

Fast, Lean, and Accurate: Modeling Password Guessability Using Neural Networks

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Carnegie Mellon University

Guessing Methods

Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**



Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat** Dictionary word + Rules

Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**

Dictionary word + Rules

`password` + append 2 digits

Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**

Dictionary word + Rules

`password` + append 2 digits

`password11`

`password12`

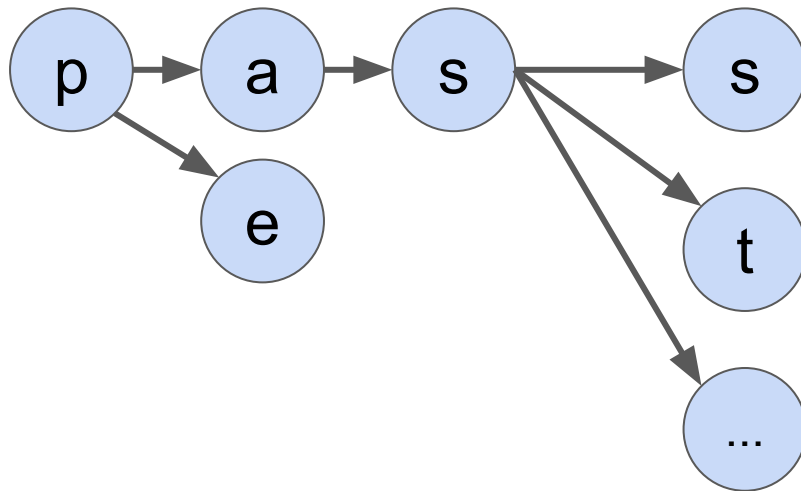
`...`

Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**
- **Markov Models**

Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**
- **Markov Models**

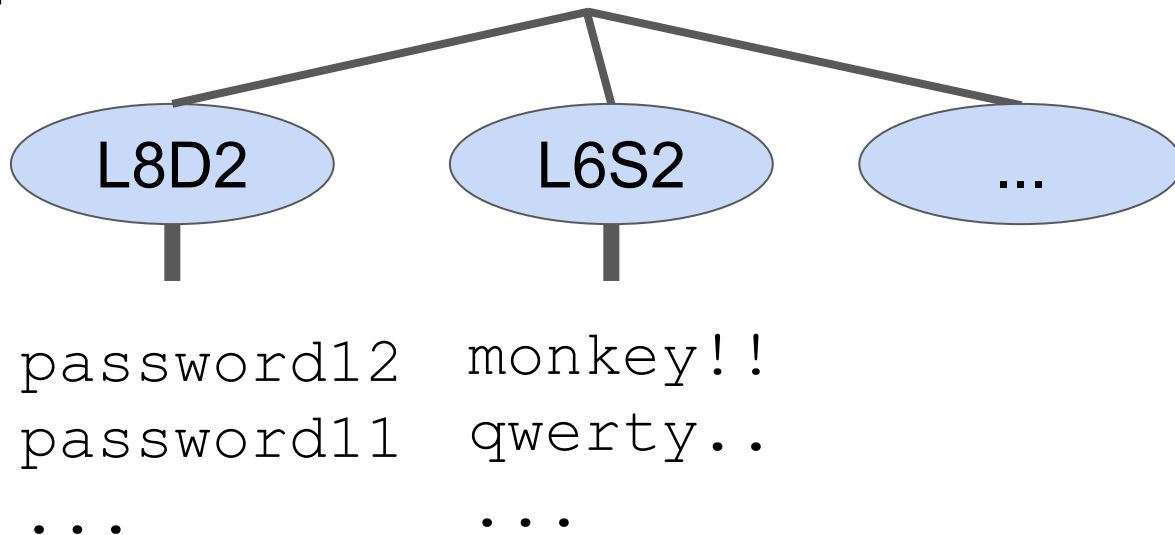


Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**
- **Markov Models**
- **PCFGs**

Guessing Methods

- John the Ripper + Hashcat
- Markov Models
- PCFGs



Guessing Methods

- **John the Ripper + Hashcat**
- **Markov Models**
- **PCFGs**

Why Model Guessing Attacks?

Choose a password:

Minimum of 8 characters in length.

Password strength:

Weak

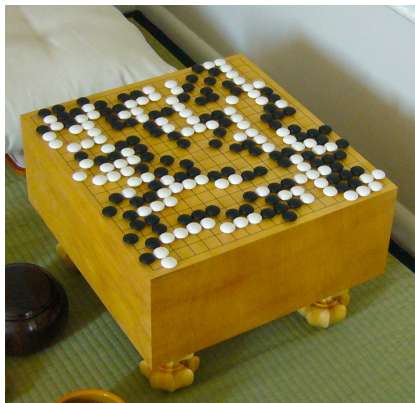
Re-enter password:

Can we guess more accurately?

Quicker?

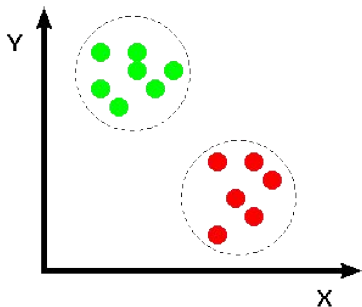
With fewer resources?

Our Approach: Neural Networks



Hello = Здравствуйте

Handwriting Recognition →
Handwriting recognition




Outline: Guessing with Neural Networks

- Password guesser design
- Comparison to other methods
- Real-time, in-browser feedback

Generating Passwords by Predicting

Generating Passwords by Predicting

passw  o or maybe 0 or 0 or ...

Generating Passwords by Predicting

passw →

Next char is:

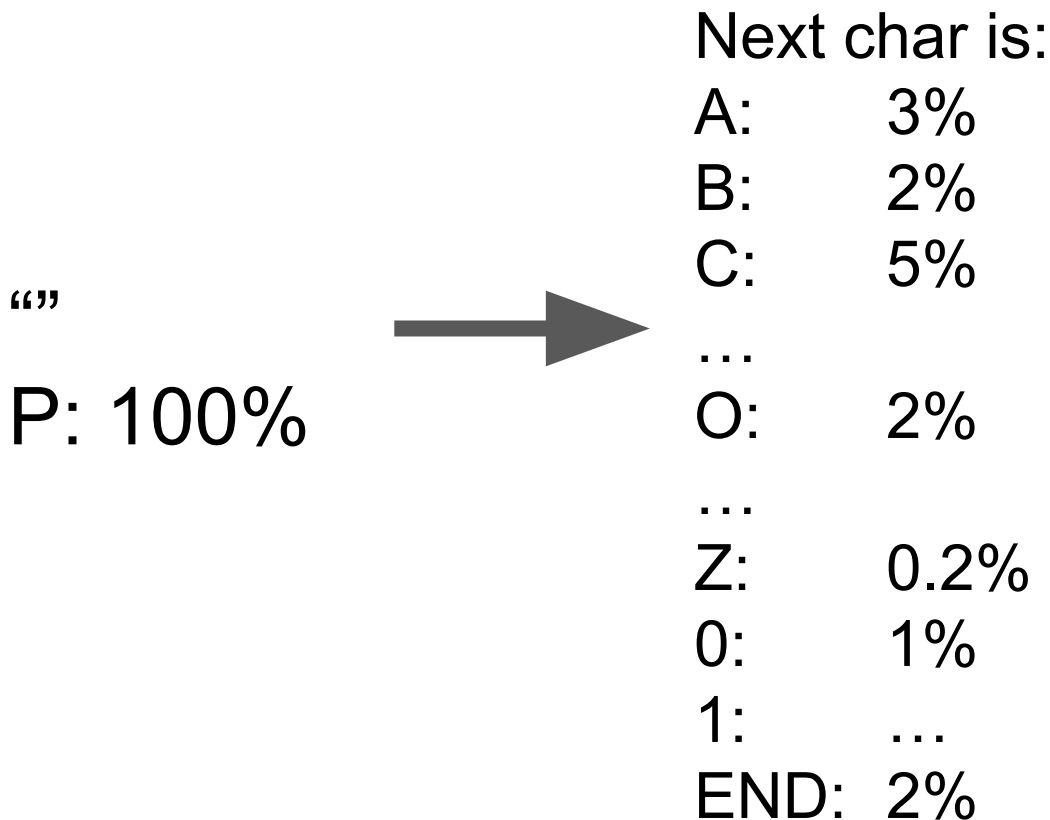
- A: 3%
- B: 1%
- C: 0.6%
- ...
- O: 55%
- ...
- Z: 0.01%
- 0: 20%
- 1: ...

Generating Passwords by Predicting

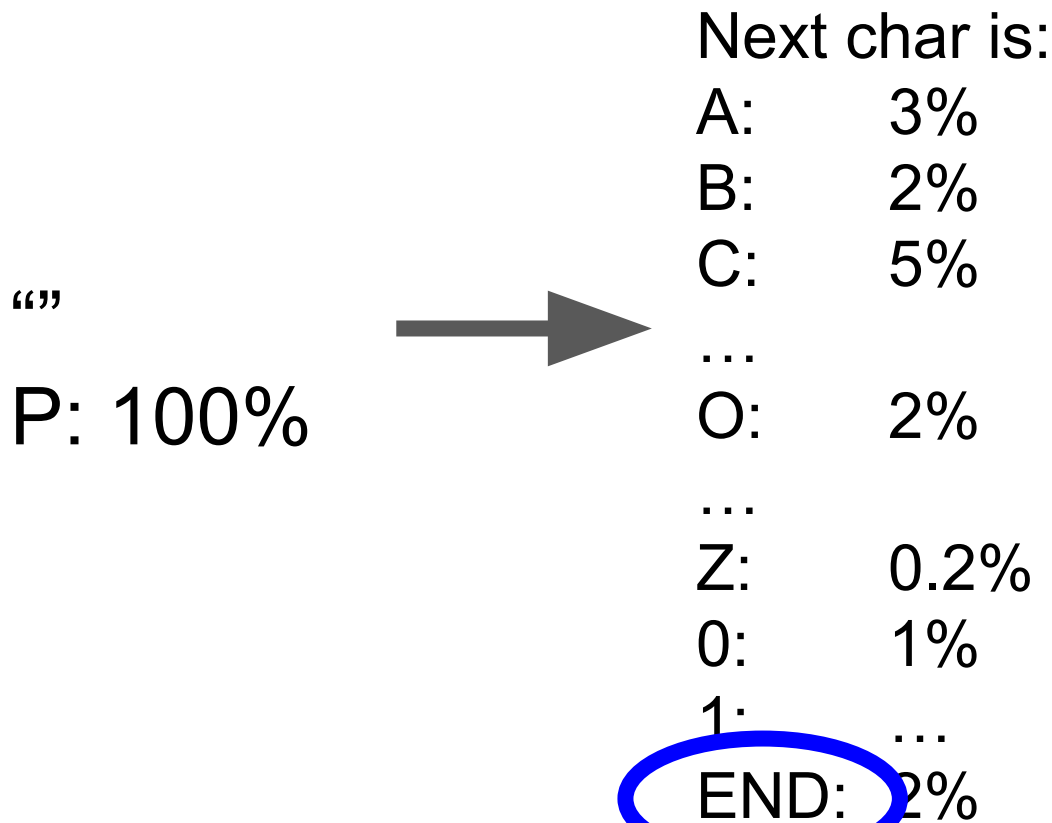
“”

P: 100%

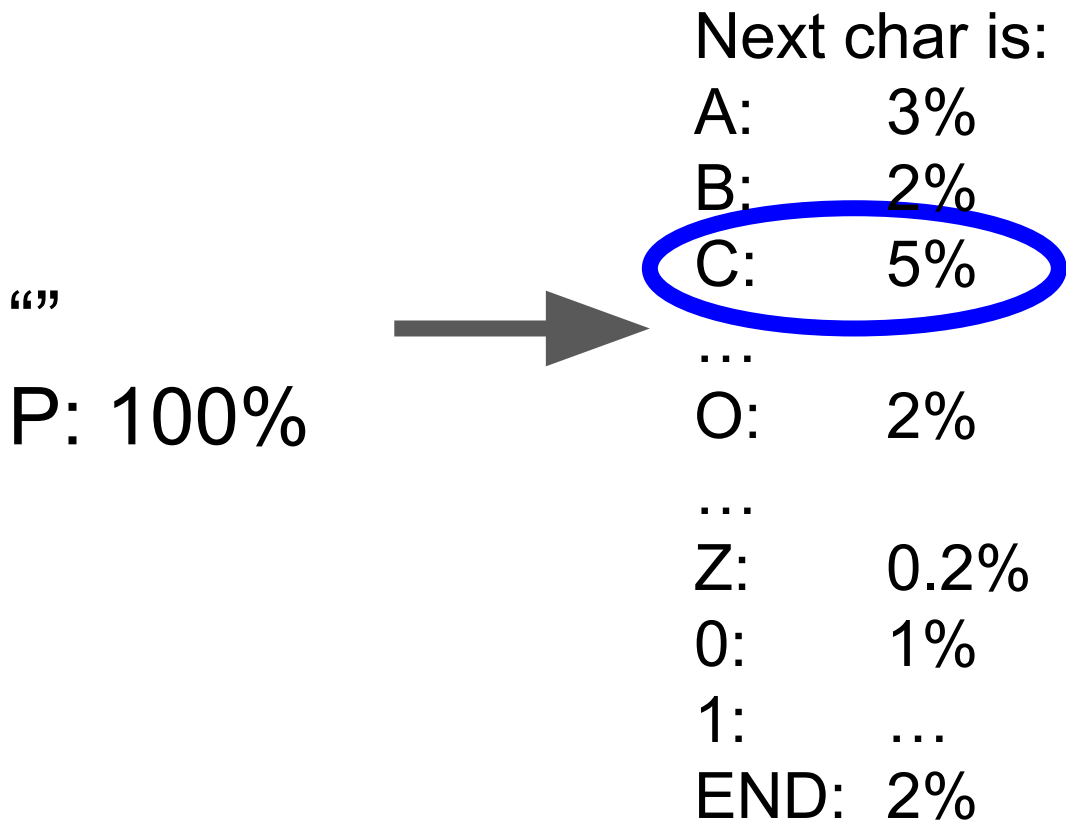
Generating Passwords by Predicting



Generating Passwords by Predicting



Generating Passwords by Predicting



Generating Passwords by Predicting

“C”

P: 5%



Generating Passwords by Predicting

“C”

P: 5%



Next char is:

A: 10%

B: 1%

C: 4%

...

O: 8%

...

Z: 0.02%

0: 3%

1: ...

END: 6%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“C”

P: 5%



Next char is:

A: 10%

B: 1%

C: 4%

...

O: 8%

...

Z: 0.02%

0: 3%

1: ...

END: 6%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“CA”
P: 0.5%



Next char is:

A: 3%

B: 10%

C: 7%

...

O: 1%

...

Z: 0.03%

0: 2%

1: ...

END: 12%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“CAB”

P: 0.05%



Next char is:

A: 3%

B: 10%

C: 7%

...

O: 1%

...

Z: 0.03%

0: 2%

1: ...

END: 3%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“CAB”

P: 0.05%



Next char is:

A: 4%

B: 3%

C: 1%

...

O: 2%

...

Z: 0.01%

0: 4%

1: ...

END: 12%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“CAB”

P: 0.05%



Next char is:

A: 4%

B: 3%

C: 1%

...

O: 2%

...

Z: 0.01%

0: 4%

1:

...

END: 12%

Generating Passwords by Predicting

“CAB”

P: 0.006%

Generating Passwords

CAB - 0.006%

CAC - 0.0042%

ADD1 - 0.002%

CODE - 0.0013%

...

Generating Passwords

~~CAR - 0.0006%~~

~~CAC - 0.00042%~~

ADD1 - 0.002%

CODE - 0.0013%

...

**MUST BE LONGER THAN
3 CHARACTERS**

Password Policies: 1class8

1 character class and 8 characters minimum

password123

12345678

monkey99

Password Policies: 3class12

3 character class and 12 characters minimum

`11ama1ove123`

`Mypassword#3`

`N@rut0_r0ck5`

Outline: Guessing with Neural Networks

- Password guesser design
- **Comparison to other methods**
- Real-time, in-browser feedback

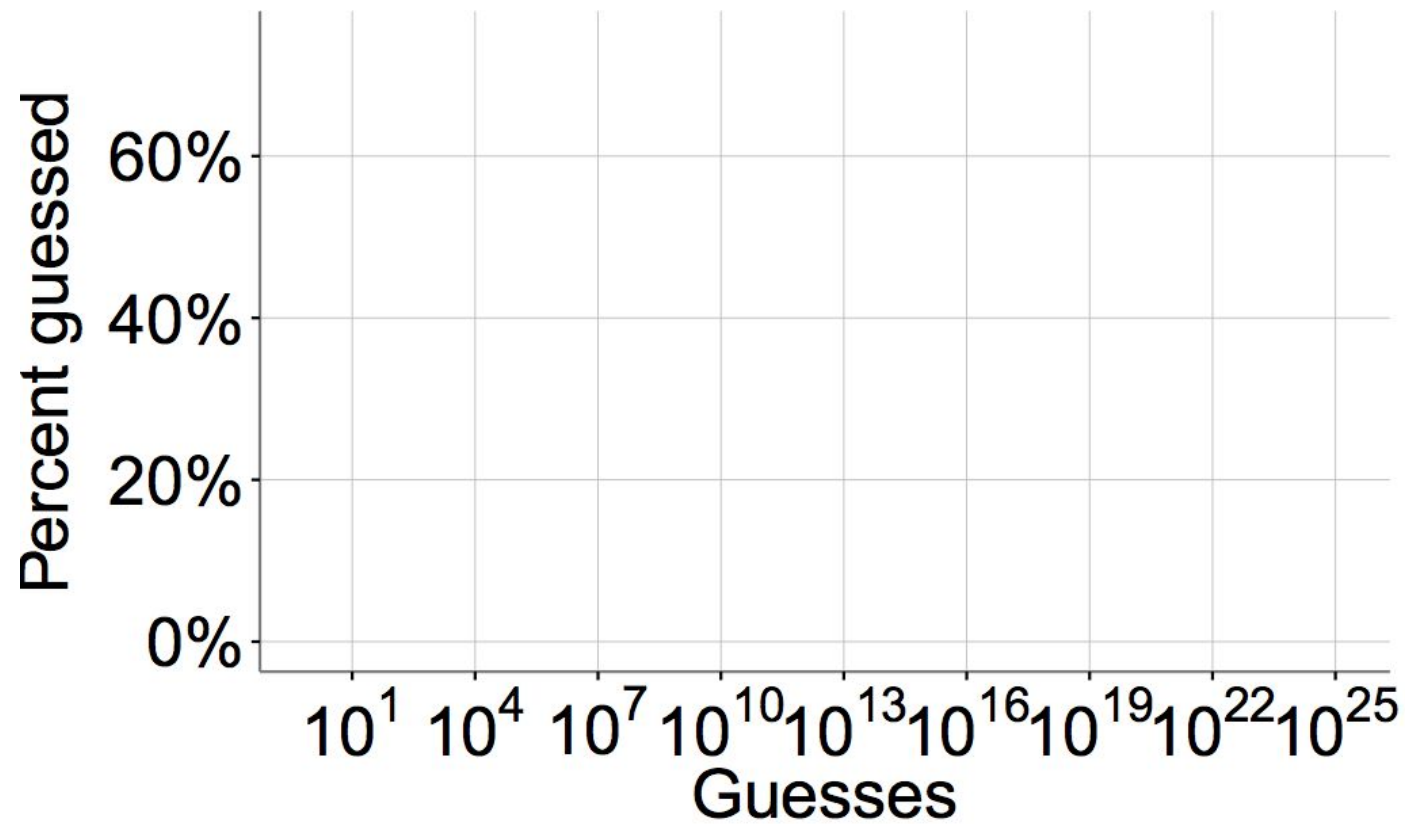
We Had to Try Many Parameters

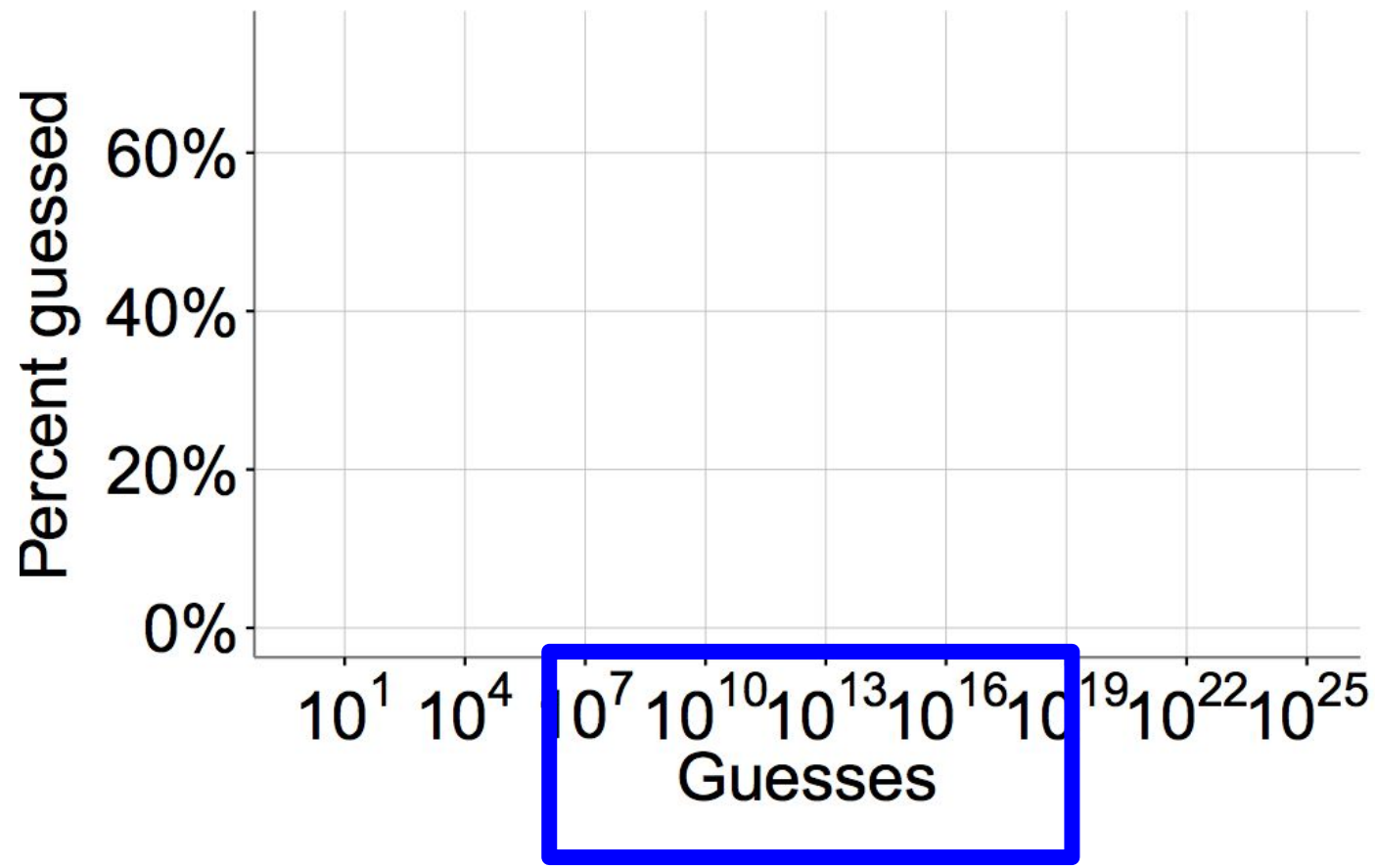
- Model size: 60MB, 3MB
- Transference learning
- Training data
- Model architecture
- Alphabet size
- Password context

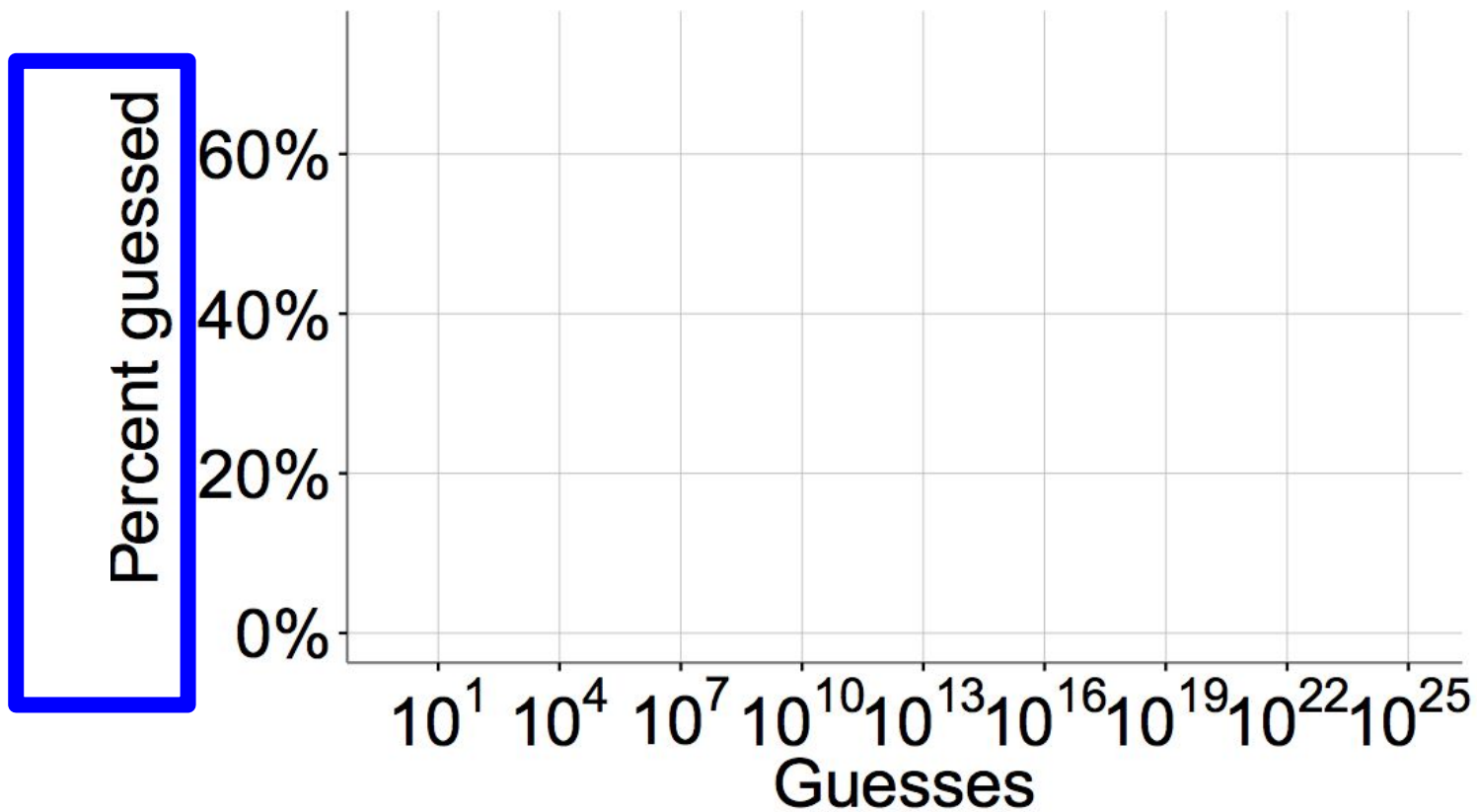
Testing Methodology

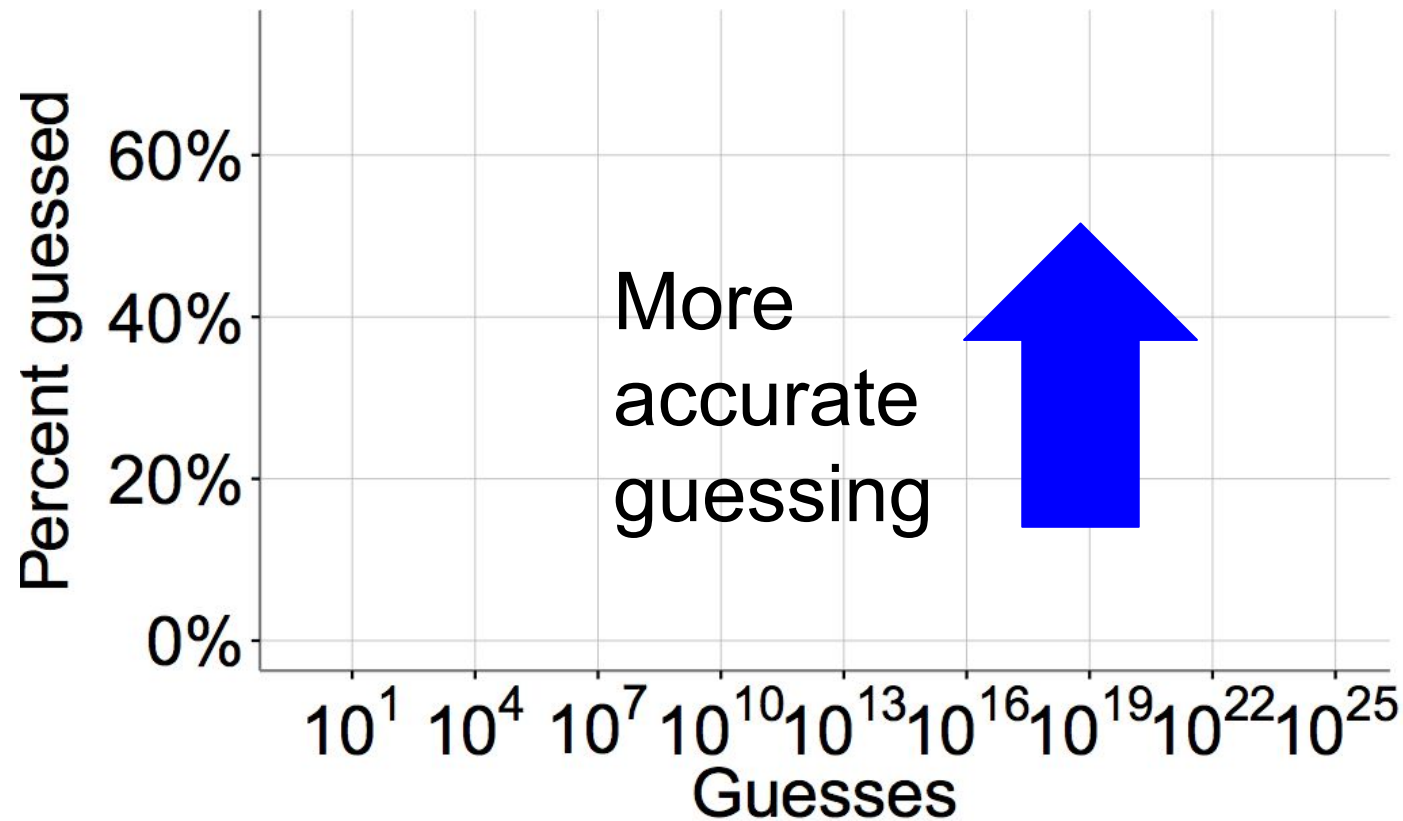
- Approach: measure # guessed passwords
- Training data: leaked password sets
- Testing data
 - MTurk study passwords: 1class8, 4class8, 1class16, 3class12
 - Real passwords: 000webhost password leak
- Estimate guess numbers with Monte-Carlo technique
(Dell'Amico and Filippone, CCS '15)

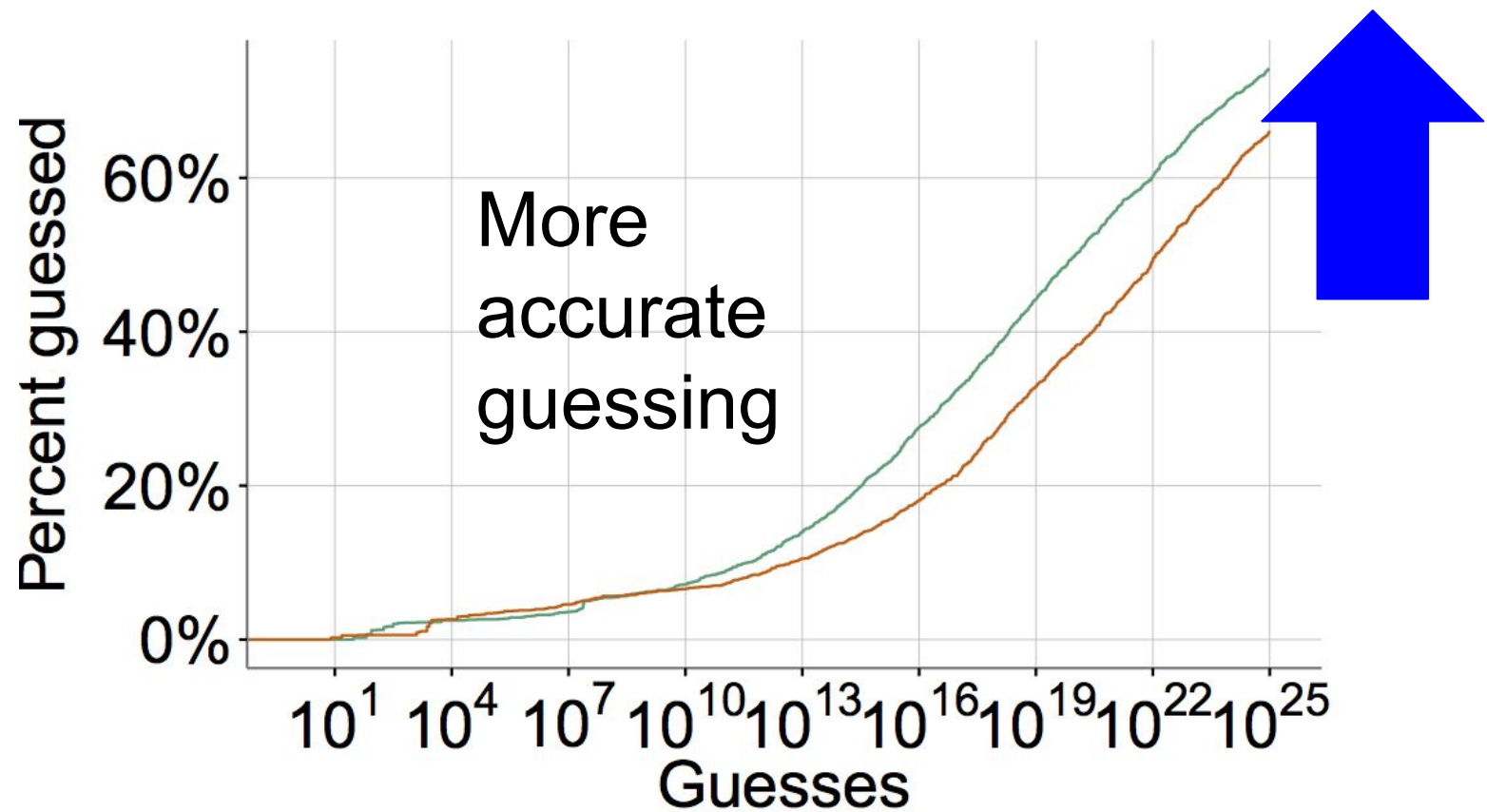
Comparison to other approaches



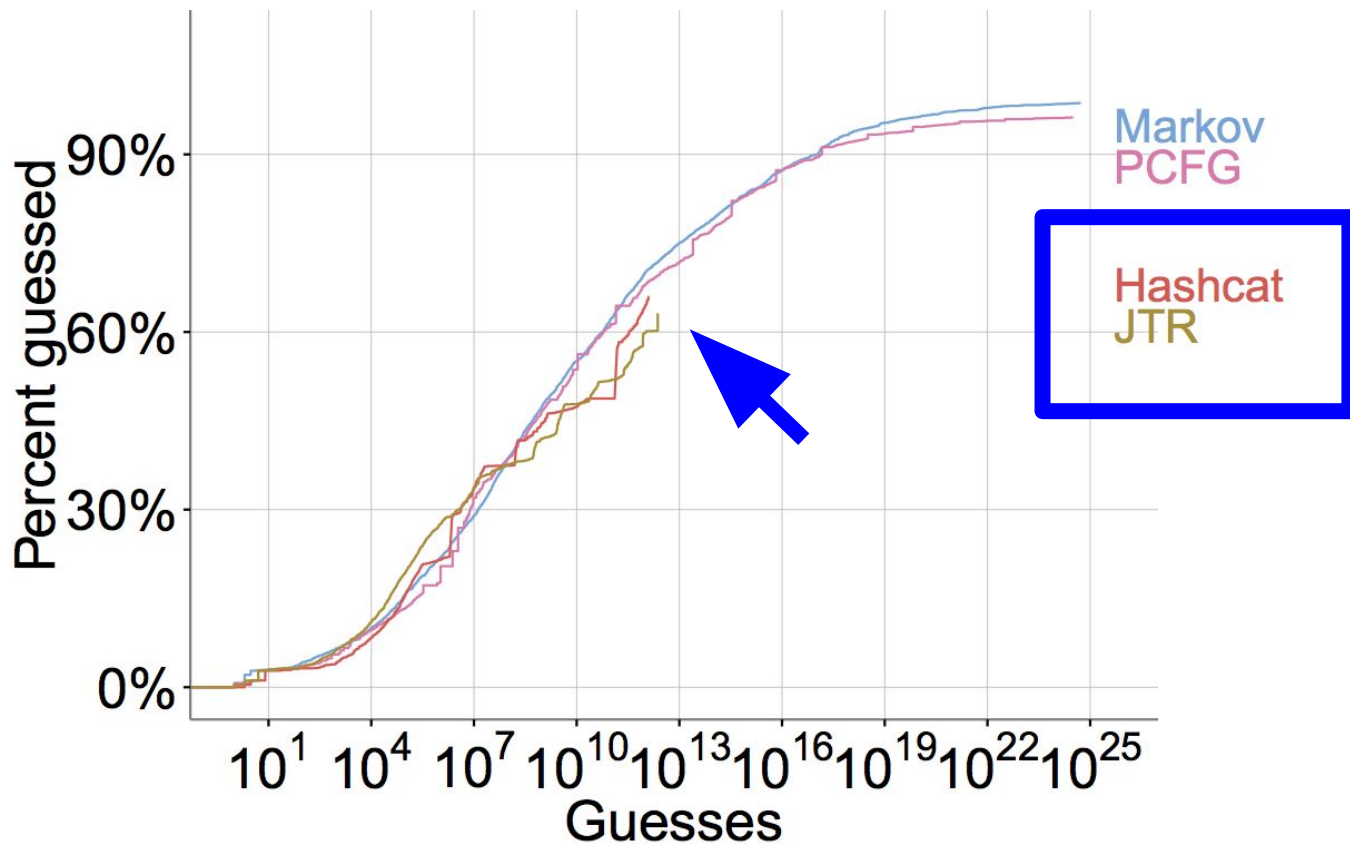




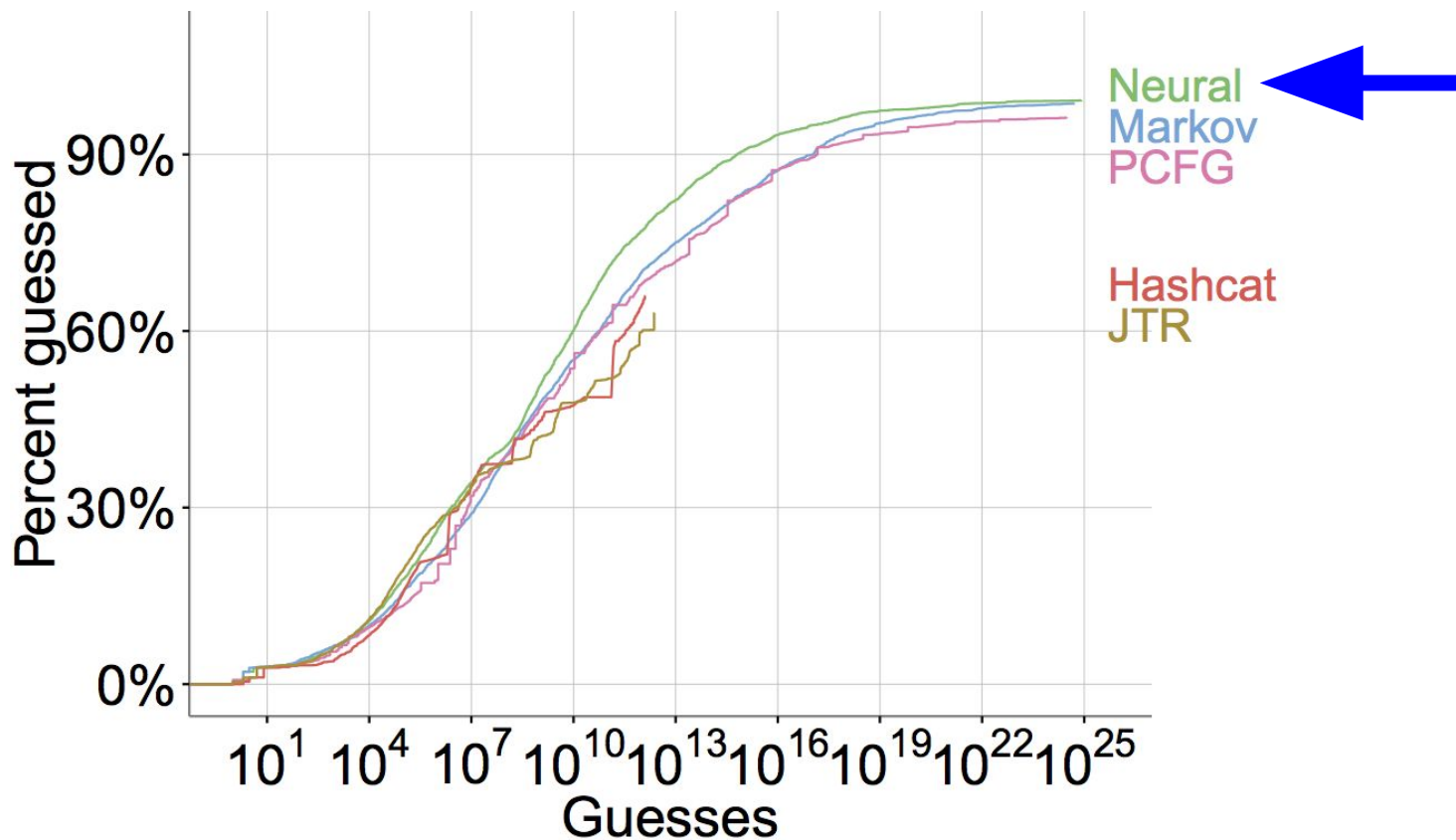




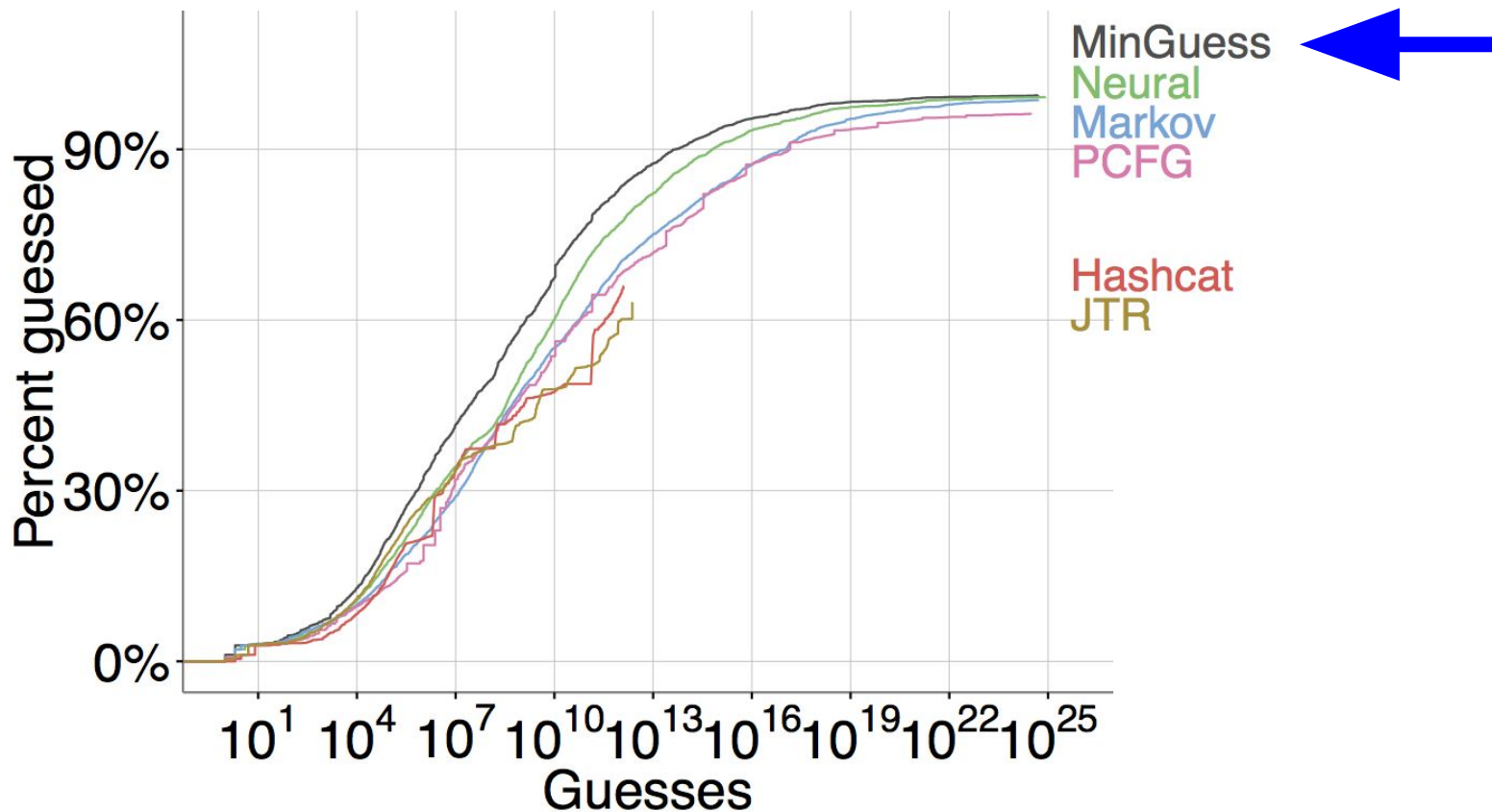
1class8: Comparison



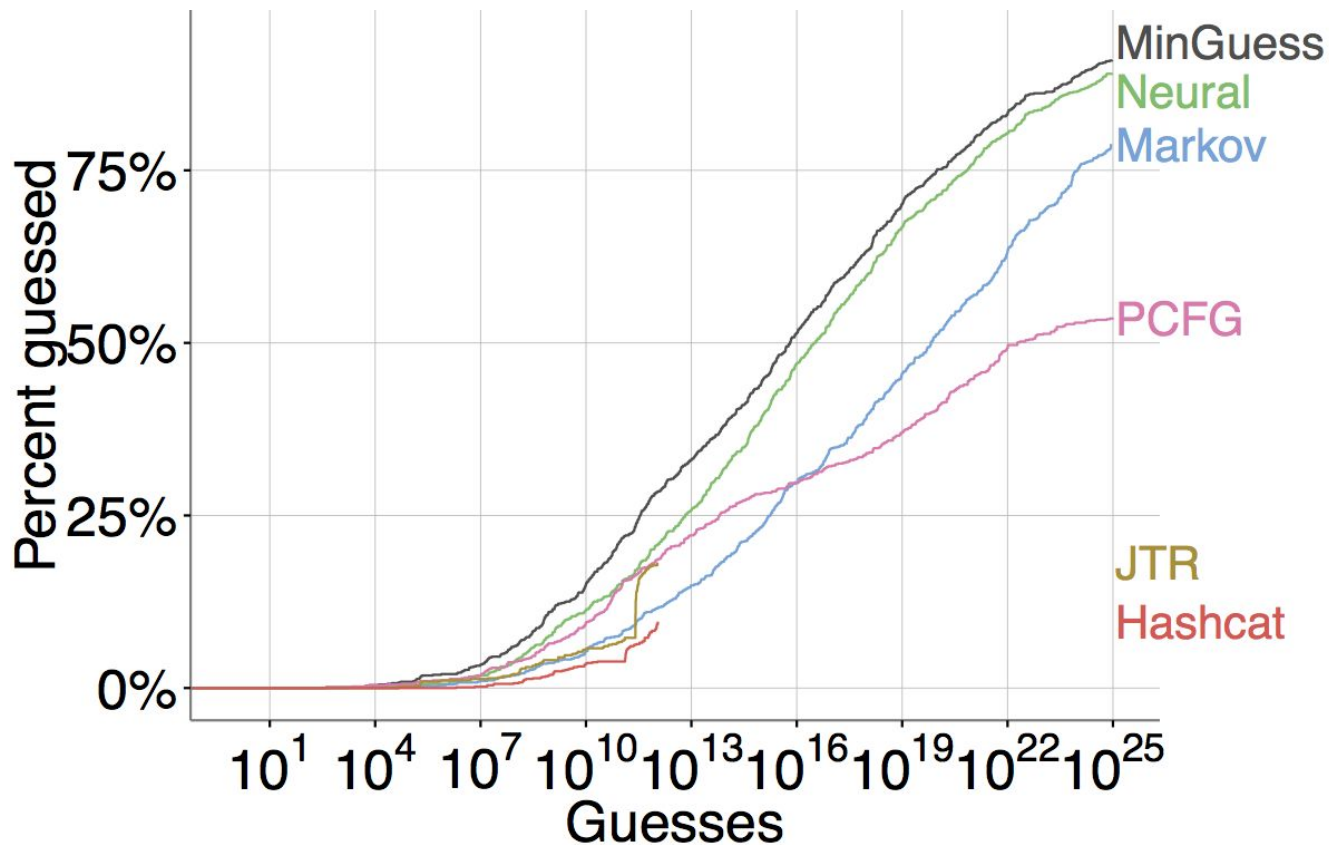
1class8: Neural Networks Guess Better



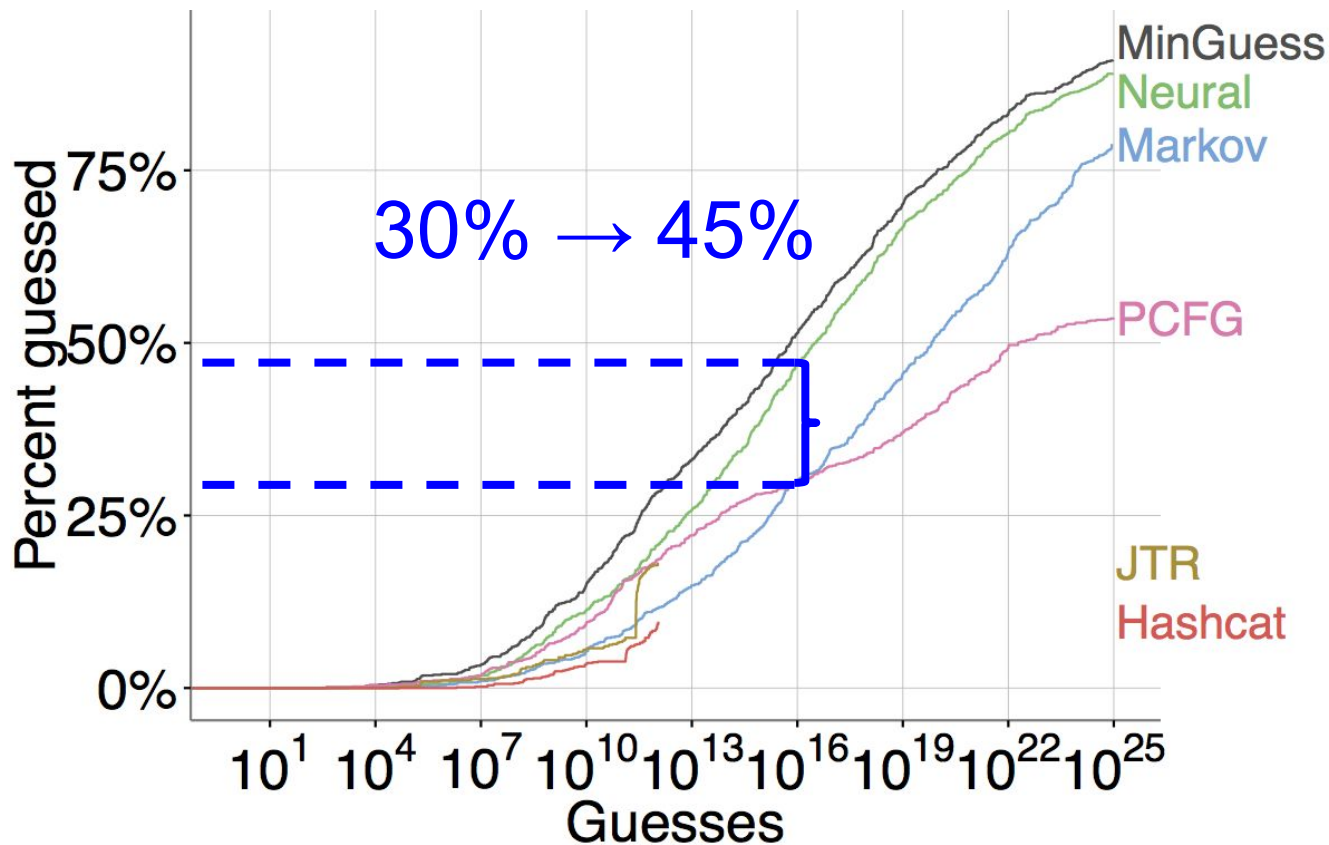
1class8: Neural Networks Guess Better



3class12: Neural Networks Guess Better



3class12: Neural Networks Guess Better



Outline: Guessing with Neural Networks

- Password guesser design
- Comparison to other methods
- **Real-time, in-browser feedback**

Current password feedback:
Quick ***or*** accurate

Accurate Guessing Methods

100s MB to GBs!



Accurate Guessing Methods



100s MB to GBs!



Accurate Guessing Methods



100s MB to GBs!



Neural networks: 60MB, 3MB

Accurate Guessing Methods

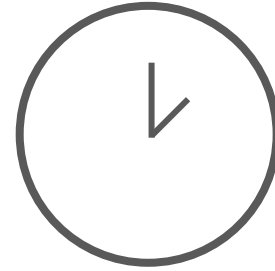


Neural networks: 60MB, 3MB

Accurate Guessing Methods



Hours to days!



Can neural networks give
real-time feedback?

Ideal Model Targets

- Small: < 1MB
- Fast: < 0.1 sec
- JavaScript
- Accurate

Making Model Small

- Small version of neural network
- Quantize parameters of model
- Lossless compression

850KB < 1MB

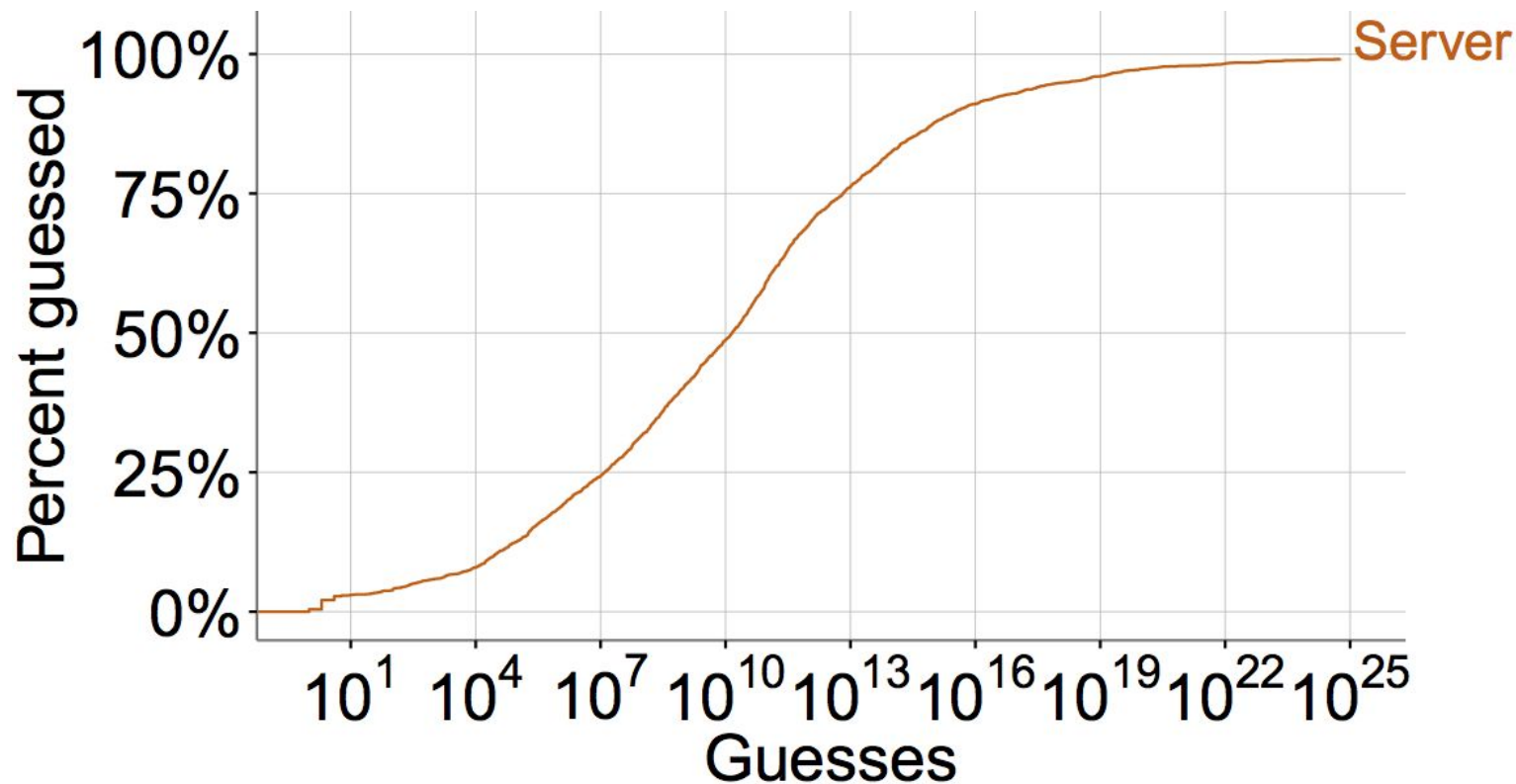
Making Model Fast

- Pre-compute inexact mapping from prob to guess number
- Cache intermediate results
- Run on separate thread

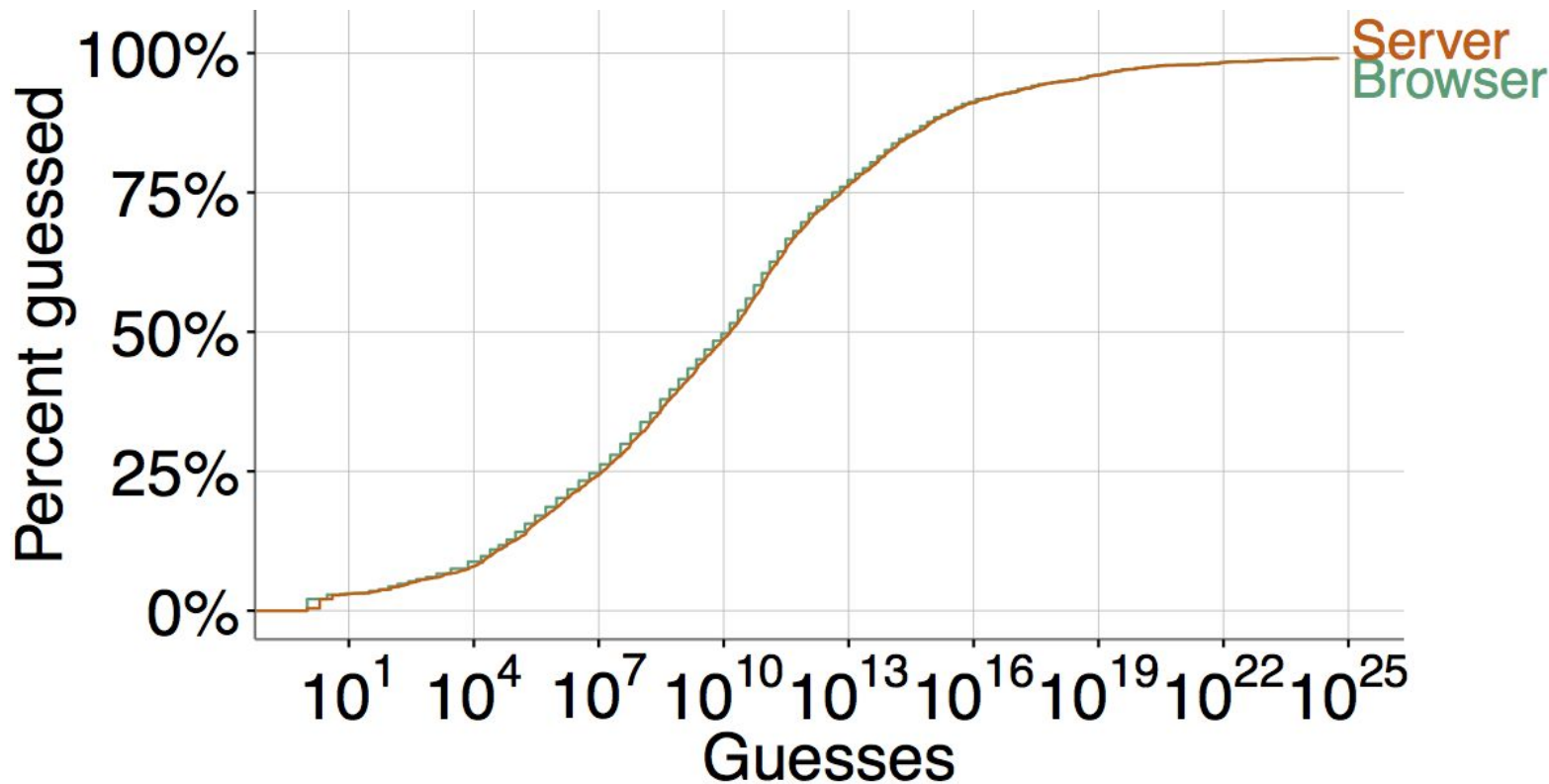
17 ms < 0.1 sec

How Accurate Is the Small, Fast Model?

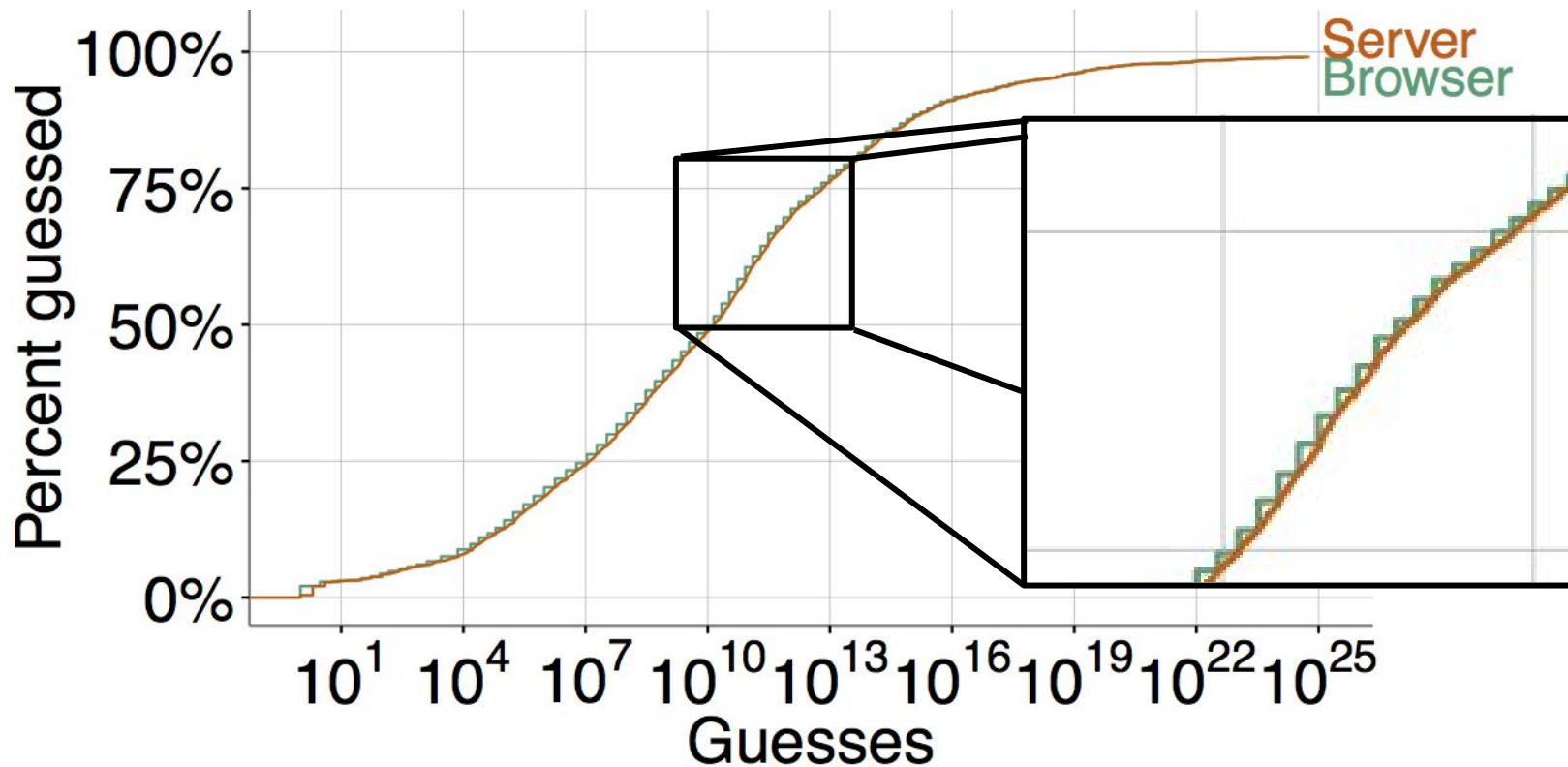
How Accurate Is the Small, Fast Model?



How Accurate Is the Small, Fast Model?



How Accurate Is the Small, Fast Model?



Does Measuring Password Strength Help?

[Design and Evaluation of a Data-Driven Password Meter

B. Ur, F. Alfieri, M. Aung, L. Bauer, N. Christin, J. Colnago, L. Cranor, H. Dixon,
P. Emami Naeini, H. Habib, N. Johnson, and W. Melicher. CHI'17]

We Developed and Tested a Meter GUI

[illegible]

Provides Text Feedback

Create Your Password

Username

blase

Password

.....

Show Password & Detailed Feedback

Confirm Password

Continue

Your password could be better.

- Don't use dictionary words or words used on Wikipedia [\(Why?\)](#)
- Consider inserting digits into the middle [\(Why?\)](#)
- Consider making your password longer [\(Why?\)](#)

See Your Password With Our Improvements

[How to make strong passwords](#)

Gives Detail (Password Shown)

Create Your Password

Username

blase

Password

CryptoUnicorn3|

Show Password & Detailed Feedback ☒

Confirm Password

Continue

Your password could be better.

- Don't use dictionary words (Unicorn) or words used on Wikipedia (Crypto) [\(Why?\)](#)
- Consider inserting digits into the middle, not just at the end [\(Why?\)](#)
- Consider making your password longer than 14 characters [\(Why?\)](#)

A better choice: C3ryptoUniCorn@

[How to make strong passwords](#)

Offers Explanations

Create Your Password

Username

blase

Password

CryptoUnicorn3|

Show Password & Detailed Feedback

Confirm Password

Continue

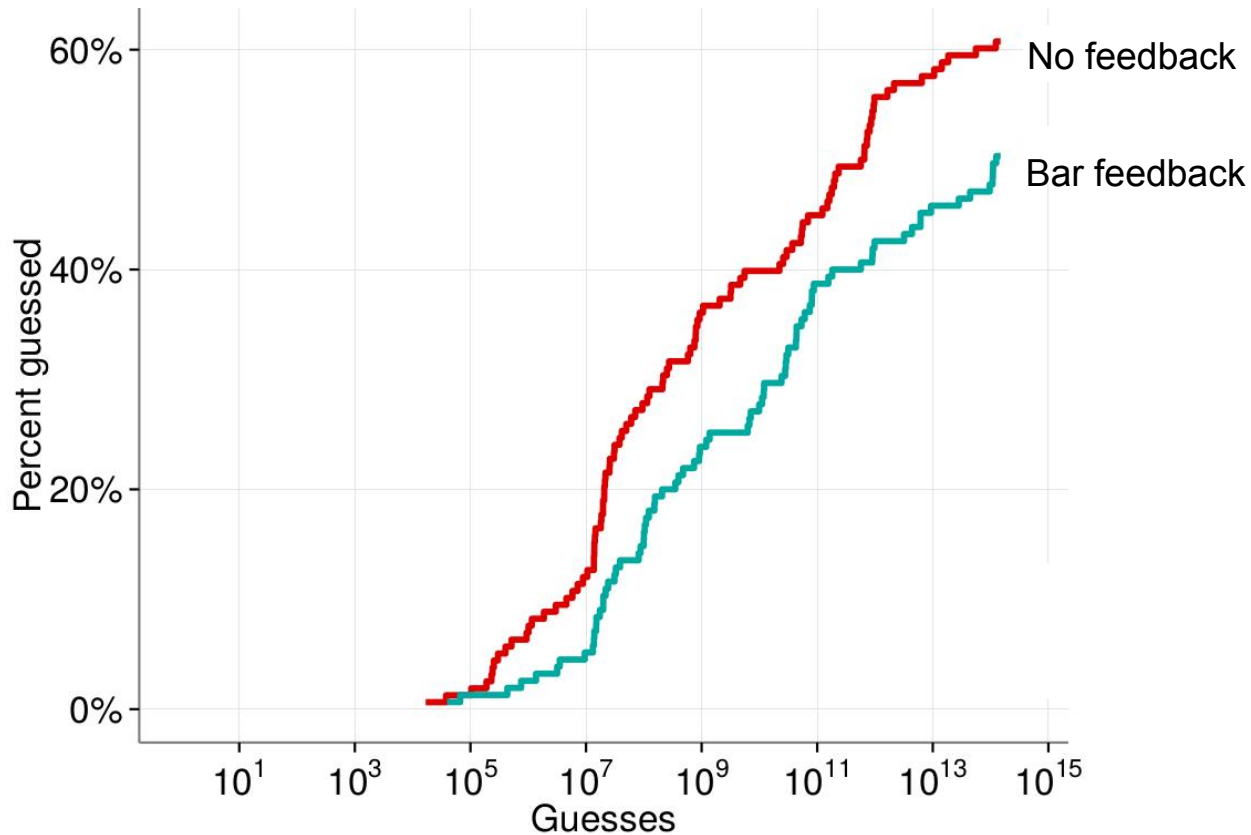
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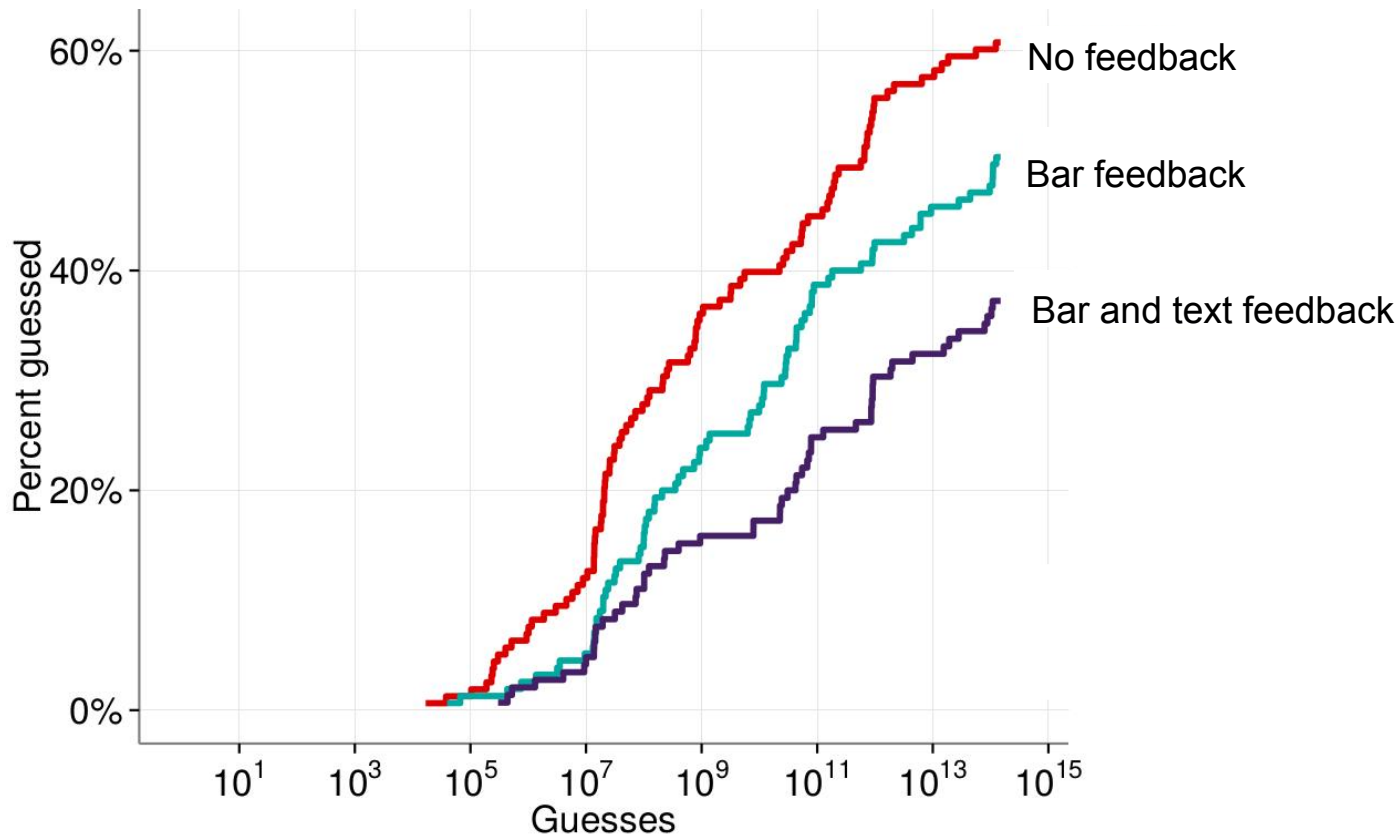
A better choice: C3ryptoUniC0rn@

[How to make strong passwords](#)

Does Measuring Strength Help? Yes!



Does Measuring Strength Help? Yes!



Modeling Passwords Using Neural Networks

- Neural networks guess passwords accurately
- Can be made small and fast for client-side feedback

`github.com/cupslab`

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Lujó Bauer, Nicolas Christin, Lorrie Faith Cranor

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