Authentication grid

Dr Alexei Vernitski

Aims

- Reuse the standard password-based authentication as much as possible

- Reduce the danger of shoulder-surfing

- Keep the authentication process usable

- Use modern touch-screen technology

Authentication

- To keep the grid simple, the password consists of upper-case letters and digits
- Split the password into pairs of consecutive characters
For example, if the password is DRAGON, split it as follows: DR, AG, ON.
- For each pair, prove to the authenticator that you know the pair, by using a grid challenge.

Grid challenge

```
K   4.  6.  F   W   H
P   U   1.  8.  Z   S
R   V   E   5.  Q   A
N   0.  B   L   M   G
I   3.  X   D   O   7.
T   C   Y   2.  J   9.
```

- You are shown a randomly generated grid
- Note that each time you need to enter your password, a new grid is generated

Grid challenge

```
K   4.  6.  F   W   H
P   U   1.  8.  Z   S
R   V   E   5.  Q   A
N   0.  B   L   M   G
I   3.  X   D   O   7.
T   C   Y   2.  J   9.
```

- Find the row containing the first character of the pair and the column containing the second character of the pair.

- Press (or click) the character on the intersection of this row and this column

Grid challenge

```
K  4.  6.  F  W  H
P  U  1.  8.  Z  S
R  V  E  5.  Q  A
N  0.  B  L  M  G
I  3.  X  D  O  7.
T  C  Y  2.  J  9.
```

- If you want to prove that you know the pairs DR, AG, ON, press on I, A, I.

Shoulder-surfing

- Suppose that the attacker observed you. Then he has some information about your password.

- How successful will he be impersonating himself as you?

- Let us look at a specific randomly chosen example.

- Let us concentrate on the first pair of characters DR.

Attacker's analysis

```
K   4.  6.  F   W   H
P   U   1.  8.  Z   S
R   V   E   5.  Q   A
N   0.  B   L   M   G
I   3.  X   D   O   7.
T   C   Y   2.  J   9.
```

- To enter the pair DR, you press on I.
- Then the attacker knows that
  - The first character is one of I, 3, X, D, O, 7
  - The second character is one of K, P, R, N, I, T

Attacker's attempt at log in

```
F  A  C  9.  X  8.
W  R  L  S   B  D
Y  3. H  2.  U  Q
N  I  7. 6.  4. M
P  T  5. V   O  1.
J  K  E  G   0. Z
```

- The attacker is shown a random grid
- The red characters are the ones which might be the first character of the password
- They are spread over five rows

Attacker's attempt at log in

```
F  A  C  9.  X  8.
W  R  L  S   B  D
Y  3. H  2.  U  Q
N  I  7. 6.  4. M
P  T  5. V   O  1.
J  K  E  G   0. Z
```

- The green characters are the ones which might be the second character of the password
- They are spread over two columns

Attacker's attempt at log in

```
F  A  C  9. X  8.
W  R  L  S  B  D
Y  3. H  2. U  Q
N  I  7. 6. 4. M
P  T  5. V  O  1.
J  K  E  G  0. Z
```

- Thus, any of the ten orange cells might be the valid response to the challenge
- The attacker is not likely to guess it correctly.

For discussion

- What are the advantages and disadvantages or this authentication scheme?
- For example:
  - Hardware requirements?
  - Cost?
  - Reusing existing password technology?
  - Brute force attack?
  - Time and stress level?
  - Authentication situations?