
PhishHook: A tool to detect and prevent phishing attacks

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Introduction

- Common phishing attacks
- Defense strategies
- PhishHook, which implements one of these strategies
- Evaluation of PhishHook

Why do they exist?

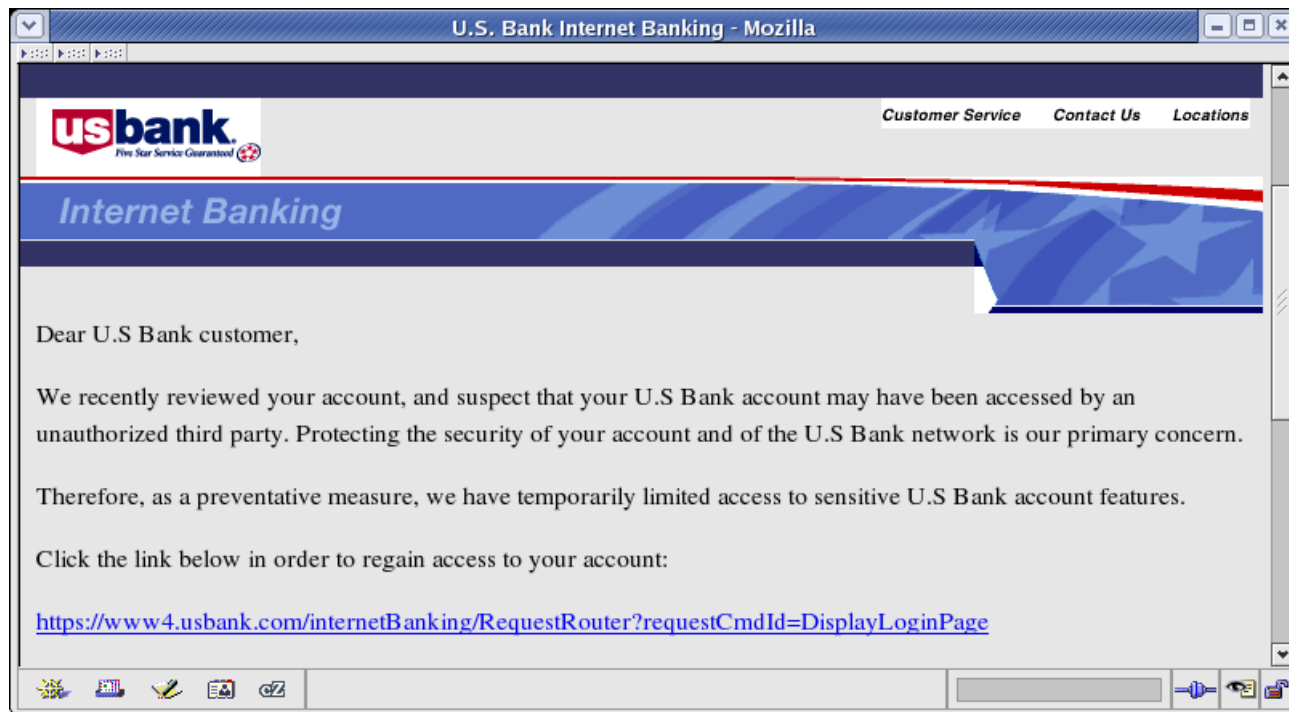
Phishing is an effective way to get a user to reveal his/her personal information:

- Name, address, telephone number
- User ID and password for some secure system
- Social security number
- Credit card number
- Mother's maiden name
- Other indirect means of accessing user's information

Why do they work?

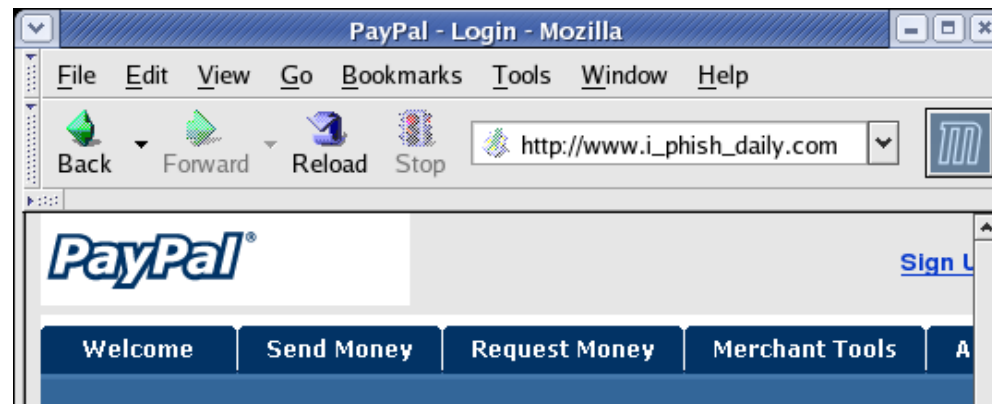
Phishing attacks rely on:

- Concealing information
- Presenting misinformation
- Taking advantage of user's trust/gullibility



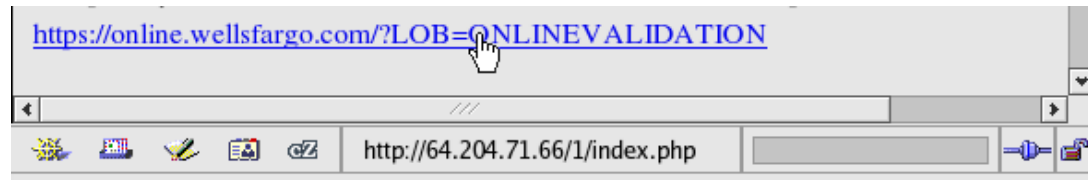
Methods of deceit

- Using an IP address instead of a domain name
`http://68.142.197.80/` \equiv `http://www.yahoo.com/`
- Using a domain name that is very similar to a real one
`http://www.paypal.com/`
- Copying the appearance of another website



Methods of deceit (cont'd)

- Misleading hyperlink text

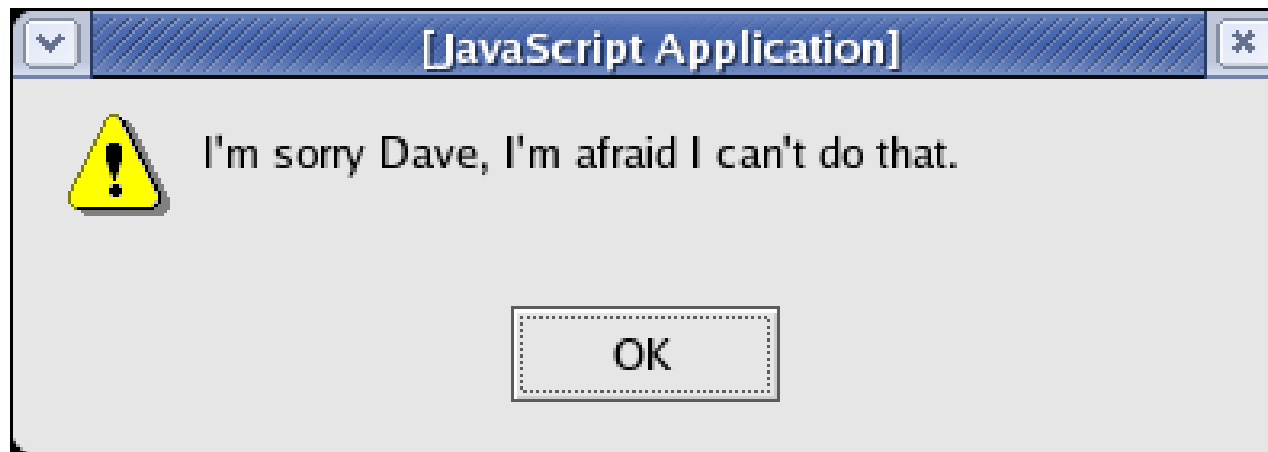


- Hiding the status bar text
- Using images in lieu of HTML
- Making everything a link

Possible Solutions

Idea #1:

Prevent posting sensitive information on a suspicious website



Idea #1

Pros:

- Prevents all possible phishing attacks
- Lets the user know when a site is malicious

Cons:

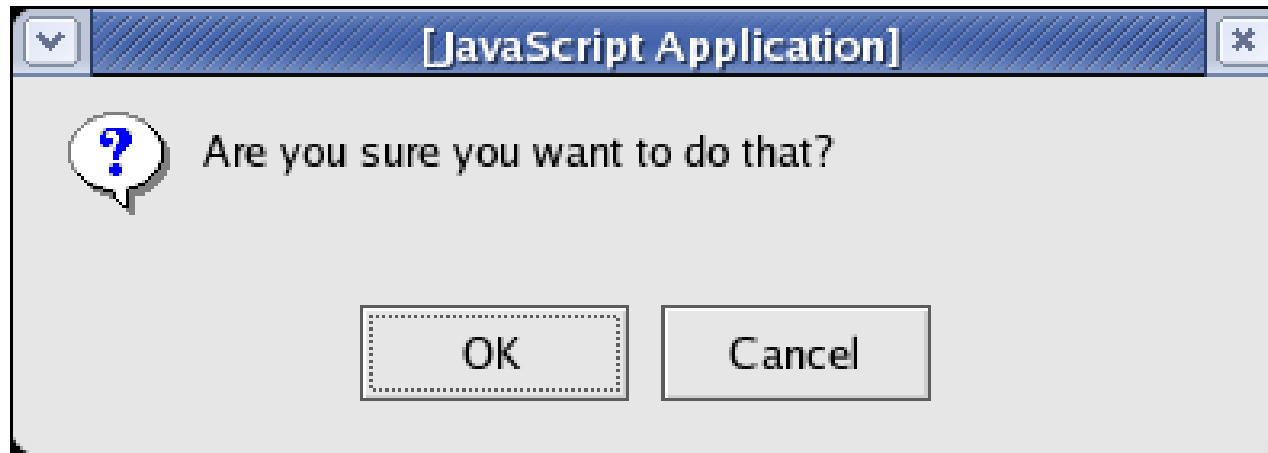
- Relies on the phish detector being 100% accurate
- False positives prevent user from accessing legitimate sites
- False negatives that are still phishy are not reported

Conclusion: BAD IDEA!

Idea #2

Idea #2:

Display warning prompts for all unsafe actions



Idea #2 (cont'd)

Pros:

- False positives not restricted
- Notifies user of specific dangers on a website

Cons:

- Most actions on a website are unsafe in some way
- The number of prompts would make browsing cumbersome

Conclusion: BAD IDEA!

Conclusion:

- Too aggressive!
- Better solution: passive approach
 - Alert user about dangers
 - Do **NOT** restrict user's actions
 - Do **NOT** force user to acknowledge warnings

PhishHook

PhishHook: extension to Mozilla web browser

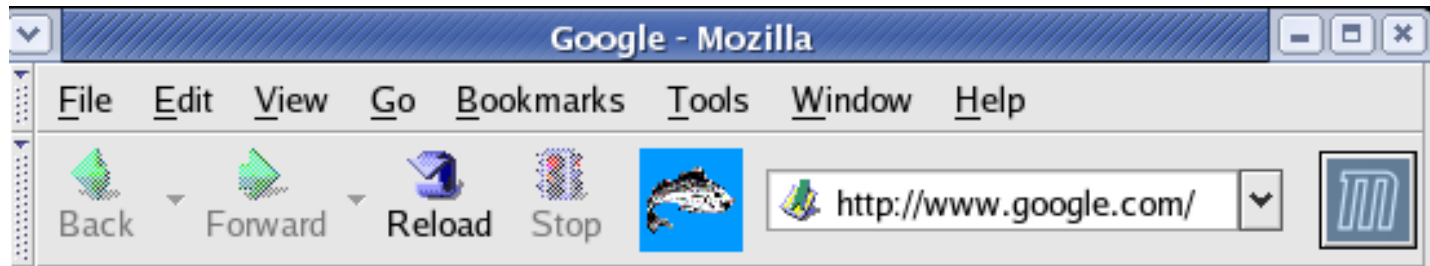


Why Mozilla?

- Setting of most phishing attacks, good place to intercept them
- Provides library of useful functions
- Uses DOM (Document Object Model), represents HTML in a simple tree structure

PhishHook User Interface

- Just one button: the phish button



- Toggles between clean and dirty webpage
- A “clean” page will be converted to “normal form”
- Visualizes possible phishy behavior
- Educates the user about phisiness

Transformations

Text Transformations:

- All text is set to a default font and size
- All background colors \Rightarrow white
- Text colored by content

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| normal text | \Rightarrow | normal text |
| hyperlink text | | <u>hyperlink text</u> |
| phishy text | | phishy text |

Transformations (cont'd)

Image Transformations:

- All images processed by OCR library
- Images that contain text will be replaced by the text itself.

`http://paypal.com` \Rightarrow

<http://paypal.com>

- Others replaced by default image, colored **purple** if inside a hyperlink and **black** otherwise.

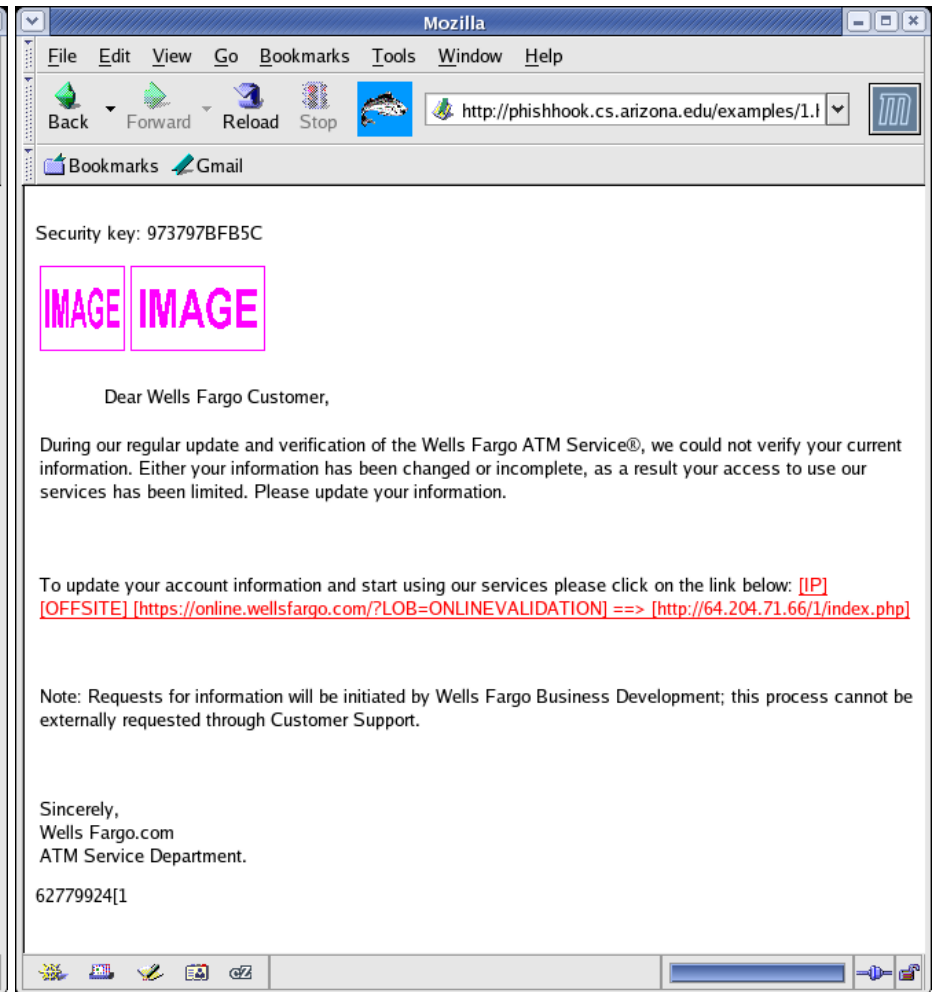
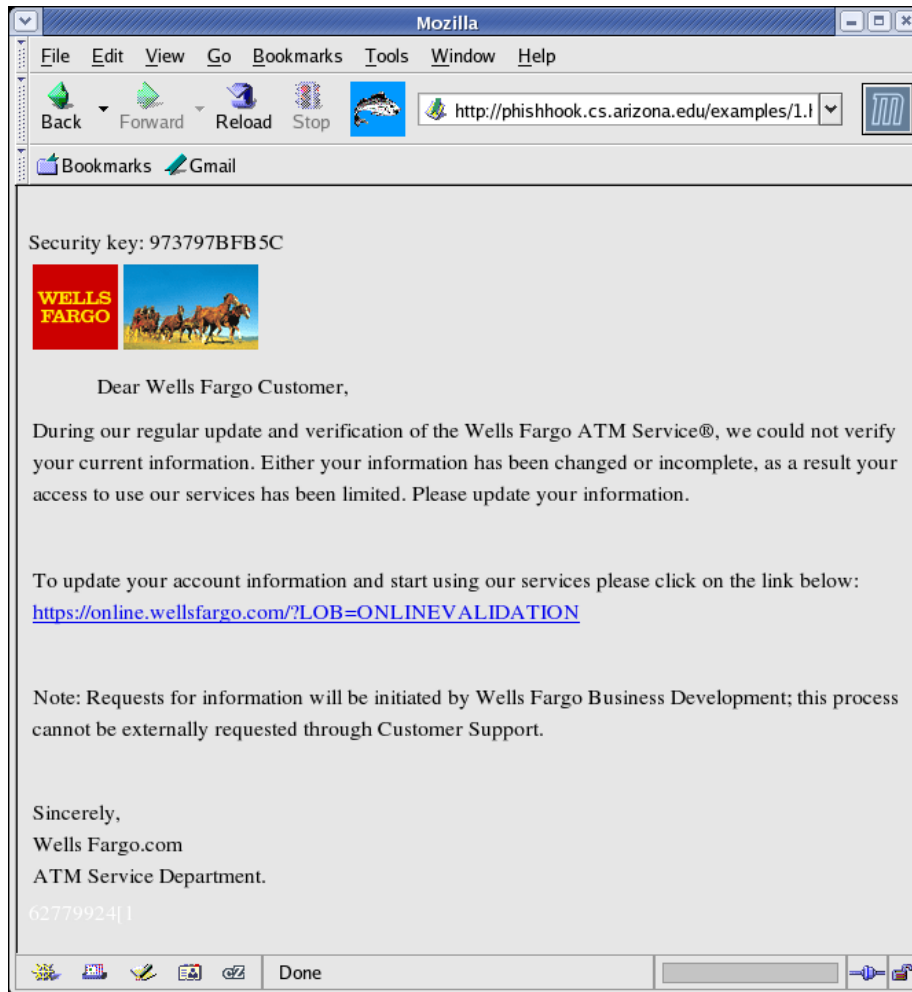


Transformations (cont'd)

Hyperlink Transformations:

- Hyperlink targets compared against their contents:
 - if they do not match, replace text with warning
- If hyperlink target is offsite, highlight it
- If hyperlink target = IP address, highlight it

Example



Effects of PhishHook

We can now examine the effectiveness of PhishHook on the methods of deceit:

- Using an IP address instead of a domain name
⇒ Hyperlink transformations
- Copying the appearance of another website
⇒ All transformations
- Misleading hyperlink text
⇒ Hyperlink transformations

Effects (cont'd)

- Hiding the status bar text
⇒ Hyperlink transformations
- Using images in lieu of HTML
⇒ Image transformations
- Making everything a link
⇒ Color coding: purple \equiv hyperlink

Drawbacks

- Problems with OCR:
 - No good open-source package
 - Most deal with limited cases: i.e. 1-bit color, fixed-width font
 - Anti-aliased fonts
 - Text of different sizes
 - Text on different baselines
 - Special characters: i.e. `http://www.site.com/`
- Result: text-on-image stripped out in most cases

Evaluation

- PhishHook addresses common methods of deceit
- Exposes them in passive way:
 - Only acts when requested by the user
 - Does not restrict actions of the user
 - User free to ignore all warnings if irrelevant
 - User not forced to acknowledge warnings
- Incorporated into established web browser

Future Work

- Address technique of using URLs similar to legitimate ones:
 - Have database of commonly spoofed URLs
 - Compare given URL against database URLs
 - Small edit distance \Rightarrow probable spoofed site
- Add objective “phishiness” rating: tells likelihood that the webpage is malicious
- Similar extension to Thunderbird mail client, to detect phishy emails (in progress)

Related Work

- SpoofGuard
 - Extension to Internet Explorer
 - Evaluates current webpage, indicates risk level with warning light
 - Relies on 5 measurements, done in 2 rounds
 - Overall risk = weighted sum of measurements
 - Caches data from commonly spoofed sites
 - Compares images and URLs to cached versions

Related Work (cont'd)

- PhishGuard
 - Background process, monitors your internet activity
 - Maintains database of known phishy websites
 - When user visits phishy website, warning popup appears
 - User can report new phishy websites, information disseminates to all users

References

- Yuka Teraguchi, Dan Boneh, Neil Chou, Robert Ledesme, and John C. Mitchell. Client-side defense against web-based identify theft.

<http://crypto.stanford.edu/SpoofGuard/>

- PhishGuard. <http://www.phishguard.com>

- MailFrontier Phishing IQ Test.

[http://survey.mailfrontier.com/survey/
quiztest.cgi?themailfrontierphishingiqtest](http://survey.mailfrontier.com/survey/quiztest.cgi?themailfrontierphishingiqtest)

- Mozilla/Gecko/XPCOM. <http://www.mozilla.org/>,
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