


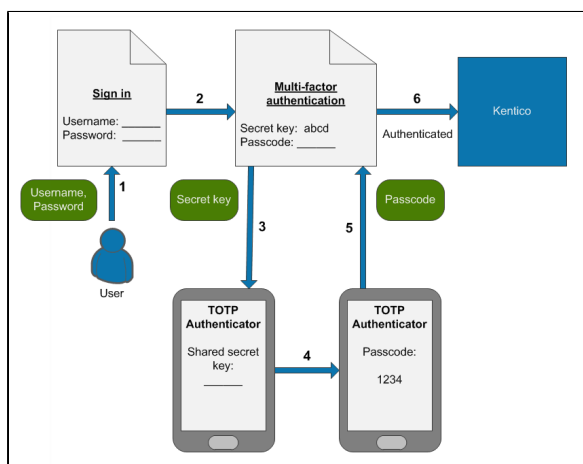
Multi-factor authentication adds an additional layer of security to the sign-in process. In addition to the basic password, users need to verify their identity using one or more additional security components.

By default, Kentico provides support for a combination of standard forms authentication with a username and password, and a **passcode** generated by an authenticator application using the [Time-based One-time Password Algorithm](#) (TOTP), for example [Google Authenticator](#).

 The authenticator application must be compatible with [RFC 6238](#).

The default multi-factor authentication process consists of the following steps:

1. A user wants to sign in and enters their username and password.
2. The system verifies the credentials, displays a secret key and requests a passcode.
3. The user enters the secret key into their TOTP authenticator application.
4. The application generates a temporary passcode.
5. The user types the passcode into the Kentico authentication form.
6. The system signs in the user.



The system only displays the secret key on the first sign-in after multi-factor authentication is enabled. The next time the user signs in, the steps related to the secret key are no longer required, and the user only generates a new passcode in their authenticator application.



Passcode expiration

By default, the system accepts passcodes generated **5 minutes** before or after the time of the authentication attempt. For example, if a user's authenticator application and your website server have exactly synchronized time settings, users have 5 minutes to enter the passcode.

Security and limitations

The multi-factor authentication is:

- Available only for the default forms authentication method.
- Not compatible with the [Autocomplete](#) functionality.

For security reasons, we strongly recommend limiting the [maximum number of invalid sign-in attempts](#) to a small value, for example 5. Incorrectly submitted passcodes count as invalid sign-in attempts, so potential attackers cannot guess a valid passcode in the specified number of attempts.

If the [screen locking](#) feature is enabled, entering of the passcode is also required when unlocking the screen.

Enabling multi-factor authentication

Notes

- The multi-factor authentication settings have a global effect. They cannot be configured differently for individual sites.
- Keep the **Display secret key** setting enabled unless you have a [custom implementation](#) of multi-factor authentication. With the default functionality, users need to enter the secret key into their authenticator application during their first sign-in to generate valid passcodes.

See also: [Settings - Authentication](#)

Enabling multi-factor authentication for selected users

1. Open the **Settings** application.
2. Select the **Security & Membership -> Authentication** category.
3. Select the **Enable multi-factor authentication** check box.
4. Click **Save**.
5. Open the **Users** application.
6. Edit the users for which you want to enable multi-factor authentication and enable the **Multi-factor authentication is required** option.

The given users will need to use multi-factor authentication when signing in to your website (or the Kentico administration interface).

You can also set up your site's registration or user account editing forms to allow users to choose whether to enable multi-factor authentication for their accounts. See [Allowing users to enable or disable multi-factor authentication](#).

Enabling multi-factor authentication for all users in the system

Keeping administrator access

After you enable multi-factor authentication globally, make sure that you do not lose administrator access to the Kentico interface. During the next sign-in under your administrator account, **note down the multi-factor secret key** for your account.

The system only displays the secret key during the first sign-in. If you do not save the secret key or immediately set up your authenticator, you will lose access to the administration interface.

To enforce multi-factor authentication for all users in the system:

1. Open the **Settings** application.
2. Select the **Security & Membership -> Authentication** category.
3. Select the following check boxes:
 - **Enable multi-factor authentication**
 - **Multi-factor authentication is required globally**
4. Click **Save**.

All users now need to use multi-factor authentication when signing in to your website (or the Kentico administration interface). The **Multi-factor authentication is required** option of individual user accounts has no effect with this configuration.



Recovering administrator access

If you enable multi-factor authentication globally and lose access to your administrator account (for example if you lose the secret key without setting up your authenticator), you can restore access by adding the **CMSAdminEmergencyReset** key to the *appSettings* section of your project's web.config. For example:

```
<add key="CMSAdminEmergencyReset" value="admin;password;true" />
```

- *admin* – the user name of the new account.
- *password* – the password for the new account – you should change it to your own value.
- The third parameter is optional and indicates whether you want to create a new user with the Global administrator [privilege level](#).
- The system automatically deletes the key after you gain access to the administration interface.

Resetting the secret key for users

For multi-factor authentication to work, users need to enter a shared secret key into their authenticator application. The system displays this secret key to each user **once** during their first sign-in (after multi-factor authentication is enabled).

If a user loses the secret key before initializing their authenticator application, they will not be able to sign in. A new secret key is also required if a user wants to switch to a different authenticator application.

In these situations, administrators can reset the multi-factor secret of individual users:

1. Open the **Users** application.
2. Edit the given user account.
3. On the **General** tab, click the **Reset** button next to the **Reset multi-factor secret** field.

On the user's next sign-in attempt, the system displays a new secret key, which the user can enter into their authenticator application.

Allowing users to enable or disable multi-factor authentication

If you have multi-factor authentication enabled [only for selected users](#), you can allow users to choose whether to enable multi-factor authentication for their account.

- The **Registration form** web part automatically allows new users to choose whether to use multi-factor authentication.
- With the **Custom registration form** web part, you can allow new users to choose by making the *UserMFRequired* field visible in the corresponding [alternative form](#).



See also: [Using the Registration form and Custom registration form web parts](#)

- For user profile editing pages (on the live site or in the administration interface), you can allow users to enable or disable multi-factor authentication by making the *UserMFRequired* field visible in the corresponding [alternative form](#).

To configure the visibility of the *UserMFRequired* field in user [alternative forms](#):

1. Open the **Modules** application.
2. Edit the **Membership** module.
3. Select the **Classes** tab and edit the **User** class.
4. On the **Alternative forms** tab, edit the form that you use.
5. On the **Fields** tab, select the **UserMFRequired** field.
6. Enable the **Display field in the editing form** option.
7. Configure any required **Field appearance** settings.

8. Click **Save**.

The given form then allows users to enable or disable multi-factor authentication for their user account.

Customizing multi-factor authentication

i If you wish to use a completely different authentication factor or passcode delivery method, you can implement your own solution (for example custom codes sent via email, SMS, etc.).

See: [Handling custom multi-factor authentication](#)

Developers can customize the parameters of the multi-factor authentication functionality by implementing a [custom helper class](#) that inherits from the **CMS.Membership.MFAuthenticationHelper** class.

The following example demonstrates how to register a custom helper that changes the length and validity interval of multi-factor authentication passcodes.

1. Open your Kentico solution in Visual Studio.
2. Create a new *Class Library* project in the Kentico solution (or reuse an existing custom project).
3. Add references to the required Kentico libraries (DLLs) for the new project:
 - Right-click the project and select **Add -> Reference**.
 - Select the **Browse** tab of the **Reference manager** dialog, click **Browse** and navigate to the **Lib** folder of your Kentico web project.
 - Add references to the following libraries (and any others that you may need in your custom code):
 - **CMS.Base.dll**
 - **CMS.Core.dll**
 - **CMS.DataEngine.dll**
 - **CMS.Helpers.dll**
 - **CMS.Membership.dll**
4. Reference the custom project from the Kentico web project (*CMSApp* or *CMS*).
5. Edit the custom project's **AssemblyInfo.cs** file (in the *Properties* folder).
6. Add the **AssemblyDiscoverable** assembly attribute:

```
using CMS;  
  
[assembly:AssemblyDiscoverable]
```

7. Add a new class under the custom project, inheriting from the **MFAuthenticationHelper** class.

**Example**

```
using System;

using CMS;
using CMS.Membership;

// Registers the custom MFAAuthenticationHelper
[assembly: RegisterCustomHelper(typeof(CustomMFAAuthenticationHelper))]

public class CustomMFAAuthenticationHelper : MFAAuthenticationHelper
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The time interval for which the system considers multi-factor passcodes
    to be valid.
    /// Calculated as a time interval before or after the time of the
    authentication attempt.
    /// The default value is 5 minutes.
    /// </summary>
    protected override TimeSpan ClockDriftTolerance
    {
        get
        {
            // Sets the passcode validity to 2 minutes before or after the time
            of the authentication
            return TimeSpan.FromMinutes(2);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The length of the multi-factor passcode. The default value is 6.
    /// Important: For the authentication to work, the value must match the
    number of characters used
    /// by the authenticator applications that generate passcodes for your users.
    /// </summary>
    protected override int PasscodeLength
    {
        get
        {
            // Sets the passcode length to 10 characters
            return 10;
        }
    }
}
```

8. Save all changes and **Build** the custom project.

The custom helper in the example overrides the **ClockDriftTolerance** and **PasscodeLength** properties of the default *MFAAuthenticationHelper*. When users attempt to sign-in with multi-factor authentication enabled, the system applies the customizations – passcodes must be 10 characters long and the validity tolerance is reduced to 2 minutes.