#### Phd course on

#### Formal modelling and analysis of interactive systems

# Part 5 Usability and Security

Cognitive Errors, Usability vs. Security, Groupware

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 Postcompletion Error closure due to goal accomplishment results in failing to complete outstanding tasks

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   existing mental models lead to faulty
   expectations

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may sometimes be prevented using design principles

Cognitive cause: closure due to goal accomplishment results in failing to complete outstanding tasks

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Cognitive cause: closure due to goal accomplishment results in failing to complete outstanding tasks

It emerges because of a rule allowing the user to stop once the goal is achieved

Design Principle: goal should always be accomplished through the last task in a sequence of tasks

Error is still present if a warning after goal achieved remind the user to do the completions tasks

Cognitive cause: existing mental models lead to faulty expectations

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It emerges because of the user's response to the failed expectation is in dissonance with the required interaction

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Cognitive cause: existing mental models lead to faulty expectations

It emerges because of the user's response to the failed expectation is in dissonance with the required interaction

Design Principle: no assumption should be made on user's expectations

Error may still arise if a message informs the user about the actual required interaction

Cognitive cause: decrease in response to a stimulus after repeated presentations leads to wrong response

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It emerges because of the user responds in an automatic way to the stimulus explicitly aiming to arouse attention

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No General Design Principle!

Cognitive cause: decrease in response to a stimulus after repeated presentations leads to wrong response

It emerges because of the user responds in an automatic way to the stimulus explicitly aiming to arouse attention

#### No General Design Principle! But

- Context Specific Priciples (e.g. warnings should be used only when needed)

## Unavoidable Subsidiary Tasks I



## Unavoidable Subsidiary Tasks II



#### Closure: Exercise

How do you define the closure when you have more than one goal?

Model actions and closure for an ATM that allows to choose between

- cash withdrawal, and
- statements printing

## Relations between Usability and Security

The ease of use and learnability of a human-made object.

[Wikipedia] (accessed in 2010)

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Should also aim to prevent user errors

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Should also aim to prevent user errors

Or at least to decrease likelihood or severity of user errors

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Should also aim to prevent user errors

Or at least to decrease likelihood or severity of user errors, which may lead to

- system failure
- catastrophic consequences

- Usable Security
  - security mechanisms may decrease usability

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- Secure Usability

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## **Groupware Case Study**

#### Term for applications written to implement

 Computer-supported cooperative work (CSWC)

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HCI ⇒ single user multidisciplinary around axis psychology–computing

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HCI ⇒ single user multidisciplinary around axis psychology–computing

CSWC ⇒ group of users multidisciplinary around axis sociolology–computing

Term for applications written to implement

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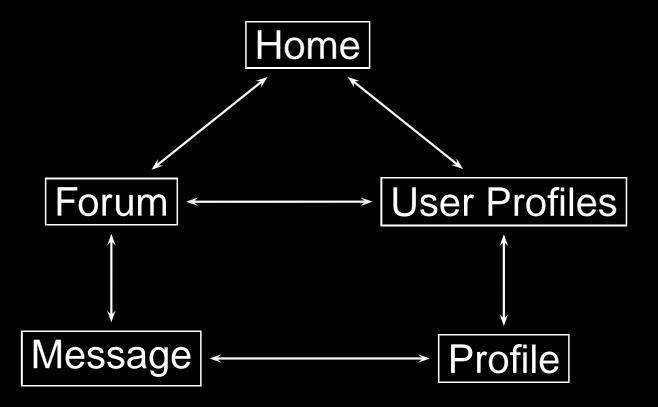
CSWC ⇒ group of users multidisciplinary around axis sociolology—computing ⇒ security issues

# Case Study: Web Interface

A conference support web-basd tool that

- provides information on the event
- establishes a community via registration
- enables users to share their ideas, interests, etc. via discussion forum
- facilitates communication between users via creation of personal profiles

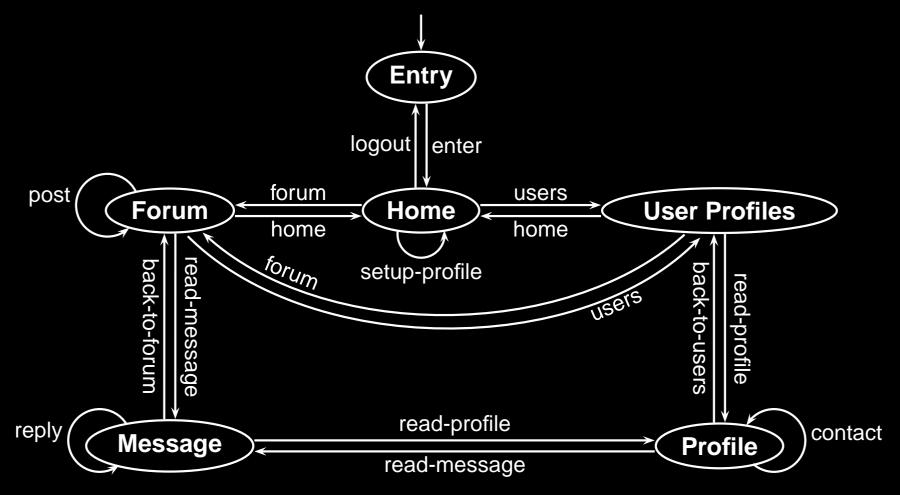
# Web Design



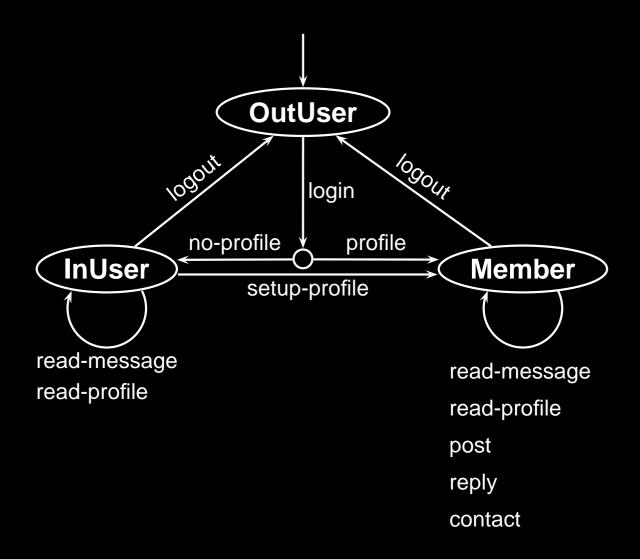
## Web Pages

- Home to provide general information and materials about the conference and to set up own profile
  - Forum to browse posted messages and to post new messages
    - Message to analyse a posted message (possibly looking at the sender's profile), and post a reply to it
  - User Profiles to browse users' profiles
    - Profile to analyse other users'profiles (possibly looking at the messages they sent), and contact matching users

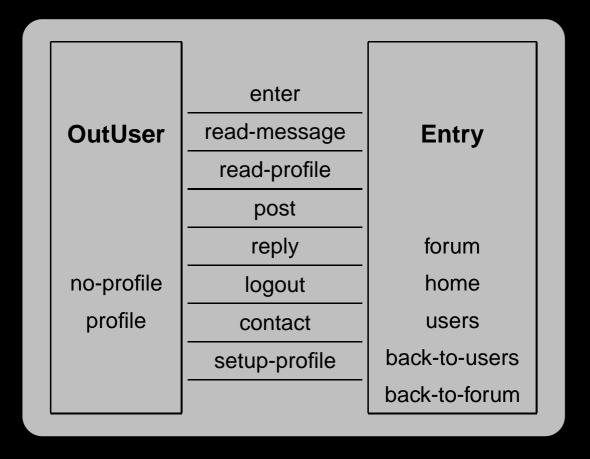
## Web Interface



# User Privileges



## Interface



OutUser | Entry

### User Behaviour

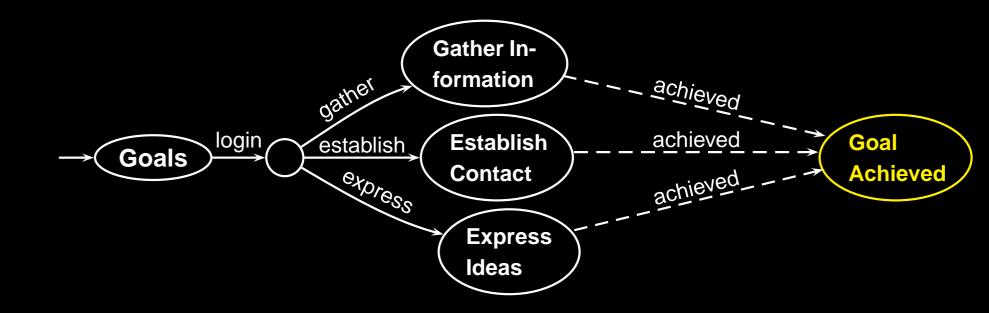
User: A conference participant

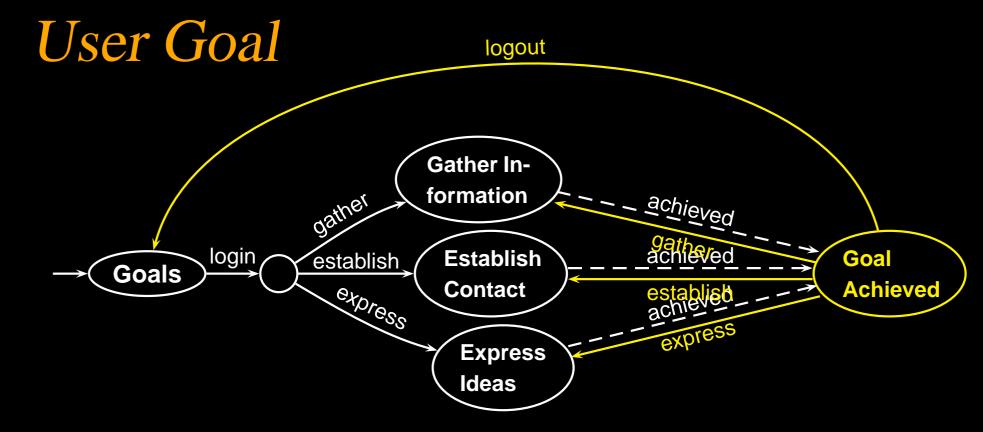
Scenario: The persona tries to

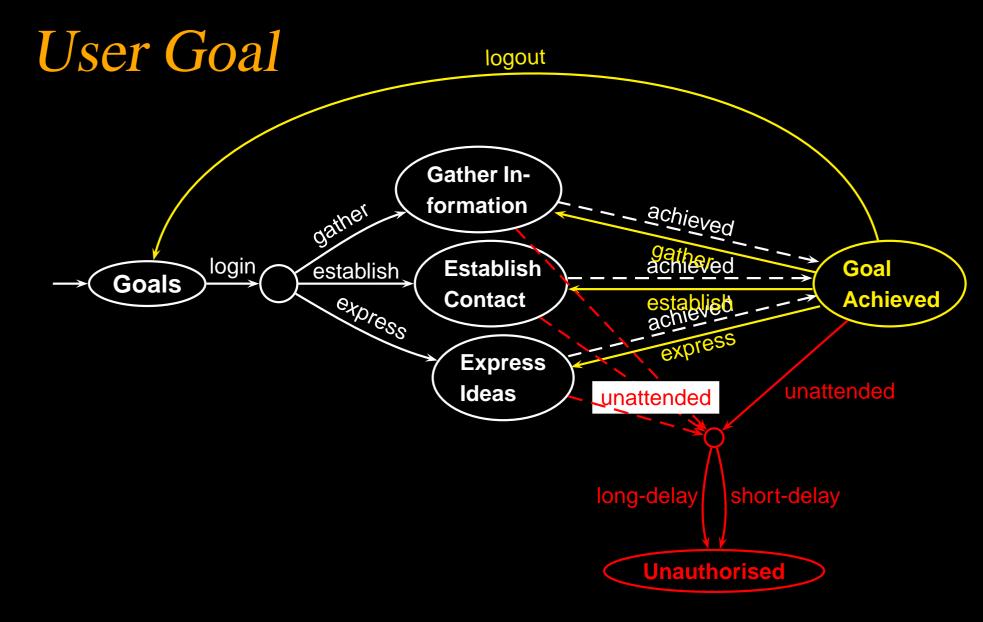
- gather information
- find/contact other users
- express his/her ideas

using the website.

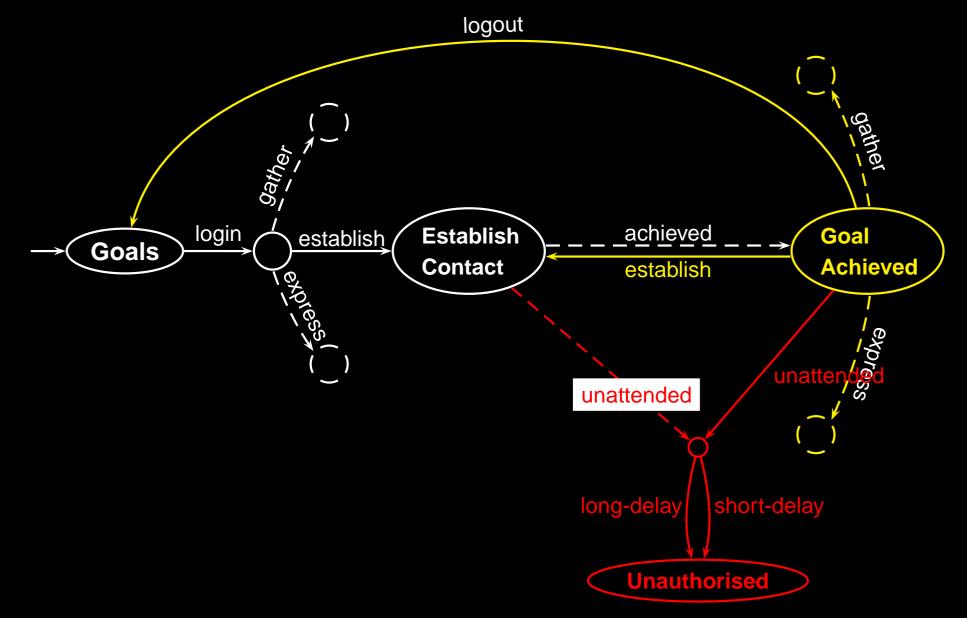
## User Goal



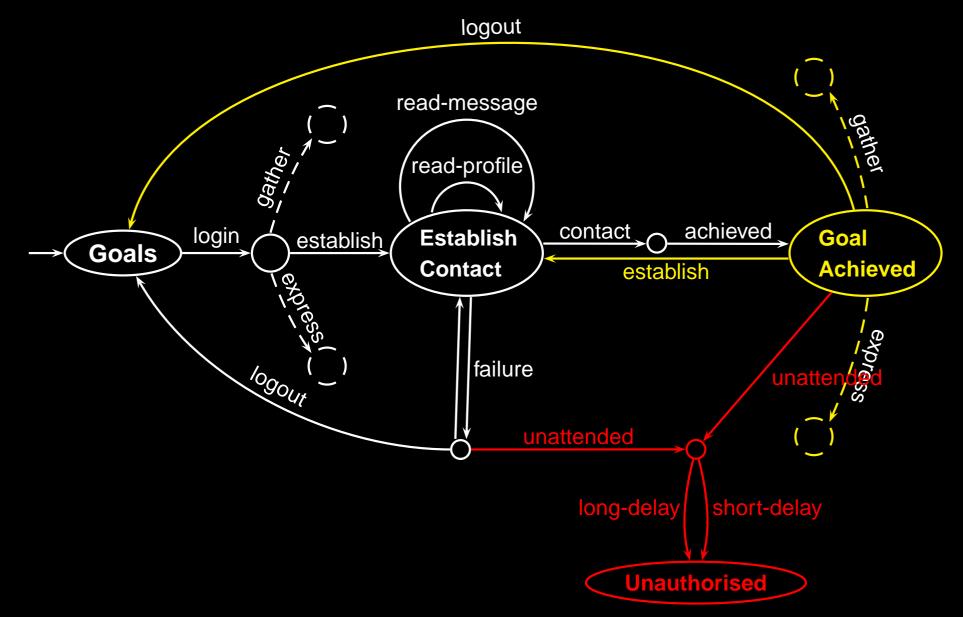




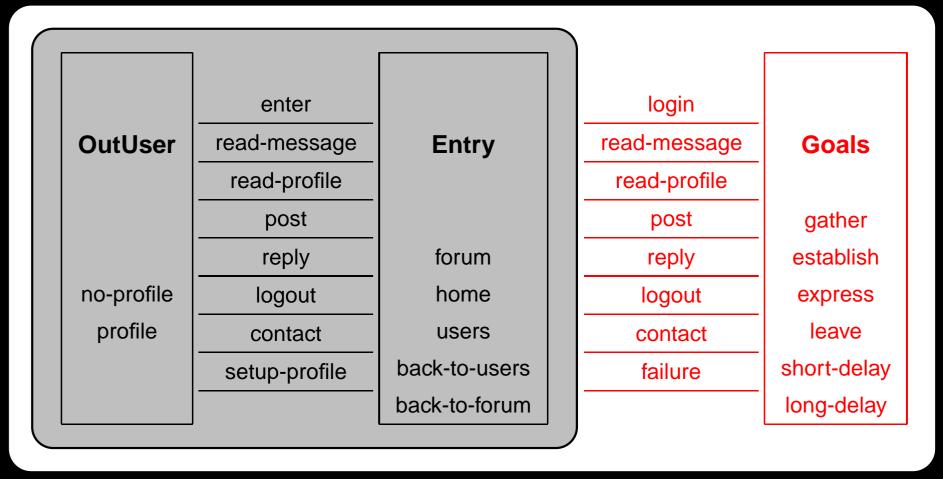
## Establish Contact



## Establish Contact



# The Overall System



SYSTEM = ( OutUser [| ... |] Entry ) [| { login , ... , failure } |] Goals

#### Interaction Aspects

 local group of users interacting with a single shared interface rather than distributed group of users interacting among each other through the system

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- sequence of users

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#### **Security Aspects**

distinct users may have different privileges

#### Interaction Aspects

- local group of users interacting with a single shared interface rather than distributed group of users interacting among each other through the system
- sequence of users

#### **Security Aspects**

- distinct users may have different privileges
- users may act as authorised or unauthorised

# Authorised vs. Unauthorised Actions are attempted and may result in

- either success
- or failure

## Authorised vs. Unauthorised

#### Actions are attempted and may result in

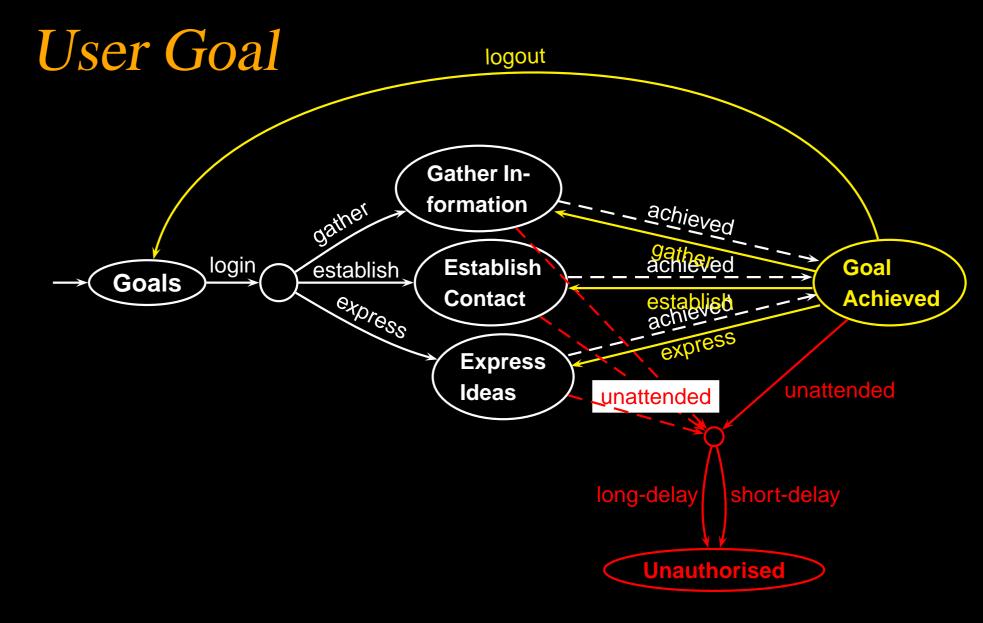
- either success
- or failure

#### **Authorised User**

is supposted to result in success

#### **Unauthorised User**

is supposted to result in failure



# Strong Security

The property of strong security is expressed as follows

If the goal is achieved then user actions

- either never result in success (unauthorised user)
- or do not result in success until the user establish a new goal or performs a logout (authorised user)

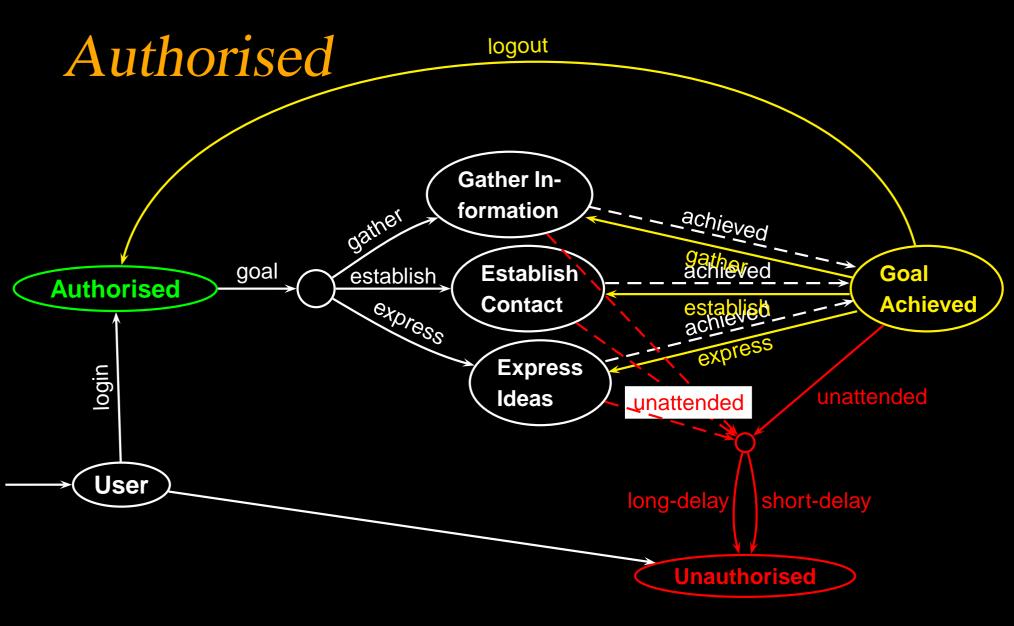
## Strong Security

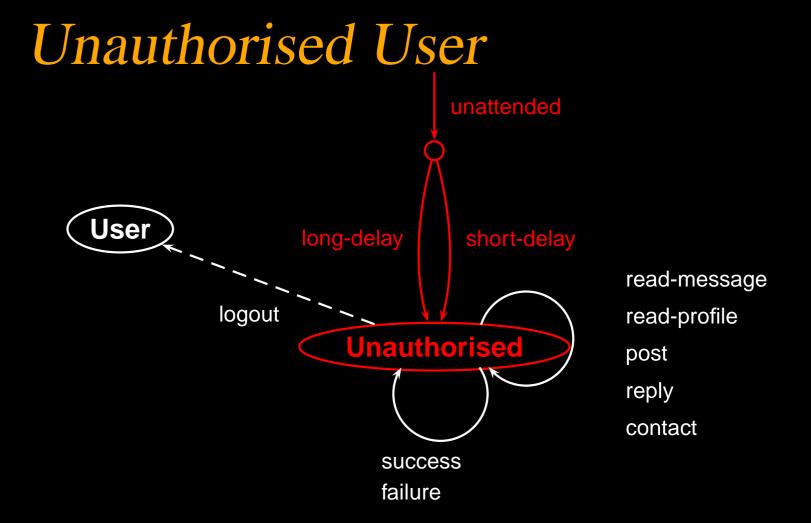
The property of strong security is expressed as follows

If the goal is achieved then user actions

- either never result in success (unauthorised user)
- or do not result in success until the user establish a new goal or performs a logout (authorised user)

 $\Box$  achieved  $\rightarrow$  ( $\neg$ success  $\mathcal{W}$  (goal  $\lor$  logout))





## Non Expert User

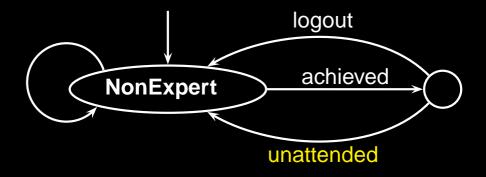
back-to-forum back-to-users home

users

forum

unattended

logout



# NonForgetful Users

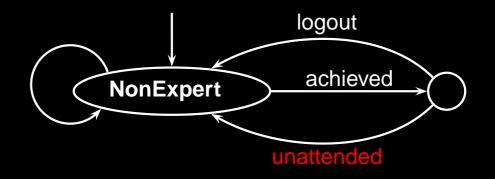
back-to-forum back-to-users home

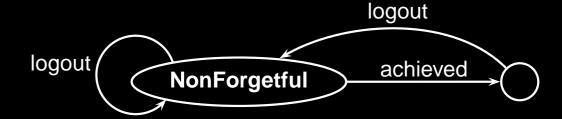
users

forum

unattended

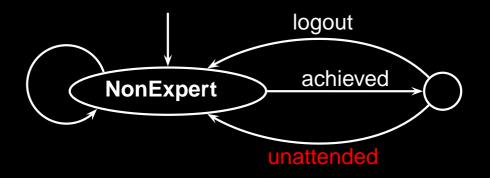
logout



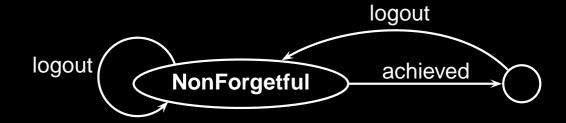


# NonForgetful Users

back-to-forum back-to-users home users forum unattended



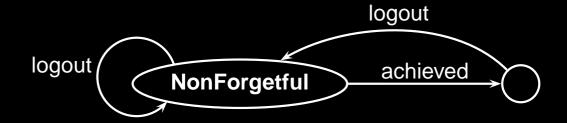
logout



(SYSTEM | NonExpert) [| { achieved, logout, unattended } |] NonForgetful

# NonForgetful Users

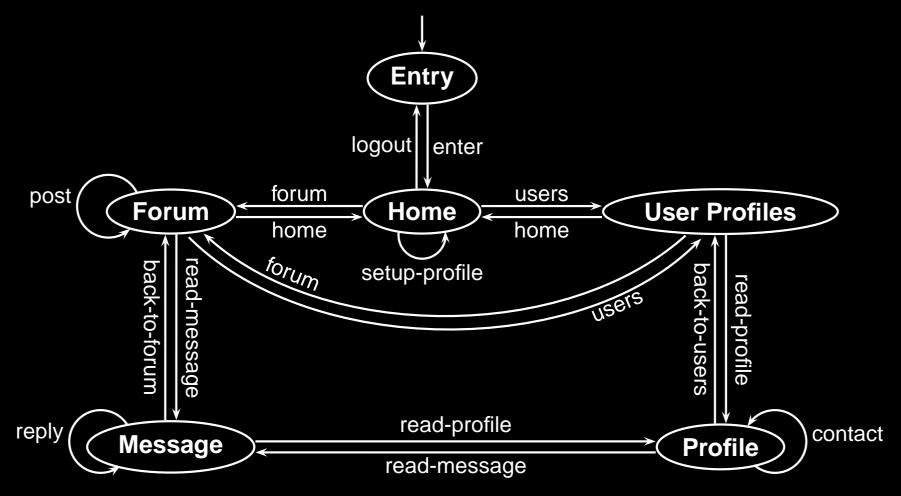
back-to-forum
back-to-users
home
users
forum
unattended
logout



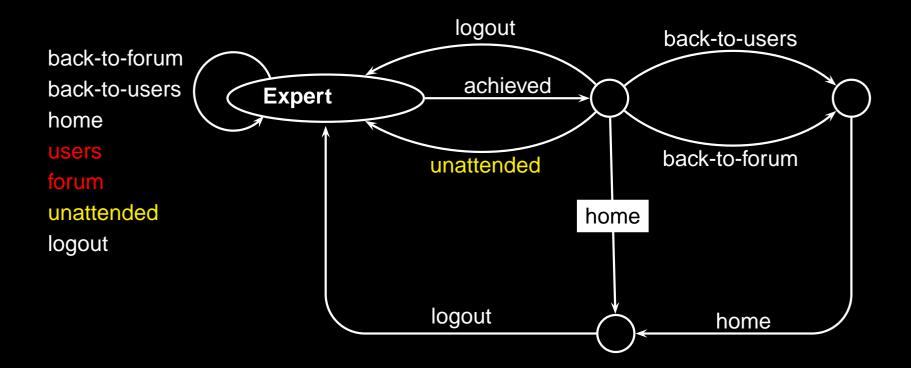
(SYSTEM | NonExpert) [| { achieved, logout, unattended } |] NonForgetful

The property does not hold!

## Web Interface

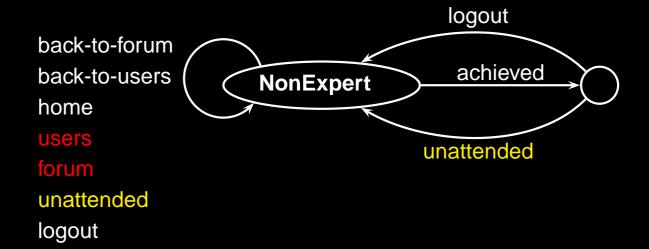


# Expertise



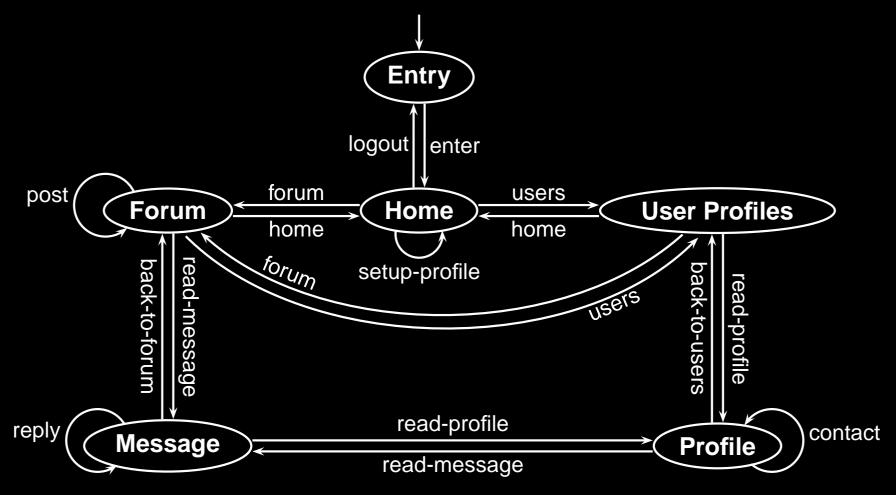
(SYSTEM | Expert)

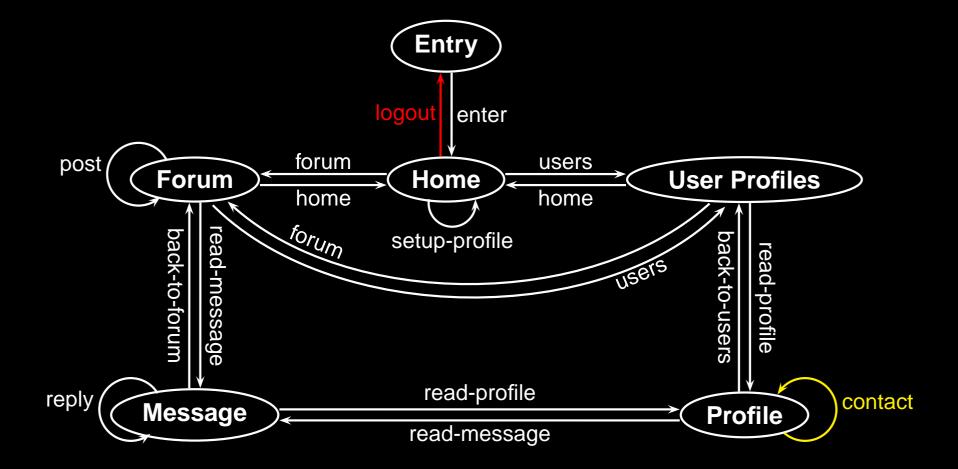
# Expertise

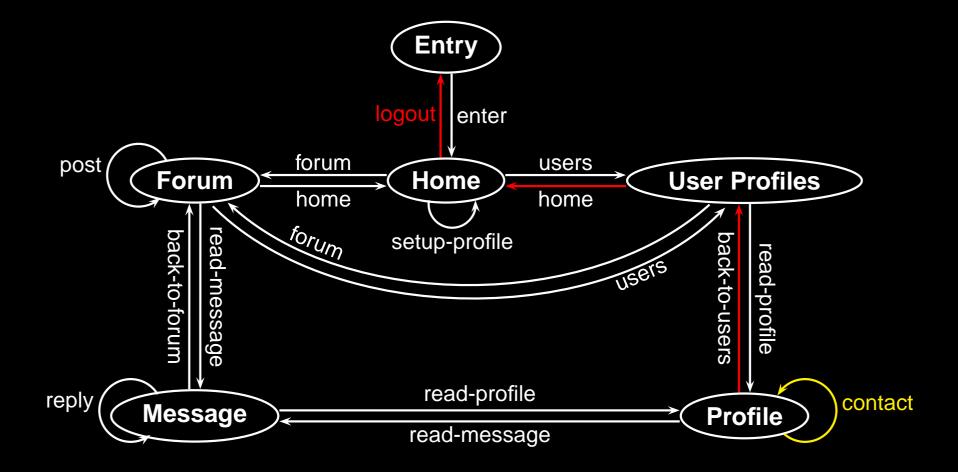


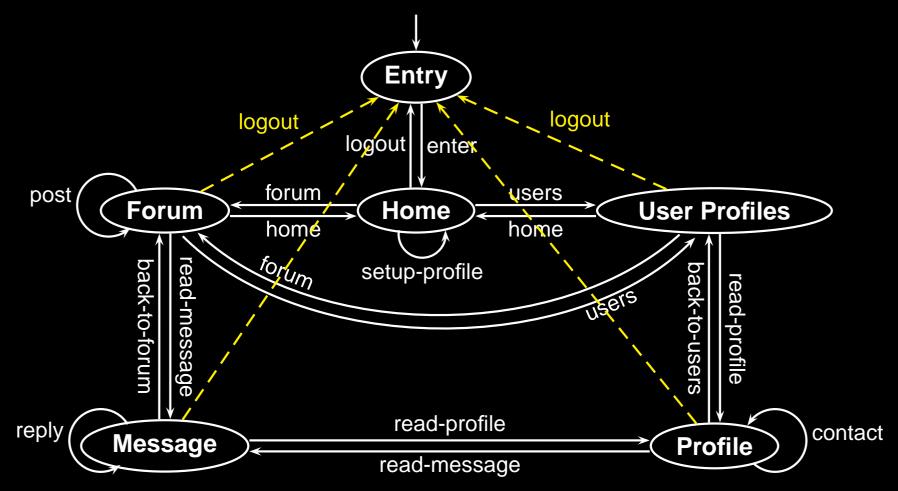
( SYSTEM | NonExpert )

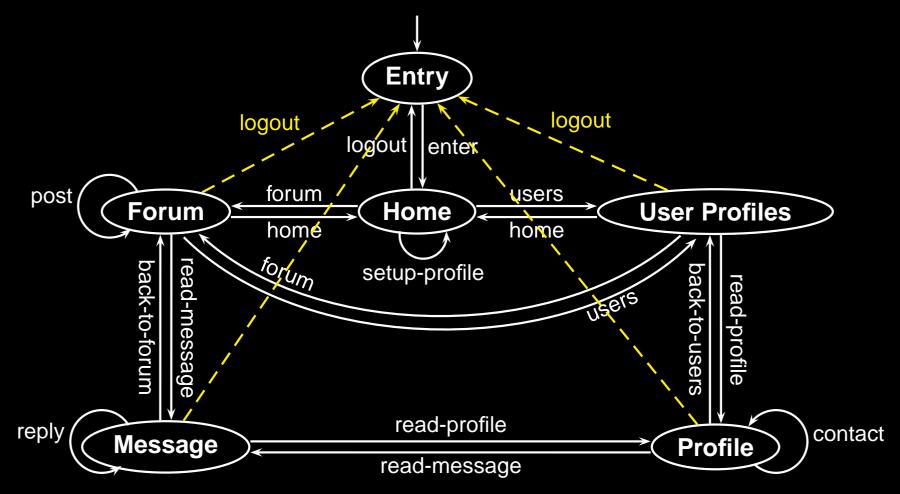
## Web Interface





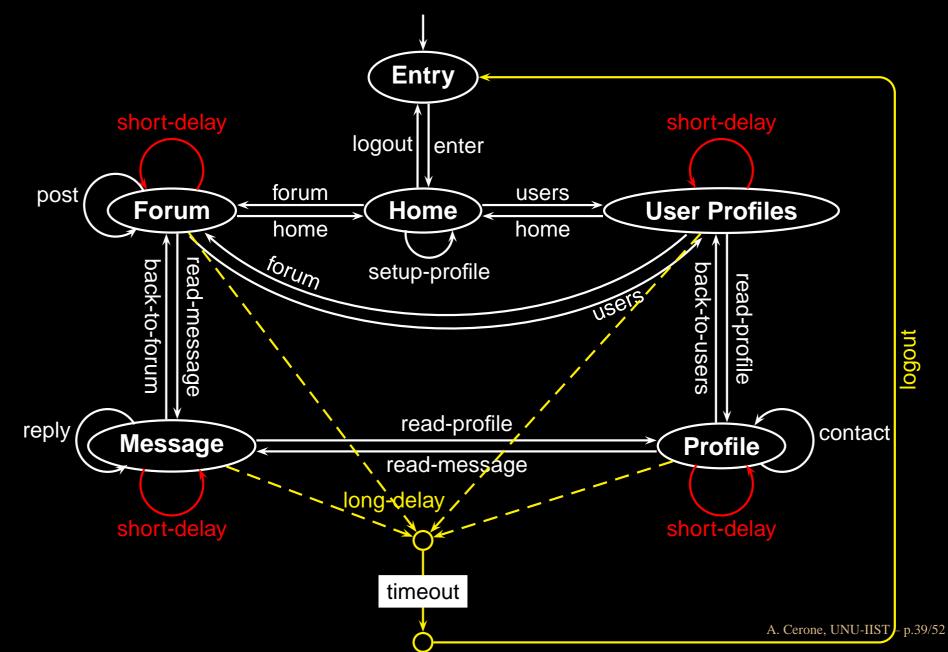






#### The property

- holds on ( ( SYSTEM | NonExpert ) [| ... |] NonForgetful )
- does not hold on (SYSTEM || NonExpert )



# Quick Timeout

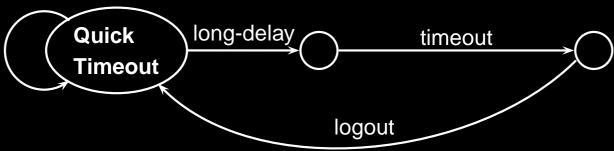
Assumption: No authorised user may enter an unattended session within a time period shorter (short-delay) than the delay (long-delay) that triggers the timeout

# Quick Timeout

Assumption: No authorised user may enter an unattended session within a time period shorter (short-delay) than the delay (long-delay) that triggers the timeout

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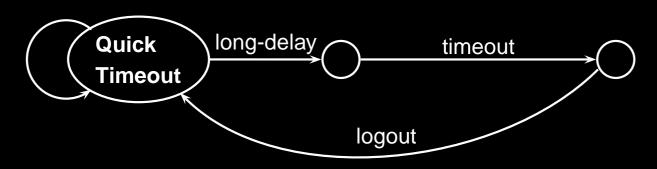
logout



## Quick Timeout

Assumption: No authorised user may enter an unattended session within a time period shorter (short-delay) than the delay (long-delay) that triggers the timeout

back-to-forum back-to-users home users forum logout



#### The property

- holds on ((SYSTEM | NonExpert) [| ... short-delay ... |]
   QuickTimeout)
- does not hold on (SYSTEM || NonExpert )

Previous safeguards just reduce the likelihood of security violations

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Can we introduce a mechanism to prevent any unauthorised user entering an unattended session from performing interactions with the system?

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What about avoiding

masquerading threats

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### What about avoiding

- masquerading threats
- confidentiality threats

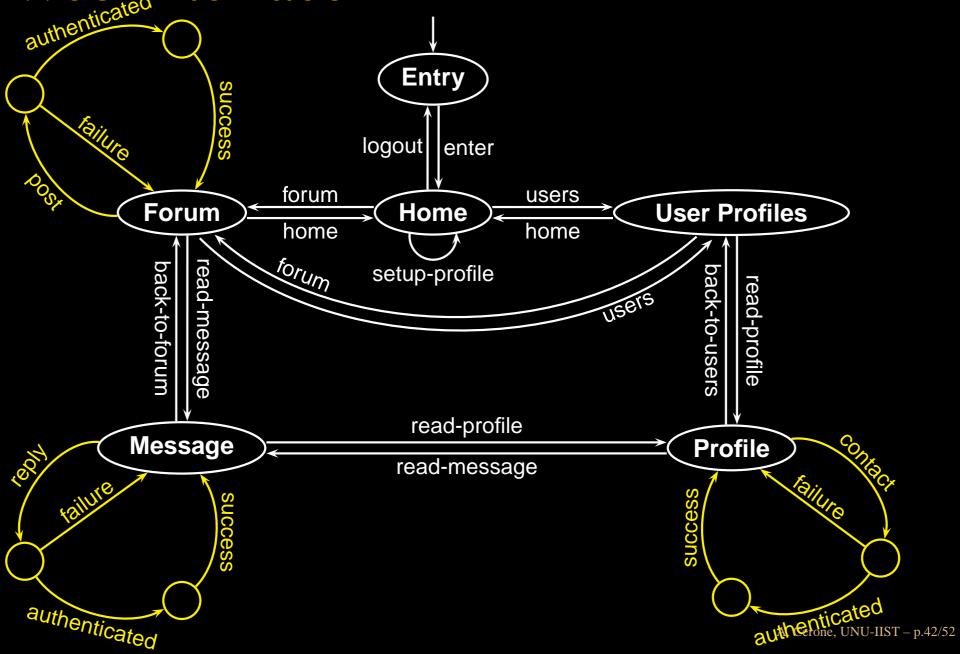
Previous safeguards just reduce the likelihood of security violations

Can we introduce a mechanism to prevent any unauthorised user entering an unattended session from performing interactions with the system?

### What about avoiding

- masquerading threats
- confidentiality threats
- both masquerading and confidentiality threats

# Web Interface 4 authenticated



Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats?

Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats? Yes!!

Does it hold on System 4?

Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats? Yes!!

Does it hold on System 4? No!

Why?

Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats? Yes!!

Does it hold on System 4? No!

Why? Too strong!

Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats? Yes!!

Does it hold on System 4? No!

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masquerading prevention

Does the previous property guarantee the absence of masquerading and/or confidentiality threats? Yes!!

Does it hold on System 4? No!

Why? Too strong!

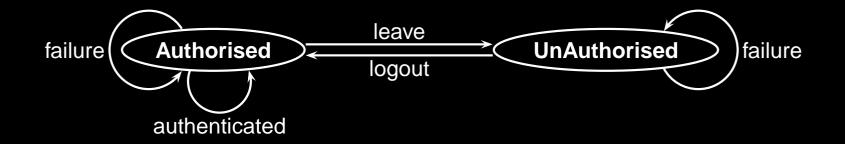
- masquerading prevention
- confidentiality
  - $\square$ (unattended  $\rightarrow \neg$  (read-profile  $\lor$  read-message)  $\mathscr{W}$  logout)

### Authentication

Assumption: Only authorised users can be authenticated

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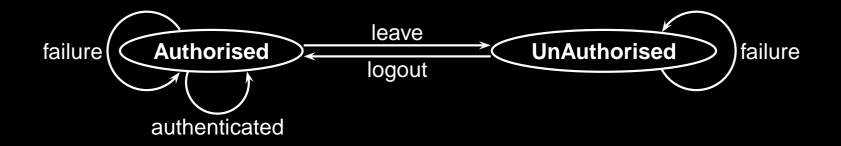


((SYSTEM | NonExpert) | Authorised)

- The following property holds
  - $\square(achieved \rightarrow \neg success \mathcal{U}(goal \lor logout))$

### Authentication

Assumption: Only authorised users can be authenticated



((SYSTEM || NonExpert) || Authorised)

- If authentication is on read-message and read-profile then the following property holds
  - $\square(\mathsf{unattended} \to \neg \ (\mathsf{read\text{-}profile} \ \lor \ \mathsf{read\text{-}message}) \ \mathcal{W} \ \mathsf{logout})$

# Strong Property

	Expertise	NonForgetful	Quick Timeout
	(User)	(User)	(Web Interface)
Interface 1			
+ NonExpert	FALSE	FALSE	
+ Expert	FALSE	TRUE	
Interface 2 - logout			
+ NonExpert	FALSE	TRUE	
+ Expert	FALSE	TRUE	
Interface 3 - timeout			
+ NonExpert	FALSE		TRUE
+ Expert	FALSE		TRUE

# Other Properties

	never-masquerading	confidentiality
Interface 4 - contact, post, reply	FALSE	FALSE
+ Authorised	TRUE	FALSE (!)
Interface 5 - read-message, read-profile	FALSE	FALSE
+ Authorised	FALSE (!)	TRUE
Interface 6 - all above actions	FALSE	FALSE
+ Authorised	TRUE	TRUE

- $\square$  (unattended  $\rightarrow \neg$  (set-up  $\lor$  contact  $\lor$  post  $\lor$  reply)  $\mathcal{W}$  logout)
  - $\square$  (unattended  $\rightarrow \neg$  (read-profile  $\lor$  read-message)  $\mathcal{W}$  logout)

#### The user model is based that

- single user view
- only honest goals

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#### Cleaner approach

intrusion goal (dishonest goal)

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- intrusion goal (dishonest goal)
  - masquerading goal
  - breaking confidentiality goal

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- single user view
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#### Cleaner approach

- intrusion goal (dishonest goal)
  - masquerading goal
  - breaking confidentiality goal
- environment process to describe the initial state as regular session or unattended session

#### The user model is based that

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#### Cleaner approach

several user

#### The user model is based that

- single user view
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#### Cleaner approach

- several user
  - maybe partitioned in honest and dishonest

#### The user model is based that

- single user view
- only honest goals

#### Cleaner approach

- several user
  - maybe partitioned in honest and dishonest
- no need of environment process

### References

# [Cranor and Garfinkel 05]

Lorrie Faith Cranor and Simson Garfinkel (eds.). Security and Usability — Designing Secure systems That People Can Use.

O'Really, 2005.

#### **Edited Book**

Collection of 34 essays from leading security and human-computer interaction researchers aiming at usable security.

# [Cerone and Elgegbyan 07]

A. Cerone and N. Elgegbyan.

Model-checking Driven Design of Interactive
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ENTCS 183, Elsevier, 2007, pages 3–20.

Formal Methods Paper Use of model-checking to improve the interface design with respect to security properties.

### End