## Electrosoft

Results That Drive Mission Success!

# Digital Authentication – Mobile Platforms to the Rescue!

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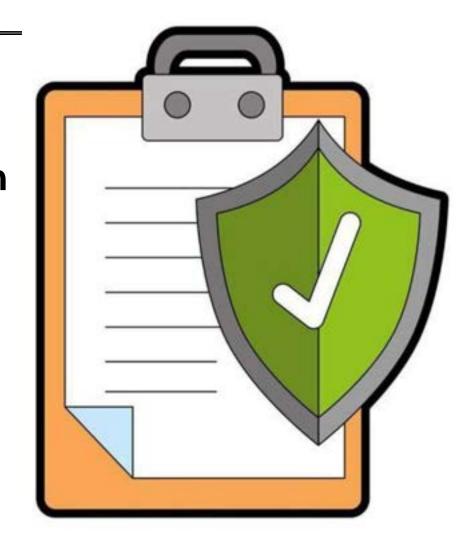
Washington, DC
September 11, 2024

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## Agenda

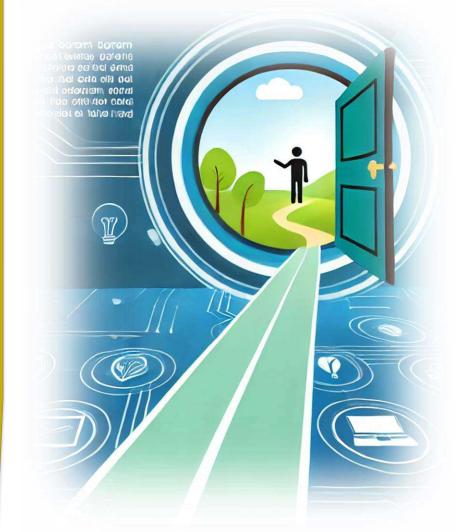
- Introduction
- Capabilities of Mobile Devices
- Digital Authentication Support through Mobile Devices
- NIST SP 800-63-4 Connection
- Wrap-Up



## Introduction



## **Basics**



- What is Digital Authentication?
  - Verifying the identity of users attempting to access online services
- Traditional Authentication Factors
  - Something You Know (SYK)
    - Password, PIN, Passphrase
  - Something You Have (SYH)
    - Key Fob, Device, Smartcard
  - Something You Are (SYA)
    - Facial Image, Fingerprint, Voiceprint



## **Current Challenges in Digital Authentication**

- Weak Passwords and Credential Reuse
  - 80% of breaches involve compromised or weak credentials
- Phishing and Social Engineering Attacks
  - Users are often tricked into divulging credentials
- Balancing Security and Usability:
  - Need for robust security measures without impacting user experience





## Capabilities of Mobile Devices



## Mobile Device as an Authentication Tool



#### Mobile Devices as Authentication Enablers

- Built-in Biometrics: Fingerprint sensors, facial recognition
- Cryptographic Chips: Secure elements for storing secrets
- Connectivity: Continuous access to the internet for real-time authentication

#### Advantages of Mobile Devices

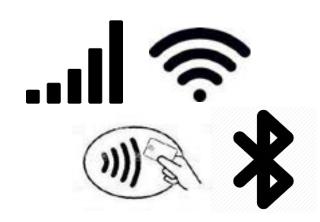
- Ubiquitous
- Personal and unique to each user
- Always with the user, reducing dependency on external tokens
- Offer built-in sensors and advanced hardware/software features



## Capabilities - Smart Mobile Platforms (I)

- Multiple Biometric Sensors
  - Camera Facial Image and Iris Scan
  - Fingerprint Scanner Fingerprint
  - Voice Voiceprint
- Multiple Wireless Connectivity Mechanisms
  - Cellular
  - Wi-Fi
  - Bluetooth
  - Near Field Communications (NFC)







## Capabilities - Smart Mobile Platforms (II)

## Multiple Contextual Sensors

- Accelerometer senses axis-based motion, orientation, motion
- Gyroscope senses orientation and movement
- Magnetometer senses geographical direction (North, South, etc.)
- GPS determines location based on connection with GPS satellites
- Barometer measures air pressure
- Proximity Sensor determines distance from body



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## Capabilities - Smart Mobile Platforms (III)



## Application Sandboxing

Each App (or App Group) runs in its own sandbox

#### **Reliable Network Time**

Important for secure transactions between parties

## **Cryptographic Capabilities**

- Cryptographic key generation (symmetric / asymmetric)
- Encryption / Decryption
- Digital signature generation / verification

## **Secure Storage**

Cryptographic keys

## Digital Authentication Support through Mobile Devices



## **Authentication Apps on Mobile Devices**

#### Password Managers

 Secure storage for complex passwords, autofill capabilities

- Example: Integration with device biometrics (Face ID, Fingerprint)
- OTP (One-Time Password)Generators
  - TOTP (Time-based OTP) and HOTP (HMAC-based OTP) for 2FA
  - Examples: Google Authenticator, Microsoft Authenticator
  - Benefits: Offline operation, low cost, no reliance on SMS



## Leveraging Cryptographic Capabilities



- Hardware Security Modules (HSMs)
  - Secure Enclave (iOS) and TrustZone (Android) for key management
  - Protect cryptographic operations from the main OS
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
  - Use of digital certificates for secure client authentication
  - Mobile apps using certificates for seamless, secure user access
- Example Use Cases
  - Banking apps using device-based certificates for transactions
  - Derived PIV Credentials



## **Biometric Authentication**

- Mobile Biometric Sensors
  - Fingerprint, facial recognition, iris scanning
- Local Authentication
  - Unlocking devices or apps
- Using a Biometric as an Activation Factor
  - Enabling use of Multifactor Authentication (MFA) credentials





## **Out-of-Band (OOB) Authentication**



#### What is it?

 Utilizing a separate communication channel (SMS, push notifications)

#### Examples

- Bank sends one time code via SMS for transactions
- Mobile push notifications for approving logins
- Security Considerations
  - Risks: SIM swap attacks, malware interception



## **Emerging Trends and Future Capabilities**



#### FIDO2 and WebAuthn

- Passwordless authentication using mobile devices
- Use of mobile hardware for secure cryptographic credential storage (public/private keys)
- Widely supported on mobile and traditional OS and Browser platforms

#### Mobile Drivers License (mDL)

- Digital version of traditional driver's license stored on mobile device (based on ISO 18013-5)
- Can be used for identity verification both online and offline
- Leverages Near Field Communication (NFC), QR codes
- Incorporates data encryption and ability to control which information is shared

#### Continuous and Adaptive Authentication

- Continuous monitoring using mobile device sensors (location, behavior)
- Adjust security dynamically based on detected risks

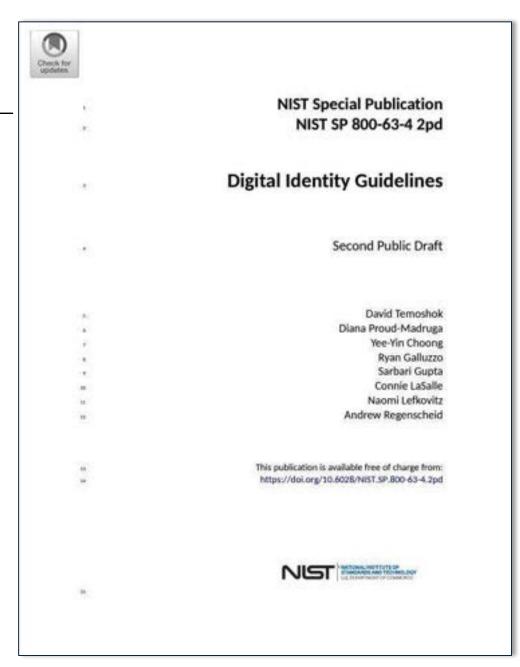


## NIST Special Publication 800-63-4 Connection



## NIST SP 800-63-4 2pd

- Second Public Draft
  - Released Aug 21, 2024
- Public Comment Period
  - 8/21/24 to 10/7/24
- Four (4) Volumes
  - SP 800-63-4: Digital Identity Risk Management and Model
  - SP 800-63A-4: Identity Proofing and Enrollment
  - SP 800-63B-4: Authentication and Authenticator Management
  - SP 800-63C-4: Federation and Assertions





## NIST SP 800-63B-4 2pd Authenticator Types

- Password (SYK)
  - Secret value chosen by and either memorized or recorded by the subscriber
- Look-Up Secret (SYH)
  - Physical or electronic record that stores a set of shared secrets
- Single-factor OOB Device (SYH)
  - Physical device that is uniquely addressable
  - Can communicate securely over distinct communications channel
- Multi-factor OOB Device (SYH)
  - Out-of-Band Device that can be used only after successful input of an activation factor
- Single Factor OTP (SYH)
  - Hardware or Software-based tool with an embedded secret used for generating one-time passwords
- Multi-factor OTP (SYH and (SYK or SYA))
  - An OTP generator that can be used only after successful input of an activation factor
- Single-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator (STH)
  - Hardware or Software-based cryptographic module used to prove possession of encapsulated cryptographic keys via an authentication protocol
- Multi-factor Cryptographic Authenticator (SYH and (SYK or SYA))
  - Cryptographic authenticator that can be used only after successful input of an activation factor



## **Support for SP 800-63B-4 Authenticators**

SP 800-63B-4 Authenticator Type	Support on Mobile Devices
Password	Password Managers
Look-up-Secret	List of Pre-Generated Secrets stored on Mobile Device
Single-factor Out-of-Band Device	One time use code sent via SMS
Multi-factor Out-of-Band Device	Same as above but enabled by Face/PIN/Fingerprint
Single-Factor OTP	Authenticator Apps that generate OTPs
Multi-factor OTP	Same as above but enabled by Face/PIN/Fingerprint
Single-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator	Single-factor FIDO2
Multi-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator	Multi-factor FID02, mDL



## Wrap-Up



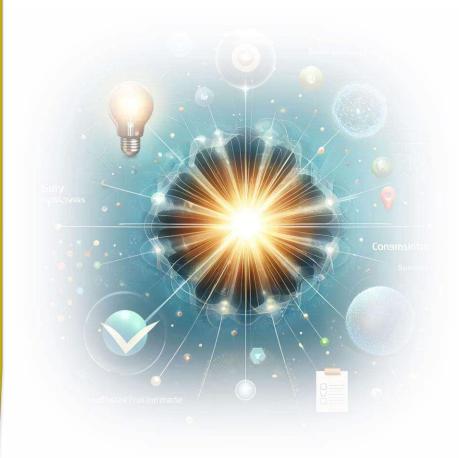
## **Security Considerations and Best Practices**

- Risks of Mobile-Based Authentication
  - Device theft or loss, malware, phishing
- Mitigation Strategies
  - Regular software updates
  - Using encrypted storage
  - Strong PINs/passwords
  - Enabling remote wipe
  - App-based MFA
- User Education
  - Training users to recognize threats like phishing and social engineering





## Conclusion



#### Key Points

- Mobile devices offer multiple layers of authentication apps, biometrics, cryptographic capabilities
- They provide robust security while enhancing usability

#### Recommendations

- Encourage adoption of mobile-based authentication strategies
- Continuous improvement and adaptation to emerging threats

#### Final Thoughts

 Mobile devices are not just a convenience but a key enabler of secure, user-friendly digital authentication

## **Discussion and Contact Information**



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