



RUB

Limiting Online Password-Guessing Financially

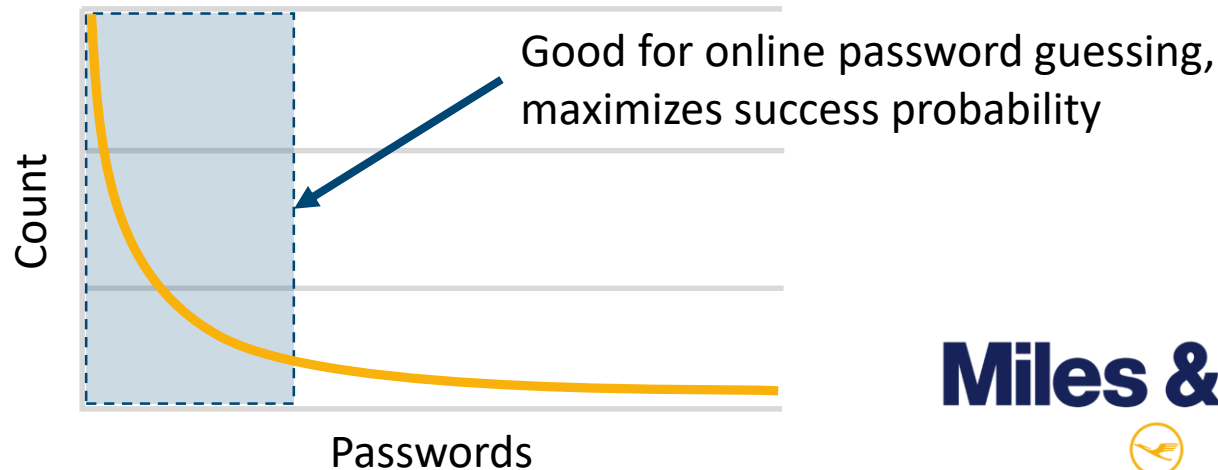
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Horst Görtz Institute for IT-Security
Ruhr-University Bochum

Online Password Guessing

“The **hackers used lists** to **try** to match **usernames** and **passwords** - when one matched, they made purchases using the miles on the frequent flyer's account.”

Reuters, 2015



Miles & More
 **Lufthansa**

Online Password Guessing

Targeted Attacker: (Specific user)

Exploiting personal information

- Politician Sarah Palin, 2008
- WIRED author Mat Honan, 2012

Trawling Attacker: (Any user)

Guesses answers based on population-wide statistics

Simultaneously attacks many accounts



Outline



Rate Limiting

“... the verifier SHALL limit attempts on a single account to no more than 100.”

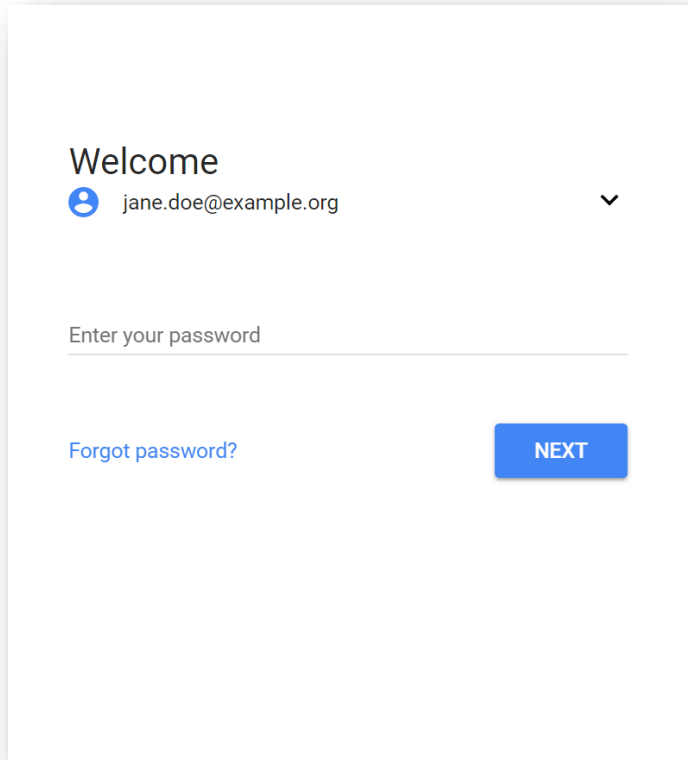
NIST Special Publication 800-63B

Techniques MAY be used:

- **CAPTCHA**
- Requiring to wait (30s to 1h)
- IP white lists
- Risk-based authentication (Fingerprinting)



Rate Limiting



Welcome

 jane.doe@example.org

Enter your password

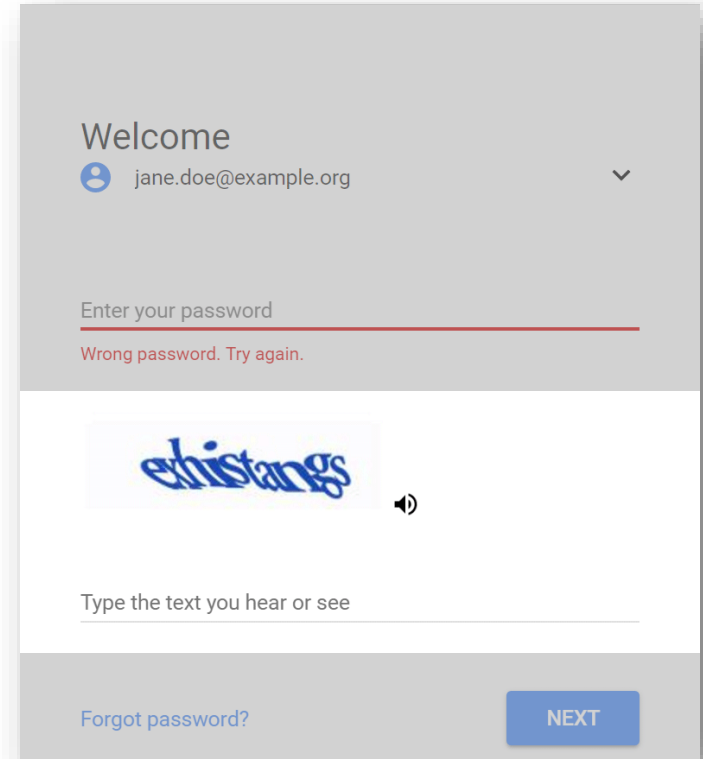
[Forgot password?](#)

NEXT



Try again, ...

Diagram showing a transition from the initial login screen to the rate-limited screen. A black arrow with three dots points from the initial screen to the right. A red curved arrow points from the 'NEXT' button on the initial screen to the 'Try again, ...' box below the rate-limited screen.



Welcome

 jane.doe@example.org

Enter your password

Wrong password. Try again.

Type the text you hear or see

[Forgot password?](#)

NEXT

Diagram showing the state of the login screen after a failed password attempt. The screen is now grayed out, indicating a rate limit. A red error message 'Wrong password. Try again.' is displayed below the password field. A captcha image is shown below the error message, and a speaker icon indicates an audio version is available. The 'NEXT' button is still present at the bottom right.

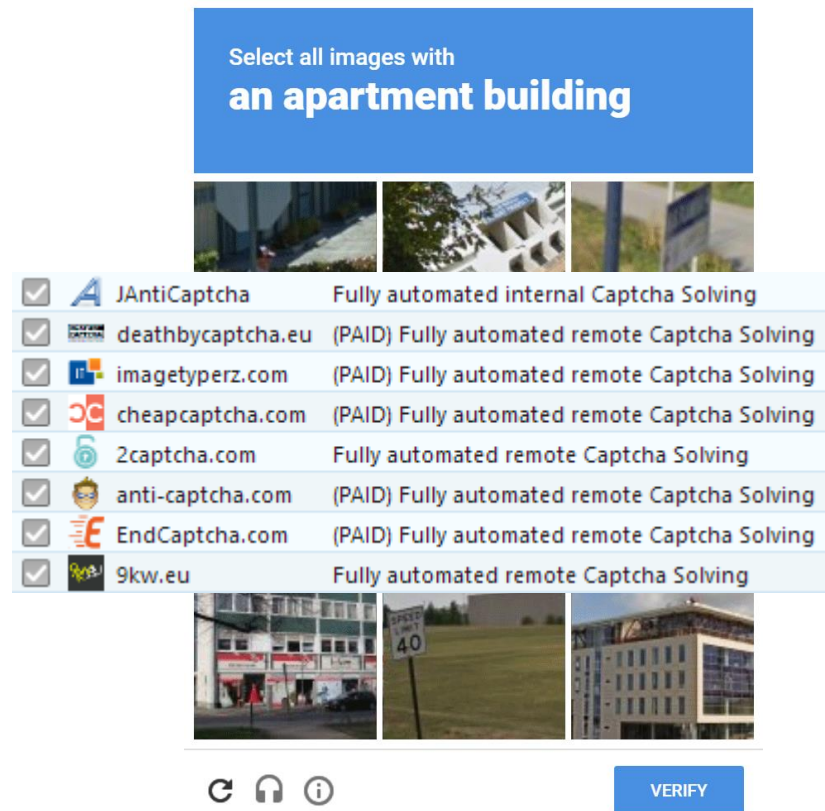
CAPTCHA Security Problem

Automatic Solving Services:

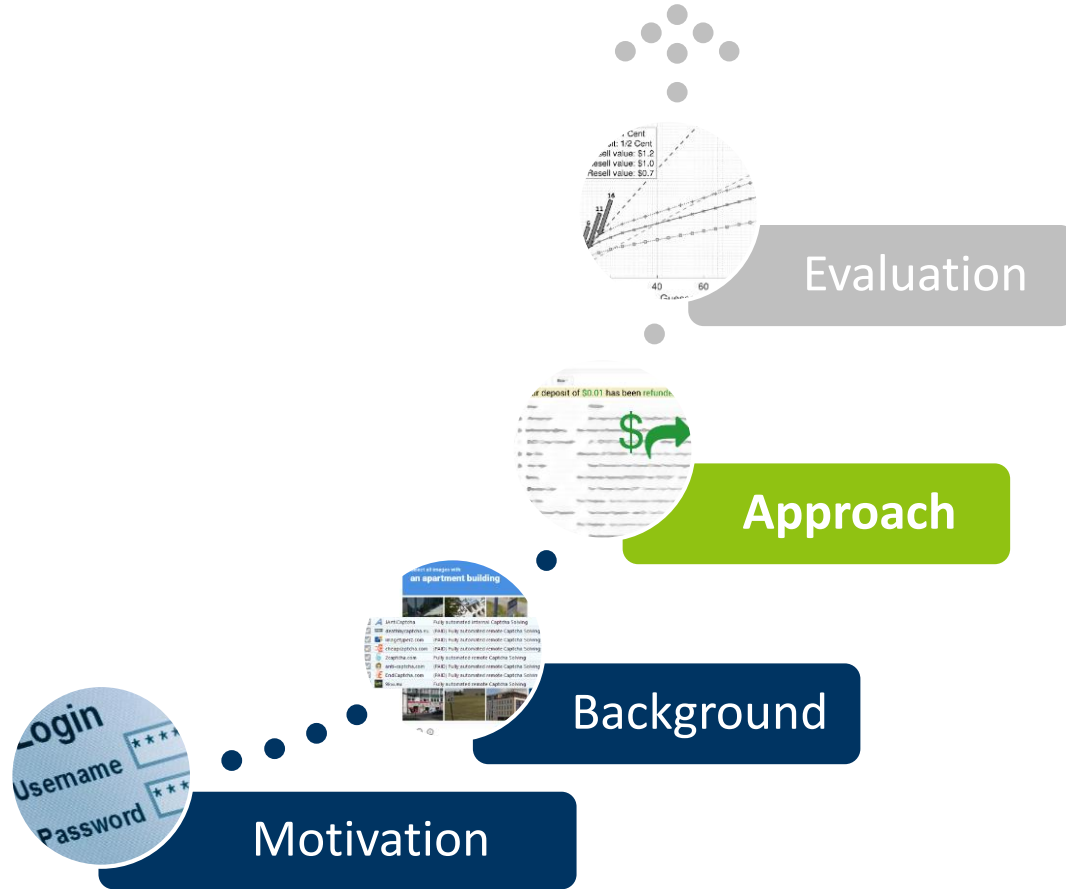
- \$0.0014 per CAPTCHA
- Average solving time: 6 sec
- Average accuracy rate: 97 %
- API available: Python, Perl, PHP, C, ...
- Customer reviews:
“Great service, and gets the job done.”

Audio CAPTCHAs?

- Low-Resource Attack (Speech2Text APIs) ^[1]



Outline



Deposit-based Rate Limiting

Demanding a small deposit for each login attempt

Immediately refunded
after a **successful login**



But, high costs for repeated
unsuccessful logins



Deposit-based Rate Limiting

Hi John

 john.doe@example.org

Deposit is required to continue.

Amount: \$0.01



Recipient: [Website Inc.](#) on behalf of John Doe.

[Forgot password?](#)

APPROVE PAYMENT

Step 1: Deposit Requested

Deposit-based Rate Limiting

Hi John
john.doe@example.org

Deposit is required to continue.
Amount: \$0.01

Recipient: [Website Inc.](#) on behalf of John Doe.

[Forgot password?](#) [APPROVE PAYMENT](#)



Step 1: Deposit Requested

Hi John
john.doe@example.org

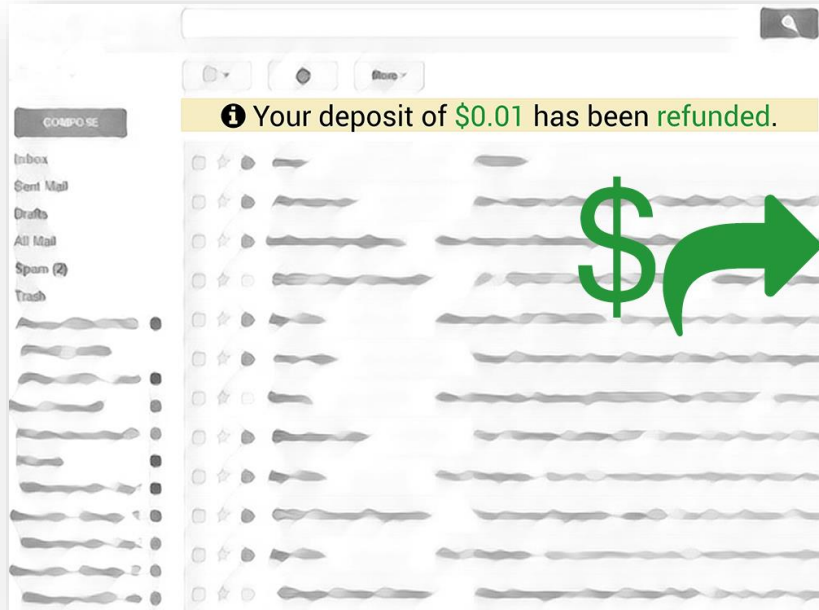
Deposit **received**.
Enter your password

[Forgot password?](#) [LOGIN](#)



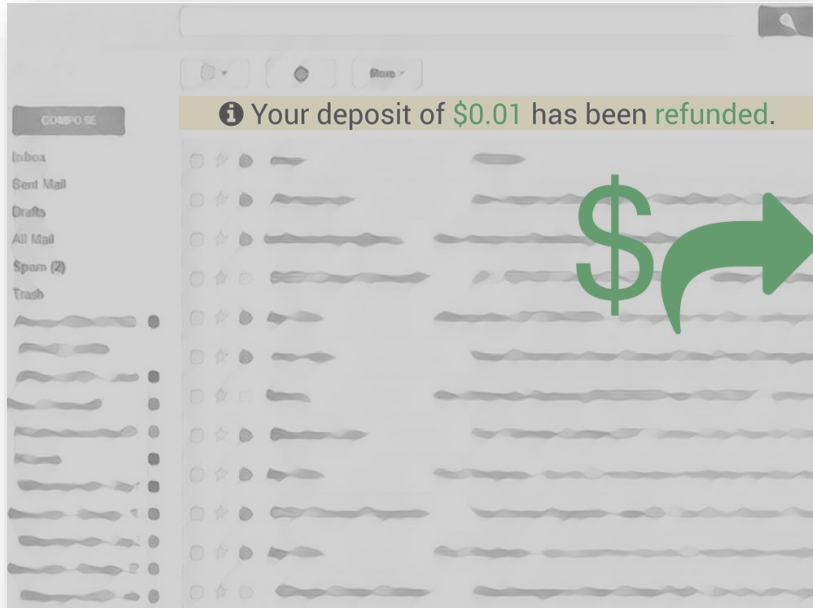
Step 2: Deposit Received

Deposit-based Rate Limiting

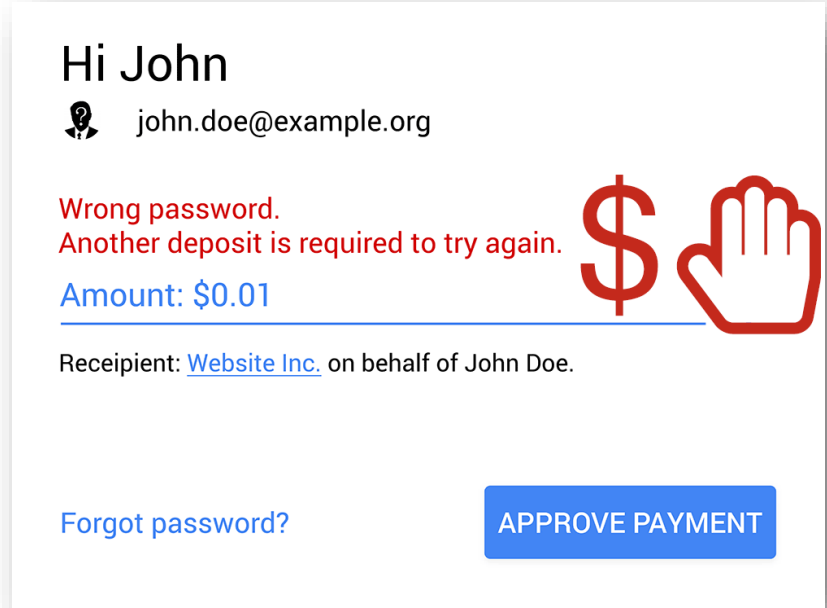


Step 3: Correct Password

Deposit-based Rate Limiting



Step 3: **Correct** Password



Step 3: **Incorrect** Password

Deposit-based Rate Limiting

Enrollment

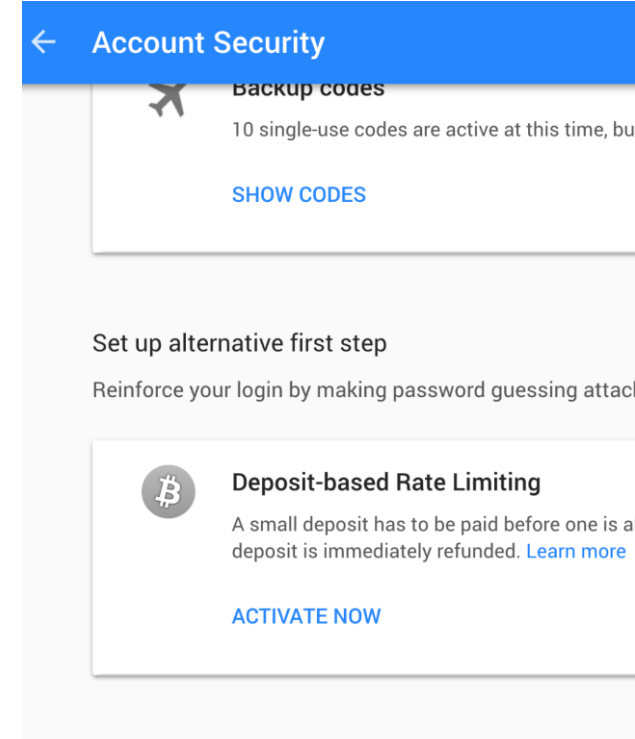
- No adaptations required
- 2FA-like, opt-in approach

Authentication

- User authorizes payment of deposit
- Deposit received? -> Allow to authenticate

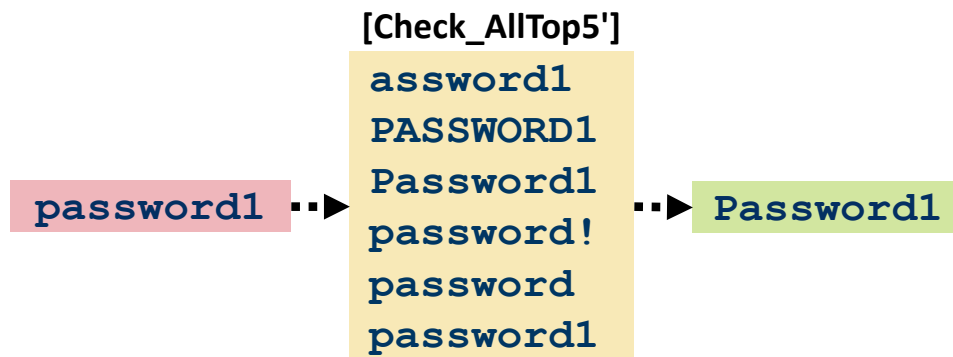
Fallback

- PW reset without a deposit
- No disadvantage for the user



Avoid Unsuccessful Logins!

- Securely correct common typographical errors ^[1]
- Option: Display password in plain text ^[2]
- Disable CAPTCHA solving for opted-in accounts
- Password reset without deposit



A mockup of a login form. At the top, it says 'Hi John' next to a user icon and the email 'john.doe@example.org'. Below this is a password input field with the text 'secur9-or' followed by nine dots. To the right of the input field is an eye icon with a hand cursor pointing at it. At the bottom left, there is a link that says 'Forgot password?'. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled 'LOGIN'.

Payment System

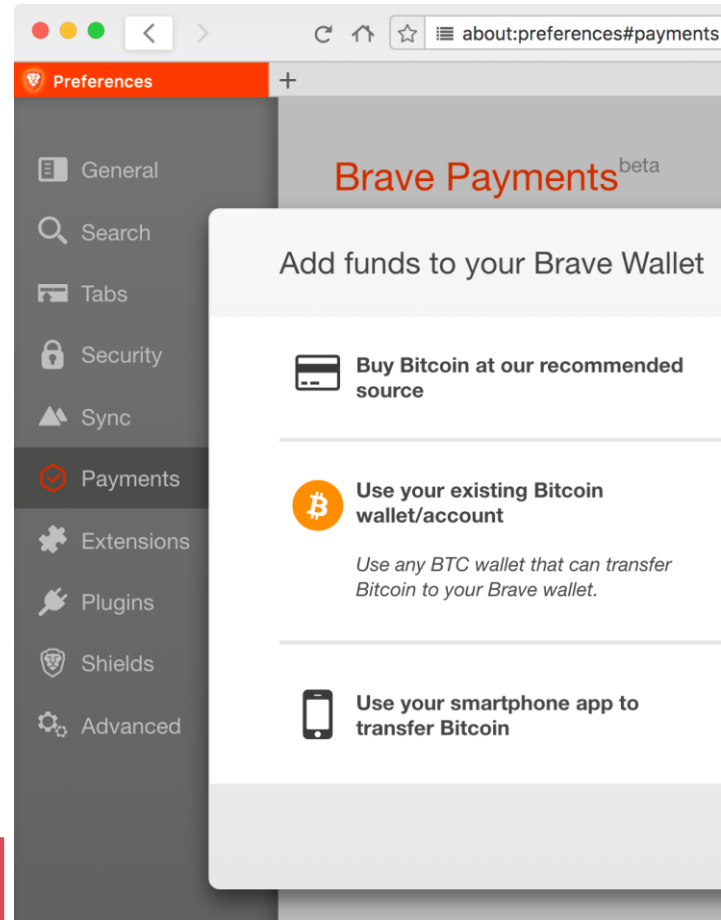
Requirements:

- Real-time
- No transaction fees
- Anonymity
- Widely-accepted

Proposals: [1,2,...]

- Off-blockchain transactions.
- On-blockchain enforceability.

Broad adoption remains a deployment challenge!



Pricing Options

Static: system-wide deposit price

- E.g., black market value

Dynamic: based on the value/risk of the individual account

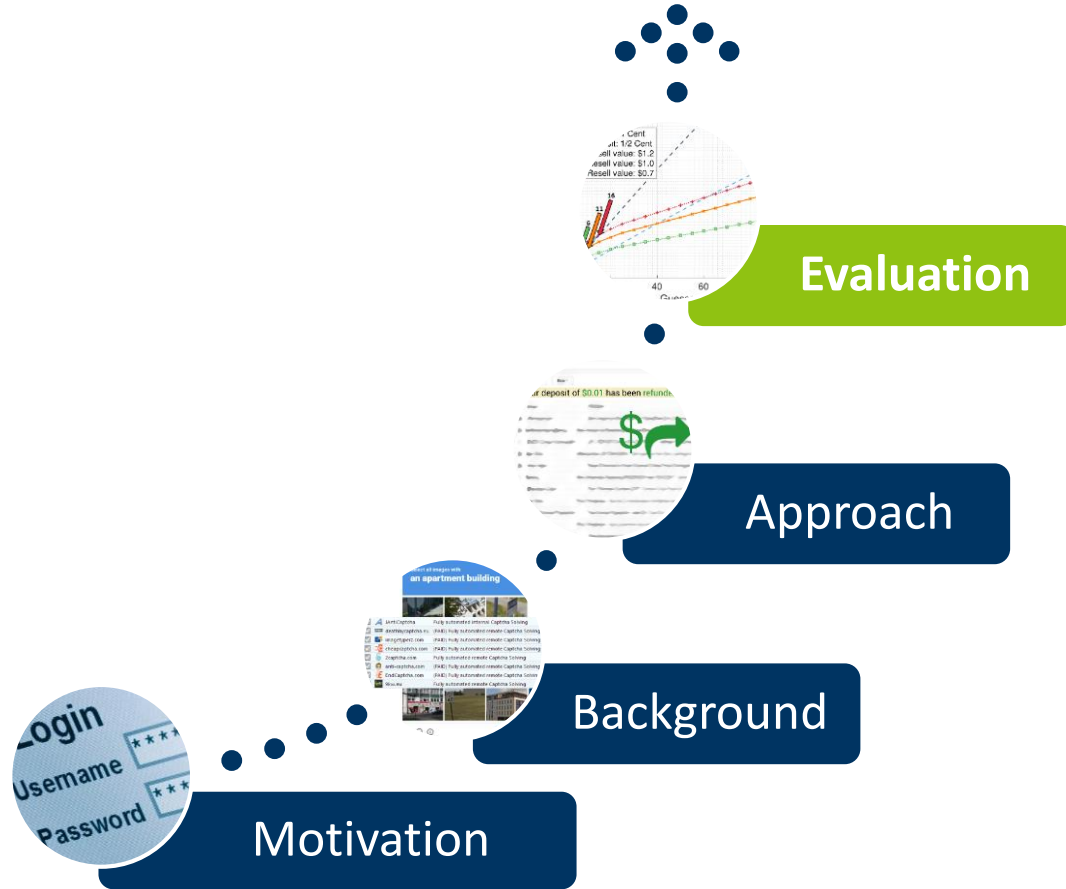
- E.g., number of previous failed attempts
- May incentivize phishing attacks / denial of service attacks

Refunding:

- Deposit of the current login only
- The last 3–5 failed login attempts only
- All deposits for previous failed attempts



Outline



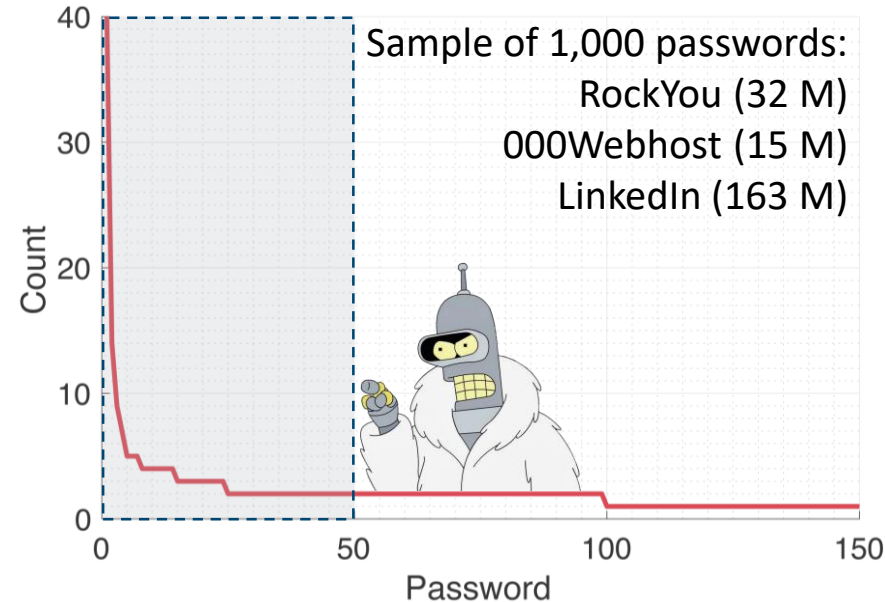
Attacker

Simulation:

- Trawling attacker
- Top 1,000 passwords
- Account resale: \$0.70, \$1.00, \$1.20
- Deposit: ½ cent, 1 cent per login

Assumptions:

- Perfect knowledge of the password distribution (guessing only correct passwords in the perfect order)



We provide a lower bound on the security offered!

Attacker Profit

½ Cent per Try:

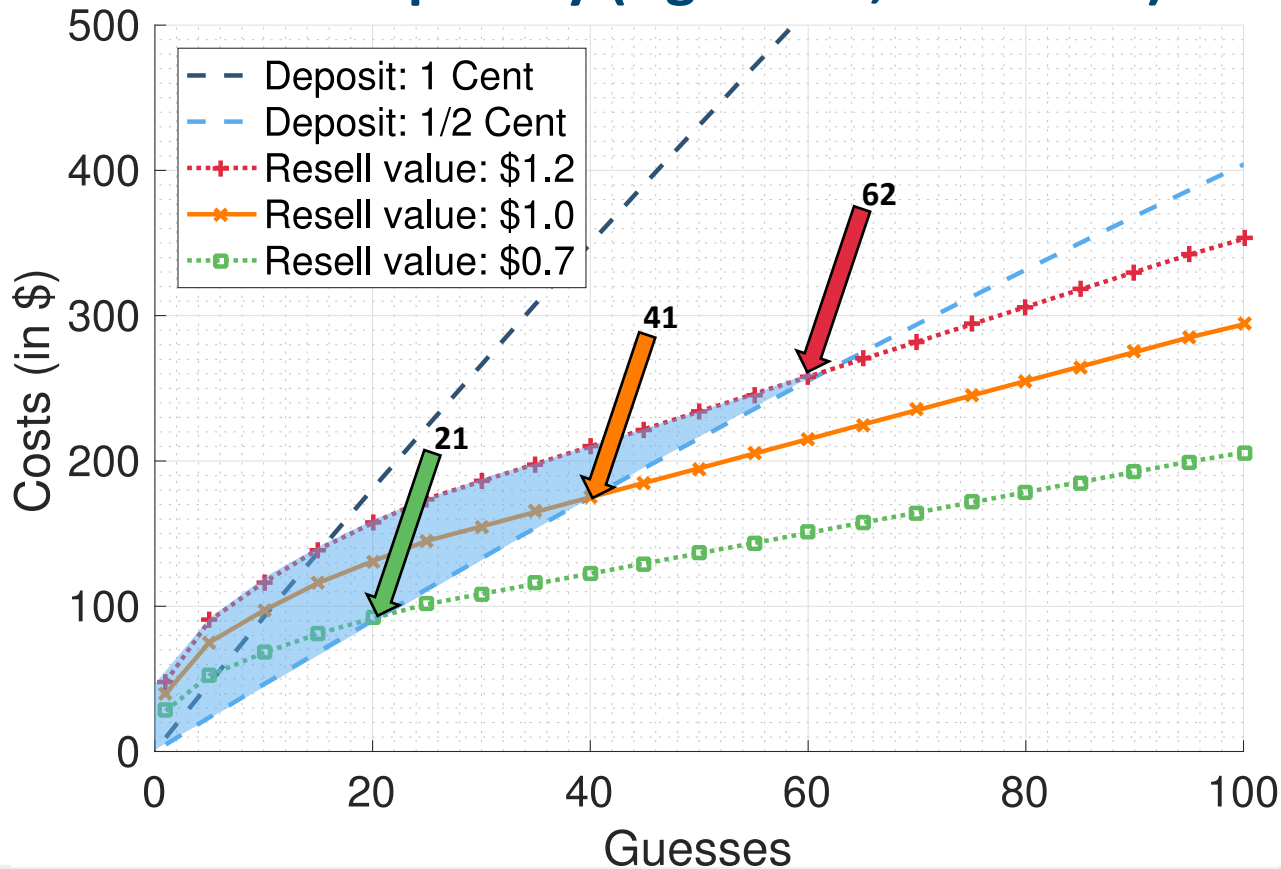
Against 1,000 Users



Resale Value	λ_1	λ_{10}	λ_{50}	λ_{100}
0.70\$	23\$	22\$	-79\$	-198\$
1.00\$	35\$	51\$	-21\$	-110\$
1.20\$	43\$	70\$	18\$	-51\$

λ = #guesses

Attacker Profit – ½ Cent per Try (Against 1,000 Users)



Attacker Profit



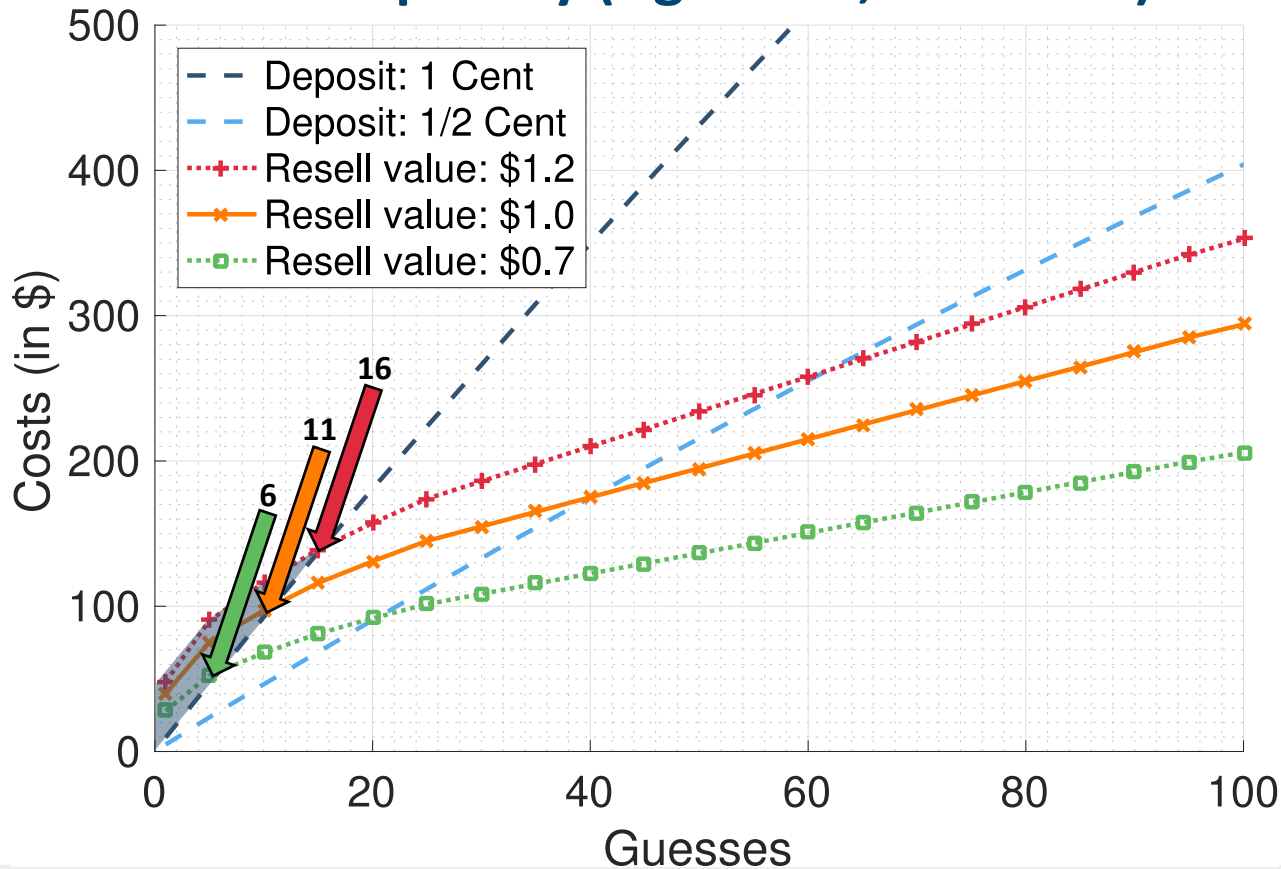
1 Cent per Try:

Against 1,000 Users

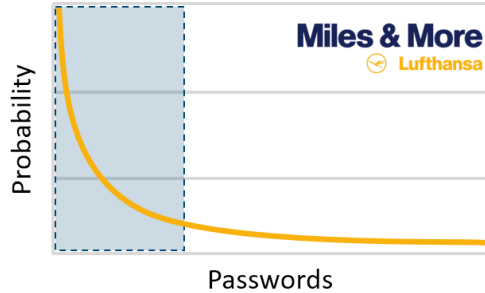
Resale Value	λ_1	λ_{10}	λ_{50}	λ_{100}
0.70\$	18\$	-25\$	-295\$	-602\$
1.00\$	30\$	5\$	-236\$	-514\$
1.20\$	38\$	24\$	-197\$	-455\$

λ = #guesses

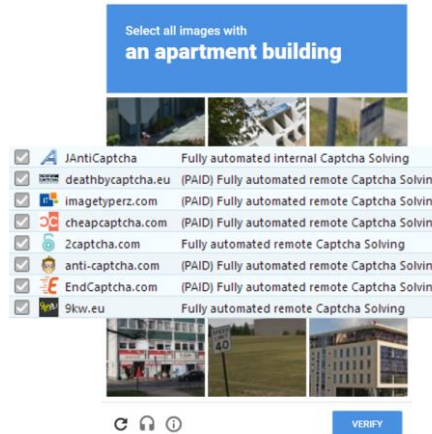
Attacker Profit – 1 Cent per Try (Against 1,000 Users)



Takeaway



Online Password
Guessing



CAPTCHA Problem

Hi John
john.doe@example.org

Deposit is required to continue.

Amount: \$0.01

Recipient: [Website Inc.](#) on behalf of John Doe.



[Forgot password?](#)

APPROVE PAYMENT

Deposit-based
Rate Limiting

Discussion

Hi John
john.doe@example.org

secur9-or ●●●●●●●●

[Forgot password?](#) [LOGIN](#)

Usability

