

ECE750: Usable Security and Privacy

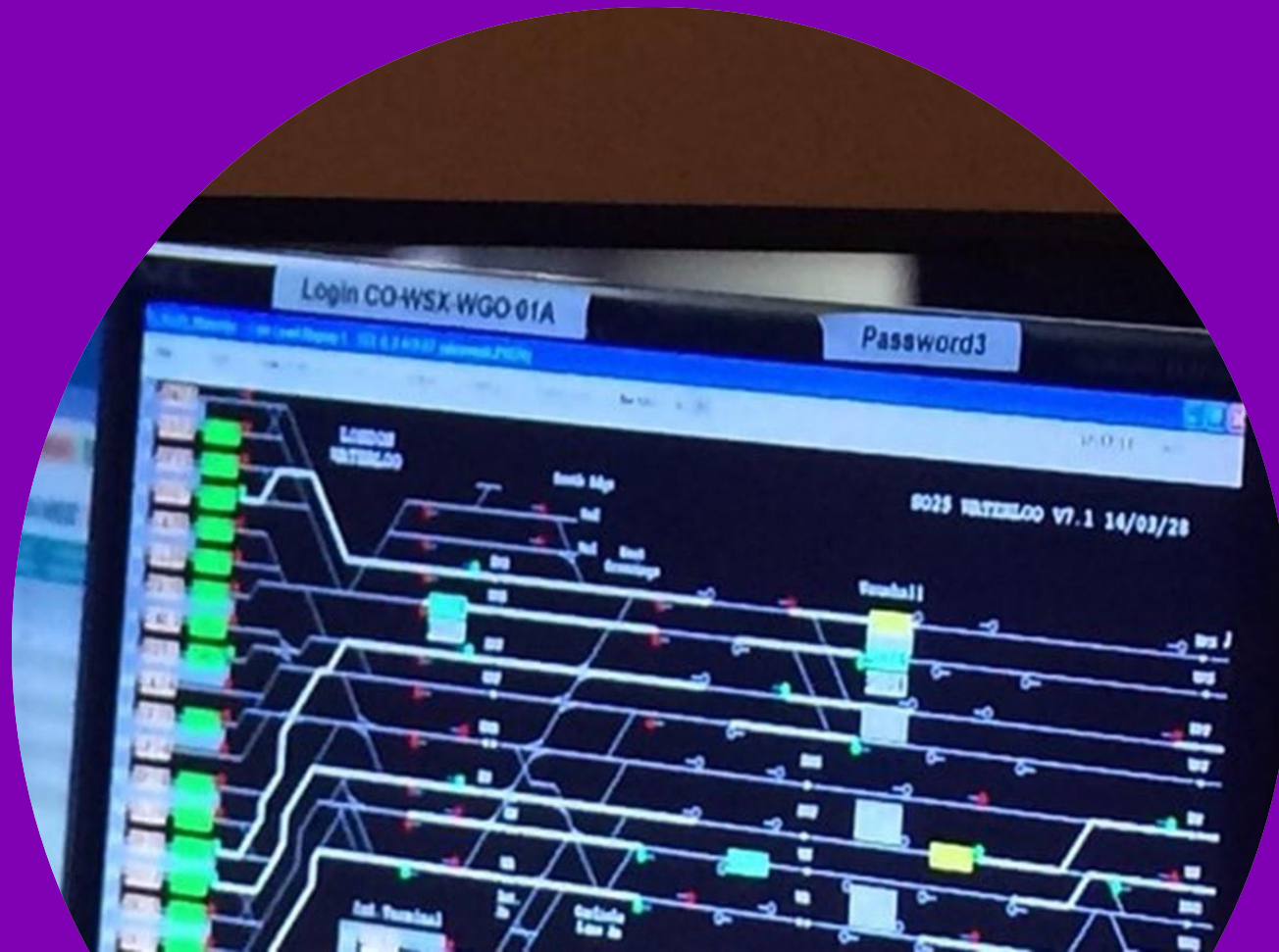
USEC Introduction

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HUMANS AND CONTEXT

Usable Security and Privacy



People handle complex security decisions every day.

Context strongly impacts how we interpret signs like this one.

Leave this stick in door!! The locking mechanism is broken from the inside!

Ville Montée Will be called tomorrow for a repair. Thxs.

Computers are bad at context

- Journalist mistakenly added to a sensitive chat
- Wrong phone number associated with a name in the phone book
- iPhone put it there....

The Guardian Int ~

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle

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Signal group chat leak
Exclusive: how the Atlantic's Jeffrey Goldberg got added to the White House Signal group chat

Internal investigation cleared the national security adviser Mike Waltz, but the mistake was months in the making



Mike Waltz (left) and Jeffrey Goldberg. Composite: AP/Reuters

"According to the White House, the number was erroneously saved during a "contact suggestion update" by Waltz's iPhone, which one person described as the function where an iPhone algorithm adds a previously unknown number to an existing contact that it detects may be related."

that started during the 2024 campaign and went unnoticed until Waltz created the group chat last month.

The “Citizens Bank” problem



I bank at Citizens Bank

<https://www.citizensbank.com>

<https://www.citizensbank.com/>

<https://www.citizens-bank.com>

<https://www.citizensbank.net>

<https://www.ctznsbank.com>

The “Citizens Bank” problem



I bank at Citizens Bank



First Citizens Bank

<https://www.firstcitizens.com/>

<https://www.citizensfb.com/>



<https://my.thecitizens.com>



<https://www.gocitizensbank.com>



<https://www.citizensalliancebank.com/>



<https://www.citizensbankwi.bank>



<https://www.cbbank.com/>



Human- and AI-facing URL features

Feature Category	Feature Subcategory	Most popular feature	Use of the features			Criteria		
			<i>Automated</i>	<i>Human education</i>	<i>Human support</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Storage</i>	<i>Dependency</i>
Lexical	Domain	Domain	Low	High	High	Low	Low	No
	Other URL components	Authentication	High	Mid	Low	Low	Low	No
	Special Characters	Number of dots	High	High	High			
	Length	Length of URL	High	High	High			
	Numeric Representation	Raw IP address	High	High	High			
	Tokens & Keywords	Phishing keywords	High	High	High			
	Deviated domains	Similarity with PhishTank	High	High	High			
	Embedded URL		Low					
Host	Whois	Domain age	Mid					
	DNS	No records	Mid					
	Connection	Connection speed	Mid					
Rank	Domain Popularity	Alexa Rank	High					
	PageRank	Google PageRank	High					
Redirection		No. of Redirections	Mid					
Certificate	Encryption	Is it HTTPS?	High					
	Certificate values	Is EV?	Low					
Search Engines		Query the Full URL	Mid					
Black/White lists	Simple List	PhishTank	High					
	Proactive List	Blacklisting the IP	Mid					

Domain is the most used feature for humans, but is almost ignored by AI.

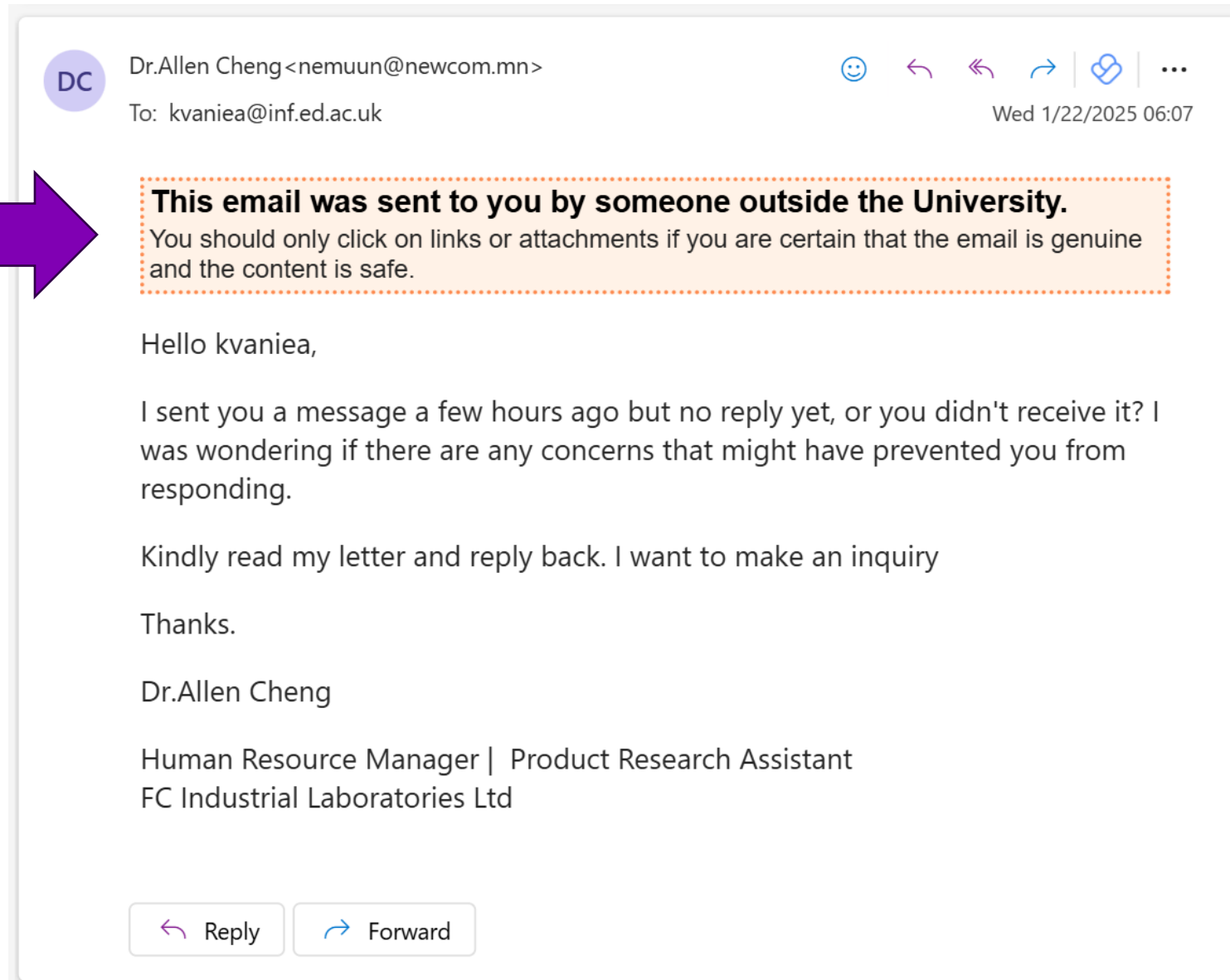
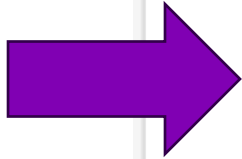
Why?

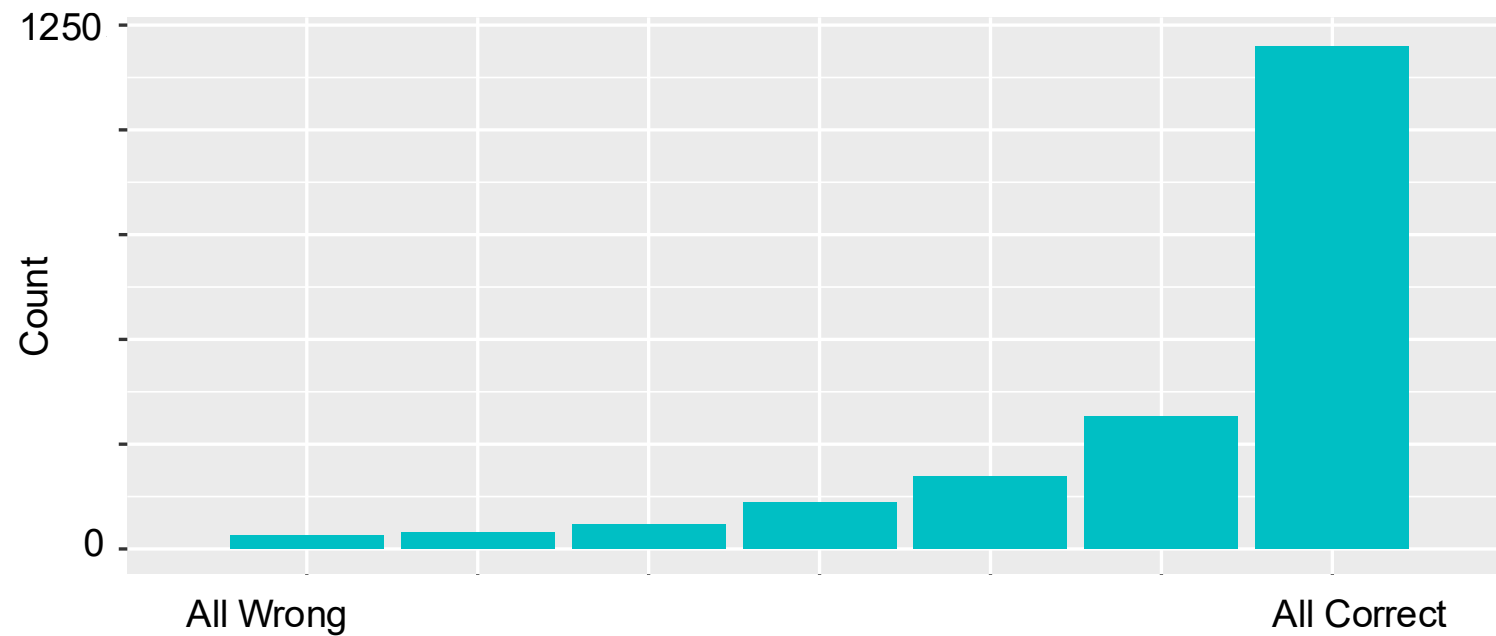
Humans know context, and the AI system does not.

Users are told to determine safety:

"only click on links ... if you are certain ... the content is safe."

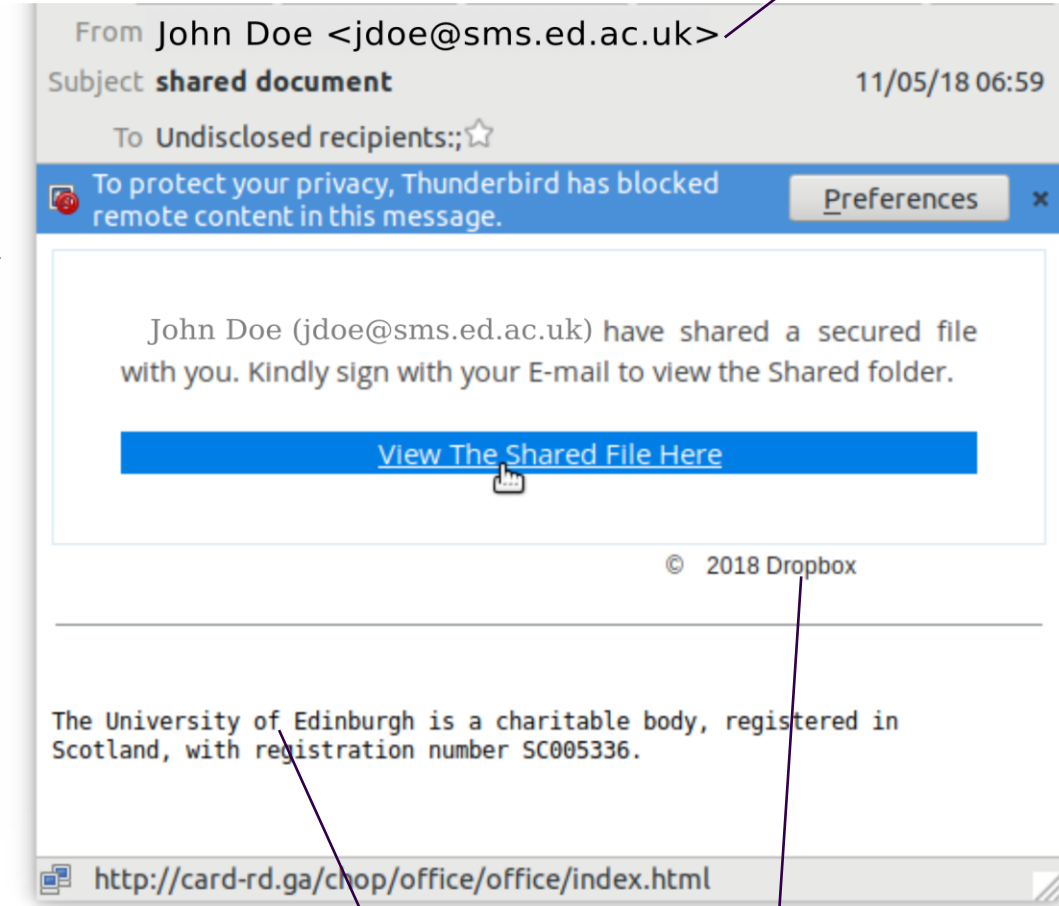
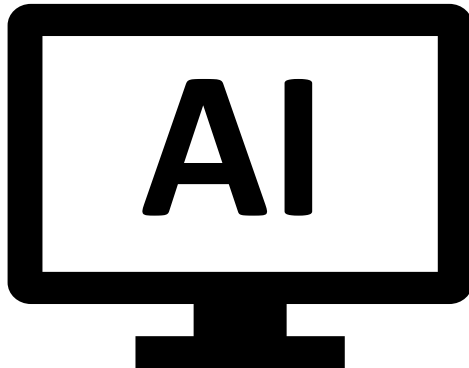
"Safe" is defined as "going where you expect."





Name in domain
profile.**facebook**.com
mobile.**paypal**.com

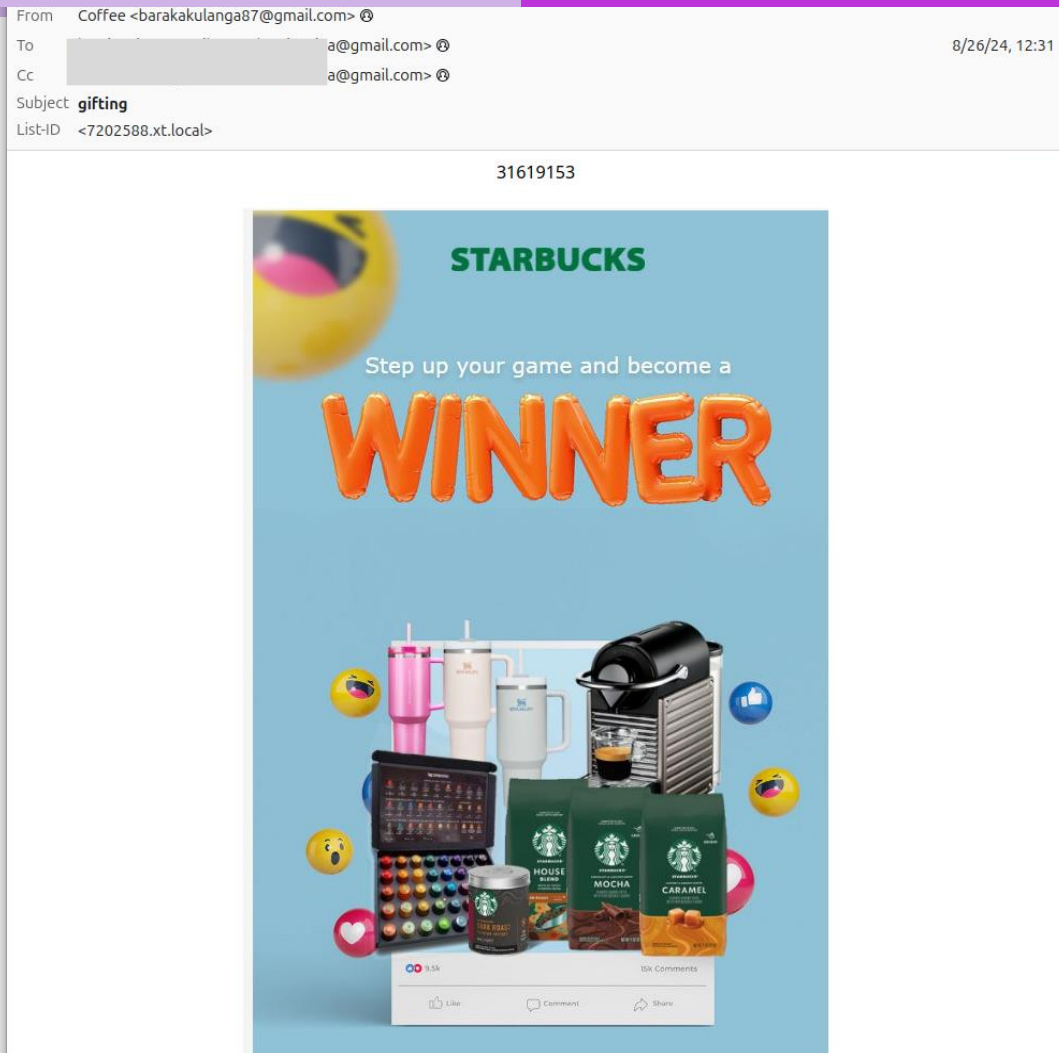
Who is the email claiming to be from?



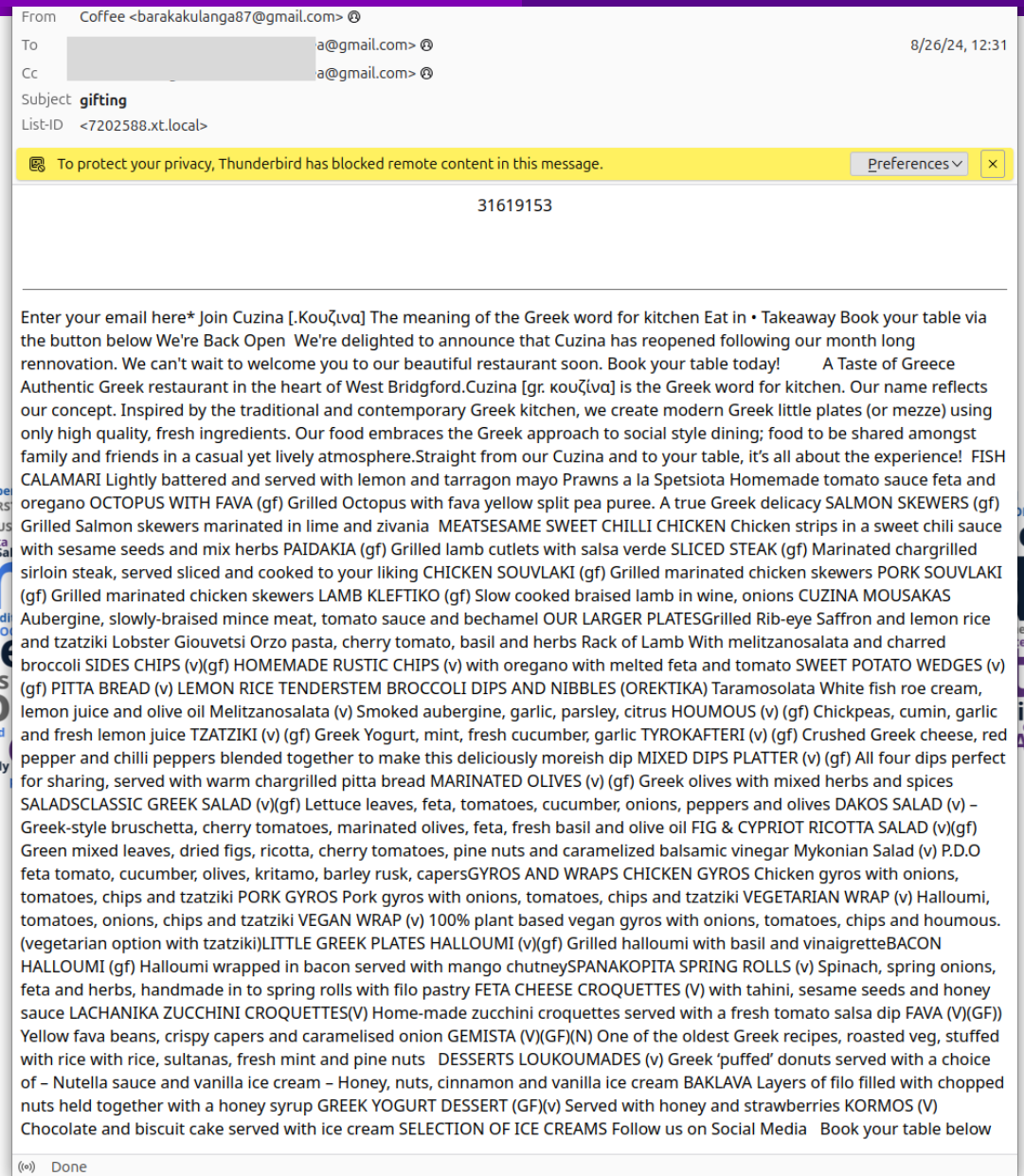
University
email address

University is
named

Image



<https://storage.googleapis.com/76c1577075dba36f1594/64bbeccd27bd2eeaef407ae9d...>





USA Phone

7:41

CancelPaymentLogin

✓ Add to Apple Wallet

Collect from station

To pay

Booking fee£0.80

Total£45.40

Set up Apple Pay

Pay by card

Pay with PayPal

Login or Create a trainline account

We'll send you personalised marketing, valuable discounts and great offers.

☐

Tick here if you don't want this

By booking your ticket you accept our Website Terms & Conditions and National Rail conditions of travel

Privacy policy applies

EU Phone

giffgaff7:41 pm23%

CancelPayment

To pay

Booking fee£0.75

16-25 Railcard discounts applied

Total£30.20

Card security code

....

Pay by card

Change payment method

Be first to hear

☐

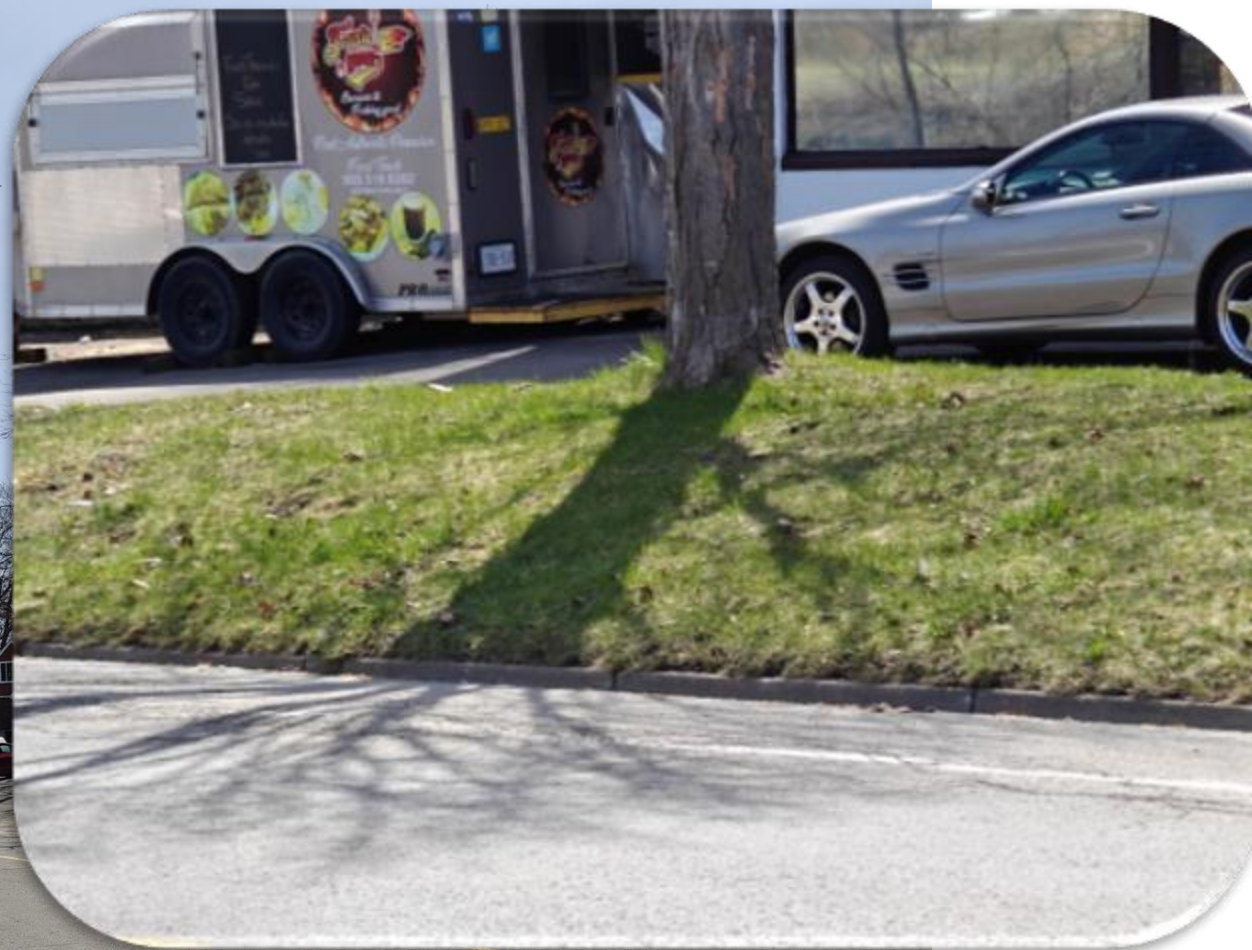
Yes, I want great discounts, sales, offers and more from Trainline.

By booking your ticket you accept our Website Terms & Conditions and National Rail conditions of travel

Privacy policy applies

Well intentioned....





Use other sidewalk

There is no other
sidewalk...

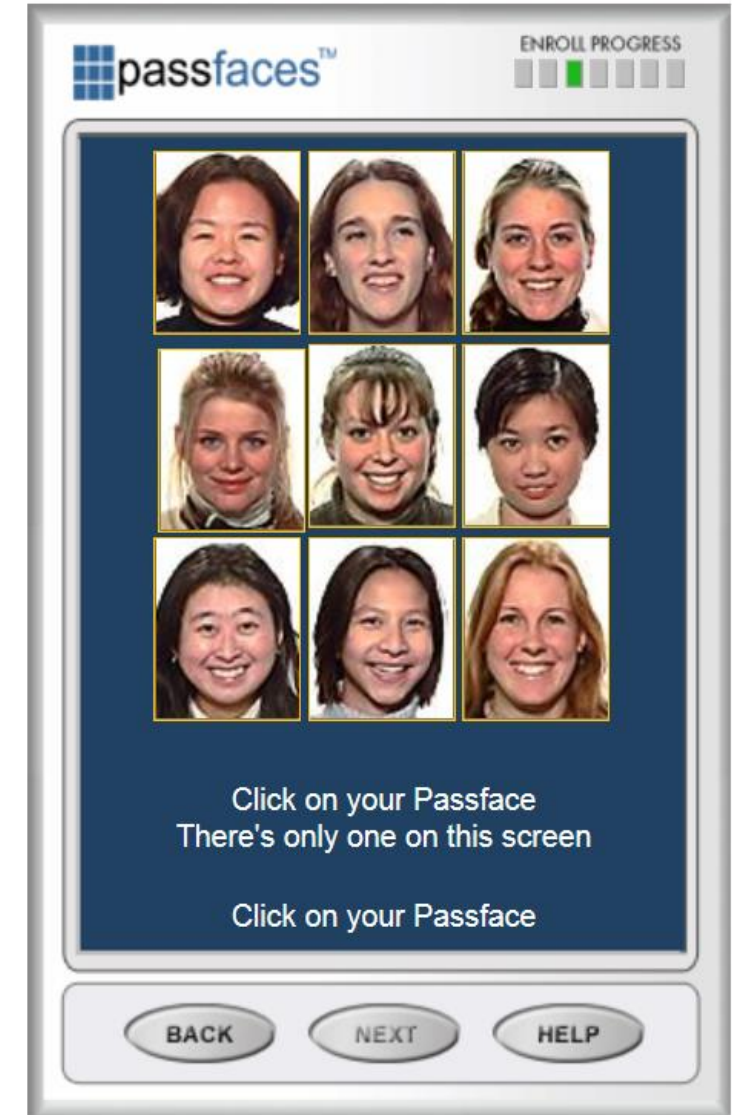
WHAT IS USABLE SECURITY AND PRIVACY?

Security and usability together

Security	Usability/HCI	Usable Security and Privacy
Humans are a secondary constraint to security constraints	Humans are the primary constraint, security rarely considered	Human factors and security are both primary constraints
Humans considered primarily in their role as adversaries/attackers	Concerned about human error but not human attackers	Concerned about both normal users and adversaries
Involves threat models	Involves task models, mental models, cognitive models	Involves threat models AND task models, mental models, etc.
Focus on security metrics	Focus on usability metrics	Considers usability and security metrics together
User studies rarely done	User studies common	User studies common, often involve deception + active adversary

PassFaces

- Users have a set of faces instead of a set of numbers/letters as their password
- Humans are better at recognizing things than they are at recalling information
- High feature information, like faces, are theoretically easier to recognize



Graphical Passwords

Users select 5 points on the image in order.

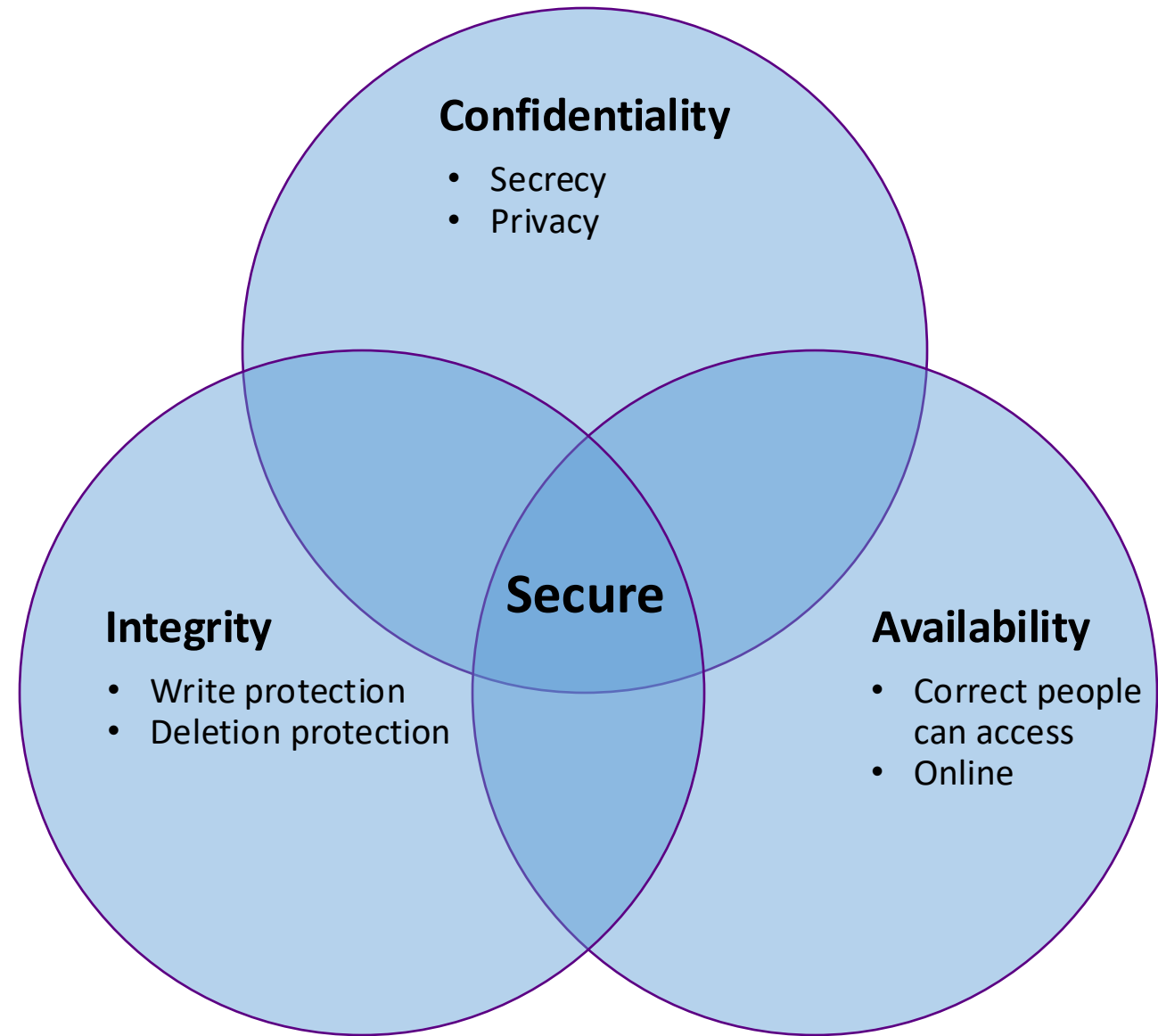


User-selected graphical passwords

Security	Usability/HCI	Usable Security and Privacy
<p>What is the space of possible passwords?</p> <p>How can we make the password space larger to make the password harder to guess?</p> <p>How are the stored passwords secured?</p> <p>Can an attacker gain knowledge by observing a user entering their password?</p>	<p>How difficult is it for a user to create, remember, and enter a graphical password? How long does it take?</p> <p>How hard is it for users to learn the system?</p> <p>Are users motivated to put in effort to create good passwords?</p> <p>Is the system accessible using a variety of devices, for users with disabilities?</p>	<p>All the security/privacy and usability HCI questions</p> <p>How do users select graphical passwords? How can we help them choose passwords harder for attackers to predict?</p> <p>As the password space increases, what are the impacts on usability factors and predictability of human selection?</p>

Defining Security

- **Confidentiality**
 - Ensures that computer-related assets are accessed only by authorized parties.
- **Integrity**
 - Assets can be modified only by authorized parties or only in authorized ways.
- **Availability**
 - Assets are accessible to authorized parties at appropriate times.



Security properties to ensure

Confidentiality No improper information gathering

Integrity Data has not been (maliciously) altered

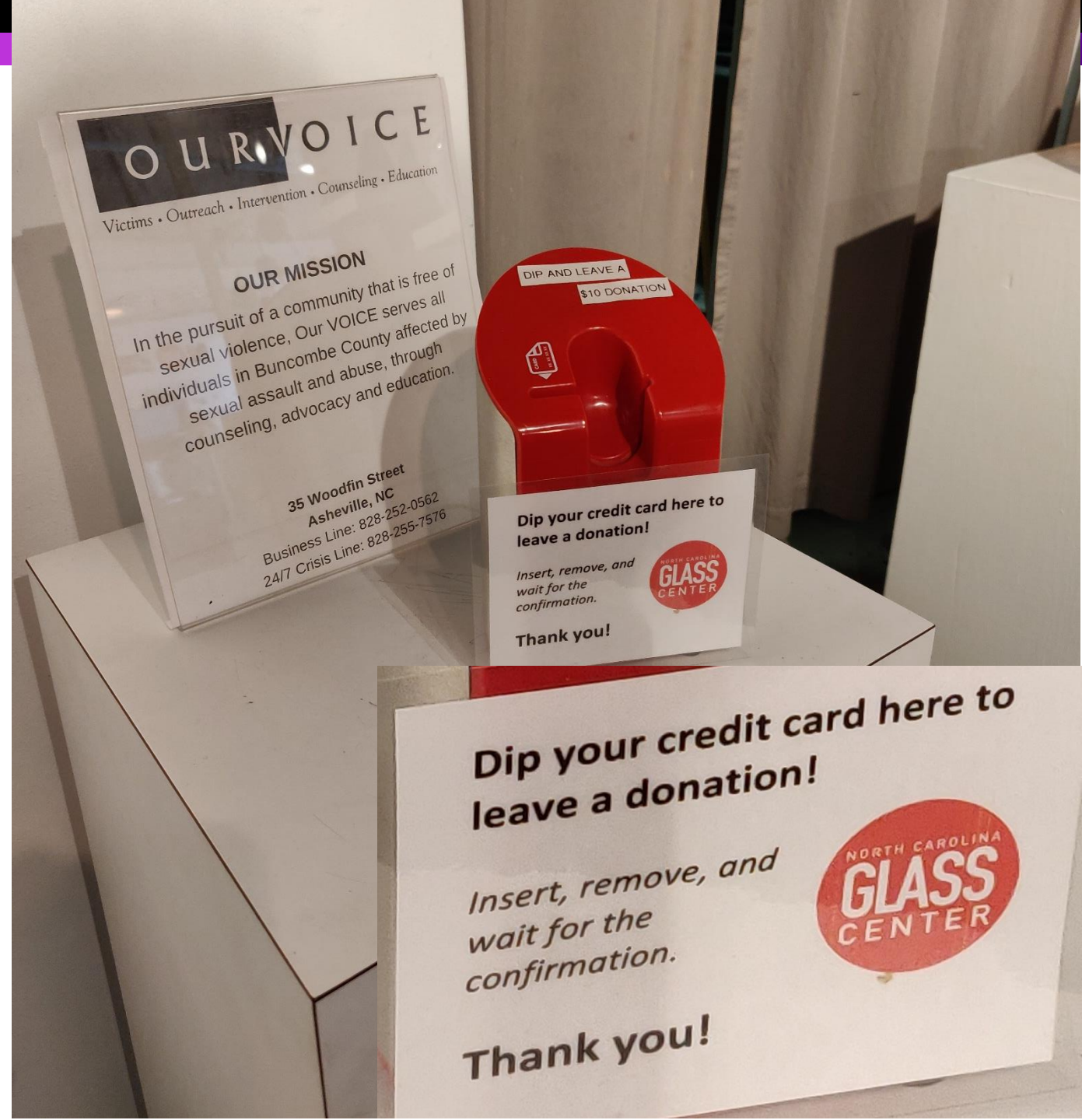
Availability Data/services can be accessed as desired

Accountability Actions are traceable to those responsible

Authentication User or data origin accurately identifiable

Is this system secure?

- Confidentiality
 - Device might collect data from card like name and card number.
 - Possibly auto-sign people up for marketing.
- Integrity
 - How will you be sure that amount charged really is \$10?
- Availability
 - Minimal availability issues because the machine does not take the card away.
 - Minor risk of fraud alert.



Is this system secure?

- Confidentiality
 - Device might collect data from card like name and card number.
 - Possibly auto-sign people up for marketing. (Unlikely with GDPR)
- Integrity
 - How will you be sure that amount charged really is £3?
- Availability
 - Minimal availability issues, user never loses control of the card.
 - Minor risk of fraud alert.



Is this system secure?

- Confidentiality
 - Probably fine
- Integrity
 - Maybe
- Availability
 - Big problem



Defining privacy

- The Cambridge Dictionary

- Someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret
 - Controlling personal information
 - *The new law is designed to protect people's privacy*
- The state of being alone
 - Controlling access to self
 - *I hate sharing a bedroom – I never get any privacy*



Controlling who has personal information

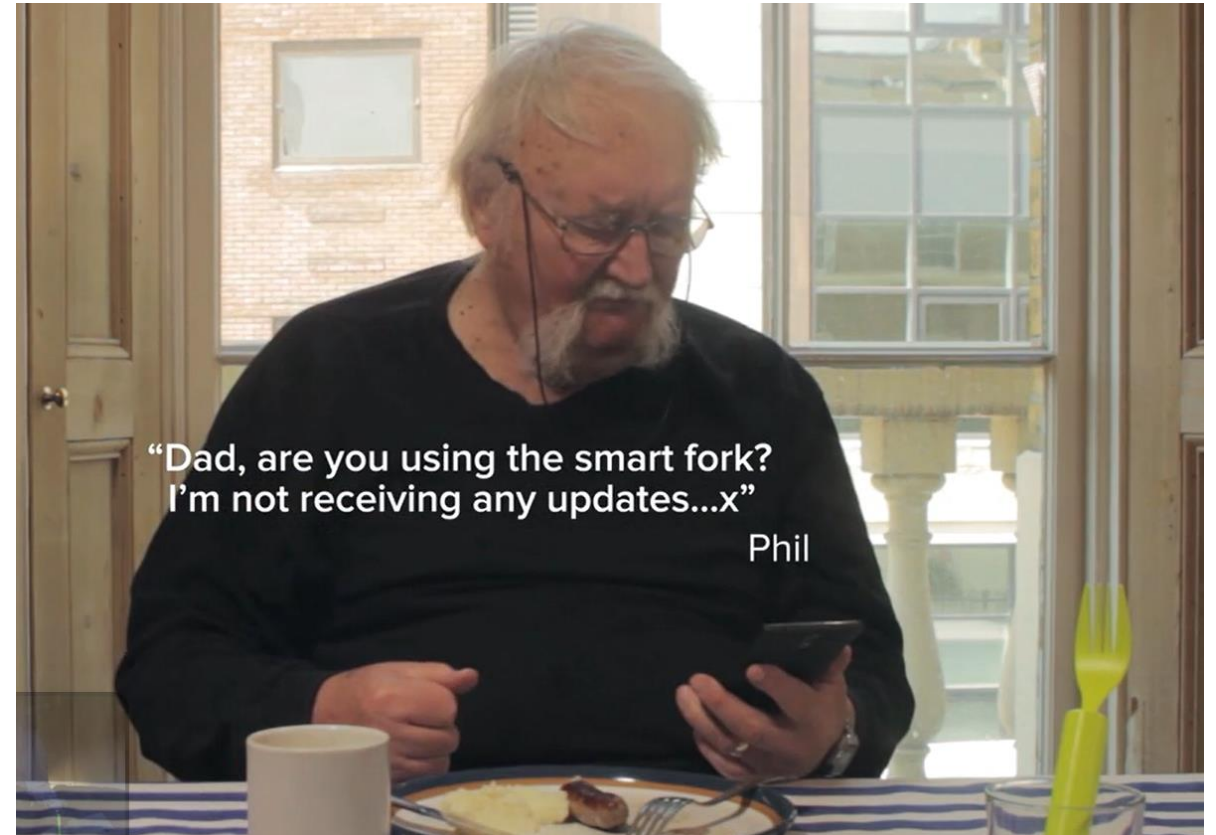


Controlling access to self



Think-pair-share

- **Think** about the question to yourself quietly. No talking.
 - 1 minute
- **Pair** with someone sitting near you. Discuss the question and your answers. Lots of everyone talking.
 - 3 minutes
- **Share** through whole-class discussion. A couple groups share their answers and the instructor comments. A couple people talk.
 - About 5 minutes



Uninvited Guests

<https://vimeo.com/128873380>

Human-factors Engineering

- **human-factors engineering**, science dealing with the application of information on physical and psychological characteristics to the design of devices and systems for human use.¹
- Humans are a part of a larger system.
- Human-factors engineers build systems that account for human limitations and support humans in completing tasks with minimal errors.



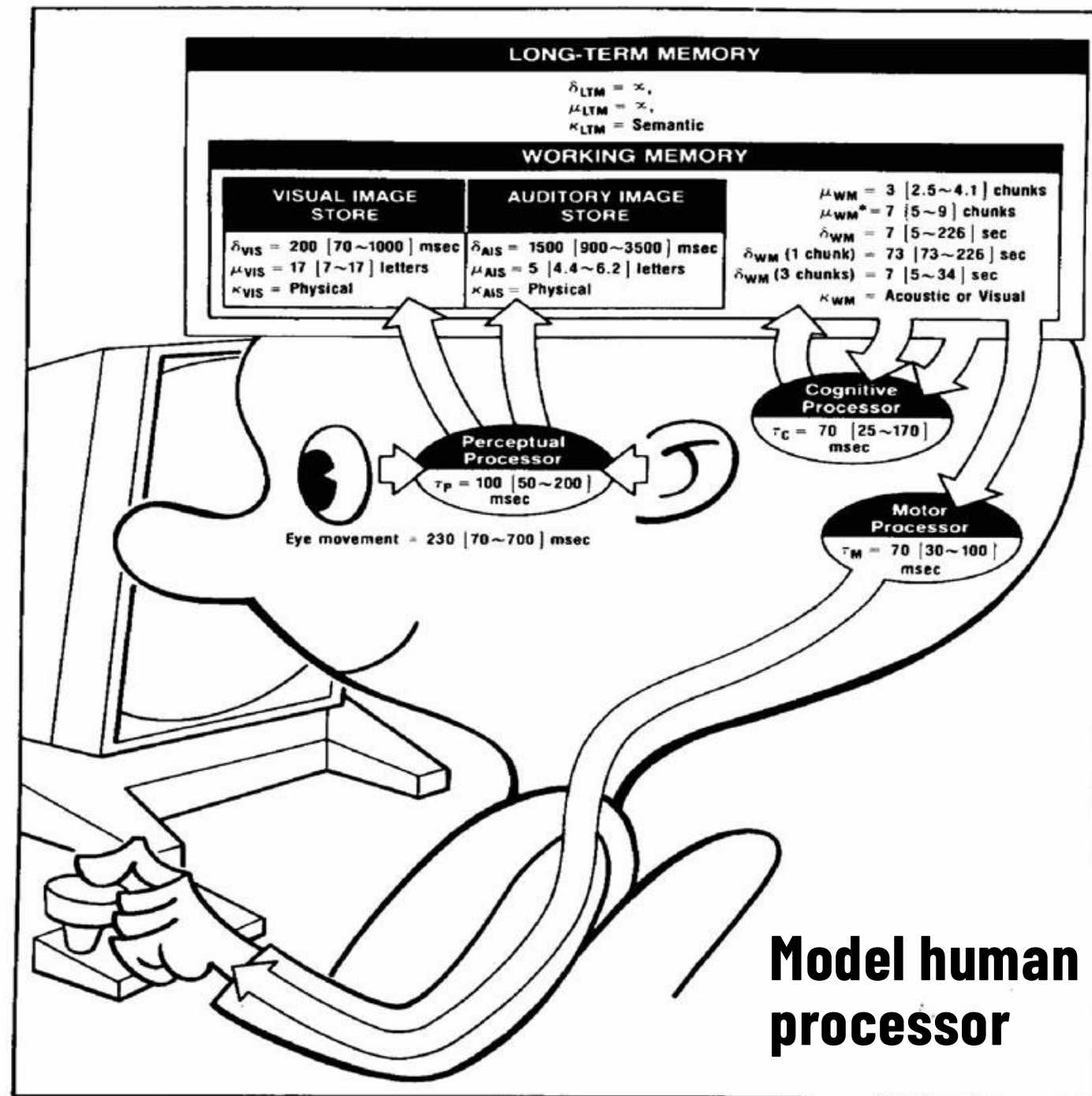
1. Human-factors engineering, Britannica

Example: calculators vs phones

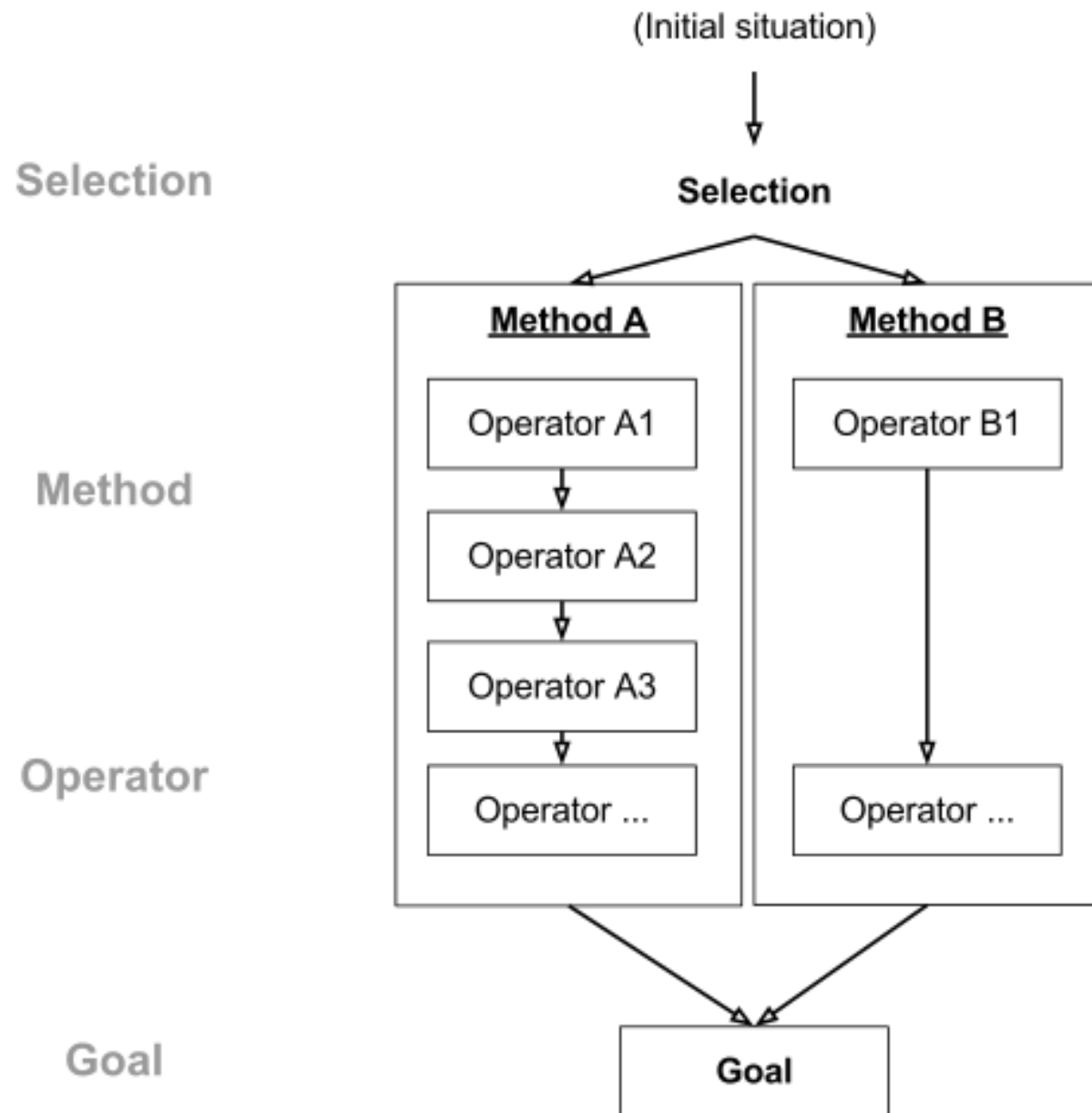
- Order of the numbers are reversed on phone and calculator
- Extensive testing found that people made fewer dialing errors this way



Some human factors
can be computed
based on physical
characteristics.



Goals, Operations, Methods, and Selection rules (GOMS)



Compare speed of two designs for experts

Design A: drag the file into the trash can ^[29]	Design B: use the short cut “control + T” ^[30]
method encoding (operator sequence) ^[31]	method encoding (operator sequence) ^[32]
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. initiate the deletion (M) 2. find the file icon (M) 3. point to file icon (P) 4. press and hold mouse button (B) 5. drag file icon to trash can icon (P) 6. release mouse button (B) 7. point to original window (P) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. initiate the deletion (M) 2. find the icon for the to-be-deleted file (M) 3. point to file icon (P) 4. press mouse button (B) 5. release mouse button (B) 6. move hand to keyboard (H) 7. press control key (K) 8. press T key (K) 9. move hand back to mouse (H)
Total time	Total time
$3P + 2B + 2M = 3 \cdot 1.1 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 1 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 1.35 \text{ sec} = 6.2 \text{ sec}$	$P + 2B + 2H + 2K + 2M = 1.1 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 1 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 0.4 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 0.2 \text{ sec} + 2 \cdot 1.35 \text{ sec} = 5.2 \text{ sec}$

Human Variability

Variability Type	Description	Security Impact
Cognitive	Differences in thinking and information processing	Affects alert comprehension and response time
Behavioral	Varied actions and response patterns	Influences compliance with security protocols
Technical Skill	Different levels of technical experience and knowledge	Determines ability to implement security measures
Emotional	Psychological and stress responses	Impacts decision quality during security incidents



Error Management Science in Cybersecurity

▪ Decision Errors

- Poor choices despite having correct information. Often arise from cognitive biases or pressure.

▪ Perceptual Errors

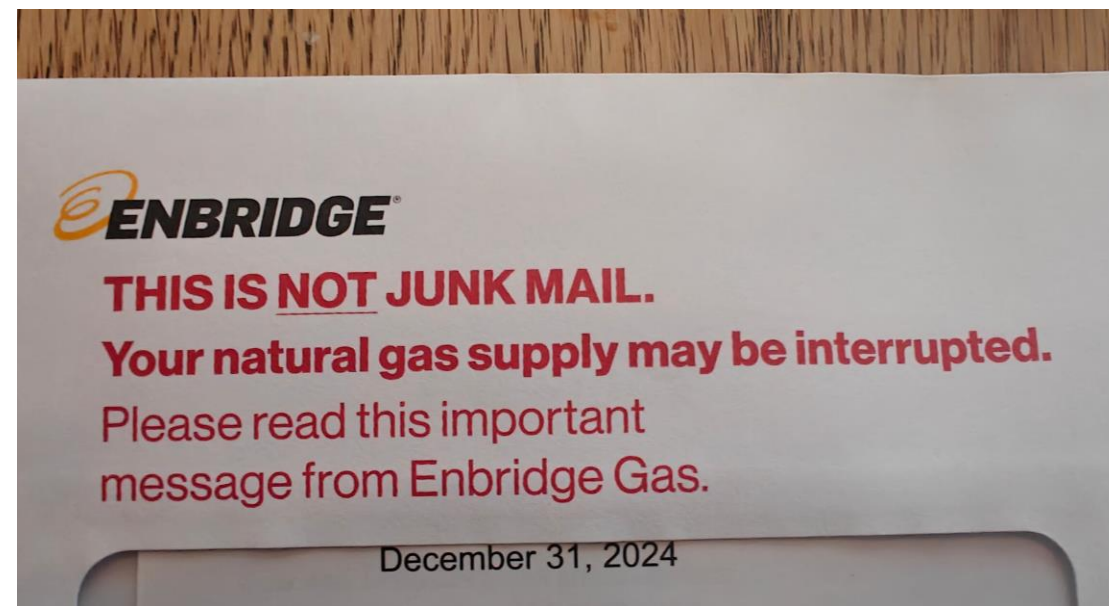
- Misinterpreting security information. Common with complex dashboards, lots of alerts, or complex interfaces

▪ Skill-Based Errors

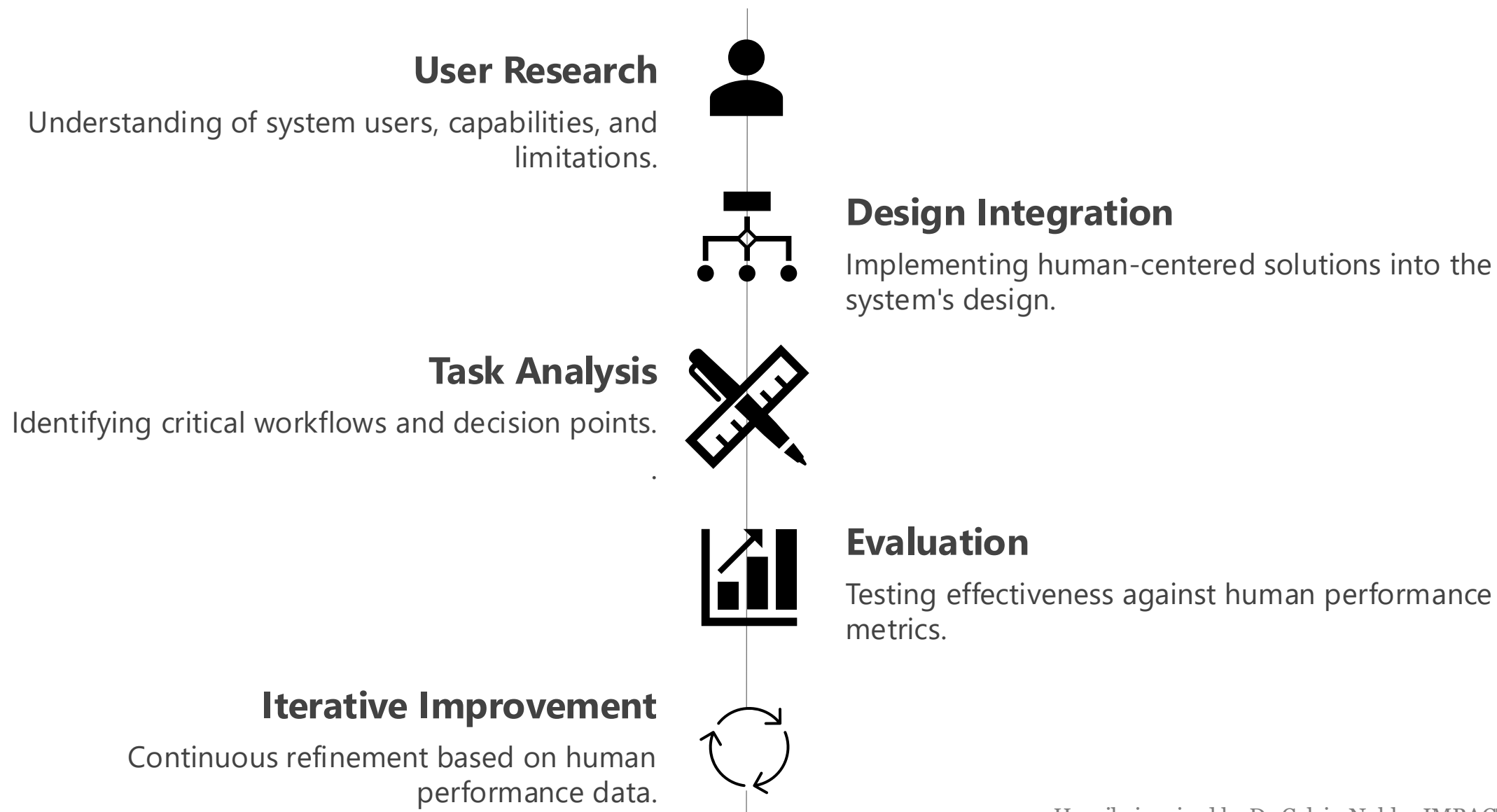
- Failures in execution despite proper intent. Typically occur during routine security tasks.

▪ Routine Violations

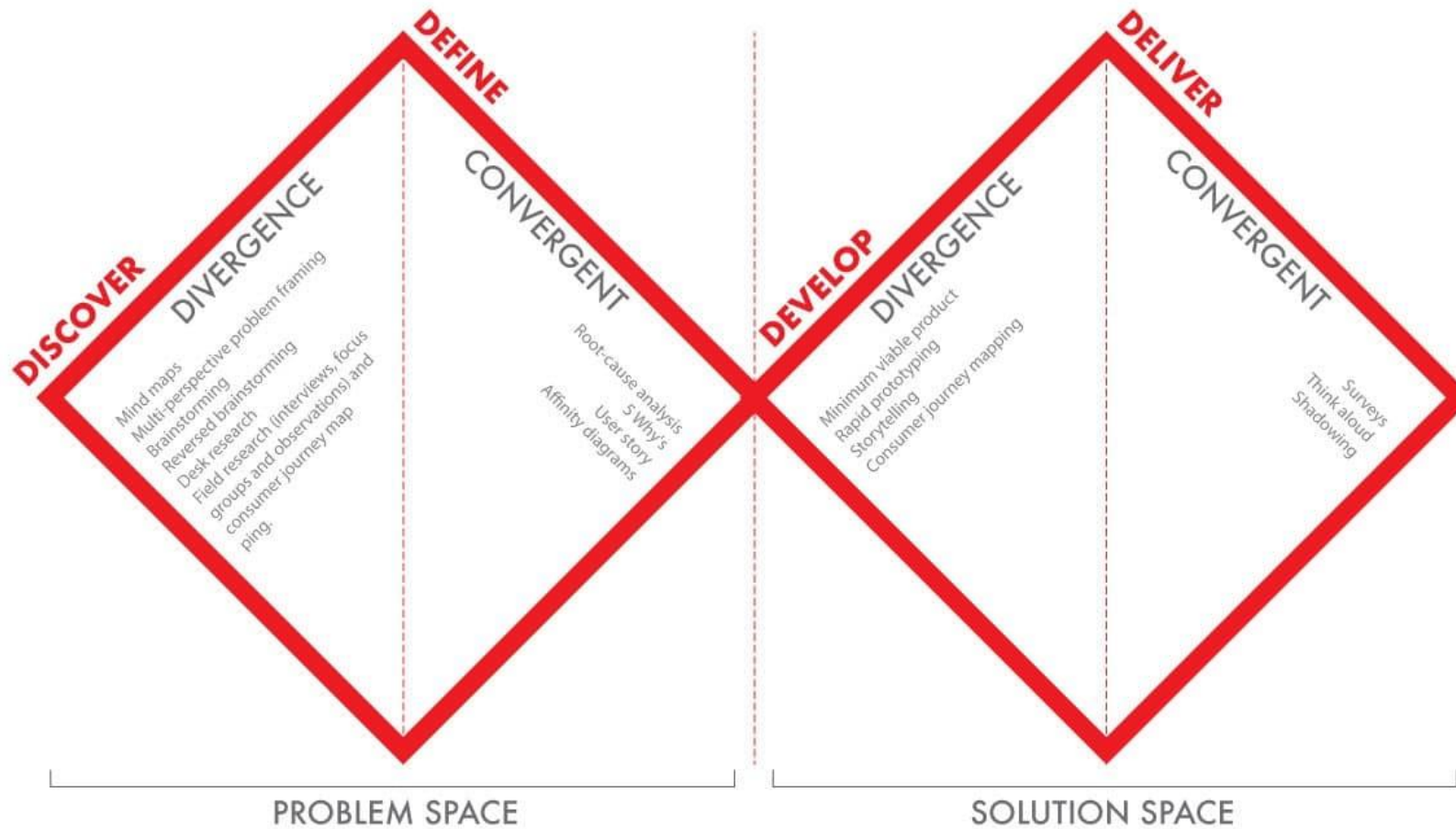
- Deliberately bypassing security protocols. Often due to efficiency-security tradeoffs.



Operationalizing Human Factors Engineering



Double Dimond



Usability (Human-Factors)

- **Learn-ability** – The type for typical users to learn the actions relevant to a set of tasks.
- **Efficiency** – How long it takes users to perform typical tasks.
- **Errors** – The rate of errors users make when performing tasks.
- **Memorability** – How users can retain their knowledge of the system over time.
- **Subjective Satisfaction** – How users like the various aspects of the system.

Designing the user interface: Strategies for Effective Human-Computer Interaction by Ben Shneiderman



Usability (Human-Factors)

- The rental car navigation system is likely setup for a single user with rare configuration needs – set it and forget it
- Security and privacy issues coming from:
 - Logs
 - Sensors
 - Configuration settings
 - Connection to user's devices (Bluetooth)

Designing the user interface: Strategies for Effective Human-Computer Interaction by Ben Shneiderman



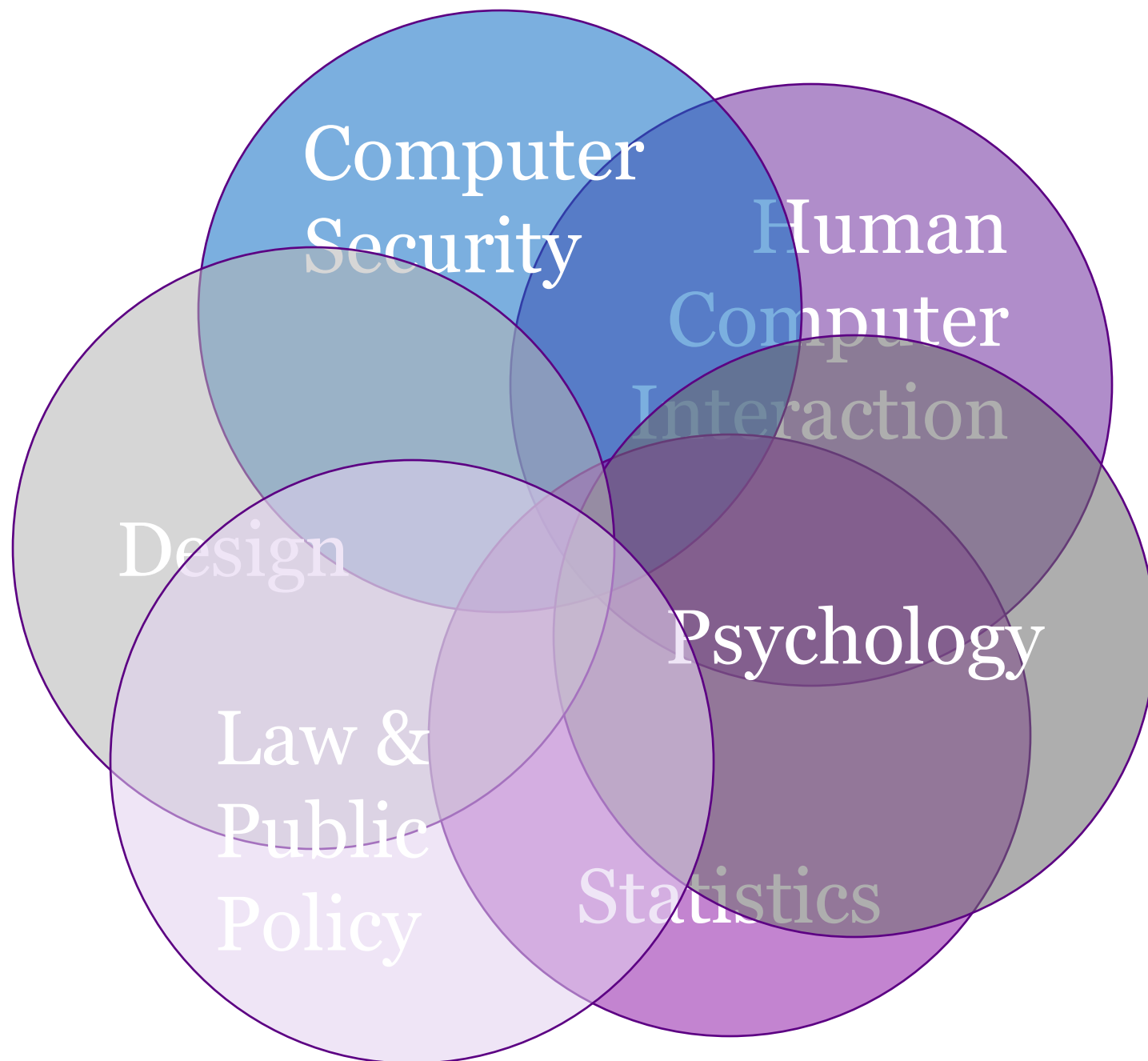
Usability

- **Learn-ability** – Will the user learn that security options exist?
- **Efficiency** – How long do users *think* it will take to perform security tasks?
- **Errors** – Will users notice that security settings need attention? If they do, will they make the correct changes?
- **Memorability** – Does this system use similar configuration such that users can transfer knowledge?
- **Subjective Satisfaction** – Do users feel like they successfully protected themselves?



**Usec is where
security and the real
world meet.**

**It is VERY
interdisciplinary**



WHAT IS SO CHALLENGING ABOUT USEC?

BILL GATES: TRUSTWORTHY COMPUTING

*This is the e-mail Bill Gates sent to every full-time employee at Microsoft, in which he describes the company's new strategy emphasizing security in its products.*From:

Bill Gates

Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2002 5:22 PM

To: Microsoft and Subsidiaries: All FTE

Subject: Trustworthy computing

Every few years I have sent out a memo talking about the highest priority for Microsoft. Two years ago, it was the kickoff of our .NET strategy. Before that, it was several memos about the importance of the Internet to our future and the ways we could make the Internet truly useful for people. Over the last year it has become clear that ensuring .NET is a platform for Trustworthy Computing is more important than any other part of our work. If we don't do this, people simply won't be willing – or able – to take advantage of all the other great work we do. Trustworthy Computing is the highest priority for all the work we are doing. We must lead the industry to a whole new level of Trustworthiness in computing.

Security: The data our software and services store on behalf of our customers should be protected from harm and used or modified only in appropriate ways. Security models should be easy for developers to understand and build into their applications.

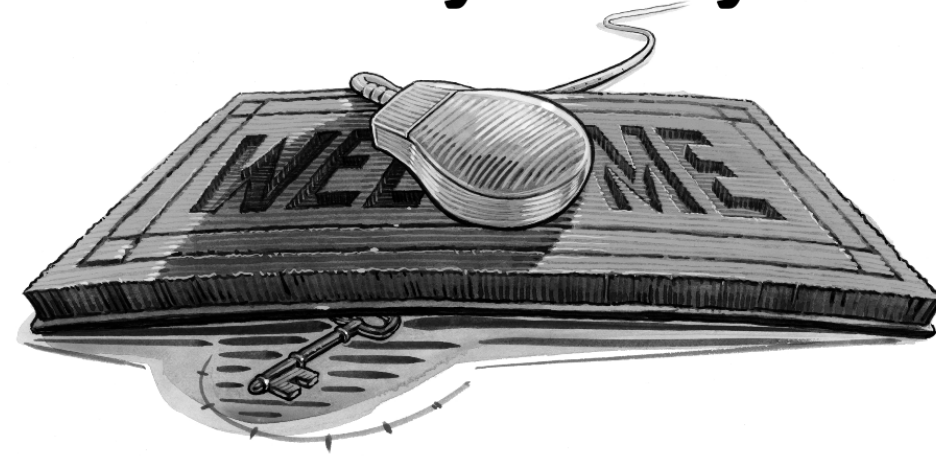
Privacy: Users should be in control of how their data is used. Policies for information use should be clear to the user. Users should be in control of when and if they receive information to make best use of their time. It should be easy for users to specify appropriate use of their information including controlling the use of email they send.

Trustworthiness is a much broader concept than security, and winning our customers' trust involves more than just fixing bugs and achieving "five-nines" availability. It's a fundamental challenge that spans the entire computing ecosystem, from individual chips all the way to global Internet services. It's about smart software, services and industry-wide cooperation.

"In the rush to build Internet businesses, many executives concentrate all their attention on attracting customers rather than retaining them. That's a mistake. The unique economics of e-business make customer loyalty more important than ever."

ILLUSTRATION BY DOUGLAS JONES

E-Loyalty



Your Secret Weapon on the Web

In the rush to build Internet businesses, many executives concentrate all their attention on attracting customers rather than retaining them. That's a mistake. The unique economics of e-business make customer loyalty more important than ever.

by Frederick F. Reichheld and Phil Schefter

LOYALTY MAY NOT BE THE FIRST idea that pops into your head when you think about electronic commerce. After all, what relevance could such a quaint, old-fashioned notion hold for a world in which customers defect at the click of a mouse and impersonal shopping bots scour databases for ever better deals? What good is a small-town virtue amid the faceless anonymity of the Internet's

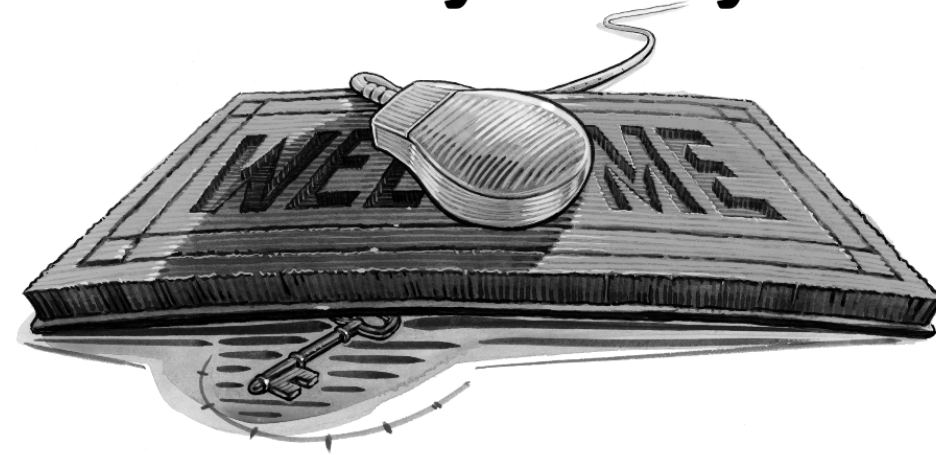
global marketplace? Loyalty must be on a fast track toward extinction, right?

Not at all. Chief executives at the cutting edge of e-commerce—from Dell Computer's Michael Dell to eBay's Meg Whitman, from Vanguard's Jack Brennan to Grainger's Richard Keyser—care deeply about customer retention and consider it vital to the success of their on-line operations. They know that loyalty

“On the Web ... business is conducted at a distance and risks and uncertainties are magnified... Customers can't look a salesclerk in the eye, can't size up the physical space of a store or office, and can't see and touch products. They have to rely on images and promises, and if they don't trust the company presenting those images and promises, they'll shop elsewhere.”

ILLUSTRATION BY DOUGLAS JONES

E-Loyalty



Your Secret Weapon on the Web

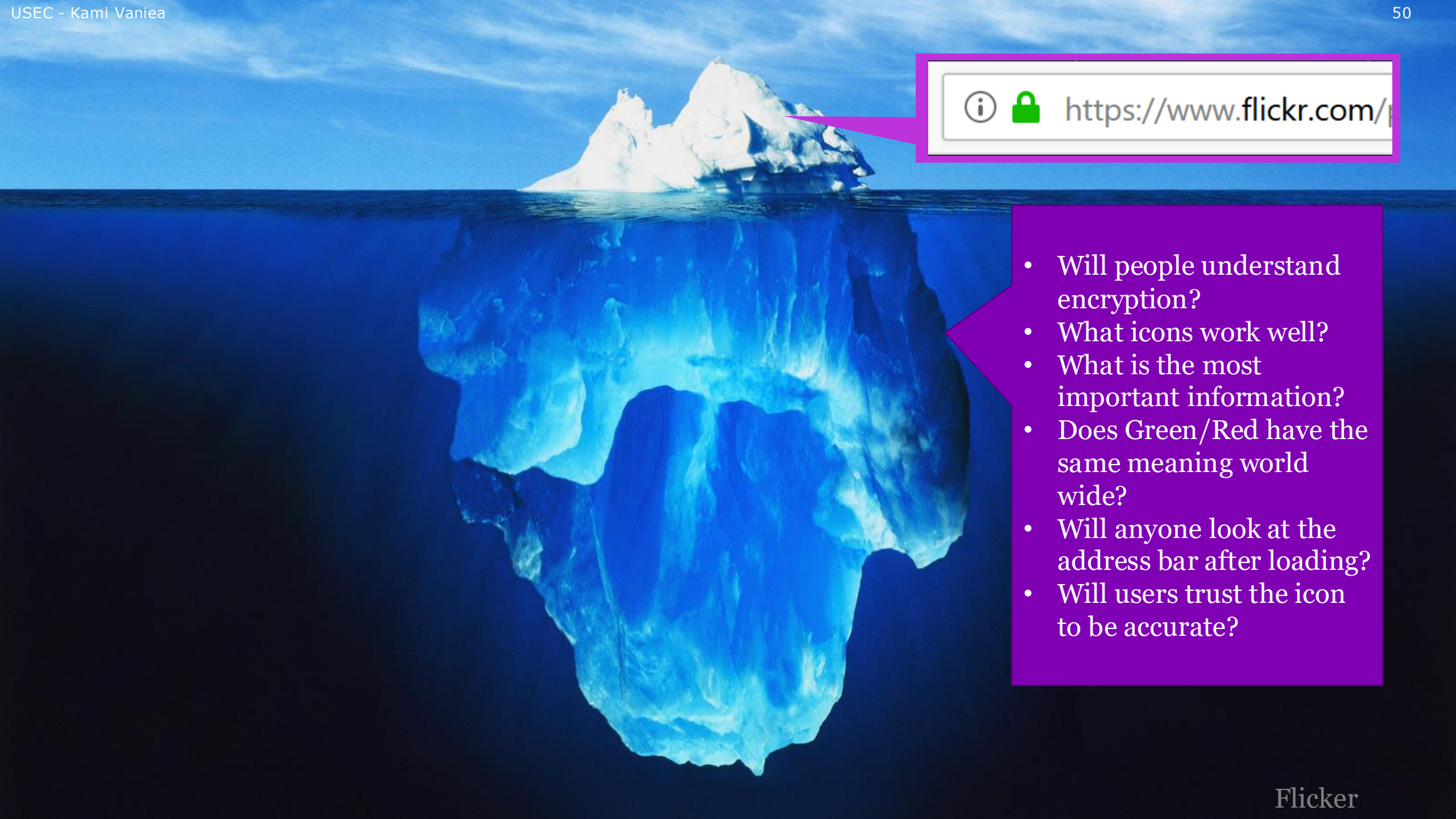
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📄 🔒 <https://www.flickr.com/>

- Will people understand encryption?
- What icons work well?
- What is the most important information?
- Does Green/Red have the same meaning world wide?
- Will anyone look at the address bar after loading?
- Will users trust the icon to be accurate?

Questions