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### **About Markus**

#### **Focus**

**From** 

My Blog

Bloggerz.cloud

Public cloud architectures and solutions with a focus on security

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#### **Certifications**











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- IT
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## Agenda

Overall authentication

Different authentication security levels

What is passwordless authentication

Passwordless, FIDO2, W3C, what those are?

Using passwordless in Azure AD

What solutions does Azure AD provide for you and how does those work?

Real life use-case

Example of real life use case

What about the future?

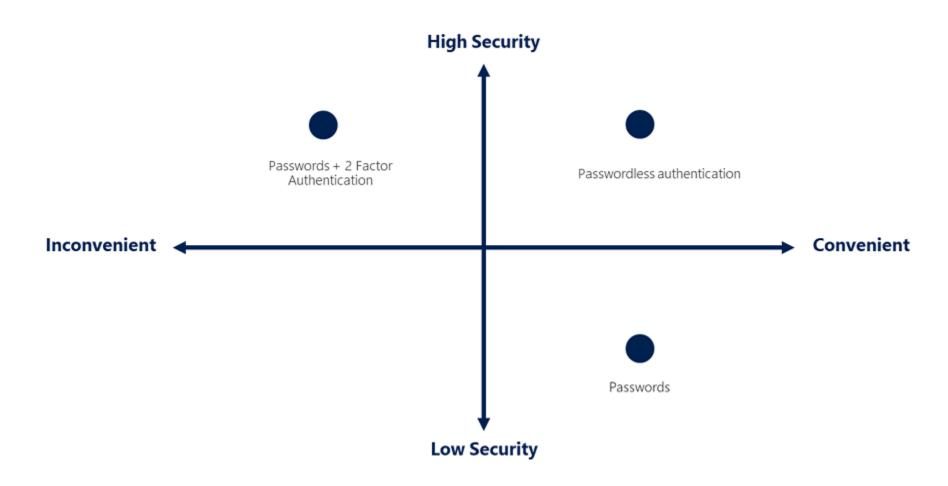
What is coming up and what is the next step with passwordless

### **Key takeaways:**

- Passwordless is the most secure authentication method
- Start the passwordless journey

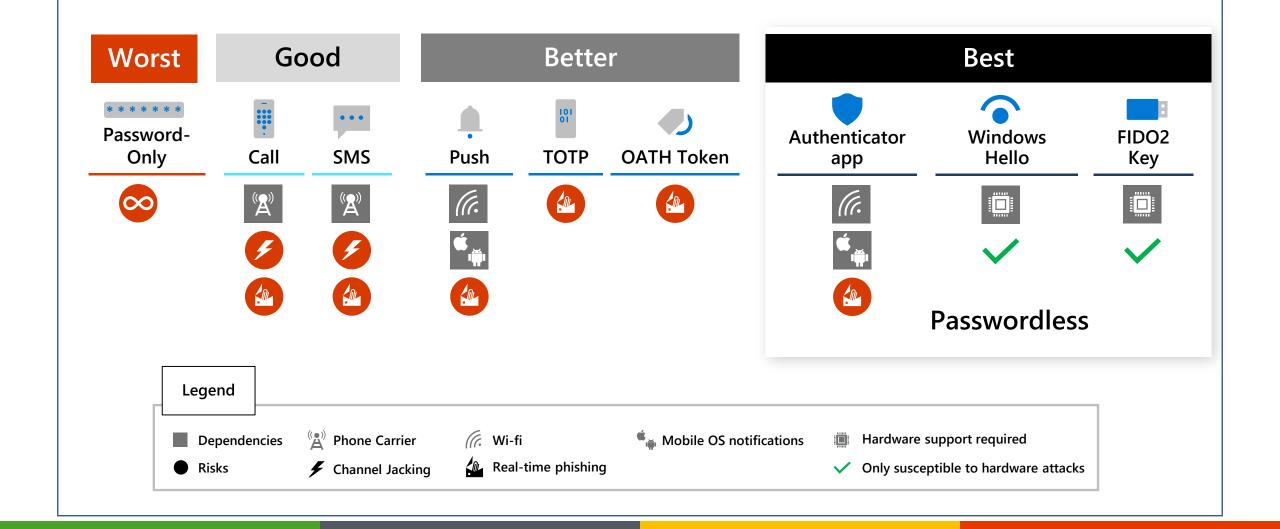


# **Authentication security levels**





## **Authentication security levels**





## Challenges in password authentication

- Passwords can be used anywhere
- Users are using same passwords almost everywhere
- Traditional MFA after password authentication is not a problem for real-time attacker
- The cost of password resets





# Are we using it already?

























### What is FIDO Alliance and W3C?

- FIDO Alliance provides Client-to-Authentication Protocol (CTAP) specifications
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) provides Web Authentication (WebAuthn) specifications
- Together those are called FIDO2
- Together they provide open standards to tackle password challenges







### What is FIDO and FIDO2?

- FIDO = U2F = Way to give second factor authentication
- FIDO2 = Passwordless sign-in method provided by FIDO Alliance and W3C







### **Passwordless in Azure AD**

- Easy to enable in cloud
- Little bit more to do if enabling in hybrid
- Several different options where to choose

Method	Target	Enabled
FIDO2 Security Key	All users	Yes
Microsoft Authenticator	All users	Yes
Text message (preview)		No
Temporary Access Pass	All users	Yes
Certificate-based authentication (preview)		No



### **Windows Hello for Business**

- Based on certificates or asymmetric keys
- Stored in TPM and protected with gesture or PIN
- Gesture could be for example Facial Recognition or Fingerprint
- Credential is non-transferable → PIN works only with one device
- One device can contain 10 Windows Hello for Business identities





### Windows Hello and Hello for business

Windows Hello represents the biometric framework provided in Windows 10 and Windows 11.

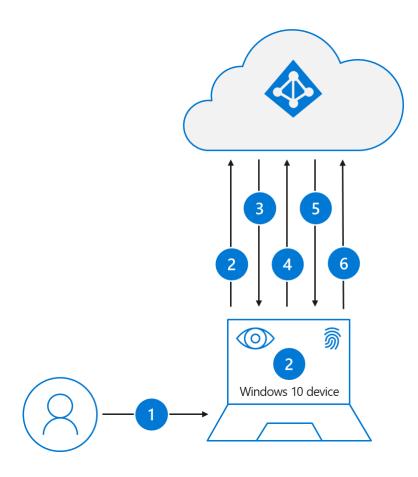
Windows Hello lets **users** use biometrics to sign into their devices by securely storing their username and password and releasing it for authentication when the user successfully identifies themselves using biometrics.

Windows Hello for Business uses asymmetric keys protected by the device's security module that requires a user gesture (PIN or biometrics) to authenticate.

Windows Hello for Business is configured by Group Policy or mobile device management (MDM) policy



### WHfB under the hood





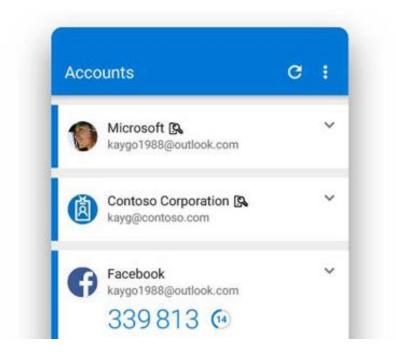
#### **Microsoft Authenticator**

- Multiple identities, but one can only be passwordless
- Requires device to be registered towards the specific Azure AD tenant
- Cloud backup is backing up only account names
  - When phone is changed, everything should be re-registered



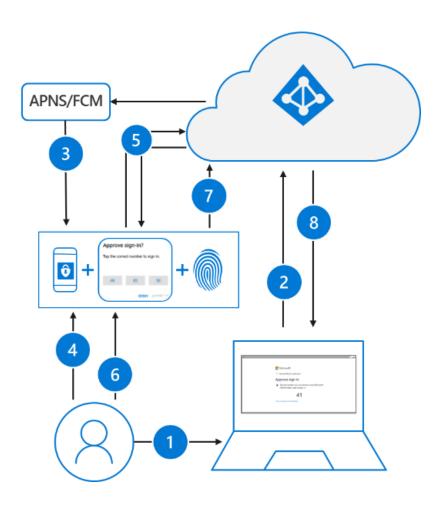
# Microsoft Authenticator

**Microsoft Corporation** 



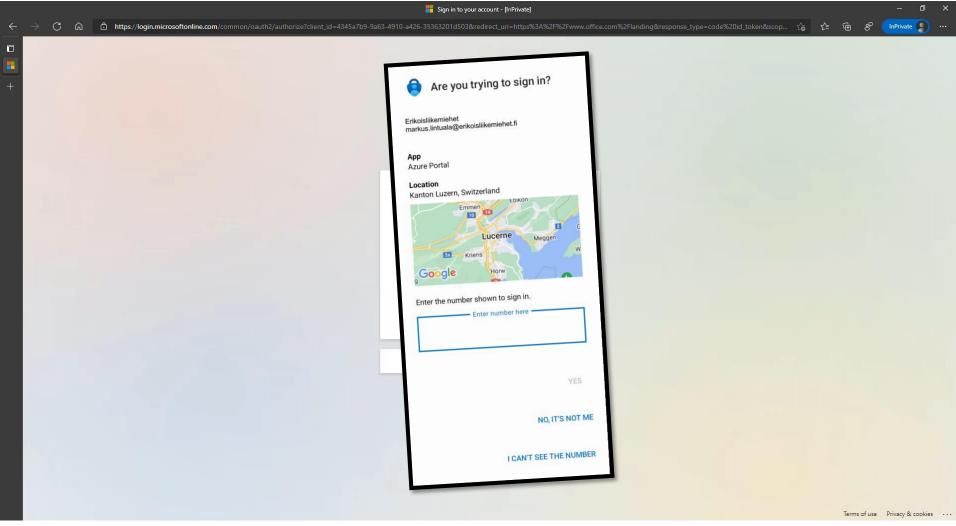


# Microsoft Authenticator under the hood www.wpninjas.eu





## Microsoft Authenticator under the hood www.wpninjas.eu











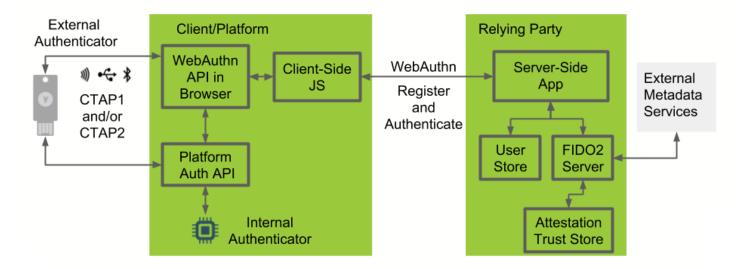




# **FIDO2 Security Key**

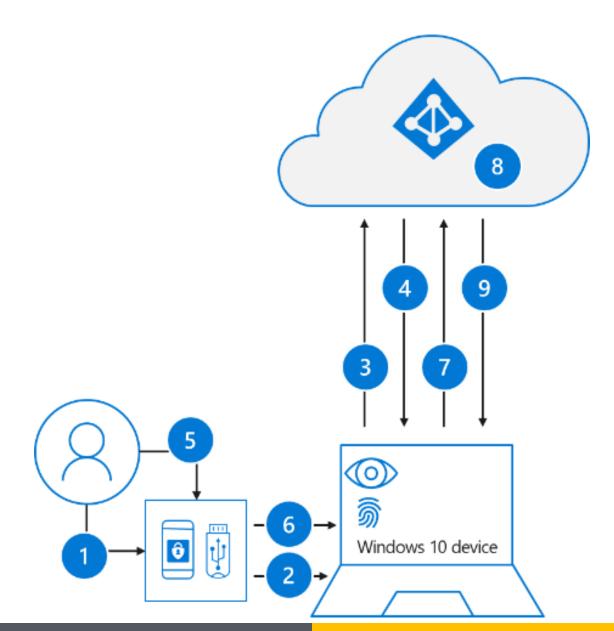
- Private key is stored in a security key
- Provides also usernameless authentication with discoverable credentials feature
- Uses CTAP2 protocol on external authenticator

#### **FIDO2 Application Architecture**



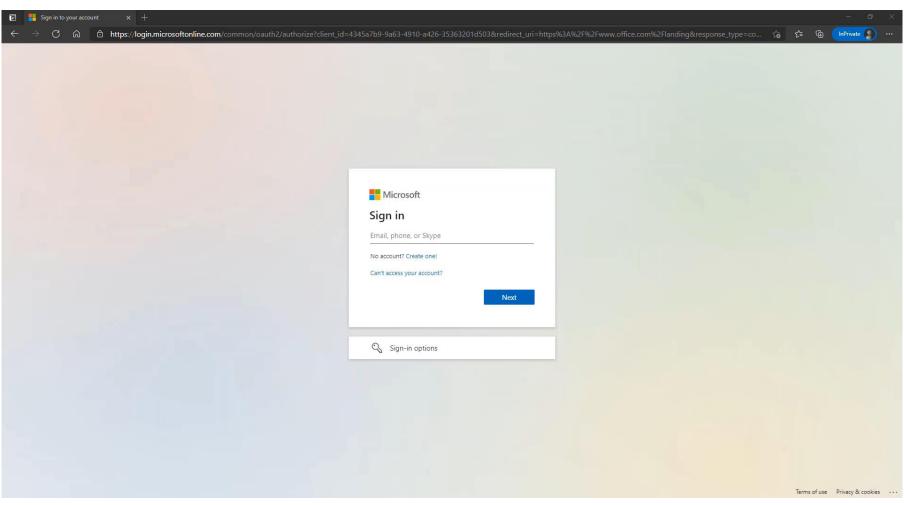


# Security key under the hood



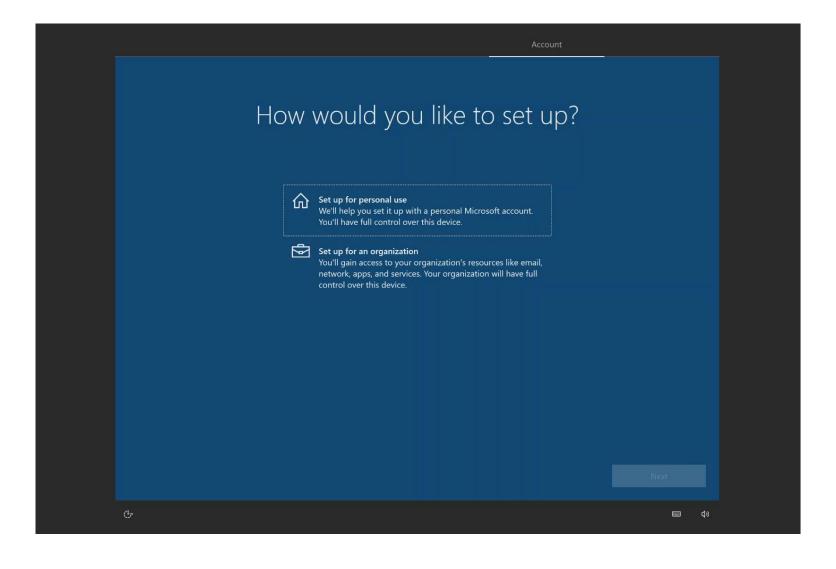


# Security key in browser





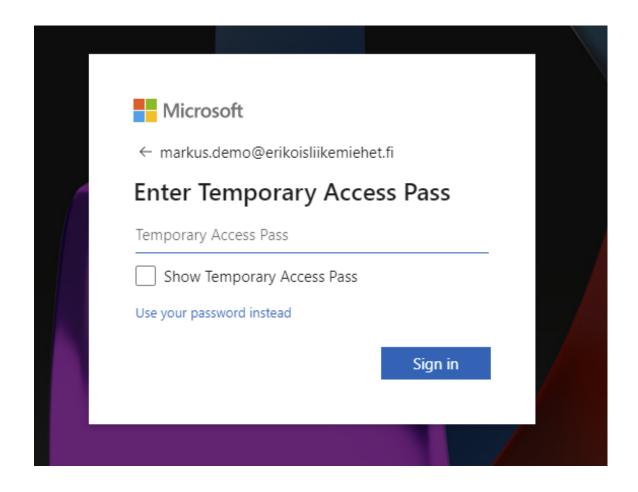
# Security key on enrollment





### **Temporary Access Pass**

- One time password to get user onboarded
- Temporary sign-in without a MFA
- Requirements can be set on tenant level
- When creating a temporary access pass, settings can be modified
- Accessible via API





# Temporary access pass settings

Setting	Default values	Allowed values	Comments
Minimum lifetime	1 hour	10 – 43200 Minutes (30 days)	Minimum number of minutes that the Temporary Access Pass is valid.
Maximum lifetime	24 hours	10 – 43200 Minutes (30 days)	Maximum number of minutes that the Temporary Access Pass is valid.
Default lifetime	1 hour	10 – 43200 Minutes (30 days)	Default values can be override by the individual passes, within the minimum and maximum lifetime configured by the policy.
One-time use	False	True / False	When the policy is set to false, passes in the tenant can be used either once or more than once during its validity (maximum lifetime). By enforcing one-time use in the Temporary Access Pass policy, all passes created in the tenant will be created as one-time use.
Length	8	8-48 characters	Defines the length of the passcode.



# Registration experience

- Windows Hello for Business experience starts in Windows itself
- Microsoft Authenticator experience is initiated in Authenticator
- Security key registration is initiated in browser



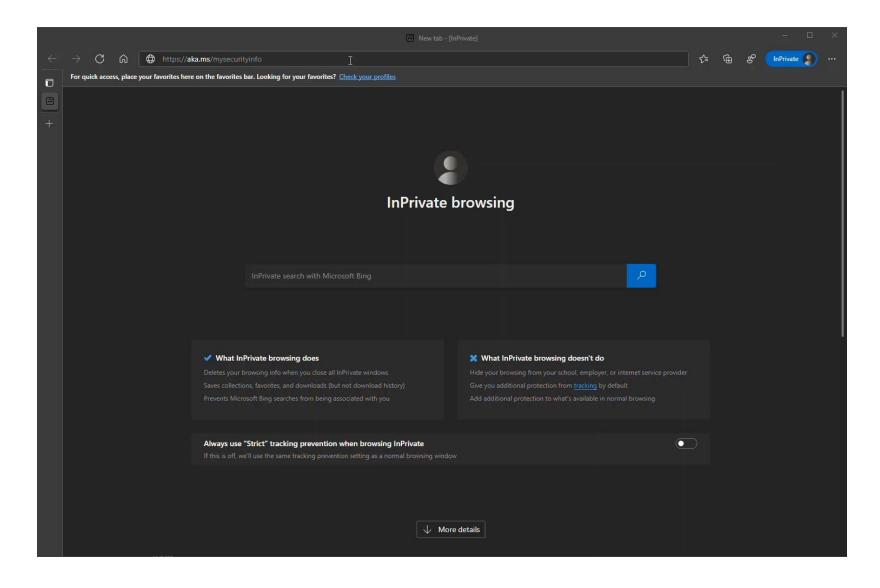


# **Registering Microsoft Authenticator**





# Security key registration



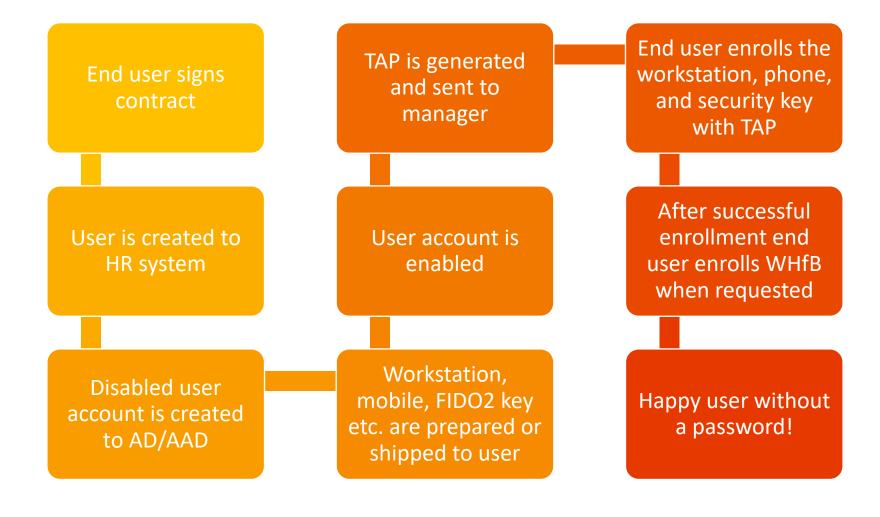


# FIDO2 Registration under the hood

• Let's draw...

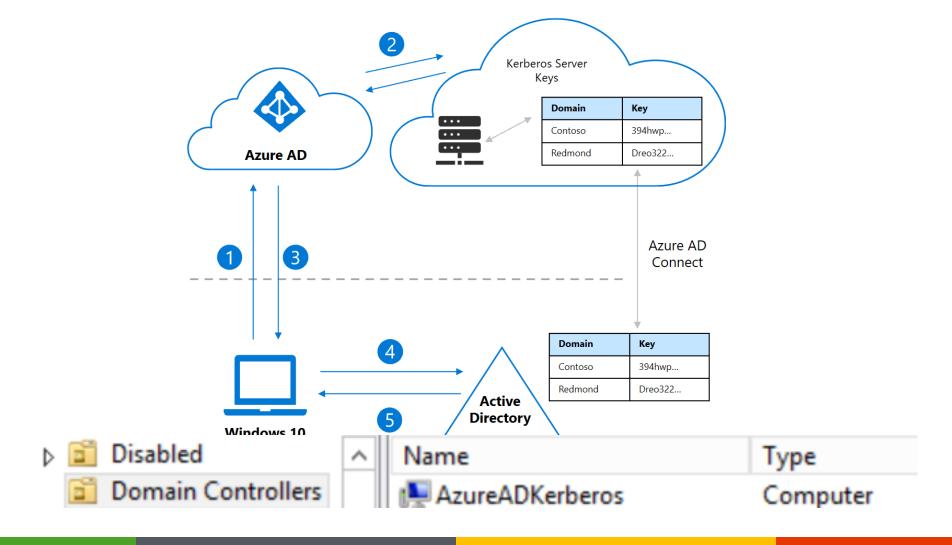


#### Real life use case



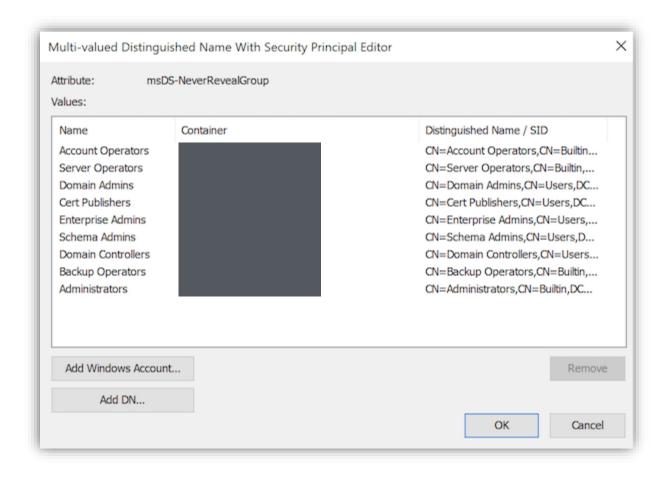


# Still in hybrid? – No problem!





# Still in hybrid? – No problem!





## **Future of passwordless**

- Passwordless to remote desktop sessions including Azure Virtual Desktop and Windows 365 requires
  WebAuthn redirection
- Requires the source operating system and target session host to be at least Windows 11 2H22
  Enterprise x64
- Azure Virtual Desktop identities and authentication Azure | Microsoft Docs



# **Future of passwordless**

- Multi-device FIDO
- Apple, Google and Microsoft are working together to make the world passwordless

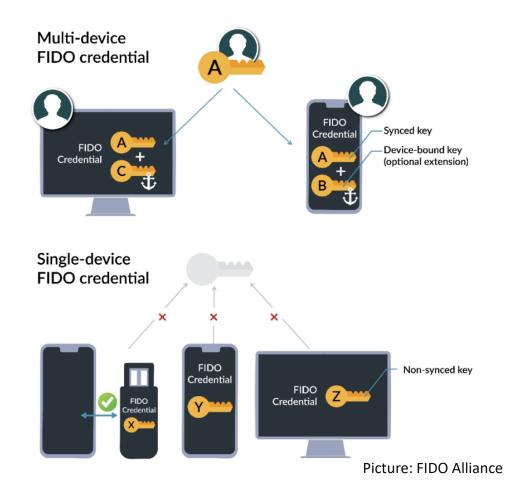




Picture: FIDO Alliance



### Multi device FIDO credentials





# Are those really phishing proof?

- For now 9/2022 Yes
- Public key architecture is phishing proof as long as private key stays private





### How to get started?

- Plan what you want to achieve make your passwordless strategy
- Enable passwordless as an option
- Convert all sign in processes to single sign on
- Challenge users to use passwordless methods
- Restrict use of passwords





# **Key takeaways**

- Start testing and using passwordless
- Make a passwordless strategy
- Use single sign-on
- Provide more than one method for passwordless





### **Thank You**

