O Single Sign-Off, Where Art Thou? An Empirical Analysis of Single Sign-On Account Hijacking and Session Management on the Web

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Single Sign-On

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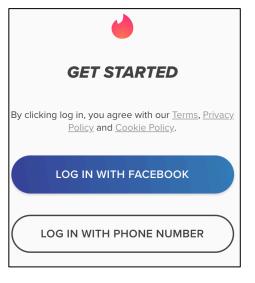
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Date of birth ?						
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Your gender						
Female	Male					
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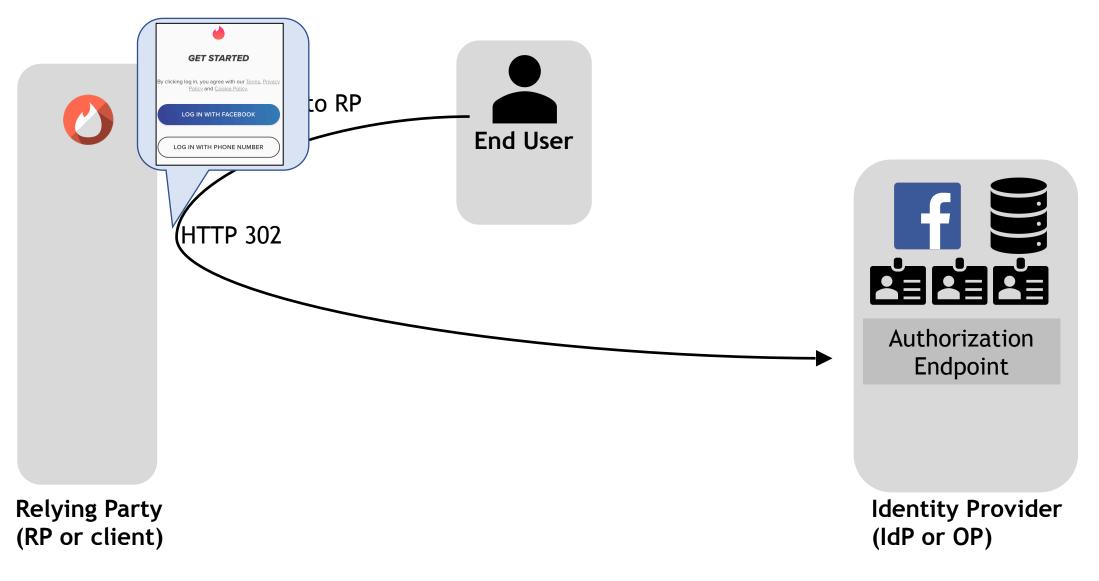


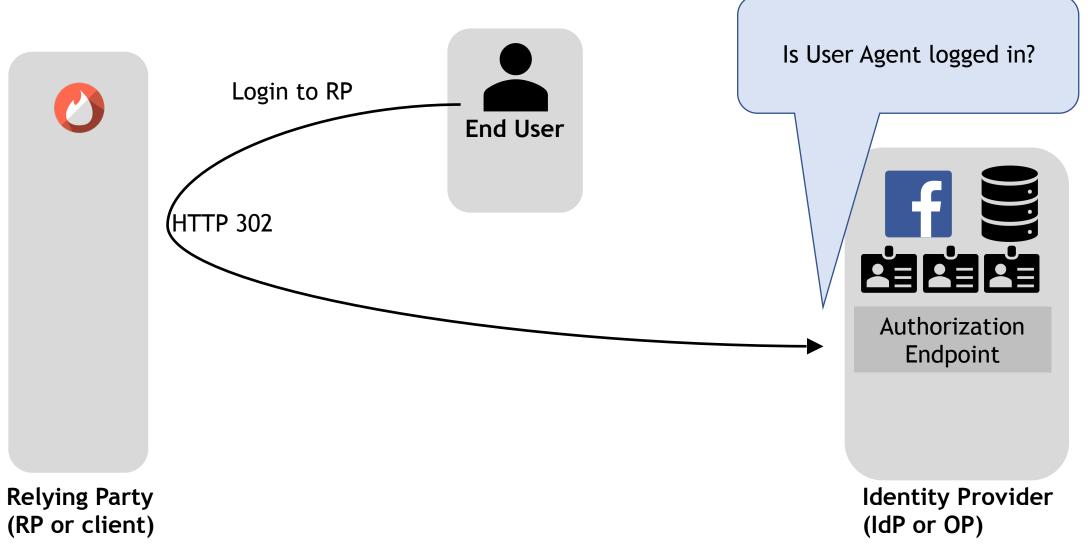


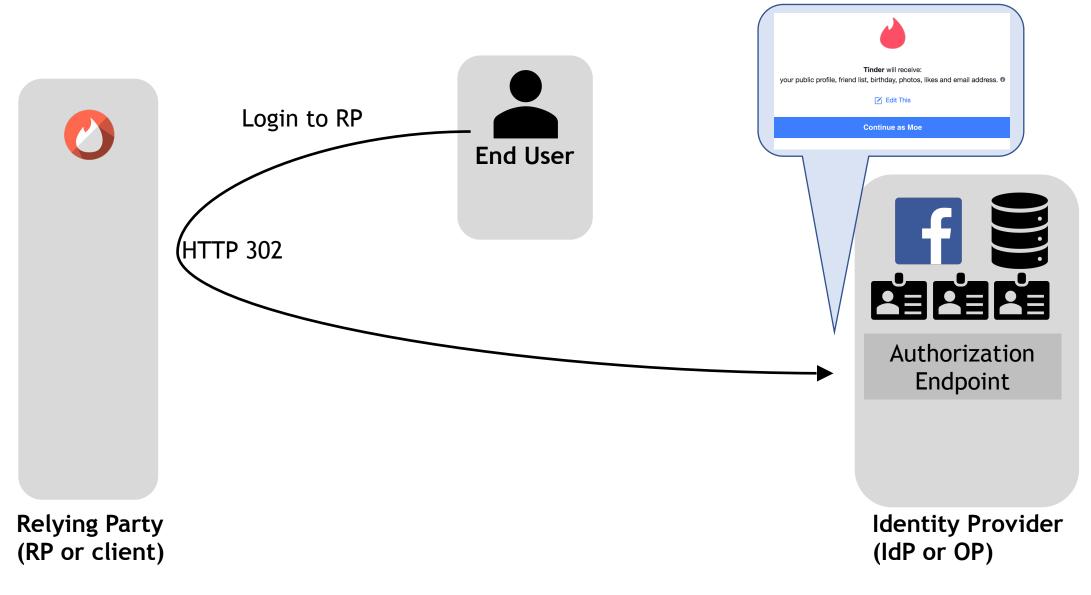


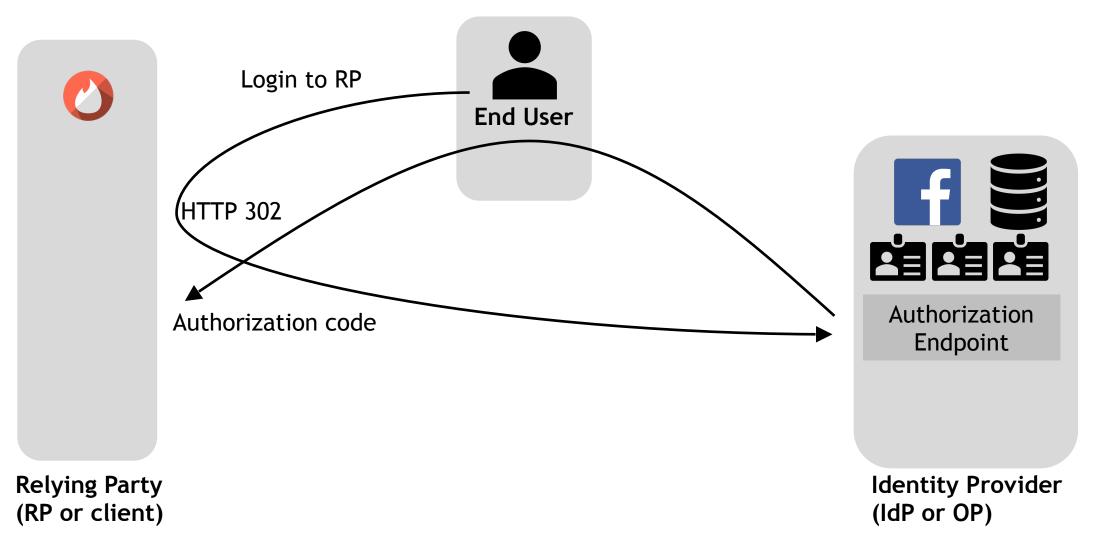


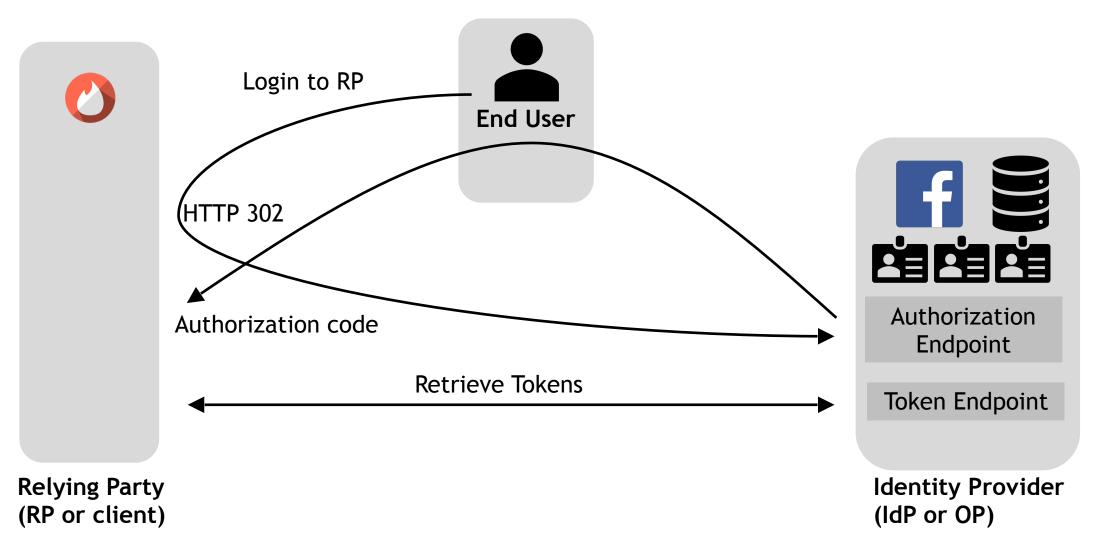
Identity Provider (IdP or OP)

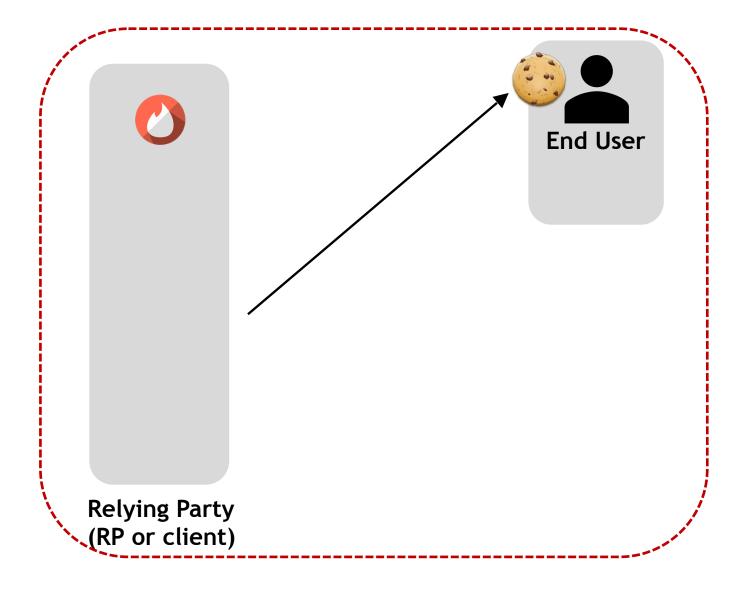






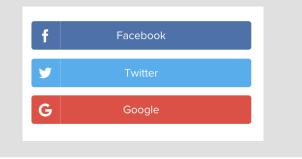






Good 🙂

- Ease of use
- Integrated experience
- Eliminates burden of multiple account creation



Good 💽

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f	Facebook	
y	Twitter	
G	Google	

 Attackers can leverage the same functionality to increase access coverage even when it is implemented <u>correctly</u>

Bad ⊡



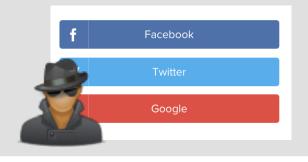
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Bad ⊡



Ugly

• Very hard/impossible to <u>recover</u> from IdP account compromise

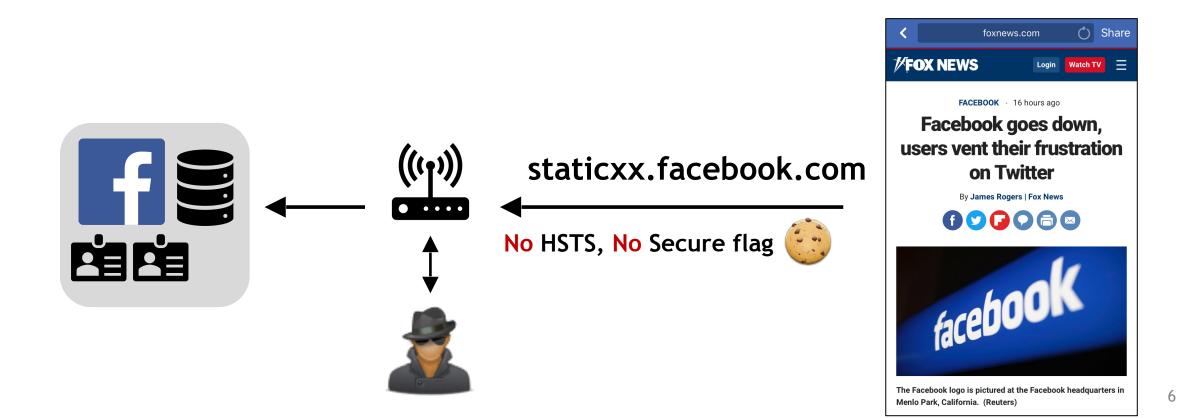


Threat Model

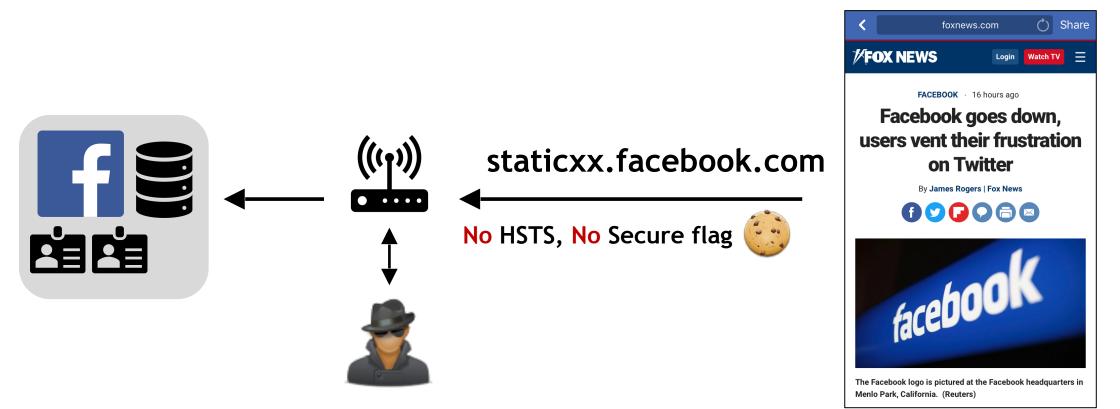
- IdP accounts are keys to the kingdom
 - We are not concerned with <u>how</u> they are compromised
- In our experiments we consider
 - Phishing (main type of Google account compromise [Bursztein et al., IMC'14])
 - Cookie hijacking [Sivakorn et al., S&P'16]
- These attacks capture different levels of capabilities and technical difficulty

• Audited Messenger, Instagram, Main FB app on major platforms

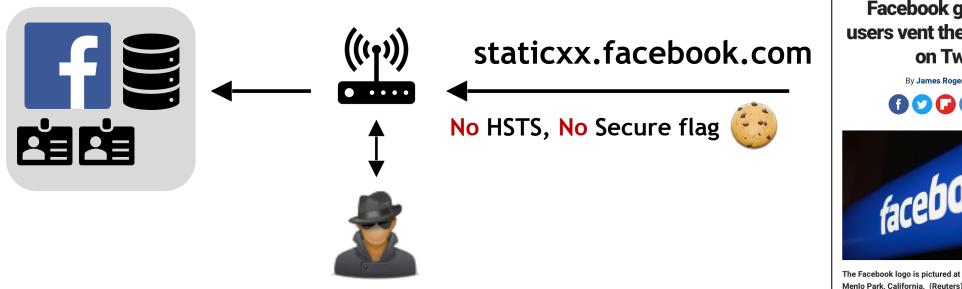
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- Attacker's session doesn't show up in FB active sessions



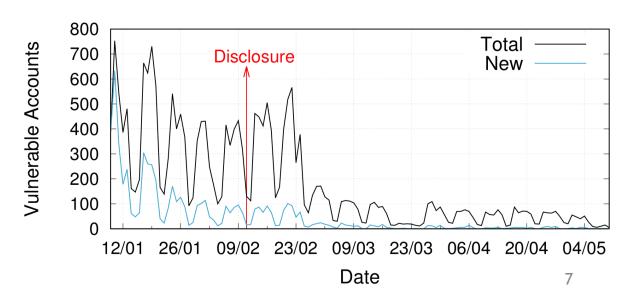
- Audited Messenger, Instagram, Main FB app on major platforms
- Attacker's session doesn't show up in FB active sessions
- Session hijack also allows password overwrite





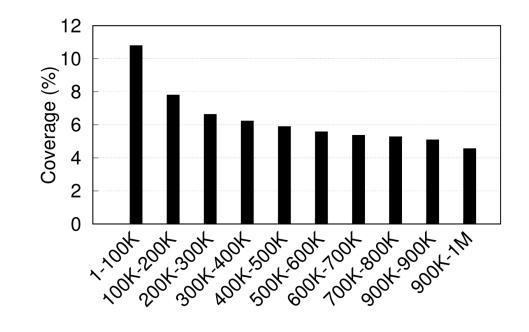
Quantifying Facebook Vulnerability

- Passively monitored university's wireless traffic for duration of four months (January May 2017) [IRB approved]
- 5,729 unique session cookies
- Total account takeover through cookie hijacking
- 11 different subdomains



Quantifying SSO Adoption

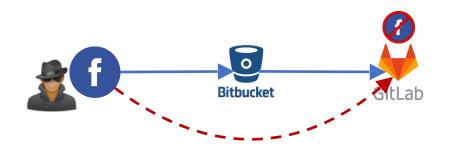
- 65 IdPs (OAuth 2.0 and/or OpenID Connect)
- Crawled Alexa top 1 million
- 912,206 correctly processed
- 57,555 (6.3%) SSO support
 - Prominent IdP: Facebook (4.62%)
 - Google (2.75%)
 - Twitter (1.34%)

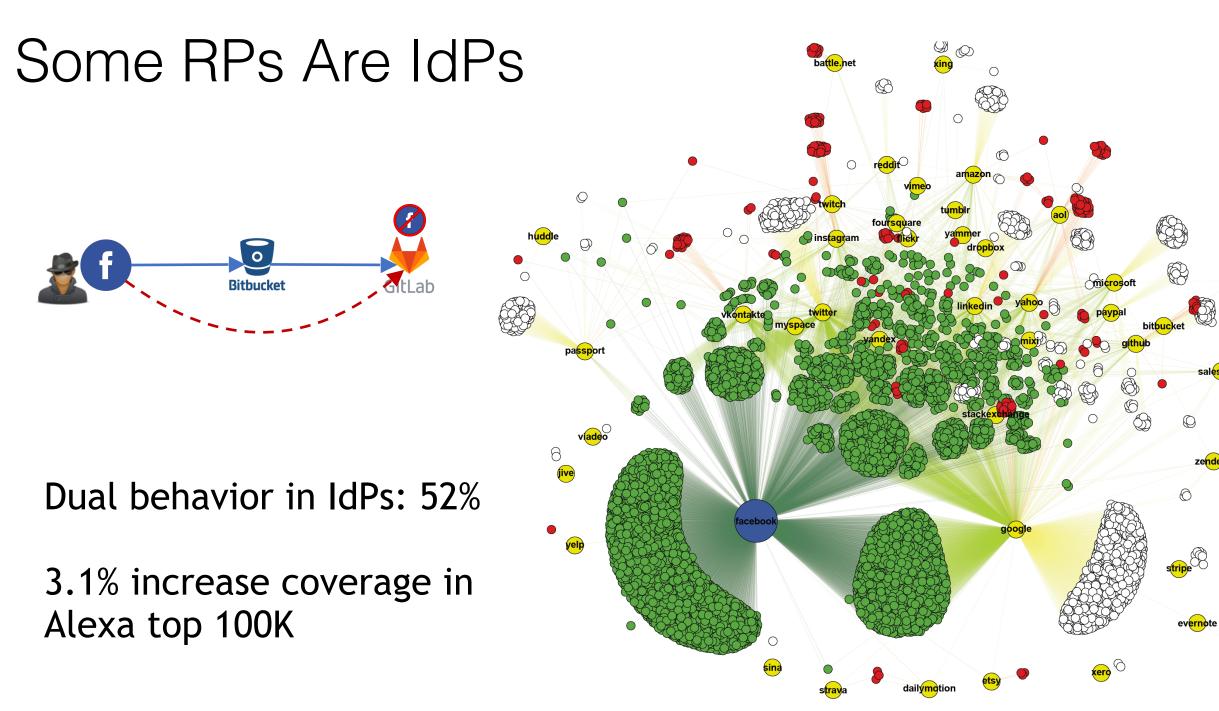












Attack Scenarios

- RP account takeover
- Preemptive RP account takeover

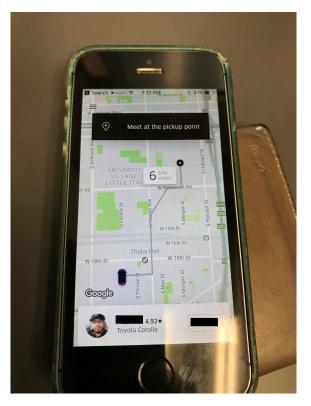
Relying Party Account Takeover

- Studied 95 major services
 - 29 Web from Alexa top 500
 - 66 iOS applications
- Is it feasible to access RP services using hijacked IdP cookie?
- How much of the attack is visible to the victim?
- How long can the attacker maintain the access?

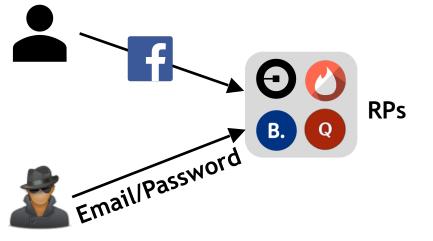
Relying Party Account Takeover

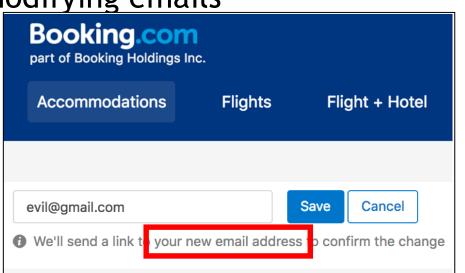
- 98% did not require reauthentication when using cookies
- Visibility test on 95 services:
 - None of the RPs notified victim
 - No alarm on Facebook

- HUD (Dating app)
 - Messages remain unread
- Uber
 - Real-time tracking
 - Past trips
 - Can even tip the driver :-)

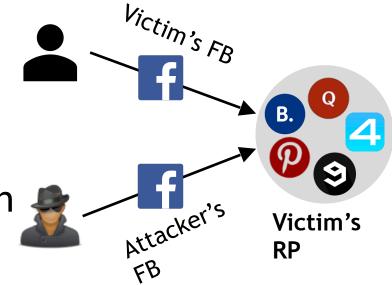


- Lines between SSO and local account management become blurry
 - Gain initial access over SSO, switch to email/password afterwards
 - Enables stealthy long-term access
- Email modification
 - 15 out of 29 did not require password for modifying emails

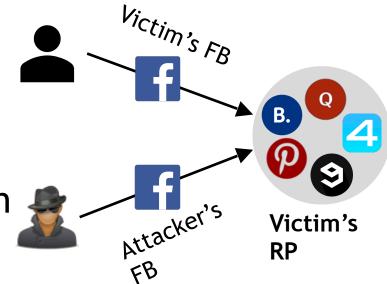




- Account linking attack
 - 5 out of 29 are vulnerable
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- Exhaustive manual work for remediation 4



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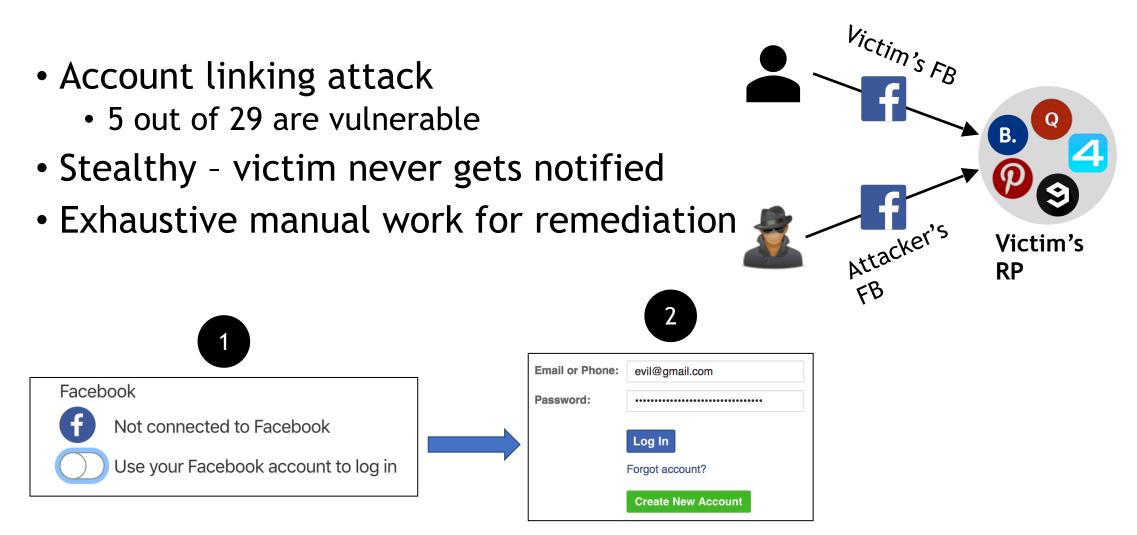


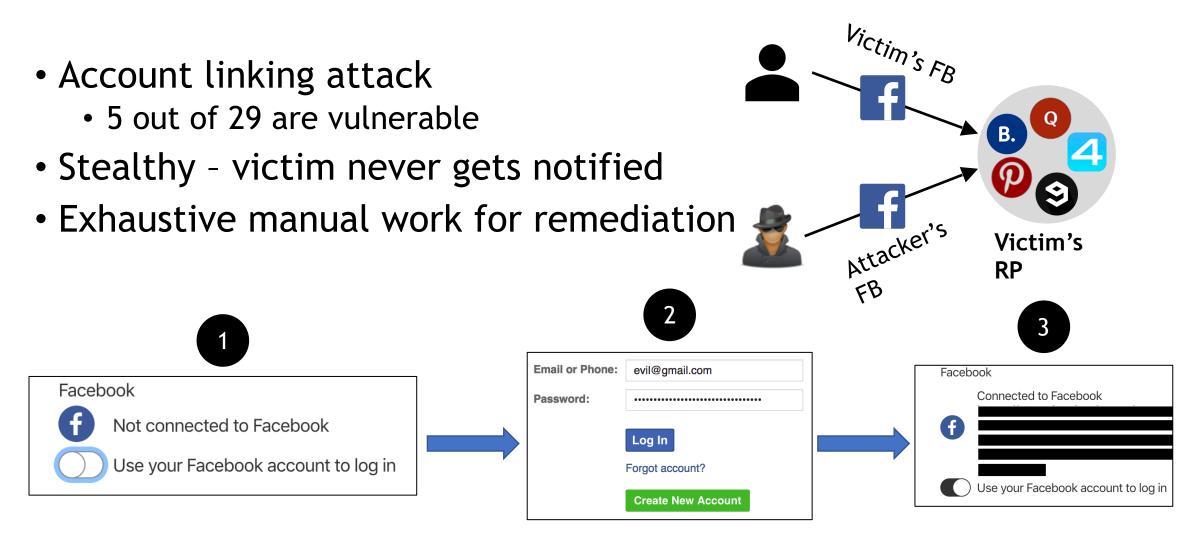
Facebook



Not connected to Facebook

Use your Facebook account to log in





What if the victim doesn't yet have an RP account?

Preemptive Relying Party Account Takeover

Authentication Method	Account Already Exists	Account Doesn't Exist
Traditional credential-based authentication		
Single Sign-On		

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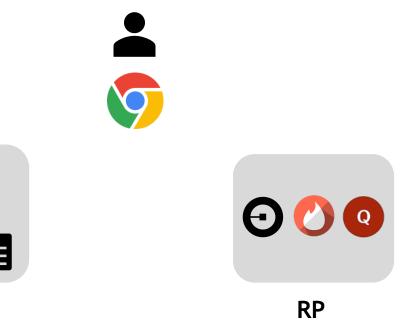
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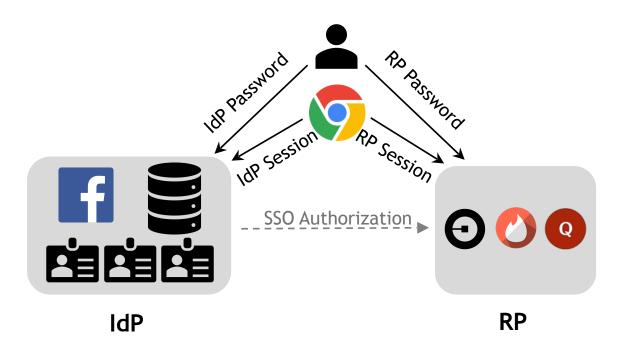
- A two-link chain is created upon user authentication with SSO:
 - User and IdP
 - User and RP
- What can victims do once they become aware of their account being hijacked?



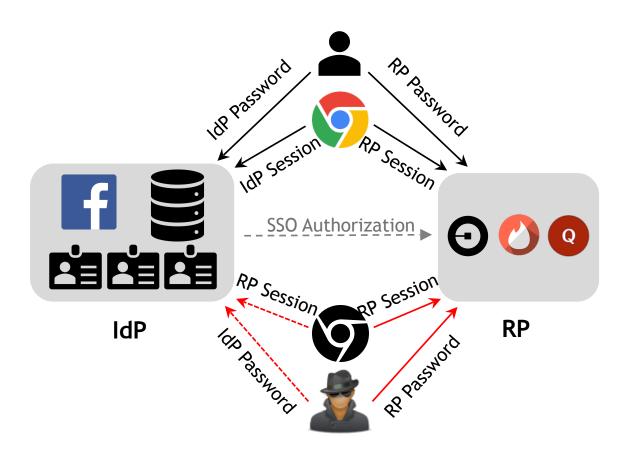
IdP



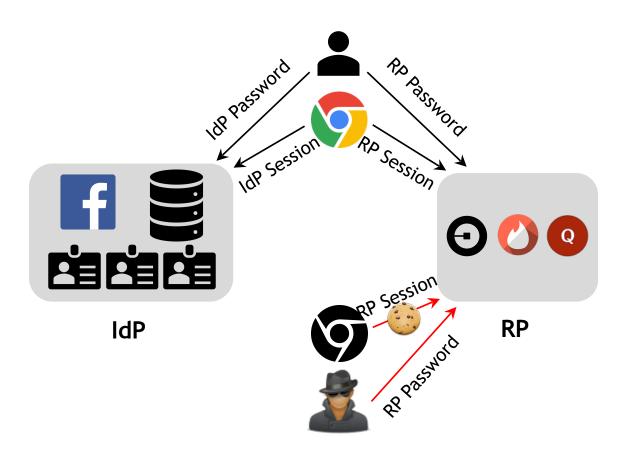
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- What session management options are available?
- How effective are they?
- Possible remediation actions:
 - Logout from IdP
 - Logout from RP
 - Reset/change IdP password
 - Add/change RP password
 - Revoke RP access from IdP
 - Invalidate active RP sessions from RP
- Examined each action independently on 95 RPs

- No effective recovery action for <u>74.7%</u> RPs
- 89.5% RPs do not offer session management
 - Complete remediation: revoking RP access and invalidating active sessions
 User Action
- Until RP cookie expires
 - short-lived sessions in only 5 Web RPs
- GoodReads:
 - revoke access only affects Web access
- Kayak:
 - partial read access always remains

	ldp logout	Rp logout	Idp passw	RP passw	Revoke Rp	RP _{Sessions}
Service	lap	Rp	Idp	Rp.	Rep	Rp
Tinder	1	1	×	N/A	×	N/A
Zoosk	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	×	×	N/A
Skout	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	1	×	N/A
GetDown	X	✓	×	✓	\checkmark	N/A
Meetme	1	1	×	1	X	N/A
Hookup	X	✓	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	N/A
Down	1	1	×	N/A	X	N/A
GoodReads	1	1	1	✓	✓ / X	1
Yelp	1	1	1	×	1	N/A
Expedia	1	1	×	×	×	N/A
Kayak	1	1	√ /×	√ ×	√ /×	N/A
HomeAway	1	1	1	✓	×	N/A
Wish	X	1	×	N/A	1	N/A
Cartwheel	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A
Geek	X	1	×	N/A	1	N/A

Attacker maintains access: 🗸 | Attacker loses access: 🗡

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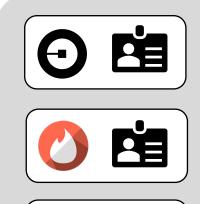


User access
 Hijacking
 Authentication revocation



Identity Provider

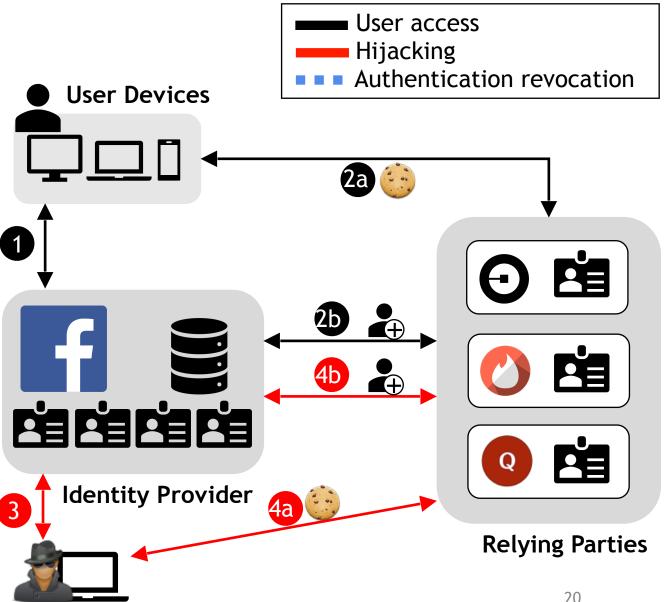




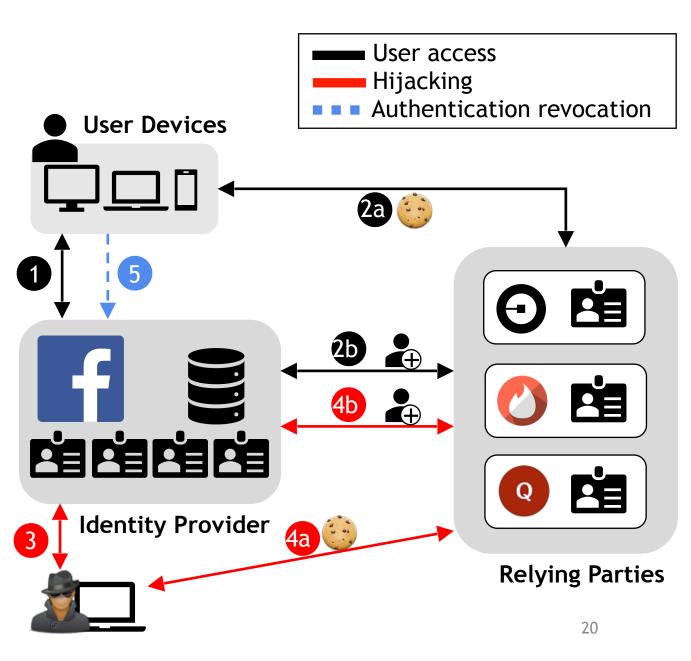


Relying Parties

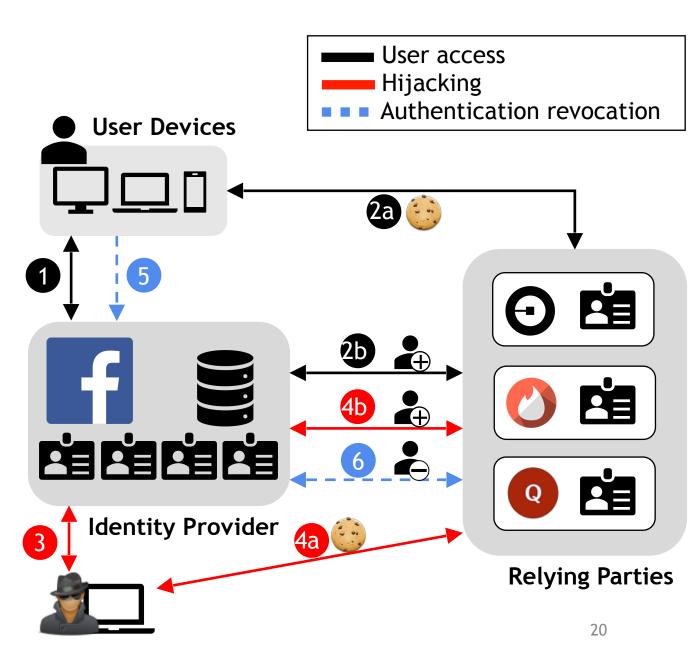
• Steps ① - ④ : IdP account compromise



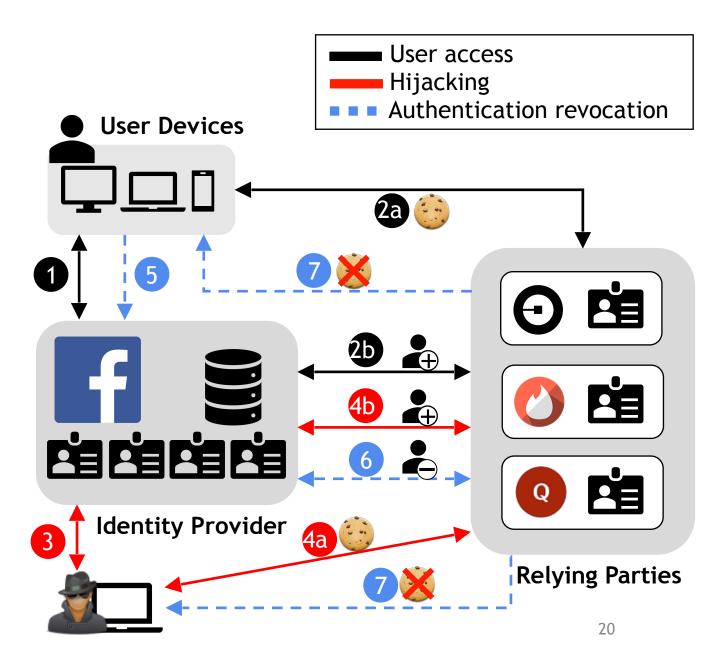
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- Steps ① ④ : IdP account compromise
- Revoke all tokens and notify all RPs



- Steps ① ④ : IdP account compromise
- Revoke all tokens and notify all RPs
- RP accounts should be frozen until the victim reauthenticates through SSO





- SSO magnifies the scale and persistence of attacks, and also enables novel attacks not feasible with traditional credentialbased authentication.
- No options for remediating account compromise in most services. Due to SSO prevalence, remediation infeasible in practice.
- We propose a strict universal revocation scheme that addresses the attacks enabled by SSO.



- Please read the paper for all the missing details
- Feel free to contact me:
 - <u>mghas2@uic.edu</u>
- Dataset: http://cs.uic.edu/~sso-study