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Oslo Spektrum



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## Architecting Passwordless Authentication with FIDO2

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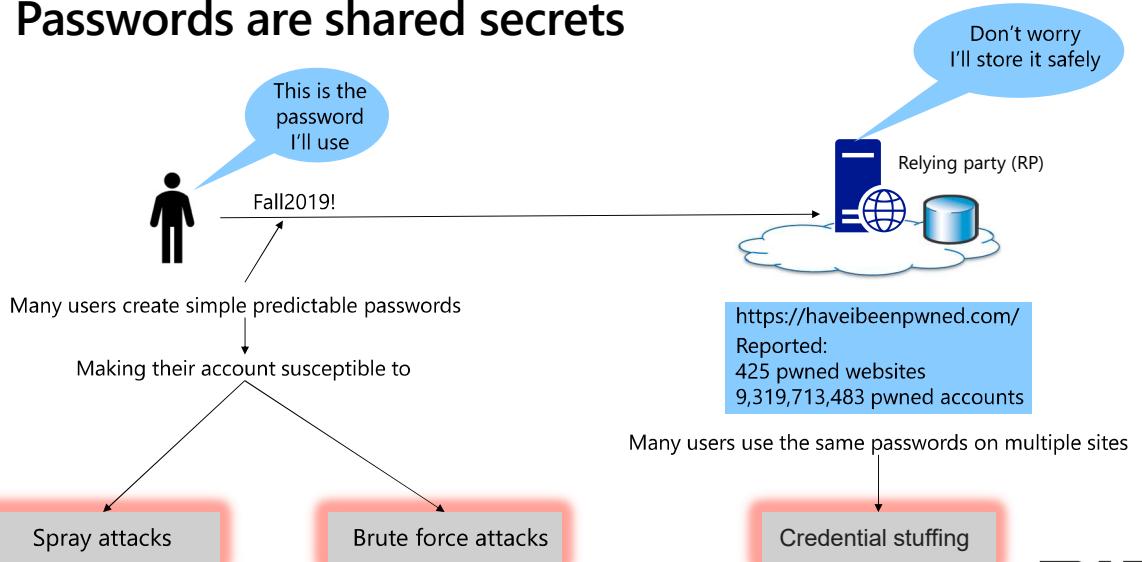
## Agenda

- Passwords are a problem
- Going passwordless
- FIDO2 under the hood
- FIDO2 and Windows 10 Azure sign-in



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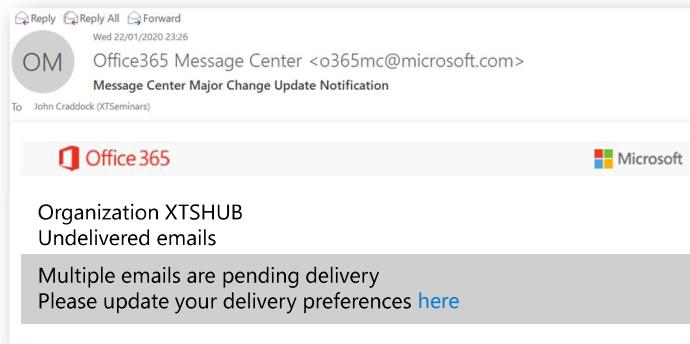
## Passwords are shared secrets



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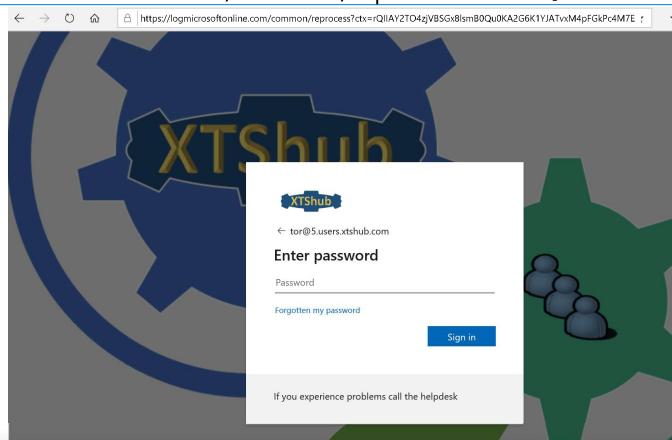
## I'm not getting emails...



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## Is there a problem?

<https://logmicrosoftonline.com/common/reprocess?ctx=rQIIAY2TO4zjVBSGx8lsm>



logmicrosoftonline.com

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- Oops you just gave away your password

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## Password resets

Question 1: what was the name of you first pet?



- Resets send to an already compromised email alias
- Resets via Knowledge-Based Authentication (KBA) security questions and answers
  - Answers already known from pwned website or social media disclose



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## Challenges



- Educating users about password security is difficult
- MFA is a must it will eliminate 99.9% of sign ins with *compromised* passwords succeeding
  - In most cases simple SMS MFA will be sufficient
  - For convenience or high value accounts go for alternatives
- Don't over prompt for MFA
  - With an authenticator app users get complacent and just approve



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## How do we eliminate passwords being compromised?



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## Azure AD passwordless sign-in



## To be Internet scalable there must be standards

- Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) Alliance founded in July 2012
  - Mission to work on creating a passwordless authentication protocol
- December 2014 the Alliance published
  - The passwordless protocol FIDO Universal Authentication Framework (FIDO UAF)
  - The second-factor protocol FIDO Universal 2nd Factor (FIDO U2F)
- 2019 - FIDO2 core Web Authentication protocol (WebAuthN) adopted by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) as an Internet standard
- 2019 - Microsoft Hello certified as FIDO2 compliant
- Many vendors released FIDO2 security keys



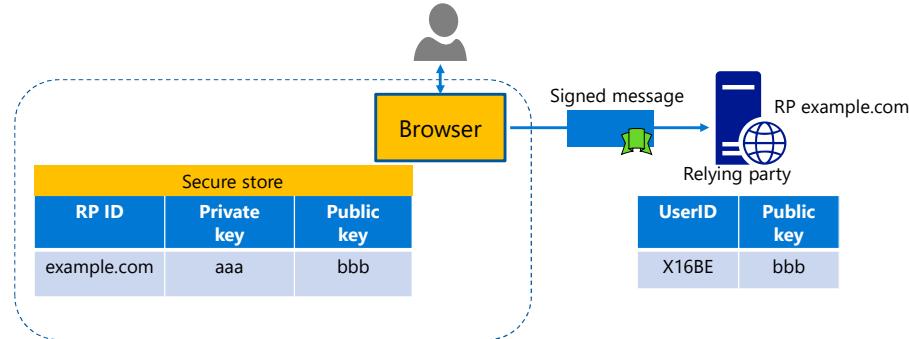
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## Proliferation of FIDO2 security keys



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## Replaces shared secrets with asymmetric cryptography

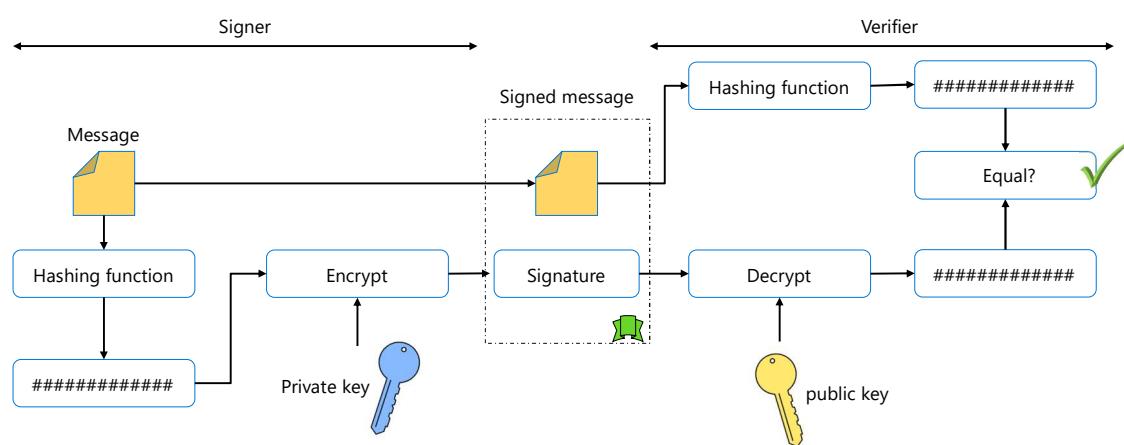


- The user signs a message with their private key
  - The private key never leaves the user's possession
- The RP can validate the signature with the user's public key
  - This proves the message has not been altered and the sender is the owner of the private key

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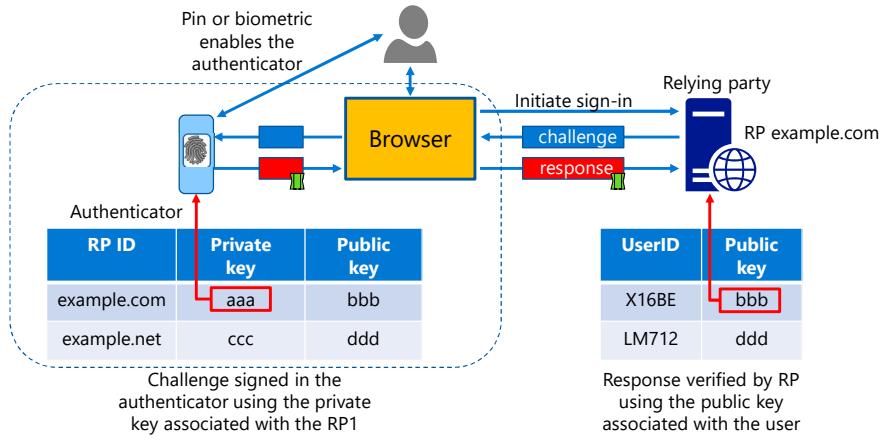
## Crypto signing and verification



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## FIDO2 Authentication

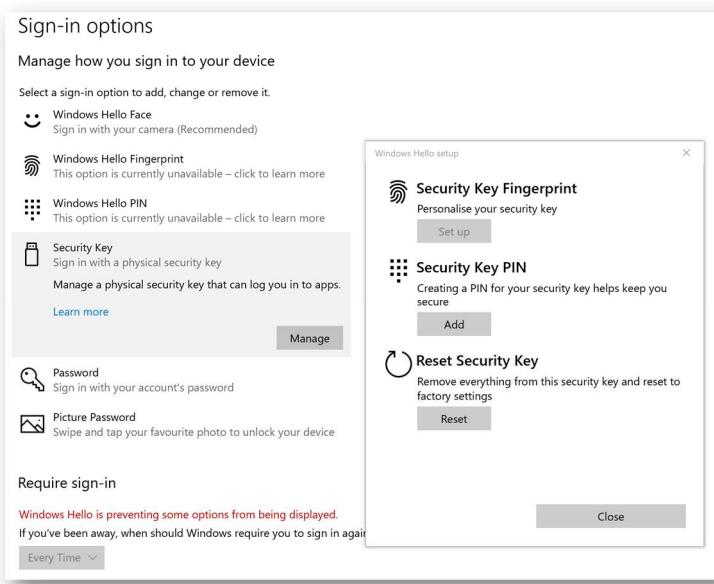


- The signed response is called an assertion



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## Setting up a FIDO2 security key with Windows 10



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## Top tip

- Windows 10 allows you to reset a key and clear all the credentials
- Go to "Sign-in options | Security Key | Manage | Reset"
- If you receive a message that the key cannot be reset
  - Perform the reset within 10 seconds of powering up the key



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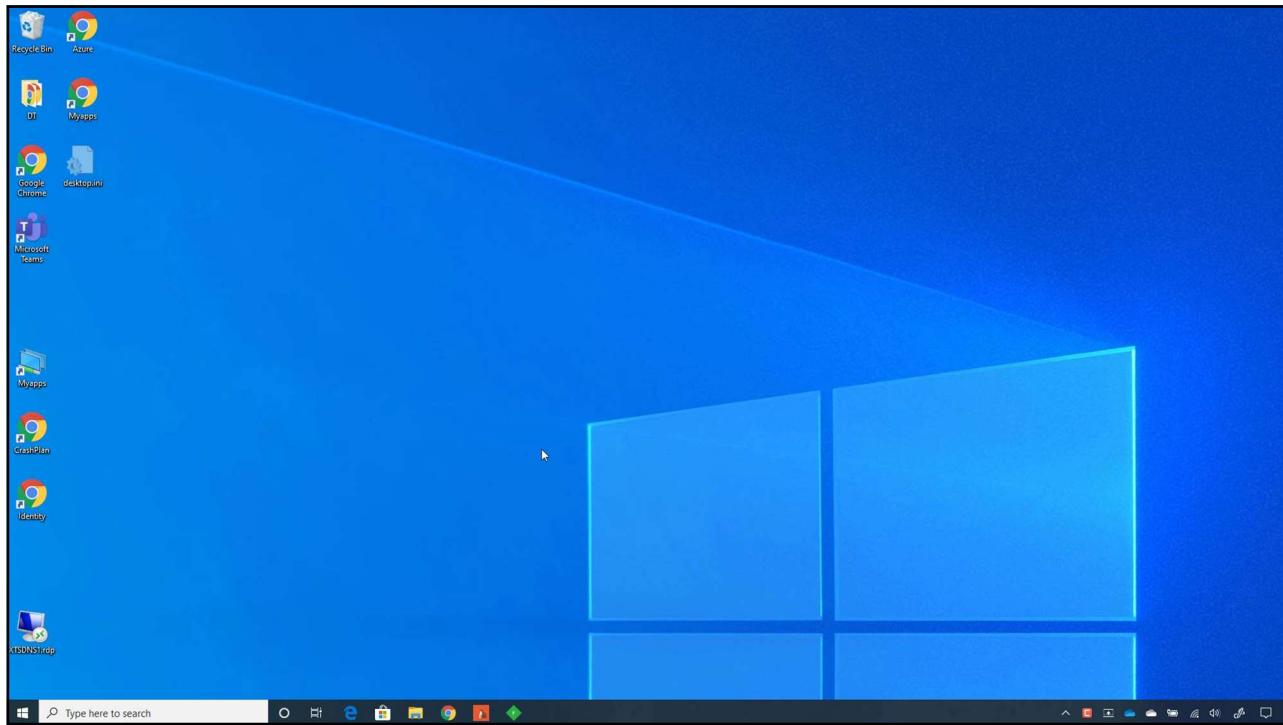
## Enabling FIDO 2 security keys in Azure AD

A screenshot of the Azure AD Authentication methods - Authentication method policy (Preview) page. The page shows the configuration for enabling FIDO2 Security Keys. It includes sections for "Method", "TARGET", "USE FOR", and "GENERAL" settings. The "Method" section lists "FIDO2 Security Key" and "Microsoft Authenticator passwordless sign-in" under "Enabled". The "TARGET" section shows "All users" for both methods. The "USE FOR" section has "Sign in" and "Strong authentication" selected. The "GENERAL" section has "Allow self-service set up" and "Enforce attestation" both set to "Yes".

- In the future policies will be added
  - MFA
  - SSPR
  - Password



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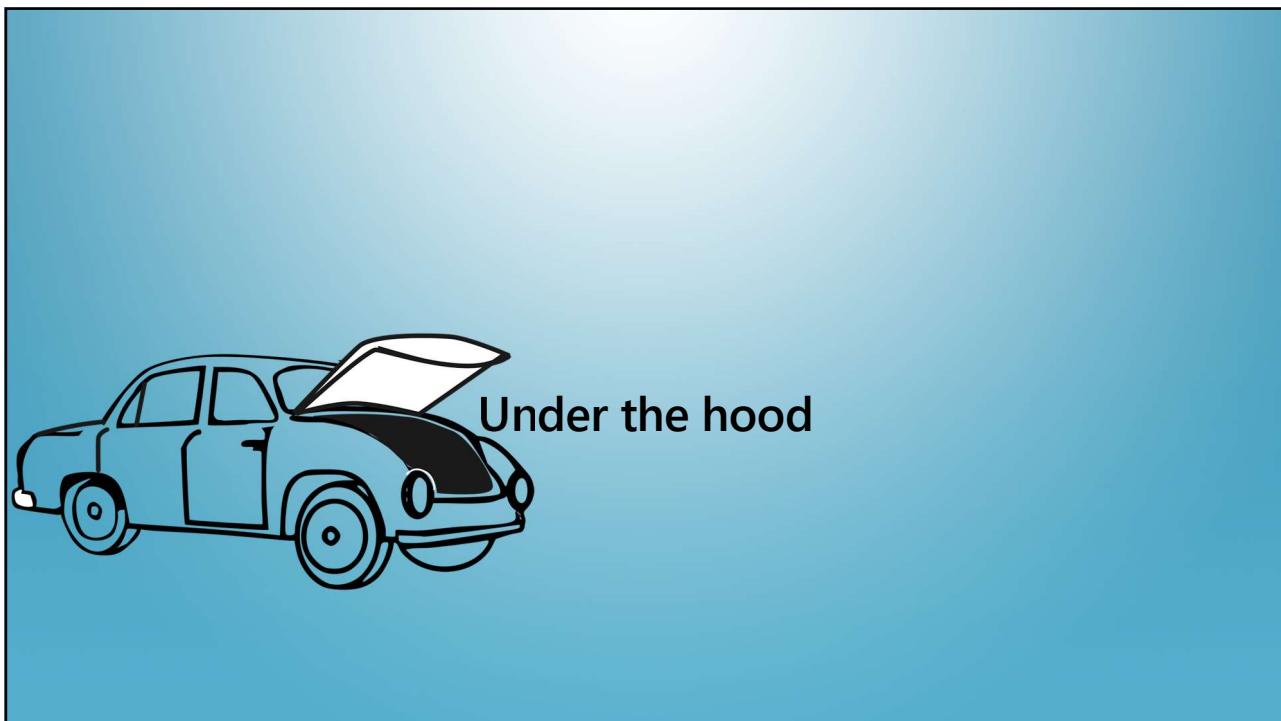
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## eWBM Goldengate G310



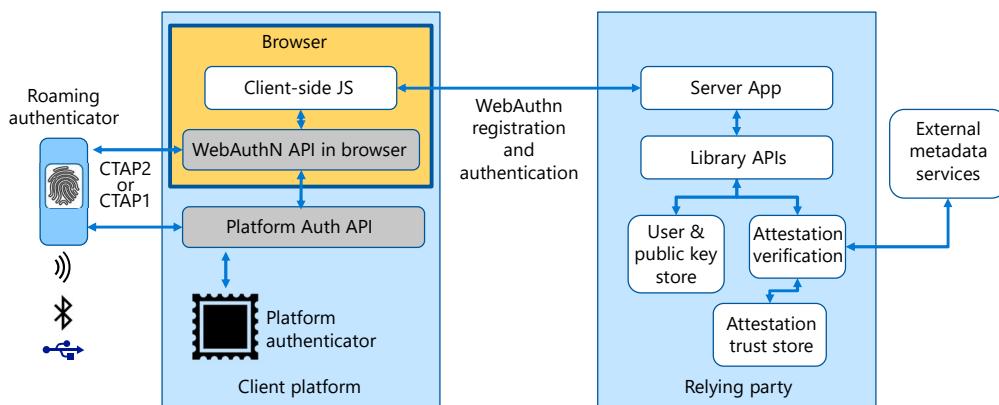
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## FIDO2 components and protocols



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## Two Ceremonies



Registration

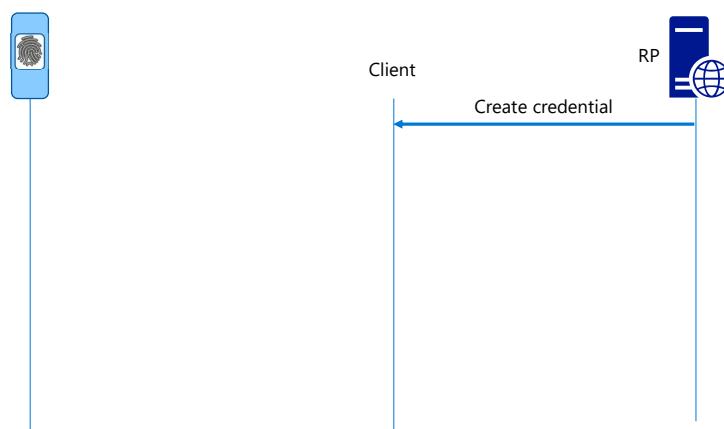


Authentication

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## Registration ceremony



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## Create Credential parameters include

**Challenge:** Random string of bytes, used to prevent replay attacks

**RPid:** Identifies the RP's domain

**User:** Randomly generated id that is used to associate a credential with a user

**pubKeyCredParams:** Specifies the cryptographic types of public keys that are acceptable to the RP

**authenticatorSelection:**

- The type of authenticator - cross-platform (roaming) or platform (bound)
- If the authenticator private key should be residential
  - Required for passwordless authentication
- If user verification to the authenticator is required, preferred or discouraged

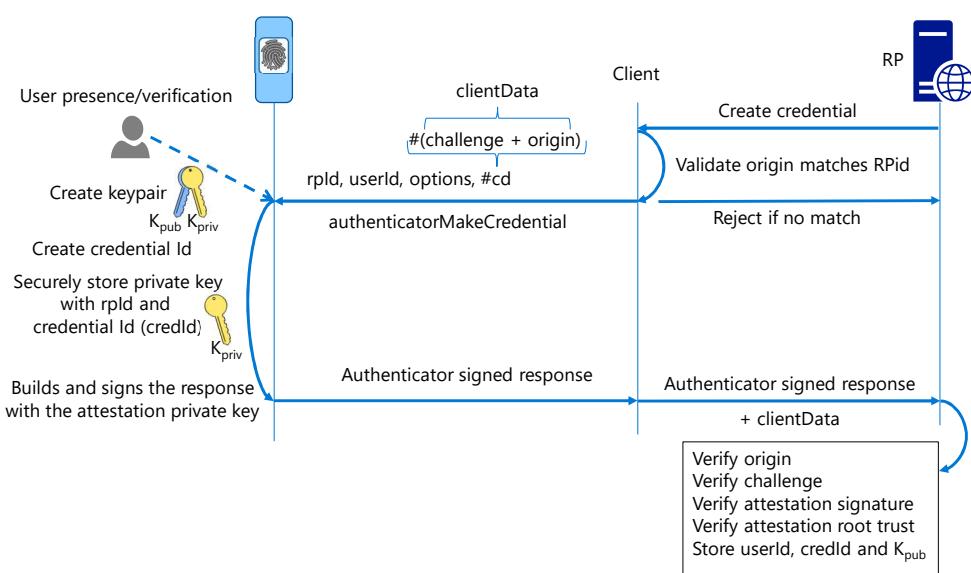
**timeout:** The user is required to respond within this time; otherwise, an error occurs.

**attestation:** Allows the RP to specify if attestation data is required. Attestation data allows the RP to verify the veracity and the security of authenticator being used



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## Registration ceremony



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## Attestation metadata

- FIDO Alliance Metadata Service (MDS)
  - Authenticator vendors can publish Metadata Statements
    - Trusted source of information about authenticators
  - Provides characteristics and capabilities of a particular authenticator
  - Allows risk-based decisions to be made about a particular authenticator
- Authenticators are identified by an Authenticator Attestation GUID (AAGUID)
- During registration the authenticator signs the response with an attestation private key that is burnt into the device



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## Verifying the attestation signature

- The attestation signature signs the attestation data and the users public key
- Verification of the signature confirms that the public key has not been substituted by a man-in-the-middle attack
  - The signing certificate's public key is used to verify the signature,
    - The certificate chain is verified as well as the certificate revocation list
  - Some RPs will rely on the veracity of the TLS channel and allow self-attestations (surrogate-attestations)
    - Self-attestations use a self-signed certificate
  - Microsoft Azure AD has a "Force Attestation" option which can be switched to No to allow self-signed certs



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## AAGUIDS & Metadata

Product Name or Laser Marking	Firmware	FIDO2 AAGUID
YubiKey 4 (Series)	All	N/A
YubiKey 5 (USB-A, No NFC)	5.1.X	cb69481e-8ff7-4039-93ec-0a2729a154a8
YubiKey 5 (USB-A, No NFC)	5.2.X	ee882879-721c-4913-9775-3dfcce97072a
YubiKey 5 NFC	5.1.X	fa2b99dc-9e39-4257-8f92-4a30d23c4118
YubiKey 5 NFC	5.2.X	2fc0579f-8113-47ea-b116-bb5a6db9202a
YubiKey 5 Nano	5.1.X	cb69481e-8ff7-4039-93ec-0a2729a154a8
YubiKey 5 Nano	5.2.X	ee882879-721c-4913-9775-3dfcce97072a

```
{
  deviceId: "1.3.6.1.4.1.41482.1.7",
  displayName: "YubiKey 5 Series security key",
  transports: 4,
  deviceUrl: "https://support.yubico.com/support/solutions/articles/15000014180-yubikey-5c",
  imageUrl: "https://developers.yubico.com/U2F/Images/YK5-series.png",
  - selectors: [
    - {
      type: "x509Extension",
      - parameters: {
        key: "1.3.6.1.4.1.45724.1.1.4",
        - value: {
          type: "hex",
          value: "cb69481e8ff7403993ec0a2729a154a8"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  1
},
```

Section from Yubico metadata

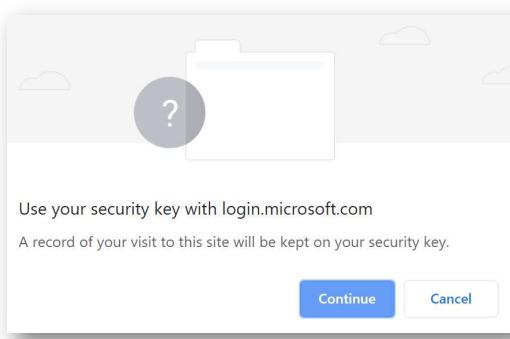
Product	VID	PID	AAGUID
Goldengate 310	0x311F	0x4A1A	95442b2e-f15e-4def-b270-efb106facb4e
Goldengate 320	0x311F	0x4C2A	87dbc5a1-4c94-4dc8-8a47-97d800fd1f3c

eWBM

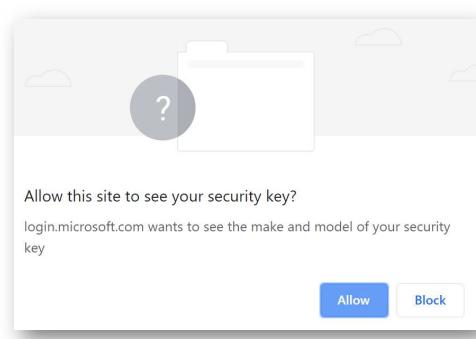


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## FIDO2 via a browser



Resident keys



Attestation



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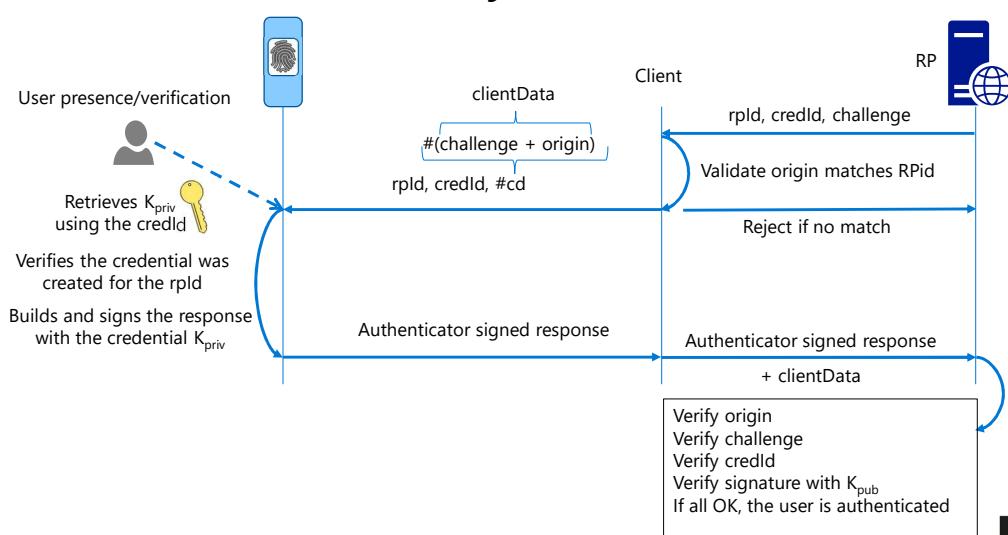
## Identifying the user

- Registration includes binding a FIDO credential on an given authenticator to a specific user
  - Trust on First Use (TOFU)
    - Only assures that the user registering the credential can authenticate to the RP
  - Invitation
    - Invitation sent to user in advance of registration
  - Identity Proofing
    - User documents/presence may be required
  - Binding to an existing credential
    - Sign-in, possibly with MFA, before registering credential and authenticator
- Multiple authenticators can be registered on an account for recovery



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## Authentication ceremony



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Demo...

## Registration and authentication

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## White and black listing authenticators

The screenshot shows the 'Authentication methods - Authentication method policy (Preview)' blade in the Microsoft Azure portal. The 'Method' section lists two methods: 'FIDO2 Security Key' and 'Microsoft Authenticator passwordless sign-in'. Both are set to 'All users' and 'Enabled'. Below this is the 'FIDO2 Security Key settings' section. On the right, the 'KEY RESTRICTION POLICY' section is highlighted with a red circle. It contains the following configuration:

- Enforce key restrictions:** Set to **Yes**.
- Restrict specific keys:** Set to **Allow**.
- Add AAGUID:** Input field containing **87dbc5a1-4c94-4dc8-8a47-97d800fd1f3c**.

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## Demo...

### Blocked authenticator

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## Blocked security keys

Security key

 We detected that this particular key type has been blocked by your organisation. Contact your administrator for more details and try registering a different type of key.

[Additional details](#)

[Cancel](#)

During registration



### Choose a way to sign in

Your company policy requires that you use a different method to sign in.

Go to Security Info in My Profile and remove this security key so you no longer see this message.

 Use my password

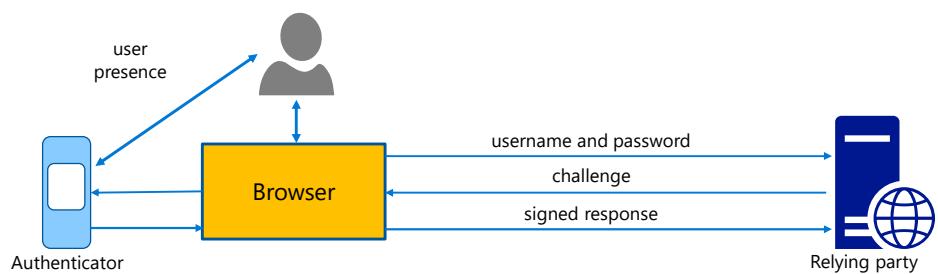
During authentication if the policy has changed between registration and authentication

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## Usage scenarios

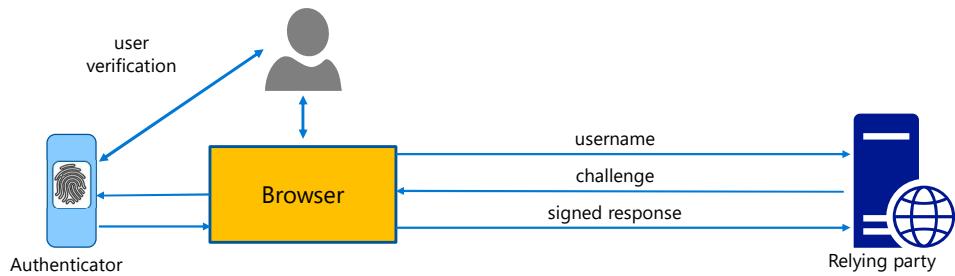
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## Second factor authentication



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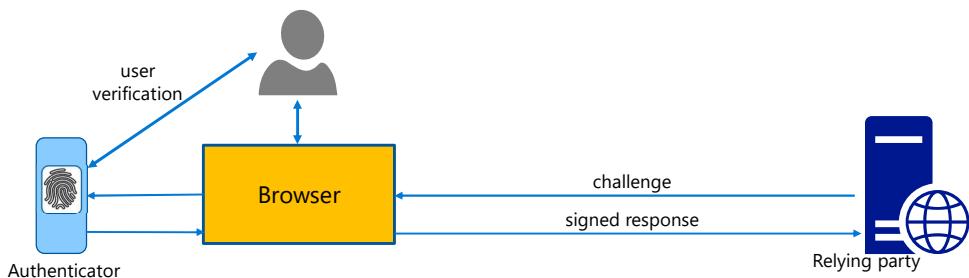
## Passwordless



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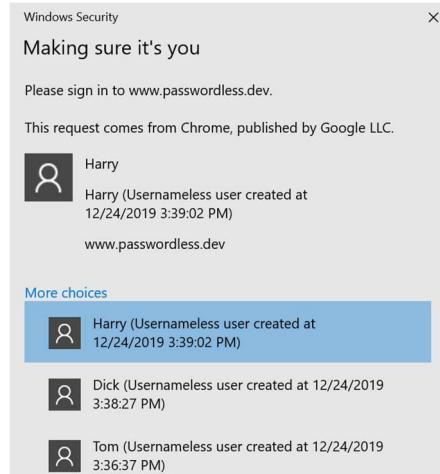
## Nameless and Passwordless



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## Multiple names registered for the same resource



- The user chooses

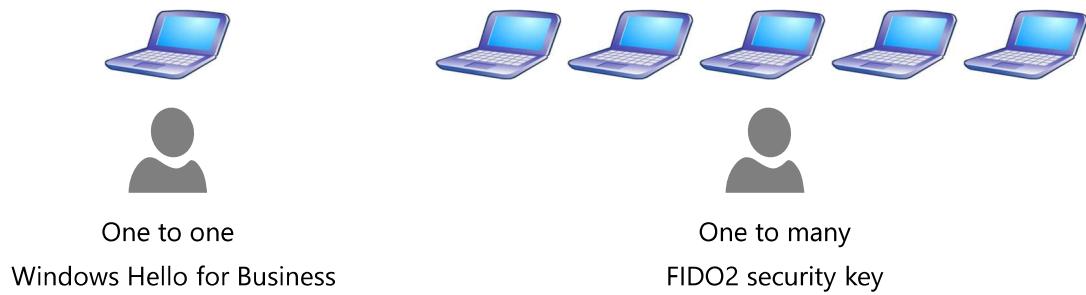


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Windows 10 sign in with  
a FIDO2 security key

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## AAD Joined and hybrid AAD joined devices



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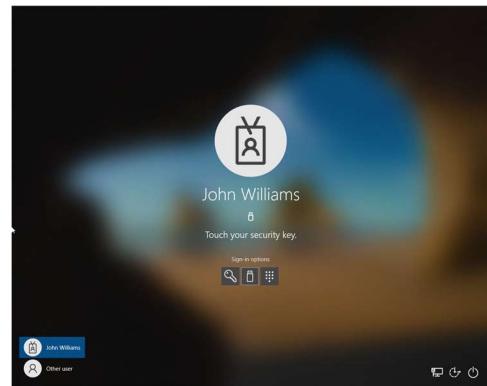
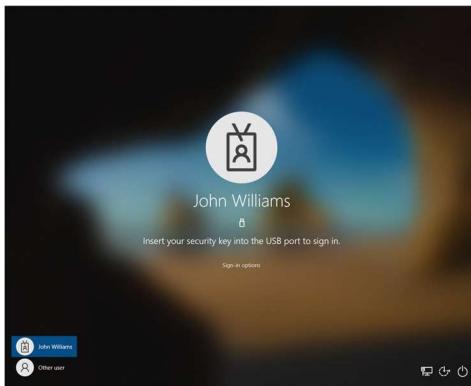
## Windows 10 FIDO2 sign-in

- Microsoft security key requirements
  - Resident keys
  - Client PIN for keys that don't have a biometric interface
  - HMAC-secret for offline sign-in
  - Multiple accounts per RP
- Sign-in with a security key is enabled via
  - Intune
  - Group policy
  - Creating a provisioning package using the Windows Configuration Designer app



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## Sign in



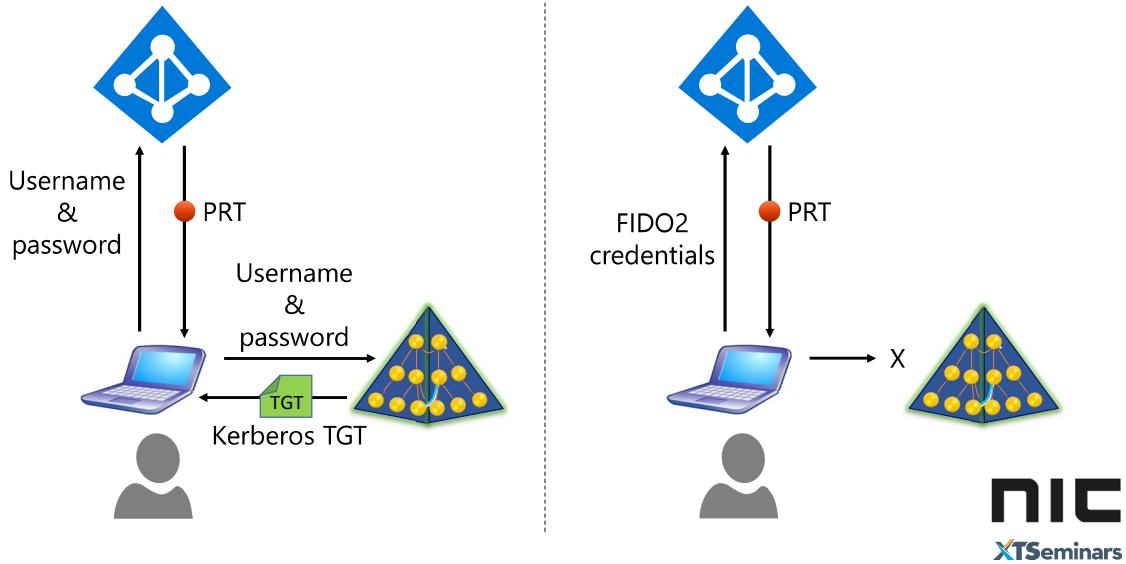
**nic**  
XTSeminars

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SSO to on-premises

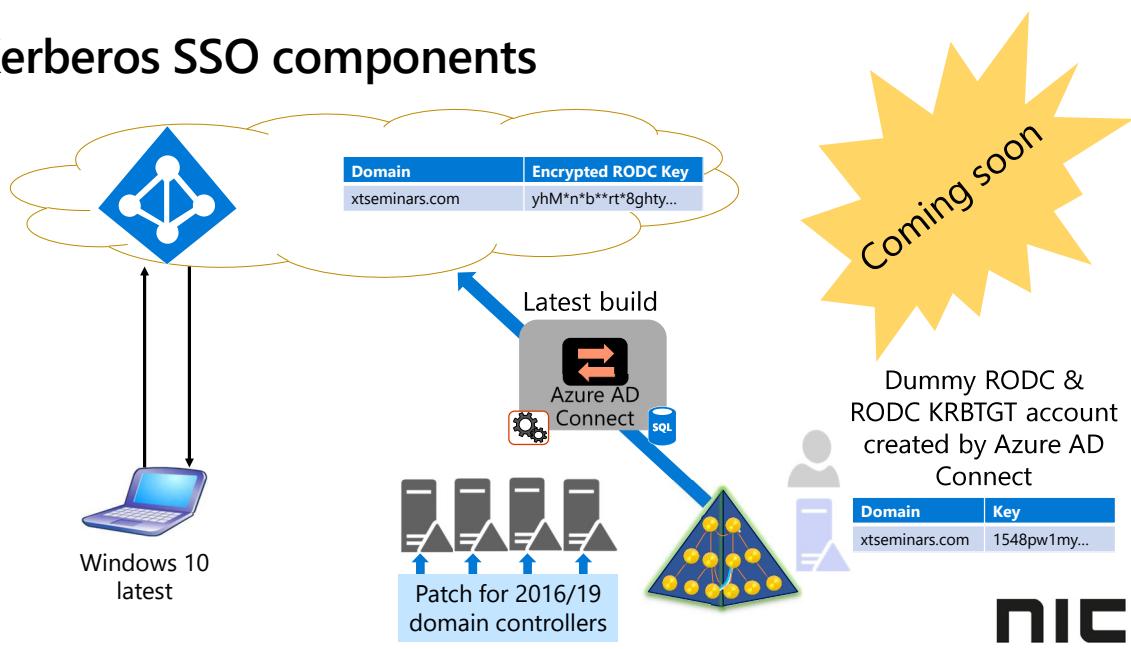
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## Windows sign-in to Azure AD and on-premises

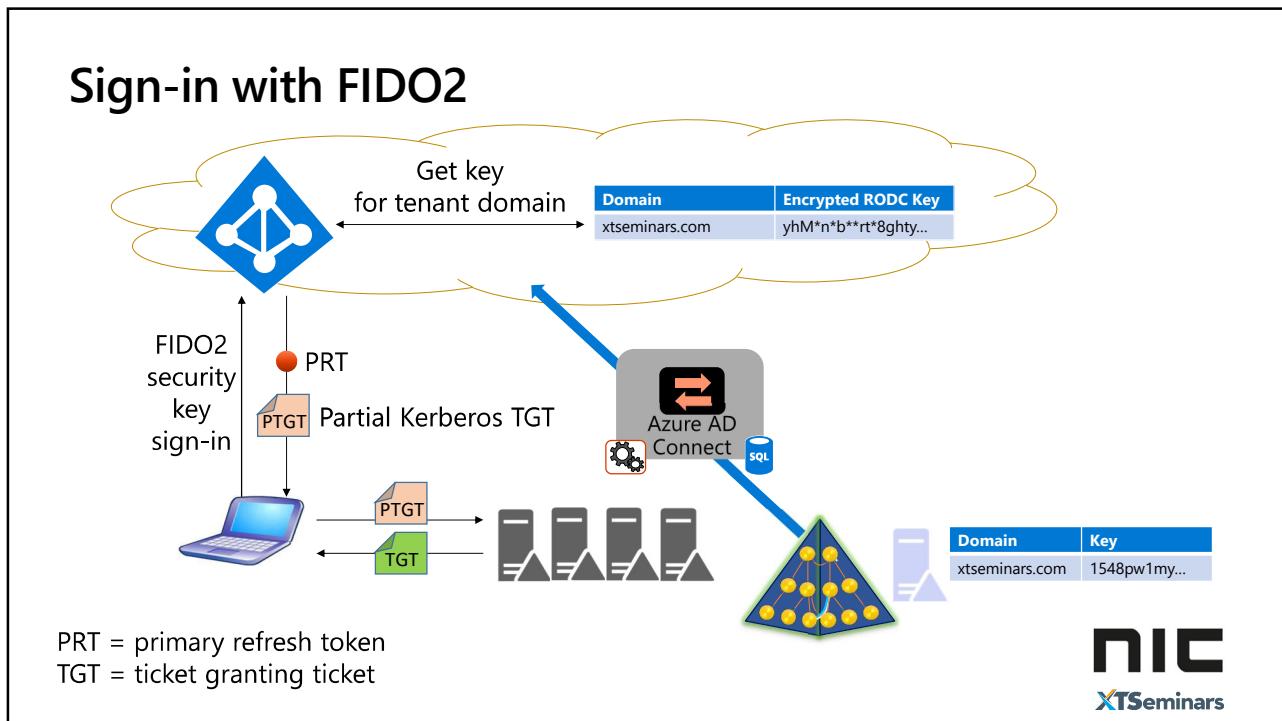


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## Kerberos SSO components



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Now we can live in a world without passwords

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## In summary

- A user is required to create the password
  - Not any longer a unique cryptographic key pair is created for each site
- Users reveal their passwords via phishing attacks
  - Even if a user gave away their PIN via social engineering, an attack is not going to succeed without the authenticator
  - All credentials are scoped for a particular relying party, eliminating phishing attacks via fake websites
- The target system holds a database of usernames, passwords and possibly KBA questions and answers
  - Gaining access to the user's public keys has no benefit to a hacker



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## If you want to play...

- <https://webauthn.me/>
- <https://webauthn.io>
- <https://webauthnsample.azurewebsites.net/>
- <https://www.passwordless.dev/overview>



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