

Secure QR Code for Anti-Phishing System Using Mobile

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Abstract: - As the usage of Internet facility is increasing now a day's results in developing of communication and information technology. As the result of this users are using online facilities for the different purpose like internet banking transaction, online shopping. Due to this, securing and protecting sensitive information from malwares or web phishing is becoming difficult from intruders. Using only the username and password for authentication and security is not sufficient to protect our data and information. An intruder can collect personal information from computer infection or web phishing. Therefore this requires more advanced version of security mechanism. In this paper, we propose the prevention from web phishing by using secure QR code as Anti-Phishing mechanism.

Keywords: - QR code, Anti-Phishing, Secure Communication, Two factor Authentication, Mobile Authentication.

I. INTRODUCTION

The glory of internet and its advantages are highly being marked by the disadvantages associated with it. The main issue is Internet vulnerability which is leading to data modification and data thefts. There could be various types of phishing attacks which are causing insecurity to internet. Internet is widely used information infrastructure and insecure channel for exchanging information. Attackers are all too familiar with the fact that traditional security methods do not stop attacks against Web Application that are, developed to allow users to access data that drives the Website. By exploiting simple vulnerabilities in Web Application, an attacker can go through the security even when the traditional firewall and ID systems are in place to prevent the application. Web application need to transfer content from web application to the server site, which makes the websites vulnerable to various types of phishing attacks.

It looks obvious that any online service that has target to be secure nowadays should seriously consider implementing a powerful authentication method. This system mainly represents the design and implementation of QR code, an open source, proof of concept authentication system that uses a two level authentication by combining a camera-equipped Smartphone and password which acts as an authentication device. QR code is secure as all the personal information transmitted and stored is encrypted, and it is also a cost efficient solution and that too easy to use. QR code is portable and can be used securely in suspicious computer.

II. QR CODE

The Japanese company Denso-Wave originally invented the QR code in 1994 as a means of tracking vehicle parts during the process of manufacturing. Under optimal conditions these two-dimensional barcodes can hold up to 7,089 characters of numeric data, 4,296 characters of alphanumeric data, 2,953 bytes of binary data, and 1,817 Kanji or Kana Furthermore, they are very resistant to damage with high-levels of error correction possible, meaning that they can still function correctly when disfigured or marked. In addition to the flexibility of sizing, QR codes are also very easy to create.

In 2002, Clarke et al. was the first who has suggested the usage of camera-based devices as a most secured authentication method for critical and confidential transaction such as banking transaction and when connecting from untreated computers. In 1994, the Japanese company 'Denso- Wave' has invented a QR code i.e. Quick Response Code.

QR code are two dimensional barcodes, that have ability to read from any direction in 360, it can store up to 4,296 alphanumeric characters, which is more than the 20 digits that the traditional barcode can store. It is easy to read even they are partially damaged and they are easy and quick to read with a camera-based device. QR codes have a feature called versatility that has made them quiet popular among some industries. On the other side QR code are only understood by machines and not by human beings. This states that scanning the QR code include some issues like user doesn't really know what is behind the QR code, so user might be scanning malicious code.

III. RELATED WORK

This Section represents an overview of related papers and techniques used in those papers. Server changes the cursors' position at which the user cursors points and asks the question about the value. The server takes decision about user's input value though the response from the question. This method is strong and does not give any hint about which cursor is used to the attacker unless both the user and the server releases the shared value and the input value.

Raed M. Bani-Hani,. Yarub A. Wahsheh, Mohammad B. Al-Sarhan[2], "Secure QR Code System" has proposed a system which is implemented and tested by using mobile phone based on android application. The system generates the QR code that can be used in terms of objects tracking. Executing suspicious code, attacking on users' personal details and violating user's identity and privacy theft are some important security risks that a user might be subject to in the background while user is just reading the QR code in the foreground. In this paper [2], a security system for QR codes that guarantees both generators and users security concerns is implemented. The system is backward compatible with ongoing standard used for QR code encoding. The system is developed and tested using mobile phone based on android by using android application. It was found that the system has a burden of the delay required for verification of integrity and validation of content.

IV. ALGORITHM DETAILS

A. AES Algorithm

AES stands for Advanced Encryption System is based on principle known as substitution-permutation network, and it is very fast in both hardware and software. AES operates on 4*4 matrixes which is column-major order matrix of bytes, term the state. Most AES calculation is done in special finite field. We use 128 bit key for an AES encryption which convert the input, known as Plain text, into the output, called the Cipher text.

Step 1: Sender Encrypts plain text message by using AES Algorithm into cipher text using Secret Key.

Step 2: Sender sends cipher text to Receiver.

Step 3: After Receiving Cipher text Receiver decrypts the text into plain text using same secret key.

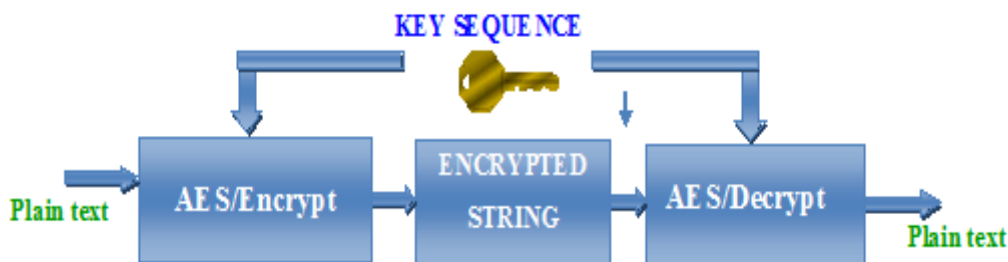


Fig. 1. Cryptography

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM



Fig. 2. System Architecture

A. Registration on local computer

- User accesses website through local PC.
- User enters User ID and click on submit button.
- Users ID save on web server.

B. Server Verification

- Server verifies user Information
- Server provides QR code with session ID,
- Random Number and Timestamp to user.
- If verification phase request is invalid and session abort

C. Information Exchange

- Generated QR Code shown on Website.
- User scans the QR Code through Android mobile phone and access data using Shared Secret Key.
- Once QR Code scan by mobile device then user is asked to enter password on phone.

D. Login

- When user enter password on Mobile phone then new QR Code is generated with Session ID, Random no, Timestamp.
- QR Code is converted into image then user transfer image to local computer through webcam.
- Server verifies the password.
- Then user gets Successful login.

VI. BCOMPARISON BETWEEN EXISTING SYSTEM AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

Most of the present system uses a common login technique for banking transaction which is not too much safe as the attackers becoming intelligent in growing internet world. Common login technique just need to put login ID and password which could be fetch by attacker. There could be a fake website on which user can try to login and provides his/her personal information to the attacker through fake website which can be harmful to user and user can lost his/her valuable money. But the proposed system is not having general login method because the proposed system is introducing secure QR Code technique for successful login. The main advantage of proposed system is that user need not have to put the password on local system instead user enters the password on to android based smart phone.

Because of this facility there is no chance for attacker to fetch the sensitive information of user. There are some existing systems which uses QR Code which are backward compatible with ongoing standard used for encoding of QR code. This system might have burden of verification of integrity and verification of content. Instead the proposed system is faster than existing system as the user just need to put user ID without entering much more details and server just need to verify user ID and generate QR code with some constraints like session ID, Random number, Timestamp. The proposed system provides two level security by generating two QR Codes one at server which shows it on website and another is on user's smart phone which need to transfer it to server by using Advanced Encryption System Algorithm.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we proposed secure QR code for anti-phishing technique using mobile to provide higher level security to the user. Nowadays, the User can access the data from various website through different local computers but that data is not secure because there could be a fake website. In this paper we have proposed the Two Level Security by generating two QR codes one on website and another on user's mobile phone. Intruder cannot obtain the user's personal information because user data is encrypted in mobile device. Server can check the User's authentication information on computer and mobile device. Only authorized user with password can only login and retrieve the personal data and secret information. Our main aim of developing this technology is to provide scalability, flexibility for secure communication between mobile device and un-trusted computer.

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