Fundamentals of Phishing: A Usability Perspective

Zane Ma

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Phishing: Roots

AOL Instant Messenger℠

1995 - AOL cracking tool

Phishing: Today

Crime Type	Victims
Phishing/Vishing/Smishing/Pharming	114,702
Non-Payment/Non-Delivery	61,832
Extortion	43,101
Personal Data Breach	38,218
Spoofing	25,789
BEC/EAC	23,775
Confidence Fraud/Romance	19,473
Identity Theft	16,053
Harassment/Threats of Violence	15,502
Overpayment	15,395
Advanced Fee	14,607
Employment	14,493
Credit Card Fraud	14,378
Government Impersonation	13,873
Tech Support	13,633
Real Estate/Rental	11,677
Other	10,842

Source: 2019 FBI Internet Crime Report

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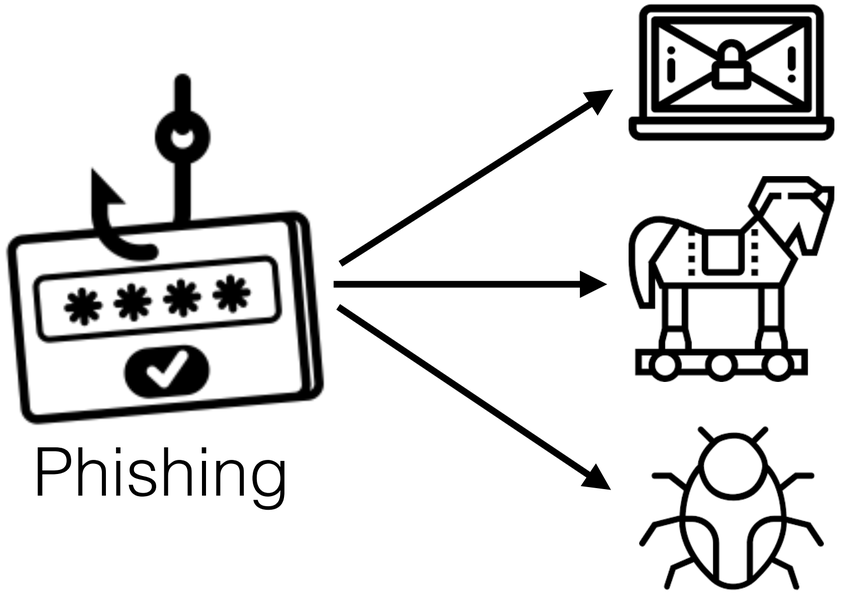
Watch Out for Coronavirus Phishing Scams

2016 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



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Watch Out for Coronavirus Phishing Scams

2016 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Ransomware

Trojans

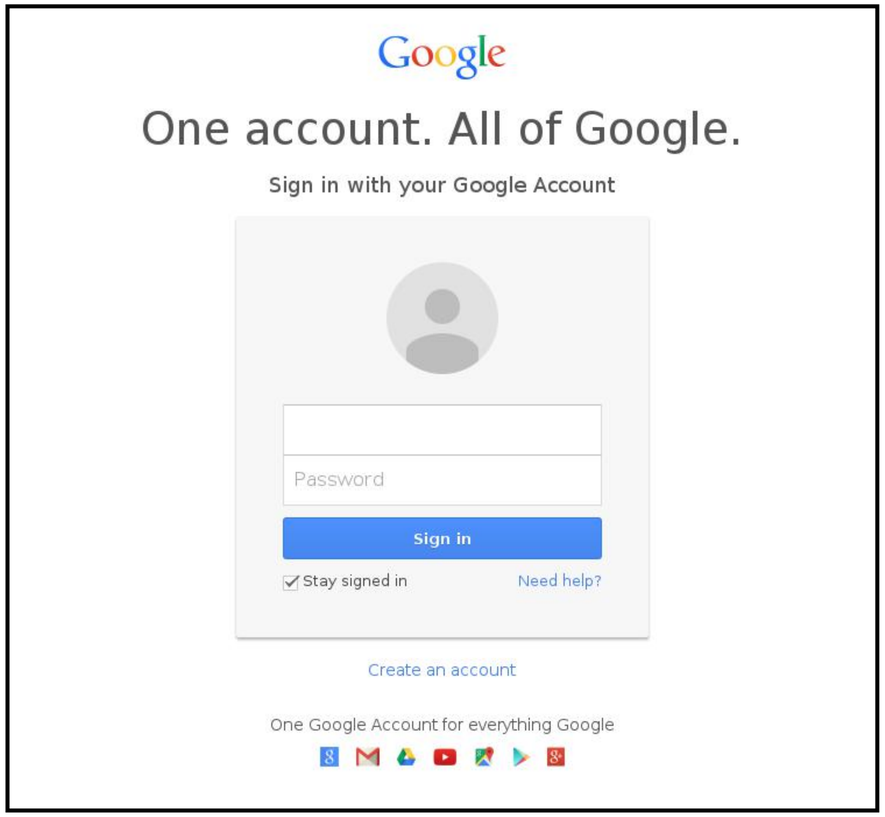
Phishing

Other malware

Why haven't we solved/curtailed phishing, twenty-five years later?

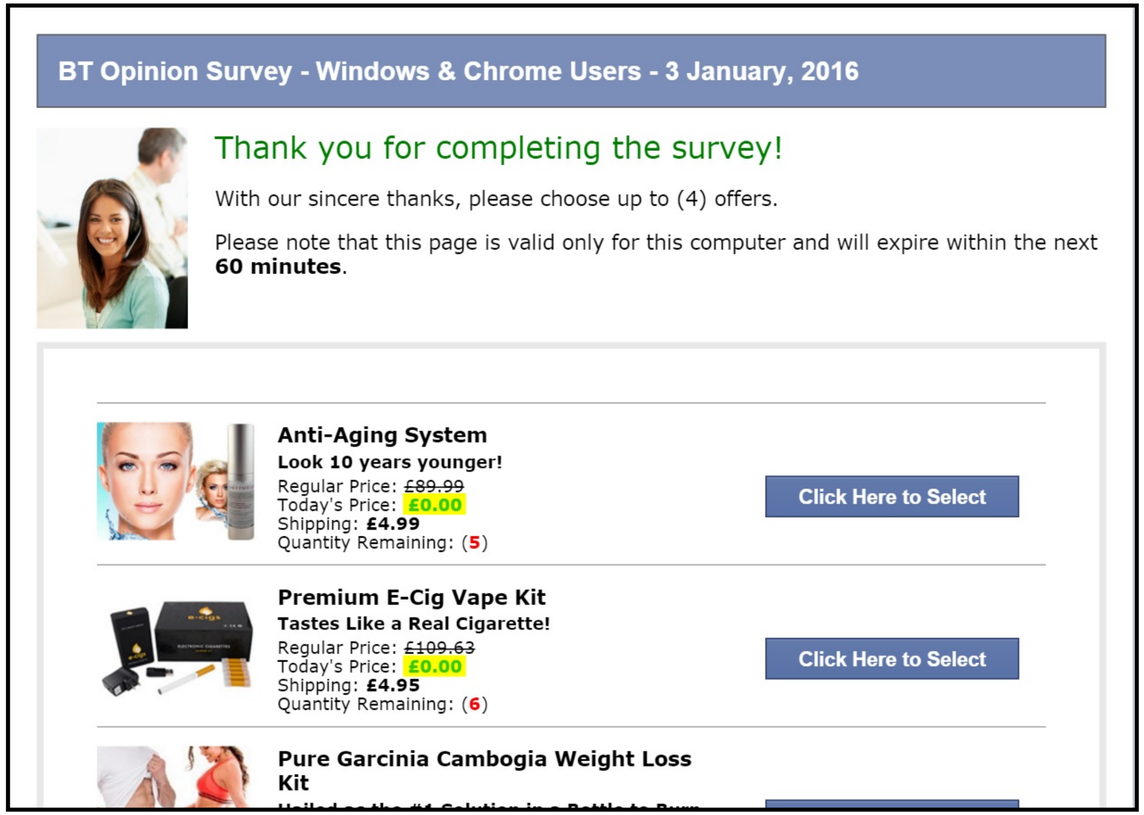
Phishing: Root Causes

Mistaken Identity



accoounts-google.com

Misplaced Trust



questionsaboutisps.com

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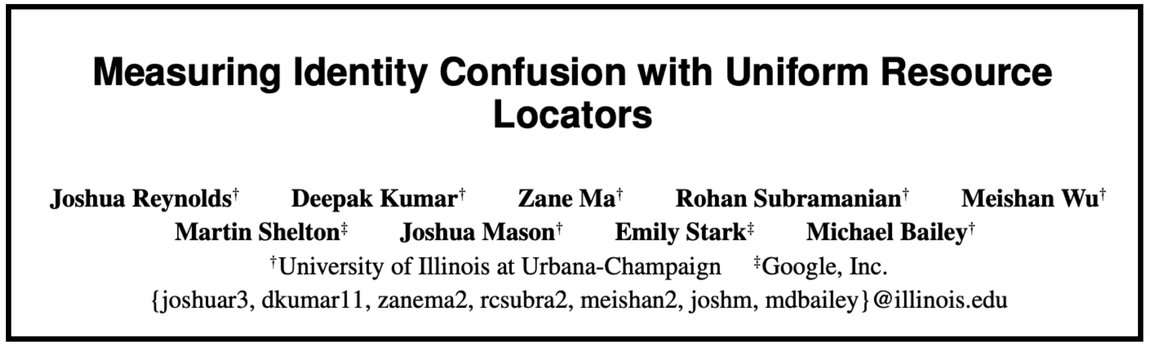

Measuring Identity Confusion with Uniform Resource Locators

Joshua Reynolds[†] **Deepak Kumar**[†] **Zane Ma**[†] **Rohan Subramanian**[†] **Meishan Wu**[†]
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URL complexity leads to mistaken identity

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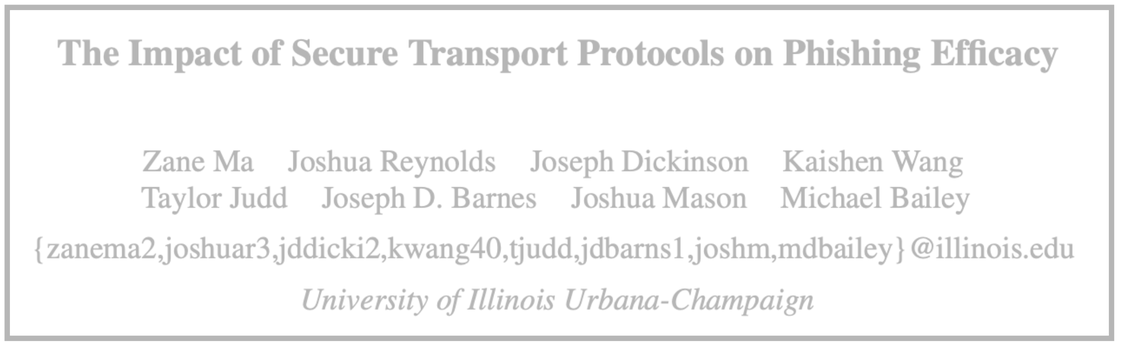

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Users may (mis)place trust in HTTPS

Ubiquitous URLs

Important: Your Password will expire in 1 day(s) Inbox x

MyUniversity 12:18 PM (50 minutes ago)
to me

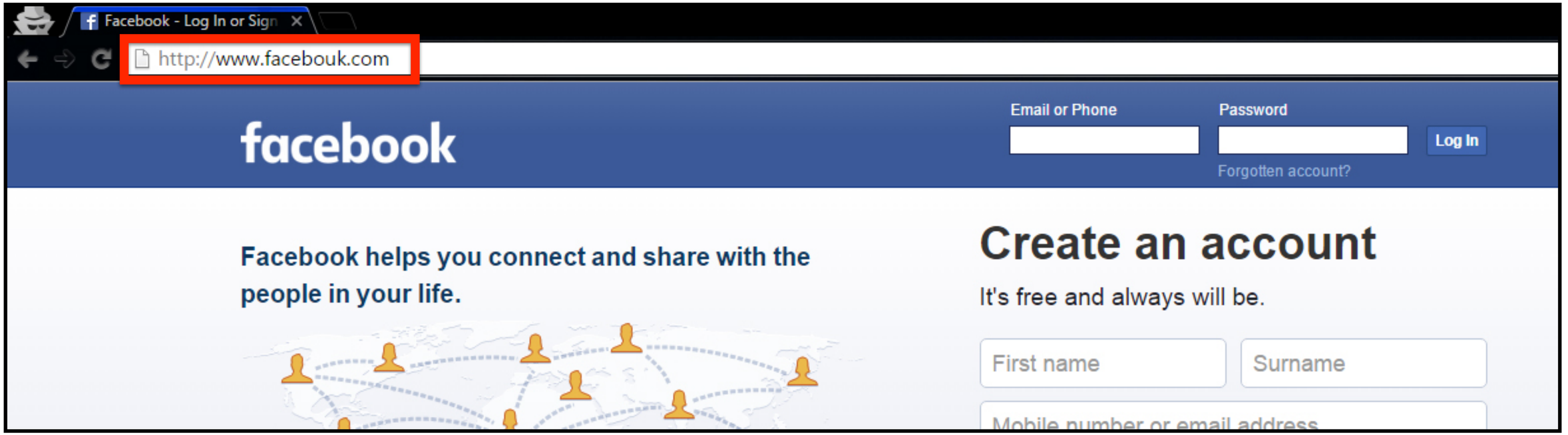
Dear network user,

This email is meant to inform you that your MyUniversity network password will expire in 24 hours.
Please follow the link below to update your password
myuniversity.edu/renewal

Your Santander Bank Account has been blocked.
All services have been withdrawn.
Go to http://santander.onlineupdatesecures.he.net.pk to
reactivate now.

hanes.com/briefs

URLs in Browsers



Everything is trivially spoofable besides the URL

URL Complexity

What is the second-level domain + TLD?

http://example.com

https://paypal.com.accounts.ggle.com/signin/v2/identifier?service=accountsettings&hl=en-US&continue=https%3A%2F%2Fmyaccount.google.com

https://fb.com/login@example.com%2e2e2e2e2e2e%2emx?@bofa.com/login.php#twitter.com

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https://fb.com/login@example.com.**2e2e2e2e.mx**?@bofa.com/login.php#twitter.com

Research Questions

Given that URLs are ubiquitous and complex:

1. How well do users parse identity information from URLs?

2. What URL features or user strategies lead to mistakes?

94 Mechanical Turk participants

User Confidence

“I know how to read a URL”

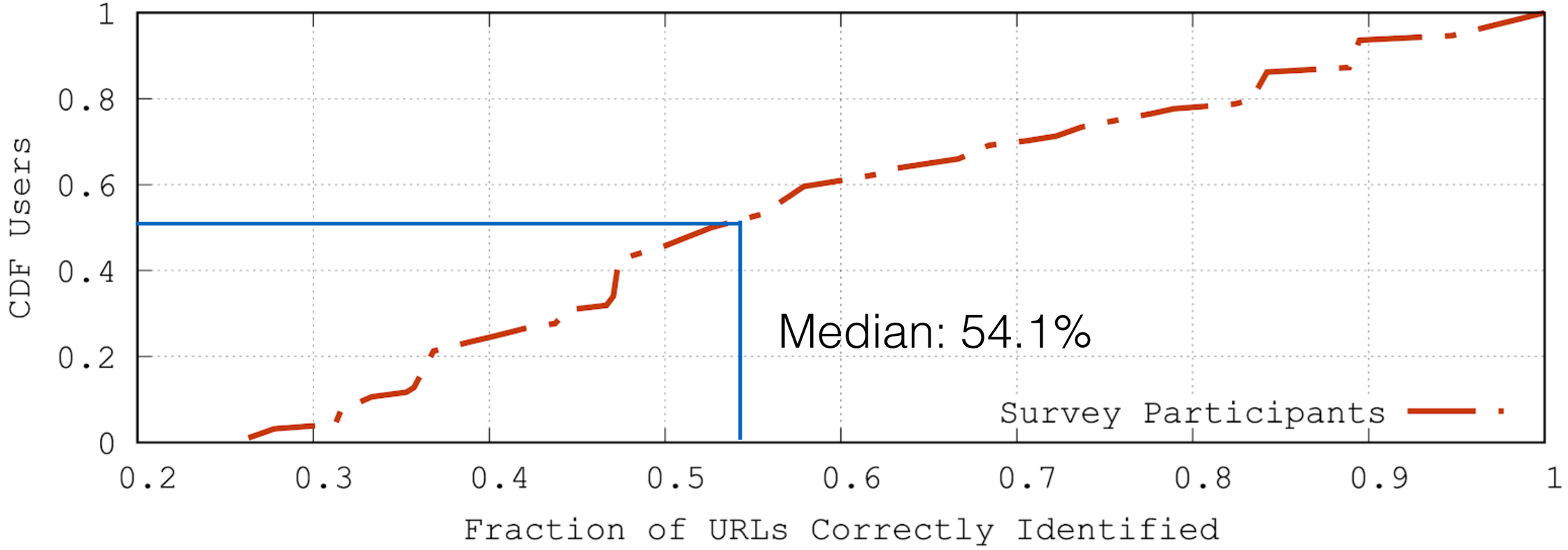
- 91/94 reported “Very True” or “Mostly True”

“I know how to tell what website I am on”

- 91/94 reported “Very True” or “Mostly True”

Target Identification

Asked users to describe the target of 19-20 URLs, some with one of 13 different URL obfuscations applied



Research Questions

Given that URLs are ubiquitous and complex:

1. How well do users parse identity information from URLs?

   - Poorly (54% median accuracy), despite user confidence

2. What URL features or user strategies lead to mistakes?

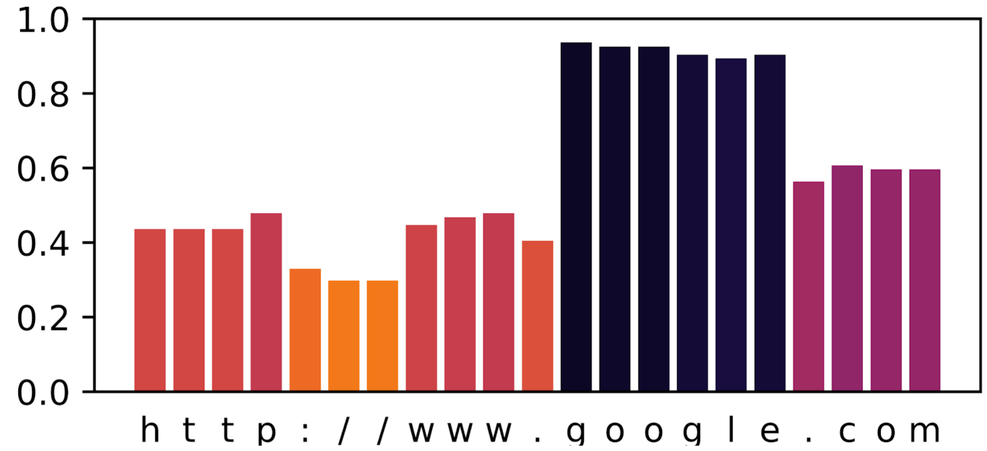
URL Obfuscation

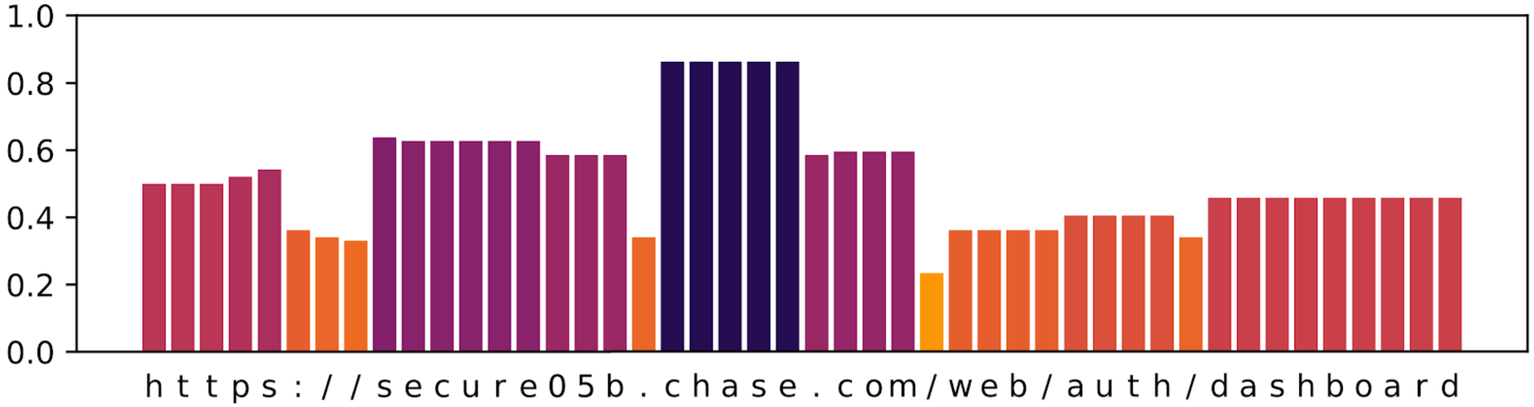
Unobfuscated URLs 93% accuracy; obfuscated URLs 40% accuracy

Obfuscation	**Example**	**Accuracy**
None (Control)	https://example.com/login	93%
Typosquatting	https://exemple.com/login	70%
IDN Homograph	https://ежаmple.com/login	53%
Self-Declared Secure	https://secure-example.com/login	36%
Fake ID in Credentials	https://example.com@a4930.nz/login	32%
URL Encoding Hides Subdomain as Domain	https://example.com%2e2x-log.in	29%
Long Subdomain Chain	https://example.com.0jg094.05930.3590902sdg9f0.249905930.3590902sdg.mx/login	26%

Observed Parsing Strategies

"... highlight each group of characters that helps you learn the identity of the website it points to"





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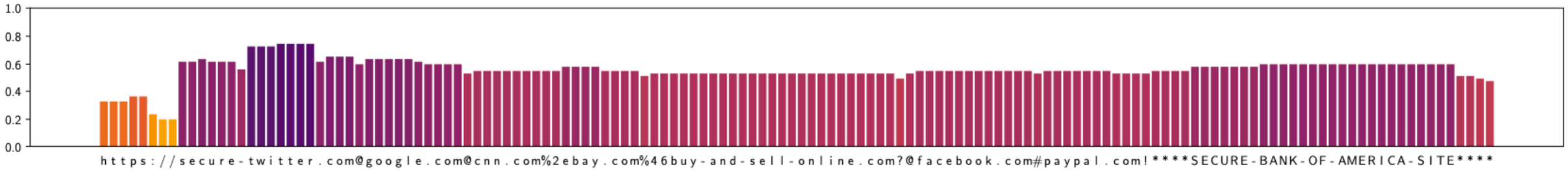

https://secure-twitter.com@google.com@cnn.com%2ebay.com%46buy-and-sell-online.com?@facebook.com#paypal.com ****SECURE-BANK-OF-AMERICA-SITE****

Evaluation Strategies

"When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?"

Check for HTTPS

"I know it is safe when it reads https, the s stands for secure for me."

"I first think about if it is a place I know is a legit website. Then I'm looking for HTTPS cert and if the URL just look sensible."

Evaluation Strategies

"When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?"

Check for HTTPS

Familiarity

"I check the url for familiarity. It's quite frankly easy to tell if it's an official link to an authentic website."

"…Like if I'm opening company A and the URL is companyA.com/... I would click it."

Evaluation Strategies

"When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?"

Check for HTTPS

Familiarity

URL fields

"Check to see if it's mispelled [sic] or weird"

"If it looks like crazy letters then I don't click it"

"...Also check the prefix of the site and the domain of it. .com .org .ru things of that nature"

Evaluation Strategies

"When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?"

Check for HTTPS

Familiarity

URL fields

External tools/context

"i have a antivirus scanner, so it will check whether the site is safe or unsafe."

"I consider the context of how it was presented to me. Sketchy email? No thanks. Someone spams a shortened link on a forum advertising something that's too good to be true? No thanks."

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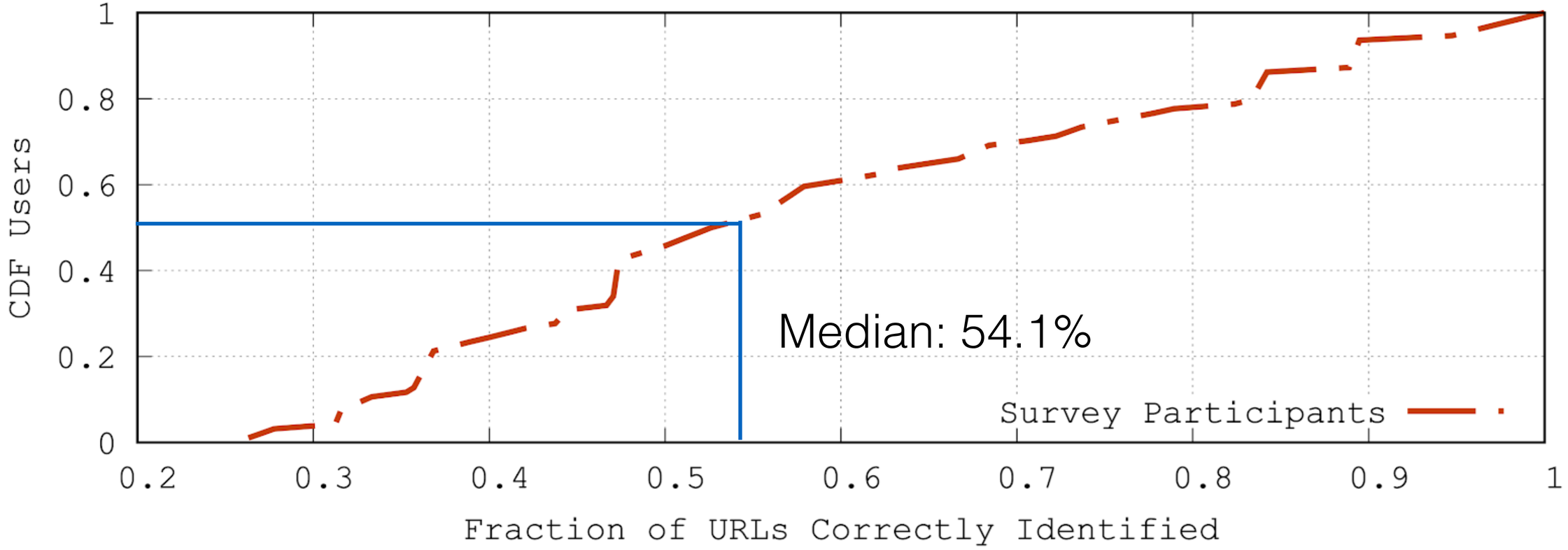
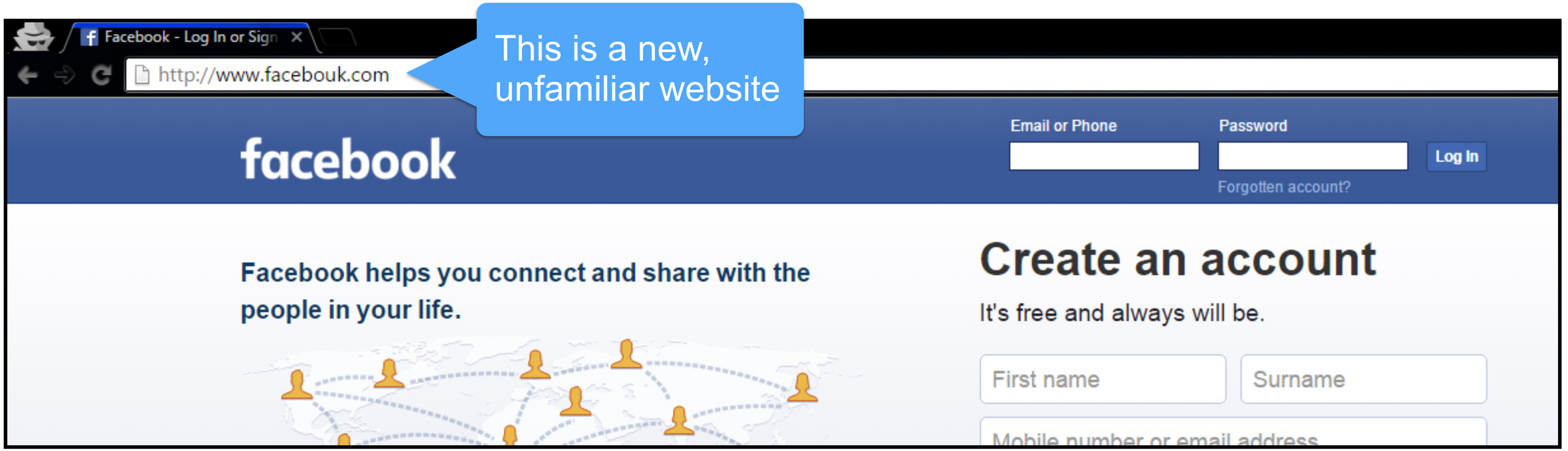


Making URLs More Usable

Solutions that work without changing ubiquitous URLs?

Automated familiarity tracking



Making URLs More Usable

Solutions that work without changing ubiquitous URLs?

Automated familiarity tracking

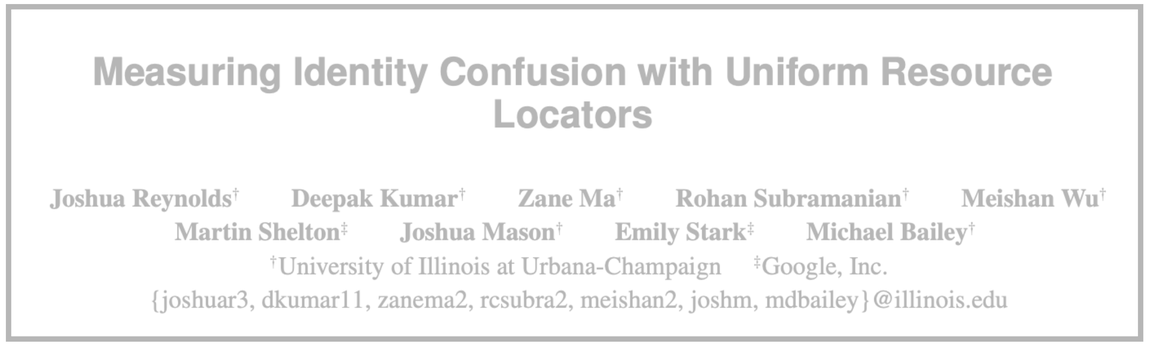
Alternate URL presentations

https://paypal.com.accounts.ggle.com

https://com.ggle.accounts.com.paypal

Phishing: Root Causes

Mistaken Identity



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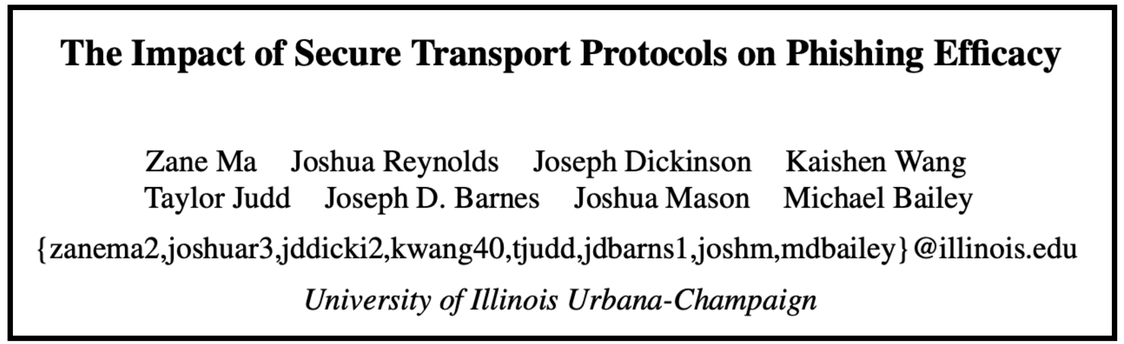

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Users may (mis)place trust in HTTPS

Existing Security Protocols Lack Trustworthiness

Not designed to protect against phishing

TLS = Confidentiality + Integrity + Identity/Authenticity

TLS secures connections, not content

Prior work:

1. Some users look at connection security indicators when exposed to phishing

2. Users confuse “connection security” and “site security”

Experimental Goals

1. Does the presence of secure transport protocols make phishing more effective?

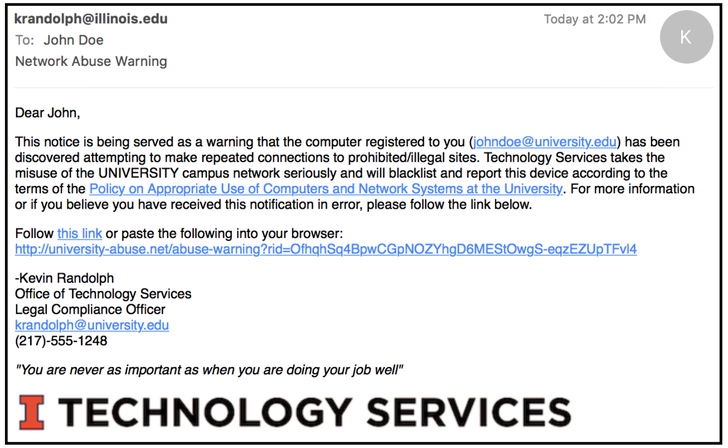
   Methodology: A/B test HTTP/HTTPS and SMTP/SMTP+TLS

2. Does browser URL bar UI (e.g. security indicators) influence phishing susceptibility?

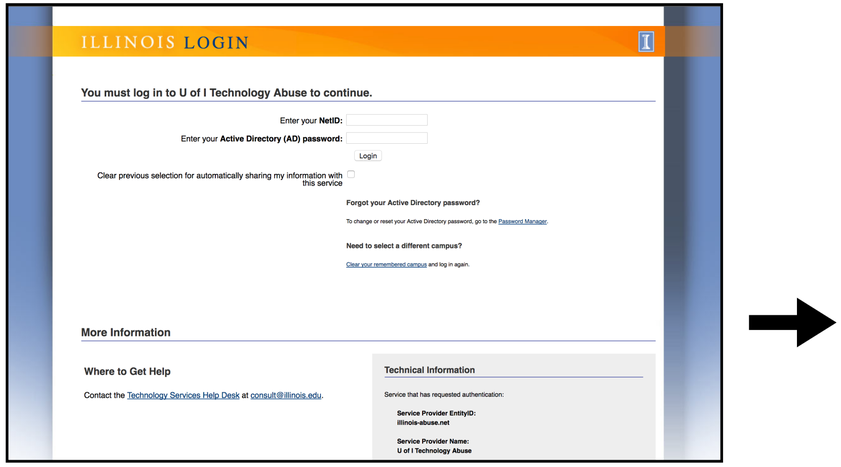
   Methodology: Generate and feature code browser screenshots, correlate URL bar features with phishing outcomes

Phishing Experiment

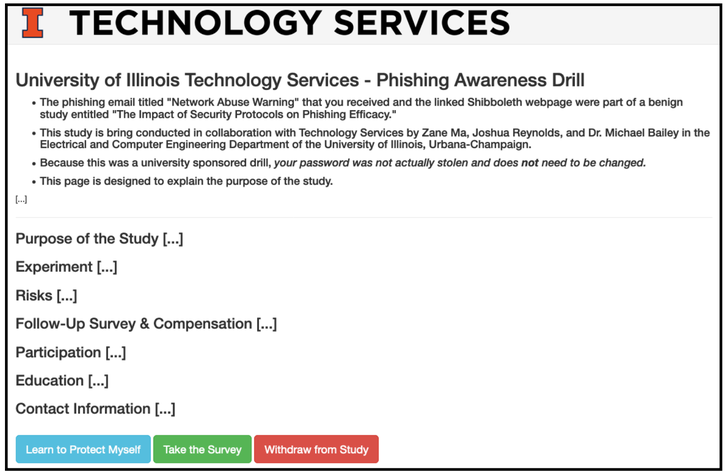
1. Open Email



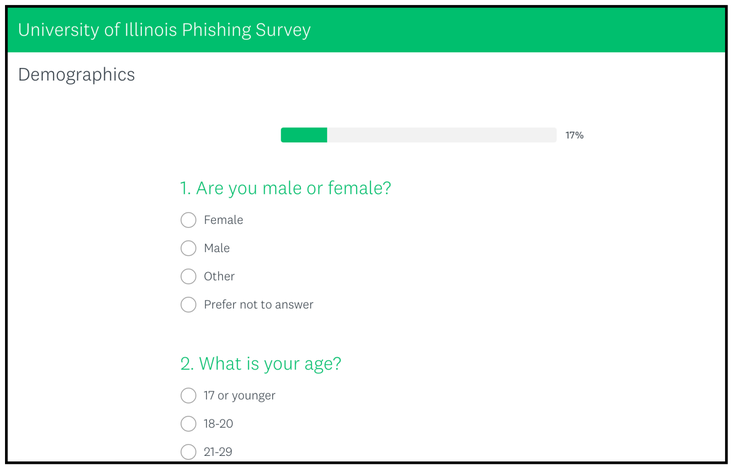
2. Access Site



3. Submit Credentials

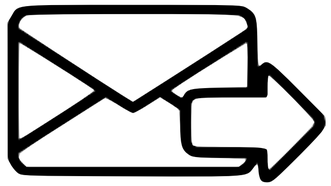


4. Opt-In To Survey



Phishing Campaign

Target population: 266 employees of a university IT organization



0. Send Email

266 Users
100%

1. Open Email

140 Users
53%

2. Access Site

92 Users
35%

3. Submit Credentials

57 Users
21%

Q1: Phishing Effectiveness

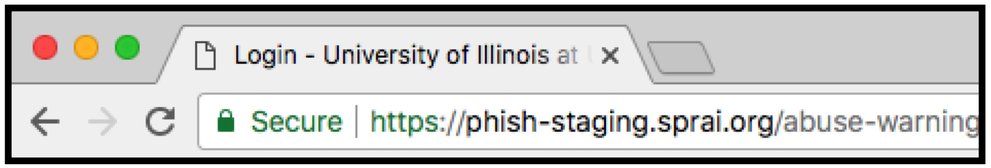
	2. Access Site		3. Enter Credentials	
HTTP	45/75 = 60.0%	p = 0.17	25/45 = 55.6%	p = 0.31
HTTPS	47/65 = 72.3%		32/47 = 68.0%	
TLS Email	45/71 = 63.3%	**p = 0.96**	30/47 = 63.8%	**p = 0.87**
No TLS Email	45/69 = 65.2%		27/45 = 60.0%	

Q2: Browser UI Correlation

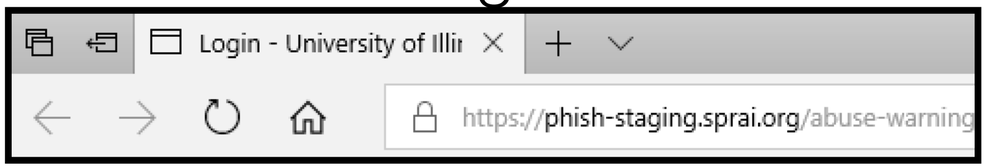
Feature coded 2,882 screenshots across different browsers / platforms / OS

Correlate features with HTTP User-Agent for susceptible users

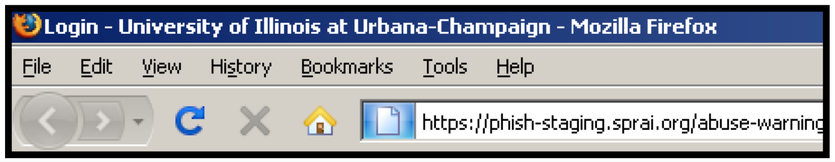
Mac 10.13 Chrome 63



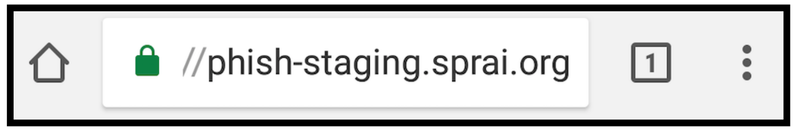
Windows 10 Edge 16



Windows XP SP2 Firefox 3.0



Galaxy S7 Android 70 Mbl. Chrome 63



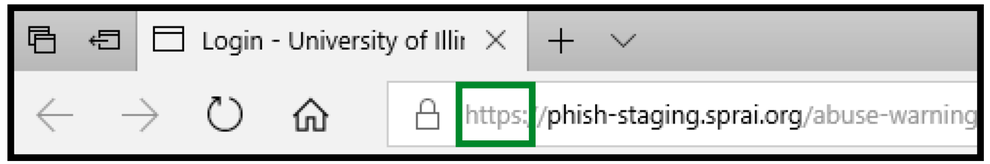
iPhone 8 iOS 11 Mbl Safari 11.0

https://github.com/teamnsrg/url-bar-coding

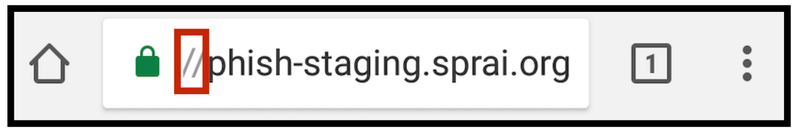
Q2: Browser UI Correlation

Feature	p_{exp}
Any Icon?	0.25
Lock Icon?	0.32
Lock Position	0.98
Lock Color	0.55
Detailed Lock?	0.54
Lock Additions	0.27
Favicon?	0.56
Favicon Position	0.32
Default Favicon	0.06
Protocol Visible?	0.07
Protocol Emphasis	0.63
Additional Text?	0.62
Add. Text Emphasis	0.62
Add. Text Background	0.97
Icon/URL Separator?	0.42

14/16 = 87.5% of users who saw protocol submitted credentials



27/46 = 58.7% of users who did not see protocol submitted credentials



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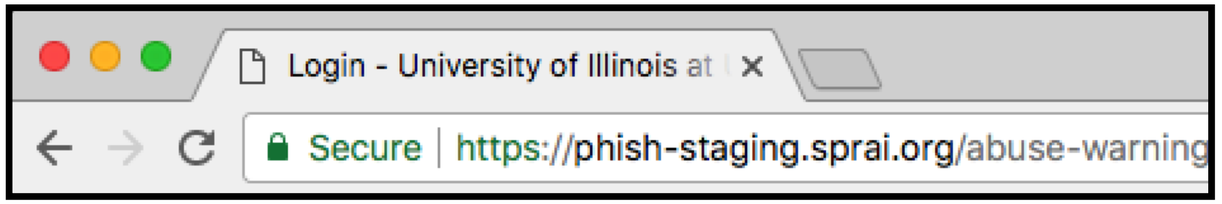
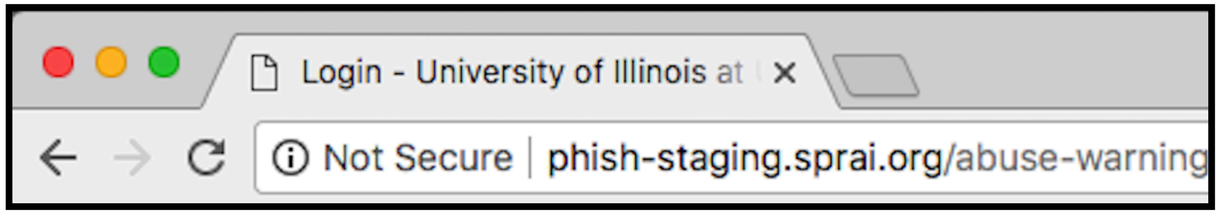
9/10 “Secure” submitted credentials



8/10 “Not Secure” submitted credentials



Takeaways

- The presence of HTTPS in phishing tended to increase effectiveness, but…need more data, more diverse target population
- Protocol presence may increase phishing susceptibility, while “Secure/Not Secure” had minimal distinction
- Another hint that users conflate credibility/trustworthiness with connection security

Collaborators

Michael Bailey

Josh Mason

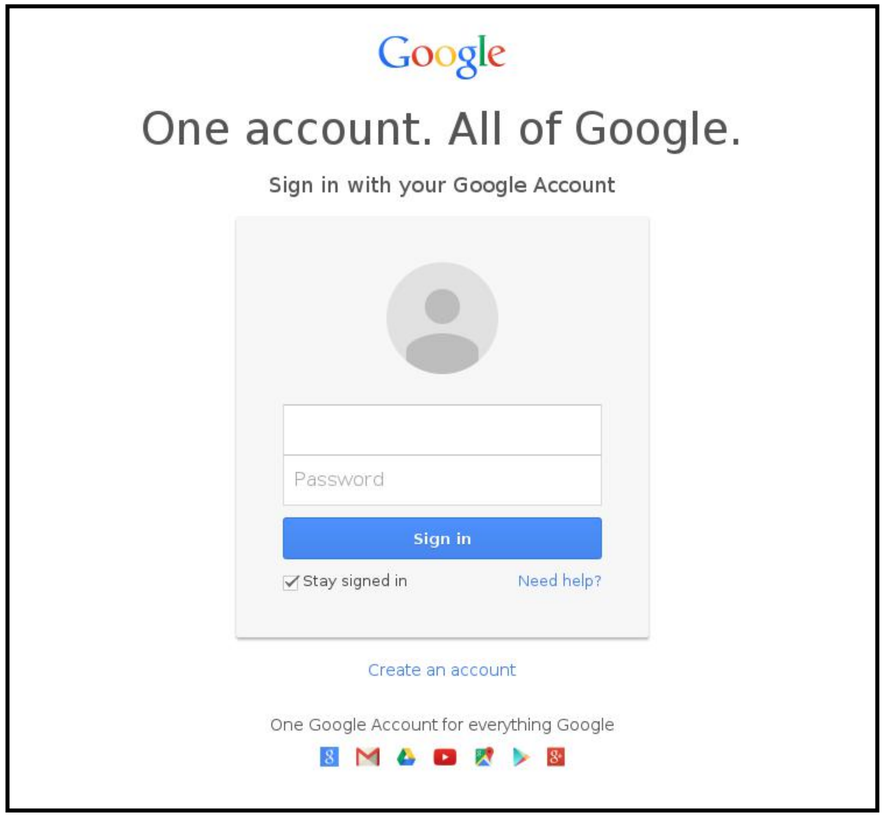
Deepak Kumar

Joshua Reynolds

Not pictured: Martin Shelton, Emily Stark, Kaishen Wang, Joseph Dickinson, Rohan Subramanian, Meishan Wu, Illinois Tech Services

Phishing: Root Causes

Mistaken Identity



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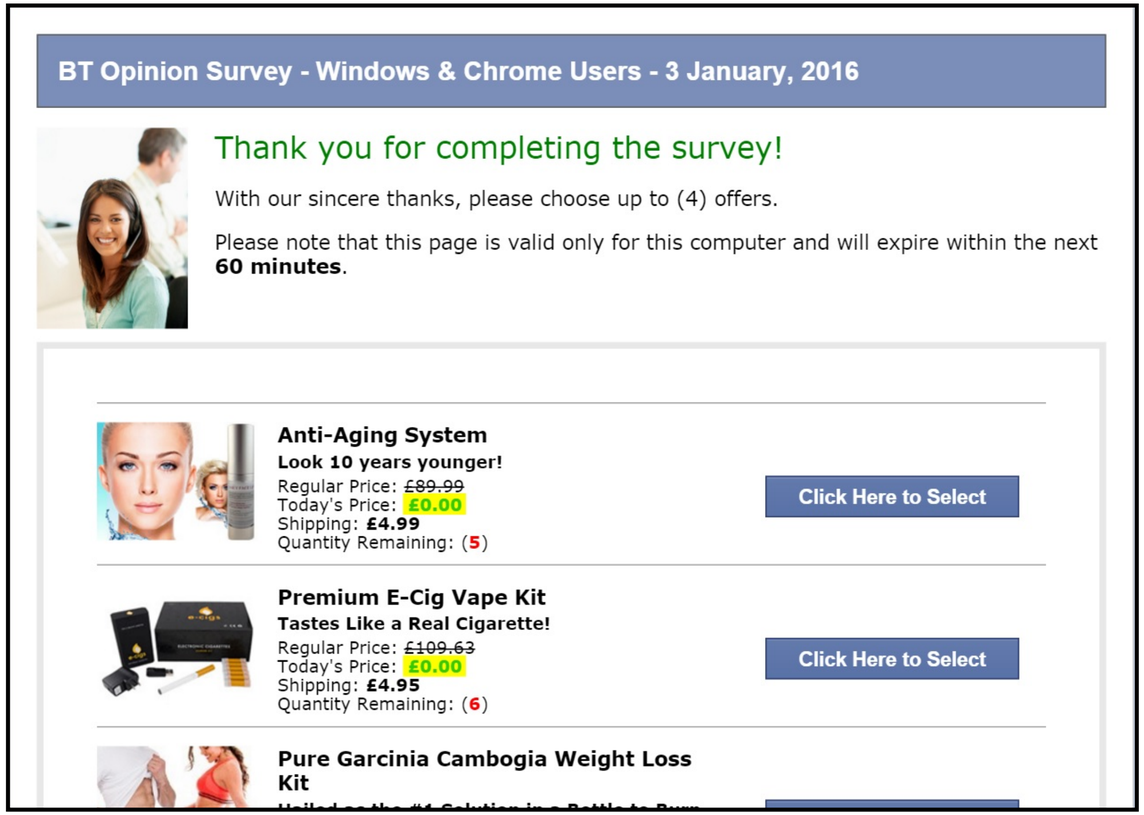

questionsaboutisps.com

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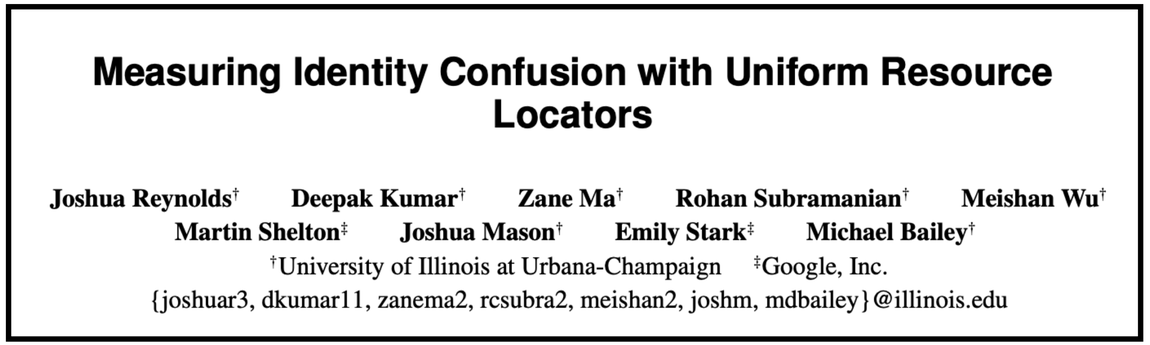

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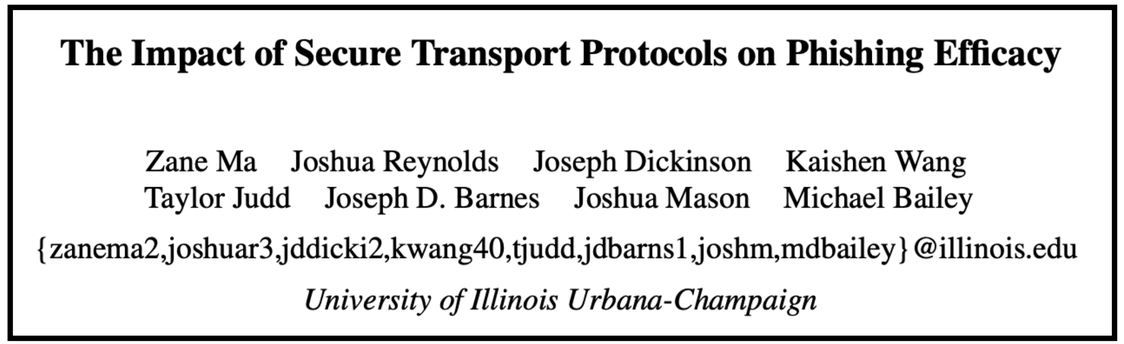

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