Security and Privacy Failures in Popular 2FA Apps

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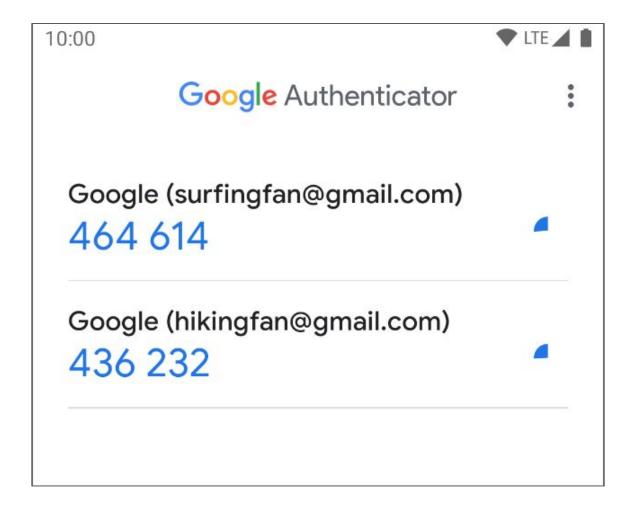
AllThingsAuth.com/totp-apps





TOTP 2FA

time-based one-time passwords





otpauth://totp/alice@example.com?secret=SomeSecret&issuer=SomeCompany

Alice's email address or username

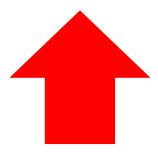
The shared secret



The service provider

otpauth://totp/alice@example.com?secret=SomeSecret&issuer=SomeCompany

Alice's email address or username



The shared secret

The service provider



No TOTP secret? No OTPs to log in! ••





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TOTP apps have backup mechanisms!



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TOTP apps have backup mechanisms!

Impacts to security & privacy?



No TOTP secret? No OTPs to log in!

TOTP apps have backup mechanisms!

Impacts to security & privacy?

Understudied, so we found out!



Research Questions





1) What personal info, if any, is leaked when using TOTP backups?

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- 2) What is the risk of an attacker obtaining a TOTP backup?

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- 2) What is the risk of an attacker obtaining a TOTP backup?
- 3) What is the **risk of an attacker compromising** the TOTP secret(s) stored within an obtained TOTP backup?

Methods



22 TOTP apps

- 100k+ installs
- backup mechanism





1) Record traffic (after decrypting TLS)

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- 2) Cryptanalysis (reverse-engineer)

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- 2) Cryptanalysis (reverse-engineer)
- 3) **Verify** (prove it)

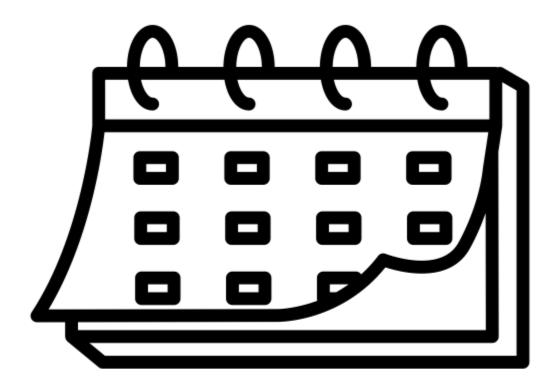
Key Findings



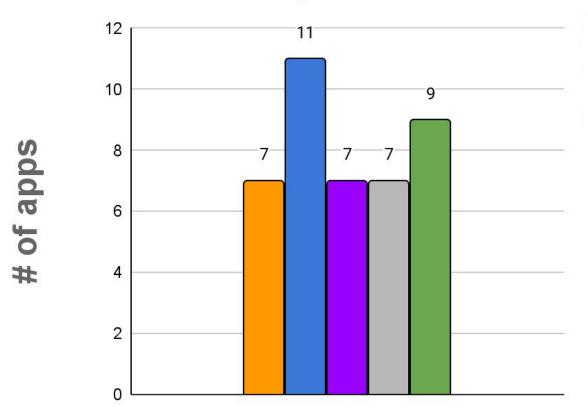


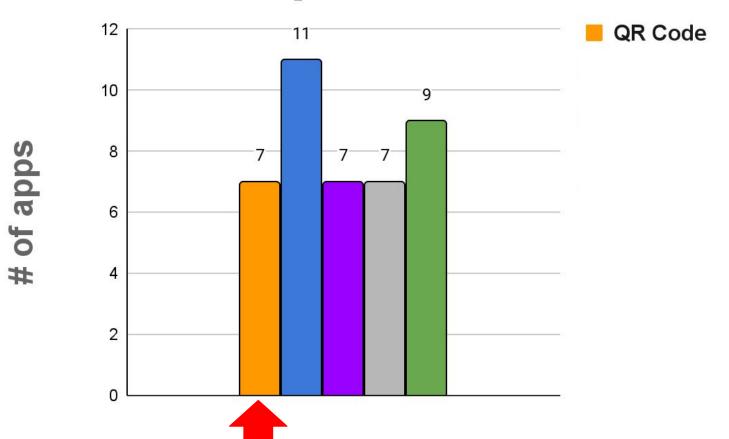




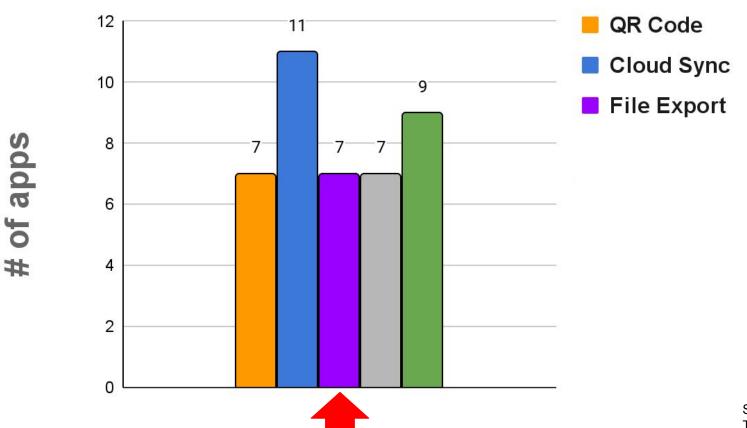


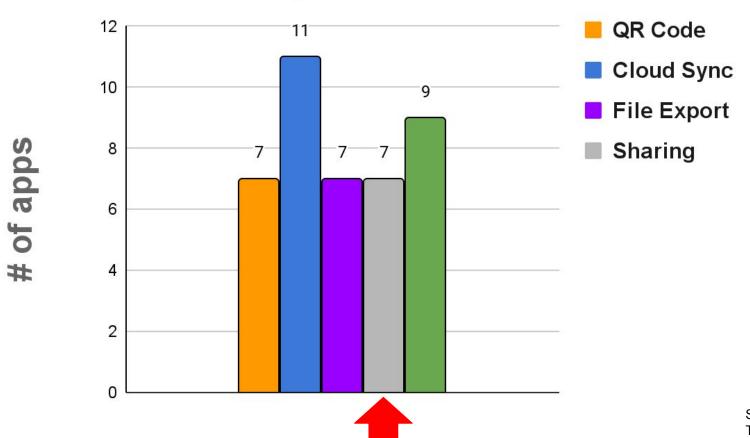
Created by Zohaib Bajwa from Noun Project

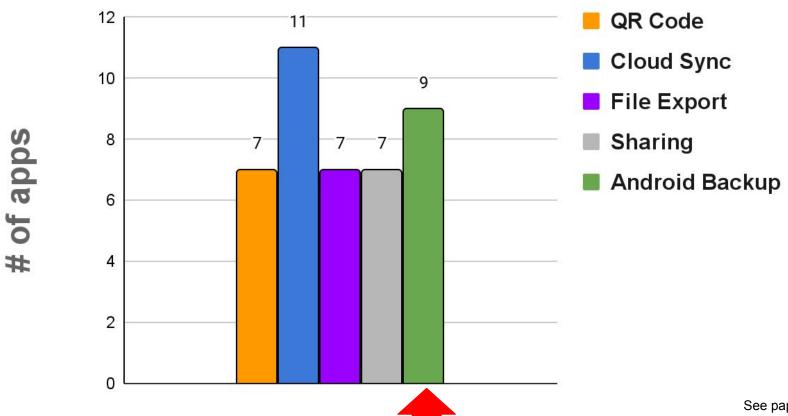




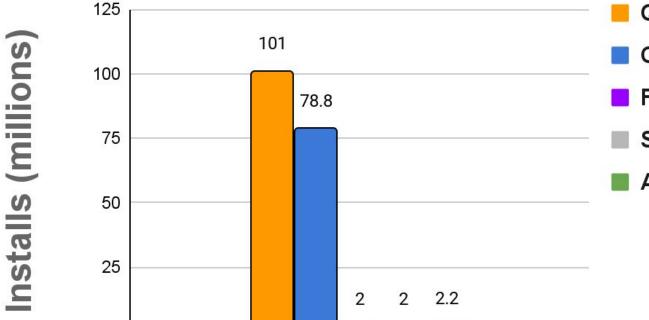








Minimum Install Count



0

QR Code

Cloud Sync

File Export

Sharing

Android Backup

Minimum Install Count



Account Recovery Conundrum

- passwords
- SMS
- email



37

SMS is dead! Long live SMS!

4 apps relied *only* on SMS to authenticate the user during recovery





SAASPASS Authenticator 2FA App & Password Manager



Salesforce
Authenticator
Salesforce.com, inc.



Yandex.Key – your passwords Yandex Apps

randex Apps

No Encryption

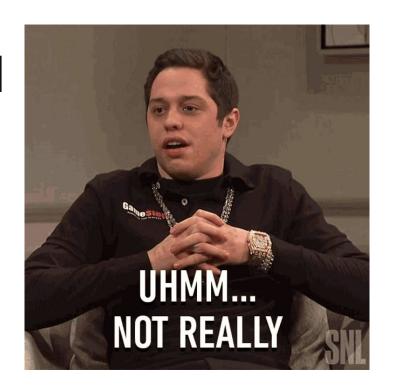
2 apps sent plaintext TOTP secrets to the app developers





Encrypted Backups

- 15 apps supported encryption
- Most had serious crypto flaws



How are keys generated?

Keys Derived From Passwords



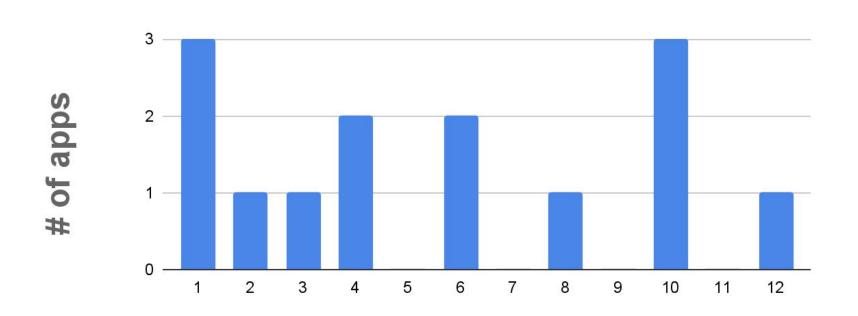
Microsoft Authenticator

Microsoft Corporation

50+ million installs

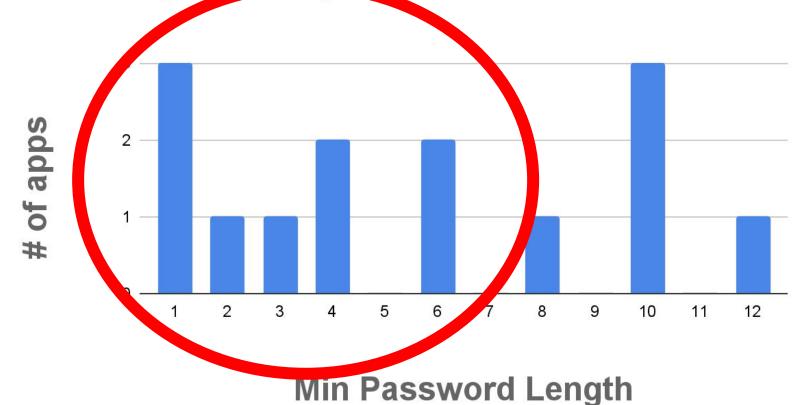
Weak Password = Weak Key

Severely Inadequate Password Policies

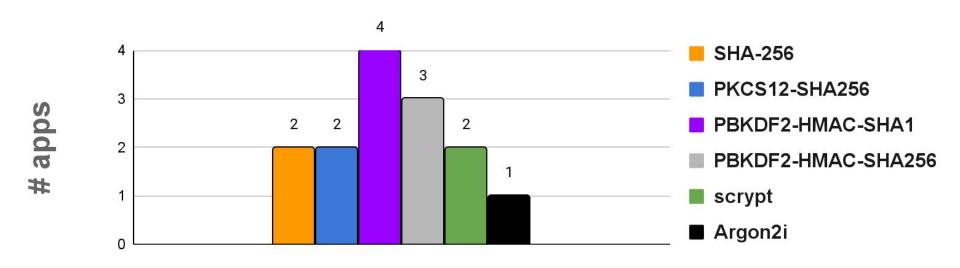


Min Password Length

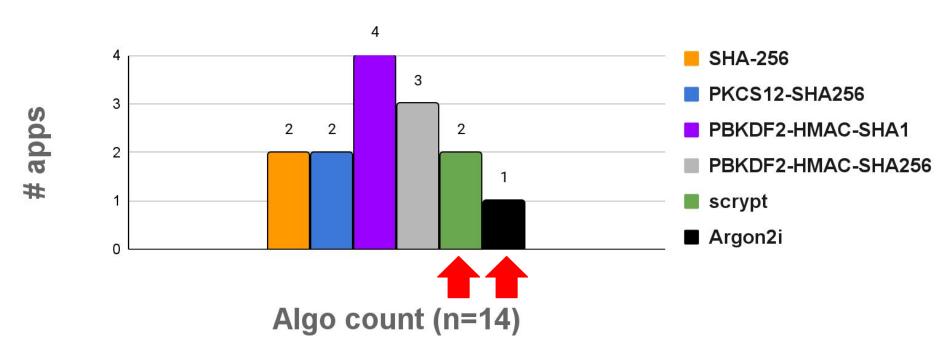
Severely Inadequate Password Policies

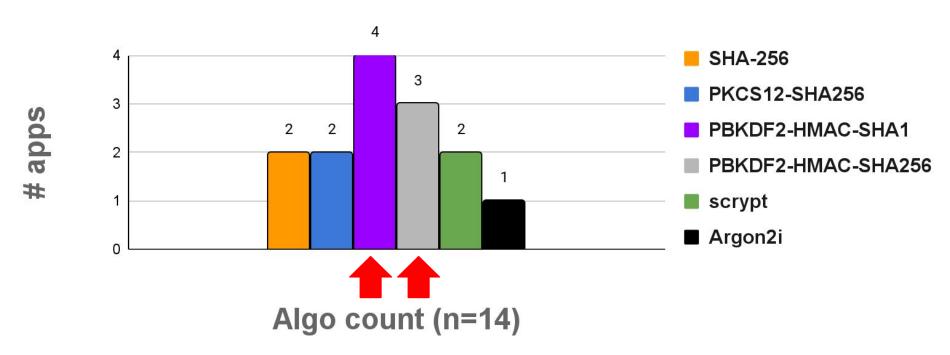


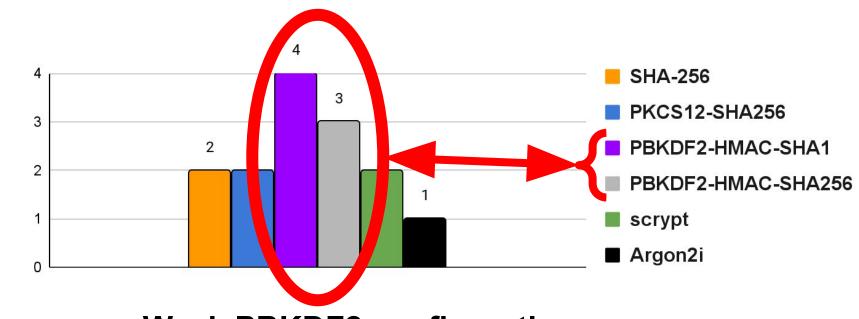
See paper Table 3



Algo count (n=14)







Weak PBKDF2 configurations

#apps

min = 10k, median = 10k, max = 160k

Where do keys go?

Poor Key Management

4 apps sent the <u>ciphertext and key</u>
(or password from which it was derived)
to the app developers





Salesforce Authenticator Salesforce.com, inc.



Yandex.Key – your passwords Yandex Apps

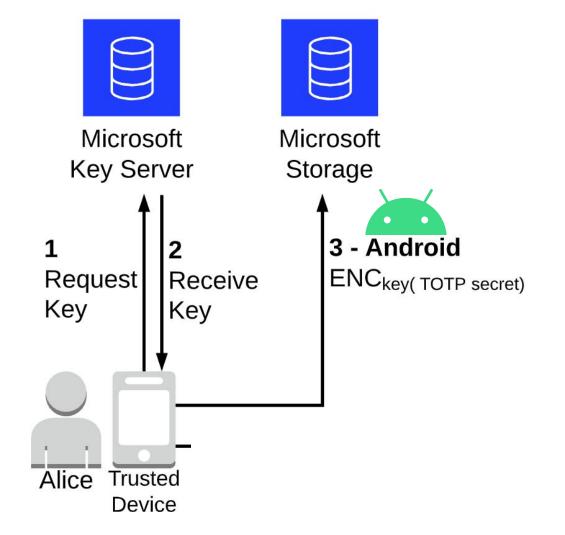


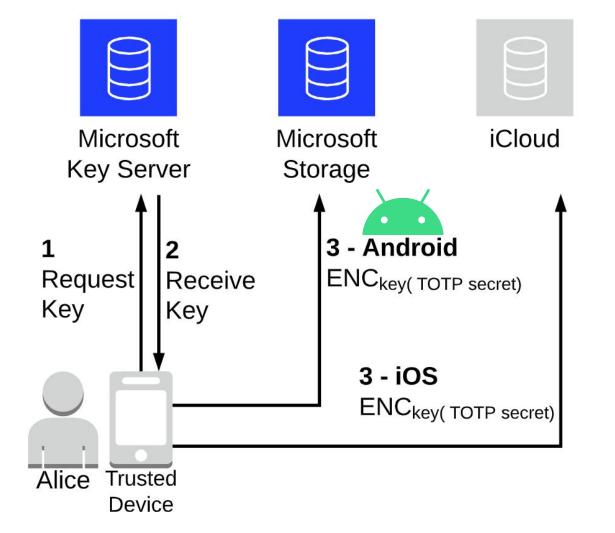


Microsoft Authenticator

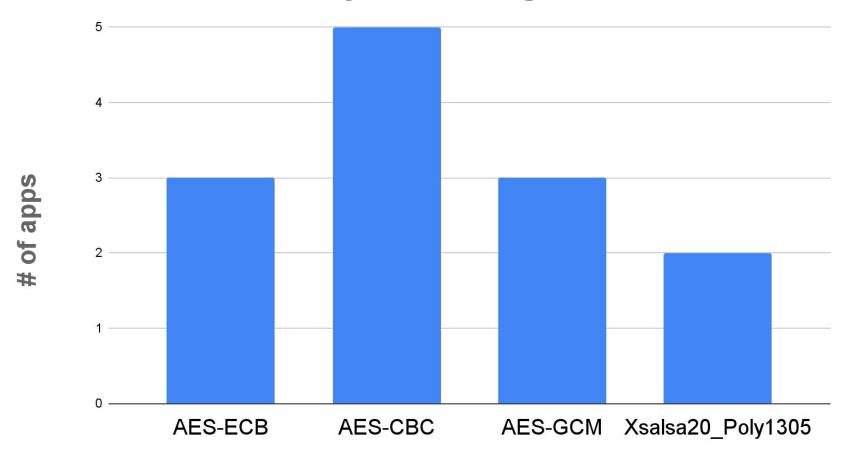
Microsoft Corporation

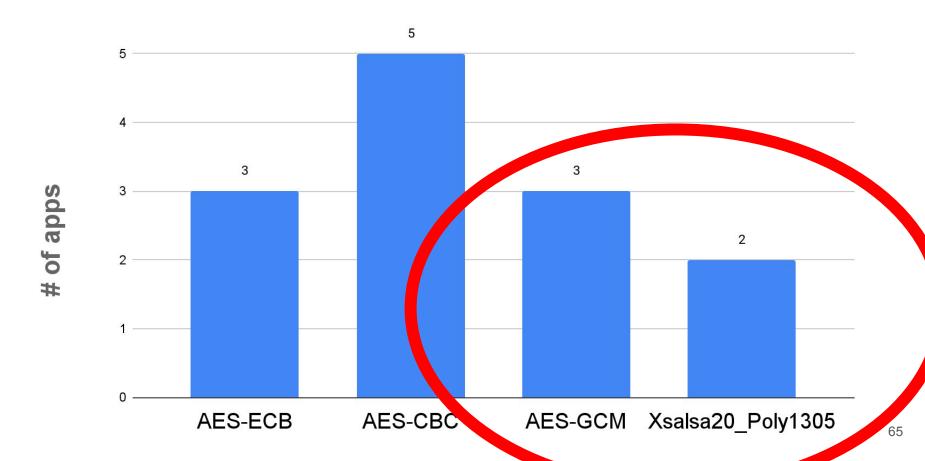
50+ million installs

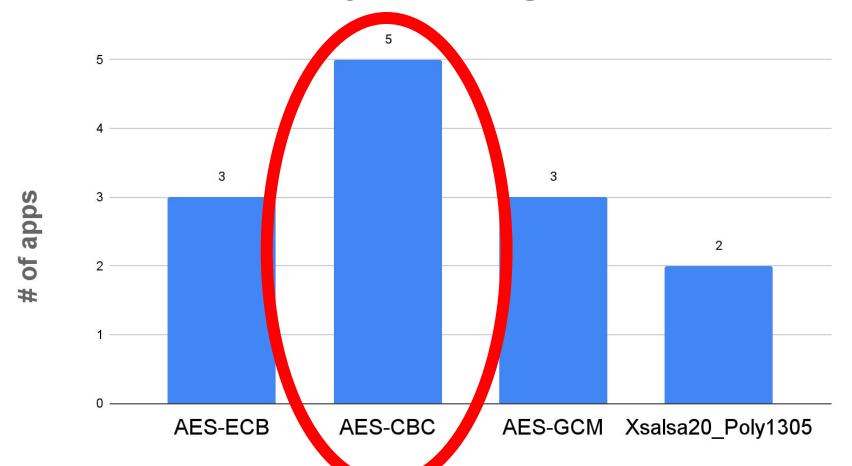


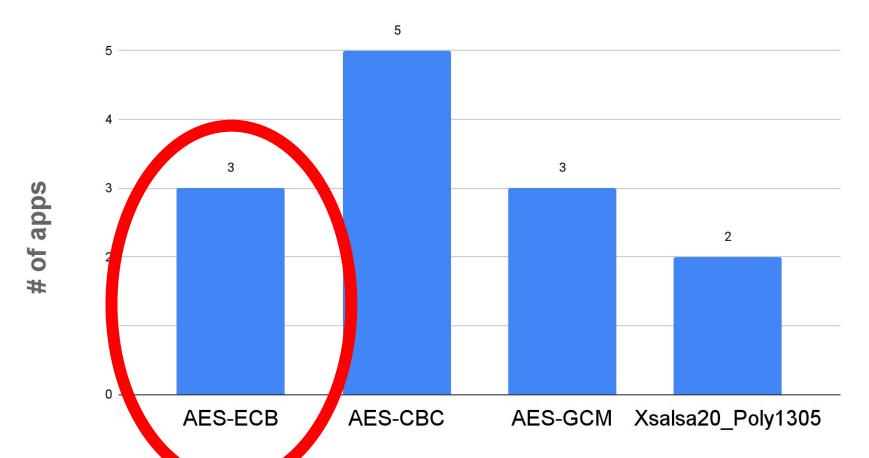


How are keys used?









Privacy Issues

Private Info Disclosed in Backups

Some apps encrypted *only* the TOTP secret.

Sent the TOTP issuer and username in plaintext.







Recommendations











Encrypt all TOTP fields

(username, secret, website name)

otpauth://totp/alice@example.com?secret=SomeSecret&issuer=SomeCompany

1) Encourage strong pwds

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- 4) Use Argon2 as KDF

time(key derivation) >= 30 sec

Responsible Disclosure

Questions, please!



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AllThingsAuth.com/totp-apps

□ blues-lab / totp-app-analysis-public Public

Security and Privacy Failures in Popular 2FA Apps

☆ 9 stars 약 0 forks → Activity

Backup Slides

Follow-on work

- 1) TOTP backup mechanisms:
 - a) Do users actually <u>utilize</u> them?
 - b) Do they actually help users avoid account lockout?
- 2) Personal info leaked via TOTP backup mechanisms:
 - a) Are users <u>aware</u> they are sharing this info?
 - b) Are users comfortable sharing this info?

Tables

			Backup Mechanisms							
Abbreviated Name	APK id@version	Installs	QR	Cloud Sync		File Export		Sharing		Android
			Codes	Plaintext	Encrypted	Plaintext	Encrypted	Plaintext	Encrypted	Backup
Google Authenticator	com.google.android.apps.authenticator2@v5.10	100M+	Y	-	=	-	-	-	-	-
Microsoft Authenticator	com.azure.authenticator@v6.2204.2757	50M+	=	-	Y*	-	-	-	-	-
Duo Mobile	com.duosecurity.duomobile@v4.15.0	10M+	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-:	-
Twilio Authy	com.authy.authy@v24.8.5	10M+	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Latch	com.elevenpaths.android.latch@v2.2.4	5M+	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
LastPass Authenticator	com.lastpass.authenticator@v2.5.0	1M+		-	(Y)	-	-	·=	-	. .
2FAS	com.twofasapp@v3.11.0	1M+	2	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Yandex.Key	ru.yandex.key@v2.7.0	1M+	-	-	Y*	10	-		-:	-
FreeOTP Authenticator	org.fedorahosted.freeotp@v1.5	1M+	-	-	÷ i	-	-	-	-	Y
Authenticator	com.pixplicity.auth@v1.0.6	500k+	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y*	-
Salesforce Authenticator	com.salesforce.authenticator@v3.8.5	500k+	-	-	Y*	-	-	-	-	-
Code Generator	net.codemonkey.otpgeneratorapp@v6.1	500k+	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-8	Y
TOTP Authenticator	com.authenticator.authservice2@v1.89	100k+	Y		Y*	-	Y*	Y	Y	Y
Aegis Authenticator	com.beemdevelopment.aegis@v2.0.3	100k+	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Auth0 Guardian	com.auth0.guardian@v1.5.3	100k+	-	1,-1	-	(. —)	-	-	- 1	Y
App Authenticator	authentic.your.app.authenticator@v1.5	100k+	Y	-	H	-	Y*	Y	-	Y
andOTP	org.shadowice.flocke.andotp@v0.9.0.1-play	100k+	Y	1-1	-	Y	Υ^	-	-	Y
Zoho OneAuth	com.zoho.accounts.oneauth@v2.1.0.5	100k+	-	:=::	Y*	5. .		·=	-	.70
Authenticator Pro	me.jmh.authenticatorpro@v1.15.10	100k+	-	-	=	Y	Y	-	-	-
SAASPASS	com.solidpass.saaspass@v2.2.28	100k+	-	Y	-	(-)	-	1-	-:	.=:
Authentic Password	authentic.password.authenticator.pro@v1.3	100k+	Y	-	-	12	-	Y	-	Y
Mobile Authenticator	authenticator.mobile.authenticator@v1.7	100k+	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
	TOTAL apps	-	7	3	9	5	6	7	4	9
	TOTAL installs	181.5M+	101M+	6.1M+	73.7M+	1.8M+	1.5M+	2M+	1.7M+	2.2M+

Table 1: Overview of the backup mechanisms supported in each app. Y* indicates that there is a serious security flaw in the implementation and/or usage of cryptography (see Section 5.3). Y^ indicates support for multiple types of encrypted file exports (see Section 5.3.4). Values in parentheses were obtained from documentation and observation only (see Section 6.4).

Abbreviated Name	Encrypted?	PII to use cloud backups					Backup Location	TOTP Data Leaked			Obtain Backup
Appreviated Name		phone	email	name	dob	photo	Backup Location	secret	label	issuer	With
Microsoft Authenticator	Yes*	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	activity.windows.com	Y	Y	Y	Microsoft account
Duo Mobile	Yes	-	Y	Y	-	Y	www.googleapis.com	-	Υ^	Υ^	Google account
Twilio Authy	Yes	Y	Y	-	-	-	api.authy.com		Y	Y	SMS only
Latch	No	-	Y	-	-	-	latch.elevenpaths.com	Y	Y	Y	Latch account
LastPass Authenticator	(Yes)	-	Y	-	-	-	(lastpass servers)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	Lastpass account
2FAS	No	-	Y	Y	-	Y	www.googleapis.com	Y	Y	Y	Google account
ZFAS	Yes*	-	Y	Y	-	Y	www.googleapis.com	Υ^	Υ^	Υ^	Google account
Yandex.Key	Yes*	Y	-	-	-	-	registrator.mobile.yandex.net	Y	Y	Y	SMS only
Salesforce Authenticator	Yes*	Y		-:	i -	-	authenticator-api.salesforce.com	Y	Y	Y	SMS only
TOTP Authenticator	Yes*	-	Y	Y	-	Y	www.googleapis.com	Y	Y	Y	Google account
Zoho OneAuth	Yes*	7-	Y	-:	-	-	accounts.zoho.com	Y	Y	Y	Zoho account
SAASPASS	No	Y	-	-	-	-	104.154.49.147	Y	Y	Y	SMS only

Table 2: Overview of the backup mechanisms that automatically sync data to the cloud. Yes* indicates a serious security flaw in the implementation and/or usage of cryptography (see Section 5.3). Y^ indicates the field is conditionally included in the backup as plaintext (see Section 5.5). Values in parentheses were obtained from documentation and observation only (see Section 6.4).

Abbreviated Name	Key Source	Password Min Len	KDF and Configuration	KDF Salt	Encryption Algorithm	Ciphertext Integrity	Decryption Heuristic	
Microsoft Authenticator	Random*	n/a	n/a	n/a	AES-128-CBC	HMAC-SHA256	n/a	
Zoho OneAuth	Password*	3	SHA-256 i = 1	none	AES-256-ECB	none	Base32	
Salesforce Authenticator	Password*	4	PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA256 i = 10,000	random	AES-256-CBC	none	JSON	
Yandex.Key	Password*	6	scrypt N = 2^15, r = 20, p = 1	random	Xsalsa20_Poly1305	AEAD	n/a	
TOTP Authenticator	Password	8	SHA-256 i = 1	none	AES-256-CBC	none	JSON	
Authenticator	Password	10	PKCS12-SHA256 i = 65,536	hard coded	AES-256-ECB	none	URI	
App Authenticator	Password	10	PKCS12-SHA256 i = 65,536	hard coded	AES-256-ECB	none	URI	
Auth0 Guardian	Password	1	(PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1) (i = 10,000)	(random)	(AES-256)	(HMAC)	(n/a)	
Authenticator Pro	Password	1	PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1 i = 64,000	random	AES-256-CBC	none	JSON	
2FAS	Password OpenPGP	1	PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA256 i = 10,000	random	AES-256-GCM	AEAD	n/a	
Aegis Authenticator	Password	2	scrypt N = 2^15, r = 8, p = 1	random	AES-256-GCM	AEAD	n/a	
andOTP	Password	4	PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1 i = [140,000 - 160,000]	random	AES-256-GCM	AEAD	n/a	
Twilio Authy	Password	6	PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1 i = 10,000	random	AES-256-CBC	none	Base32	
Duo Mobile	Password	10	argon2i m = 128 Mb, t = 6, p = 1	random	Xsalsa20_Poly1305	AEAD	n/a	
LastPass Authenticator	Password	12	(PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA256) (i = 100,100)	(random)	(AES-256)	(HMAC)	(n/a)	

Table 3: Cryptographic details of app backup mechanisms. The asterisk (*) indicates that the app leaks the encryption key and/or password to the same service which stores the ciphertext, allowing that service to decrypt the TOTP backup (see Section 5.3.3). Square brackets indicate the min and max of a range, inclusive. Values in parentheses were obtained from documentation and observation only (see Section 6.4). The abbreviations for KDF configurations are: SHA/PKCS12/PBKDF2 (i = iterations), scrypt (N = CPU/memory cost, r = block size, p = parallelism), and Argon2 (m = memory, t = time/iterations, p = parallelism).