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Security and Usability: The Gap in Real-World Online Banking

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Large Canadian banks

- RBC Royal Bank
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC)
- TD Canada Trust
- Scotiabank
- Bank of Montreal (BMO)
- President's Choice (PC) Financial

Why bank online?



58% of Internet-connected Canadians used online banking in 2005 (Statcan, 2006)



How valuable is your time?

If you've ever found yourself putting off a trip to the bank, consider this: Online Banking gives you the freedom to bank anytime, from anywhere you have access to the Internet.

And while we're always happy to serve you in person, Online Banking is a great option when you don't have the time to come in. Simply bank from home or work. You could save as much as an hour a week!

Banking at the branch or ATM 1 HR. 20 MIN.	Online Banking 5 MIN.	
> Put on your coat	→ Sit down at computer	
> Get in the car (or on transit)	→ Login	
> Drive to branch or ATM	> Enter password	
> Park	 Pay bills, transfer funds, check balances – or just about any other transaction 	
> Chat with the teller	> Enjoy your lunch!	
> Make your transactions		
> Drive back to work or home		

Results will vary but you could expect to save at least one hour per week

- or four hours per month
- with Online Banking

100% reimbursement guarantee

There are risks – but most banks give a 100% reimbursement guarantee on any money lost due to online banking





So, why worry?

+ For a definition of an unauthorized transaction and for full details regarding the protections and limitations of the RBC Online Banking Security Guarantee, please see your <u>Electronic Access Agreement</u>. This guarantee is given by Royal Bank of Canada in connection with its Online Banking service.

- 1. The guarantee is conditional
- 2. Security is a 'shared responsibility'

Can users **realistically** meet online banking requirements?

Overview

- Example requirements
- Bank site authentication
- Misleading information
- User survey
- Concluding remarks

Example requirements: RBC

- 1. Electronic Access Agreement
 - (a) Sign out, log off, disconnect, close browser
 - (b) Use up-to-date anti-virus, firewall
- 2. "How you can protect yourself"
 - (a) Install all security updates
 - (b) Test your computer for security vulnerabilities
 - (c) Stay aware of the latest security-related issues

Anti-malware

- 1. Cost: 71.45 USD, per computer, per year for CIBC customers
- 2. Proper installation and maintenance is difficult
- 3. Effectiveness is questionable
 - (a) may give a false sense of security
 - (b) targeted by malware

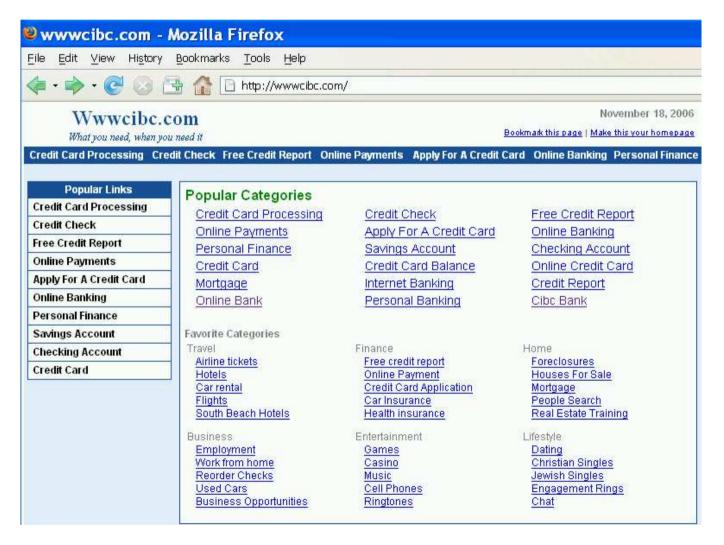
Anti-malware user study

- 1. 95% users knew the term 'spyware'
- 2. 70% use online banking
- 3. Some believed spyware was 'protecting' their computers

Check the URL?

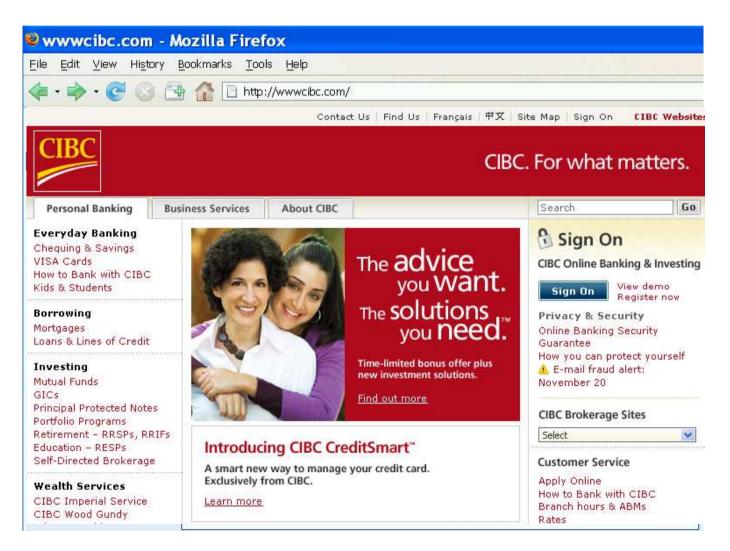
- 1. https://www.txn.banking.pcfinancial.ca/a/authentication/preSignOn.
 ams?referid=loginBox_banking_go
- 2. One user study reports
 - 45% users did not look at URLs
 - 35% noticed https, but many didn't know its significance

wwwcibc.com





wwwcibc.com with a twist





Check the lock?

Look for the SSL lock icon on the lower-right corner

Microsoft Windows:	Secure	Not Secure
Microsoft Internet Explorer		
Netscape Navigator	A //	
Firefox	<u></u>	11.
Apple MacOS:		
Apple Safari	<u>a</u>	1
Firefox	A //.	11.

IE7 – where is the lock?



Embedded SSL lock



Not big enough?





Summarizing SSL certs

- 1. "This certificate has failed to verify for all of its intended purposes"
 - known bug, the site is actually <u>'secure'</u>
- 2. SSL comments
 - (a) users: a 'formality' like an 'elevator certificate'
 - (b) researchers: 'indistinguishable from placebo'
 - (c) banks: 'electronic passport'

"People being too dumb/lazy, though, is the hard problem. Fortunately this is **evolution** at work."

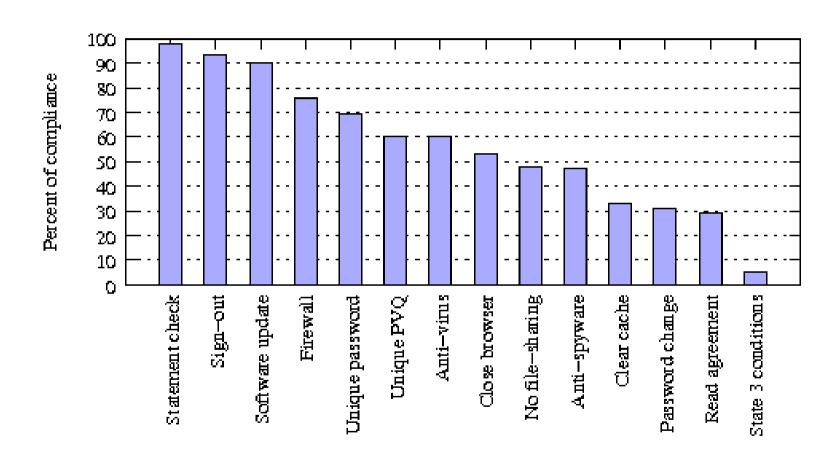
Misleading information

- 1. Password advice
 - (a) 'Rock solid' password examples: iwthyh or iw2hyh (Beatles' "I want to hold your hand")
 - (b) '111111', '123456' are not disallowed
- 2. Safe as in-branch banking?
- 3. Firewalls "will only allow in the connections that are known and trusted"
- 4. "... will not undertake to provide a service that compromises the security and confidentiality of customer information"

User survey

- 123 users: CS undergrad (3^{rd} , 4^{th} year) and grad students, postdocs, profs, net admins, security researcher and professionals
 - gives us a best-case scenario

Result summary



Requirements



Concluding remarks/questions

- 1. Apparently users can hardly meet their 'shared' responsibilities
- 2. What can users do in the face of 'session hijacking' attacks?
- 3. Who bears the responsibility for security?

"To err is human, to forgive is not bank policy"