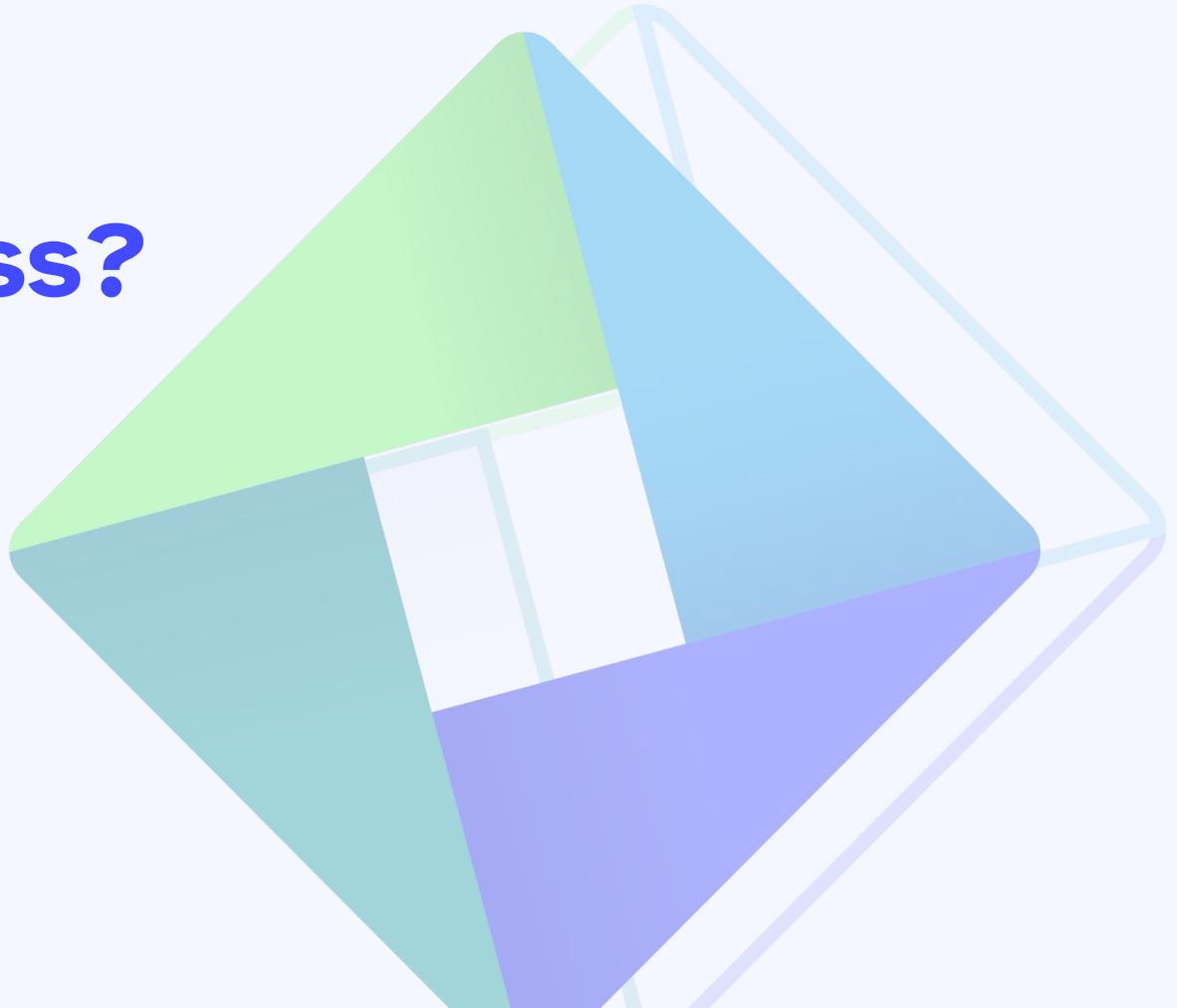


# Quo vadis passwordless?

Die Zukunft der  
Authentifizierung

**Clemens Hübner**  
*inovex GmbH*

German OWASP Day 2023





# Clemens Hübner

Software Security Engineer @ inovex

Helps secure applications, still hacks them

Located in Munich



@ClemensHuebner



clemens.huebner@inovex.de



@clemens@infosec.exchange



@inovexgmbh



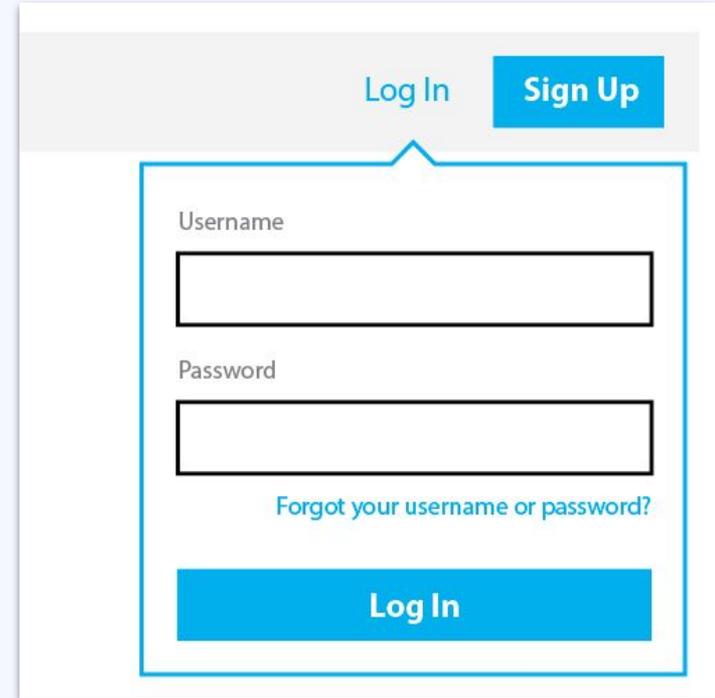
@inovexlife



inovex

# Status quo of authentication

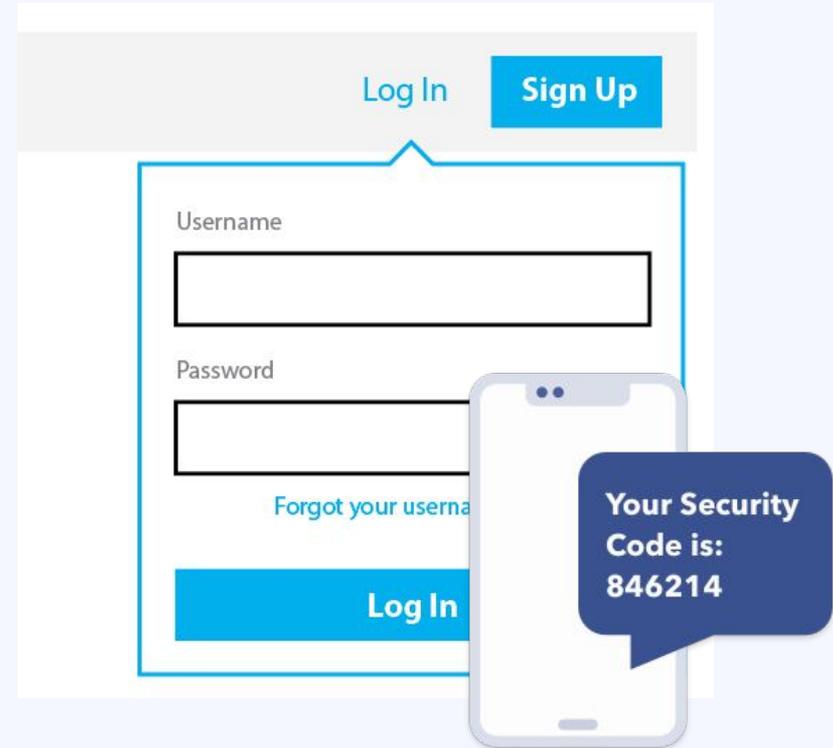
- Authentication with username & password
- The human brain is not built for memorizing strong passwords
- Passwords get guessed or stolen



The image shows a login form interface. At the top right, there are two buttons: 'Log In' (text) and 'Sign Up' (blue button). Below these, there is a form with two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. Below the 'Password' field, there is a link that says 'Forgot your username or password?'. At the bottom of the form, there is a blue button labeled 'Log In'.

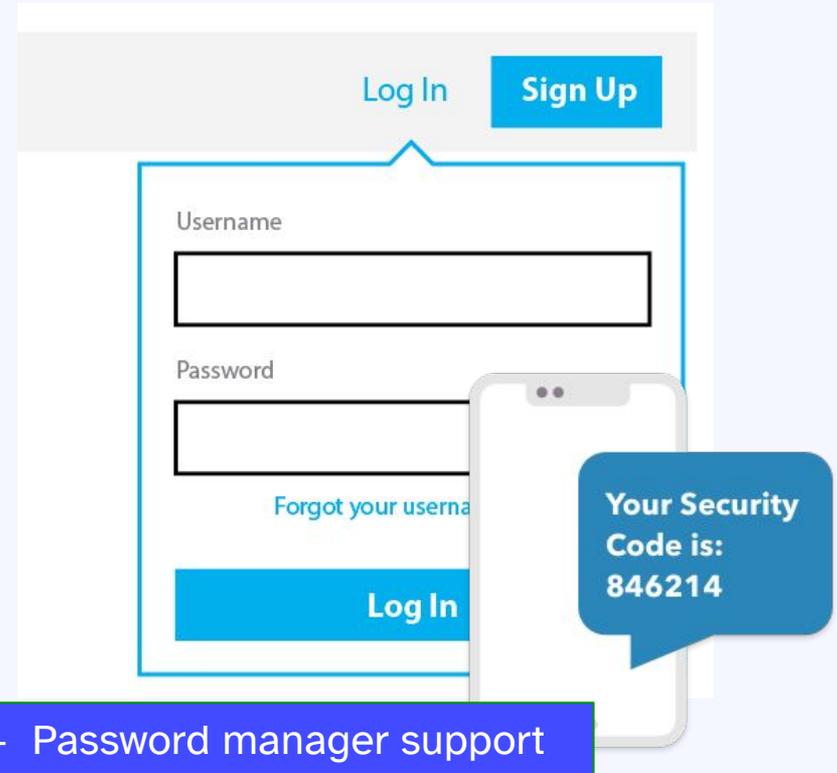
# Status quo of authentication

- Mitigate insecure passwords with second factor (2FA)
- Brain limits remain
- Problem of phishing

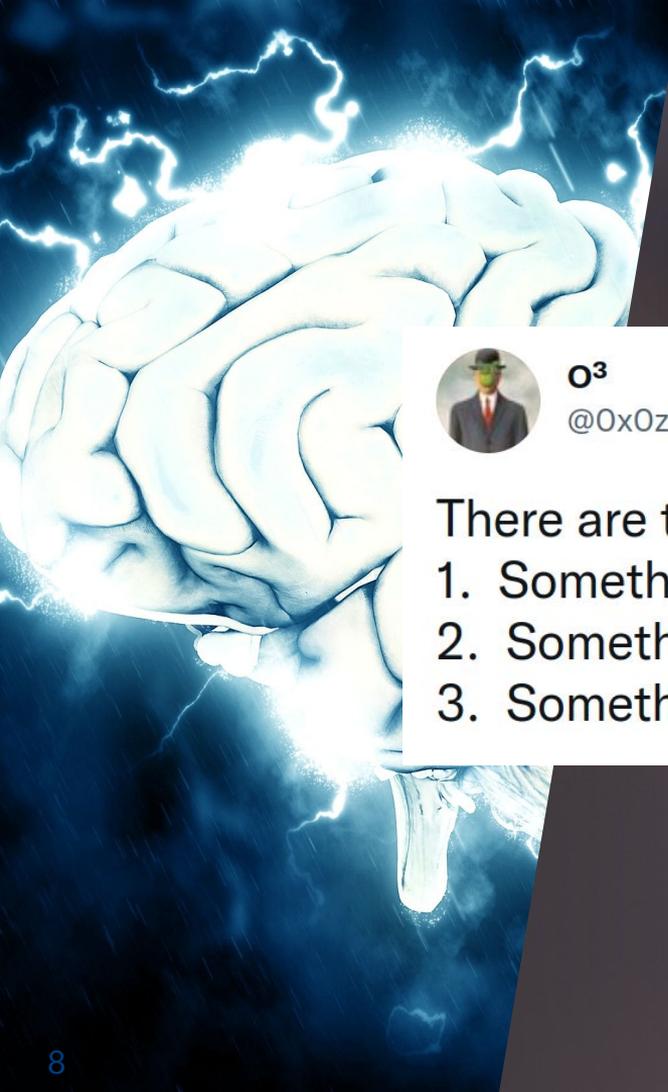


# Problems with the status quo

- *Something you know* is hard to remember
- Phishing is possible
- Still need to trust the site to handle my password







o<sup>3</sup>

@0x0zone

There are three types of authentication factors:

1. Something you forget
2. Something you lose
3. Something that is chopped off

# Solution: Less knowledge-based authentication

- use possessed or biometric factors
- use public-key based challenge-response (no leakage of any secret)
- strong scoping of credentials for phishing protection

→ WebAuthn to the rescue



# Architecture



**Relying Party**

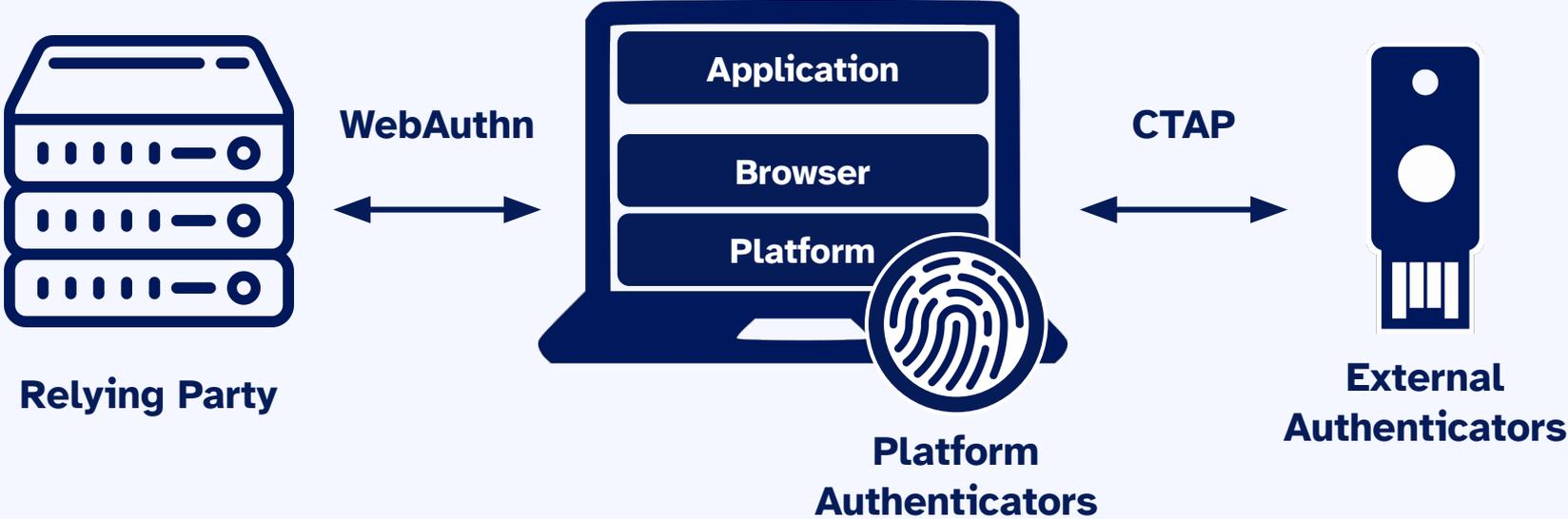


**Platform  
Authenticators**

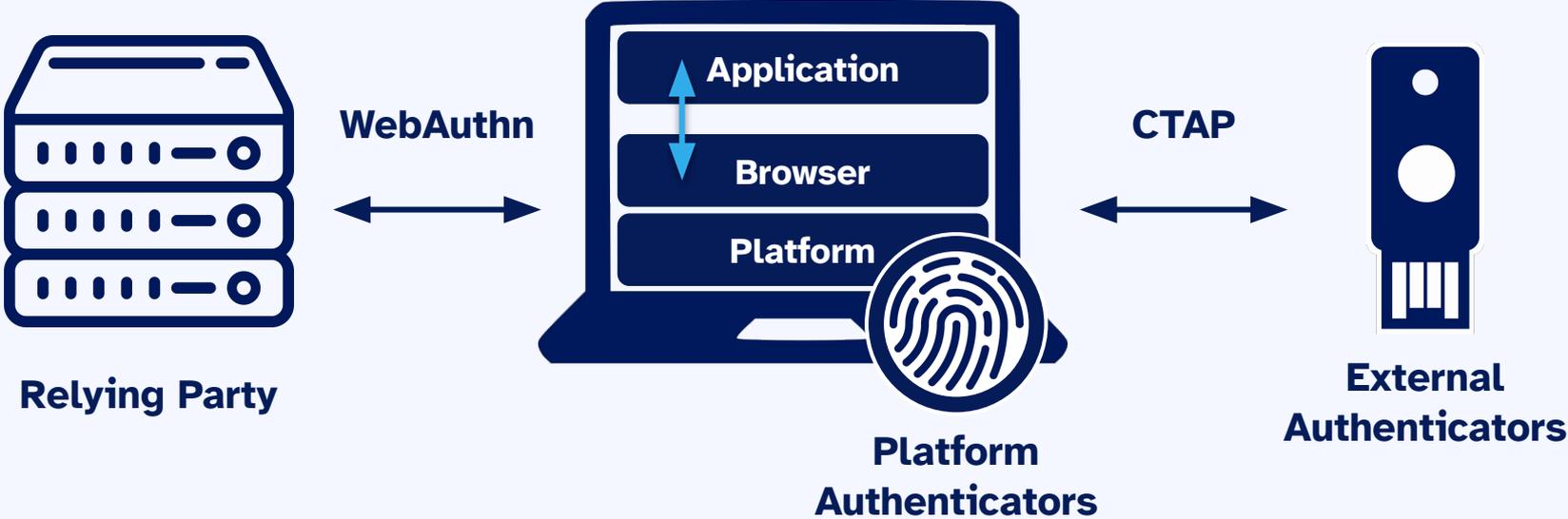


**External  
Authenticators**

# Architecture



# Architecture



# The two WebAuthn Ceremonies

## Registration Ceremony

**Creating** a public key credential, scoped to the Relying Party, based on a user's identifier

## Authentication Ceremony

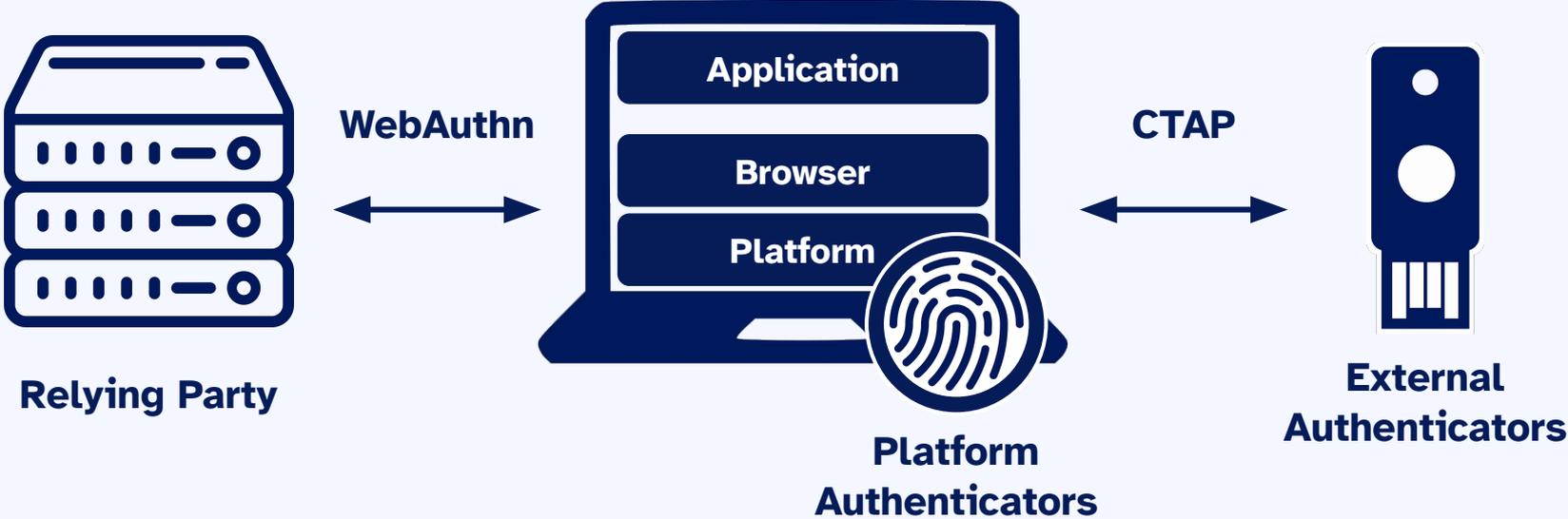
**Proving** the presence of the private key and the consent of the user that registered it



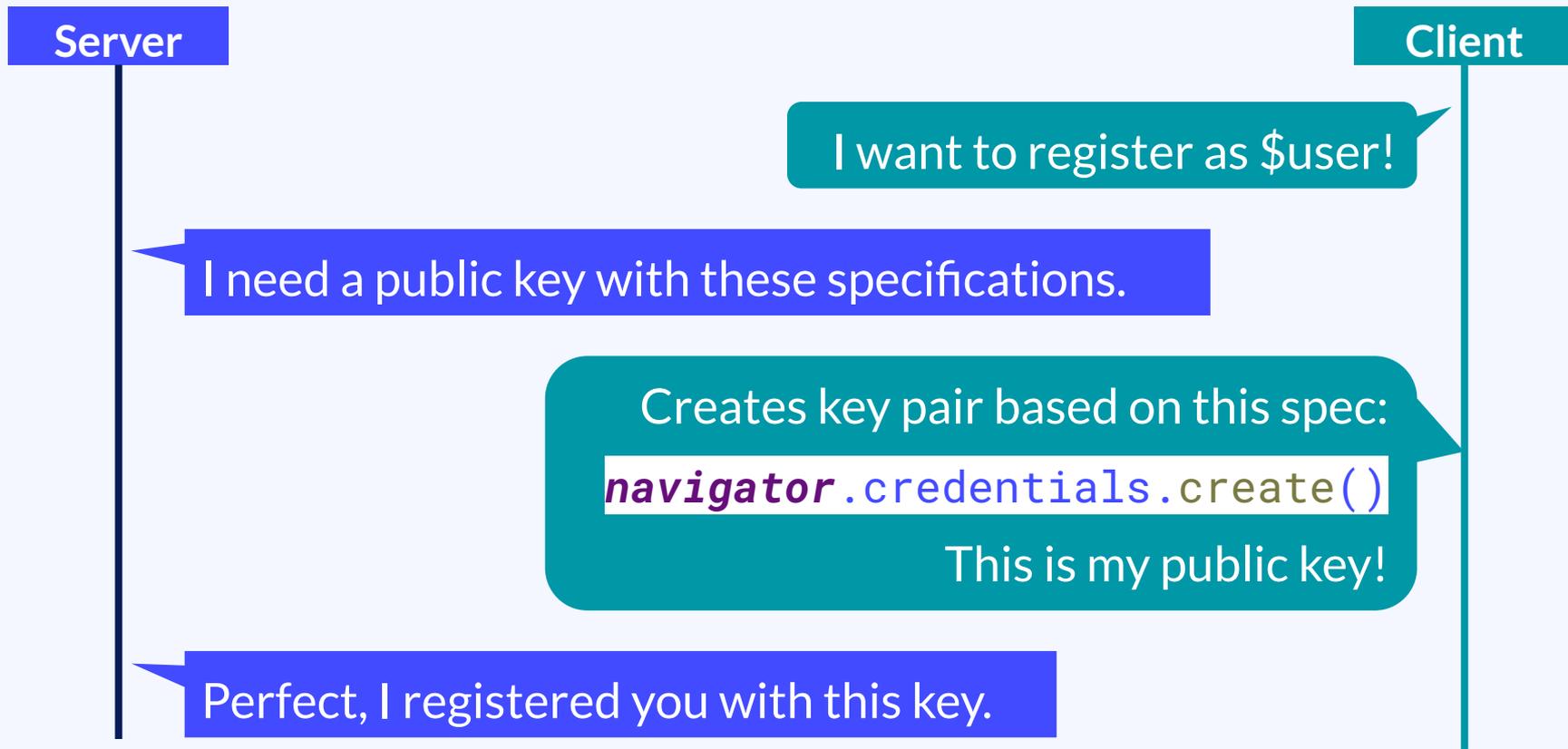
Attention: That's all!

**Demo time!**

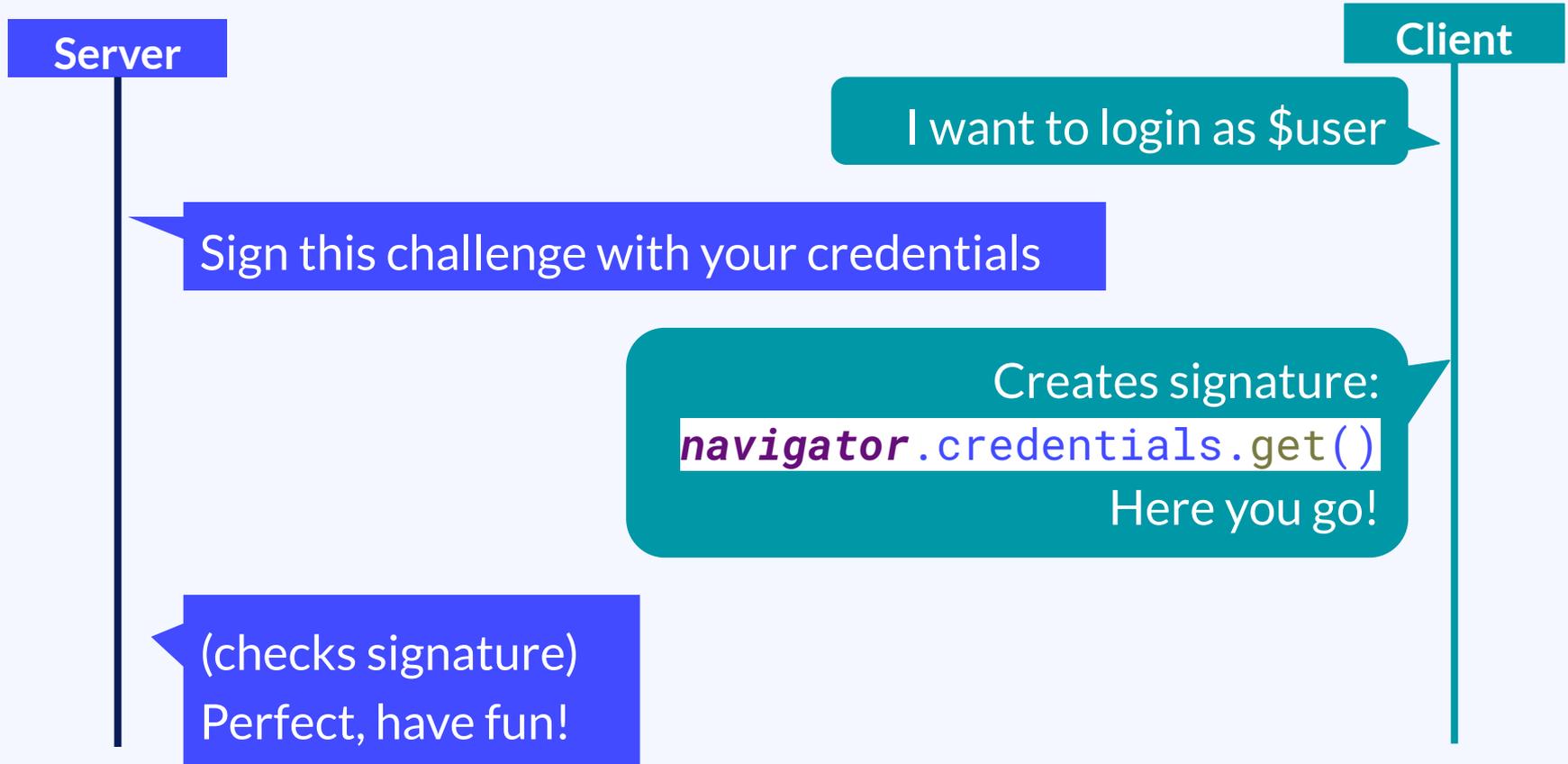
# Architecture



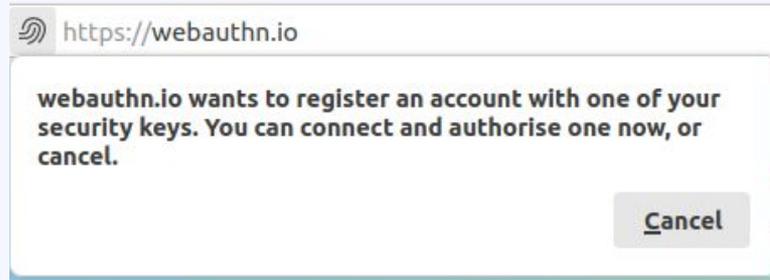
# Registration ceremony



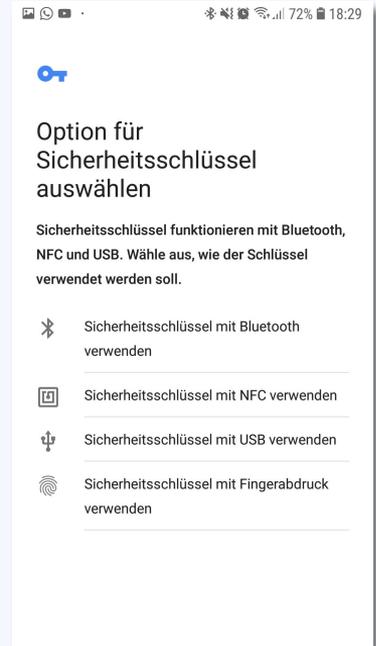
# Authentication ceremony



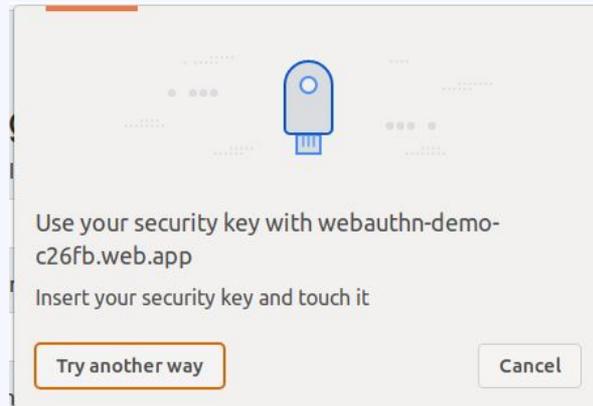
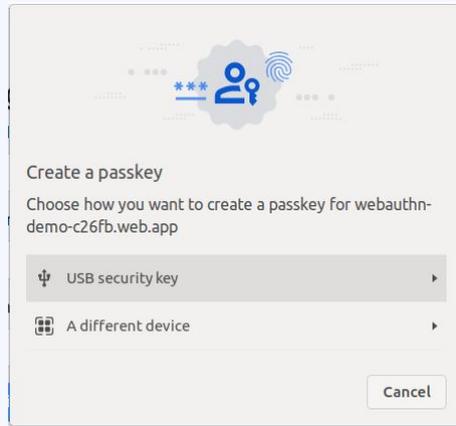
# Different UI on different platforms



Firefox 109



Android 11 / 12



Chrome 110

# Can I use WebAuthn?

- today, >95% global usage possibility

Chrome	Edge *	Safari	Firefox	Opera	Chrome for Android	Safari on iOS *	Samsung Internet	Opera Mini *	UC Browser for Android
						15.6			
						16.0			
						16.1			
109		15.6				16.2			
111	111	16.3	<sup>4 6</sup> 111			16.3			
112	112	16.4	<sup>4 6</sup> 112	97		16.4			
113	113	16.5	<sup>4 6</sup> 113	98	113	16.5	20	all	13.4
114		16.6	<sup>4 6</sup> 114						
115		TP	<sup>4 6</sup> 115						
116									

# Timeline of WebAuthn



# Three flavours of WebAuthn

## WebAuthn as 2FA

Username  
+ Password  
+ WebAuthn

- alternative factors possible (e.g. OTP)

## Passwordless WebAuthn

Username  
+ WebAuthn

- “default” usage of WebAuthn

## ID-less WebAuthn

WebAuthn

- requires use of resident keys

# WebAuthn in the wild

April 2022

- still small number of real passwordless applications



- increased usage of WebAuthn as second factor

# Usability problems with WebAuthn

- Passwords are known and widely understood
- Public key crypto is not
- Usage of external authenticators is new for most users
- Platform authenticators lack portability



⇒ Strong security requirements hinder the spread of WebAuthn

Android solutions  
for seamless  
sign-in across  
devices



Google I/O 2022

Apple WWDC22

Apple WWDC22

Meet passkeys

Garrett Davidson, Authentication Experience

Passkeys to the rescue

# Passkeys vs WebAuthn

**Passkeys are WebAuthn credentials + *usability***



Integrated



Synced



Portable

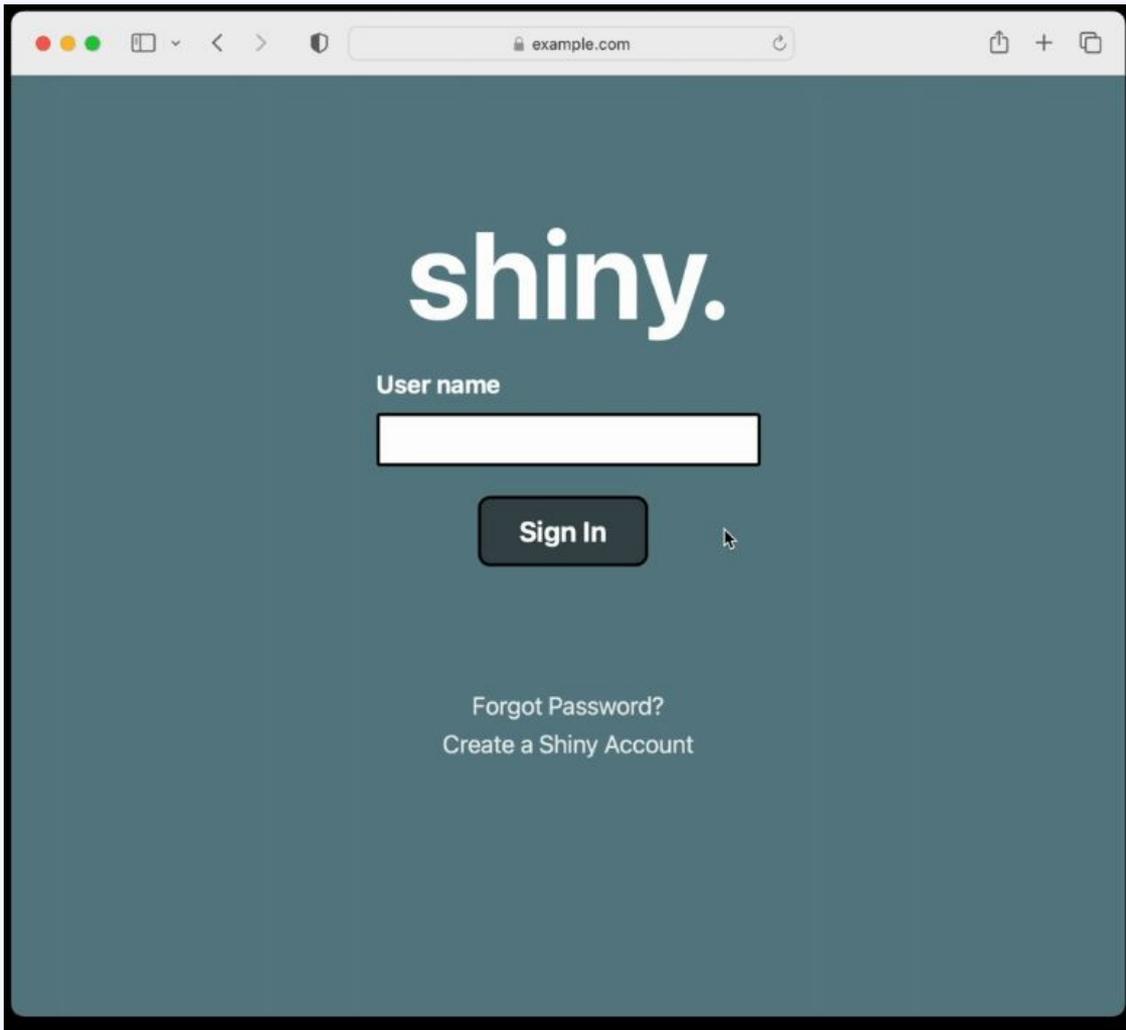
# Improved integration into clients

- added to ecosystems and combined with user accounts



- using existent factors (Device lock / FaceID / TouchID)





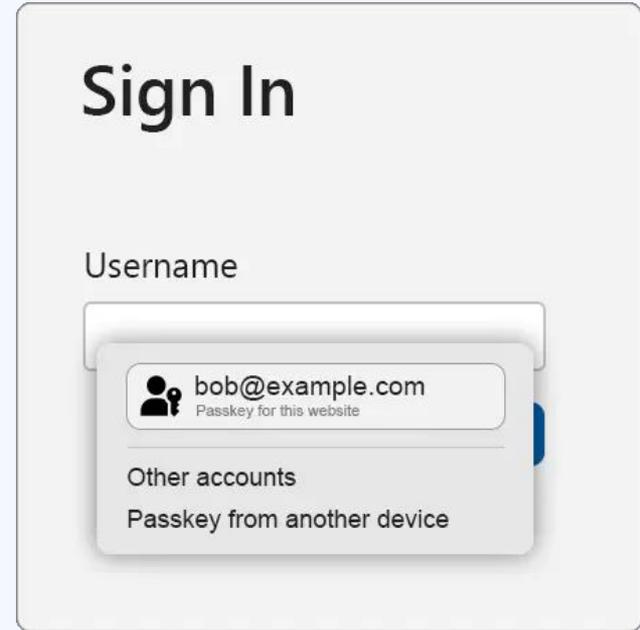
# Improved usability in login process

## Conditional mediation

aka Conditional UI

aka Autofill UI

```
<input  
  type="text" name="username"  
  autocomplete="username webauthn"  
  ...  
>
```



<https://passkeys.dev/>

# Synced

- Google:
  - Google Password Manager
  - e2e-encrypted
- Apple:
  - iCloud Keychain
  - e2e-encrypted
- Microsoft: not synced yet



# Cross-device usage of passkeys

- own protocol for key exchange
- Cross-Device Authentication
  - often powered by QR code
  - using CTAP
- security features
  - proximity check
  - e2e encrypted





## Sign in



Sign in with passkey

or

Account name

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

Sign in

[Create an account](#)

5:01

Sat, Apr 9

72°F



Play Store



Gmail



Photos



TriBank



# WebAuthn in the wild - 2023

May 2023

- increasing number of real passwordless applications



...

# Quo vadis passwordless?

- Topic is back on the table
- Google, Microsoft & Apple push the enrollment
- Surrounding eco-system arises
- Concentration of authentication information
- W3C-Standard is weakened
- Passkeys are less widely supported than WebAuthn L2



# Further resources



## Web-Authn-Specifications:

- [Level 1](#), [Level 2](#), [latest draft](#)

## Demos:

- Webauthn: [Simple demo](#), [extensive demo](#)
- Passkeys: [Simple demo](#)

## Tools and resources:

- [Web debugger](#), [Chromium dev tool](#)
- [Dev guide WebAuthn](#), [Dev guide passkeys](#)

# Takeaways

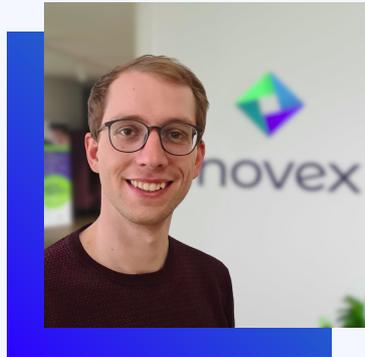
Passkeys may give WebAuthn a new momentum

WebAuthn could become usable for a broader range of people

Platform oligopoly strikes again, independency of WebAuthn is unclear



# Vielen Dank!



@ClemensHuebner



clemens.huebner@inovex.de



@clemens@infosec.exchange



@inovexgmbh



@inovexlife