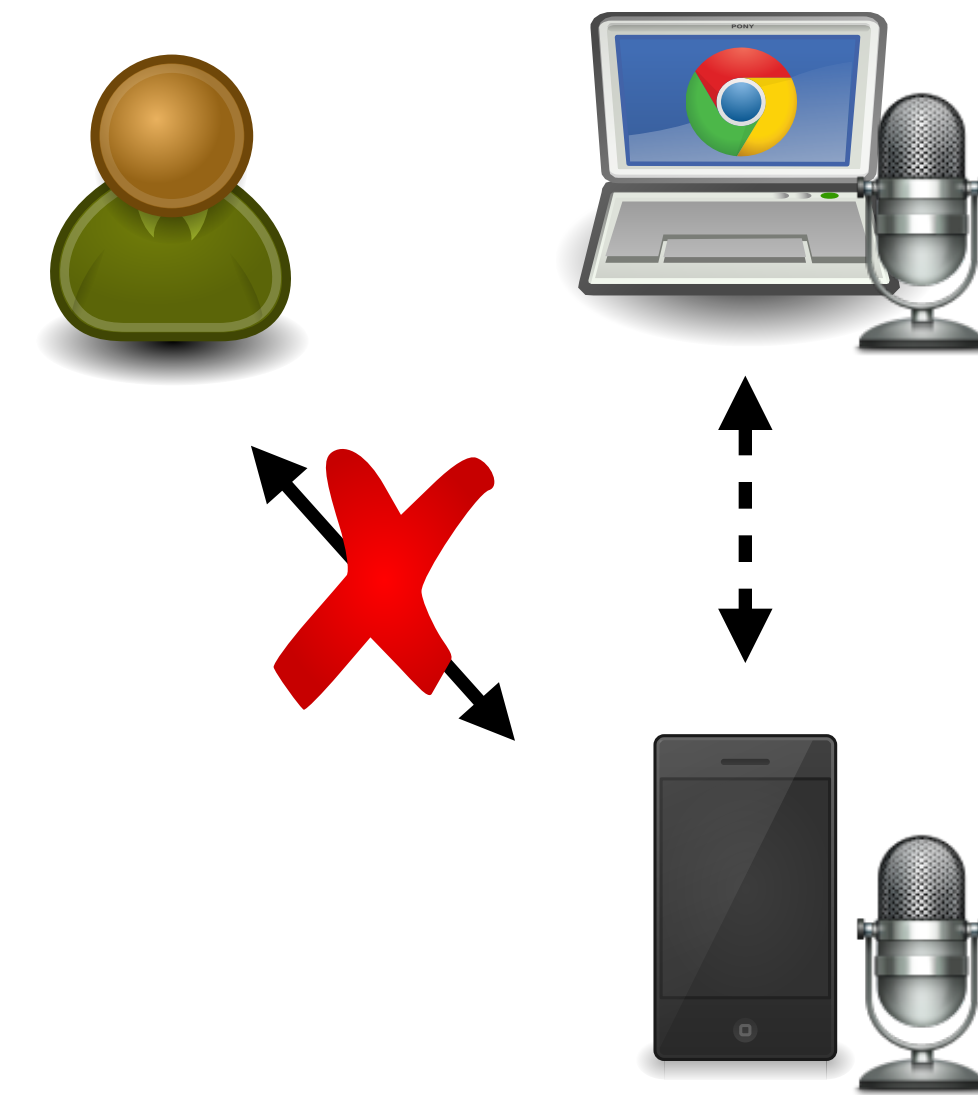
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- Novel 2FA mechanism
  - Sense ambient audio to verify proximity



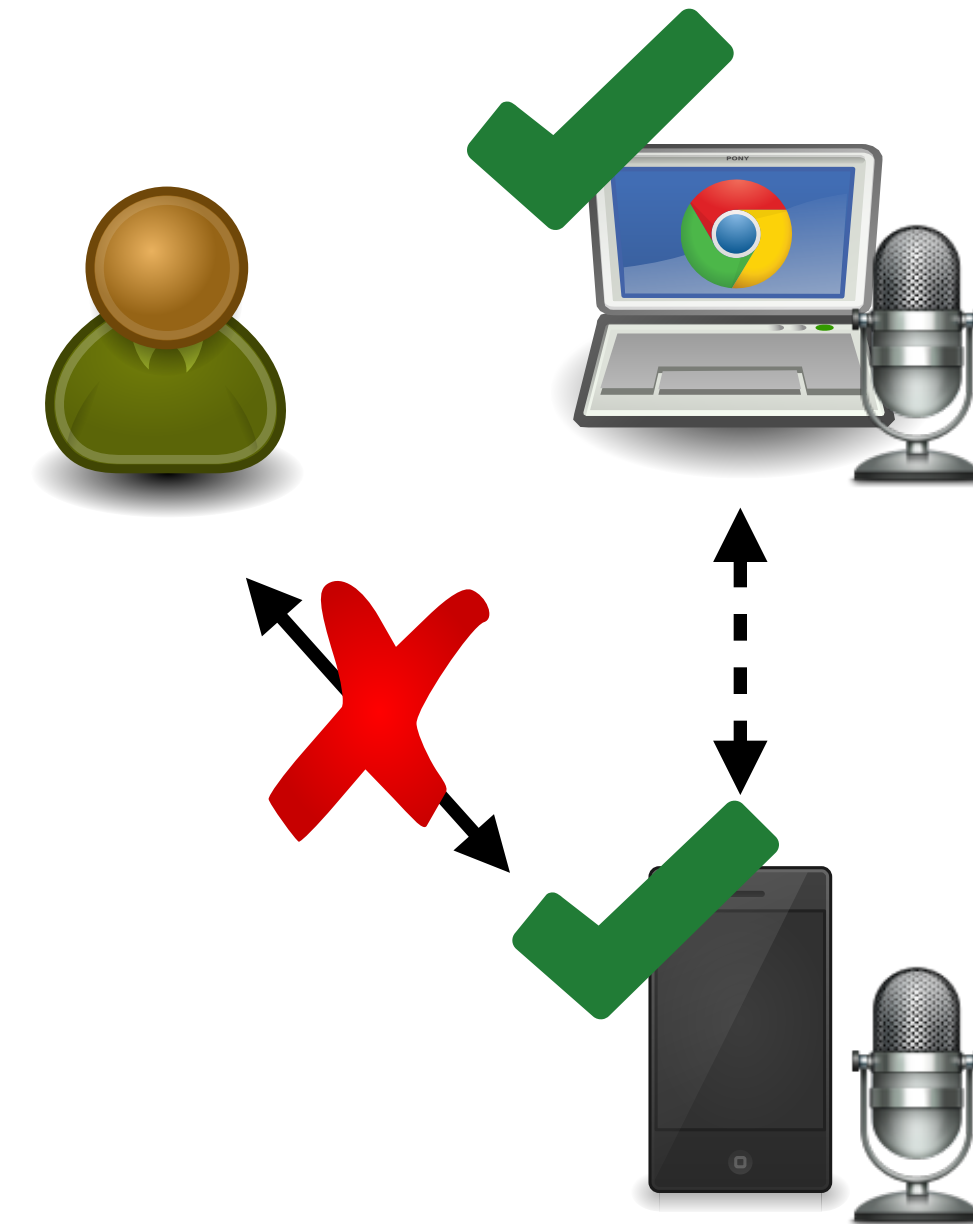
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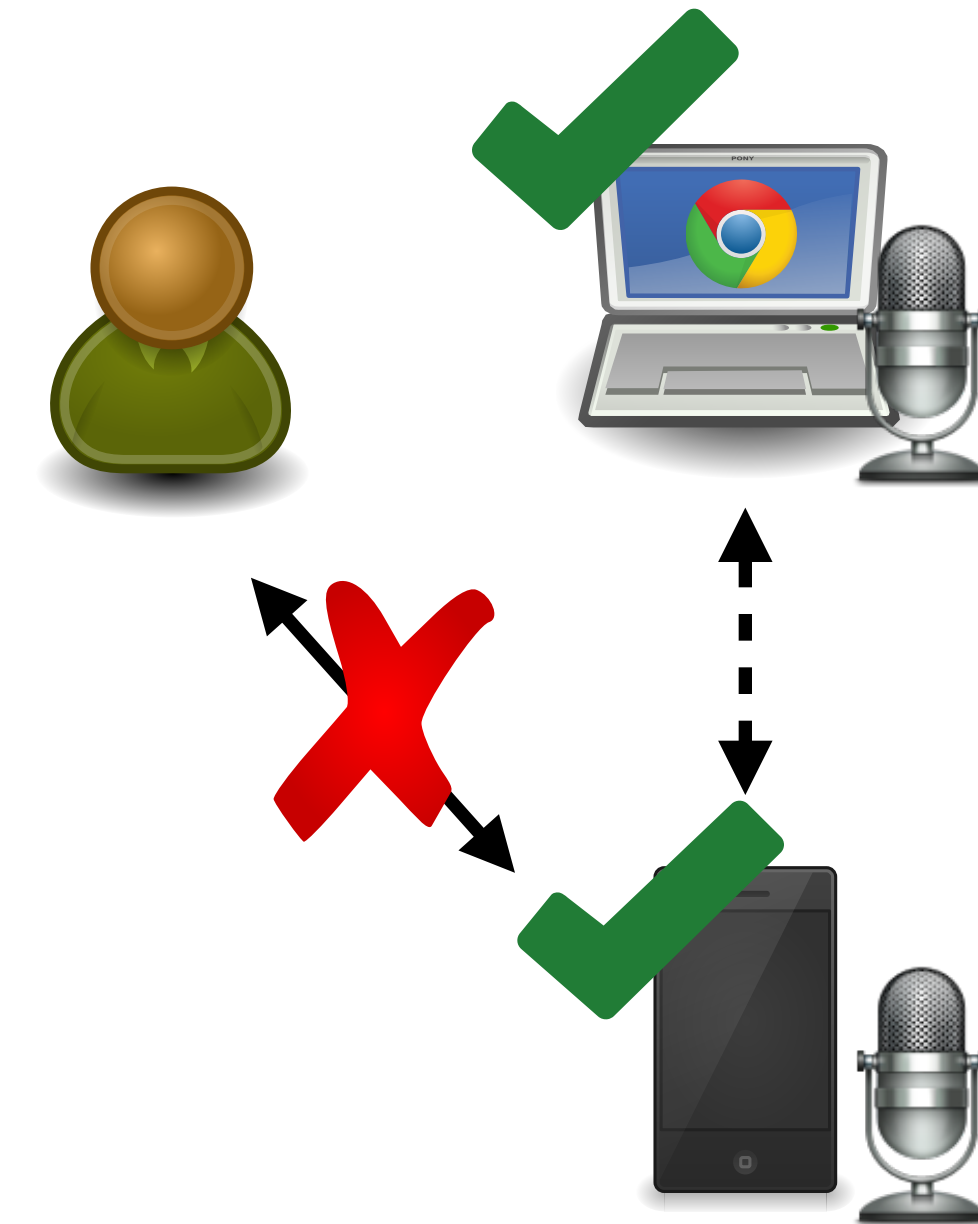
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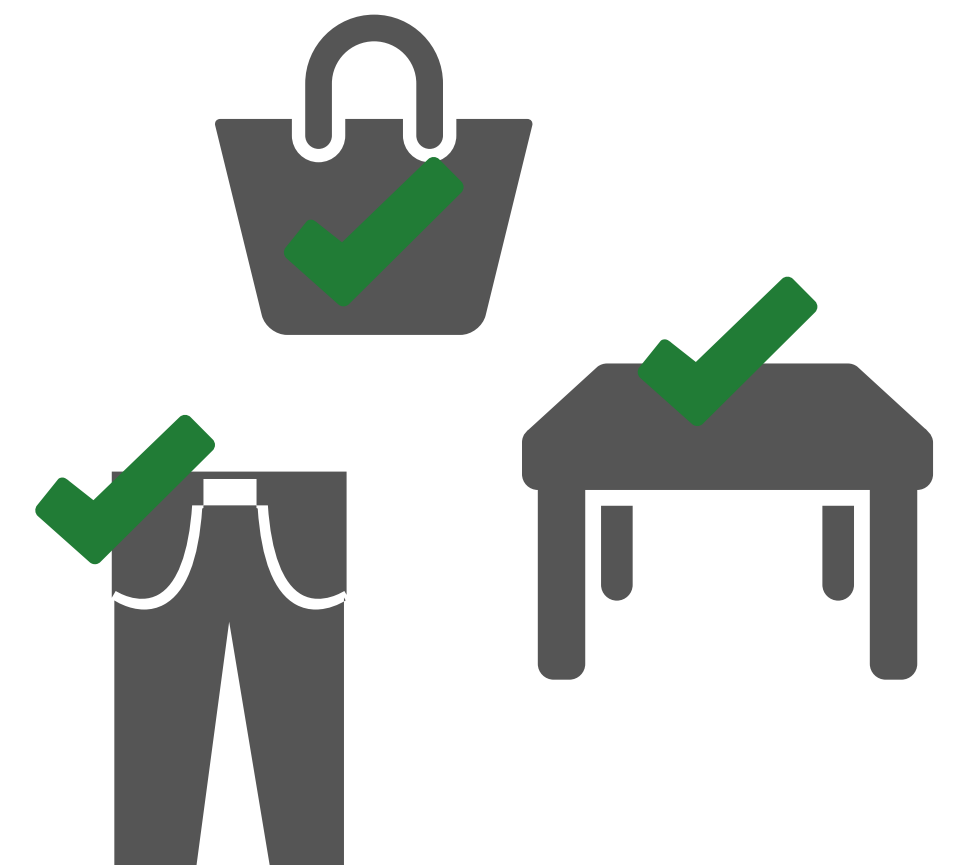
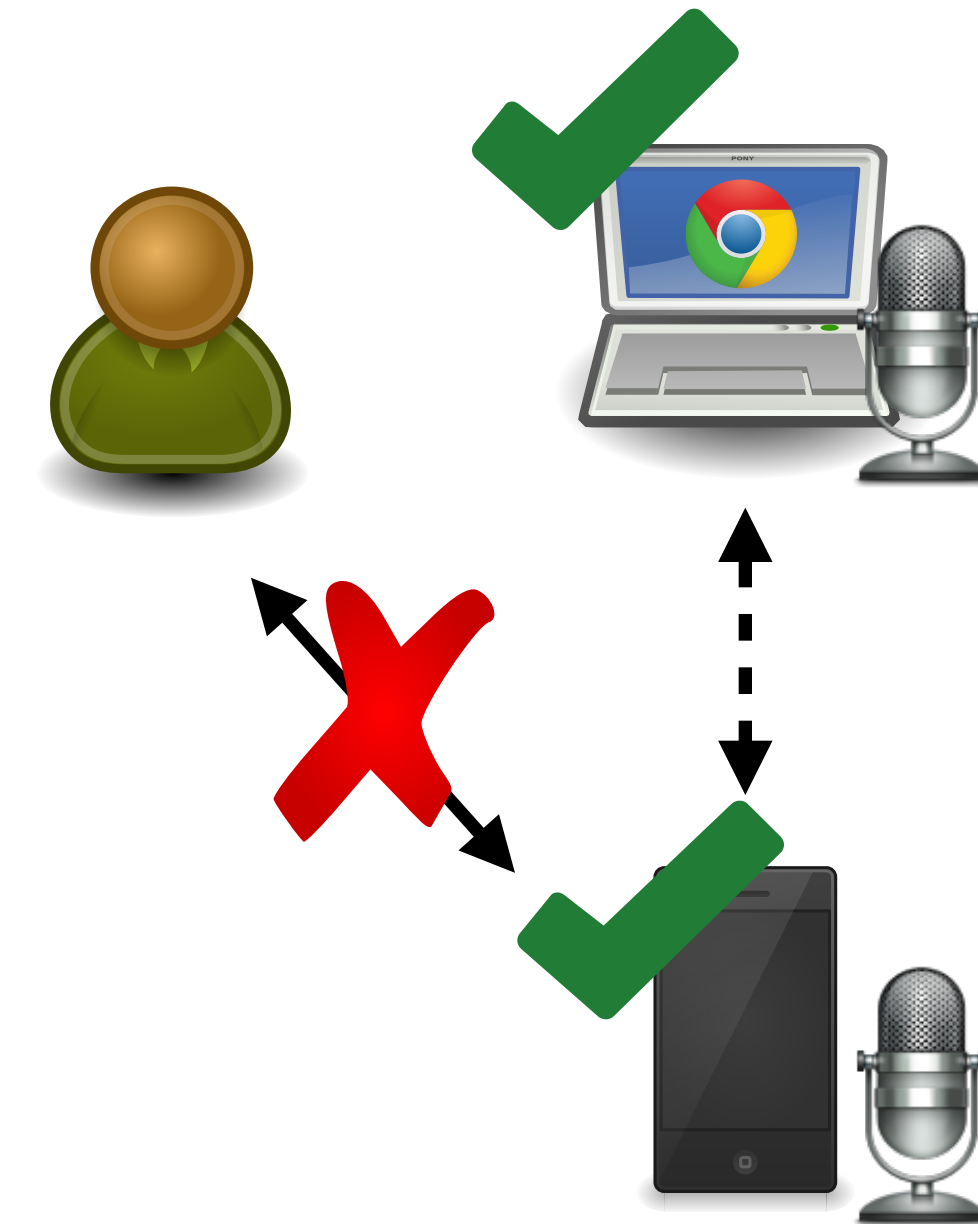
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- Prototype implementation on Android and iOS



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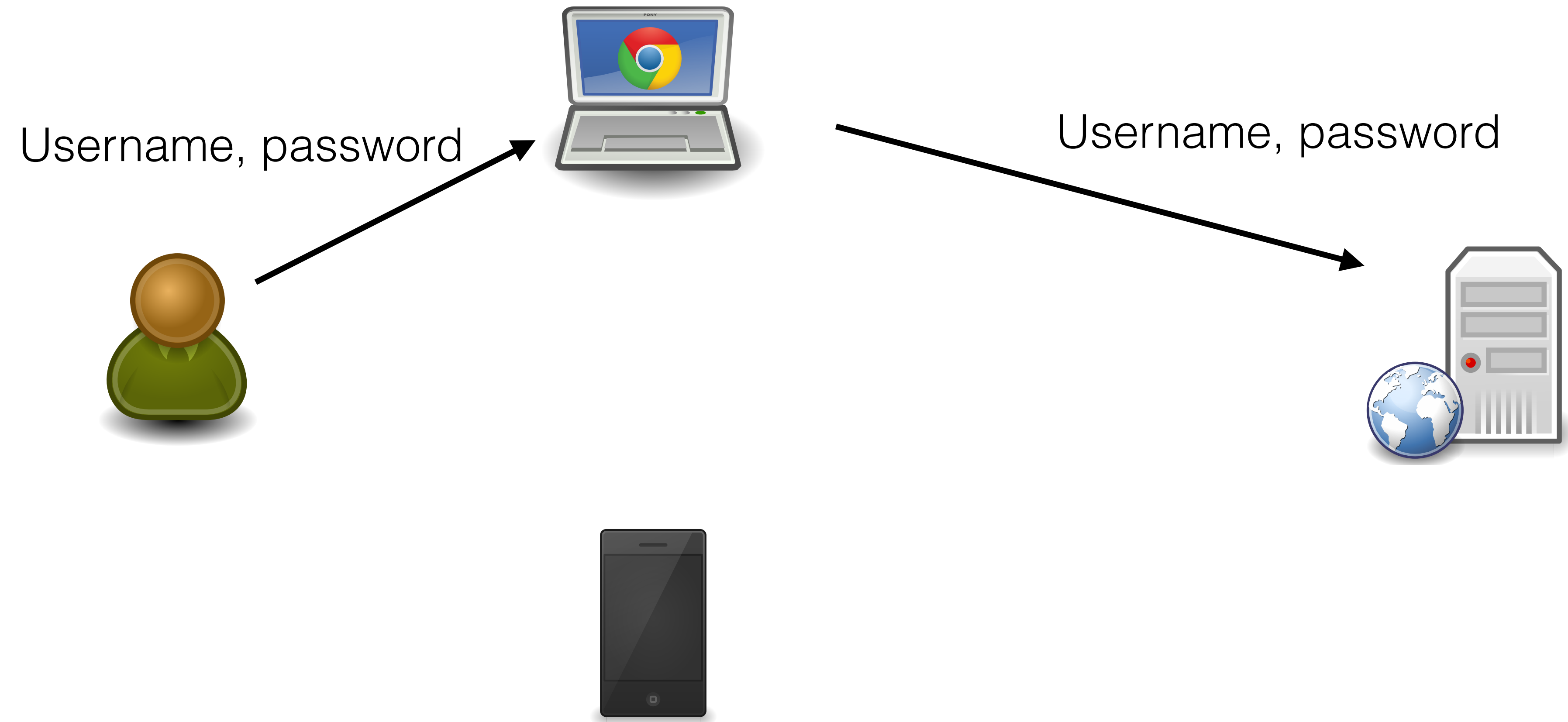
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  - Sense ambient audio to verify proximity
  - **Usable**: No user-phone interaction
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- Prototype implementation on Android and iOS
- Evaluation
  - Sound-Proof works in a **variety of environments**, even if the phone is in a pocket or purse



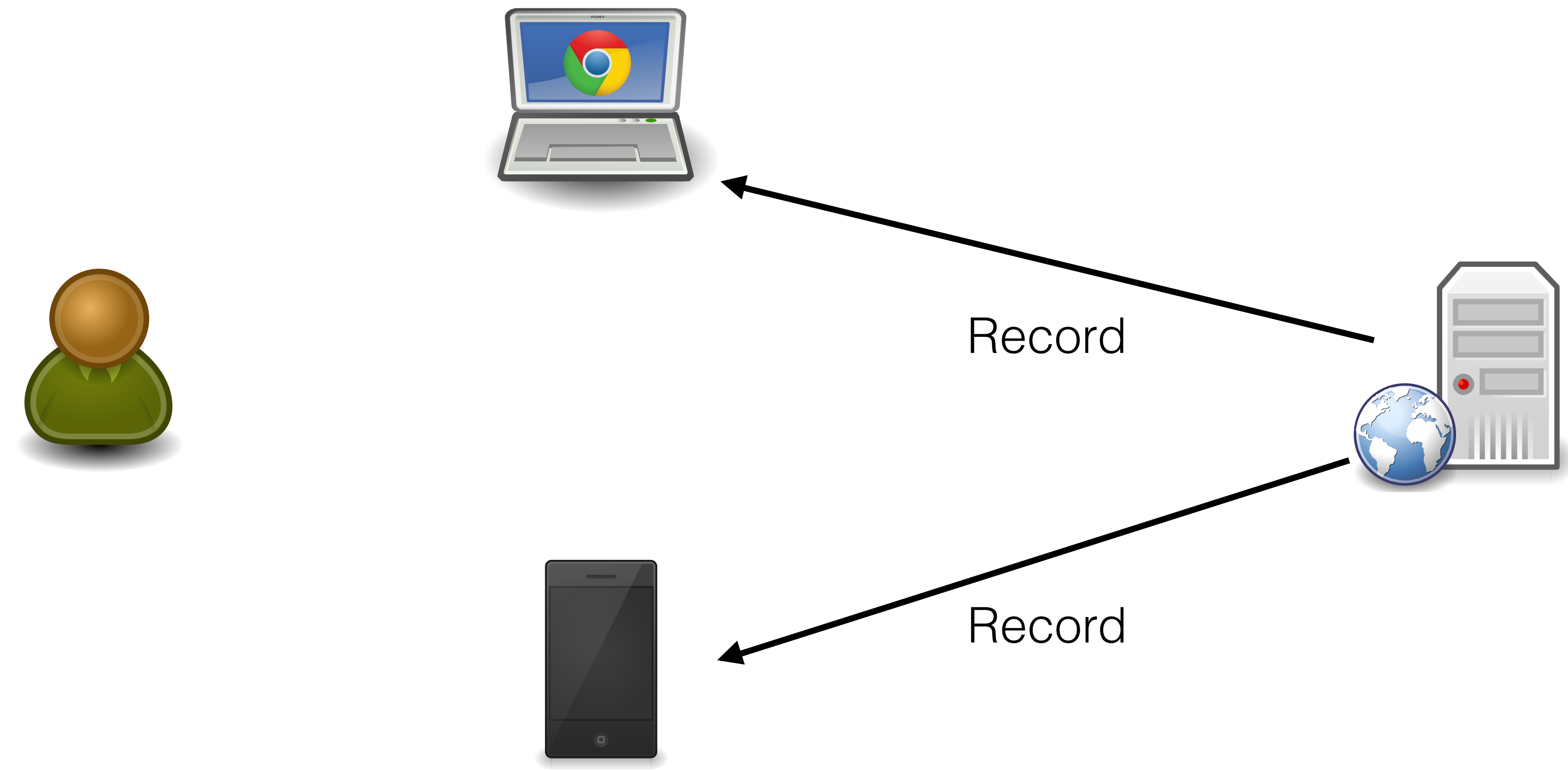
## Architecture overview



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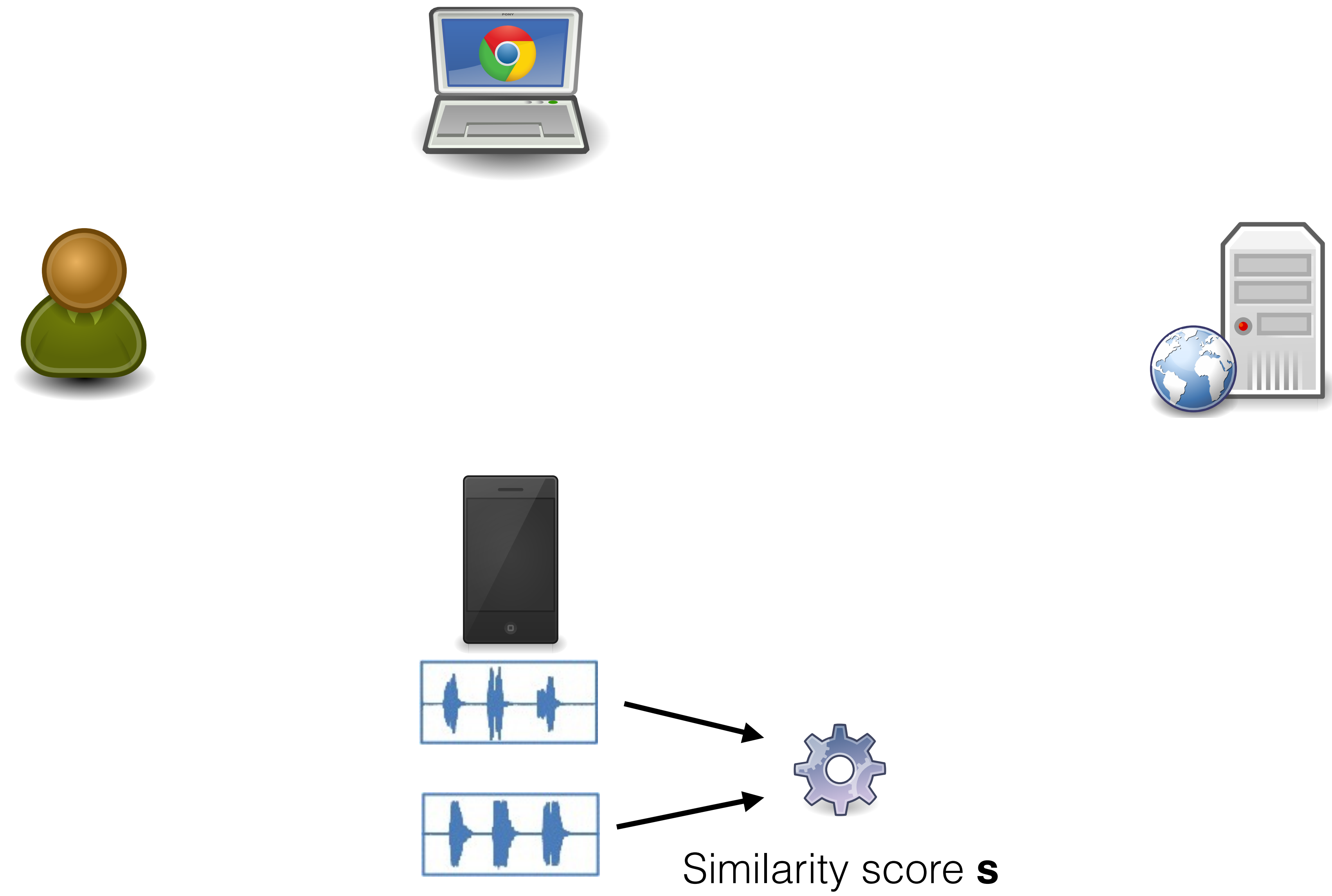
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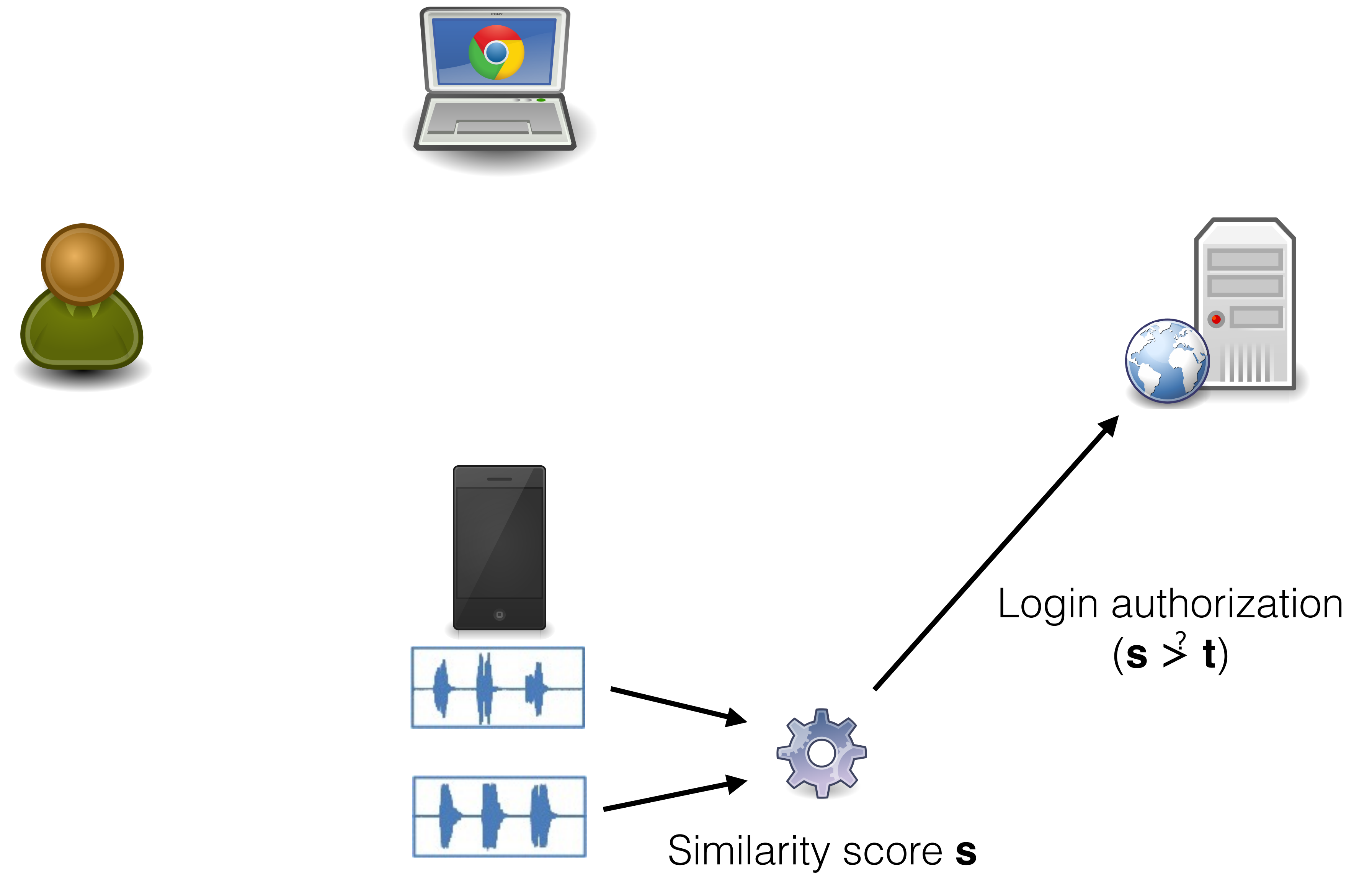
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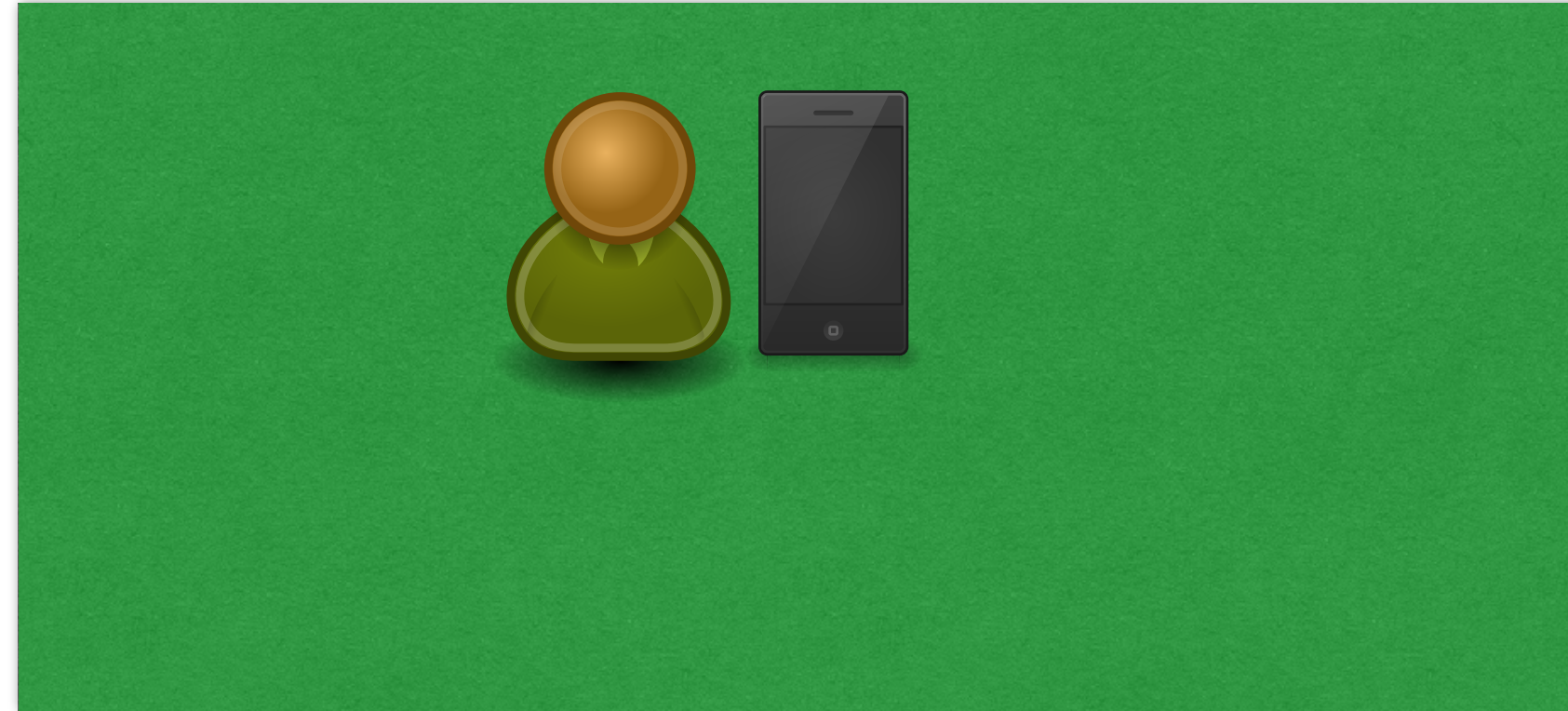
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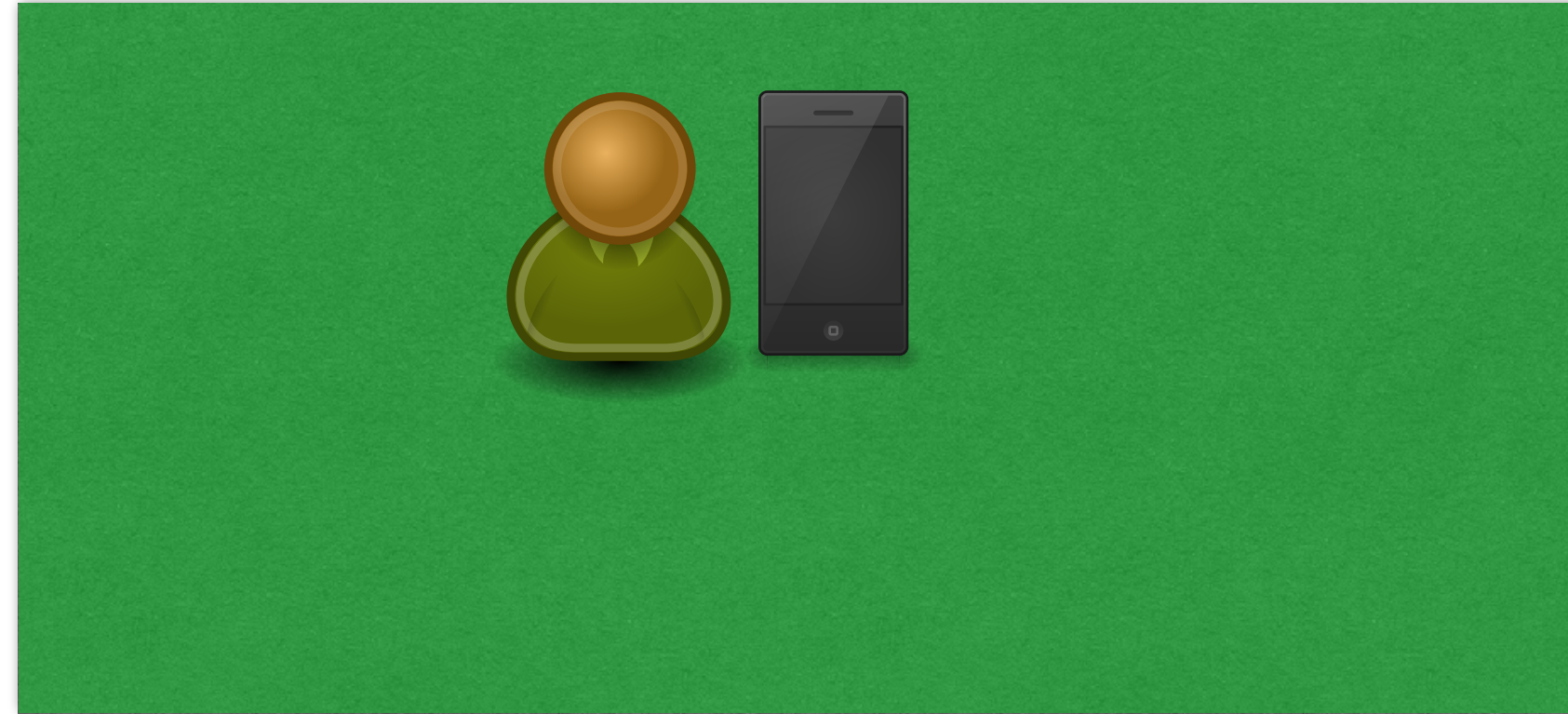


## Remote attacker



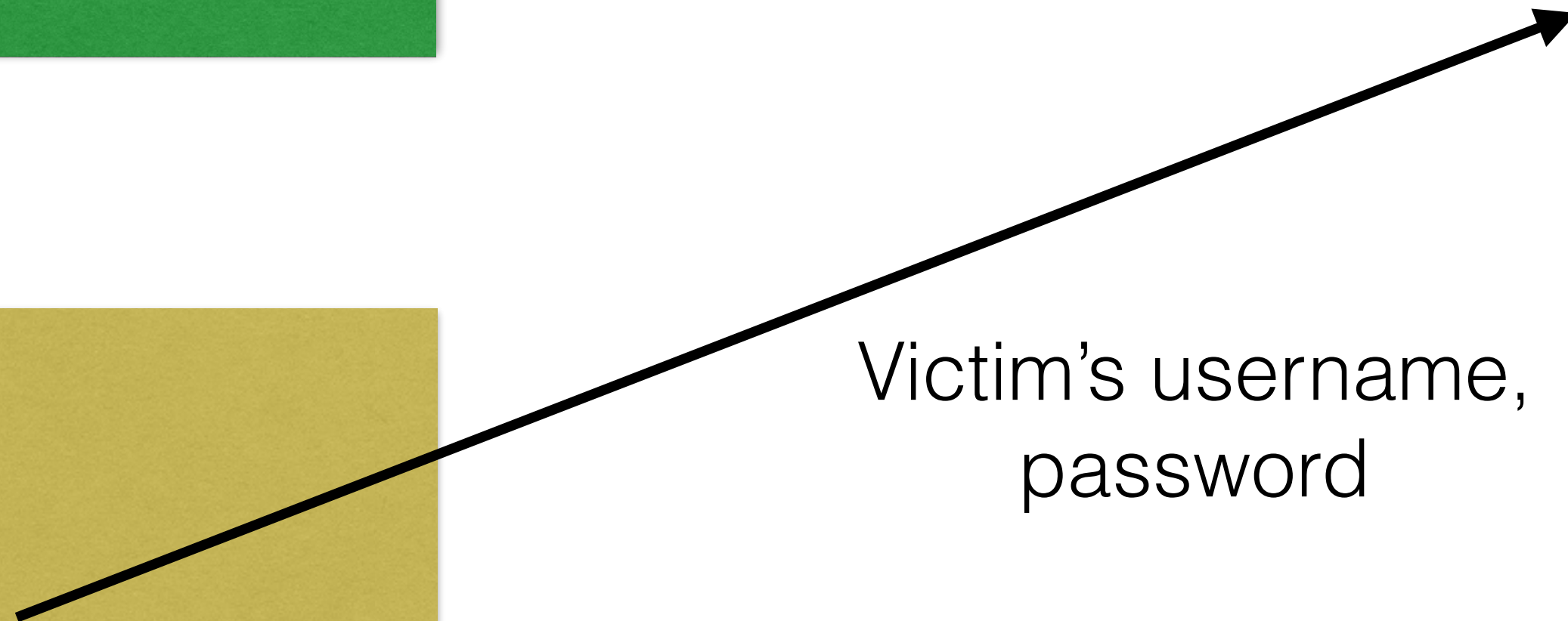
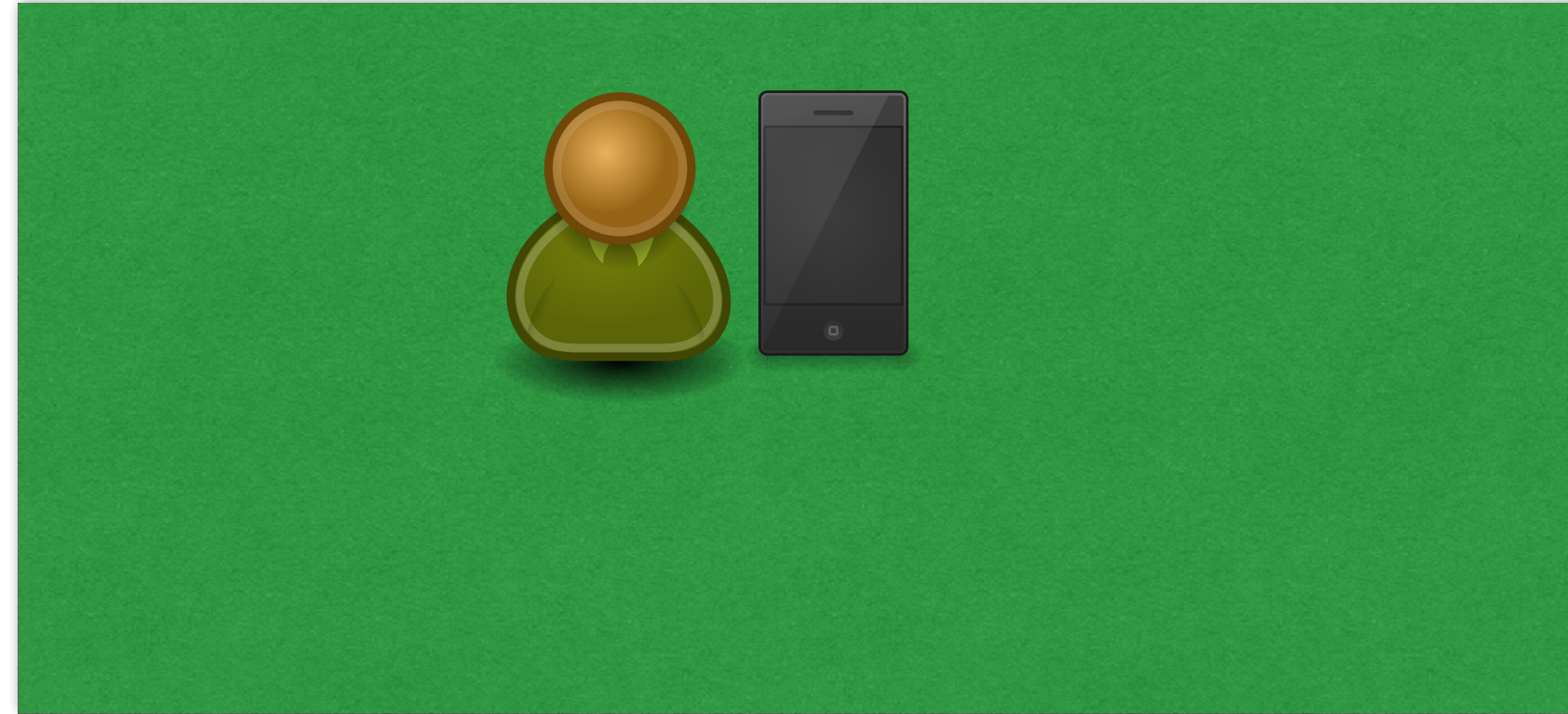


## Remote attacker



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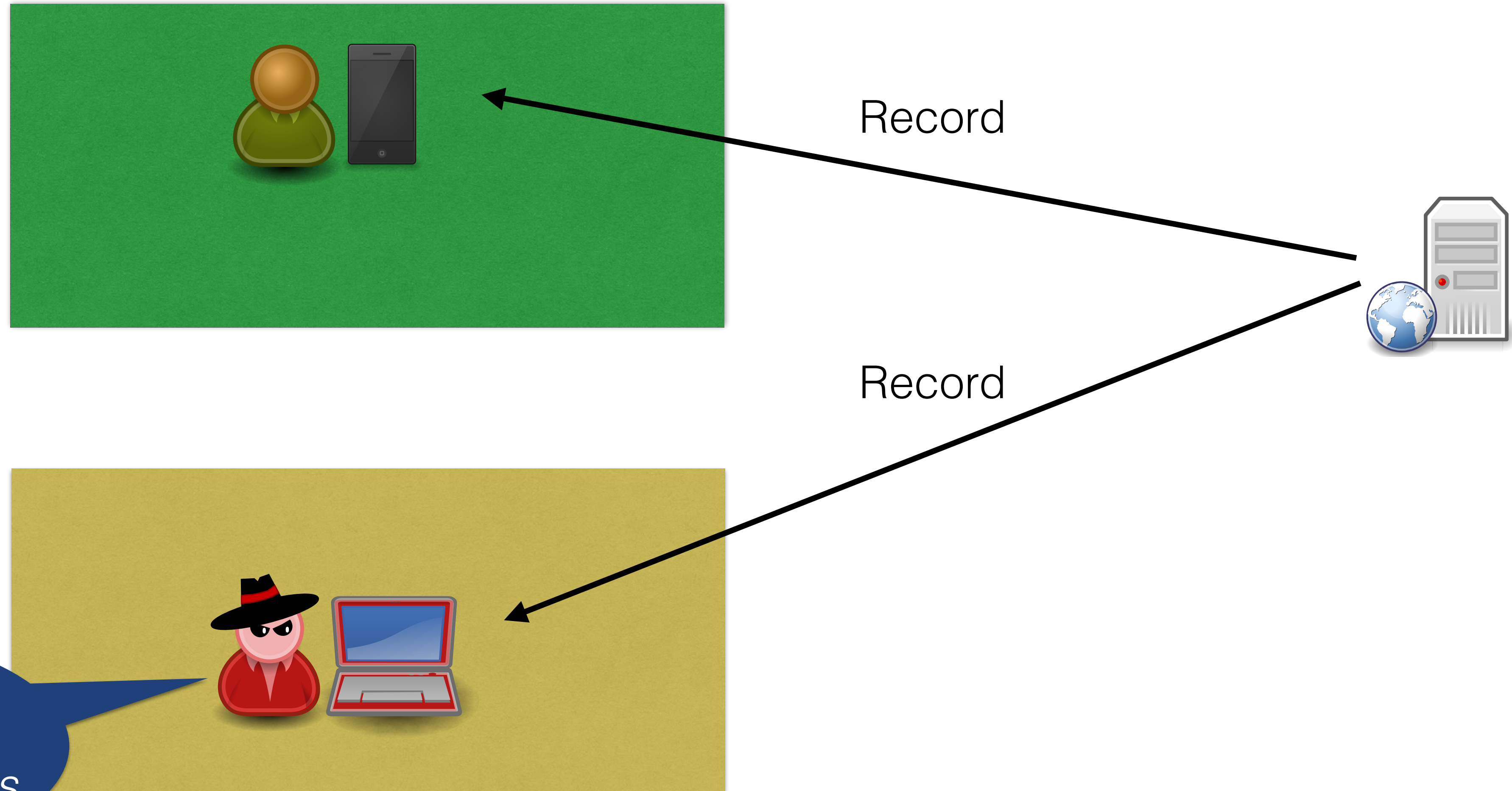


Victim's username,  
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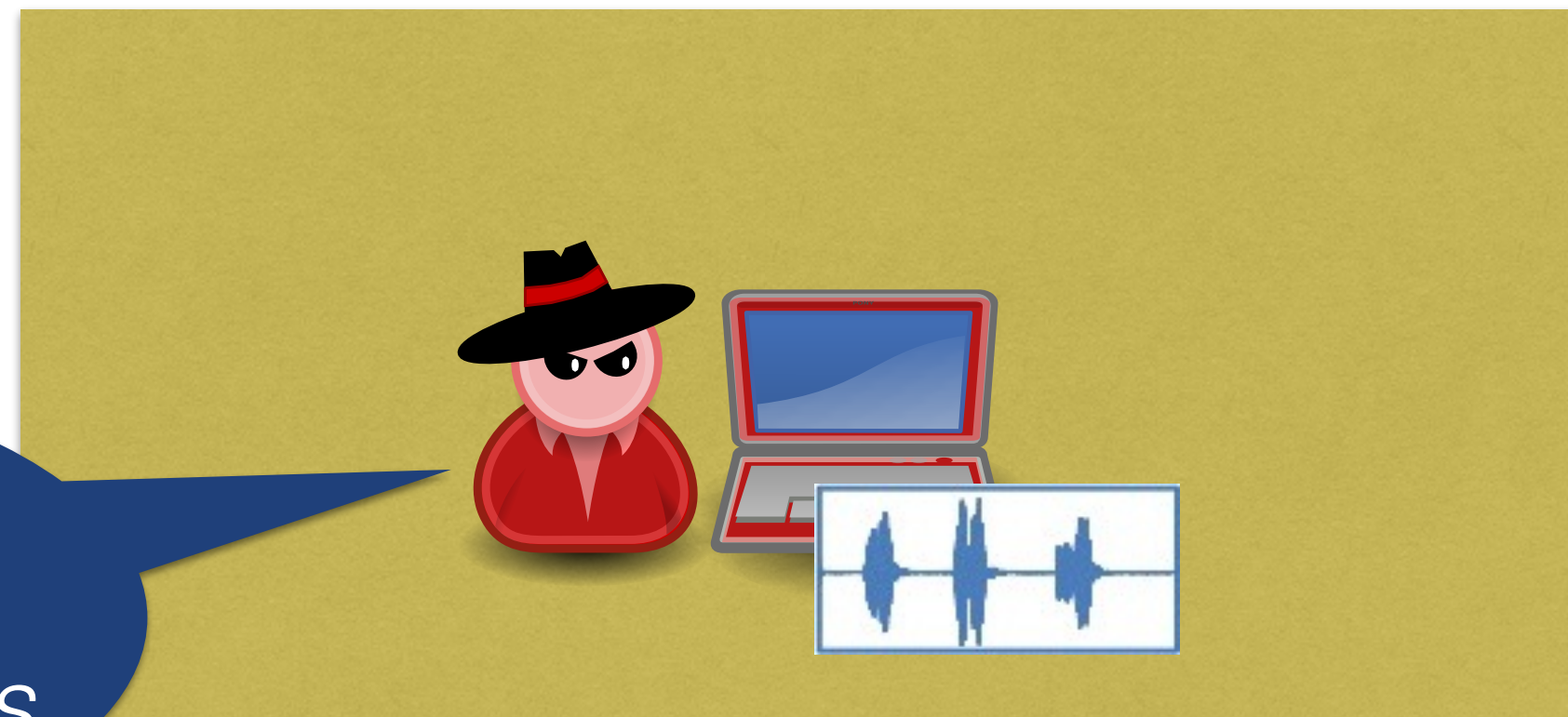
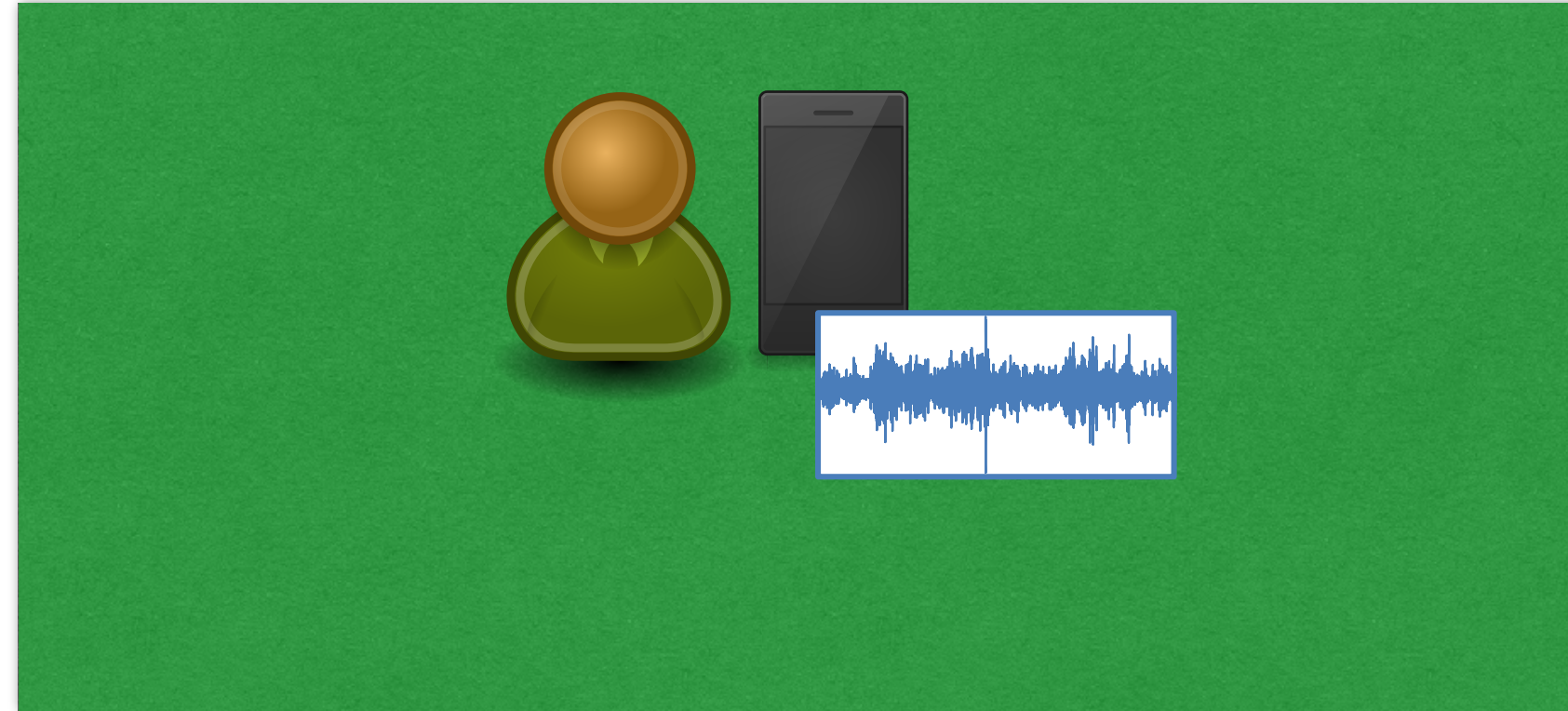


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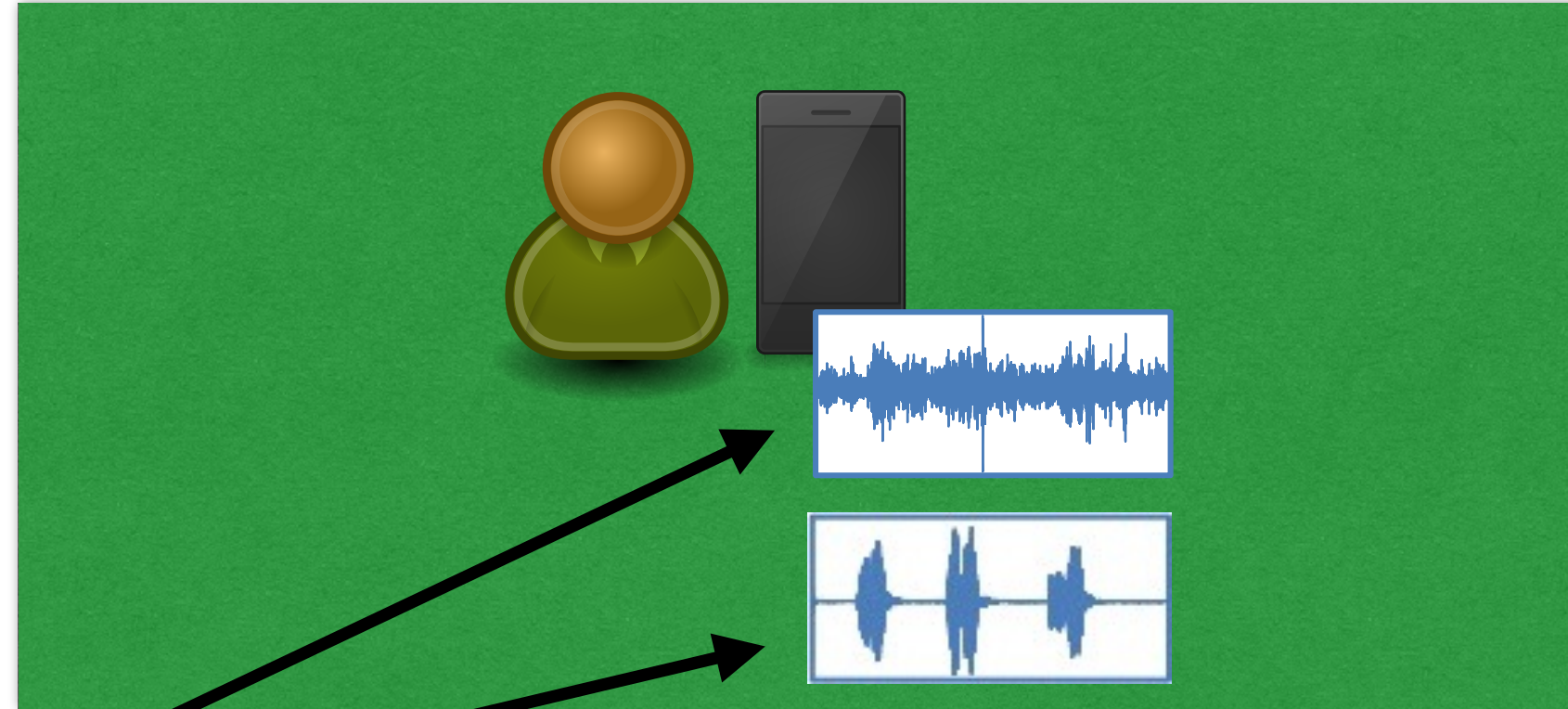
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## Remote attacker



Attacker wins  
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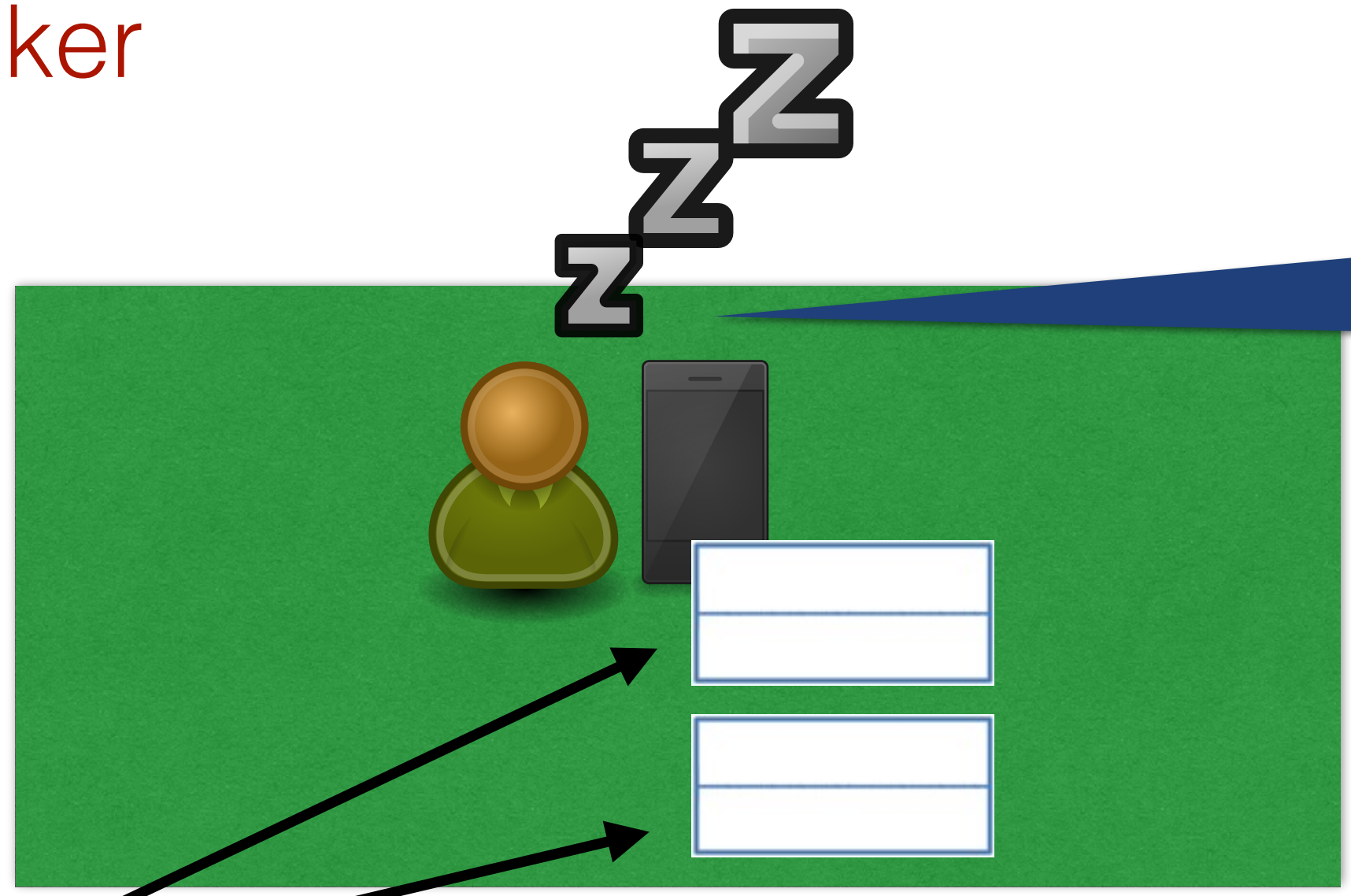


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Remote attacker



*Silence can help the attacker. Silent samples are **rejected***

Attacker wins if samples are similar



*Attacker **already knows** victim's credentials*



## Performance

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	Total Time (mean)
WiFi	4677ms (±181ms)
Cellular	4944ms (±233ms)

*Phone network connectivity*

## Performance

- Total time: User clicks “login” → browser refresh to log the user in
  - Recording time: 3 seconds
- Room for **improvement**
  - Compress and/or stream browser recording

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WiFi	4677ms (±181ms)
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## Audio Collection Campaign (2 subjects over 4 weeks)

- **Environment**

- office, office-music, home-TV, lecture room, train station, café

- **Laptop**

- MacBook Pro Mid 2012, Dell E6510 (using Google Chrome)

- **Phone**

- iPhone 5, Google Nexus 4

- **Phone position**

- outside, in pocket, in purse

- **User activity**

- being silent, talking, coughing, whistling

**4014 audio samples (2007 login attempts)**



## Parameter Tuning

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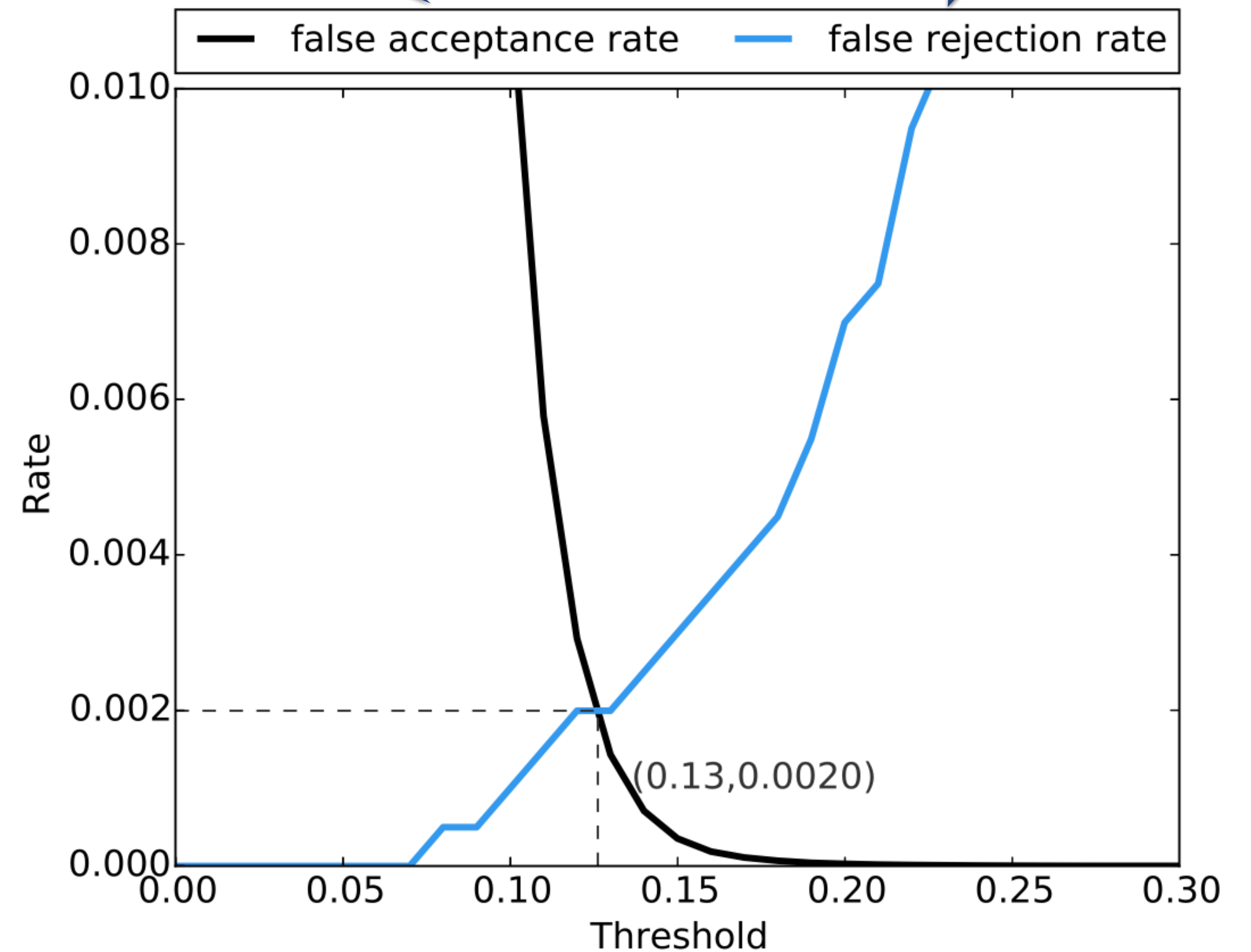
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  - $\geq 50\text{Hz}$  (low frequency noise)
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Fraudulent logins not detected

Legitimate logins rejected



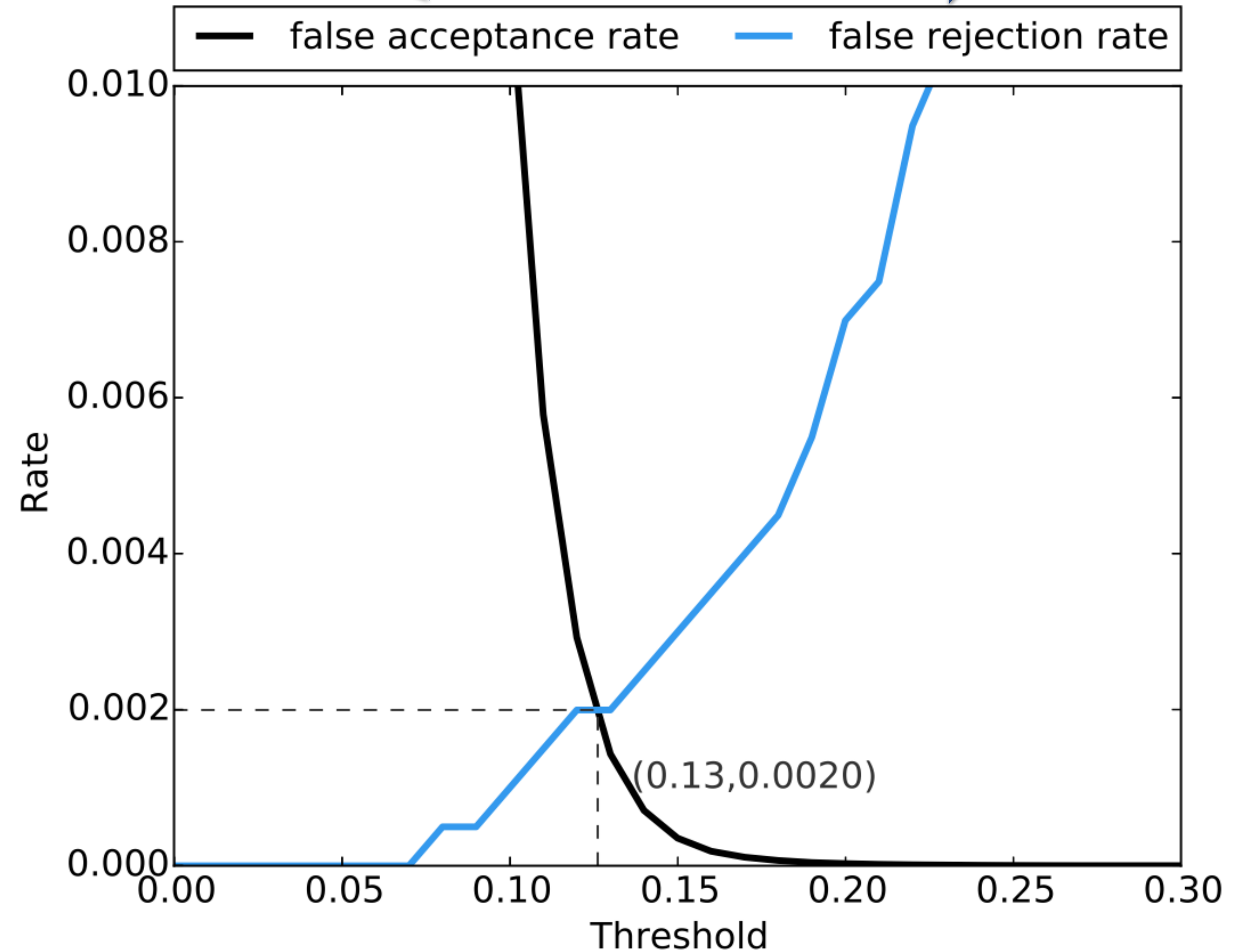
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- Similarity score threshold  $t = 0.13$ 
  - **Equal Error Rate = 0.002**

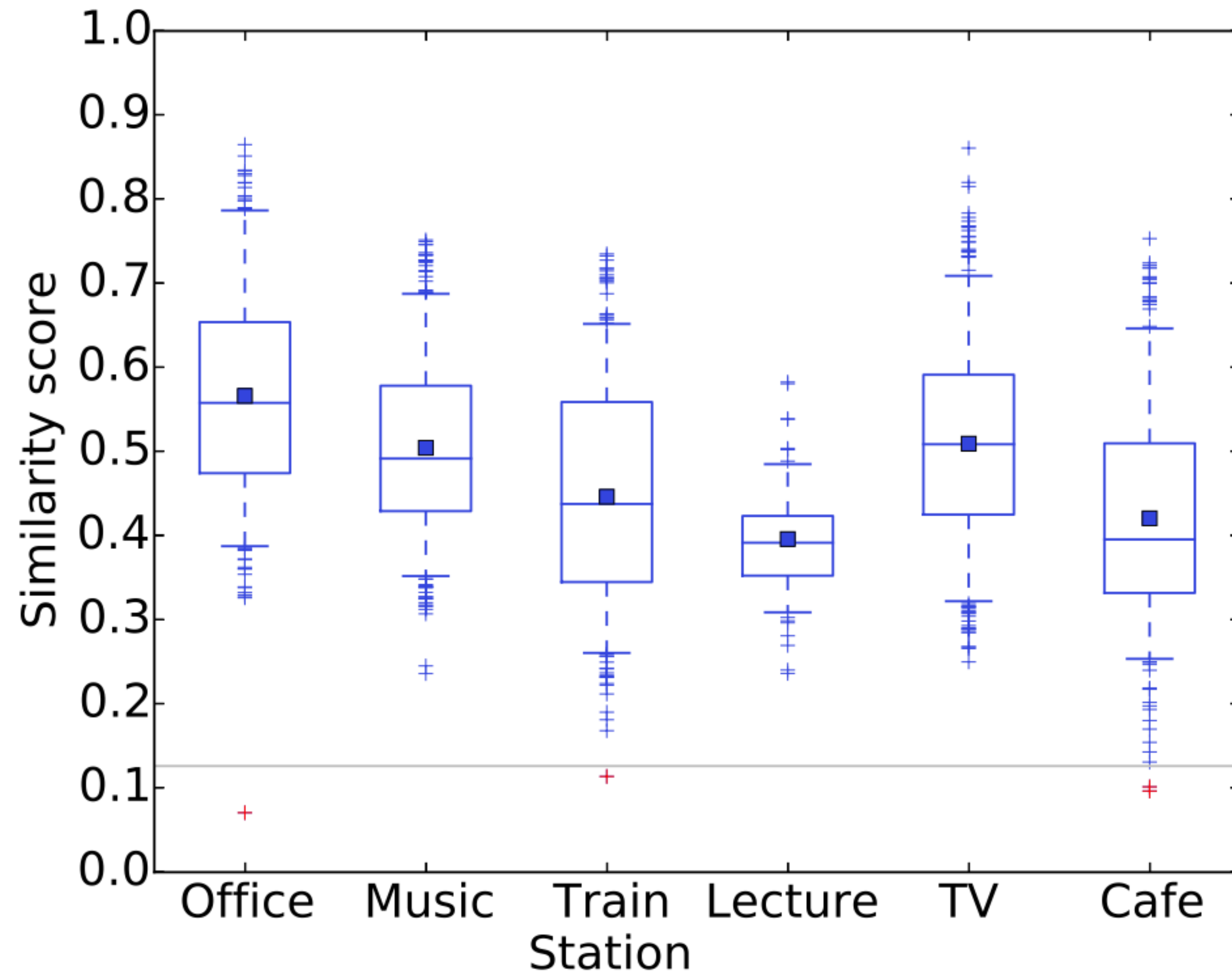
0.2%

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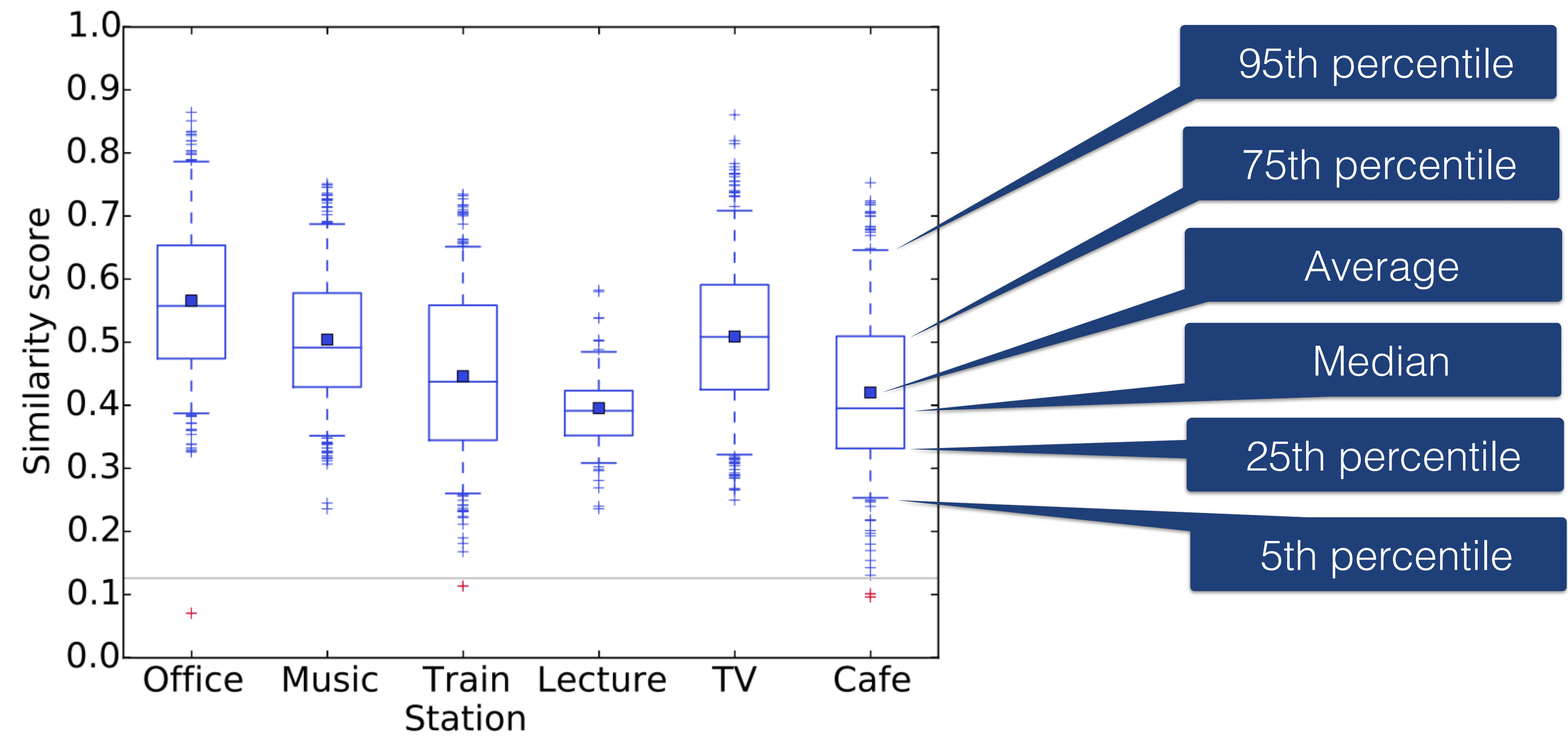
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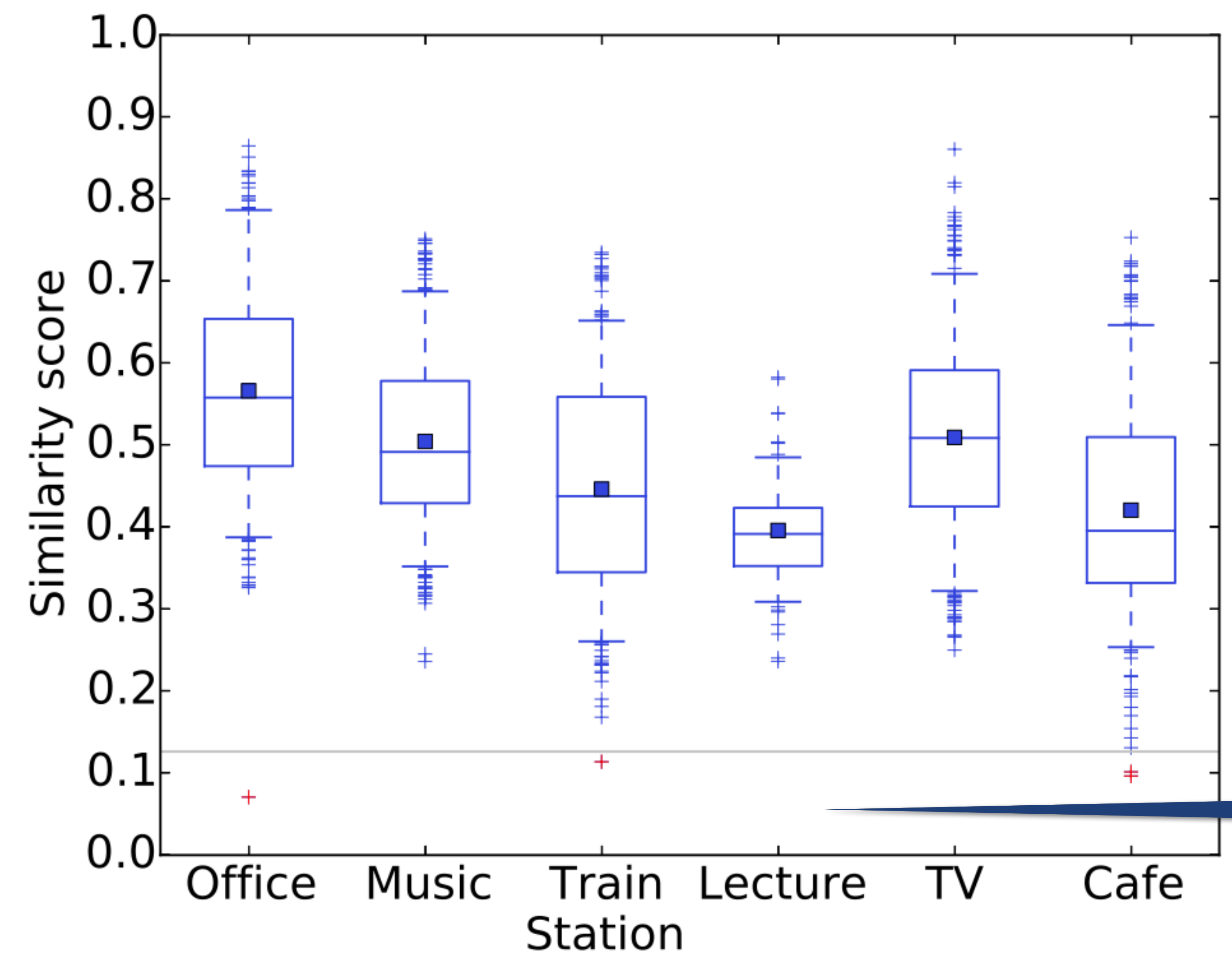


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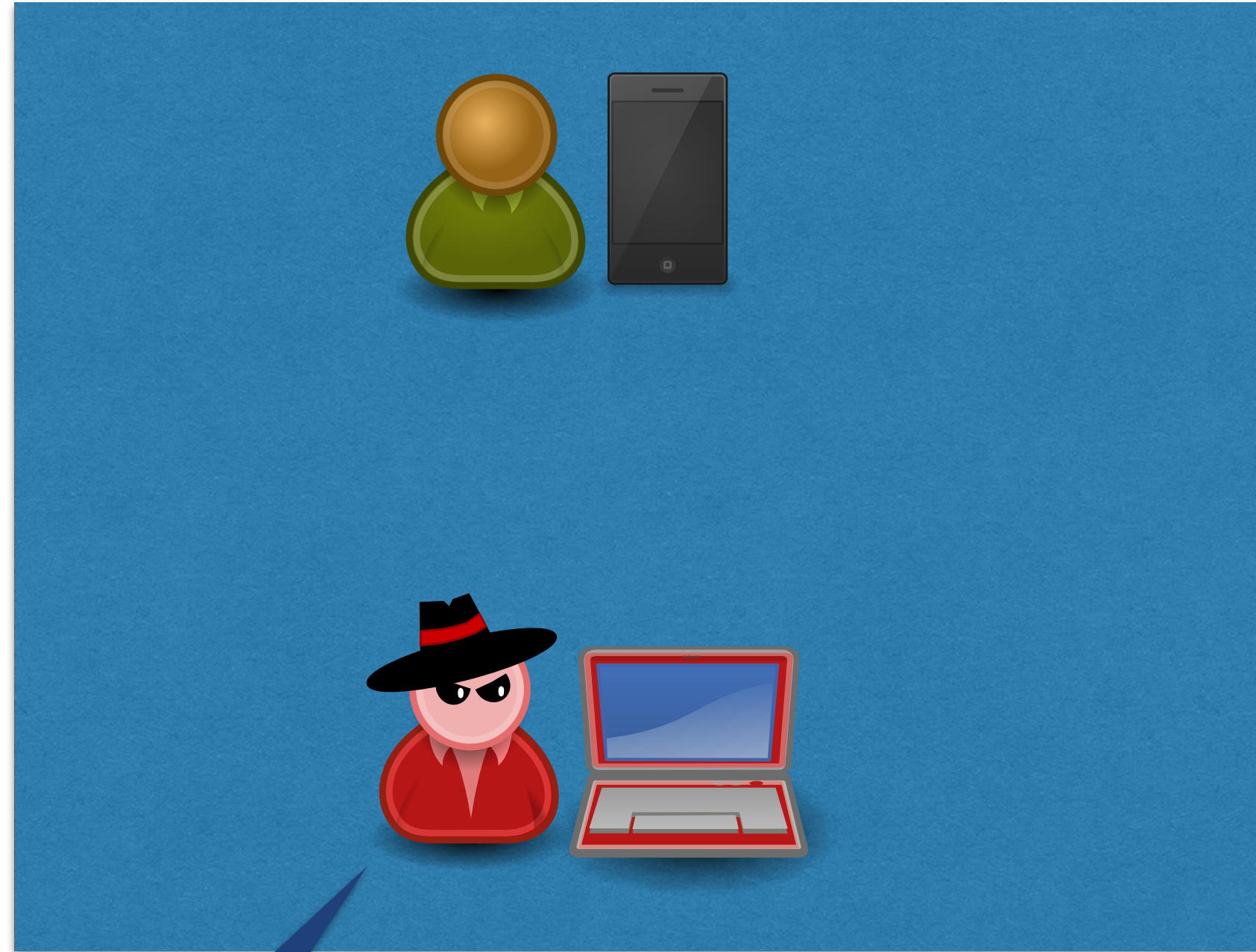


4 false rejections out of **2007**

## Co-located attackers



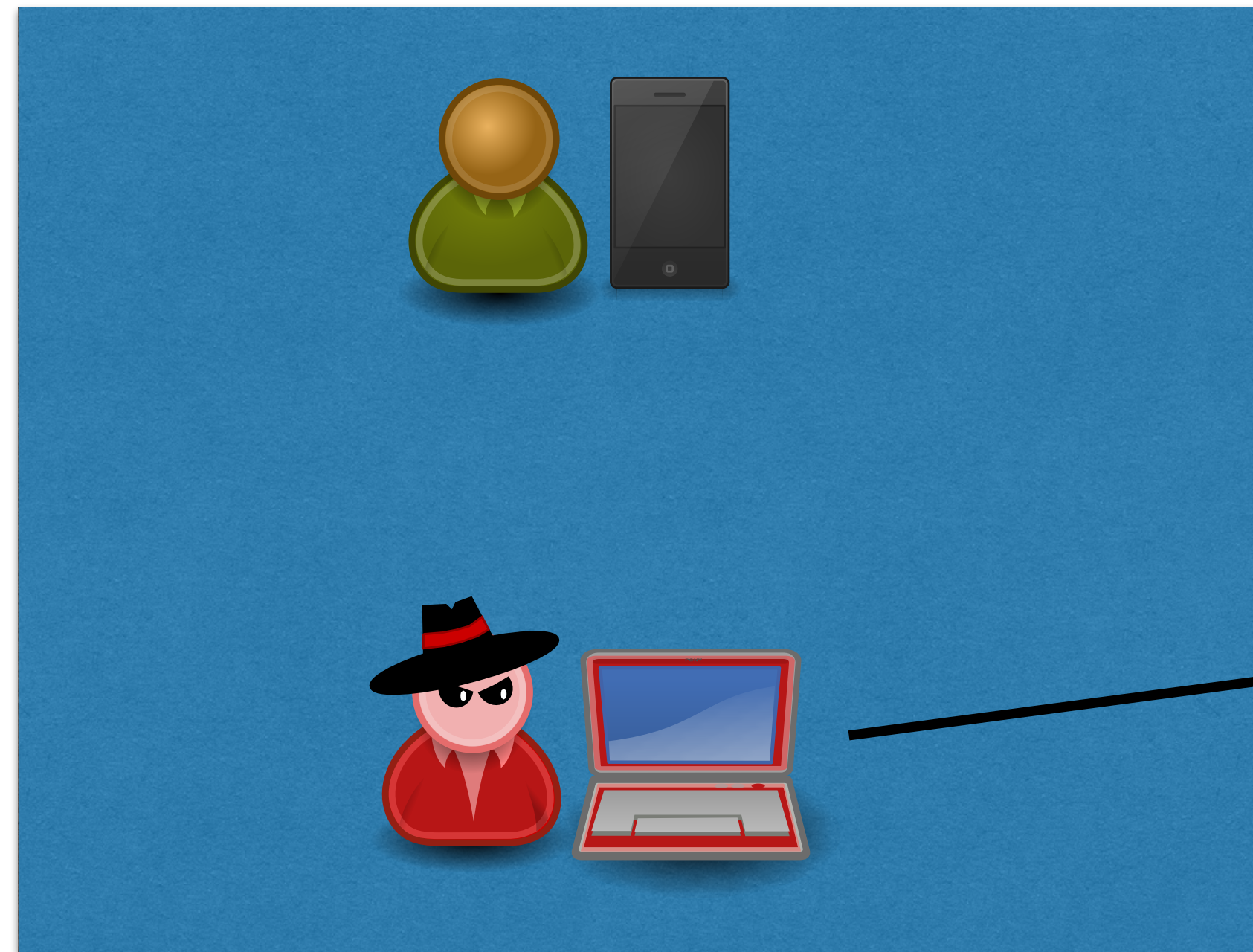
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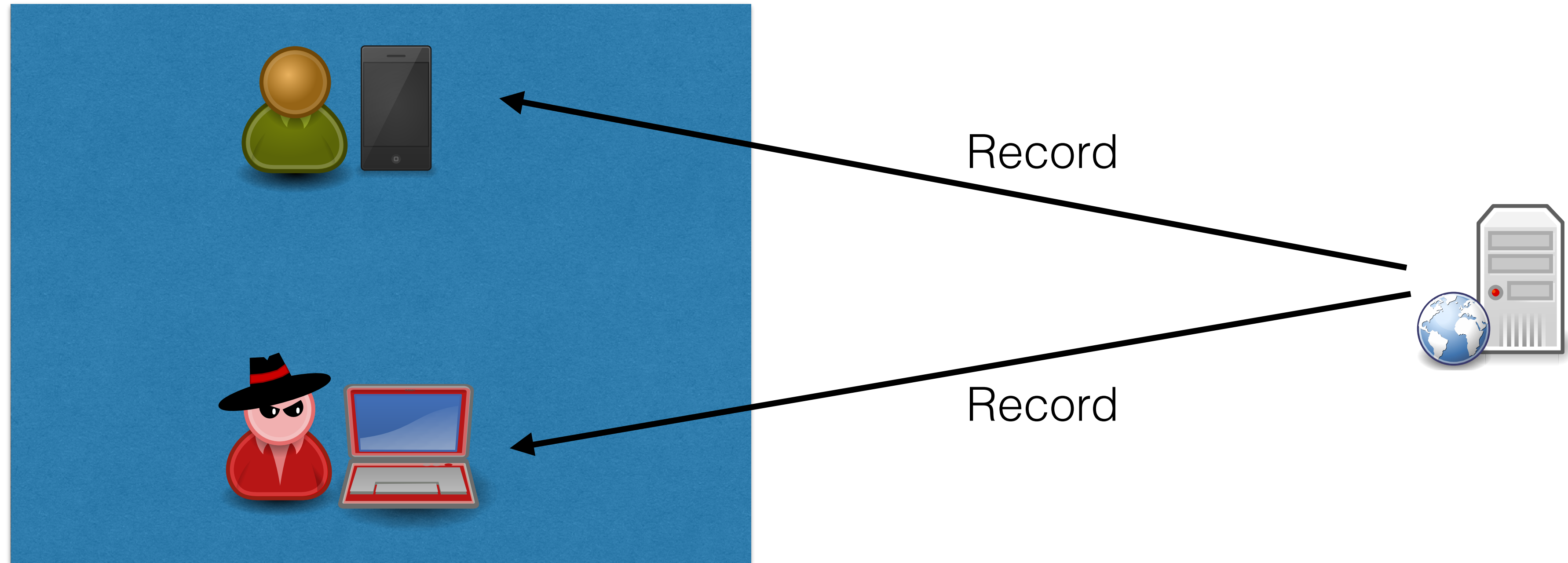
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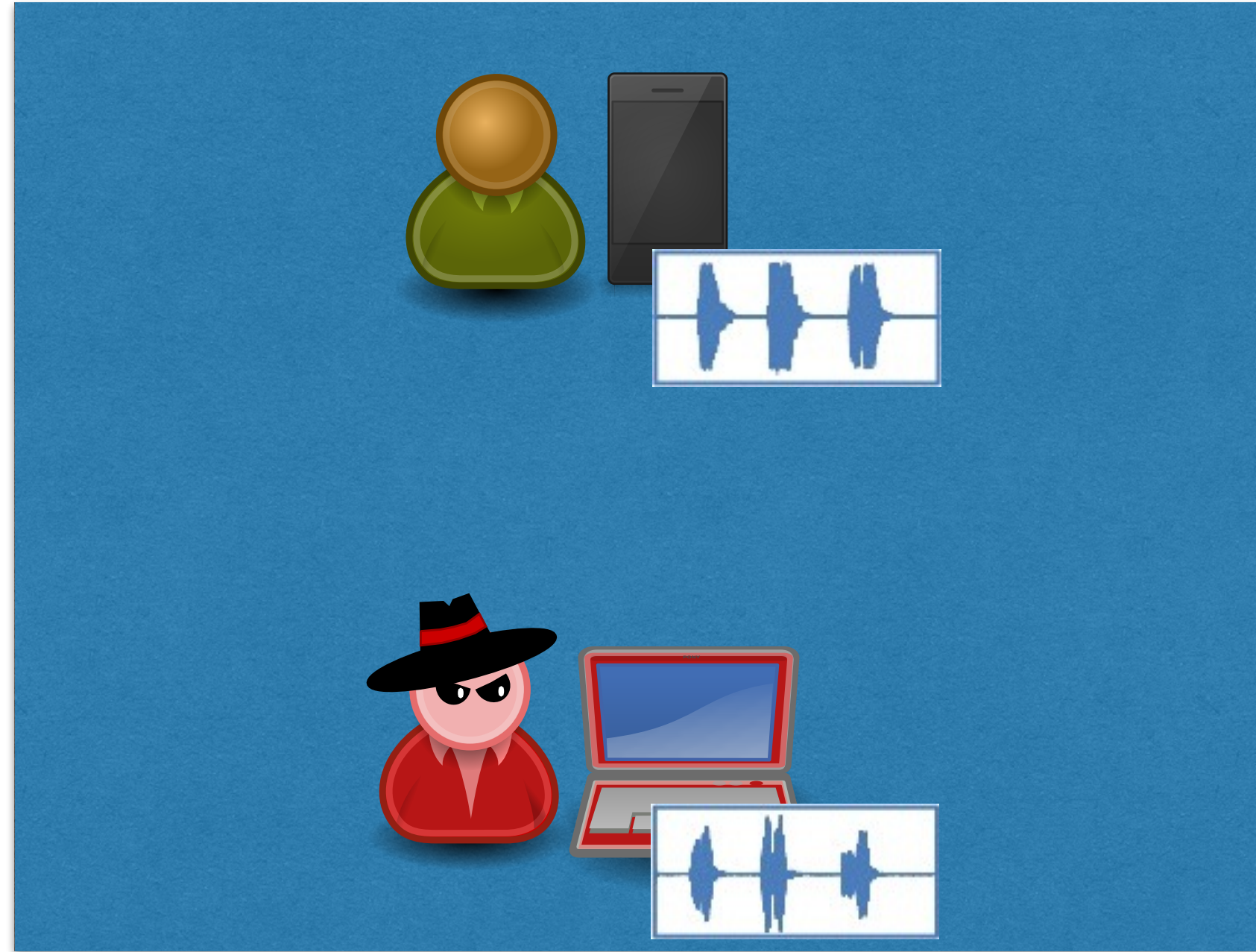


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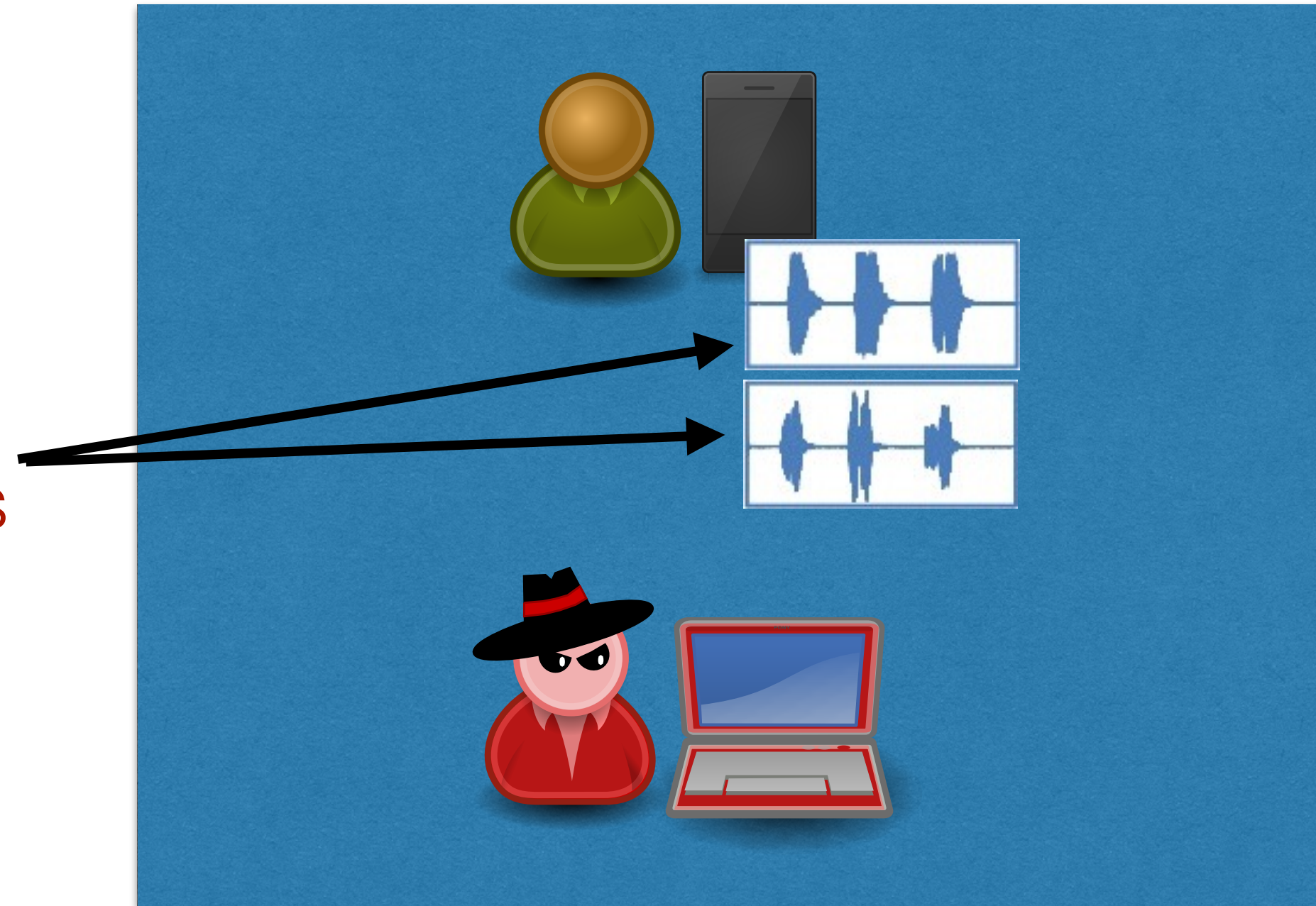


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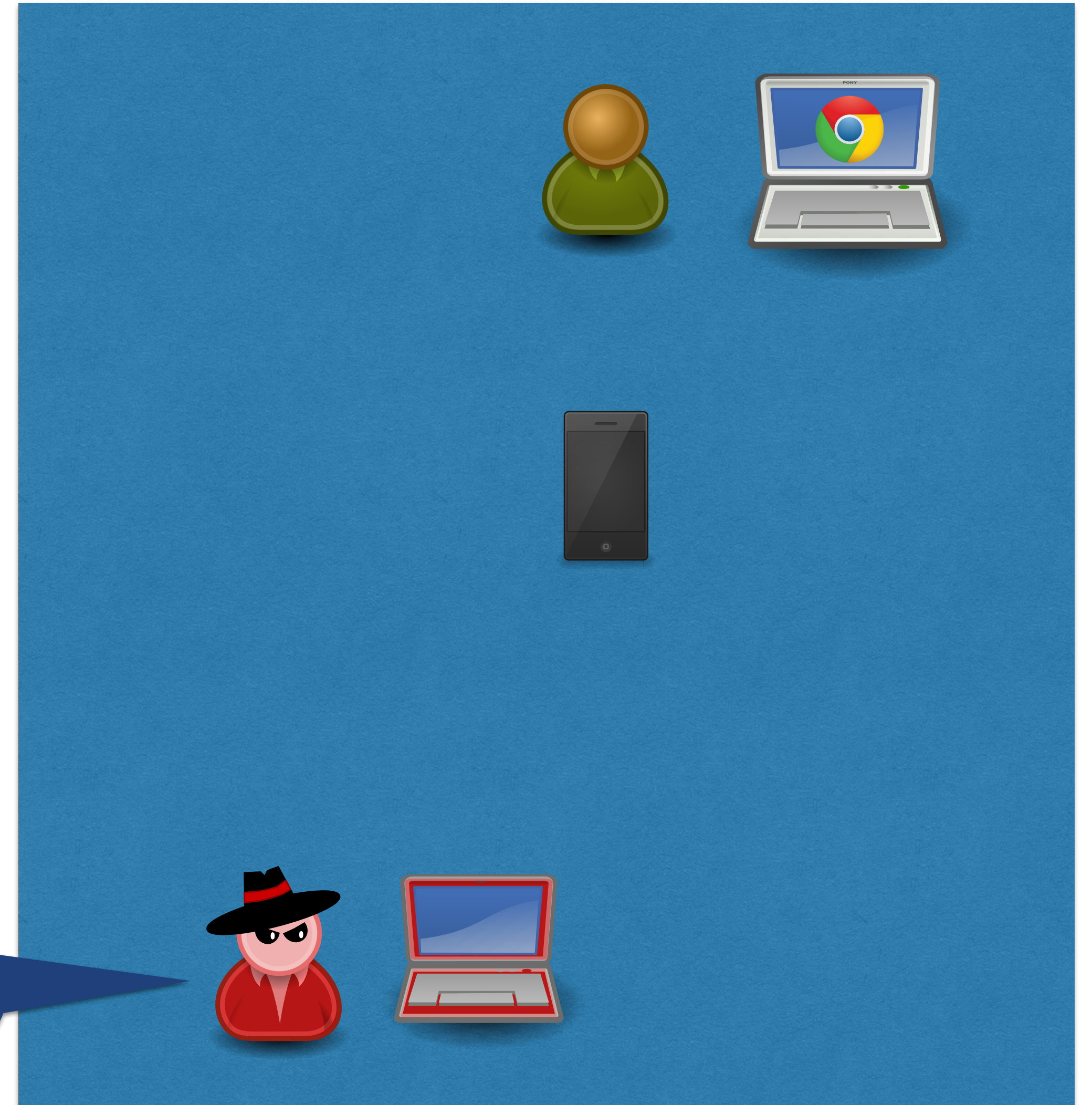
Similar samples!  
Attack succeeds





Hard to defeat

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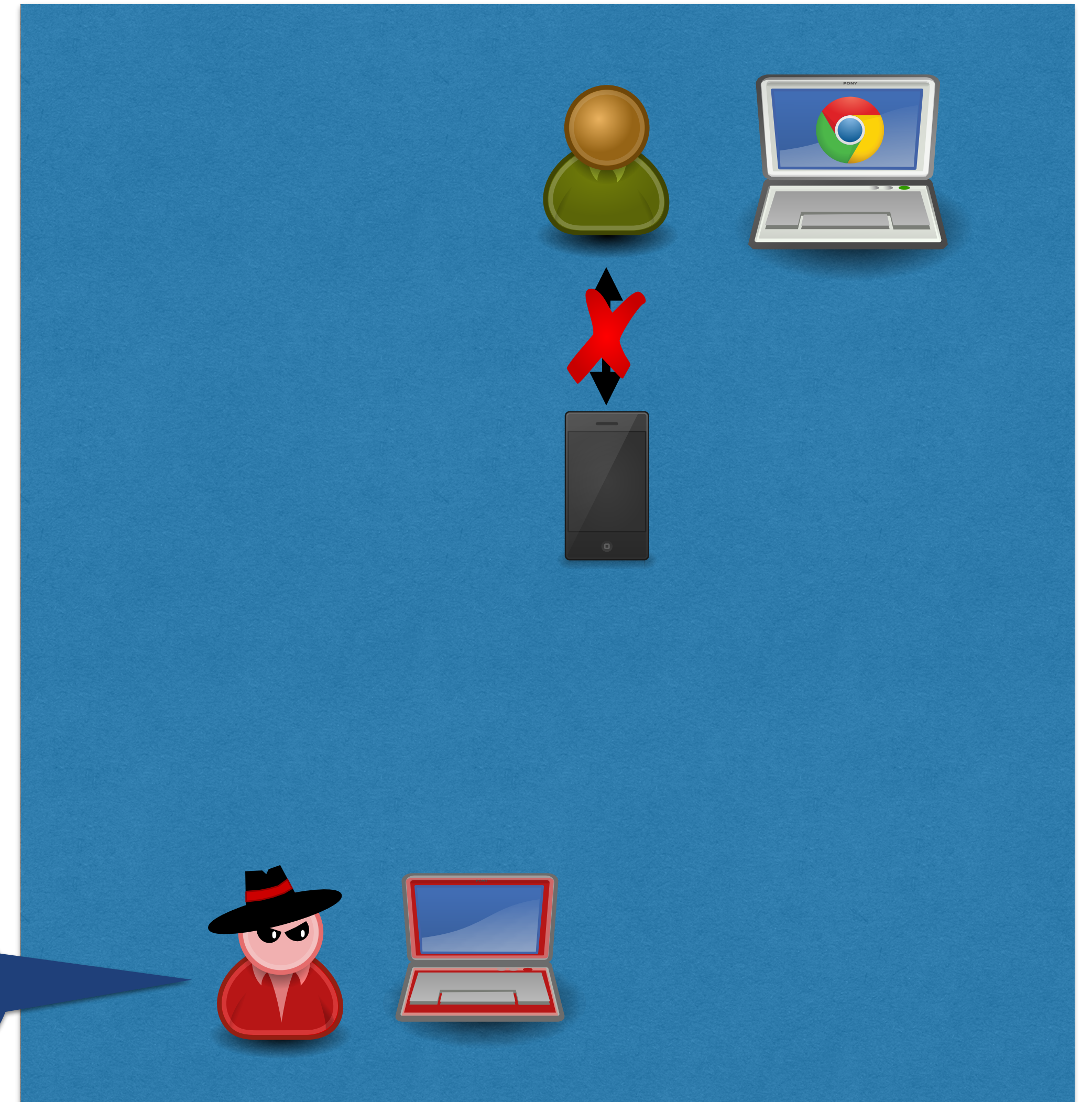




## Hard to defeat

- Attack trivial if no user-phone interaction

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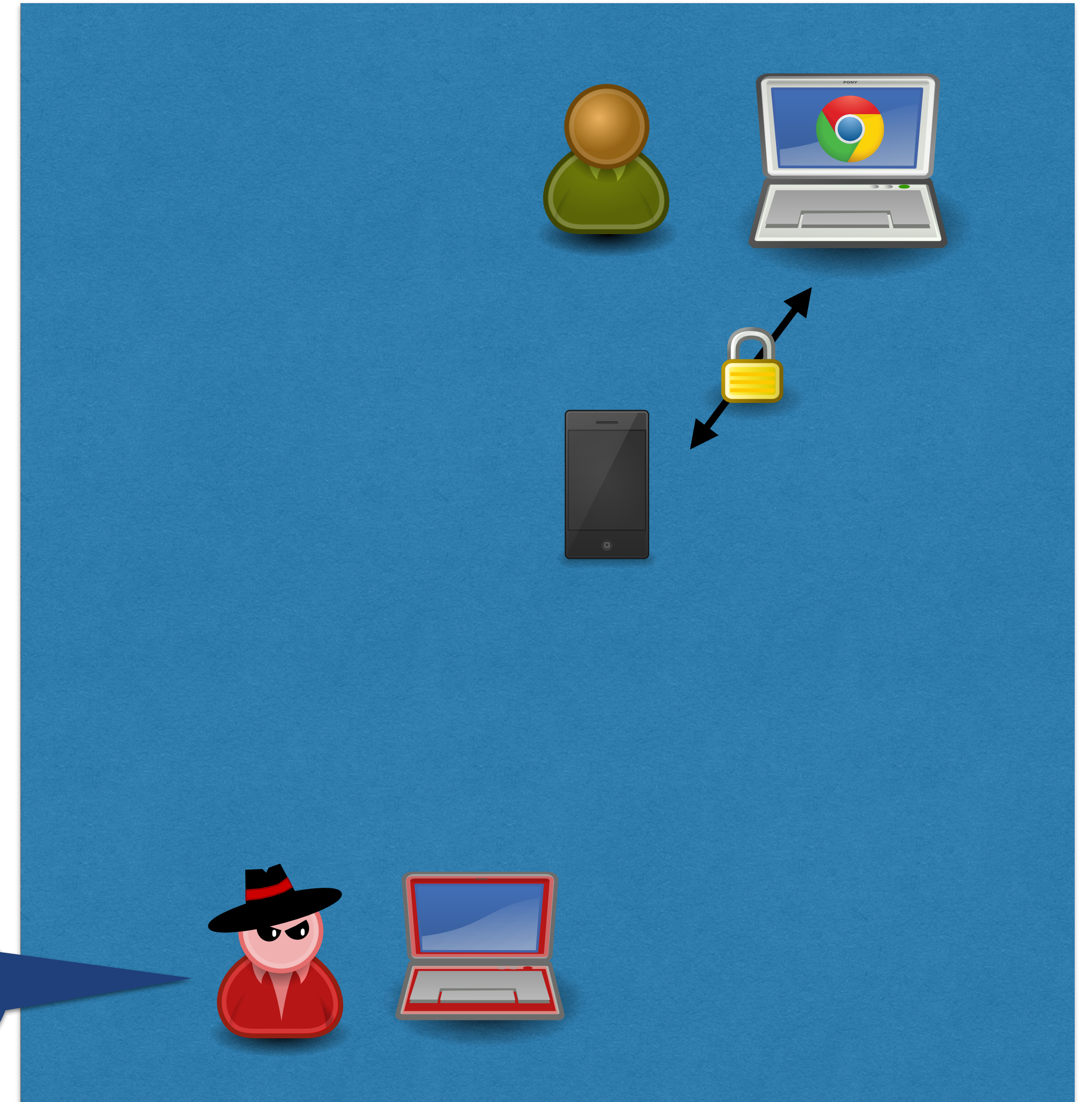




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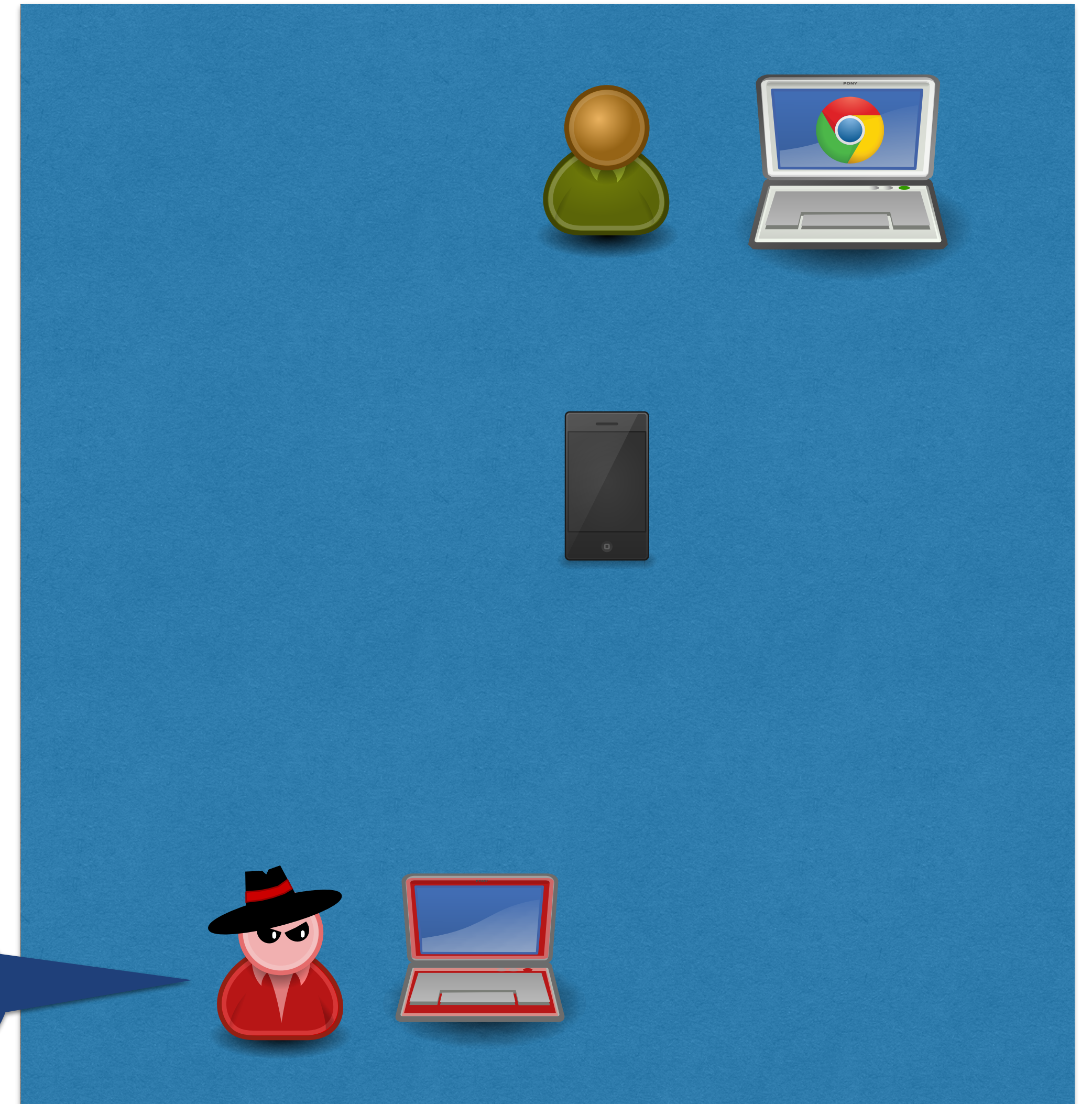




## Hard to defeat

- Attack trivial if no user-phone interaction
- Unless phone-computer pairing is required (affects usability)
  
- Even when 2FA requires user-phone interaction, a determined, co-located attacker might be hard to defeat...

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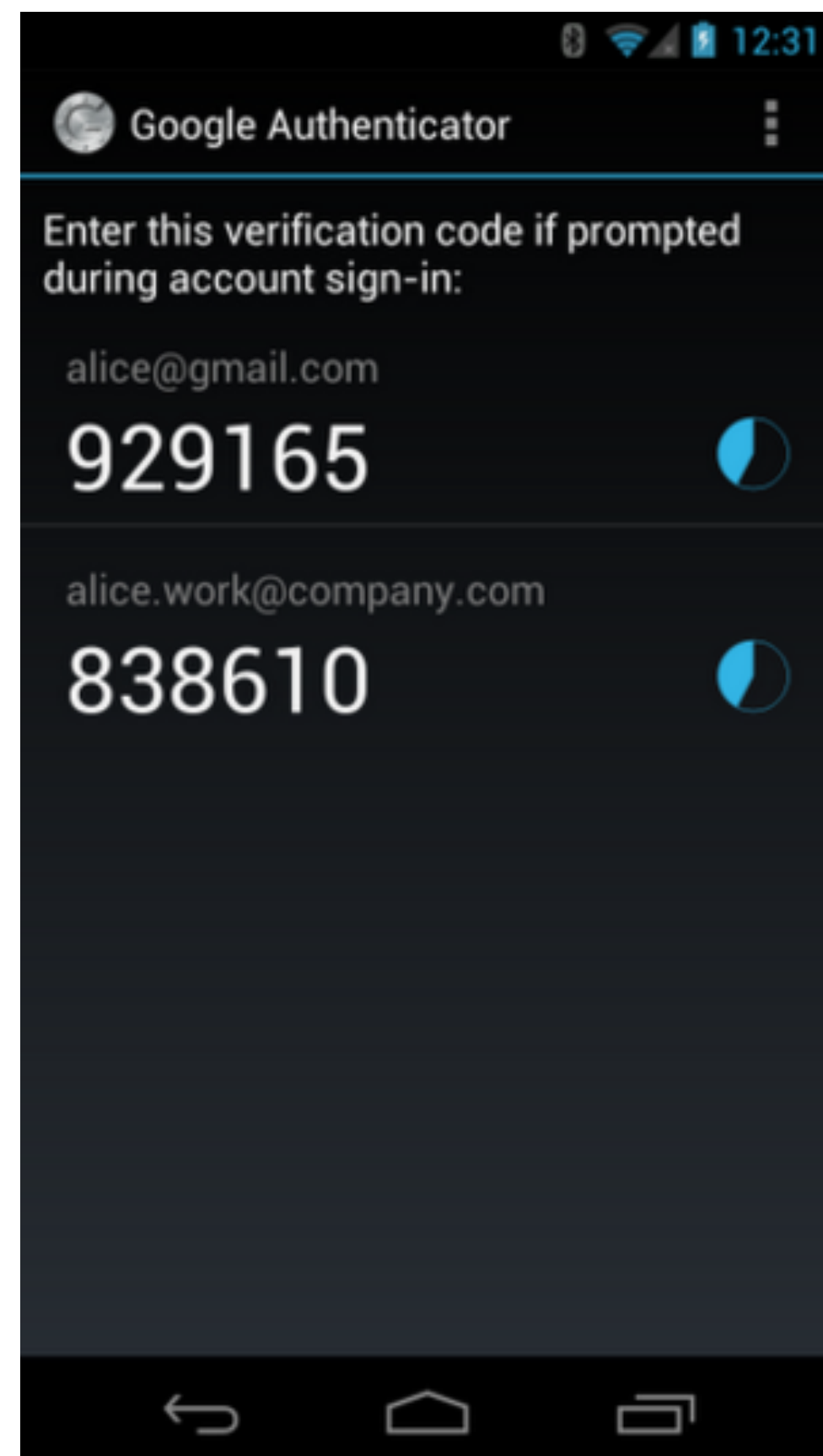
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32 participants (no security experts) in a controlled environment

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**Google 2SV**

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**Google 2SV**

**vs**

**Sound-Proof**



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**Preferred  
method**



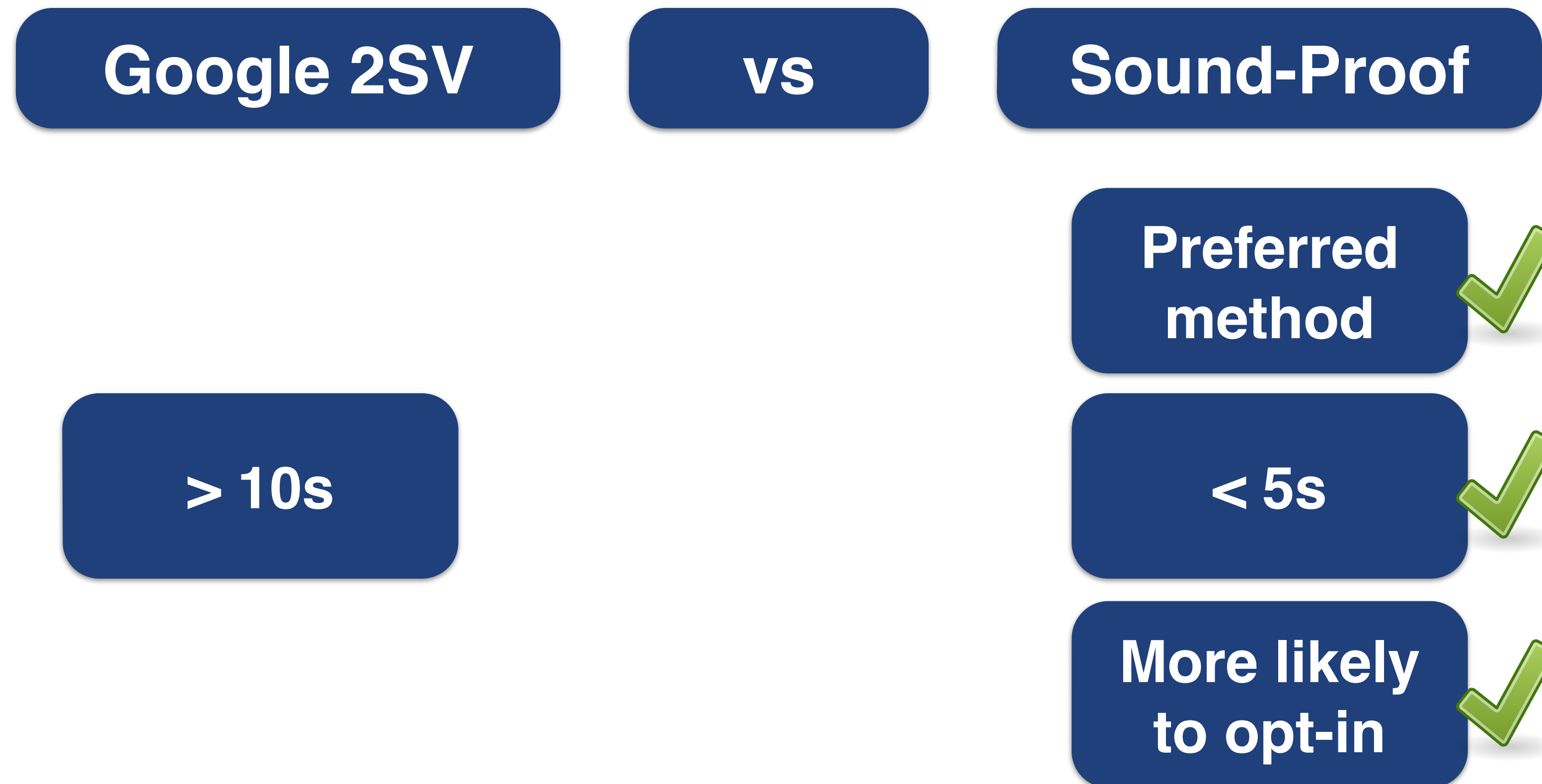
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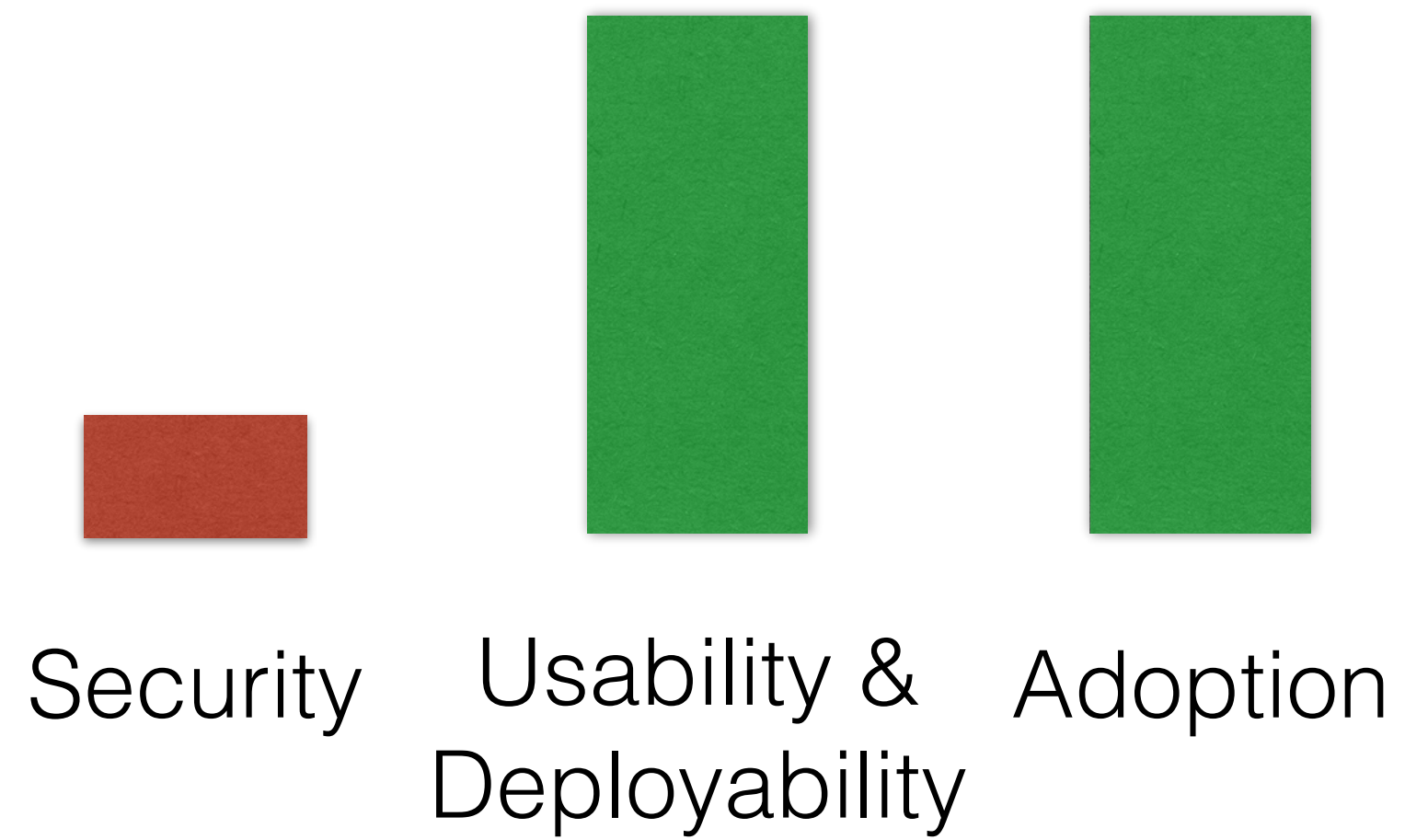
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Attempt to foster 2FA adoption on the web

**Password only**

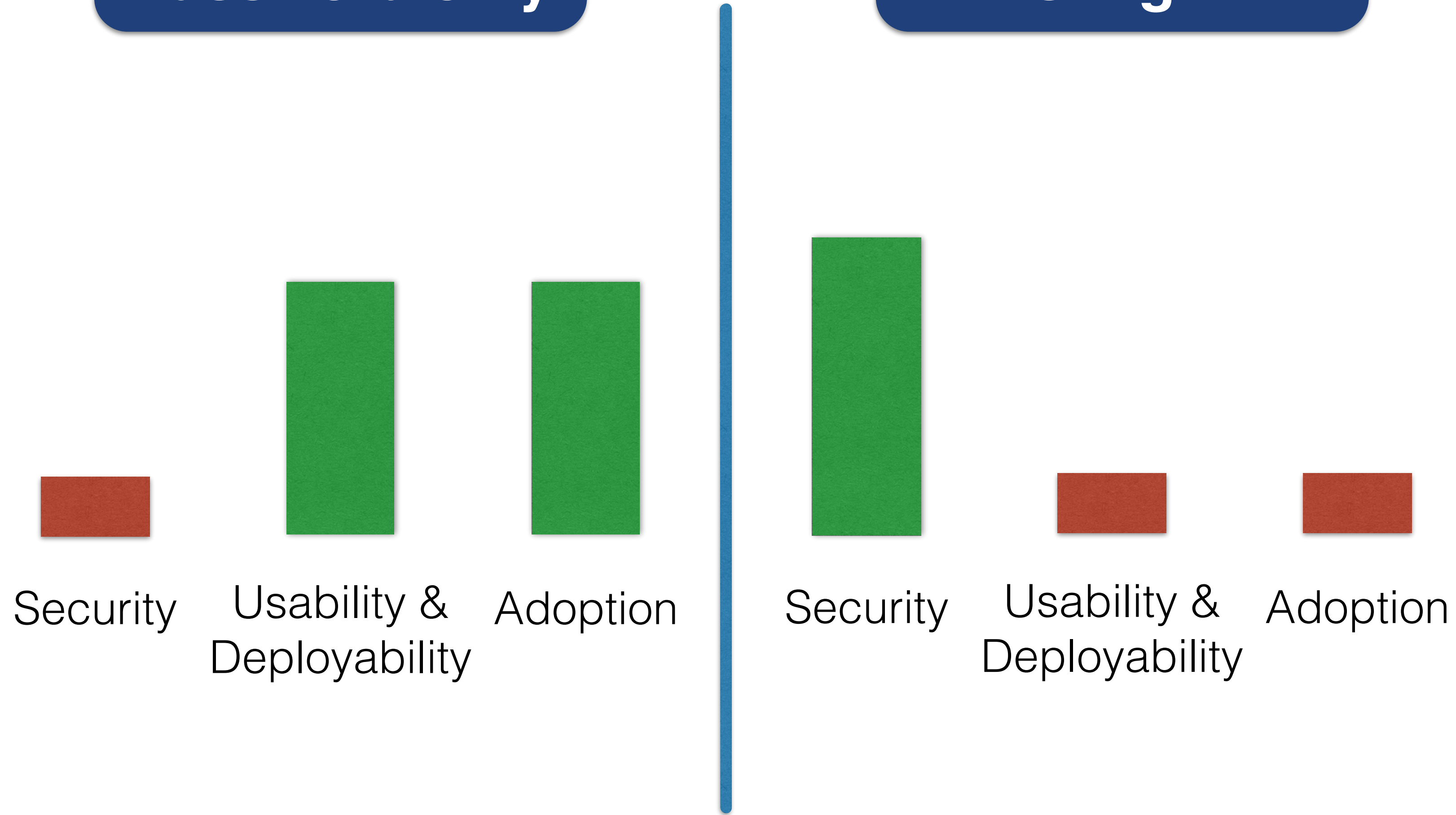


*Sizes are purely qualitative!*

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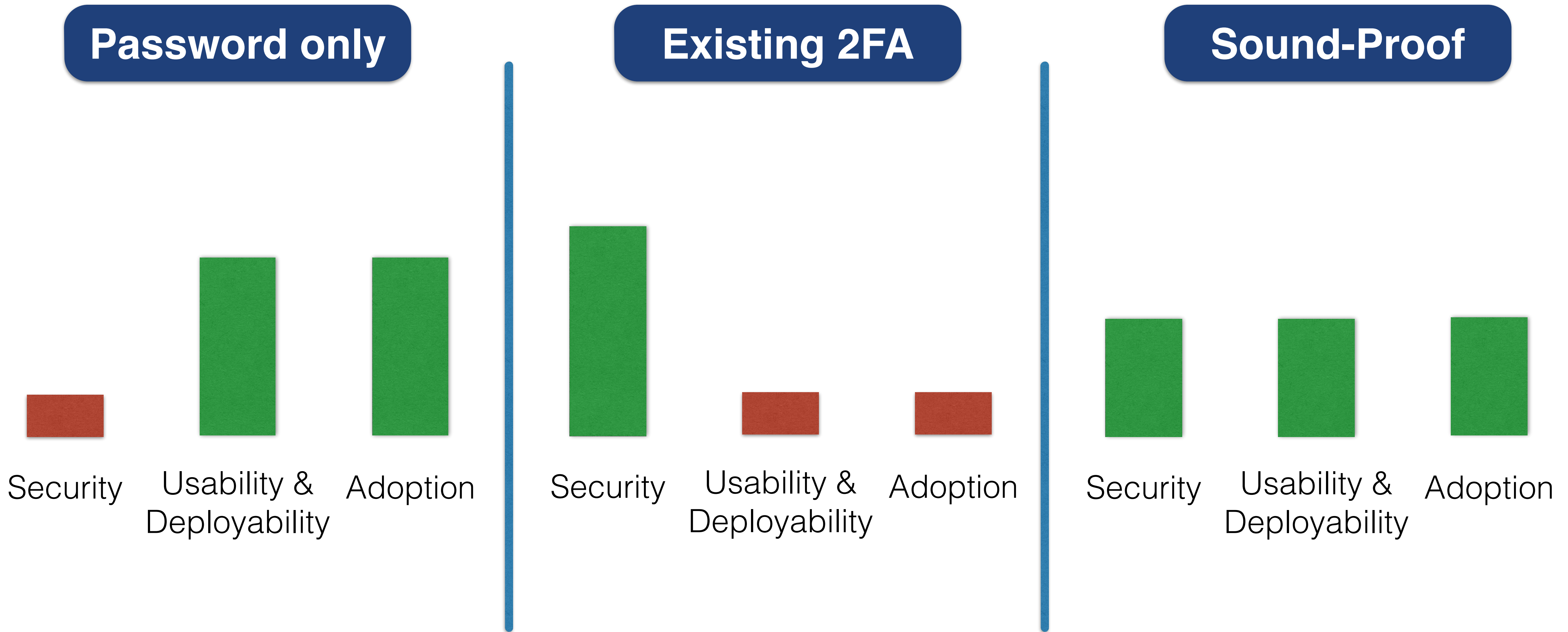
## Existing 2FA



*Sizes are purely qualitative!*



Attempt to foster 2FA adoption on the web



*Sizes are purely qualitative!*





Thank you for your attention!  
Any Questions?

***<http://sound-proof.ch/>***

**[knikos@inf.ethz.ch](mailto:knikos@inf.ethz.ch)**

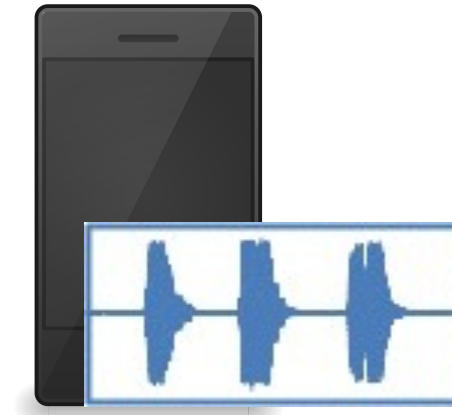
*Some of the icons used in this presentation were taken and adapted from [opensecurityarchitecture.org](http://opensecurityarchitecture.org)*



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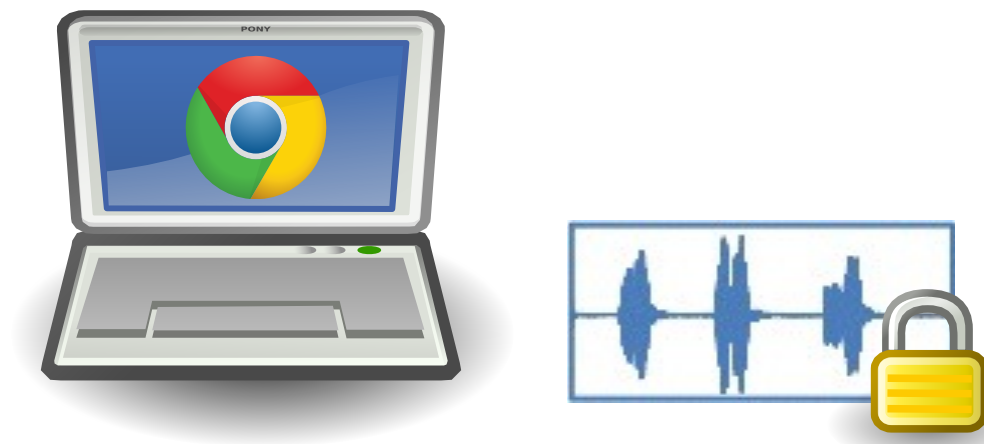
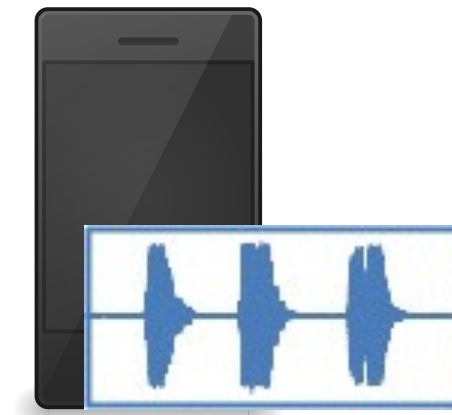
- Phone sample never leaves the phone
  - Service provider cannot use phone to spy on user



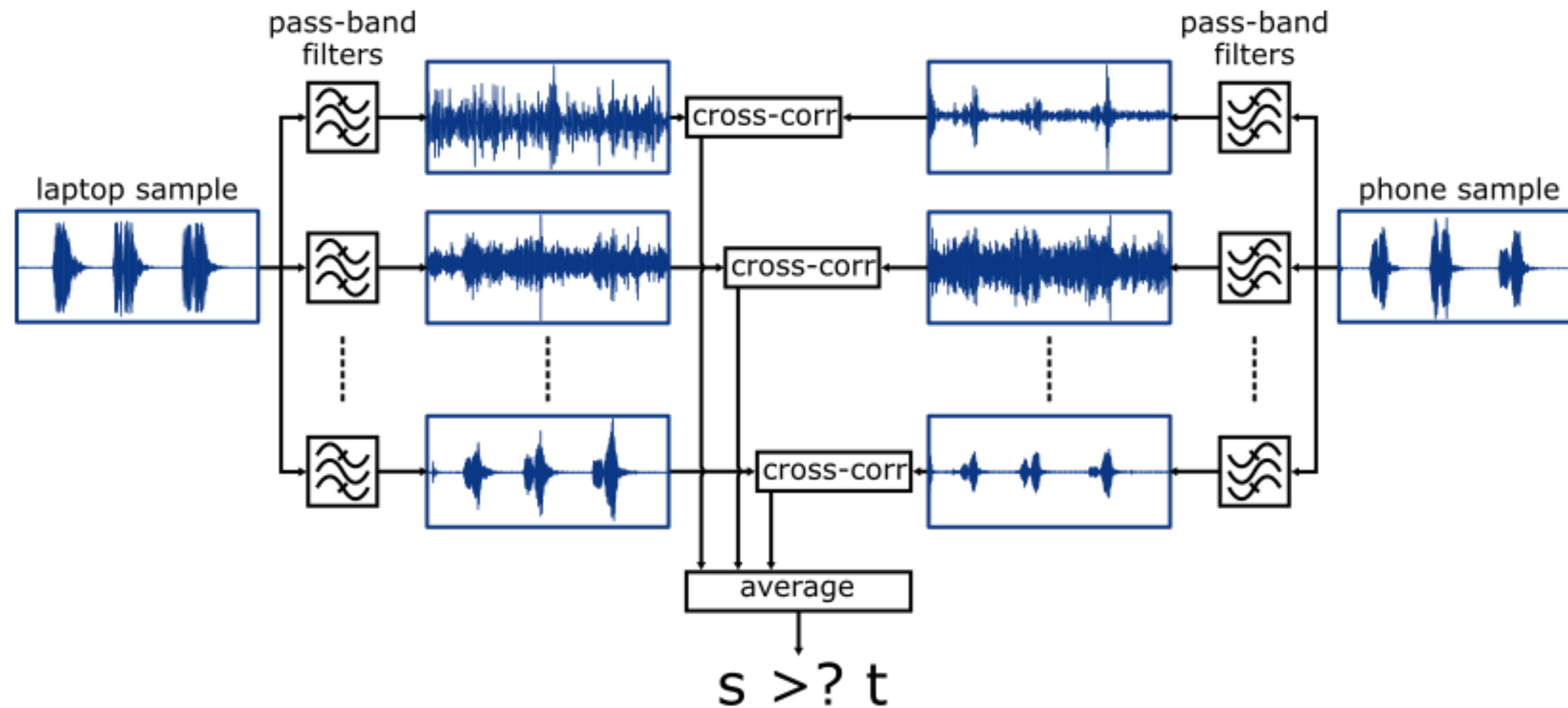


## Prying service provider has to actively cheat

- Phone sample never leaves the phone
  - Service provider cannot use phone to spy on user
- Browser sample encrypted under phone's public key
  - Service provider has to actively play Man-In-The-Middle or supply malicious Javascript
  - Can only be abused, while the user is browsing the site
- Browser indicators whenever web site is recording
- Service provider risks detection —> reputation

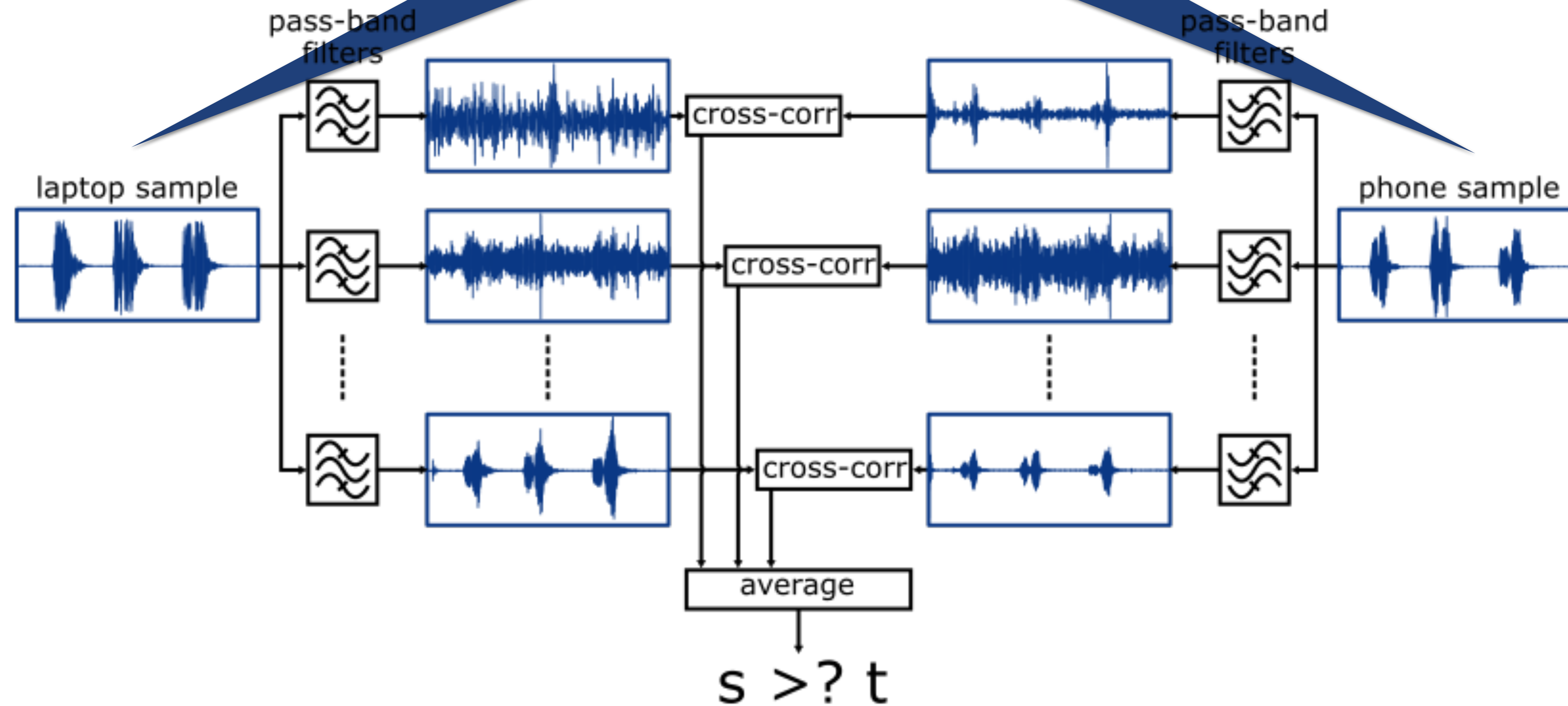


## Similarity score computation



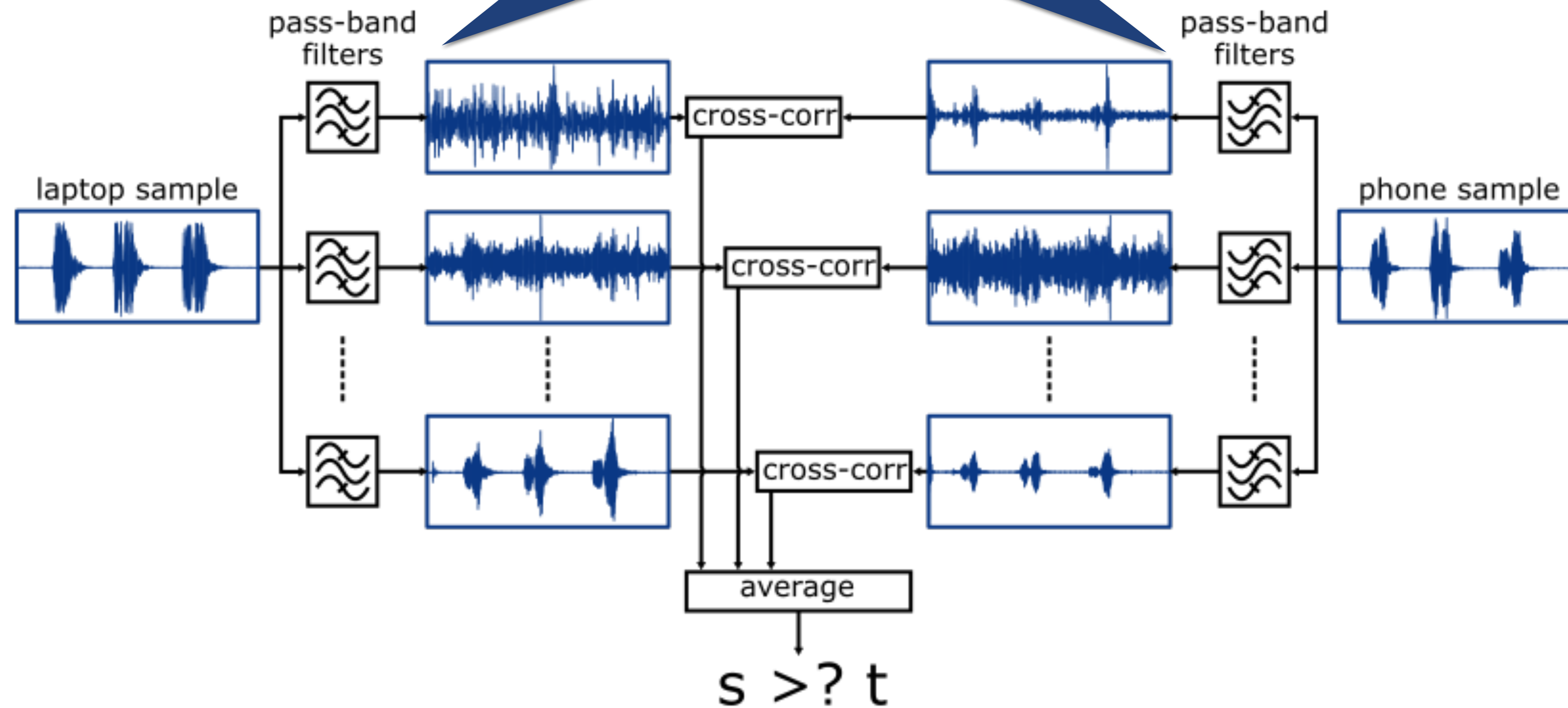
## Similarity score computation

Reject silent recordings



## Similarity score computation

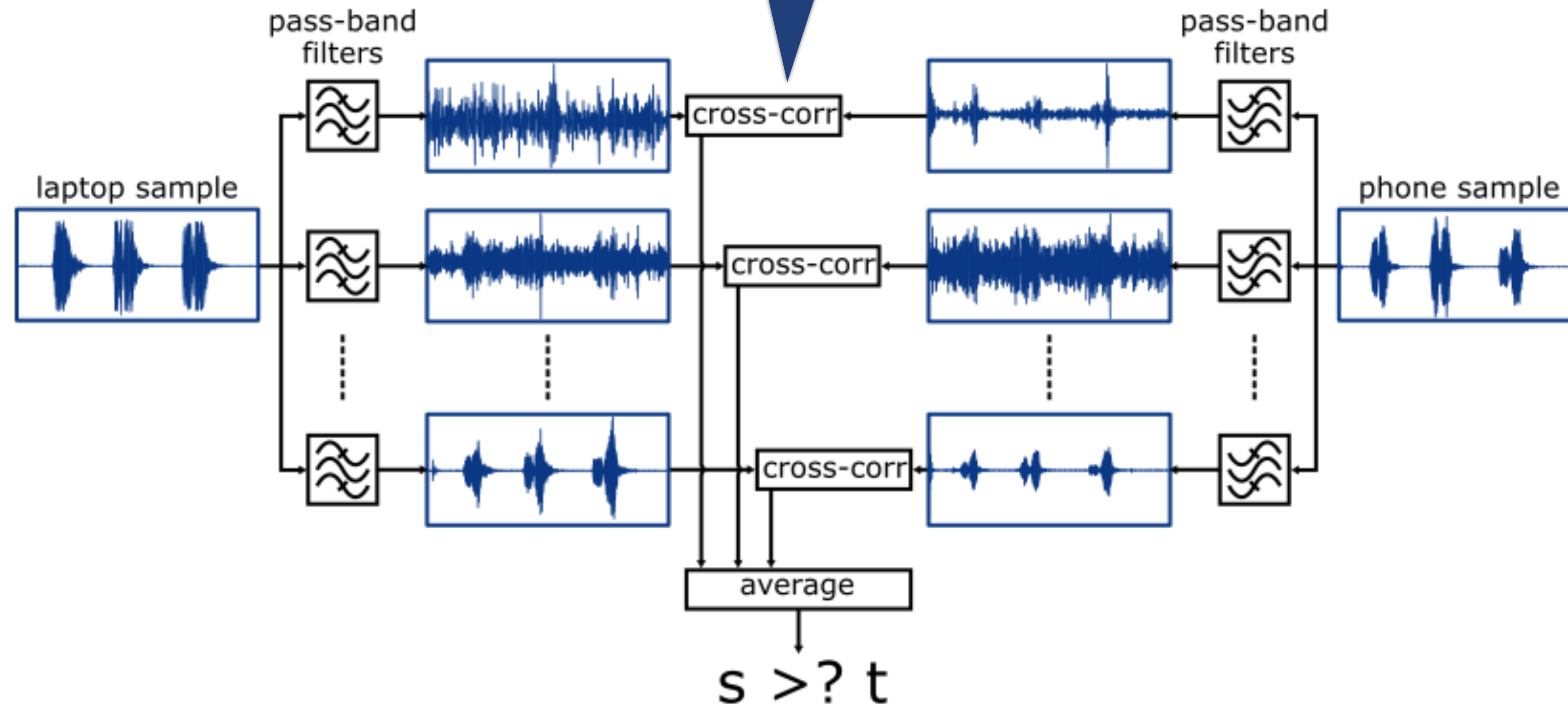
Split signal in 1/3 octave-bands



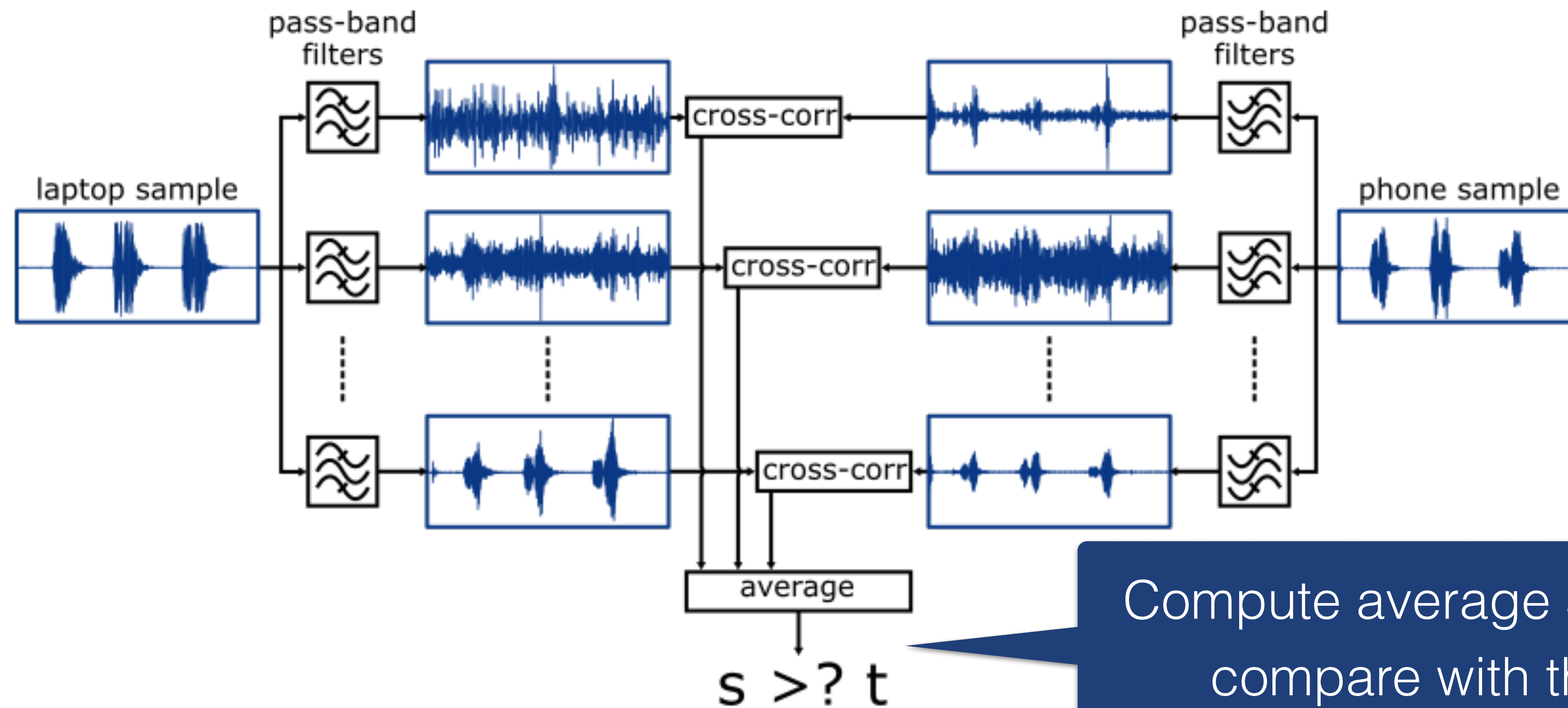


## Similarity score computation

Pair-wise cross-correlation  
 $(0 \leq \text{xcorr} \leq 1)$



## Similarity score computation



Compute average  $\mathbf{s}$  ( $0 \leq \mathbf{s} \leq 1$ ), compare with threshold  $\mathbf{t}$