Dangerous Skills: Understanding and Mitigating Security Risks of Voice-Controlled Third-Party Functions on Virtual Personal Assistant Systems

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Voice Assistant Devices

Alexa, play Today's Hits on Pandora

Alexa, turn on Living Room lights

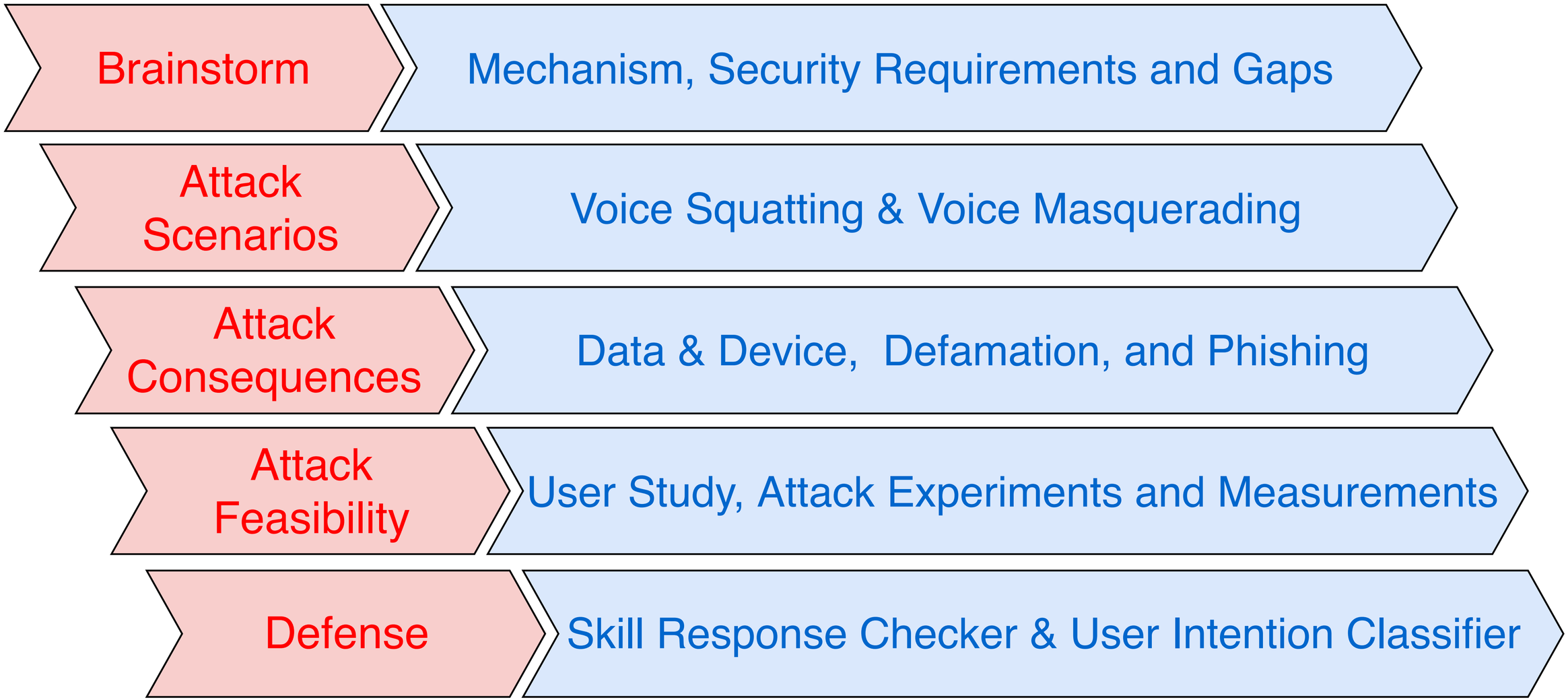
Alexa, ask PayPal to send 10 dollars to Sam

Alexa, ask Medical Assistant to give me my diagnosis

Smart Enough to be Secure?

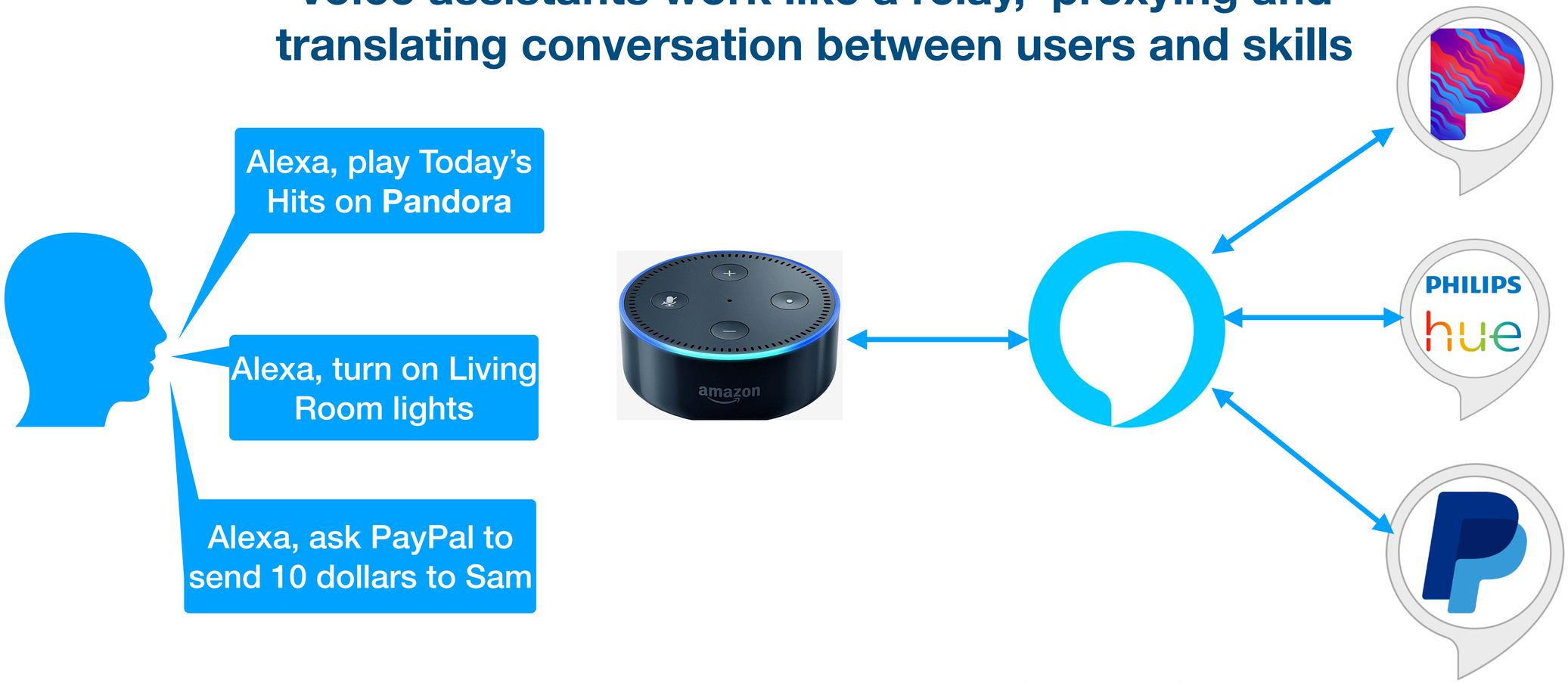
Not Yet

Outline


Brainstorm
Mechanism, Security Requirements and Gaps
Attack Scenarios
Voice Squatting & Voice Masquerading
Attack Consequences
Data & Device, Defamation, and Phishing
Attack Feasibility
User Study, Attack Experiments and Measurements
Defense
Skill Response Checker & User Intention Classifier

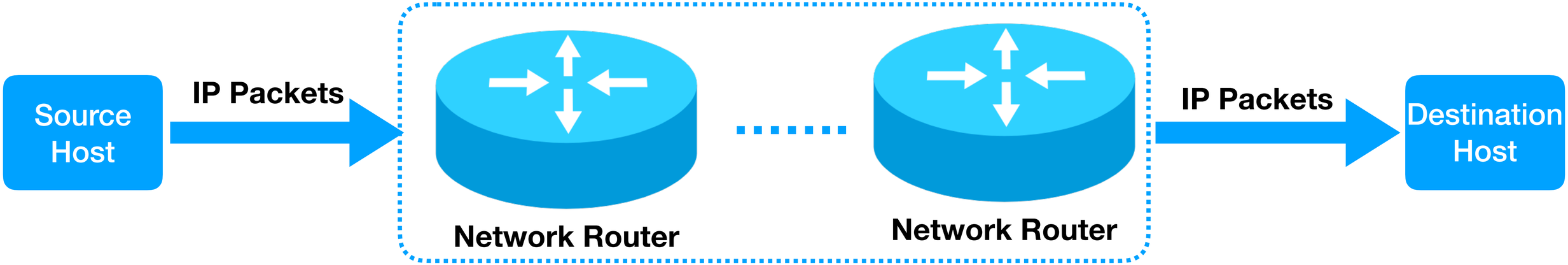
How it works?

Voice assistants work like a relay, proxying and translating conversation between users and skills

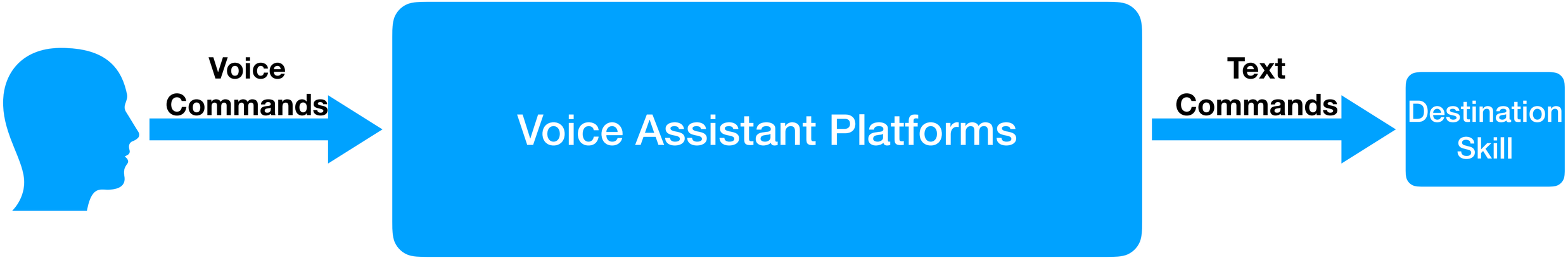


User | **Smart Speaker** | **Voice Assistant Cloud** | **Third-party Skill Clouds**

Security requirements and gaps



Route the source payload to the CORRECT destination

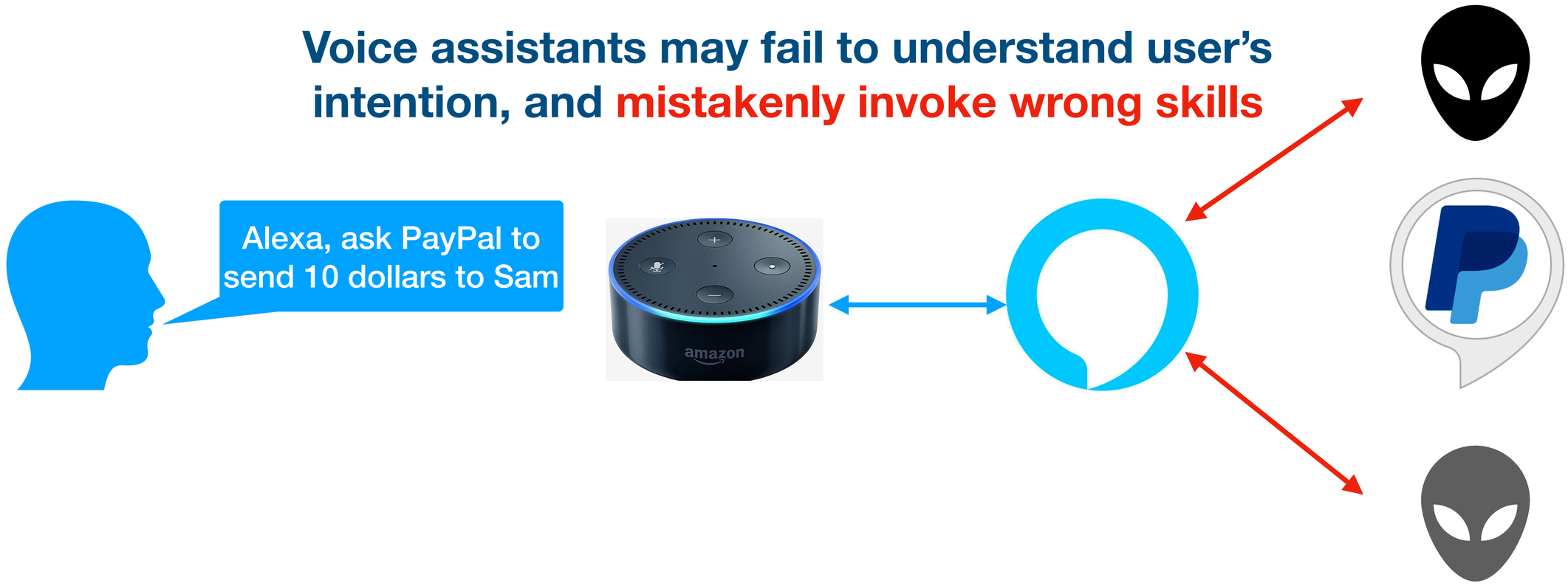


Security requirements and gaps

Requirements for Reliable Payload Routing	Network Routing System	Voice Assistant Platforms
Destinations should be assigned with addresses	IP addresses	Skill Invocation Names in text forms
Different destinations should have unique addresses	Different network hosts are with different IP addresses	Alexa allows skills to have same invocation names
The traffic should embed the destination address	Each IP packet has dest IP address as the header field	Users are not machines & natural language is diverse
The routing system should correctly retrieve destination address	Well-defined IP packet format	Complicated AI systems
Conflicting Paths	Longest prefix matching	Longest prefix matching

Voice Squatting

Voice assistants may fail to understand user's intention, and mistakenly invoke wrong skills



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Voice Masquerading

Skill switching is not well supported, allowing a skill to masquerade itself as other skills or even the system

Potential Consequences of Voice Squatting

- **Compromise of user's sensitive data or devices**
- Traditional Phishing
- Propagate fake or controversial information
- Compromise reputation of the victim skill

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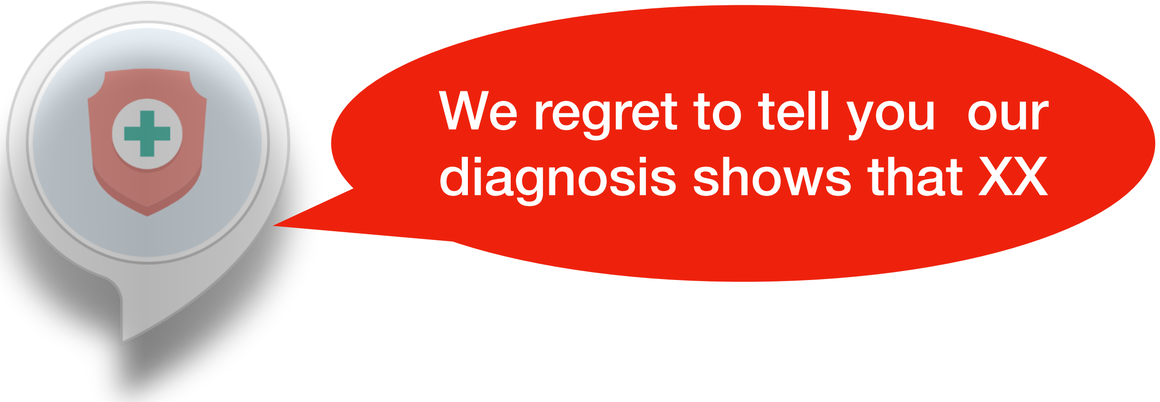

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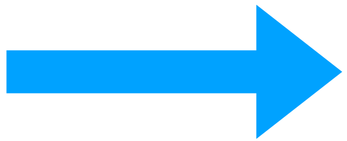

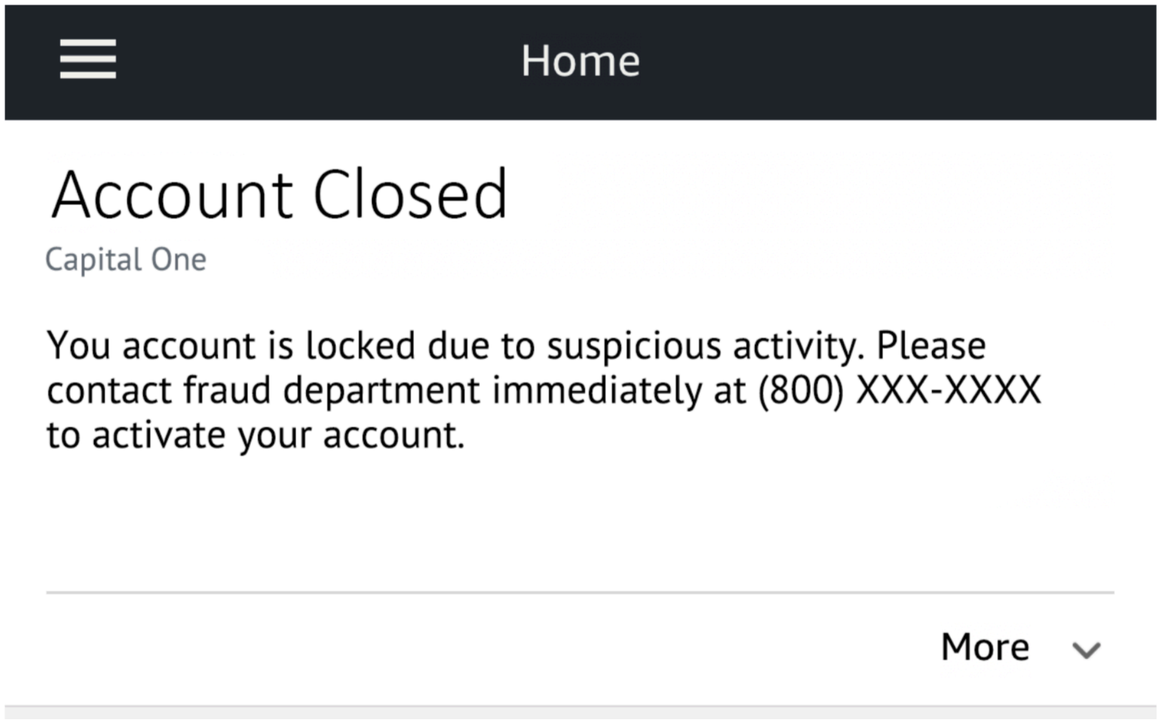

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Potential Consequences of Voice Masquerading

Fake Skill Switching

Fake Skill Termination

- **Same consequences as the voice squatting**

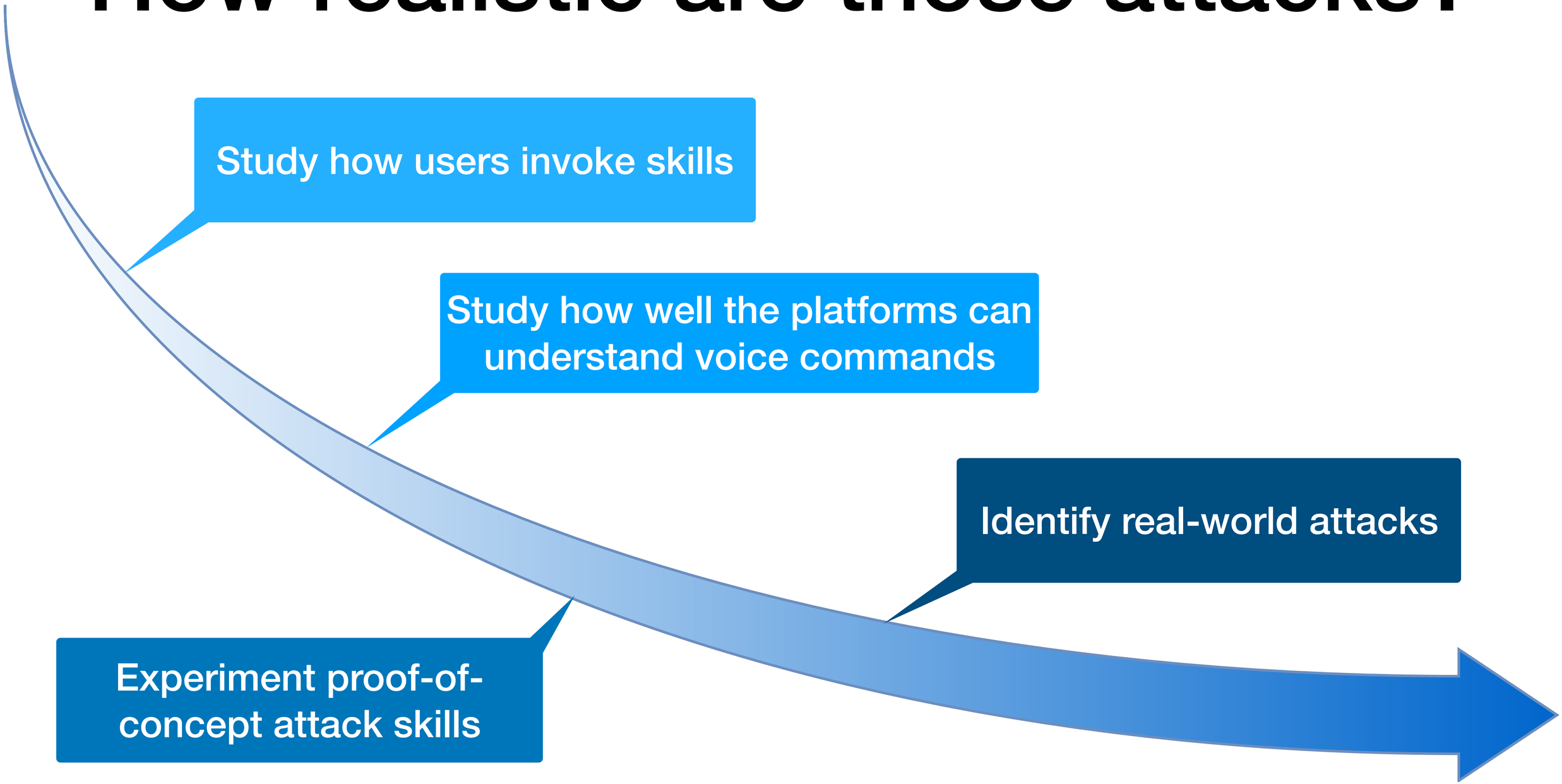
Potential Consequences of Voice Masquerading

Fake Skill Switching

Fake Skill Termination

- **Record user's conversations**
- **Skill recommendation**

How realistic are those attacks?



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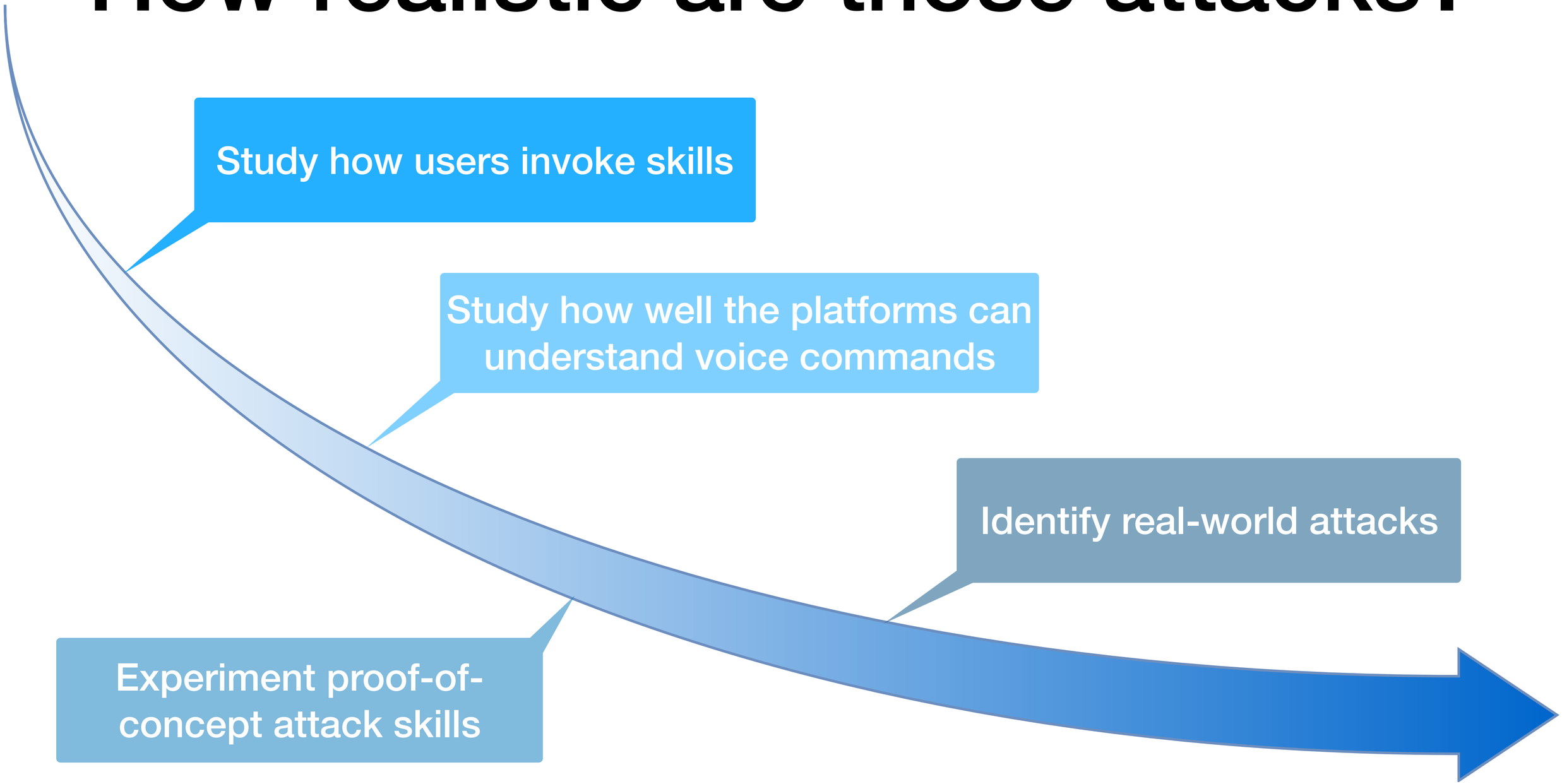

How realistic are those attacks?

- **“Sleep Sounds”, “Cat Facts”**
- **Multi-choice questions combined with open questions**

	Amazon	Google
Yes, “open Sleep Sounds please”	64%	55%
Yes, “open Sleep Sounds for me”	30%	25%
Yes, “open Sleep Sounds app”	26%	20%
Yes, “open my Sleep Sounds”	29%	20%
Yes, “open the Sleep Sounds”	20%	14%
Yes, “play some Sleep Sounds”	42%	35%
Yes, “tell me a Cat Facts”	36%	24%

Users’ preference when invoking skills

When invoking skills, Users tend to use diverse and natural-language utterances

Longest prefix matching creates attack space for voice squatting

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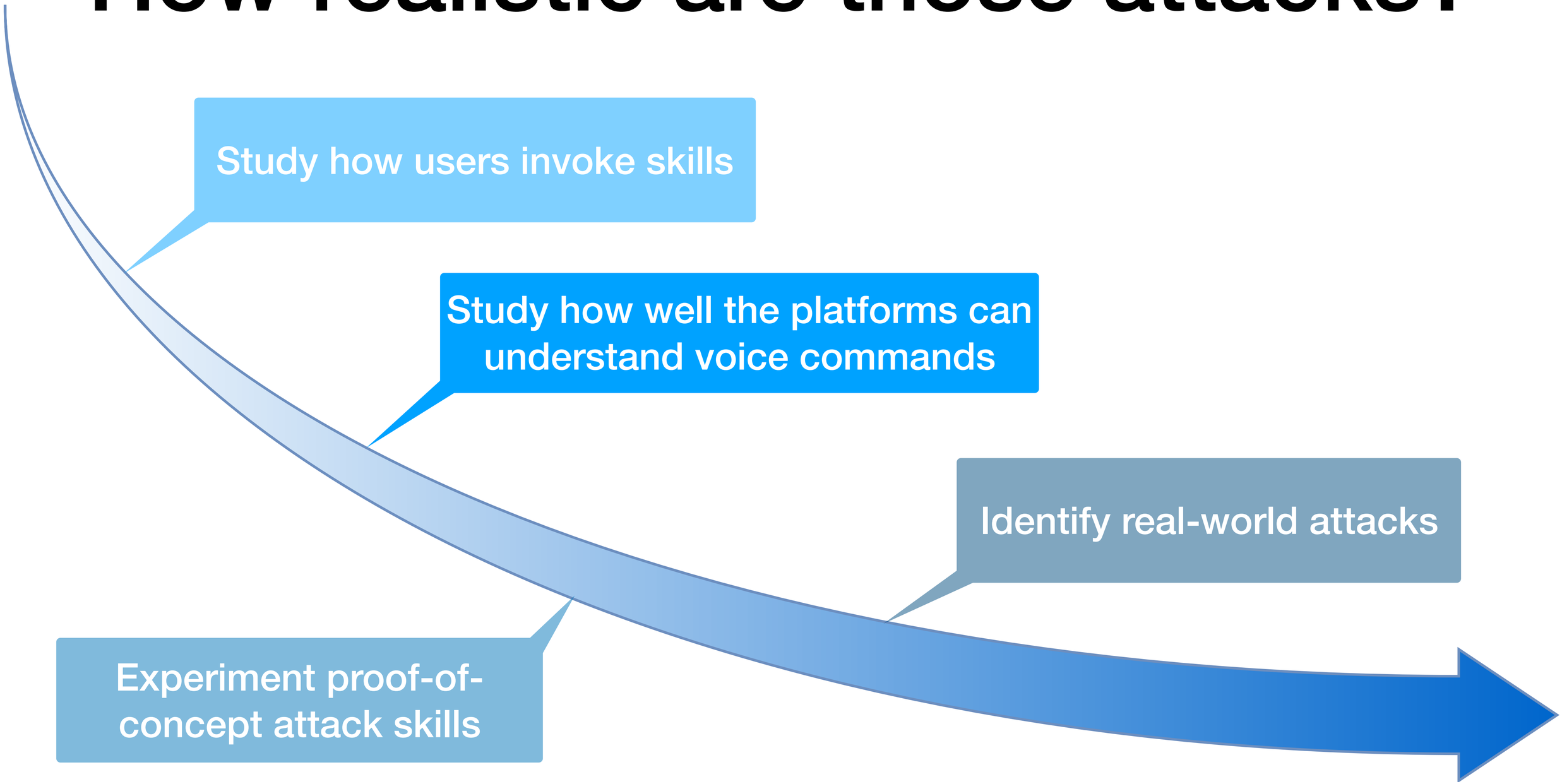

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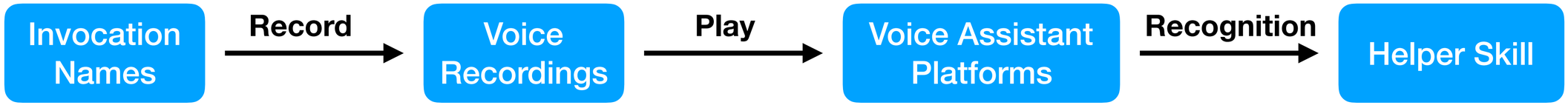
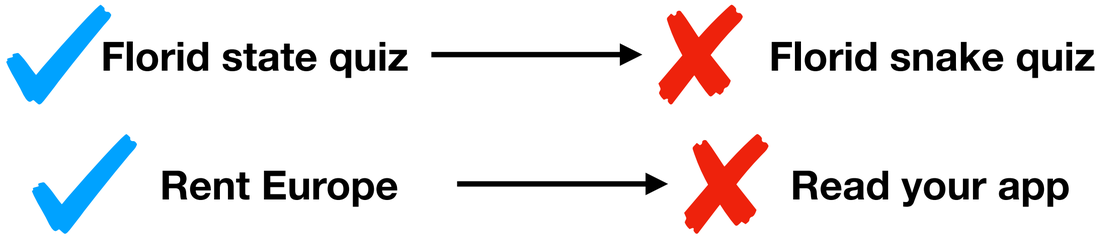


- 100 invocation names for each platform
- Human subjects & TTS services
- Those voice assistant platforms are error-prone when recognizing voice commands

	TTS services	Human subjects
Alexa	30%	57%
Google	9%	10%

Recognition Mistake Rates



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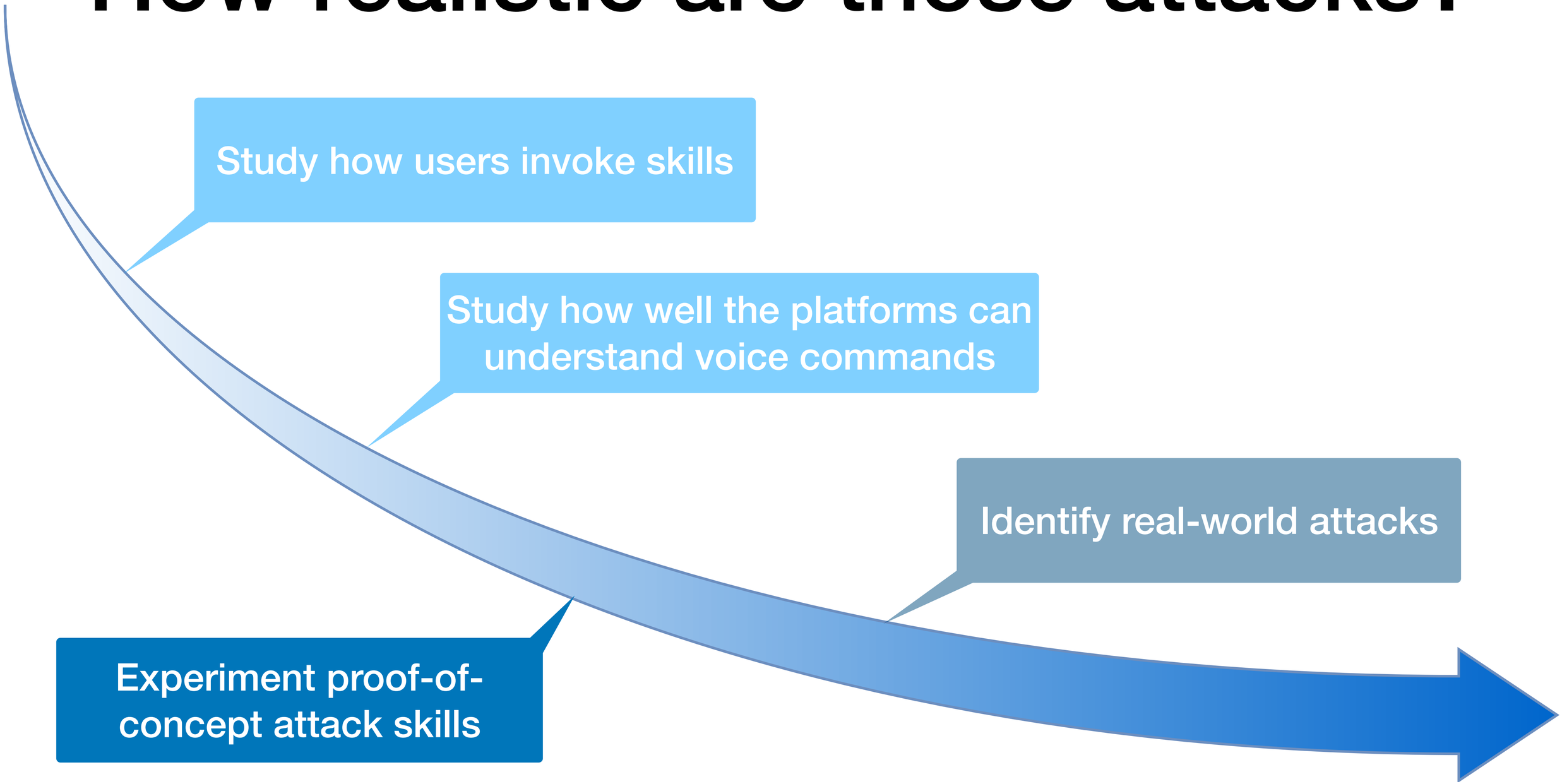


How realistic are those attacks?

Compose attacks skills

Register attacks skills

Generate and record voice commands

Play voice commands and decide whether attack stills get invoked

Voice Squatting through invocation name extending

Capital One → Capital One Please, My Capital One, Capital One App

Voice Squatting through similar pronunciation

Capital One → Capital Won, Captain One, Capitol One

Attack skills were not published to the skill market

How realistic are those attacks?

Compose attacks skills

Register attacks skills

Generate and record voice commands

Play voice commands and decide whether attack stills get invoked

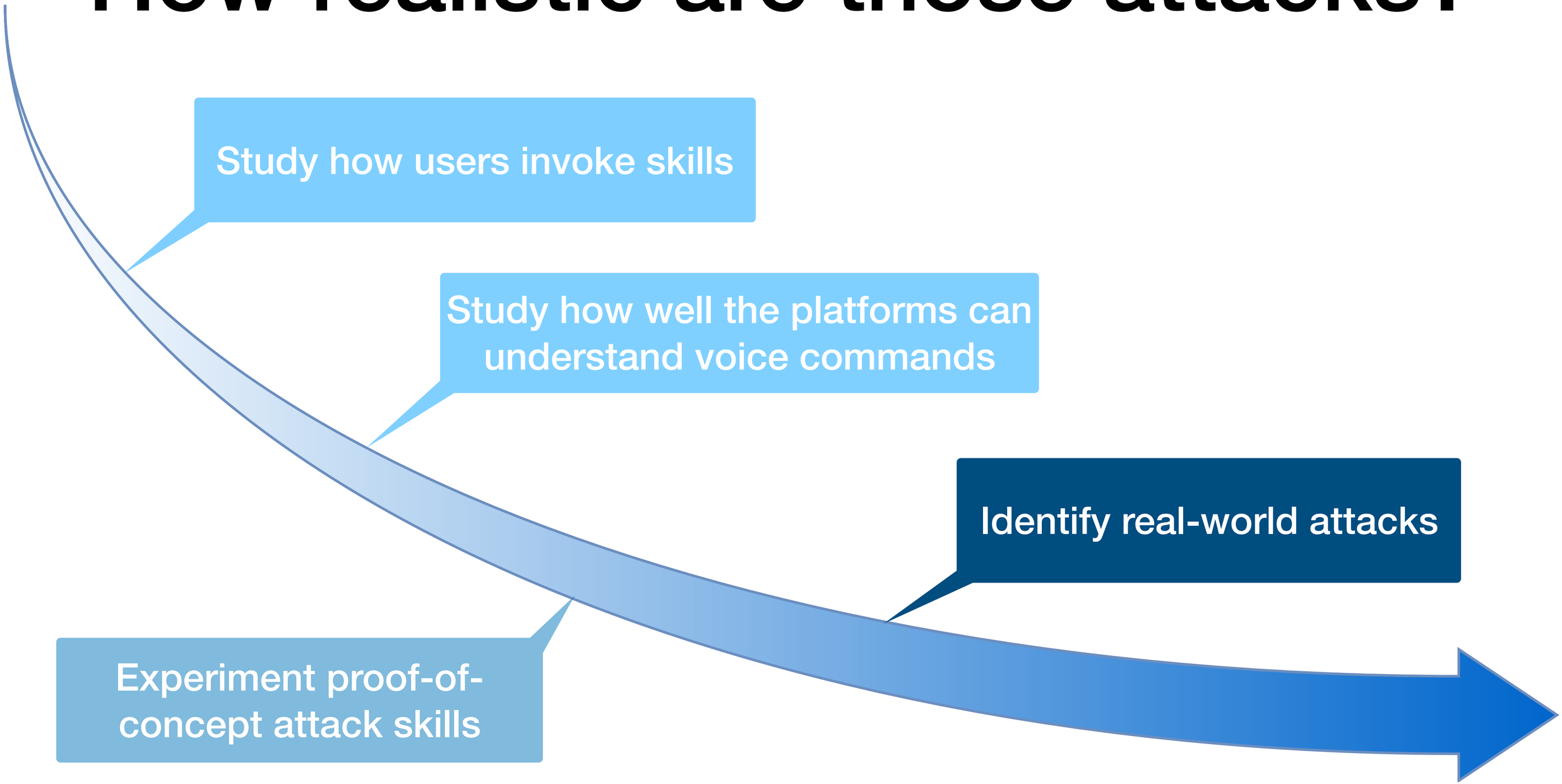
Voice Squatting through invocation name extending

	Alexa	Google
invocation name + “please”	10/10	0/10
“my” + invocation name	7/10	0/10
“the” + invocation name	10/10	0/10
invocation name + “app”	10/10	10/10
“mai” + invocation name	-	10/10
invocation name + “plese”	-	10/10

Voice Squatting through similar pronunciation

Alexa			Google		
Amazon TTS	Google TTS	Human	Amazon TTS	Google TTS	Human
10/17	12/17	> 50%	4/7	2/4	> 50%

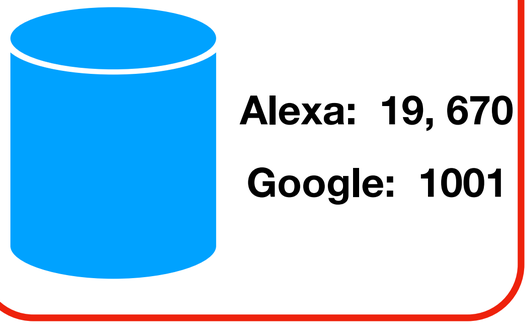
How realistic are those attacks?

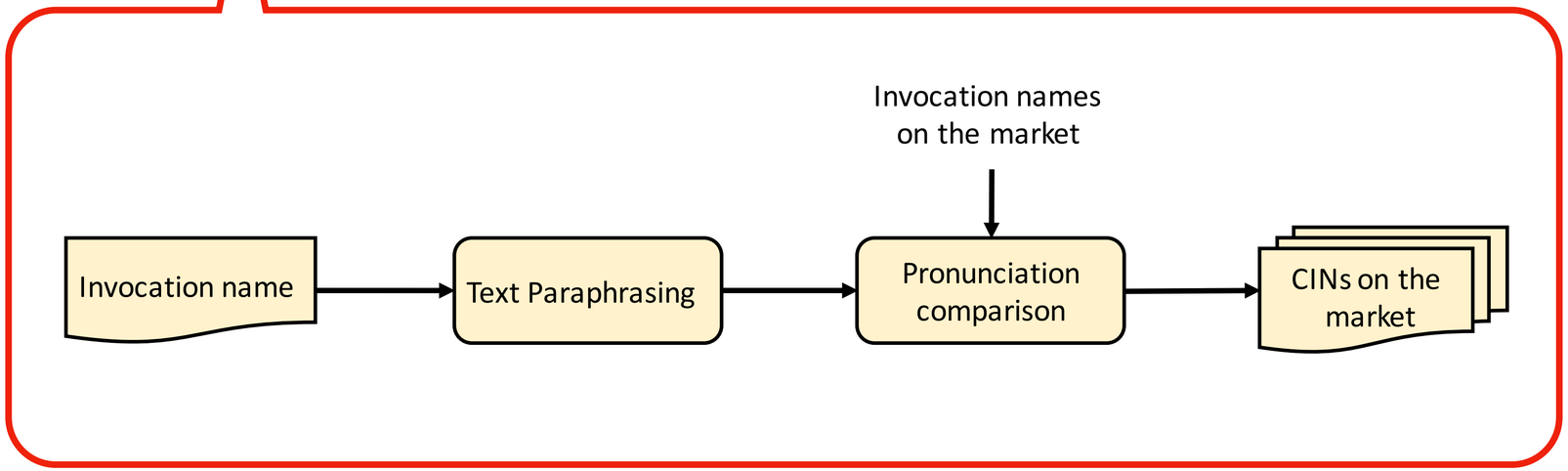


How realistic are those attacks?

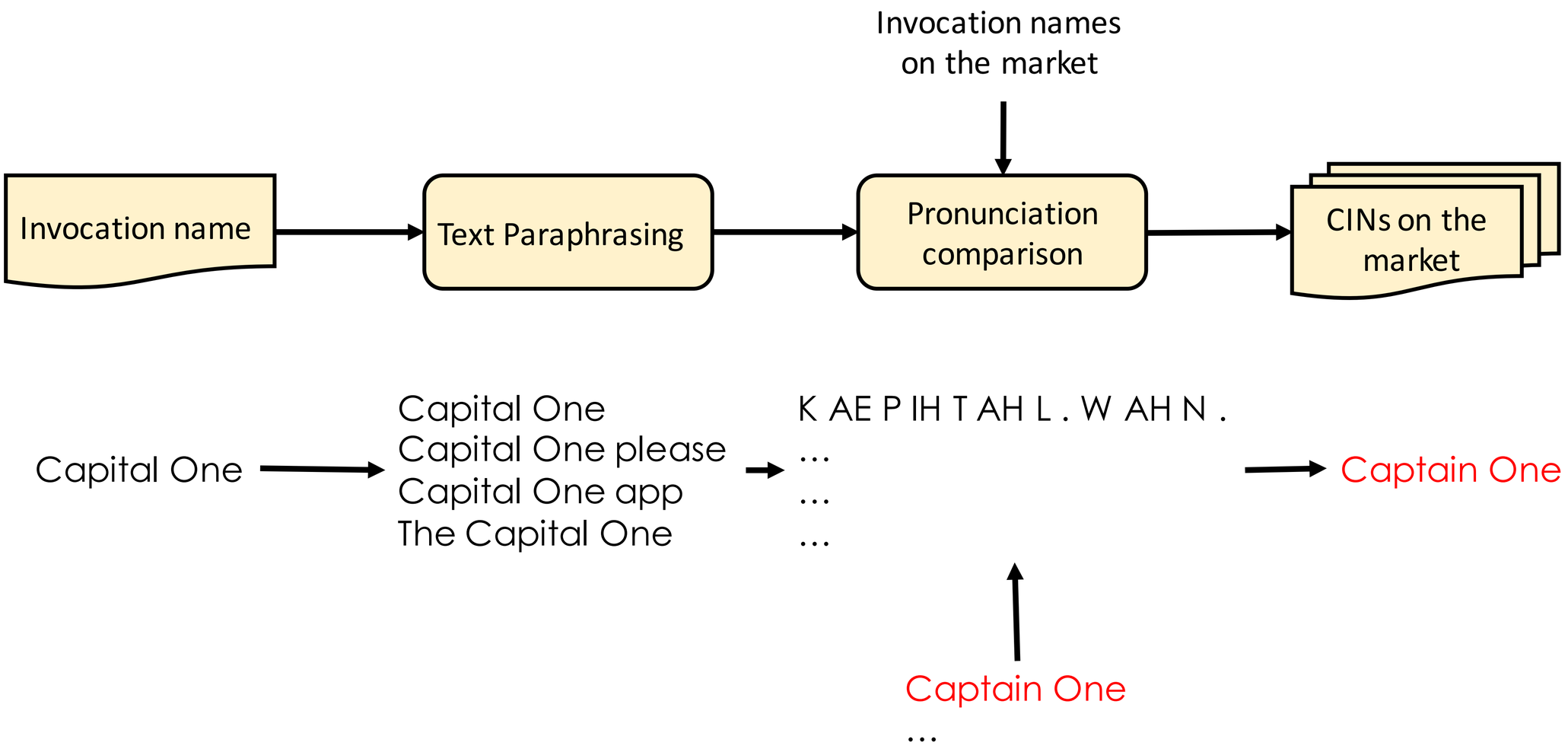
Identify Skills with Competing Invocation Names (CIN)

Collect Available Skills → Generate CINs for each invocation name → Identify Competing Skills





Real-World Attack Measurement



Real-World Attack Measurement

- **19% (3718) skills： same pronunciation**

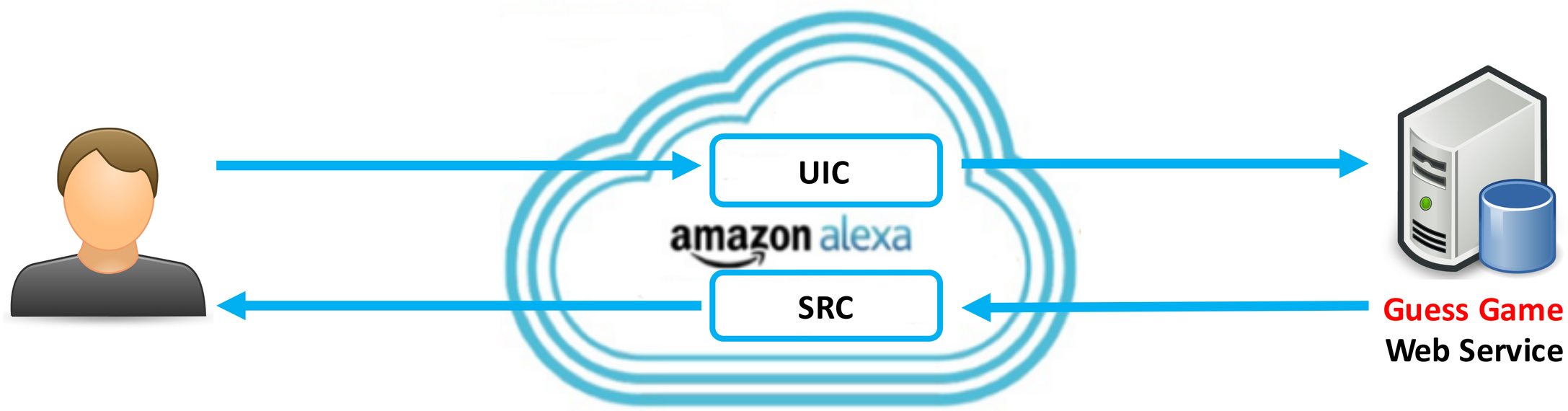
66 skills were named as “cat facts” , and provided similar functions.

- **2.7% (531) skills: same pronunciation， but different spelling**
- **1.8% (345) skills: longest prefix matching**
- **Interesting cases**

dog fact → **me a dog fact**

“SCUBA Diving Trivia” Skill and “Soccer Geek” skill, registered “space geek” as invocation names

Defense



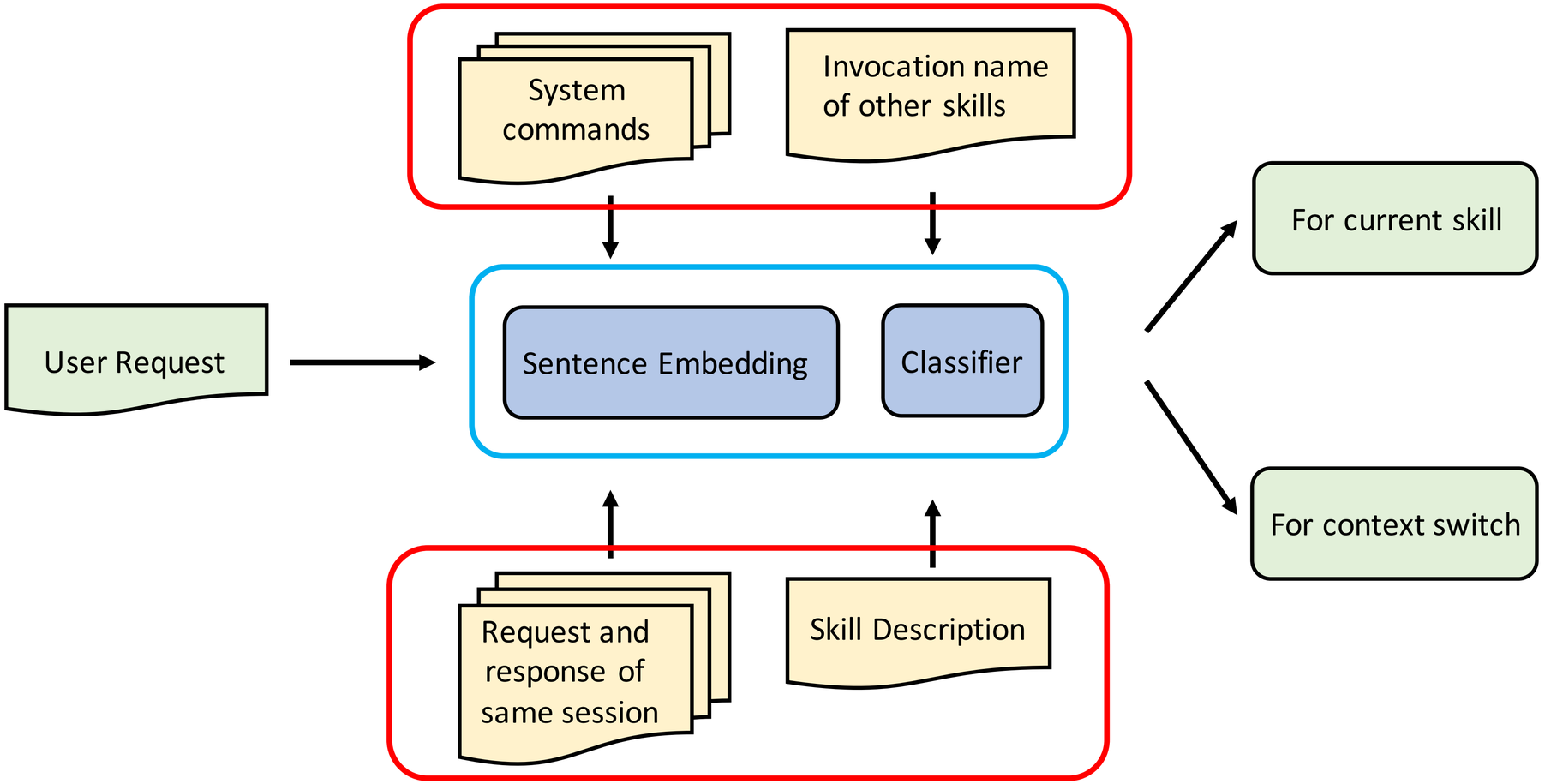
UIC: User Intention Classifier

Classify user's intention as context switching or not

SRC: Skill Response Checker

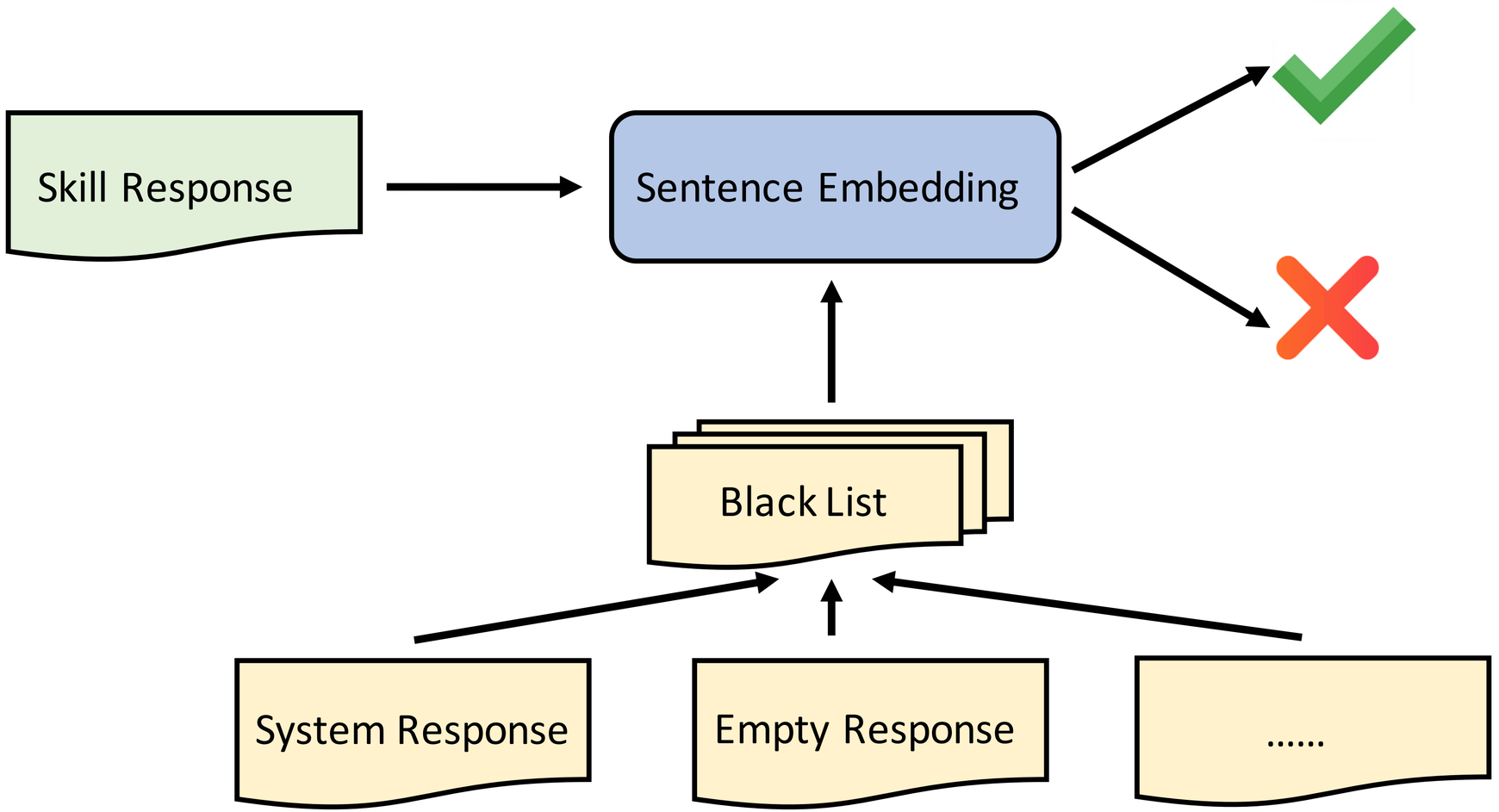
Identify suspicious skill response, such as fake skill recommendation

Defense



User Intention Classifier (UIC)

Defense



Skill Response Checker (SRC)

Summary

- Two attack scenarios: Voice Squatting & Voice Masquerading
- Both attacks were found to be practical, and dangerous
- We explored a set of mitigation solution: CIN generator, User Intention Classifier, and Skill Response Checker.
- Both platform vendors acknowledged our attacks, and discussed the mitigation solutions.

Q&A

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Attack Demos: https://sites.google.com/site/voicevpasec/