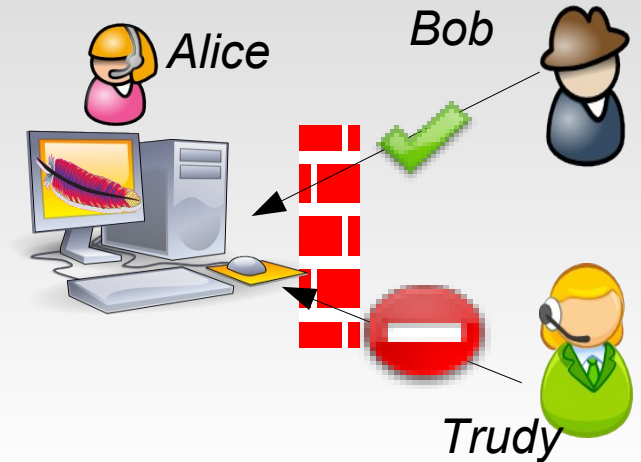


Authenticating Out-of-Band Communication Over Social Links

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Motivating Application: Secured Web Server

- Alice wishes to set up a *secure* web service to share her photos *only* with her friends. She must

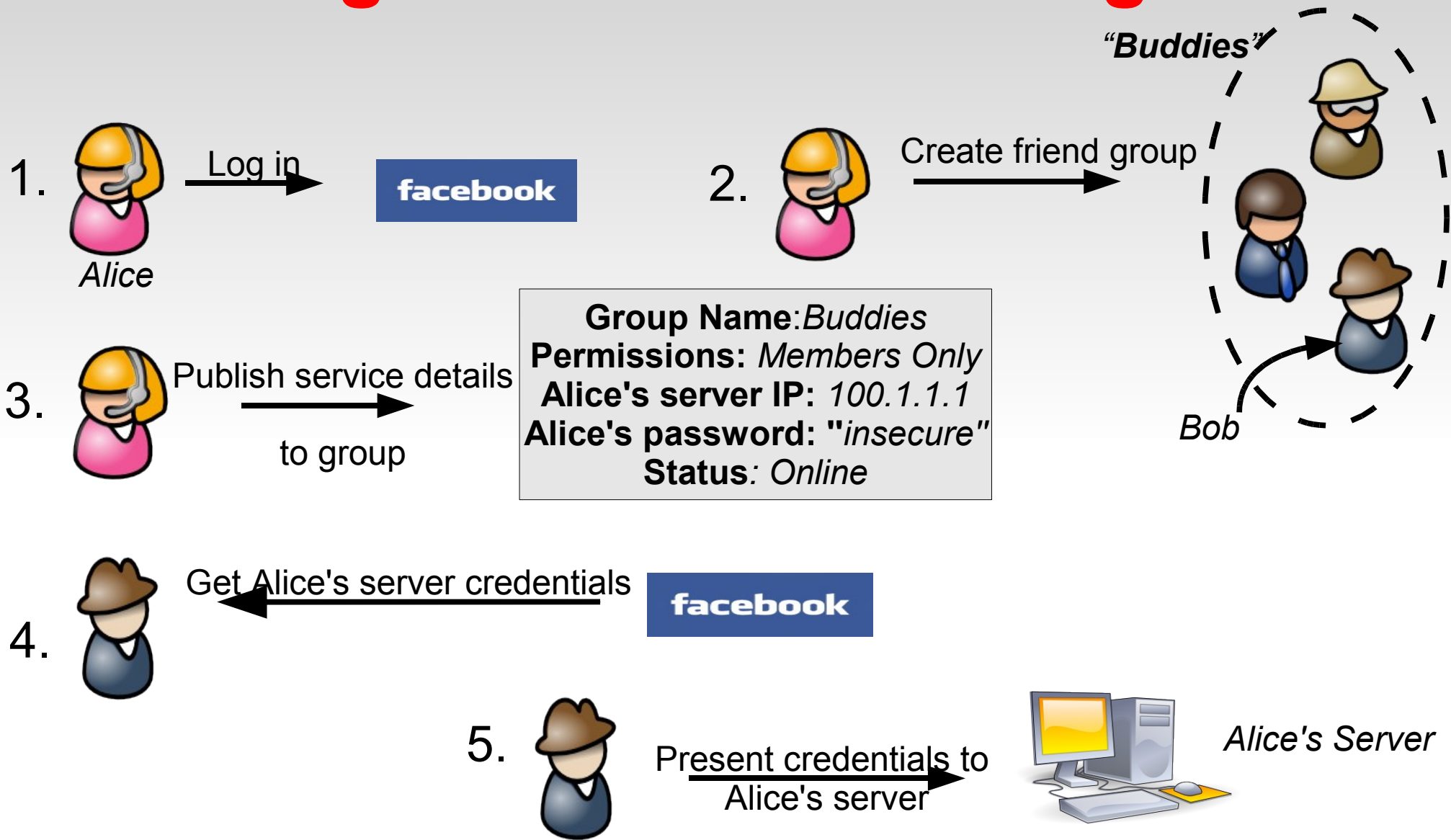


1. Distribute the URL of the service to her friends
 - *What if the server is unreachable or its IP / location changes (e.g., DHCP)?*
2. Create and distribute credentials for the service to each friend
 - Email/IM: *What if she wants to add or revoke friends?*

How can Online Social Networks help?

- Social networks store and manage a user's friends
 - Expresses real-life relationships online
- Security based on social relationships is exactly what many applications need
- *Challenge*: How can we leverage relationships on OSNs for securing inter-app communication?

Securing a Web server using OSNs



If only applications could do this automatically...

Our Contribution: *Authenticatr*



**Social
Networking**



1. Exchange IPs
2. Open Ports
3. Set up keys

Authenticatr

Alice's application



Bob's Application

Trust in real life

Trust on OSNs

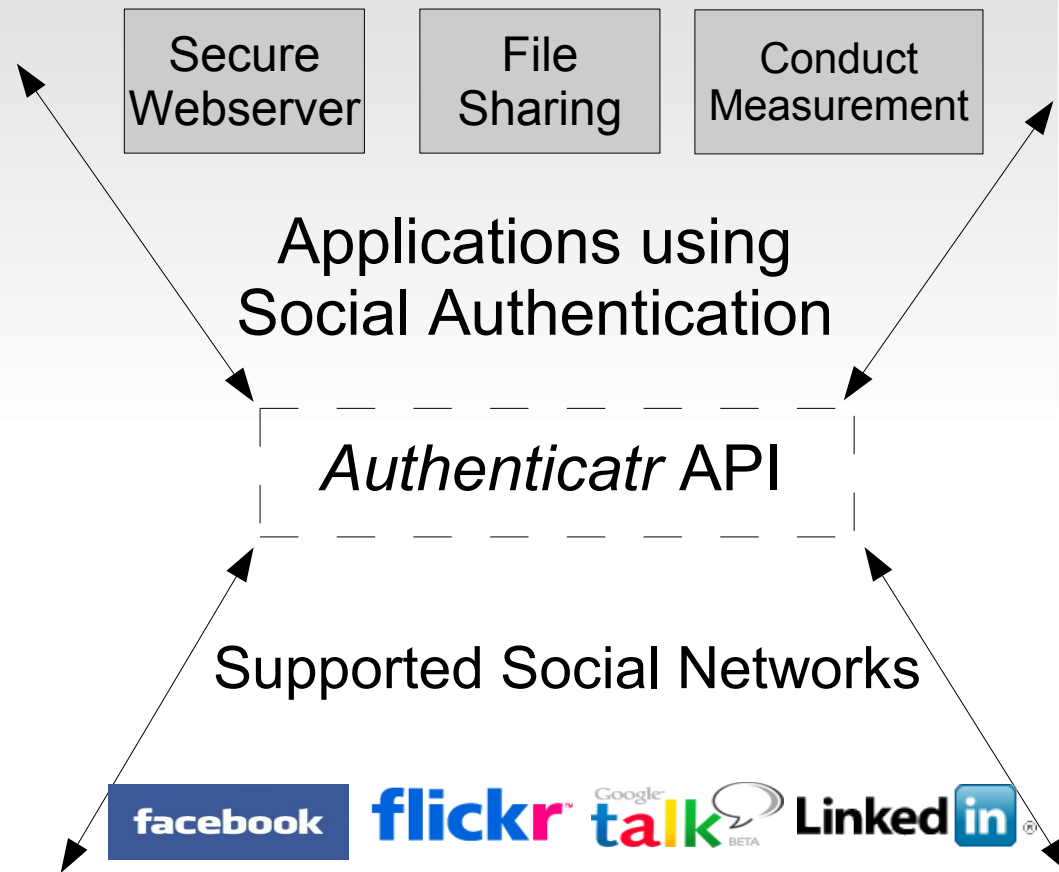
Trust on the Internet

■ Requirements for the social network

- The social network must be *authenticated*
- It must support *basic messaging* between friends

Design Overview

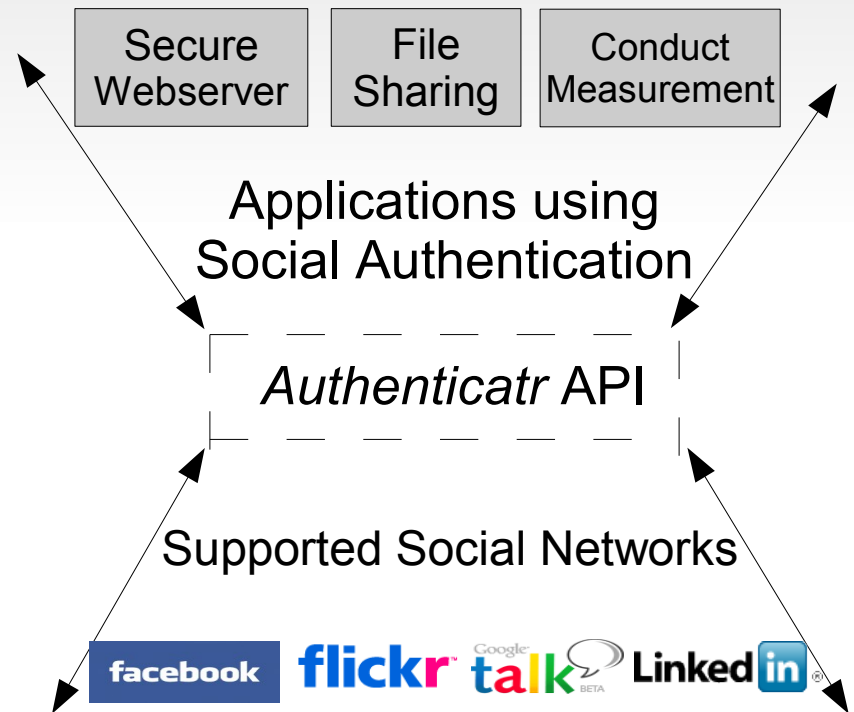
- Three components
 - A set of applications that can use *social context* for authentication
 - A set of social communication protocols
 - An API that exports a uniform interface to all applications.



“Hourglass” design

Outline

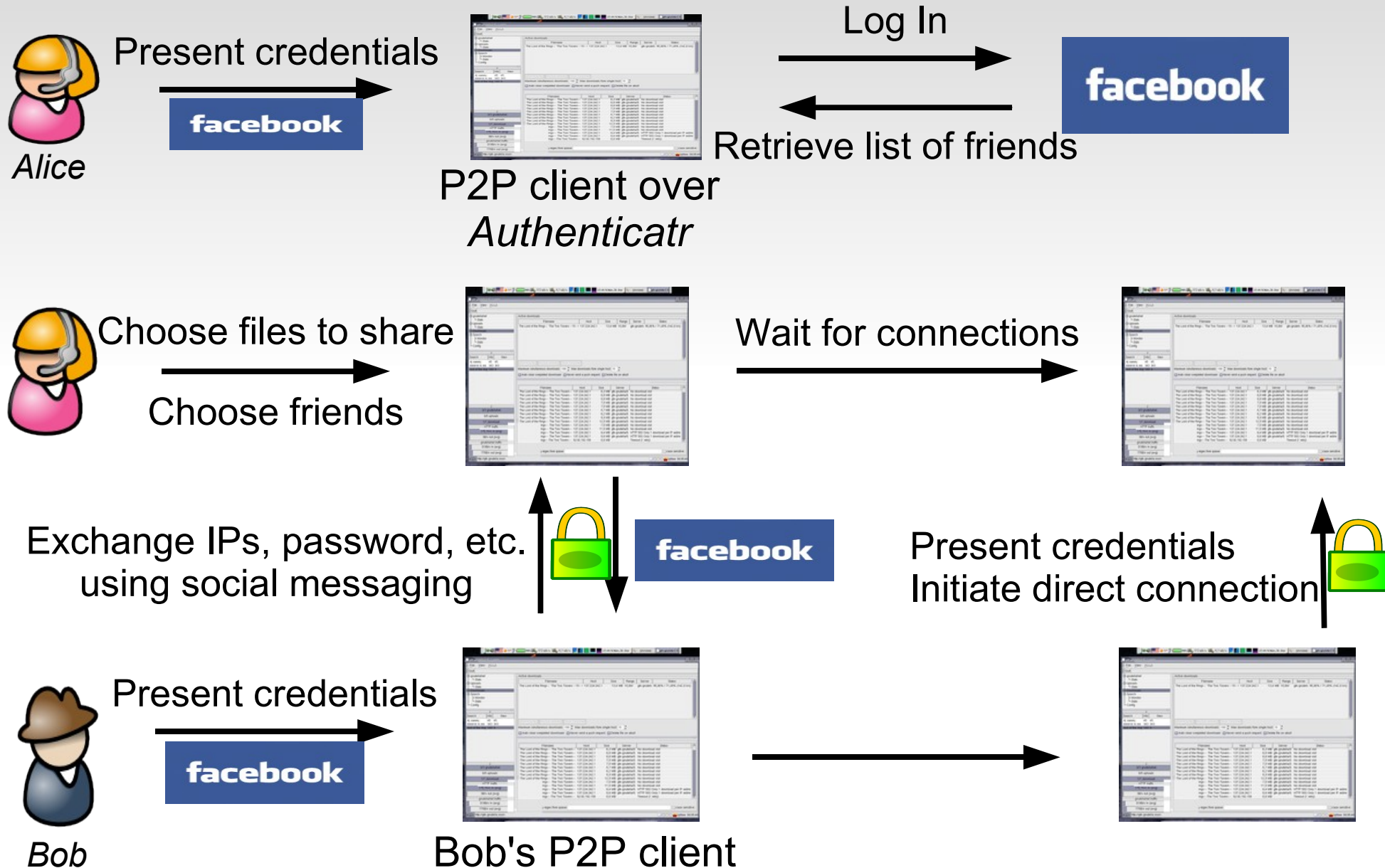
- Motivating Application #2: P2P file sharing
- Authenticatr API
- More Applications!
- Ongoing and Future Work
- Related Work
- Summary



Motivating Application #2: P2P sharing

- Alice wishes to *securely* share large files with some of her friends
 - ✗ *Send it via email or IM*: file size limits; Alice must initiate each file transfer; friends cannot be added or removed
 - ✗ *Share it on a P2P network (e.g., Gnutella)*: No security (or Alice must password-protect the files, and distribute the file names and keys to each friend)
- All of peer discovery, secure communication, and scalability are difficult to achieve

P2P Filesharing with Authenticatr



Authenticatr API

	Goal	Function Prototype
Authentication API	Attempt to log onto network n , returning a session handle	<code>session* login (network *n, credential *cred)</code>
Communication API	Send an opaque message msg to friend f using session s	<code>send (session *s, friend *f, message *msg)</code>
	Receive opaque message msg from friend f over session s	<code>recv (session *s, friend *f, message **msg)</code>
Utility functions	Get the list of friends of user f from session s as the list l	<code>get_friends (session *s, friend *f, friend **l)</code>

More Applications!

- Alice wants to *conduct a network measurement* from Bob's computer
 1. Alice's application logs in and inspects Bob's profile to see if his application is active
 2. Alice's app sends a message to Bob such as “ping google.com”
 3. Bob's app picks up the message, conducts the experiment, and sends the result back as another message
- May be used for *root-causing network disruptions*

Alice's application:

```
s = login (facebook,
          cred_alice);
get_friends_list (s, NULL,
                 &friend_list);
send (s, friend_list[1],
     "ping google.com");
```

Periodically:

```
recv (s, friend_list[1],
     &meas_response);
```

Bob's application:

```
recv (s, friend_list[2],
     &meas_request);
// Perform measurement
send (s, friend_list[2],
     meas_response);
```

Application: Key exchange

- Alice and Bob want to *negotiate a shared secret*
 1. Alice and Bob set up *Diffie-Hellman* parameters in a set of messages over the social network of choice
 2. Using D-H, a key can be established in one more roundtrip

Practical Considerations

- *Changes to host applications*: mainly user input
 - Retrieves user/pass from social network instead of prompting the user
- *Session Multiplexing*: many application instances must use one social network session
 - Each message passed on the social network contains identifying tags (similar to an object broker)

Ongoing and Future Work

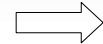
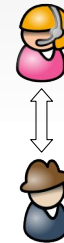
- Two applications: secured web service and a P2P filesharing service
- Two social networks: Google Talk and Facebook
- Challenges:
 - Facebook does not provide a way for desktop applications to send or receive messages
 - Using *notifications* as a hack
 - Can only get “unread” notifications
 - Message ordering/timestamping, locking
- Discussion topic: Wishlist for OSN APIs?

Related Work

- *OpenSocial*: Attempts to unify social networks for *web-based* applications
 - Authenticatr unifies social networks for *desktop* apps; also can work across IM, mailing lists, etc.
- *Lockr*: Attempts to reuse social relationships from one DB/service on other services for access control
- *SocialGraph*: Similar goal, except it uses publicly declared relationships (no security)
 - Authenticatr does not try to combine two social networks; provides a uniform interface for each (to apps)
- *FriendStore, Pownce*: Share files within friend networks
 - Authenticatr extends and generalizes this idea

Summary

- Many desktop applications could benefit from secure communication
 - Many, however, forsake it for usability
- Social networking channels offer a secure messaging path to initiate authentication
 - Implements real-world trust relationships online
- *Authenticatr* allows desktop applications to use these social channels for authentication



Thanks!

- Coffee, anyone?