

# Maginot Line: Assessing a New Cross-app Threat to PII-as-Factor Authentication in Chinese Mobile Apps

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# What is PII-as-Factor Authentication?

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Personally identifiable information (PII) serves as additional secrets to authenticate users.

The image displays three sequential screenshots of a mobile application's authentication process:

- Retrieve Account:** The screen prompts the user to "Input ID information" and "Find linked account using your Identity Card No.". It features input fields for "Name" (with the placeholder "Please enter your real name") and "Identity Card No." (with the placeholder "18-digit No."). A blue "Next step" button is at the bottom. A red dashed box highlights the input fields, and a red arrow points from this screen to the next.
- Identity Verification:** The screen asks the user to "Select a method" and lists four options: "Scan face", "Telephone+Bankcard information", "Telephone+Some questions about you", and "Telephone+Security questions". A red arrow points from the "Telephone+Bankcard information" option to the next screen.
- ID Verification:** The screen instructs the user to "Enter following bank card number for ID verification." and shows the selected bank as "中国建设银行 (6531)". A red dashed box highlights the "Bank Card No." input field. Below the input field is a blue "Sure" button and a link that says "Use a different verification method".

PaFA mechanisms designed by Alipay

# What is PII-as-Factor Authentication?

Personally identifiable information (PII) serves as additional secrets to authenticate users.

Retrieve Account

Input ID information

Find linked account using your Identity Card No.

Name Please enter your real name

Identity Card No. 18-digit No.

Next step

Identity Verification

Select a method

- Scan face
- Telephone+Bankcard information
- Telephone+Some questions about you
- Telephone+Security questions

ID Verification

Enter following bank card number for ID verification.

中国建设银行 (6531)

Bank Card No.

Sure

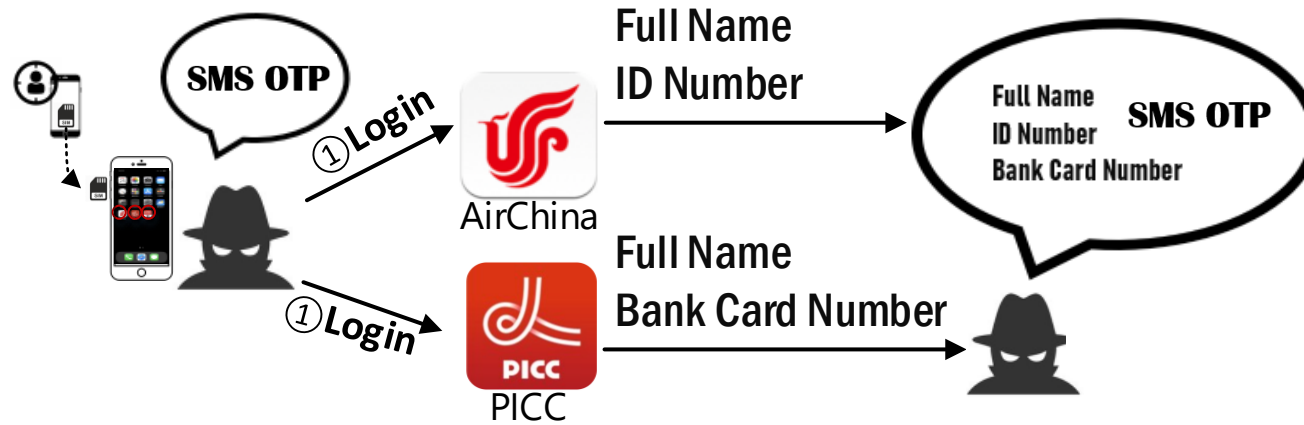
Use a different verification method



Is PaFA effective?

PaFA mechanisms designed by Alipay

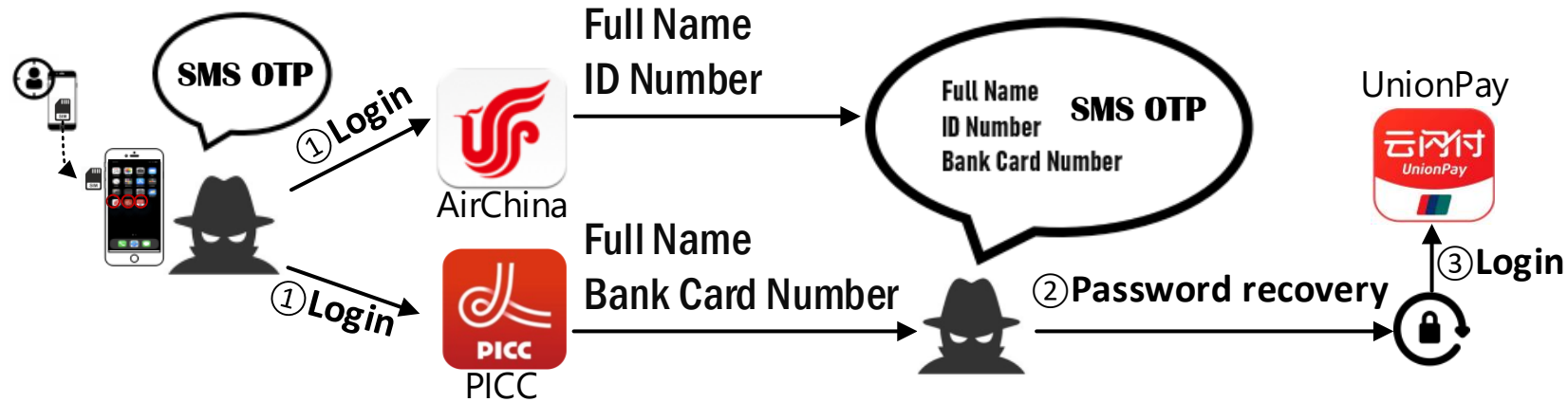
# A Motivating Case



An attack path for UnionPay.

- Log in to AirChina and PICC and **gather useful PII.**

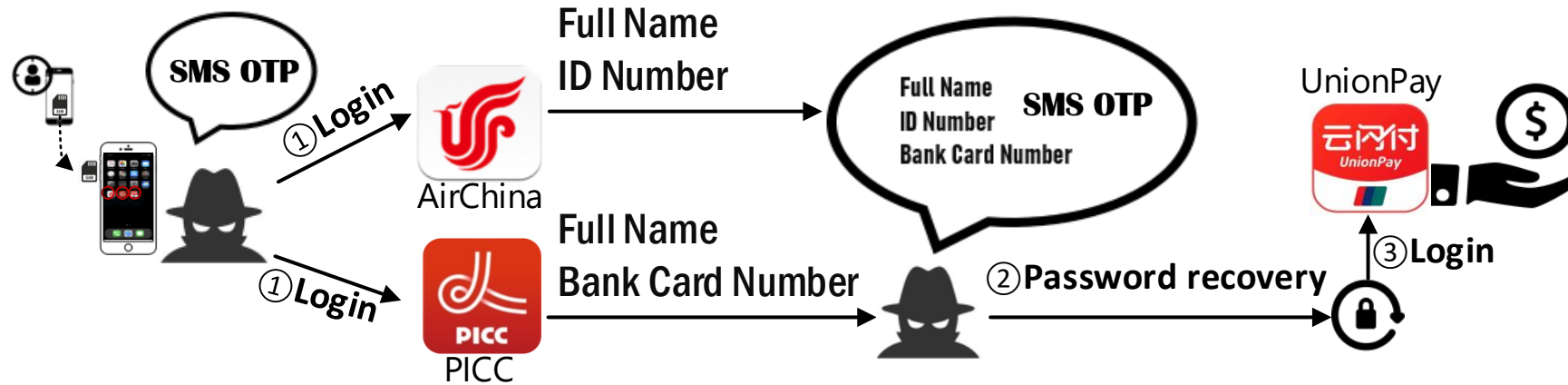
# A Motivating Case



An attack path for UnionPay.

- Log in to AirChina and PICC and **gather useful PII**.
- **Reset login and payment passwords** of the UnionPay.

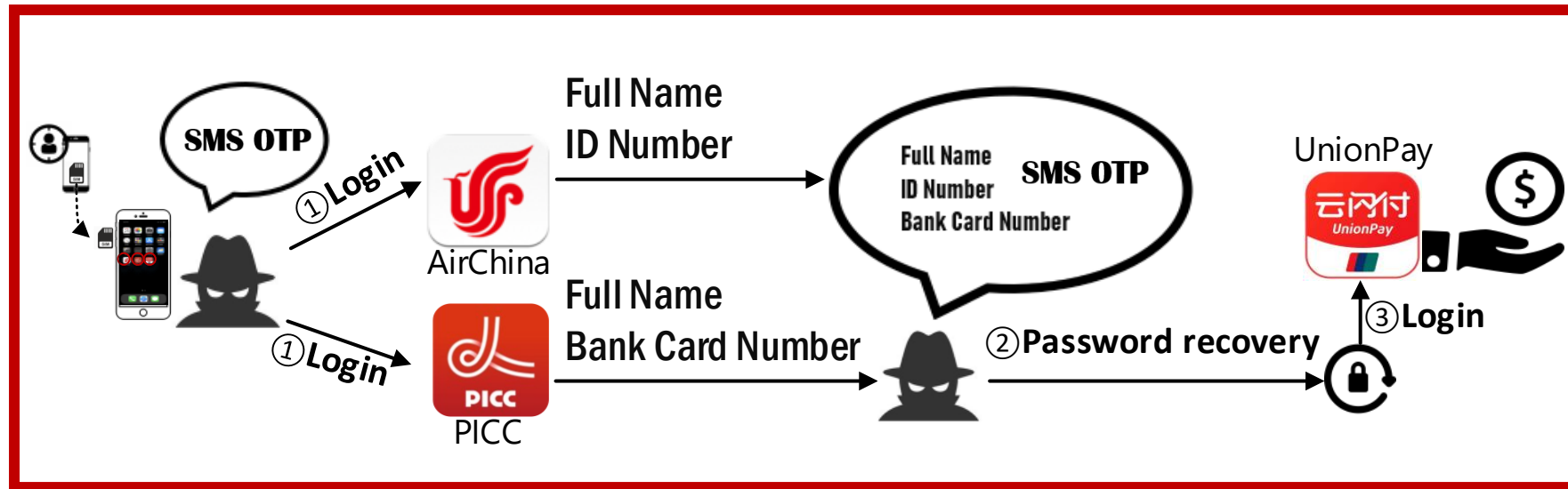
# A Motivating Case



An attack path for UnionPay.

- Log in to AirChina and PICC and **gather useful PII**.
- **Reset login and payment passwords** of the UnionPay.
- **Transfer money** from UnionPay account.

# A Motivating Case

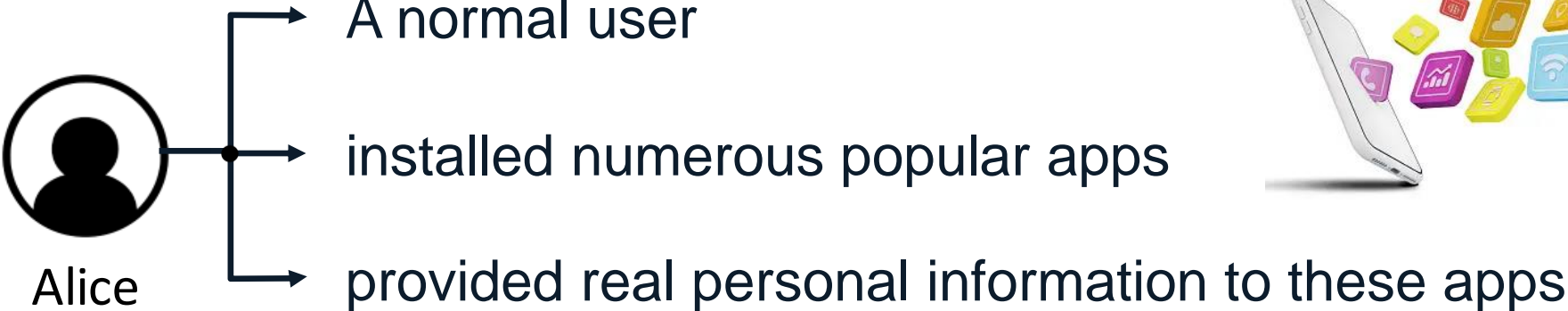


(**B**ypass **A**uthentication by **C**ross **A**pp **E**xploitation)

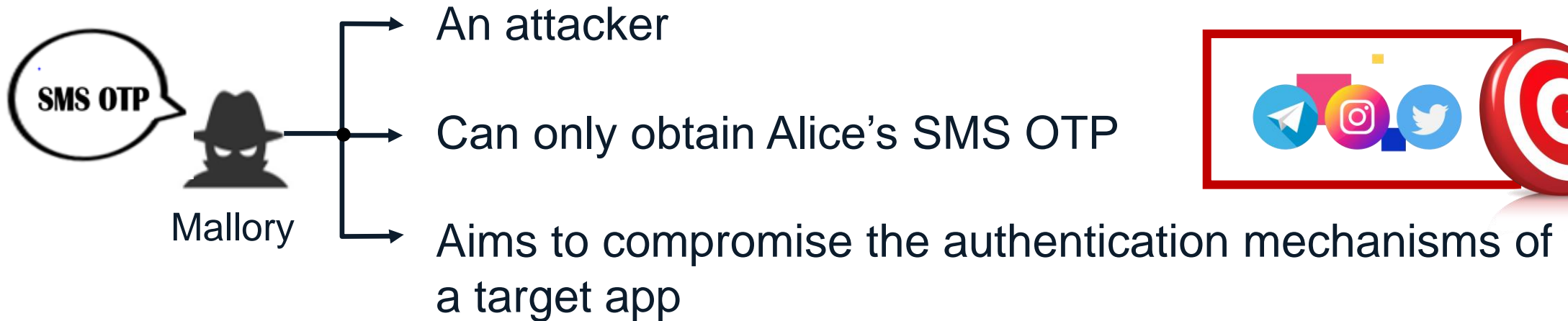
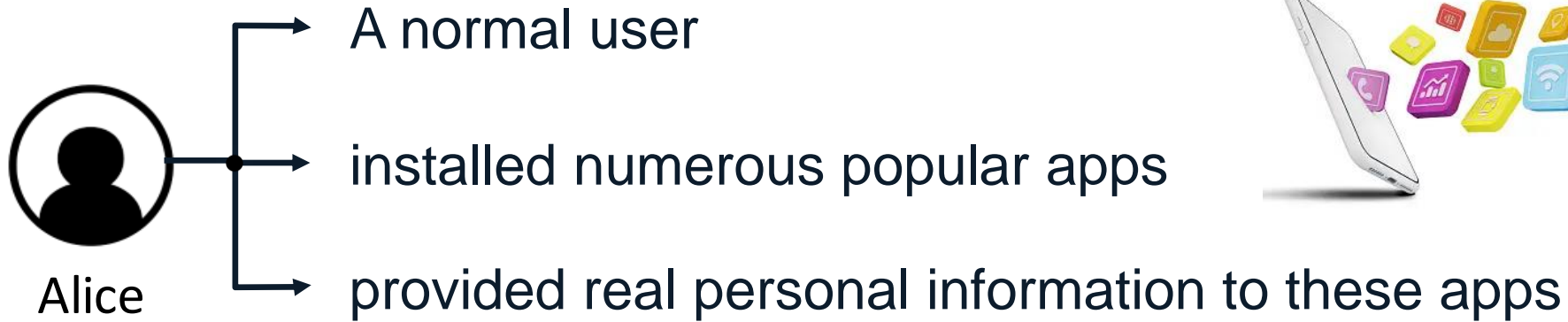
**Baccarat attack**



# Threat Model




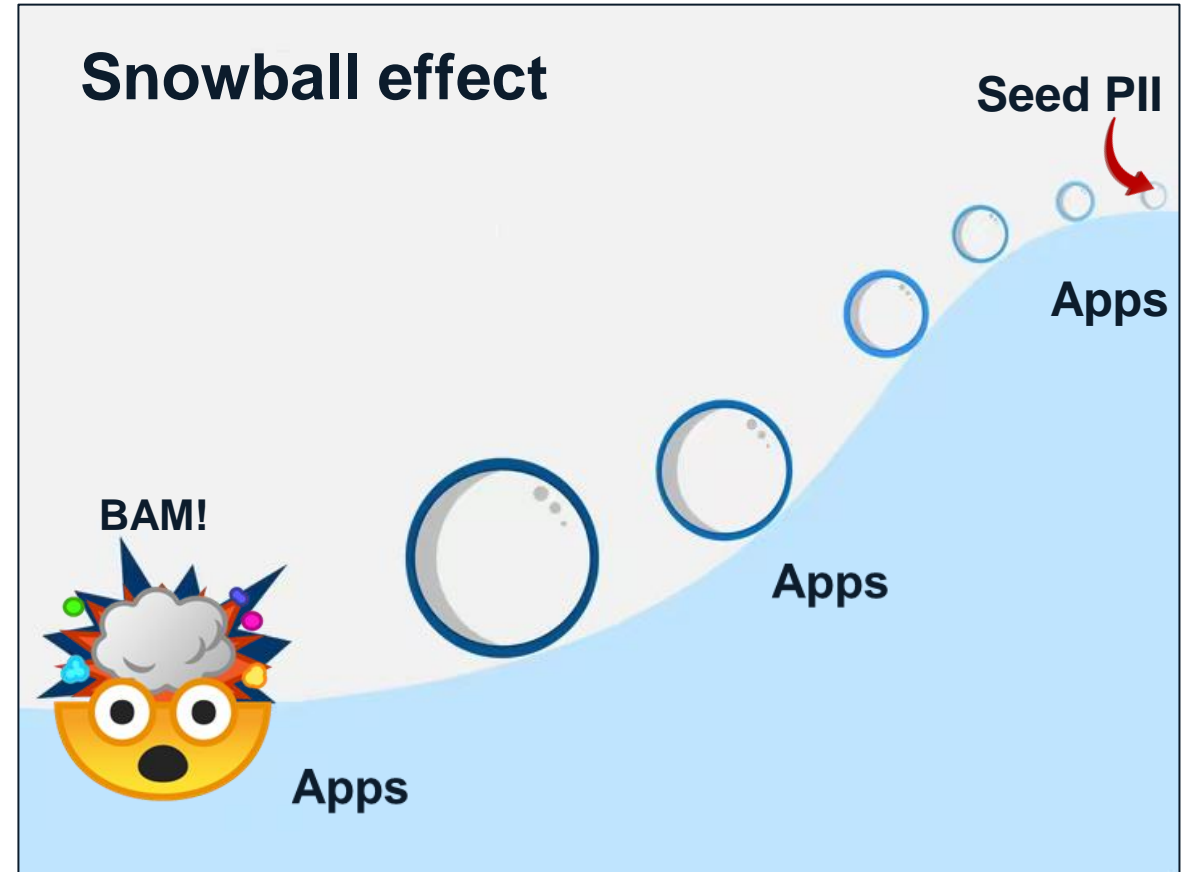
# Threat Model



# Method

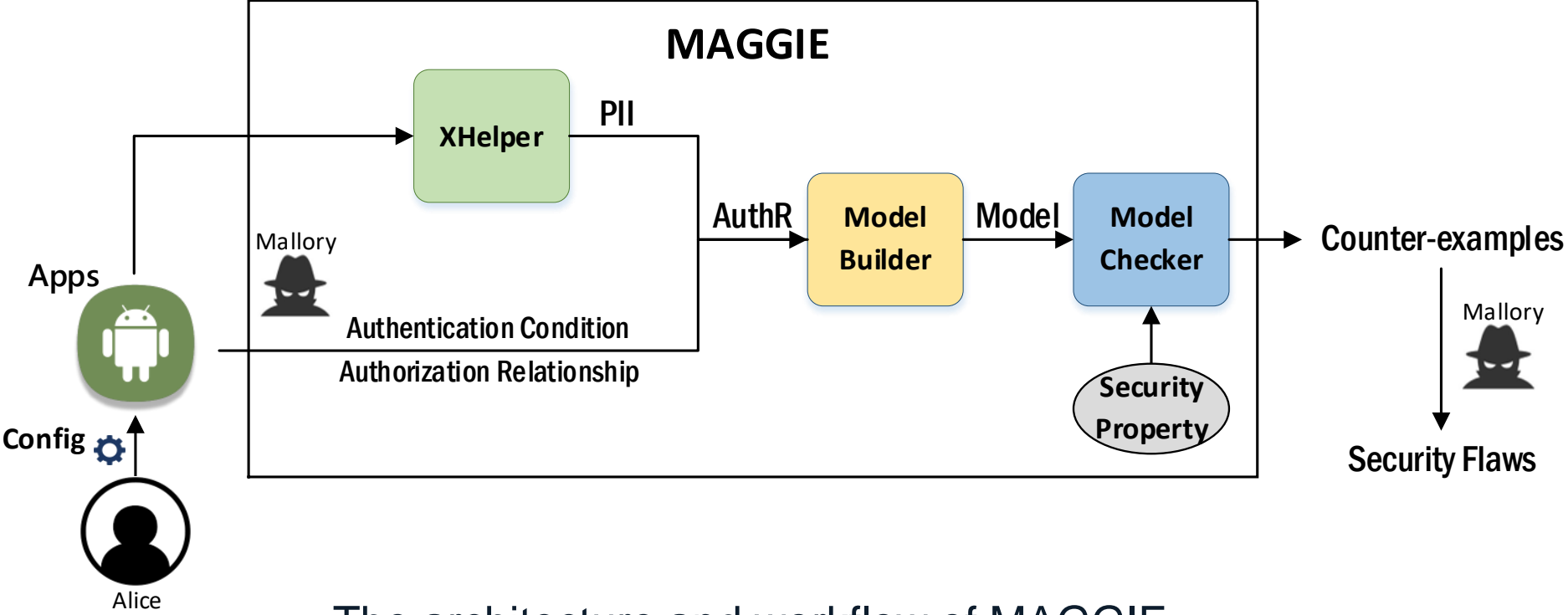
## Our idea

- Act as the adversary 
- Operate other apps
- Break the target authentication
- From “weak authentication” apps (obtain some **seed PII**)
- Achieve the “**snowball effect**”



# Method

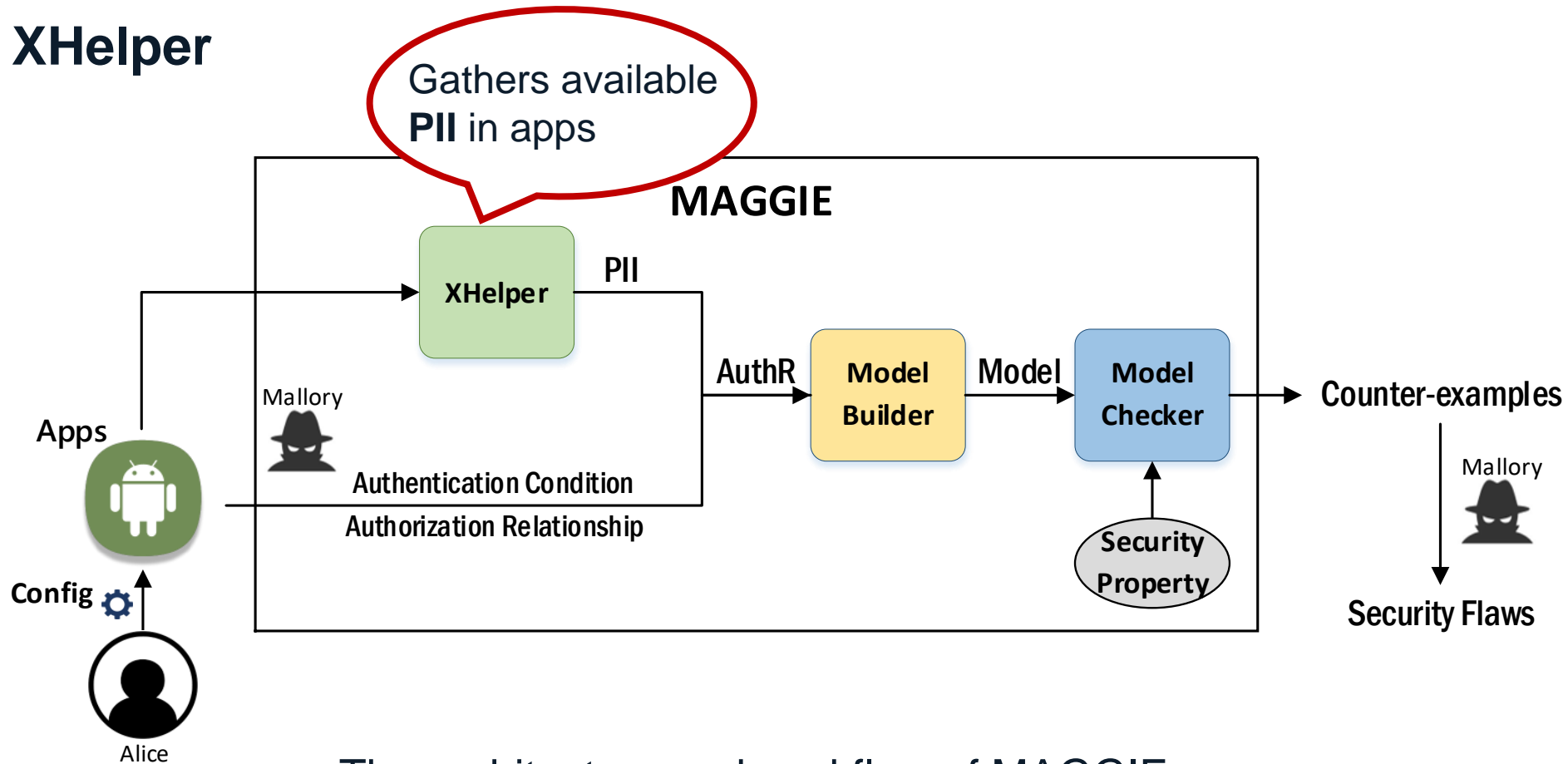
## Architecture



The architecture and workflow of MAGGIE.

# Method

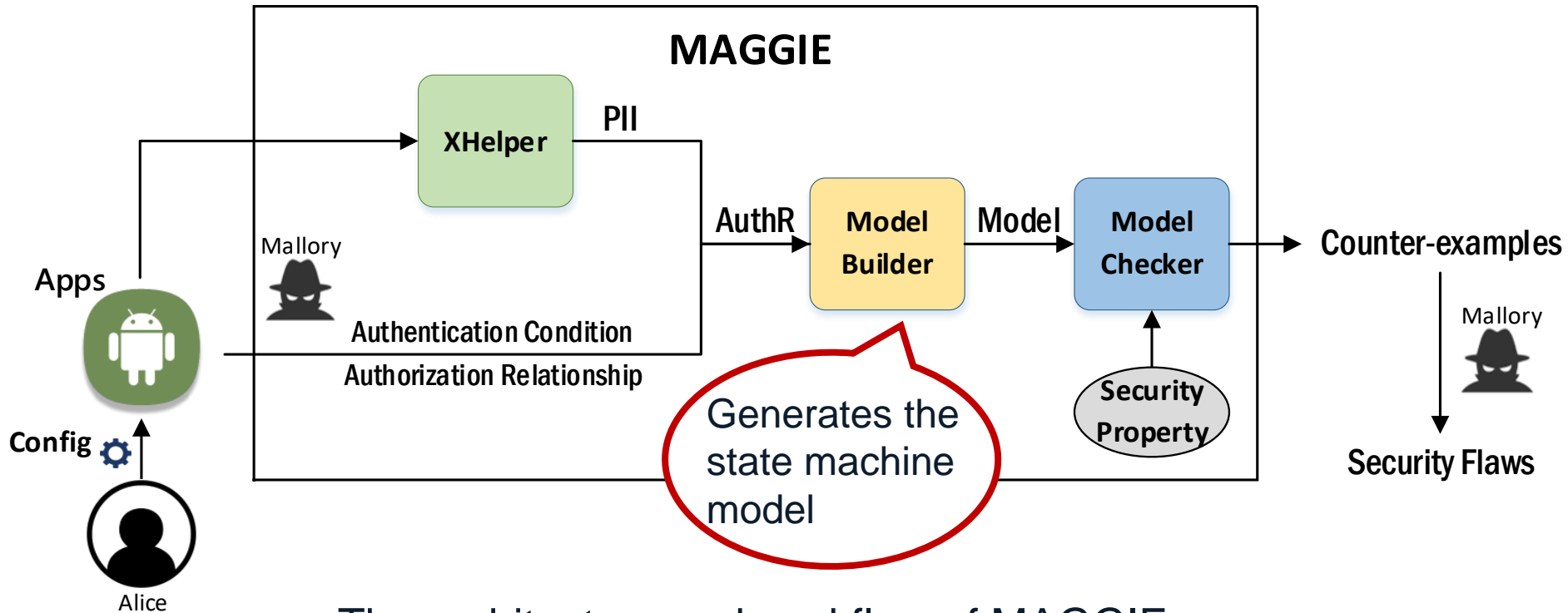
## XHelper



The architecture and workflow of MAGGIE.

# Method

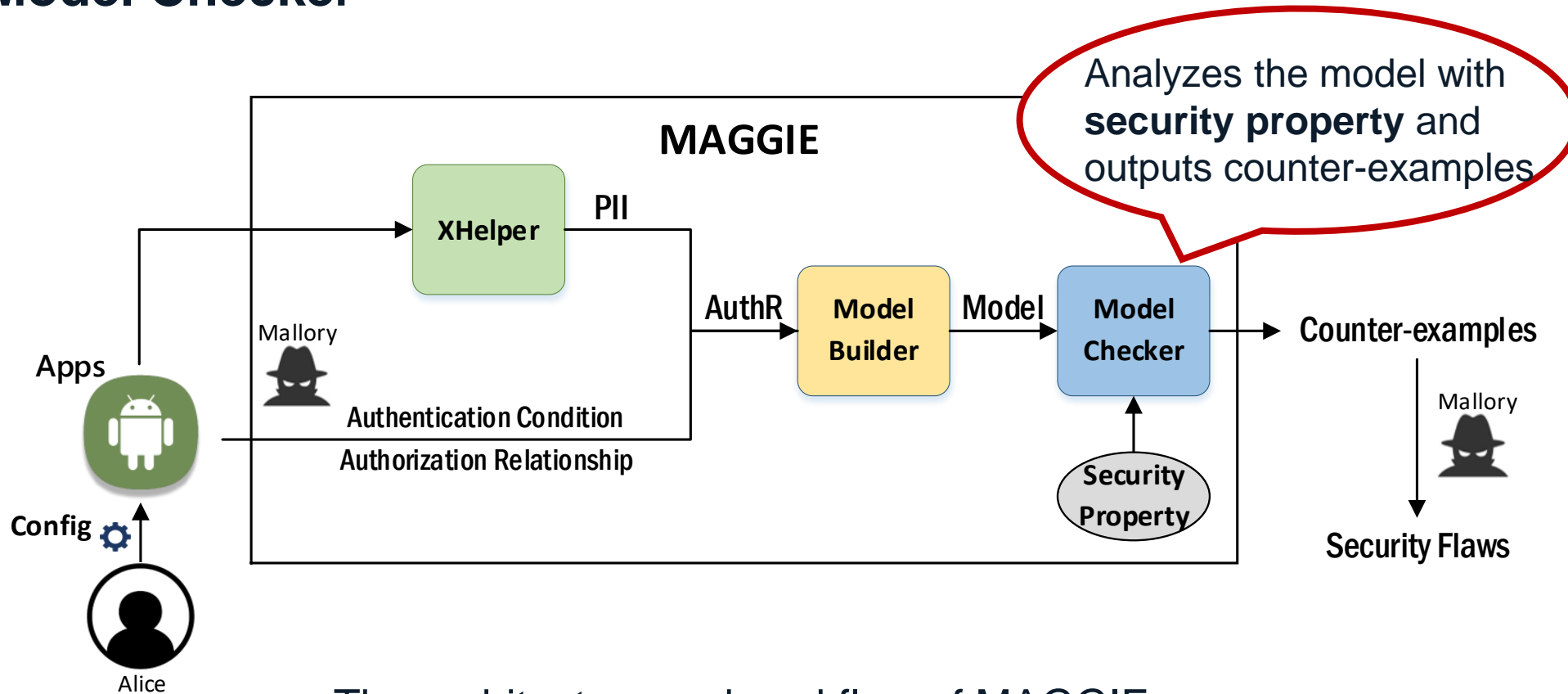
## Model Builder



The architecture and workflow of MAGGIE.

# Method

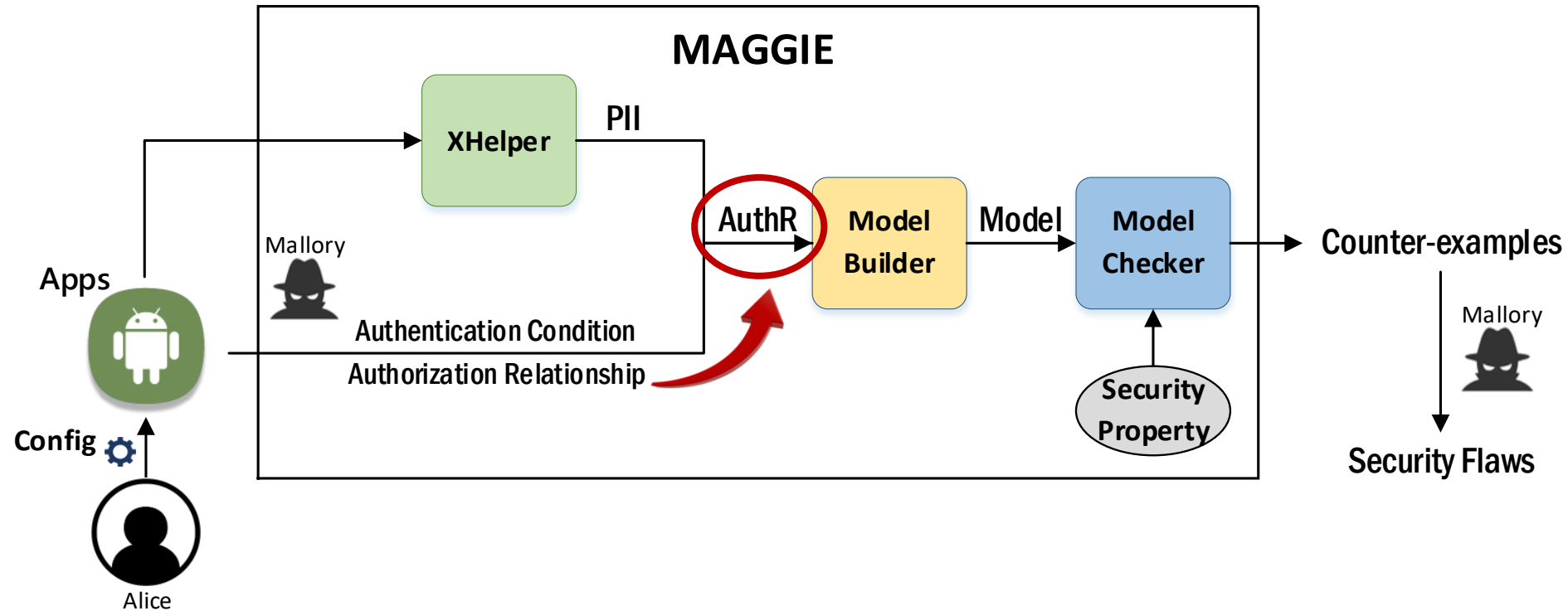
## Model Checker



The architecture and workflow of MAGGIE.

# Method

## Authentication & Reward (AuthR)





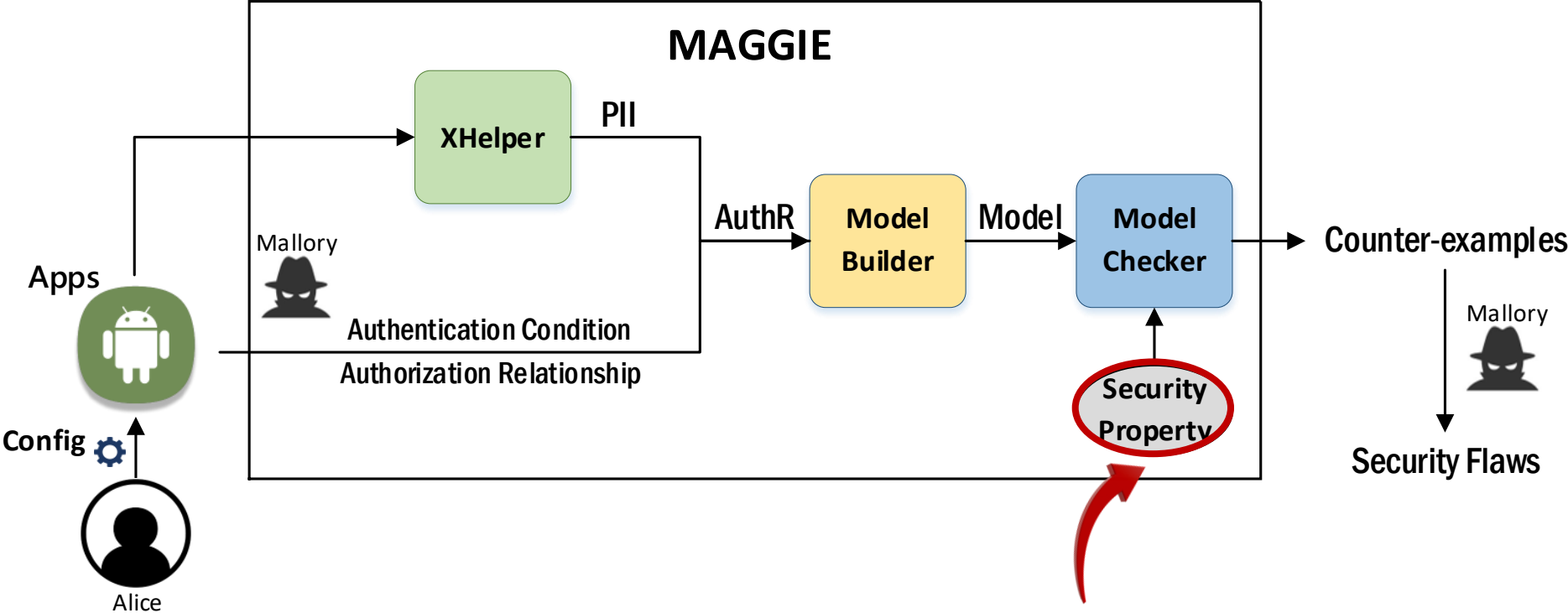
# Method

**AuthR ::= (App.Op, Cond, Authorz, Reward)**

- App.Op: **operations** within an app
- Cond: **SUCCESS** condition, a set of **authentication factors**
- **Authorz**: third-party delegated operations
- Reward: a set of **PII**

# Method

## Security property



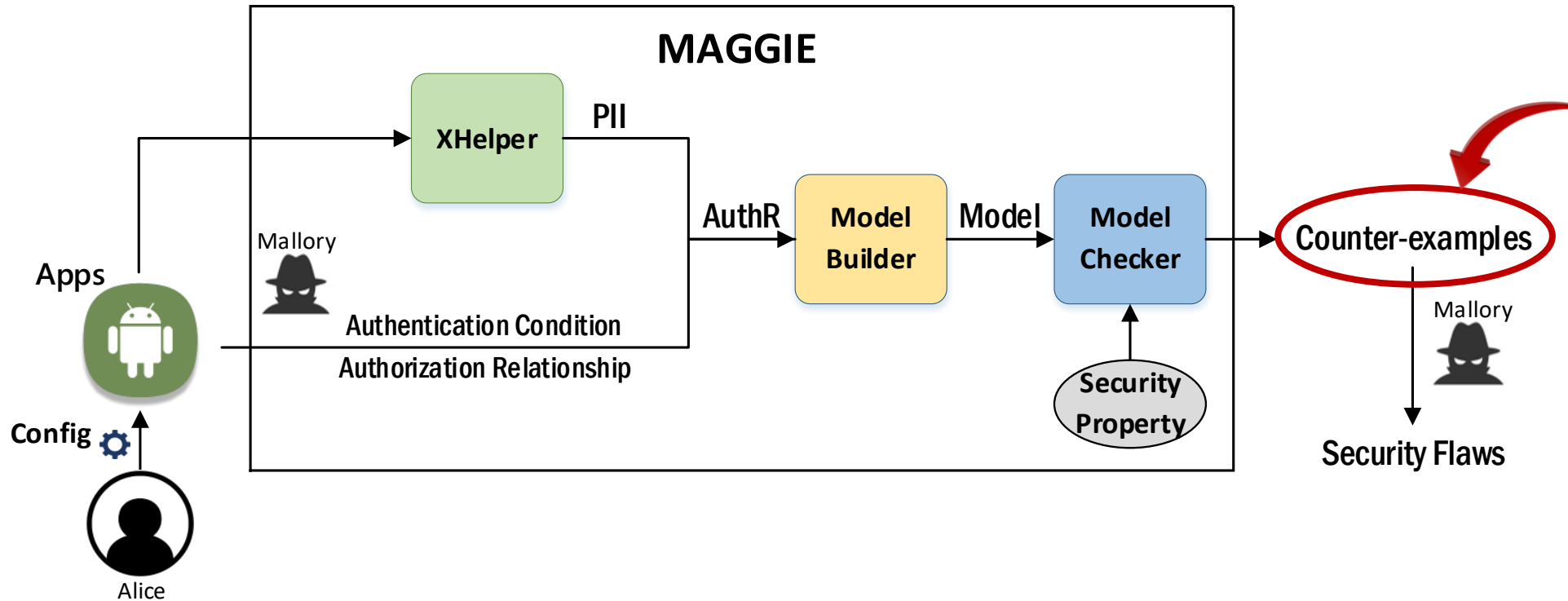
# Method

- $\text{AuthR} ::= (\text{App.Op}, \text{Cond}, \text{Authorz}, \text{Reward})$
- **Security property:** There should **NOT** be an access path.



# Method

## Counter- example

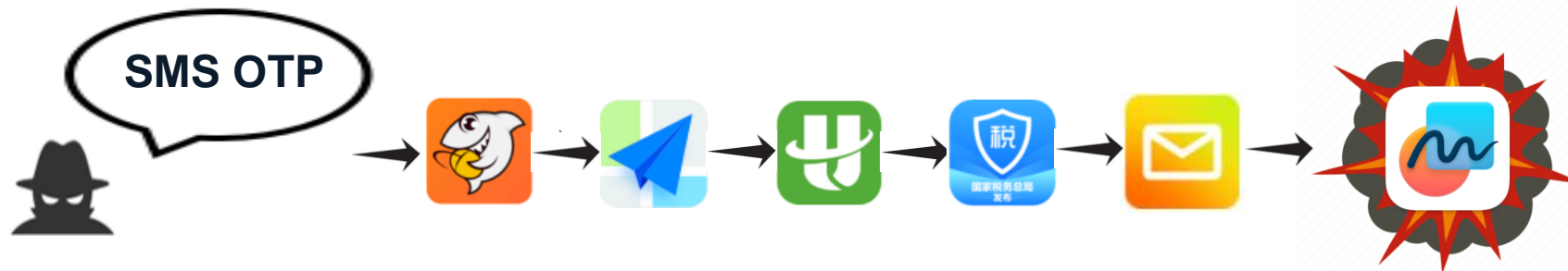


# Method

- $\text{AuthR} ::= (\text{App.Op}, \text{Cond}, \text{Authorz}, \text{Reward})$
- Security property: There should NOT be an access path.



- Counter- example (security property violation)  $\gg$  Attack path



# Dataset

- App Store: Huawei, Vivo, and Tencent App Centre
- **39 categories** (National Standard “GB/T 41391-2022”)
- Selected **top 6 apps** with the **highest total download numbers**
- **234 high-profile apps**
- June 2022



# Measurement

## Root Cause ① of Badae Attack

- Ubiquitous PII in apps

# Measurement

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**Full exposure**



# Measurement

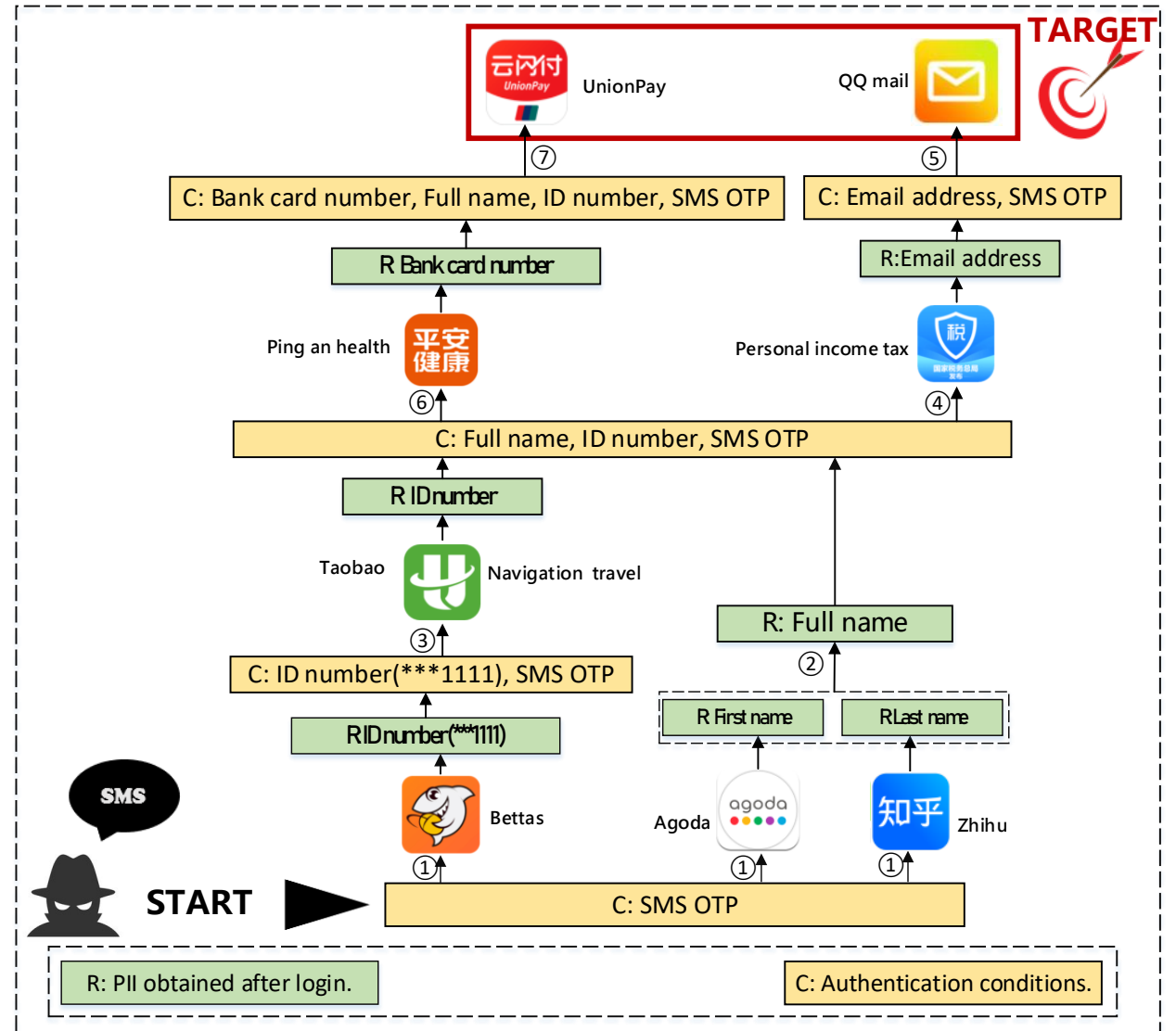
## Root Cause ① of Badae Attack

- Ubiquitous PII in apps
  - Full exposure
  - Risky partial exposure**

# Measurement

## Root Cause ① of Baccæ Attack

- Ubiquitous PII in apps  
Full exposure  
Risky partial exposure
- Case study



# Measurement

## Root Cause ② of Badae Attack

- Cross-app business partnership

# Measurement

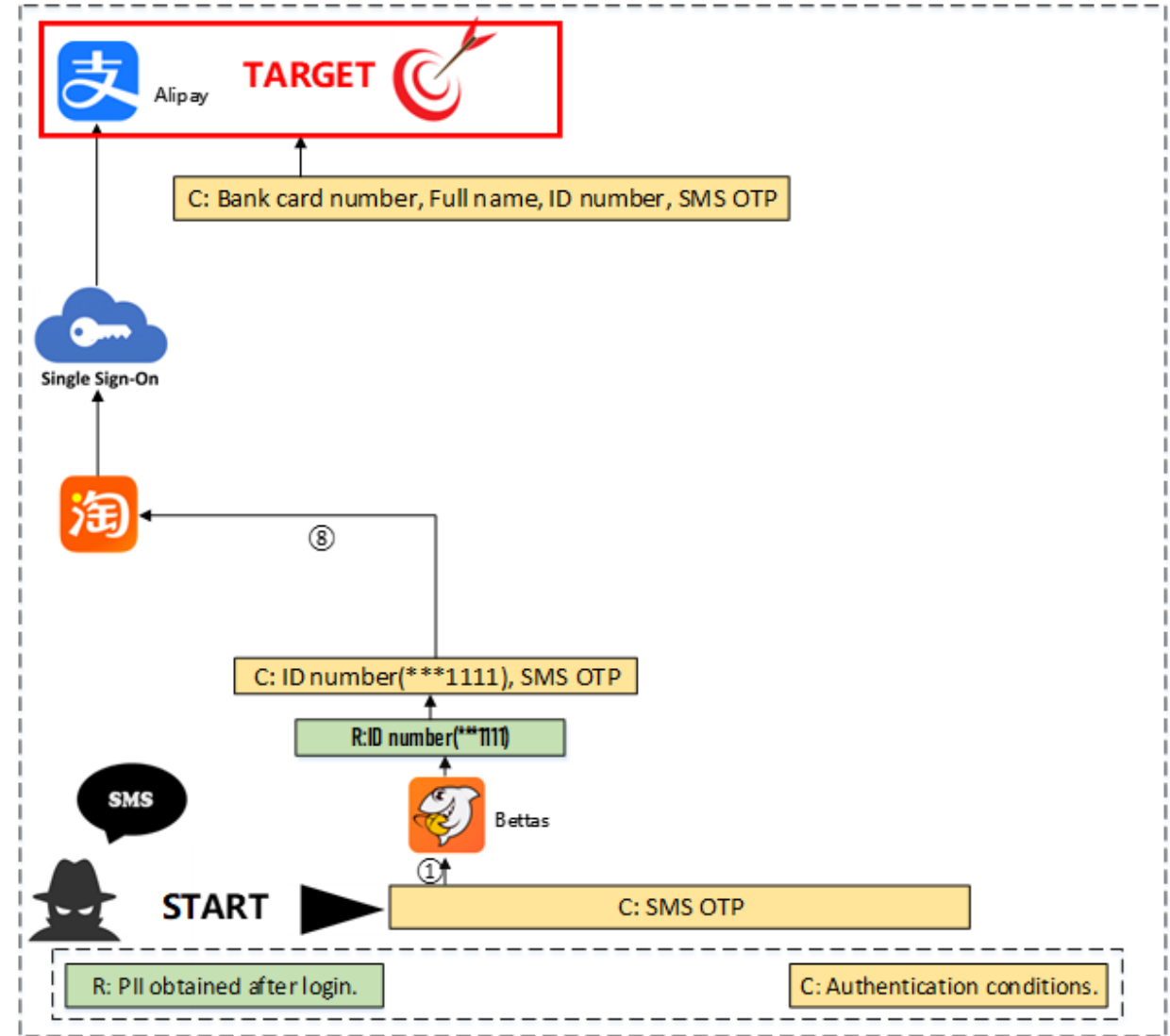
## Root Cause ② of Badae Attack

- Cross-app business partnership  
**Account sharing**  
**Business authorization**

# Measurement

## Root Cause ② of Baccæ Attack

- Cross-app business partnership  
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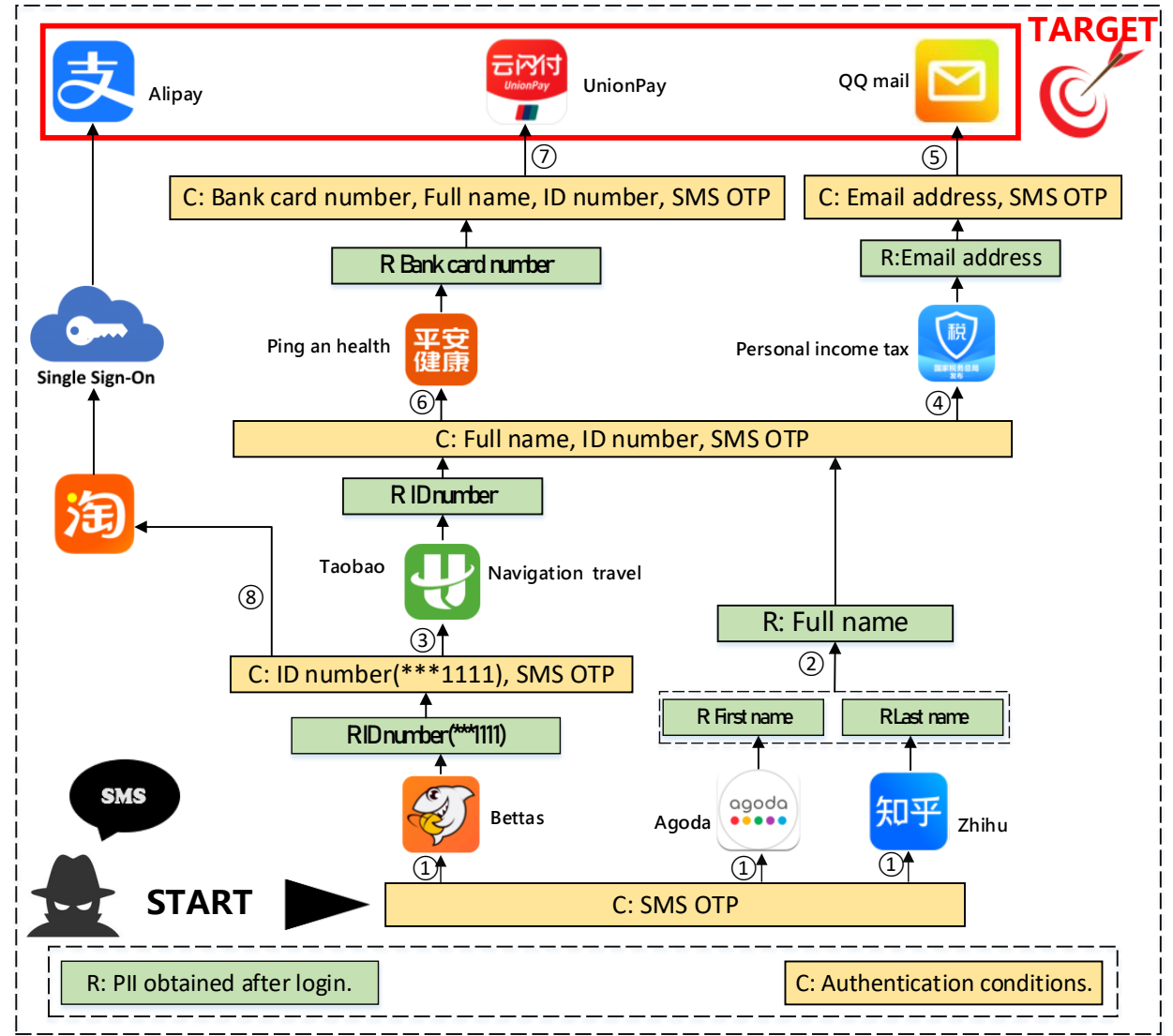


# Measurement

## Root Causes of Bacae Attack

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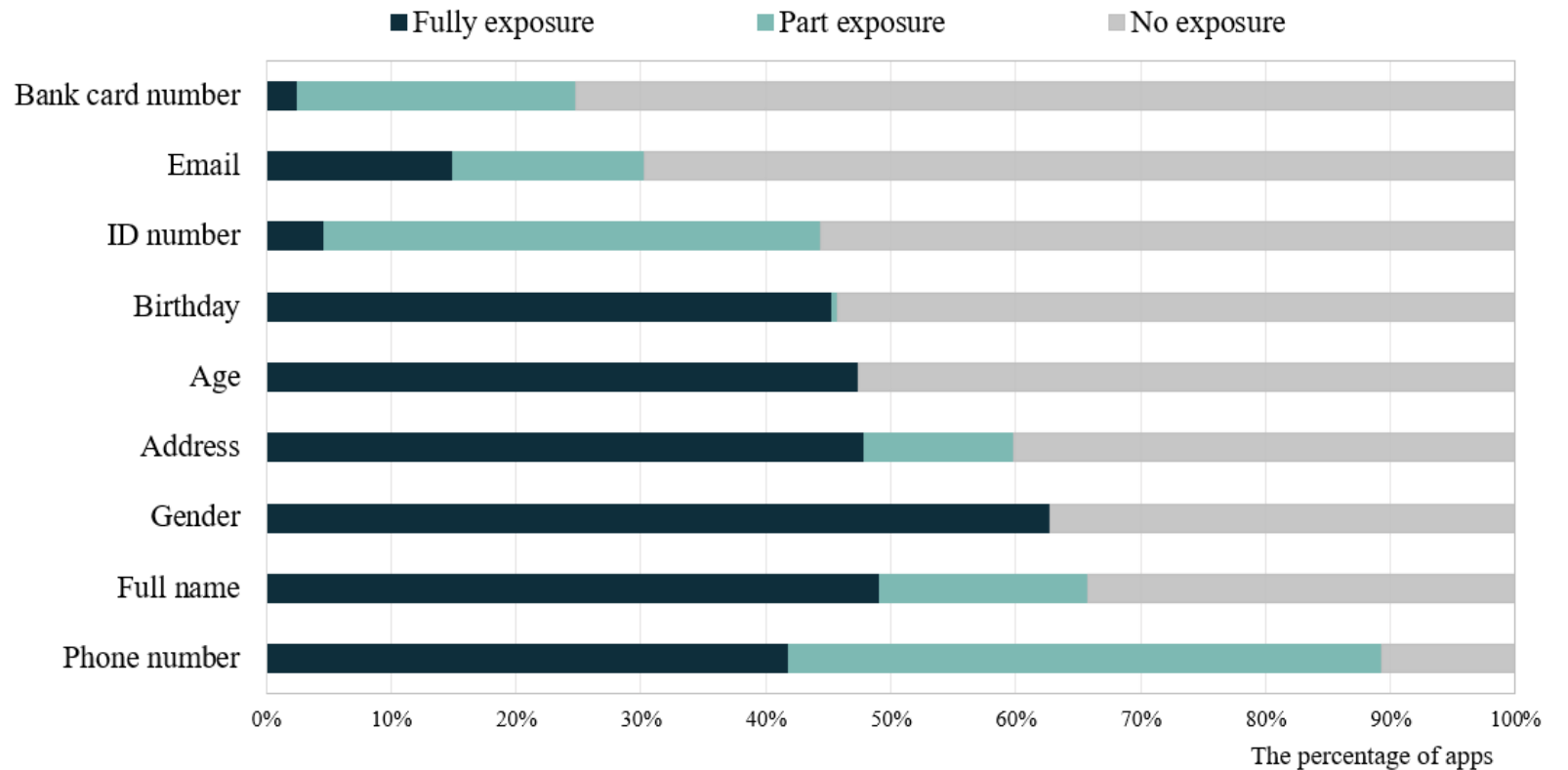
**PaFA do NOT provide the expected security!**



# Statistic Results

## PII availability

- **95.7%** of apps show PII on one or more UI pages.

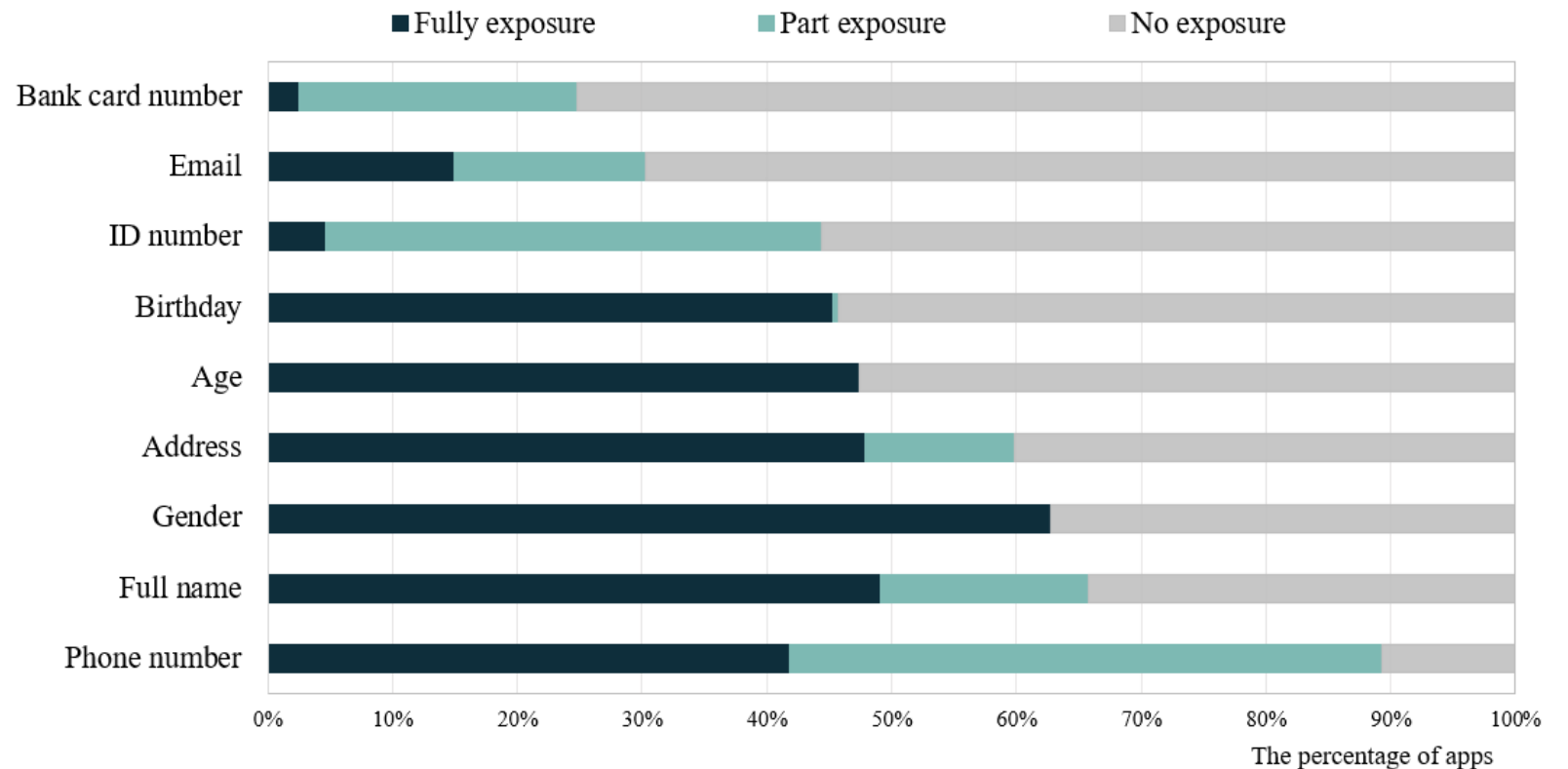


The percentage of apps that exposed personal data in 234 apps.

# Statistic Results

## PII availability

- **95.7%** of apps show PII on one or more UI pages.
- **86.3%** of apps have a complete display of PII.



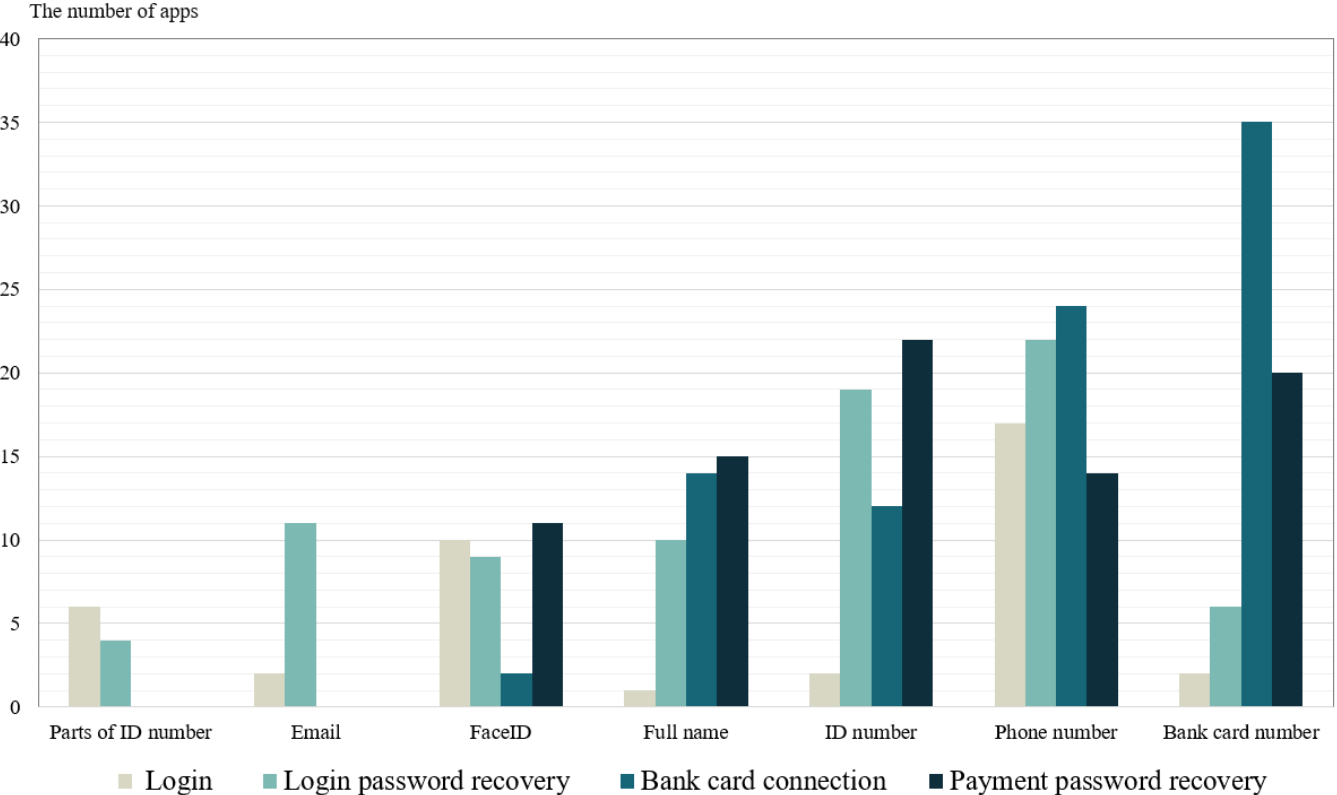
The percentage of apps that exposed personal data in 234 apps.



# Statistic Results

## PaFA deployment

- **65** out of 234 apps deployed PaFA.



PII usage in PaFA of 65 apps

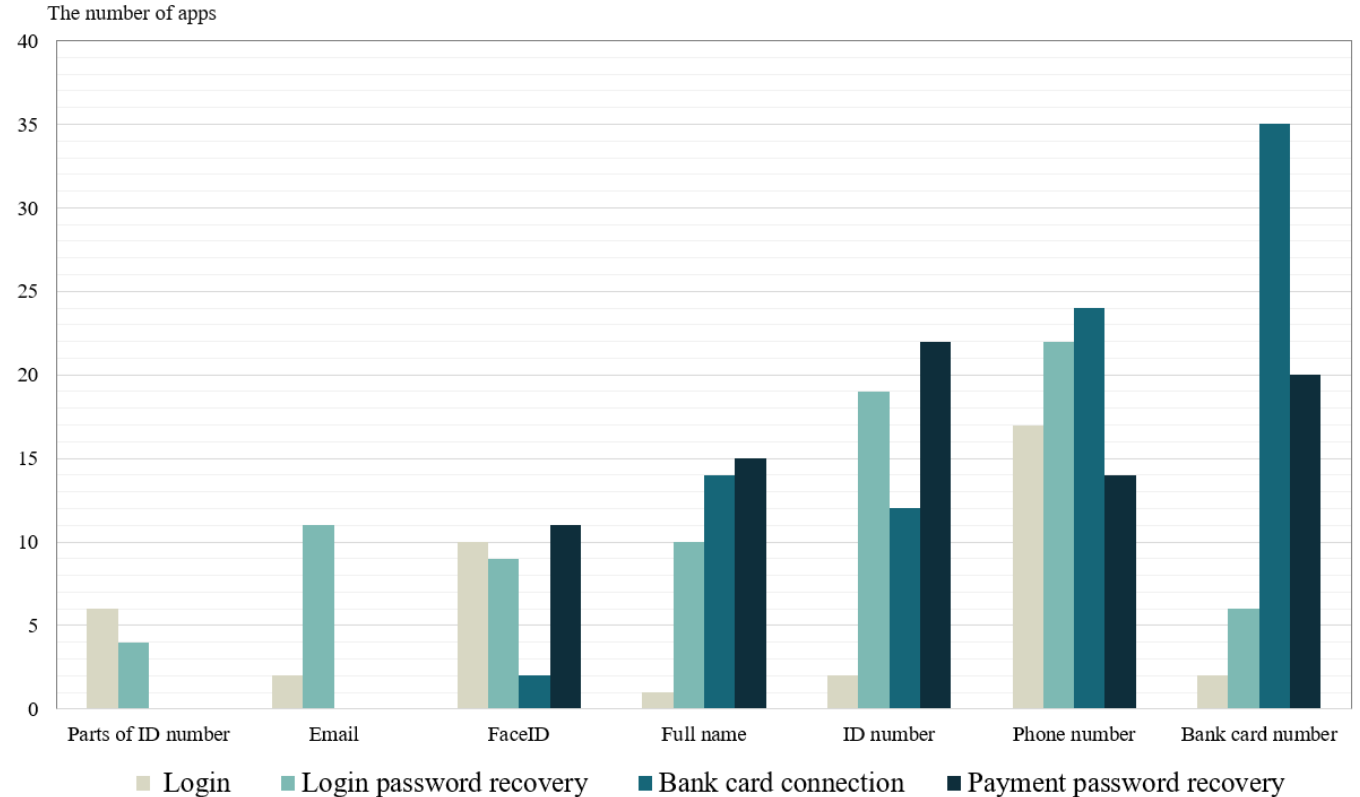
# Statistic Results

## PaFA deployment

- 65 out of 234 apps deployed PaFA.

## Impact

- **75.4%** of PaFA deployed apps are susceptible to Baccar attacks.



PII usage in PaFA of 65 apps

# Statistic Results

## User study

- 281 participants
- Select the apps (among 234 apps) had registered and used.
- 208 effective responses
- **94.2%** of participants had at least one attack path to break the authentication of an installed app.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE PARTICIPANTS

		n (sum=208)	%
<b>Gender</b>	M	92	44.23
	F	116	55.77
	No answer	0	0
<b>Age</b>	18-25	29	13.94
	26-35	112	54.85
	36-45	49	23.56
	46-55	11	5.29
	56+	7	3.37
	No answer	0	0
<b>Education</b>	Below bachelor	43	20.67
	Bachelor	137	65.87
	Master or above	22	10.58
	No answer	6	2.88

# Discussion



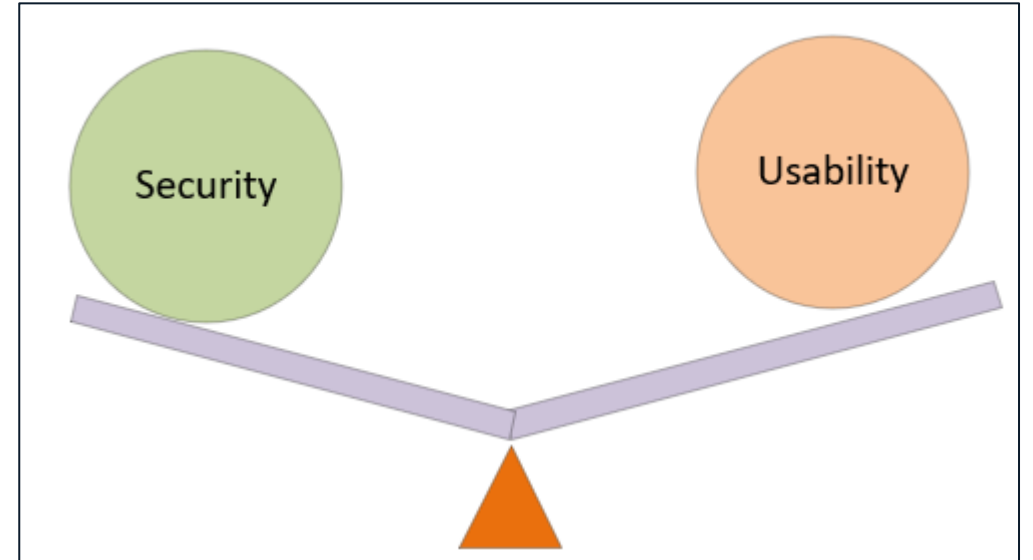
Is PaFA effective?



**SMS OTP becomes the sole protection!**

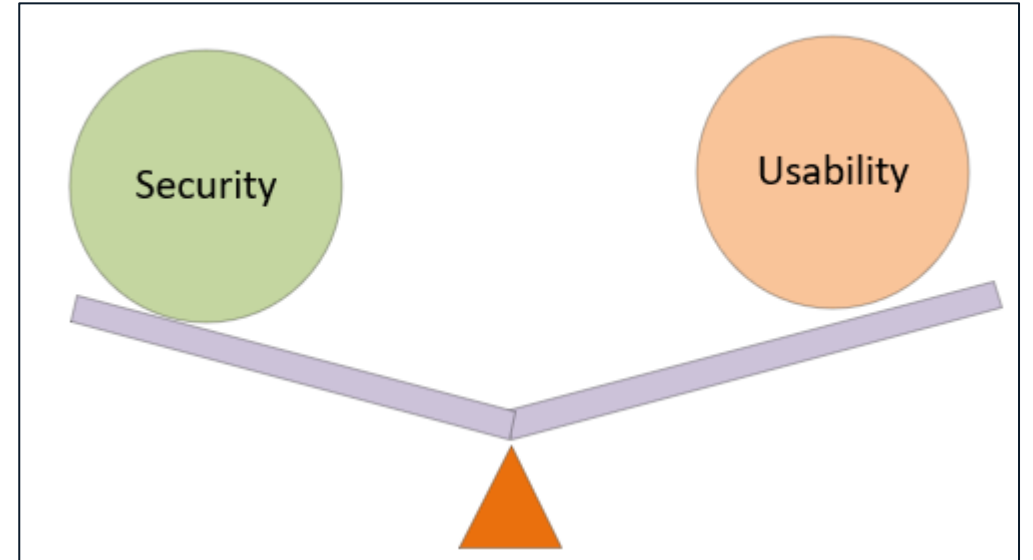
# Risks Mitigation

- A standardized data display mechanism
- Additional biometric authentication mechanisms
- Do not rely on PII for authentication purposes



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**Striking a balance between security and usability remains a challenge!**



# THANK YOU!

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