Cross Device Flows

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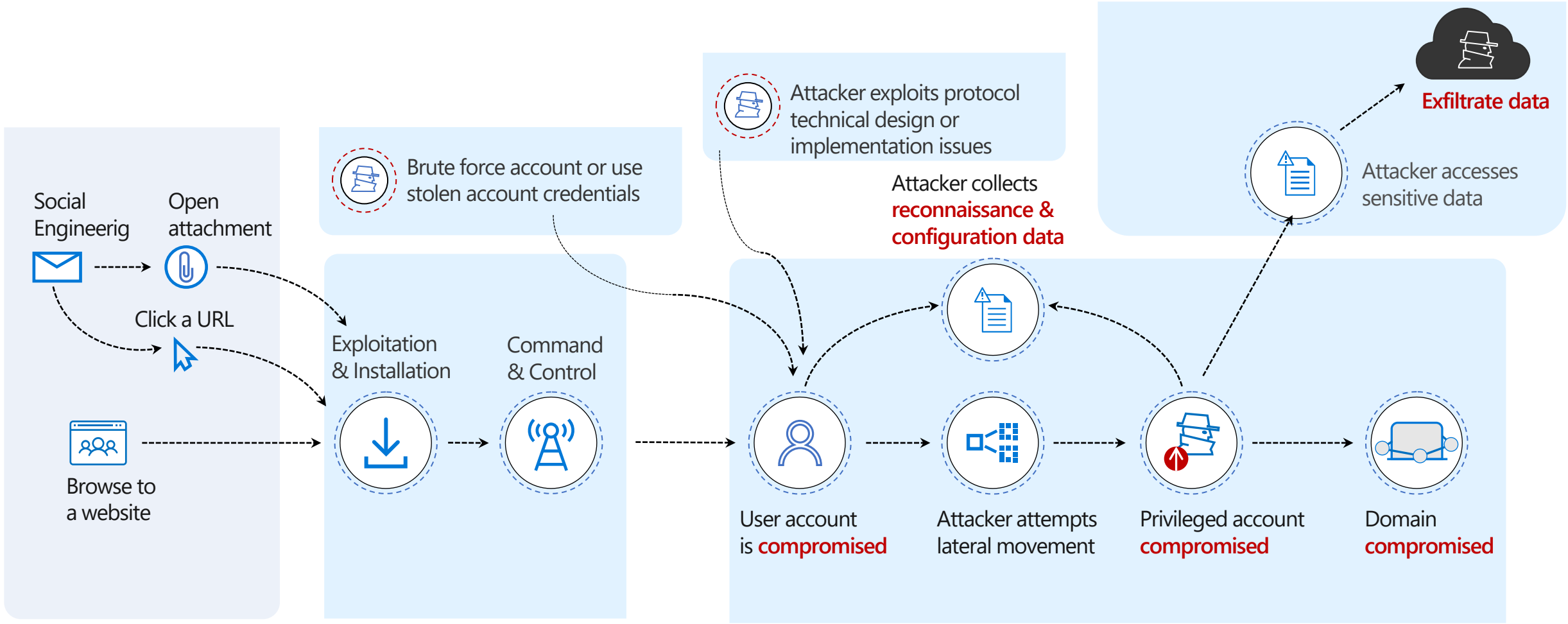
Agenda

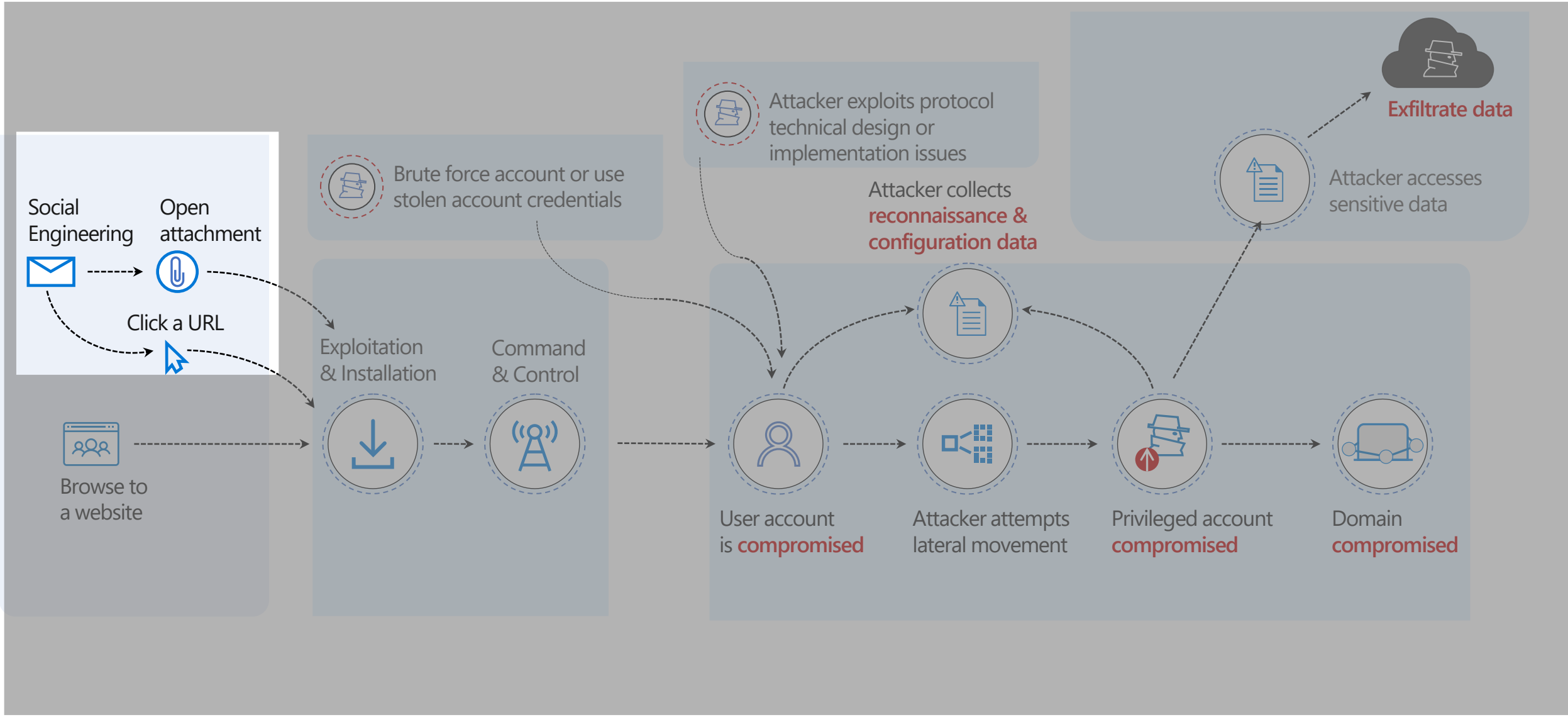
- Why are we here?
- Where are we?
- Where do we go next?

Why are we here?

Anatomy of an attack



Mind the Gap – Where Attackers (often) Enter



Cross-Device Flow Social Engineering Exploit

5. Retrieve Tokens

Authorization Server

Endpoint

4. Authenticate/Authorize

1. Get a Code

Attacker Controlled Device
(Initiate Session)

2. Change Context

3. Scan or enter a Code, click on link

Authorization Device
(Authenticate/Authorize)

Attack Pattern Summary: Exploit the Unauthenticated Channel

1. Initiate the session, retrieve code (QR code, user code)
2. Use social engineering to change context and persuade user to authorize session (illicit consent grant)
3. Bypasses multi-factor authentication (don't need to harvest credentials)

Mitigation Framework

Pragmatic Mitigations

- Other.....
- User Experience
- Secure QR
- Trusted Devices
- Sender Constrained Toke
- User Code Meta Data
- Content Filtering
- Proximity

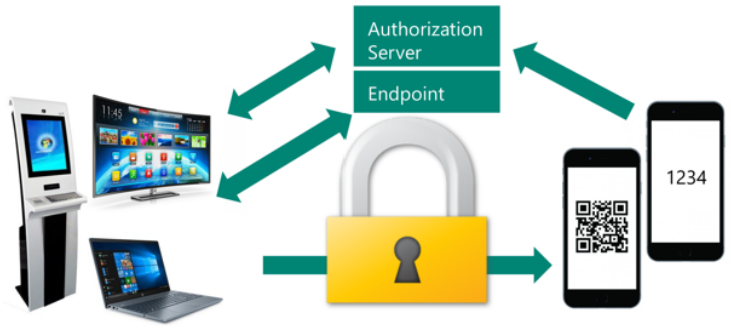
Explore Alternatives

Authenticated Channel

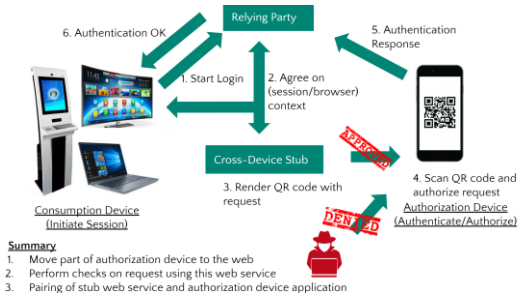
- Authorization Code Grant (WebAuthn, fido)

Unauthenticated Channel

- Client Initiated Back Channel Authentication (OpenID)
- Device Authorization Grant (OAuth 2)

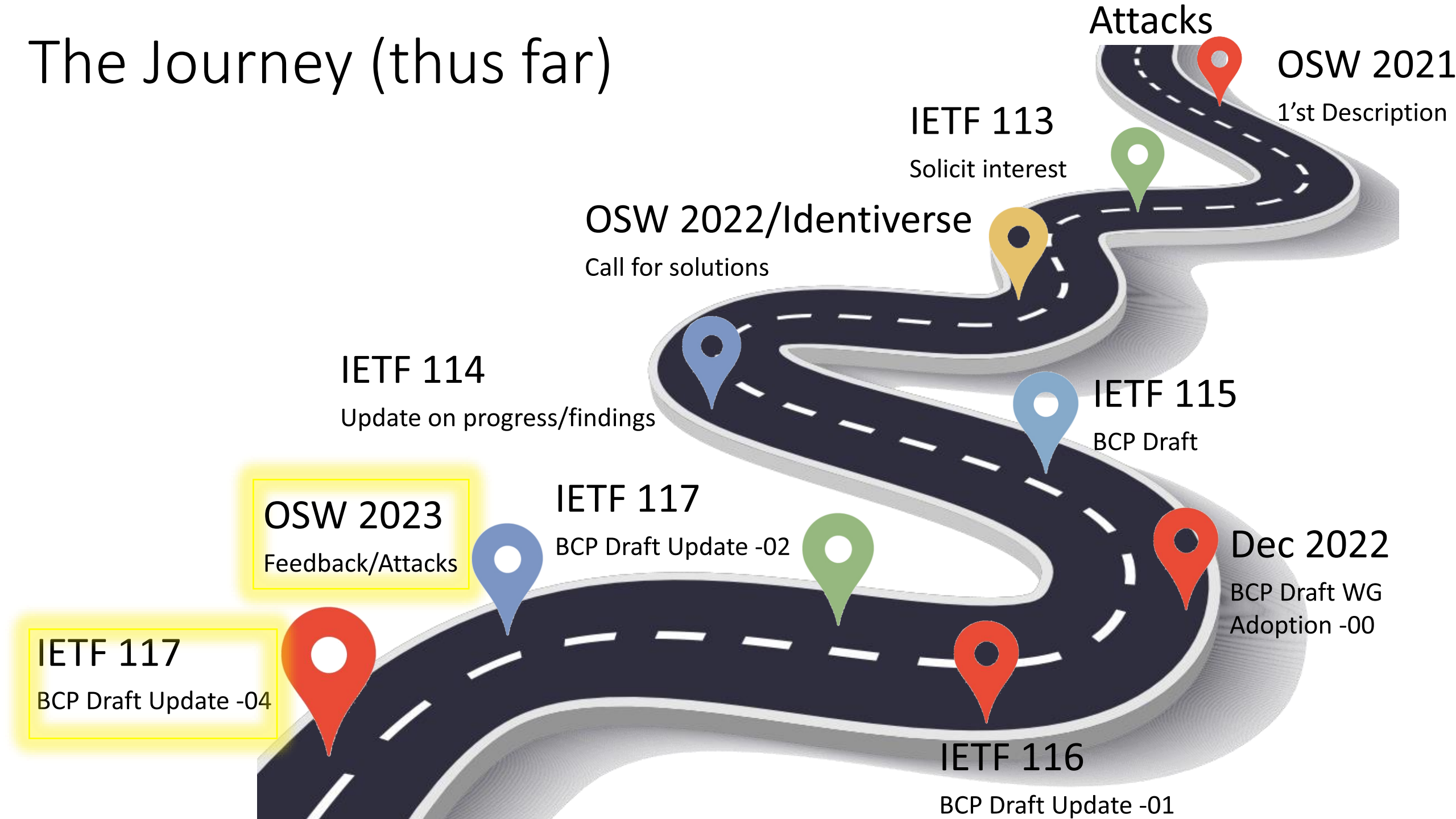


Foundational Underpinnings



Where are we?

The Journey (thus far)



Cross-Device Flows: Security Best Current Practice

Web Authorization Protocol
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Best Current Practice
Expires: 24 April 2024

P. Kasselman
Microsoft
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Authlete
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22 October 2023

Cross-Device Flows: Security Best Current Practice
draft-ietf-oauth-cross-device-security-04

Abstract

This document describes threats against cross-device flows along with near term mitigations, protocol selection guidance, and the analytical tools needed to evaluate the effectiveness of these mitigations. It serves as a security guide to system designers, architects, product managers, security specialists, fraud analysts and engineers implementing cross-device flows.

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-oauth-cross-device-security/

What's New: Cross-Device Session Transfer Pattern

Feedback at OSW

- Two of the examples did not cleanly map to the general patterns described.
  - Example A5/B5 and A7/B7
  - User starts flow on authorization device, not consumption device.
  - QR code is scanned to transfer a session not request authorization
  - Cross-Device Session Phishing
  - Example: OpenID4VCI pre-auth code
- Thanks to Marco Pernpruner and Giada Sciarretta

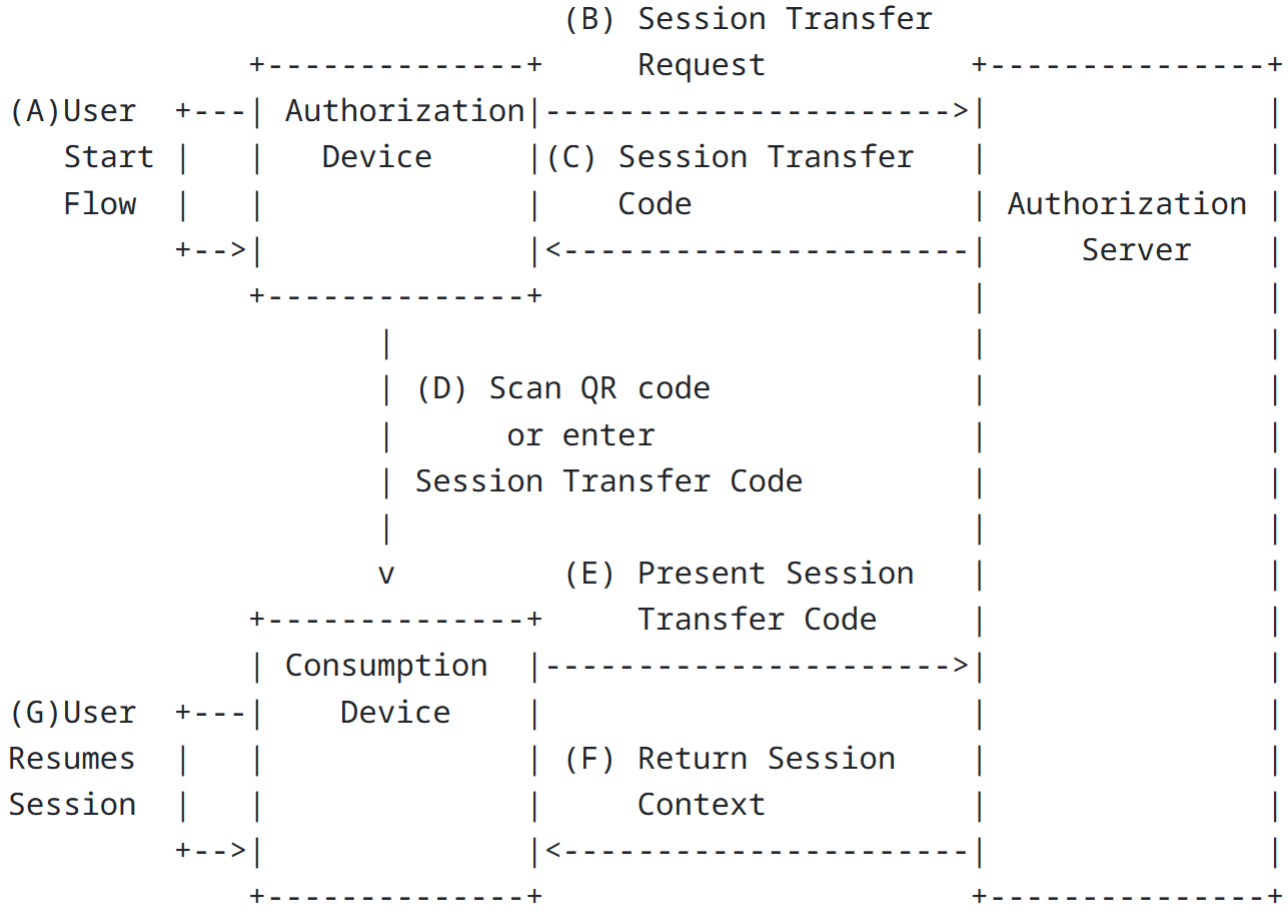

Figure 4: Cross-Device Flows: Session Transfer Pattern

What’s New: 2 new mitigations, 1 Rename

New mitigations

- User Education
- Request Binding with Out-of-Band Data

New name

- Authenticate-then-Initiate

Mitigation	Prevent	Disrupt	Recover
Establish Proximity	X	X	
Short Lived/Timebound Codes		X	
One-Time or Limited Use Codes		X	
Unique Codes		X	
Content Filtering		X	
Detect and remediate			X
Trusted Devices	X		
Trusted Networks	X		
Limited Scopes			X
Short Lived Tokens			X
Rate Limits	X	X	
Sender-Constrained Tokens			X
User Education	X		
User Experience	X		
Authenticate-then-Inititiate	X		
Request Initiation Verification		X	
Request Binding with Out-of-Band Data		X	

What’s New: 2 new exploits observed in the wild

Fake Helpdesk

3.3.5. Example B4.2: Fake Helpdesk (Backchannel-Transferred Session Pattern)

An attacker obtains the contact information for a user and contacts them, pretending to be a representative of the user's financial institution. The attacker informs the user that there were a number of fraudulent transactions against their account and asks them to review these transactions by approving or rejecting them. The attacker then triggers a sequence of transactions. The user receives an authorization request for each transaction and declines them as they do not recognize them. The attacker then informs the user that they need to close the users account and transfer all the funds to a new account to prevent further fraudulent transactions. The user receives another authorization request which they approve, or provide additional authorization information to the attacker which enables the attacker to complete their attack and defraud the user.

Consent Request Overload

3.3.10. Example B9: Illicit Access to Administration Capabilities Through Consent Request Overload (Backchannel-Transferred Session Pattern)

An attacker attempts to access an adminstration portal repeatedly, generating a stream of authorization requests to the network administrator. The attempts are timed to occur while the administrator is asleep. The administrator is woken by the incoming requests on their phone, and, in an attempt to stop the notifications, they accidentally approve access and the attacker gains access to the portal.

What’s New: SHOULD, RECOMMENDED and MAY

- Discussed at IETF 117
- Several “should, may, recommended”, no “SHOULD, MAY or RECOMMENDED”
  - Applies to the Authorization Server, Resource Server or Client
- Why change
  - Provide clear guidance to implementors
  - Emphasise importance of mitigations
  - Make conformance\adoption meaningful

What’s New: Editorial updates

- Editorial scrub
- Adopted the OpenID Foundation terminology from CIBA
- Acknowledgements
  - Marco Pernpruner
  - Giada Sciarretta
  - Maryam Mehrnezhad

Where do we go Next?

Open Issues

- [ ] **Consider fine-tuning the pattern descriptions and diagrams**
  #104 opened on Sep 19 by danielfett 4 tasks
- [ ] **Reference ISO mdl**
  #100 opened on Sep 8 by danielfett
- [ ] **Rewrite formal analysis section**
  #97 opened on Sep 8 by danielfett

Next Steps

- Update Formal Analysis section (December)
- WG Last Call before IETF 119?

Questions?