## RS/Conference2020

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# Authentication on the Move: Challenges for Mobile Web Applications





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## Background

- Strong authentication can be a challenge in the mobile world
  - Small screen real estate
  - Hard to use Keyboards
  - Shoulder Surfing risks
- Mobile native applications may have more capabilities but what about web applications?
- How to effectively authenticate mobile users to web applications



## Agenda

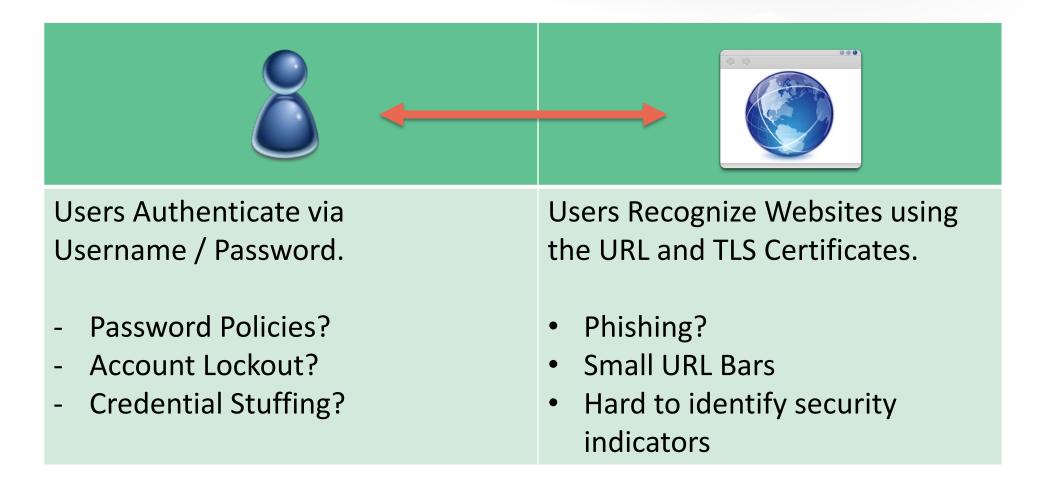
- Mobile Web Application Mistakes
- Assisting Users Entering Traditional Passwords
- Improved Authentication Standards for Mobile
- Additional Techniques to Improve Mobile Web Application Authentication Security and Usability



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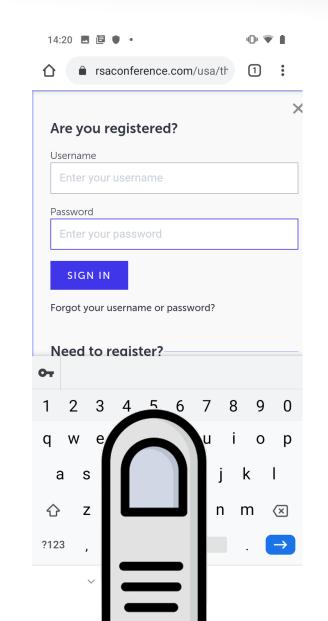
## **The Basic Authentication Schemes**

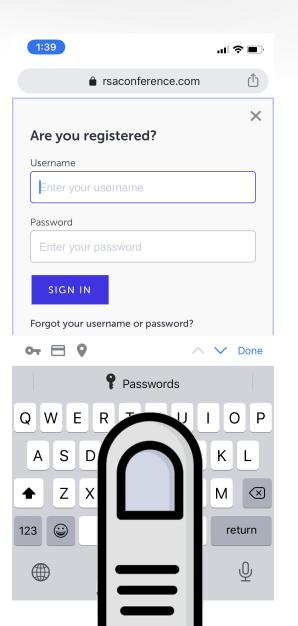
## **Authentication today?**





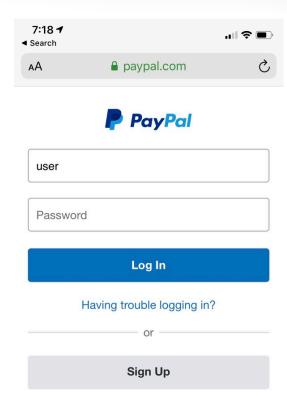
## **How Big Is Your Thumb?**



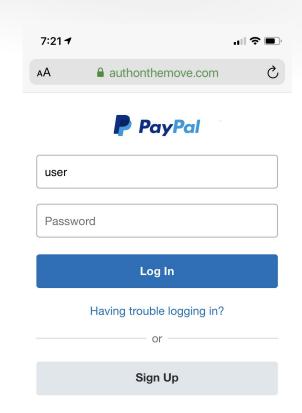


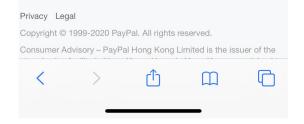


## What Phish?



Privacy Leg	jal			
Copyright ©	1999-2020 Pa	yPal. All rights r	eserved.	
Consumer A	dvisory – PayP	al Hong Kong L	imited is the is	suer of the
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#### **Exercise 1**

See <a href="https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise1">https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise1</a> for instructions

Goal: Identify shortcomings of traditional username and password authentication for mobile devices and learn how to better integrate with mobile web browsers to improve authentication usability.



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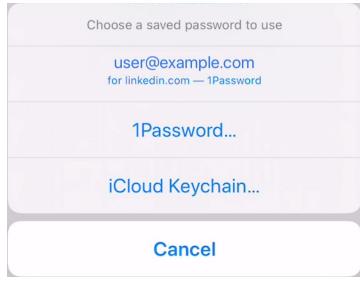
Improved Authentication for Mobile

## **Password Stores/Safes**

OS platforms or 3<sup>rd</sup> party software offer capabilities to store

password for you

- Benefits
  - Recognize the remote site, reduce phishing risk
  - More inclined to use complex (generated) passwords
  - High user acceptance level
- Master passphrase and OS password/biometrics protects the vault





#### **Authenticator**

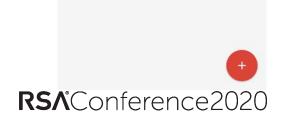
- App based TOTP token system
  - RFC6238 based token system (or HOTP RFC4226)



code

Alternatively, can be manually entered into the phone

- Generate time based token based on the secret
- To cloud or not to cloud?
  - Some services like Authy send your keys to the cloud





## **SMS/Voice**

- Popular form of authentication ease of use
- Phone call or SMS a "token" to the user
  - The token needs to be generated securely
  - User needs to type the code back on the web page
- Pitfalls
  - SIM-jacking/SIM swapping possible
  - Social Engineering bundled with phishing

607788 is your Grab Activation Code (GAC). It expires in 2 minutes. Do not share it with anyone.

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## **SMS New Style/standard**

- Emerging standard from WebKit developers
- Common standard to allow the phone automatically submit the code/token back to the site
- In recent version of iOS, there is ability to copy the code automatically

# 12345 is the code for authorthemove



12345 is the code for rsac.authonthemove.com

12345 is the code for authonthemove

@rsac.authonthemove.com #12345

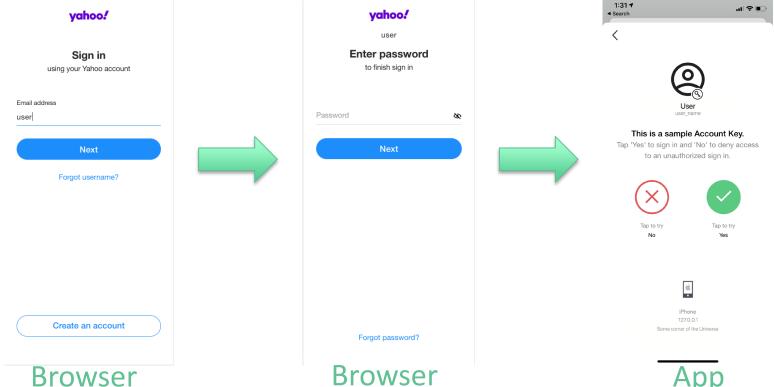


https://rsac.authonthemove.com Submit 12345 to HTML form field



## **Mobile App Push Authentication**

- Using an already authenticated native mobile app to push notification to user
- User then explicitly consent to the authentication





## Good/Bad of App Push Authentication

#### Good

- Excellent user acceptance what's not to like?
- Low cost for the Web site
- Lots of vendors to choose from

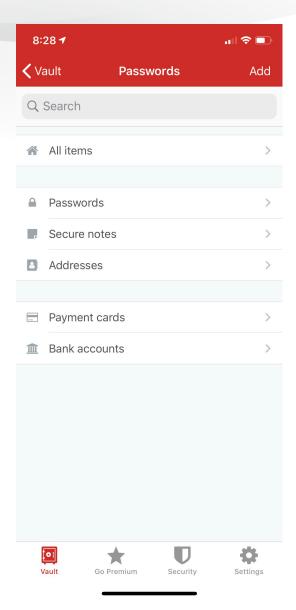
#### Bad

- Users often accidentally approve fraudulent request
- Initial Setup factor App download and initial key inject
- Many security dependencies App store, Device, Vendor...



#### **Exercise 2**

- OS/Browser integrated password vault
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party password vault LastPass
- Save password
- 2. AutoFill
- 3. Tie in with biometrics





#### **Exercise 2**

See <a href="https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise2">https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise2</a> for instructions

Goal: Learn how to implement and use a one-time password authentications (TOTP).



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## **Advanced Mobile Authentication**

## FIDO2/WebAuthn Standard

- Fast Identity Online (FIDO) is behind the FIDO2 standard
  - Consists of WebAuthn and CTAP (Client to Authenticator Protocol)
- WebAuthn is a W3C standard that defines browser to server communication for non-password-based authentication
  - Uses asymmetric cryptographic authentication
- CTAP standardizes the communication between the authenticators and the browsers
  - Can be physical or software token or gesture/biometric recognition
- Authenticator is often used with a PIN to add extra security





## WebAuthn Registration

JavaScript: Create a public key for me, here are a bunch of options



Here is my public key



### WebAuthn Authentication

Here is my username, I want to sign in

Please sign this challenge so I know it's you



Signing the challenge with the Private Key



This is the signature, please validate



#### Do I Still Need a Password?

- You can still add a PIN/Passphrase to the authentication
  - Extra layer of security, may not buy you much given the sad state of password security
- Can even include the use of push app authentication if desired
- Can blend in biometrics to further improve security
- Did you know? If you have a recent Android phone, you already have a FIDO2 key



#### **NFC Factor with Mobile**

- All major mobile OSes allow CTAP interface with NFC/Bluetooth enabled keys
- When prompted, put token close to phone and activate the token
  - Seamless experience that's phish resilient



"webauthn.io" would like to sign in using a security key.

Insert your security key or bring the key near the top of your iPhone. Then, activate the key.

Cancel





## "Password" Reset & Backup

- What if you lost your token?
- There is no official way to "recover" as it is not needed
- Have a backup token that is stored at a safe location
  - Yes, that's double the investment \$
- Use the backup token to login and then disable the lost token
- Website operators Remind your users of the 2 tokens best practice



## JavaScript APIs (FIDO2/WebAuthn)

Token will create new credentials and pass it to the browser for registration with the web site. Client will receive among other parameters:

- Public Key and parameters (type, algorithm)
- User ID
- Challenge



## JavaScript APIs (FIDO2/WebAuthn)

```
navigator.credentials.get
(CredentialsRequestOptions)
```

Used to "Login". Requests existing credentials from Token.

"Mediation" option determines if there is a user prompt.

#### Important:

- Registration and Login need to use the same origin.
- HTTPS Required



#### **Exercise 3**

- Adding WebAuthn to a web application
- See <a href="https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise3">https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise3</a> for instructions



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Other Options / Defense in Depth

## **Modern JavaScript APIs**

- Modern JavaScript APIs ("HTML5") provide access to various hardware sensors
- Not all of them are suitable for authentication, but they can be helpful to make authentication more user-friendly, or provide additional validation
- Examples: Camera, Microphone, GPS, Canvas



## **Modern JavaScript APIs**

- Camera/Microphone:
  - + Simple bio metrics.
  - + JavaScript APIs exist for facial recognition
  - Quality varies widely. Not as good as built in facial recognition systems
- GPS
  - + Easy to use and can be very accurate
  - Easy to spoof
- Canvas
  - Can be used for more graphical login schemes



#### **Exercise 4**

See <a href="https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise4">https://rsac.authonthemove.com/exercise4</a> for instructions

#### Goal:

Implement an improved authentication experience taking advantage of modern JavaScript APIs.



## **Apply What You Have Learned Today**

- Next week you should:
  - Review the authentication of mobile applications in your organization
- In the first three months following this presentation you should:
  - Plan out the roadmap to migrate away from password based authentication
  - Determine the risk based approach to authentication (more != better)
- Within six months you should:
  - Start the adoption of passwordless or push based authentication into your applications
  - Educate users on the benefit and best practices for these mechanisms

