

*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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# *Contents*

1. Cognitive Errors
2. Usability and Security
3. Groupware Case Study
4. References

# Cognitive Errors

# *Cognitive Errors*

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

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⇒ may sometimes be prevented using design principles

# *Postcompletion Error*

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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

# *Expectation Failure*

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

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**No General Design Principle!**

# *Habituation-induced Error*

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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 Principles** (e.g. warnings should be used only when needed)
- **Principle of Commensurate Effort** may reduce the severity of the error consequences **but does not reduce error likelihood**

# *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

# *Usability: Def. and Aims*

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

[Wikipedia] (accessed in 2010)



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

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

- **system failure**
- **catastrophic consequences**

# *Usability vs. Security*

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- Usable Security
  - security mechanisms may decrease usability

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# Groupware Case Study

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Term for applications written to implement

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HCI  $\implies$  single user  
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CSWC  $\implies$  group of users  
multidisciplinary around axis  
sociology–computing  
 $\implies$  security issues



# *Case Study: Web Interface*

A conference support **web-based 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*

Home

Forum

User Profiles

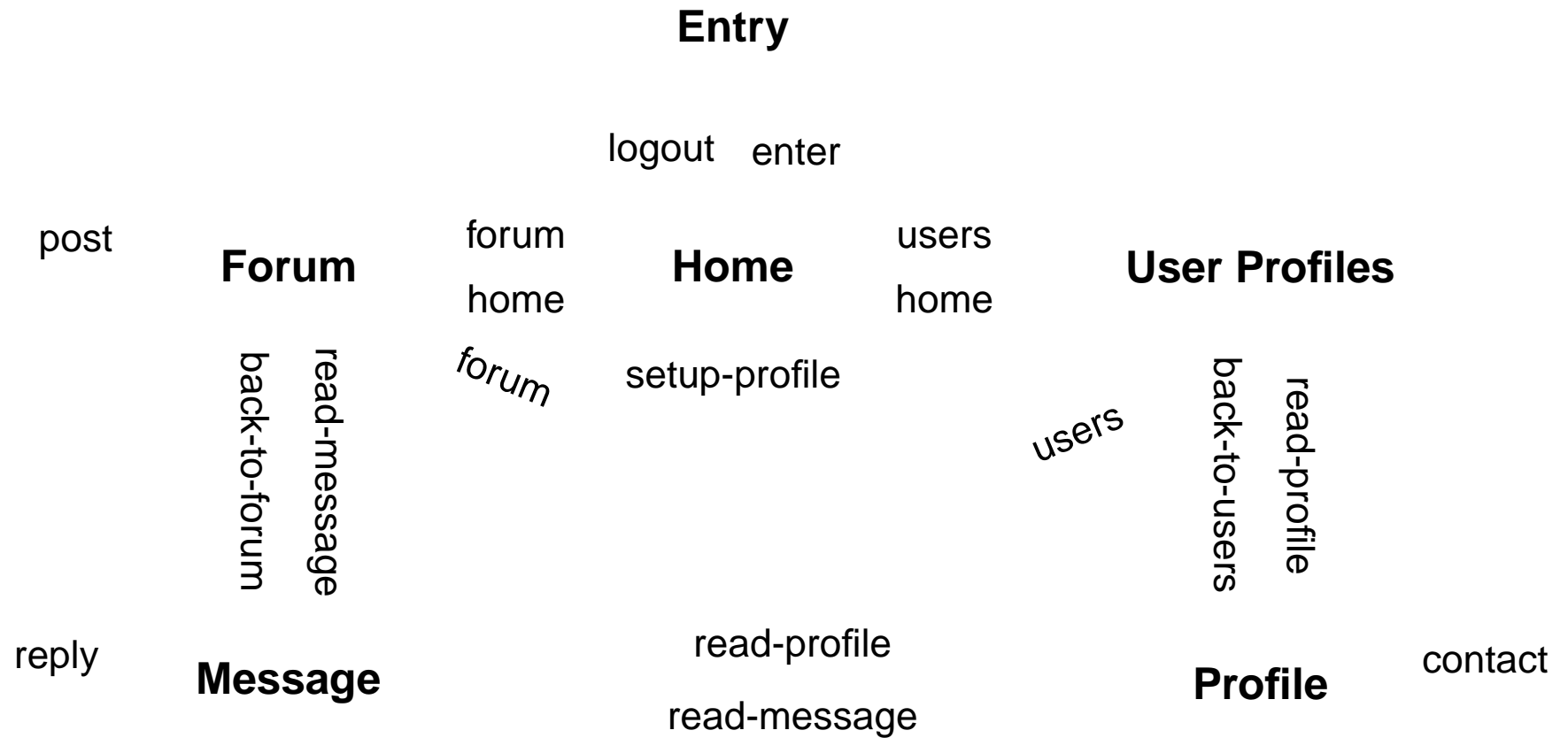
Message

Profile

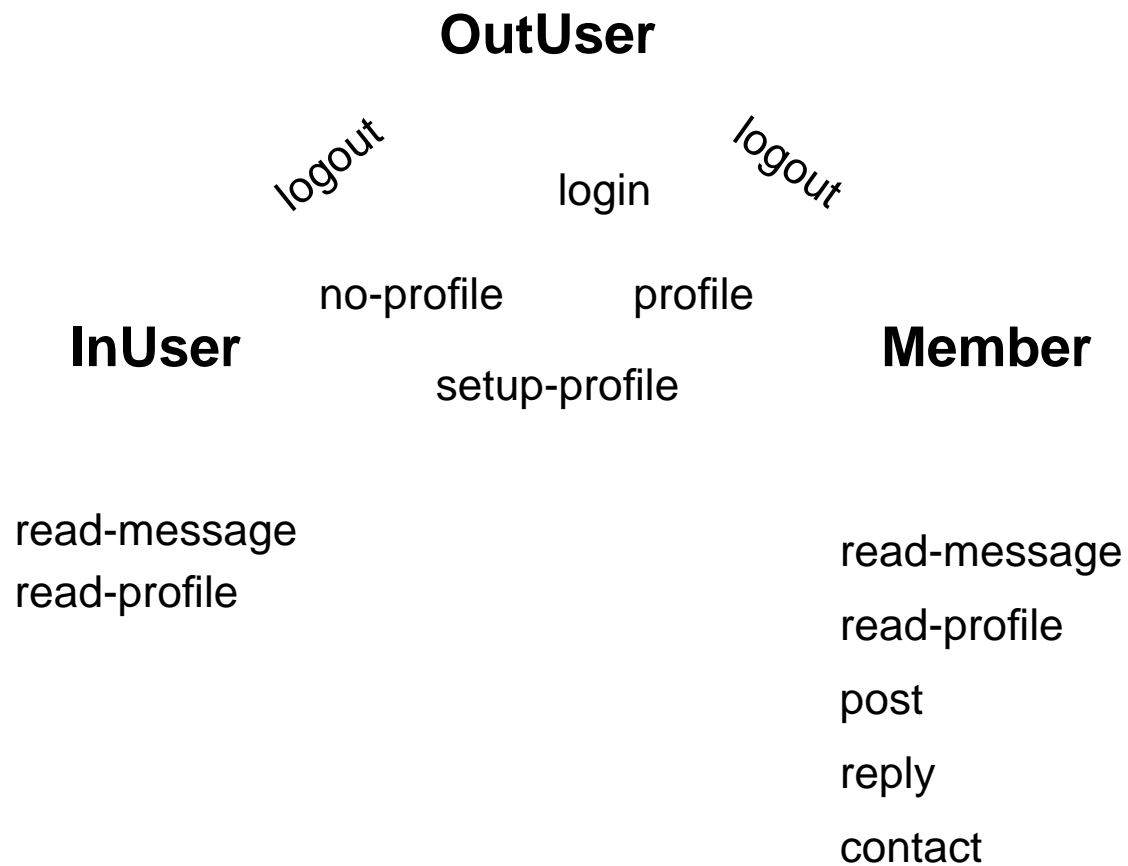
# Web Pages

- **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

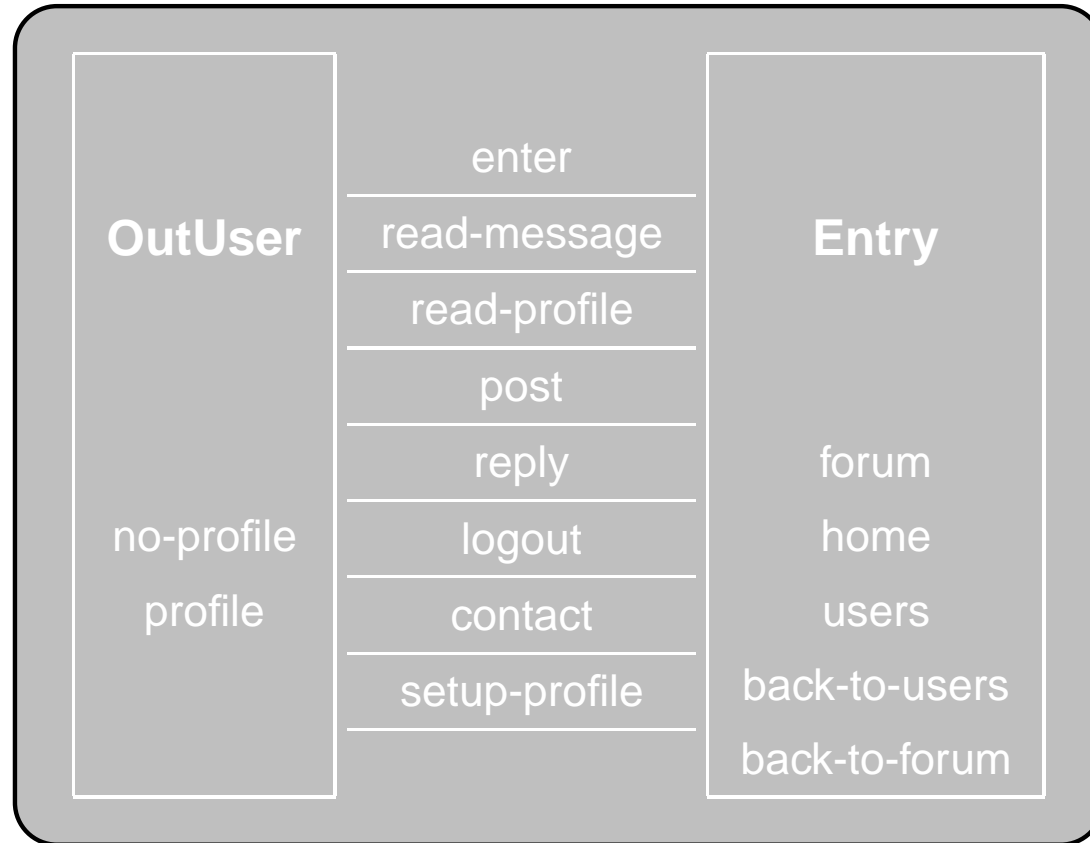
# Web Interface



# *User Privileges*



# Interface



**OutUser || Entry**

# *User Behaviour*

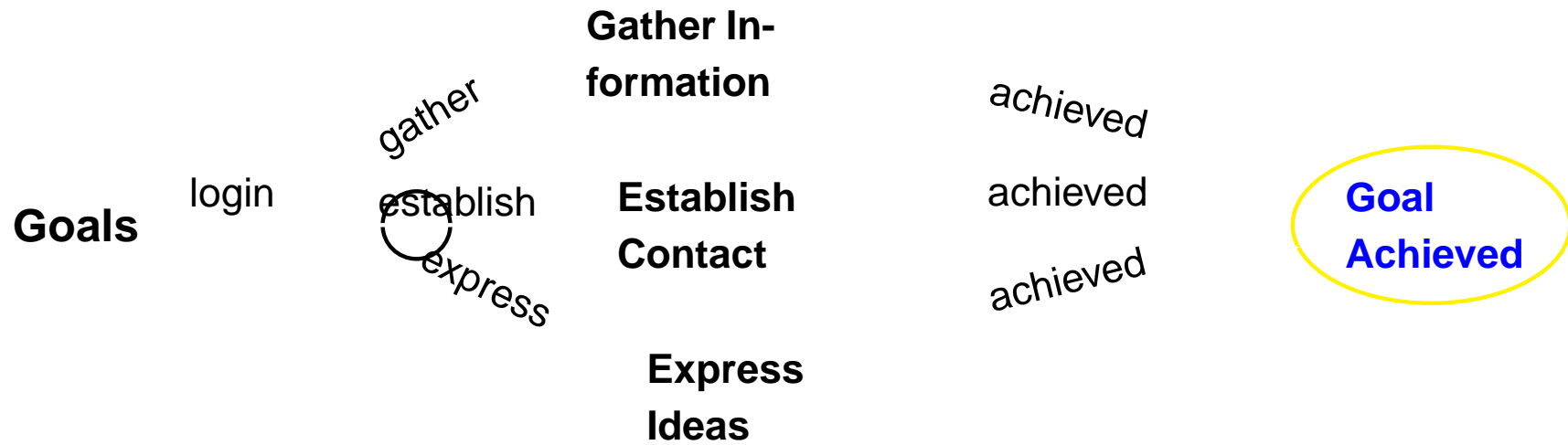
**User:** A conference participant

**Scenario:** The persona tries to

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

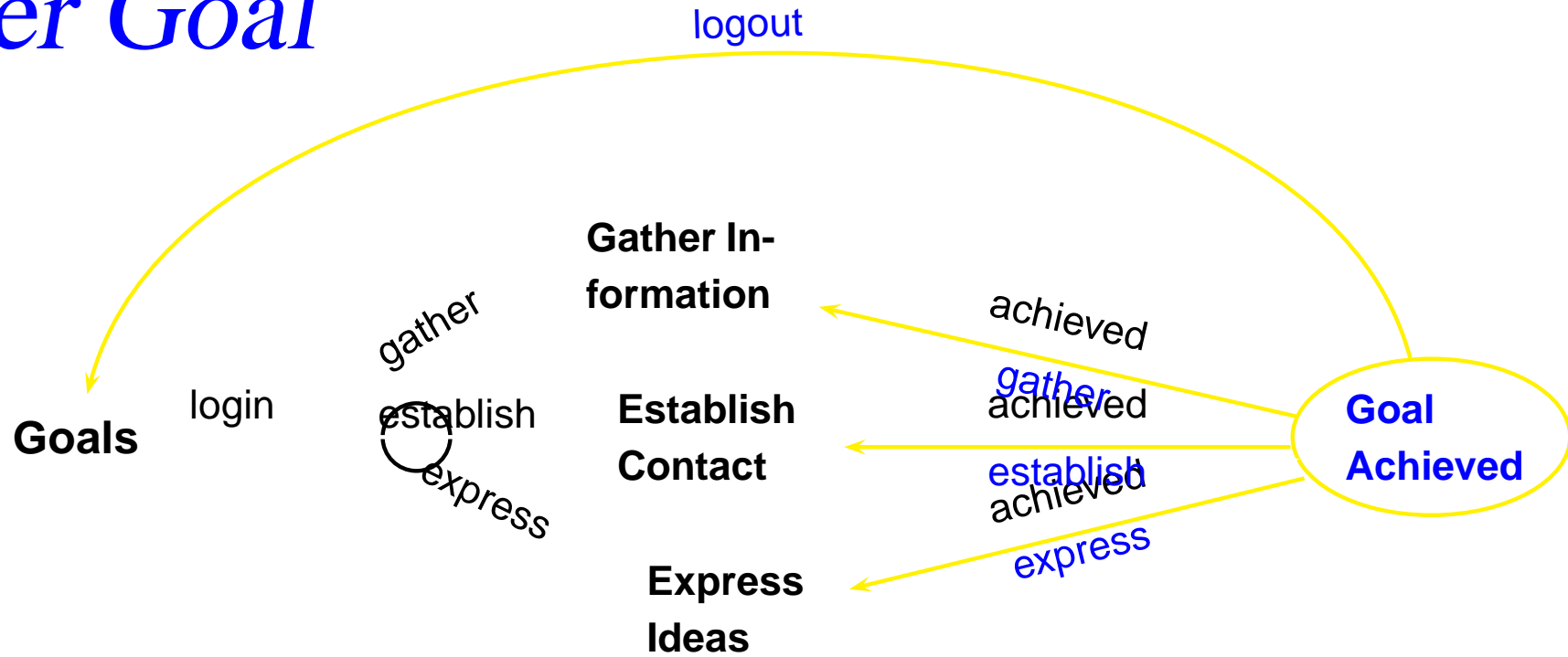
using the website.

# User Goal

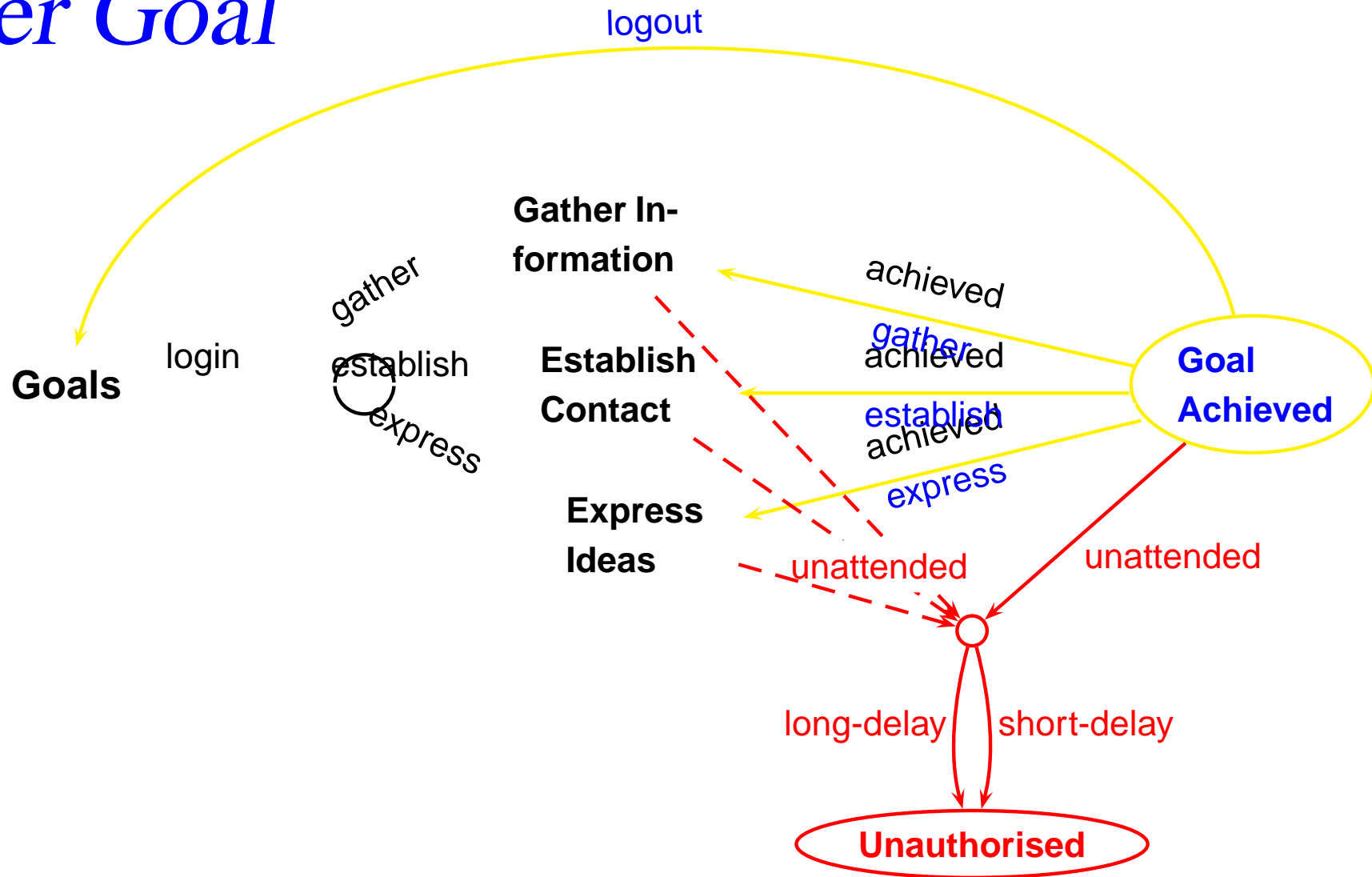




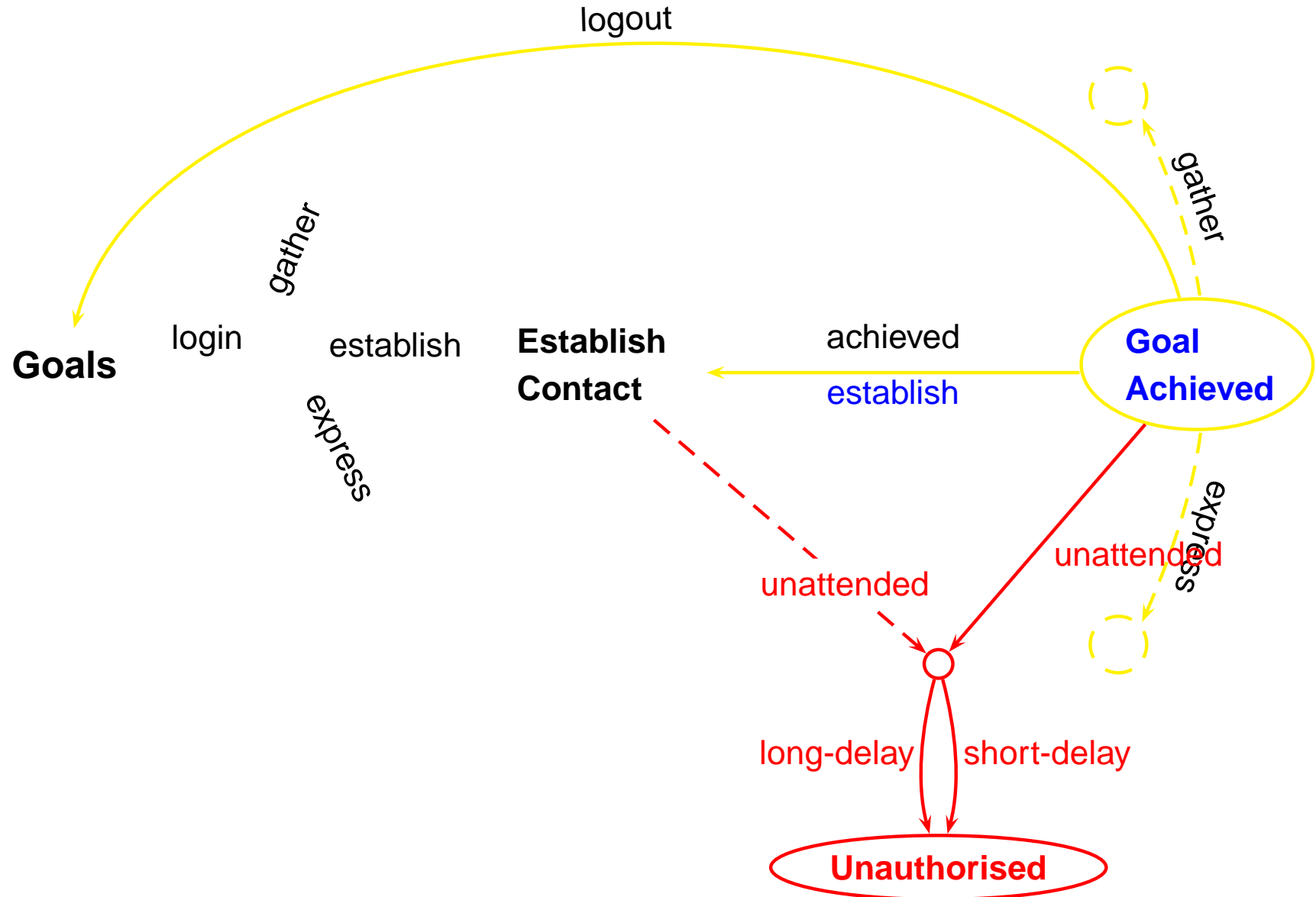
# User Goal



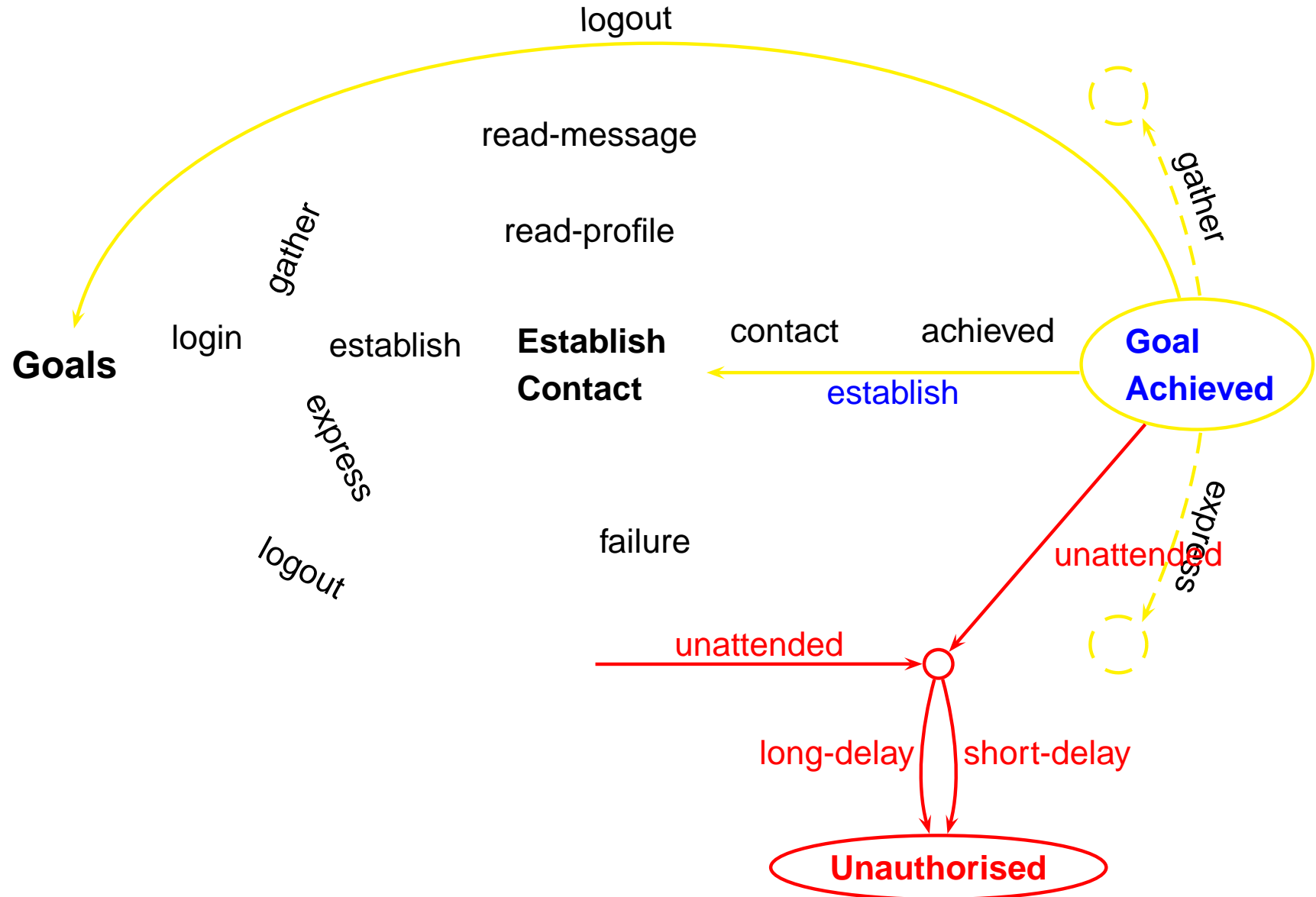
# User Goal



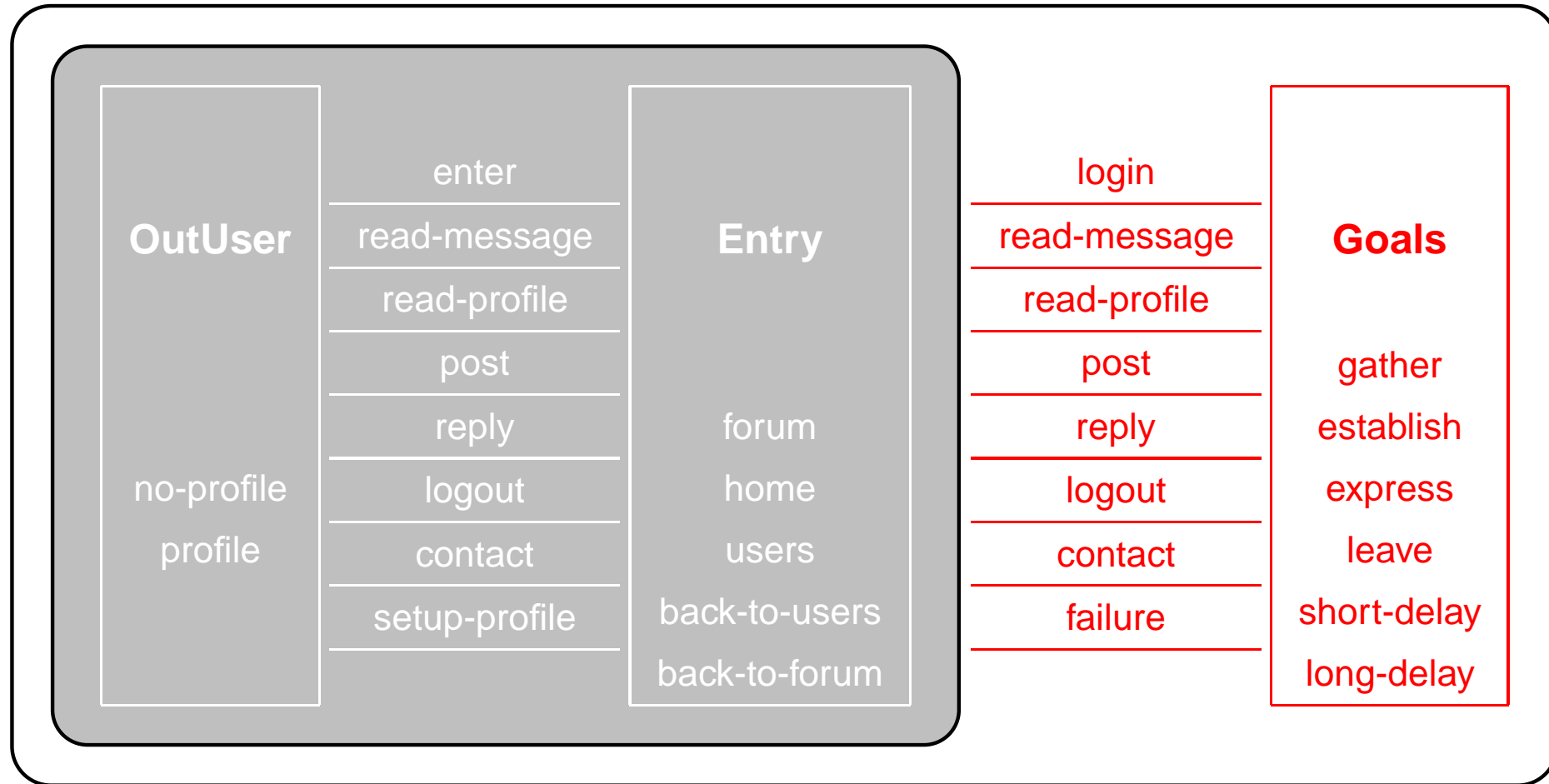
# Establish Contact



# Establish Contact



# The Overall System



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

# *Group of Users*

## Interaction Aspects

- local group of users  
interacting with a single shared interface  
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## Security Aspects

- distinct users may have different privileges



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- local group of users  
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## 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 supposed to result in success

## Unauthorised User

- is supposed 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*

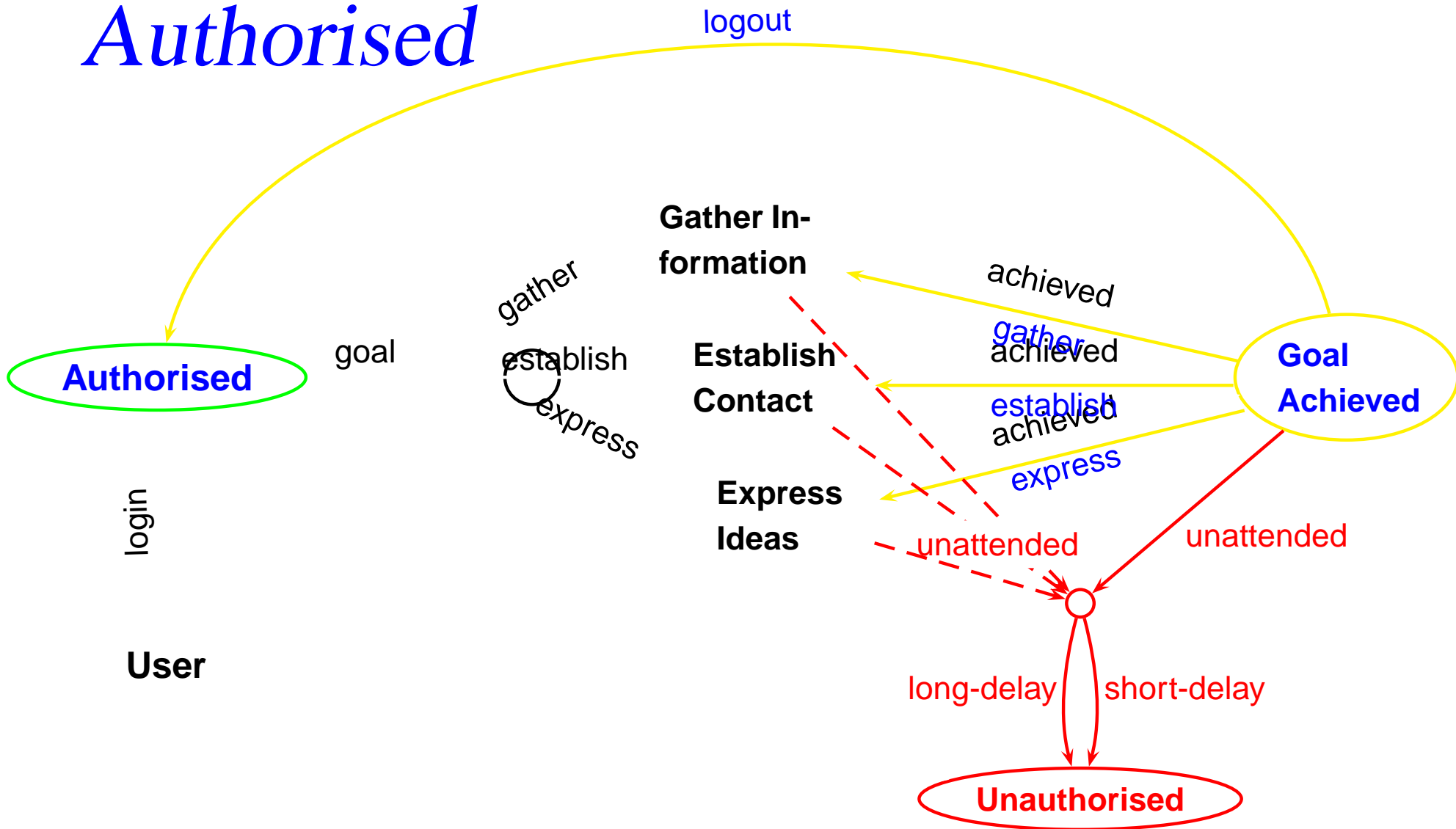
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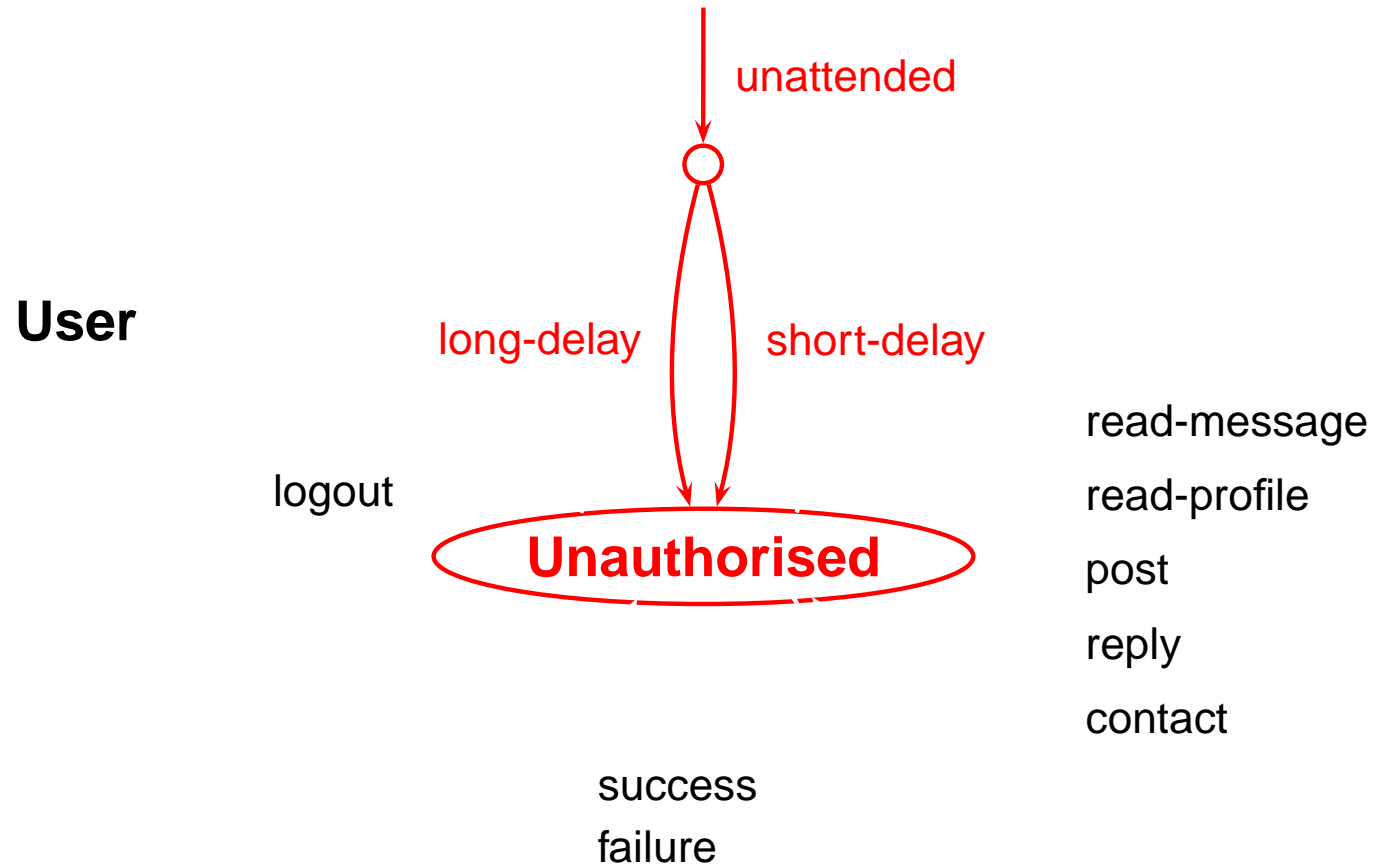
- either never result in success (unauthorised user)
- or do not result in success until the user establish a new goal or performs a logout (authorised user)

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

# Authorised



# *Unauthorised User*





# *Non Expert User*

back-to-forum

back-to-users

home

users

forum

unattended

logout

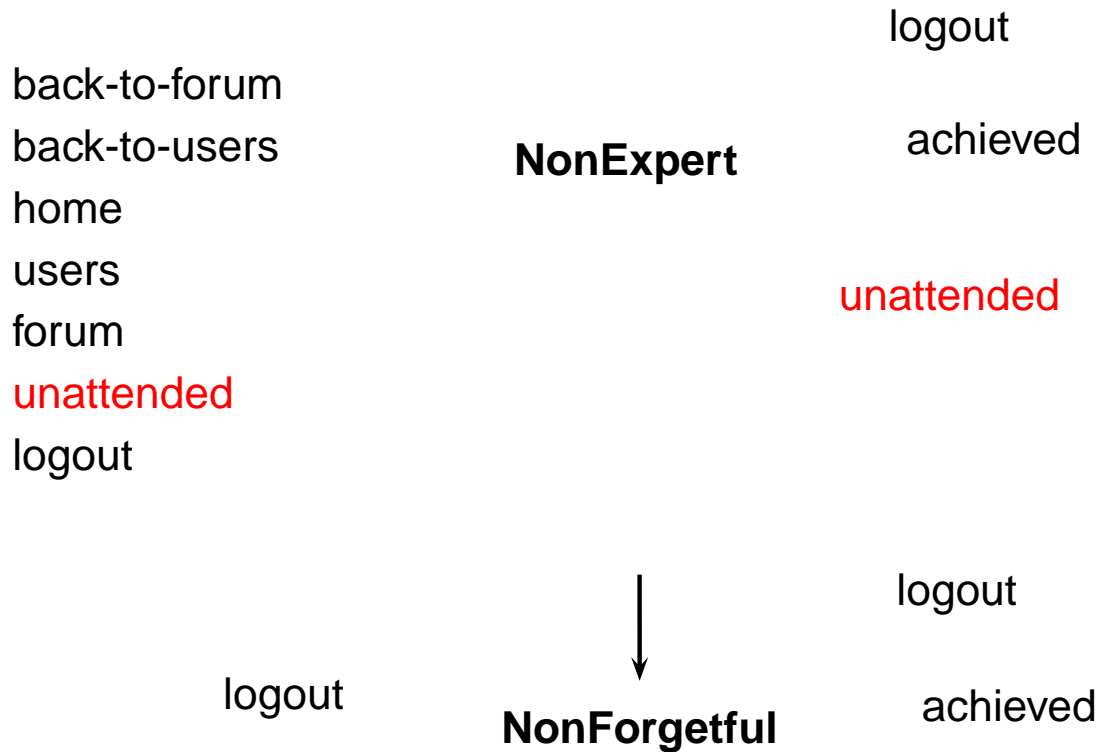
**NonExpert**

logout

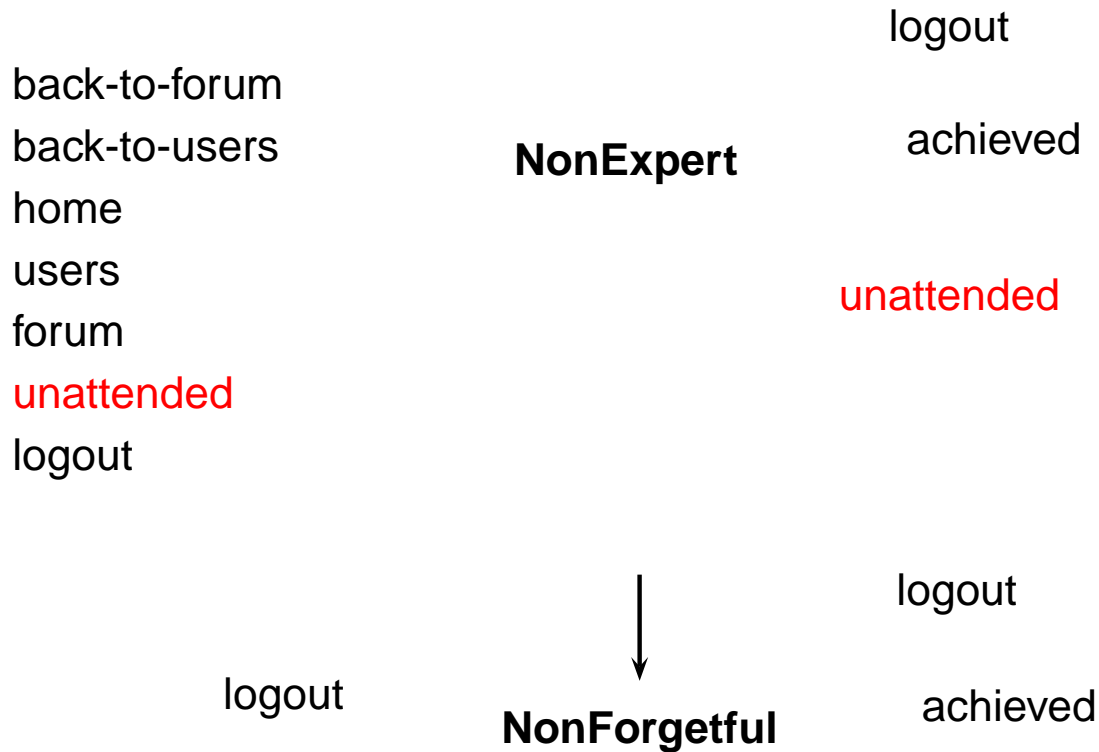
achieved

unattended

# *NonForgetful Users*

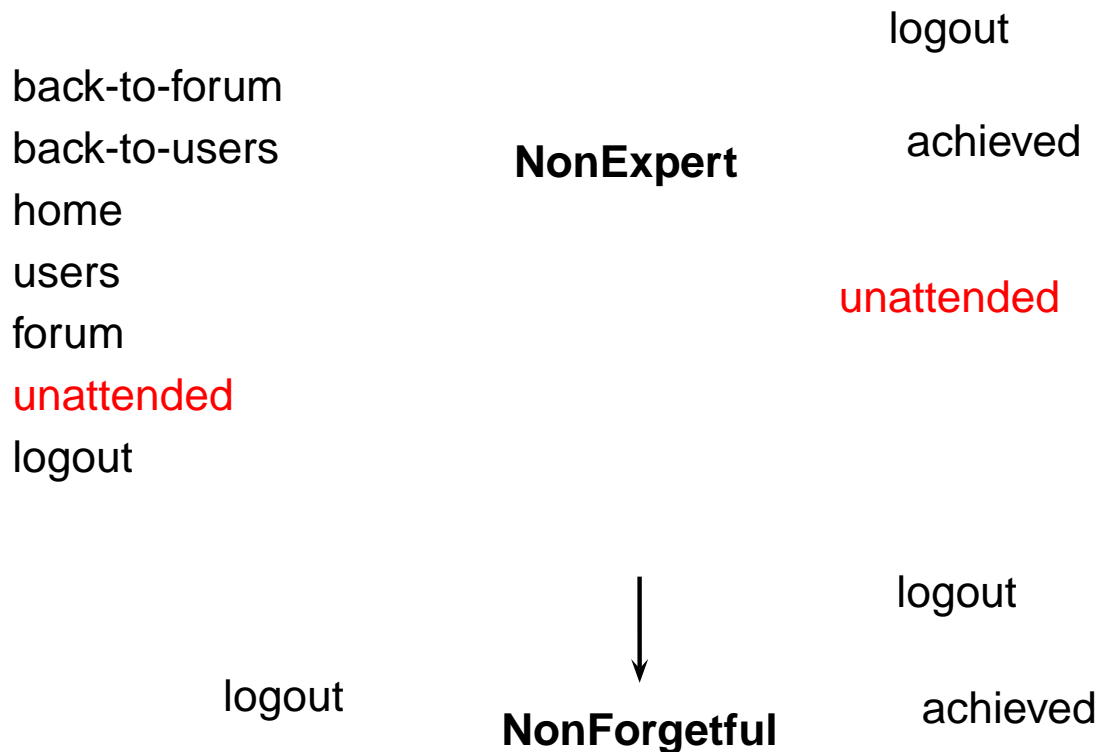


# *NonForgetful Users*



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

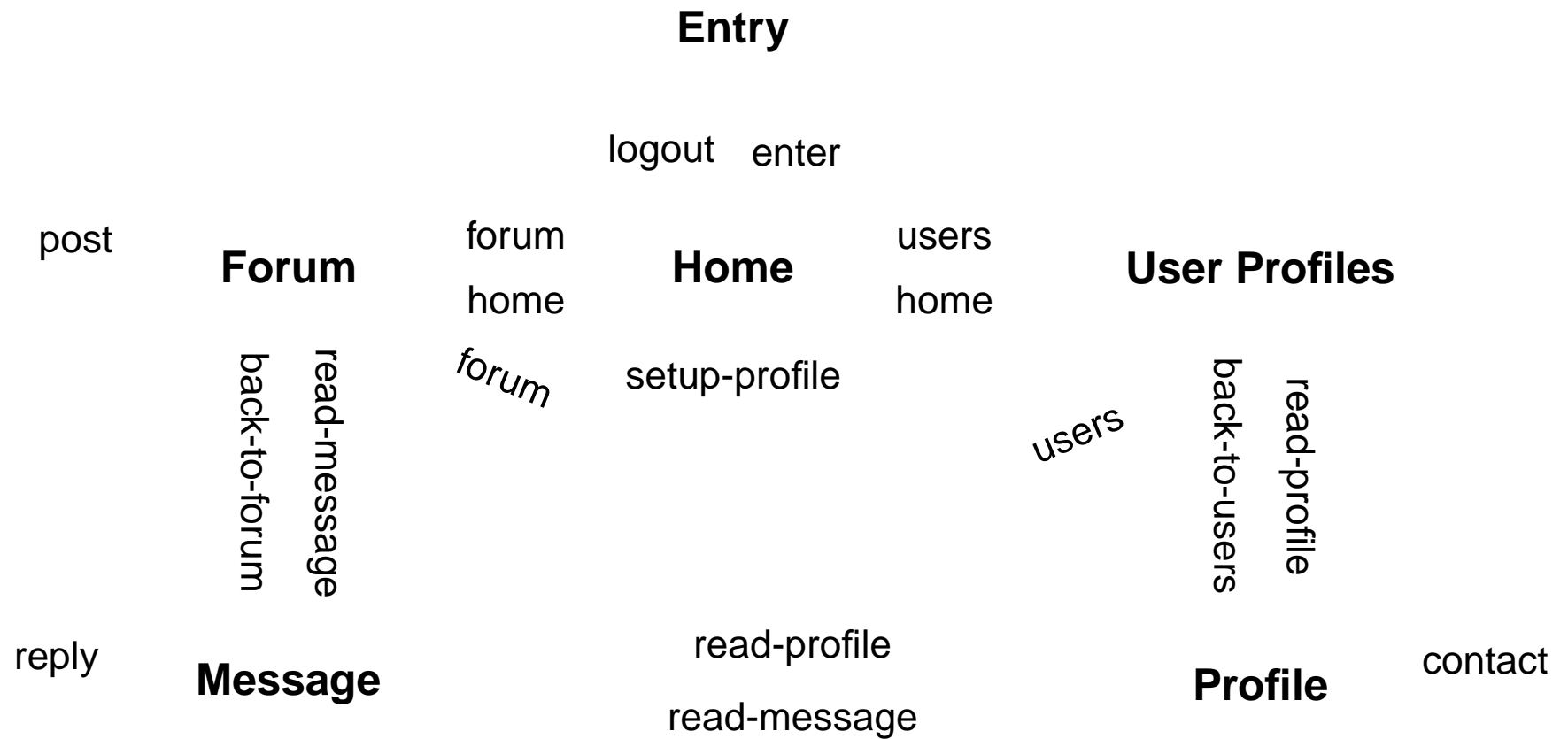
# *NonForgetful Users*



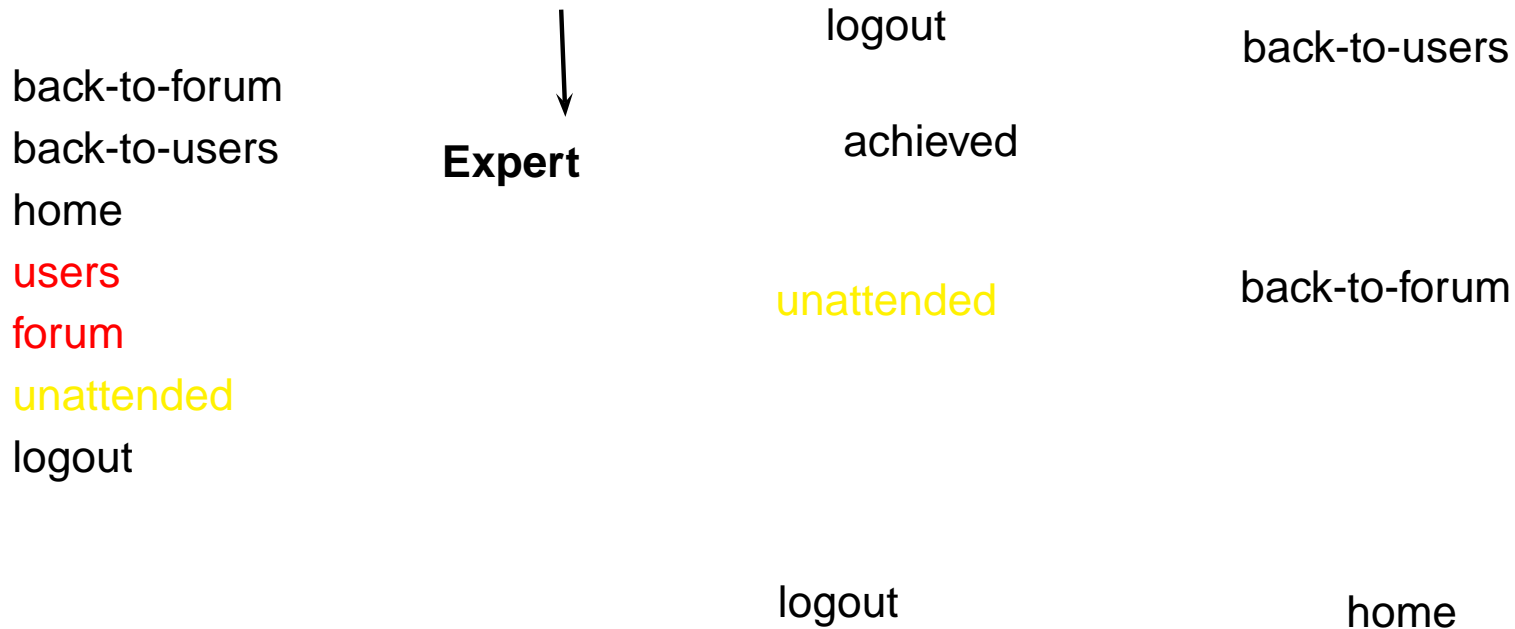
( **SYSTEM** || **NonExpert** ) [] { achieved, logout, **unattended** } [] **NonForgetful**

- The property does not hold!

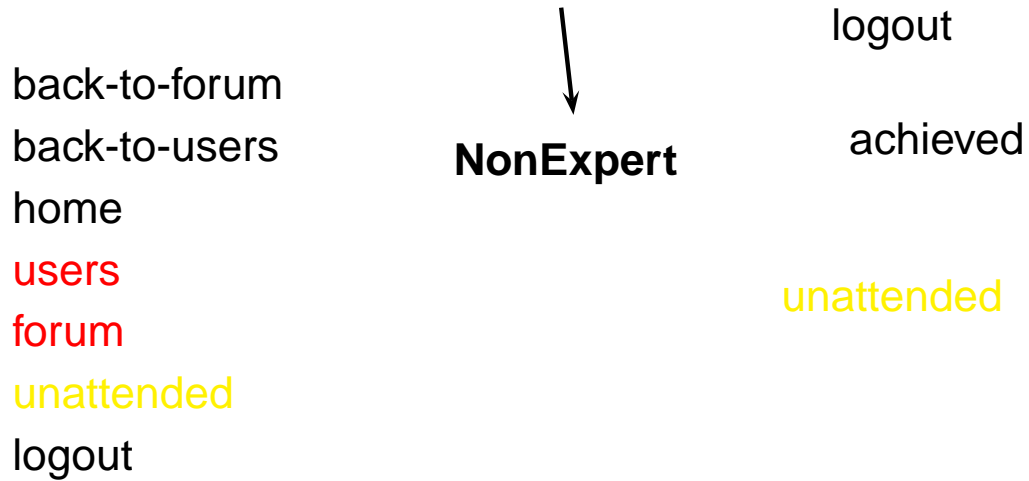
# Web Interface



# Expertise

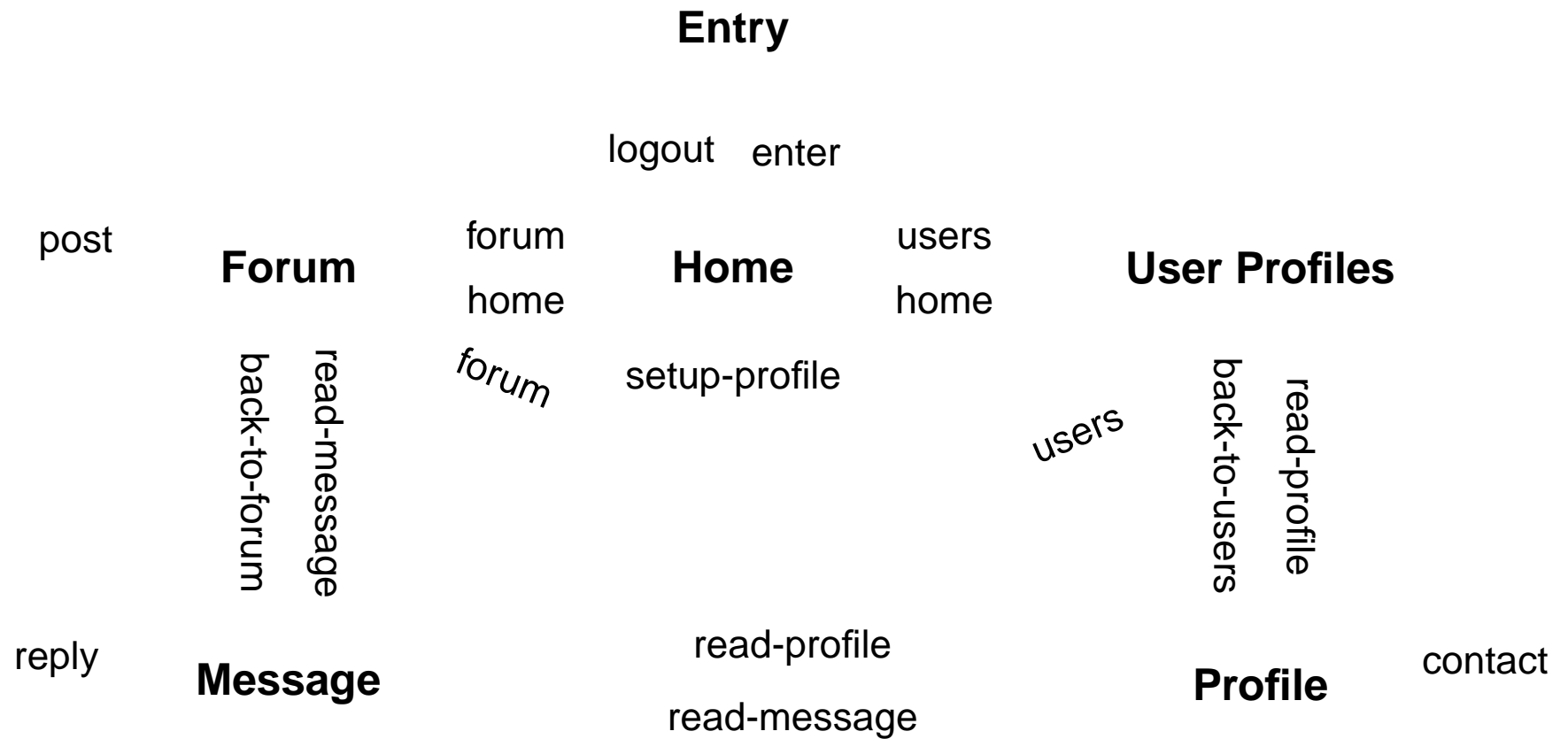


# Expertise



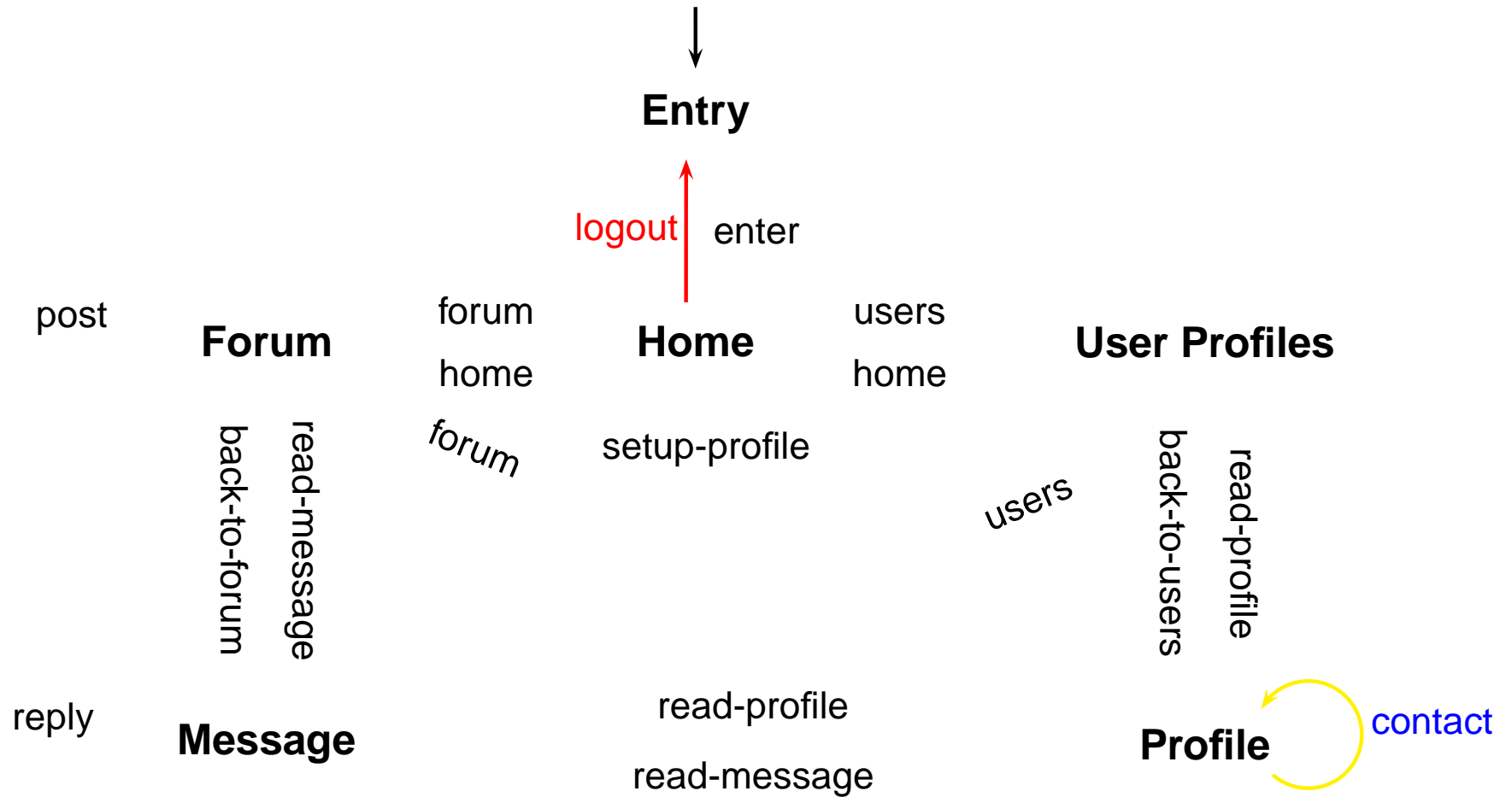
( **SYSTEM** || **NonExpert** )

# Web Interface

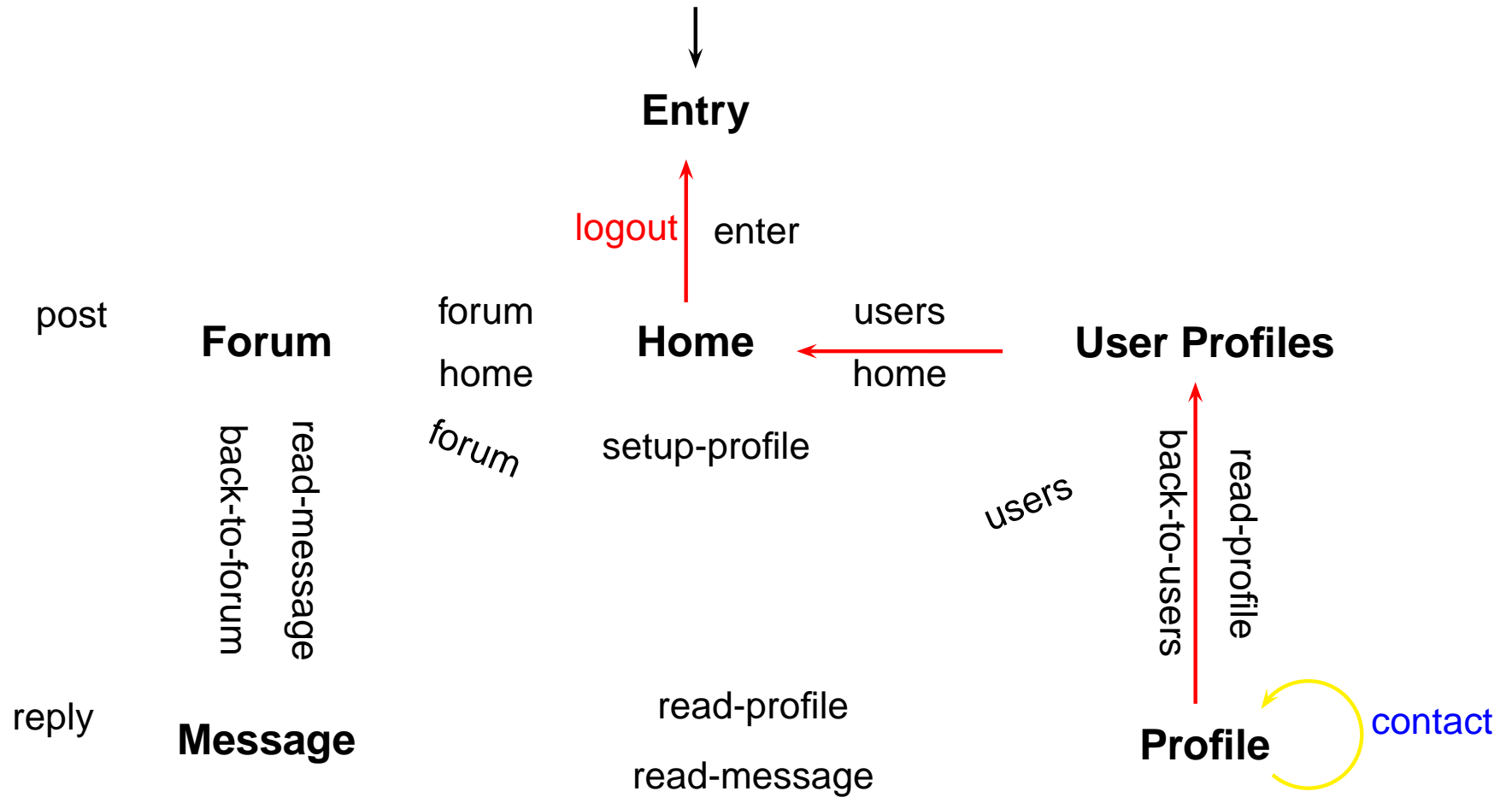




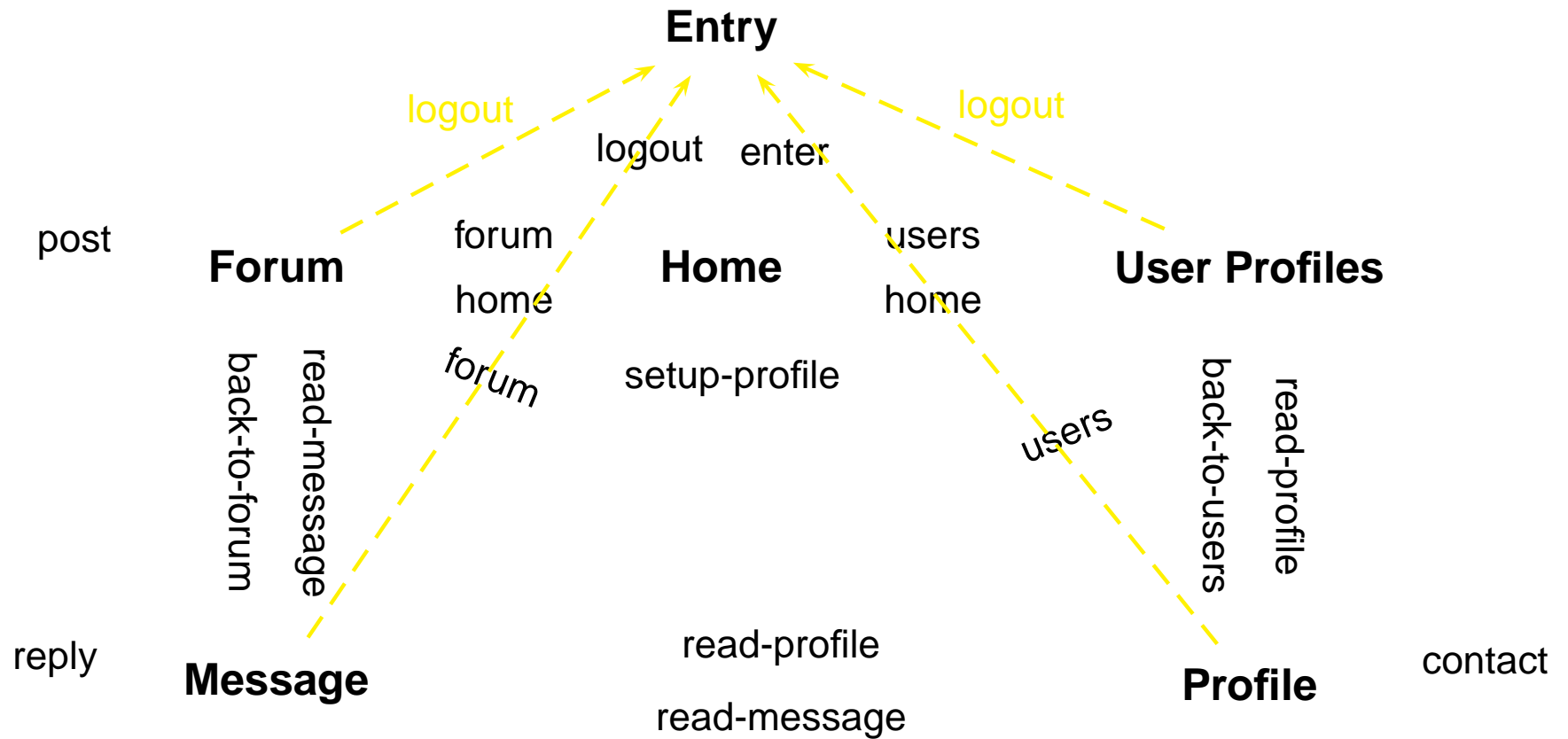
# Web Interface 1



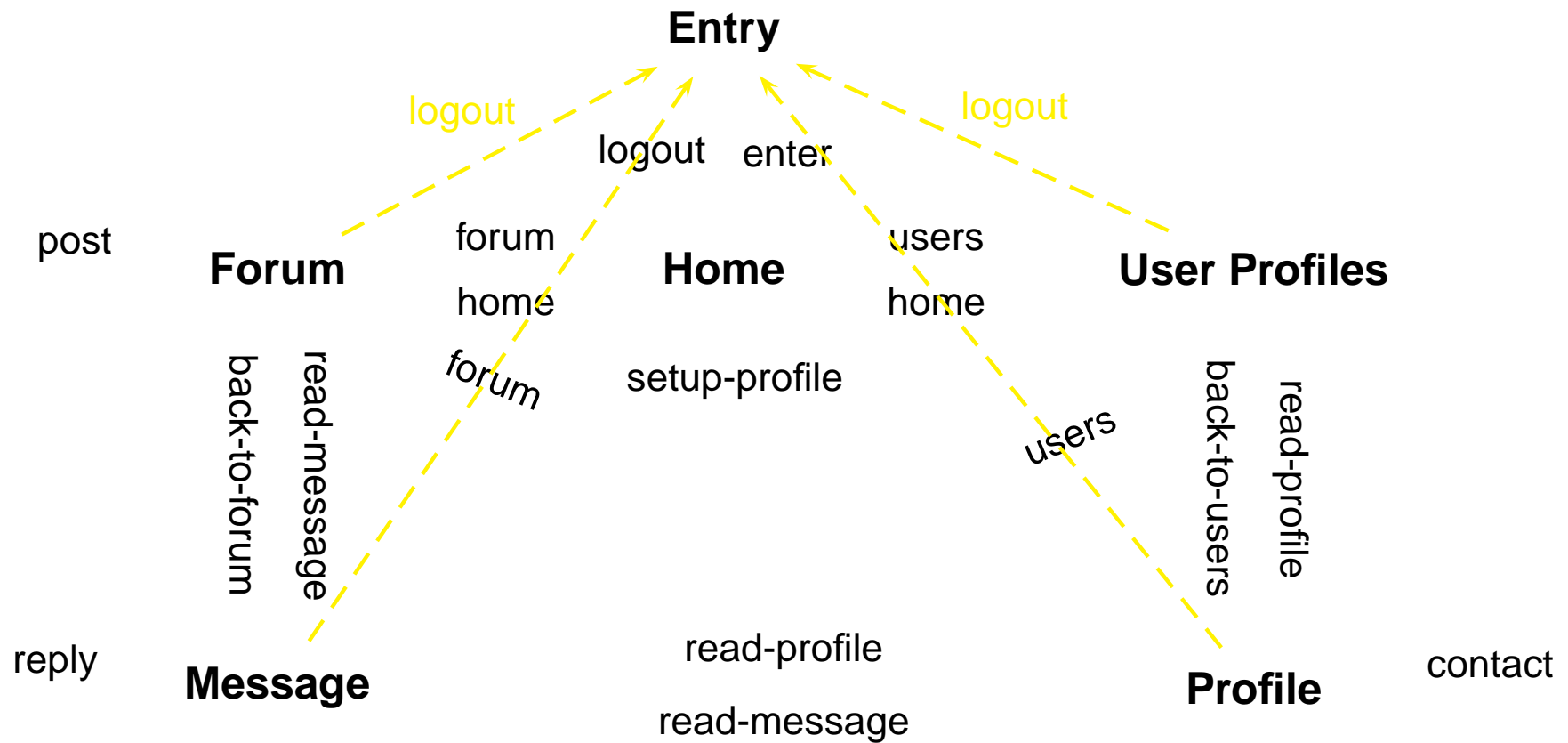
# Web Interface 1



# Web Interface 2



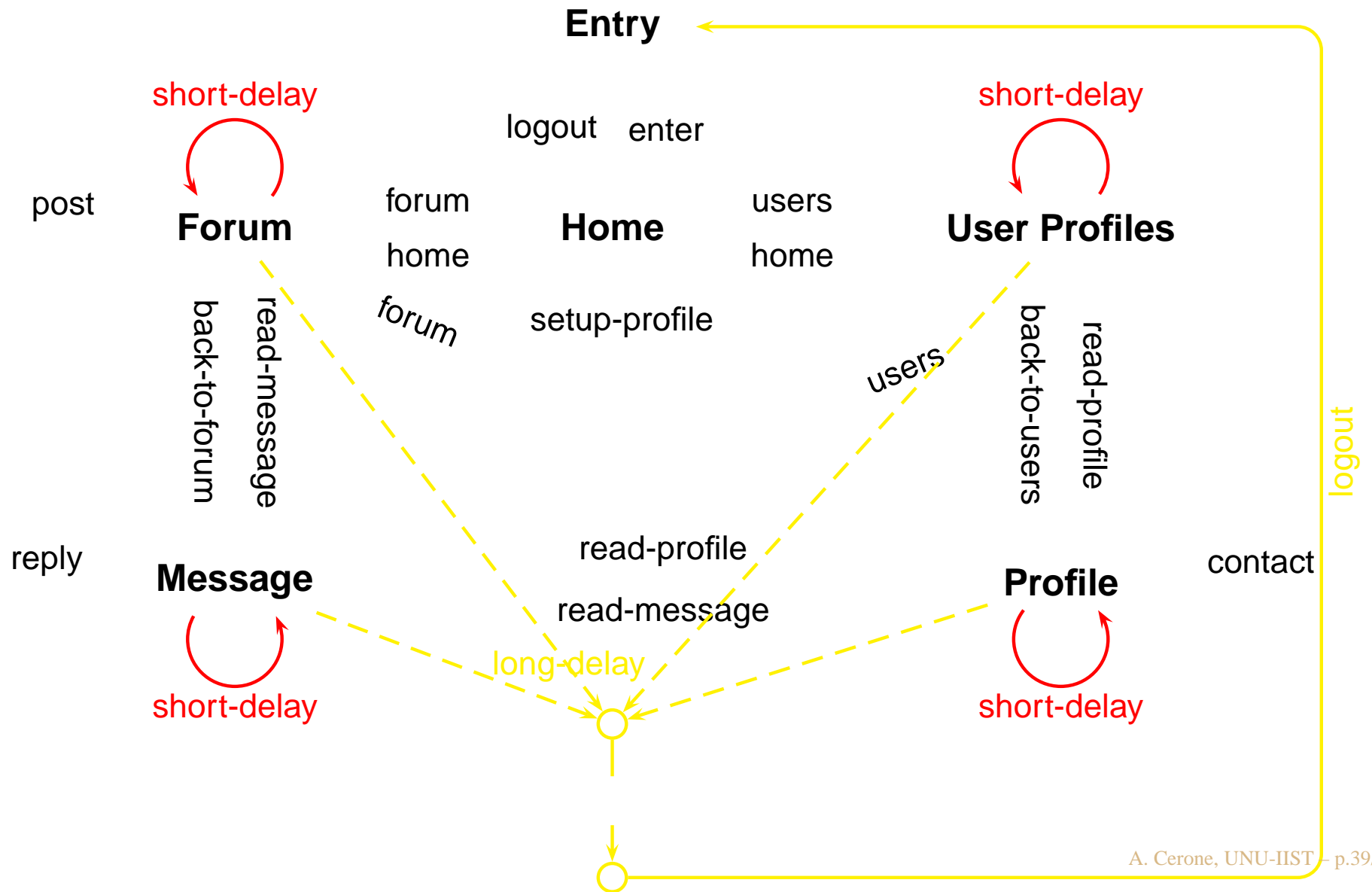
# Web Interface 2



## The property

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

# Web Interface 3

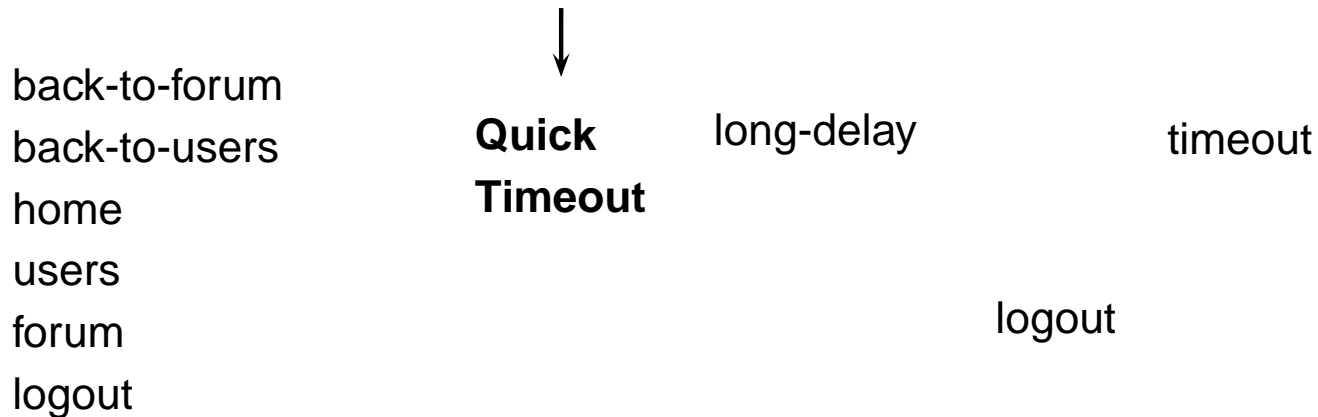


# *Quick Timeout*

**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

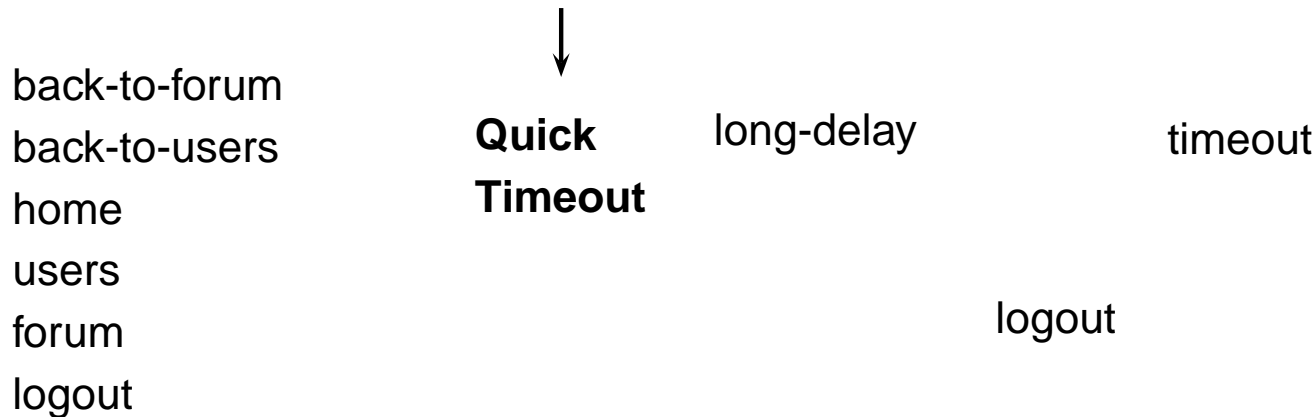
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## The property

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



# *Violation Prevention*

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What about avoiding

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- confidentiality threats

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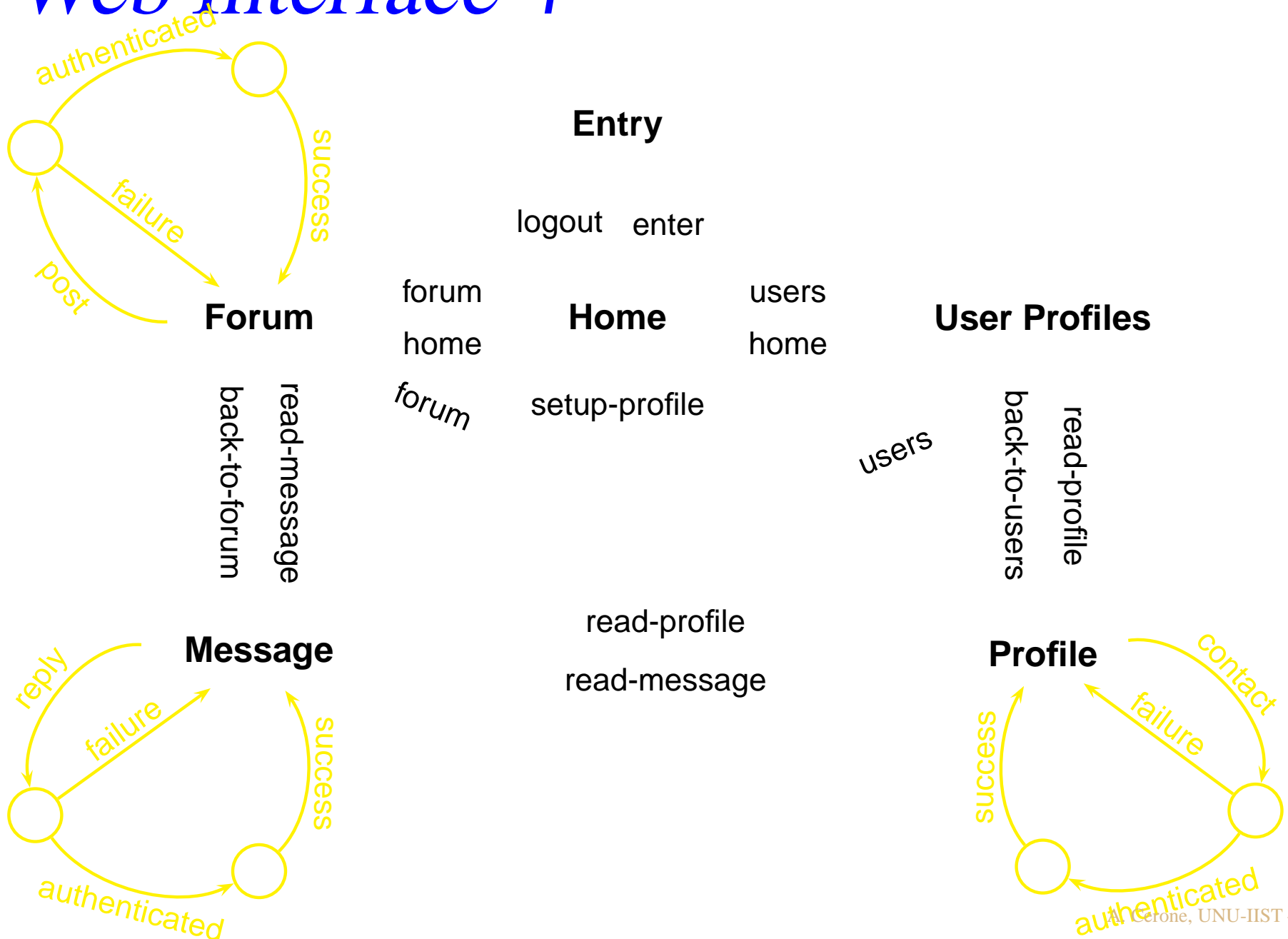
Previous safeguards just reduce the likelihood of security violations

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



# *More Security Properties*

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Why?

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$\square(\text{unattended} \rightarrow \neg (\text{set-up} \vee \text{contact} \vee \text{post} \vee \text{reply}) \mathcal{W} \text{logout})$

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- confidentiality

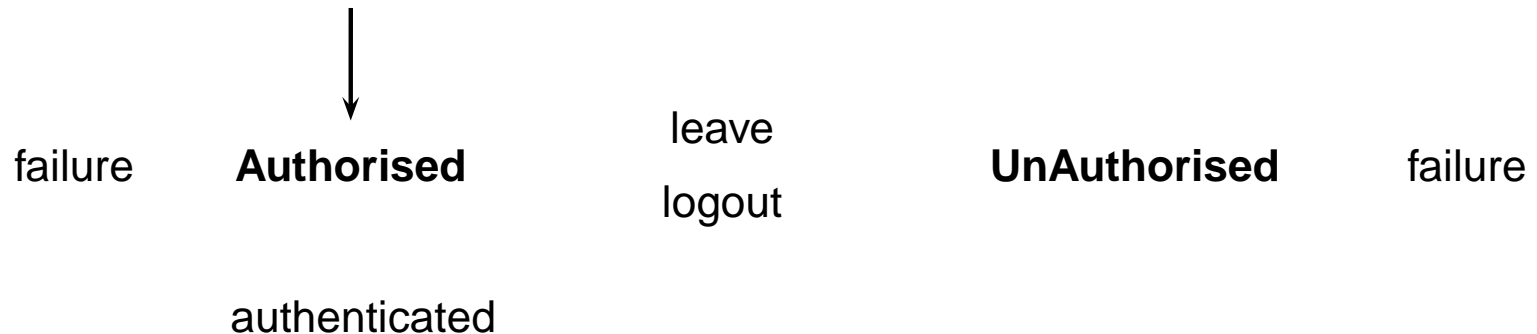
$\Box(\text{unattended} \rightarrow \neg (\text{read-profile} \vee \text{read-message}) \mathcal{W} \text{logout})$

# *Authentication*

**Assumption:** Only authorised users can be authenticated

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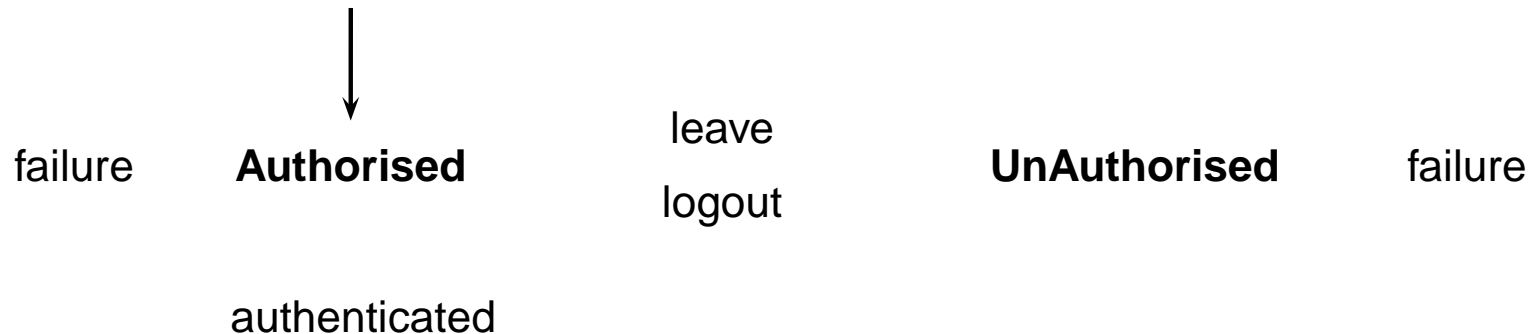


$(( \text{SYSTEM} \parallel \text{NonExpert} ) \parallel \text{Authorised} )$

- The following property holds  
 $\Box(\text{achieved} \rightarrow \neg \text{success} \mathcal{U}(\text{goal} \vee \text{logout}))$

# Authentication

**Assumption:** Only authorised users can be authenticated



$(( \text{SYSTEM} \parallel \text{NonExpert} ) \parallel \text{Authorised} )$

- If authentication is on `read-message` and `read-profile` then the following property holds

$\square(\text{unattended} \rightarrow \neg (\text{read-profile} \vee \text{read-message}) \mathcal{W} \text{logout})$

# Strong Property

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



# Other Properties

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

□(unattended  $\rightarrow$   $\neg$  (set-up  $\vee$  contact  $\vee$  post  $\vee$  reply)  $\mathcal{W}$  logout)

□(unattended  $\rightarrow$   $\neg$  (read-profile  $\vee$  read-message)  $\mathcal{W}$  logout)

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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
- **only honest goals**

Cleaner approach

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

# *Multiple Users*

The user model is based that

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Cleaner approach

- several user

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Cleaner approach

- several user
  - maybe partitioned in honest and dishonest



# *Multiple Users*

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 Elgegyan 07]*

A. Cerone and N. Elgegyan.

*Model-checking Driven Design of Interactive Systems.*

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