

# Asynchronous Remote Key Generation: An Analysis of Yubico's Proposal for W3C WebAuthn

**Nick Frymann**

n.frymann@surrey.ac.uk  
Surrey Centre for Cyber Security  
University of Surrey  
Guildford, UK

**Emil Lundberg**

emil@yubico.com  
Yubico AB  
Stockholm, Sweden

**Daniel Gardham**

d.gardham@surrey.ac.uk  
Surrey Centre for Cyber Security  
University of Surrey  
Guildford, UK

**Mark Manulis**

mark@manulis.eu  
Surrey Centre for Cyber Security  
University of Surrey  
Guildford, UK

**Franziskus Kiefer**

mail@franziskuskiefer.de  
Wire Swiss GmbH  
Berlin, Germany

**Dain Nilsson**

dain@yubico.com  
Yubico AB  
Stockholm, Sweden



# Asynchronous Remote Key Generation (ARKG)

- New cryptographic primitive
- Delegated, asynchronous public key generation
  
- Application: user friendly backup keys for W3C WebAuthn

# Agenda

- **Background issue**
- **Yubico's proposal**
- **The ARKG scheme**
- **WebAuthn implementation**

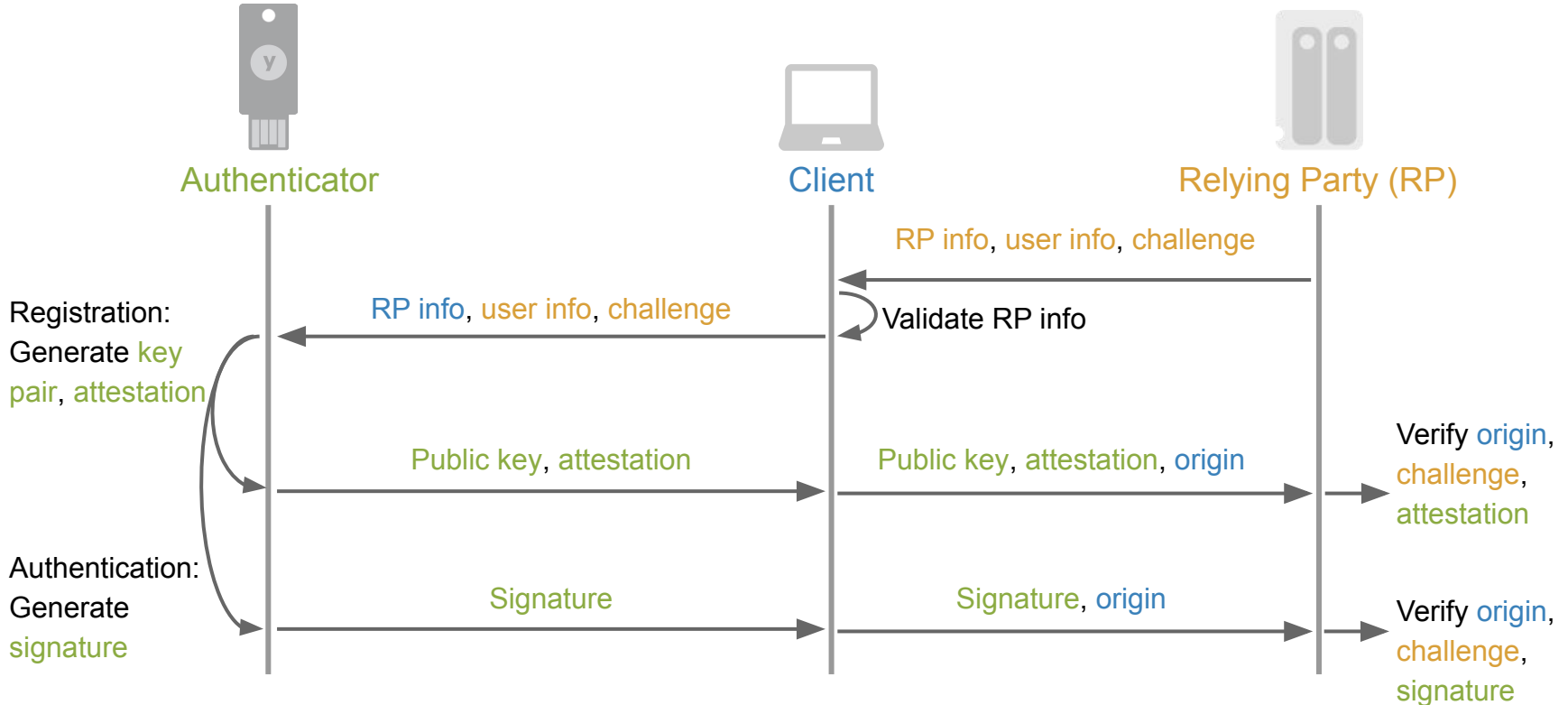
# WebAuthn

Web Authentication: An API for accessing Public Key Credentials

<https://www.w3.org/TR/webauthn-2/>

- **W3C standard, released 2019**
- **Phishing-resistant public key authentication**
- **JavaScript API**
- **Various hardware backends**
  - Dedicated hardware tokens (“Security keys”)
  - Mobile phones
  - Laptop TPMs
  - etc.

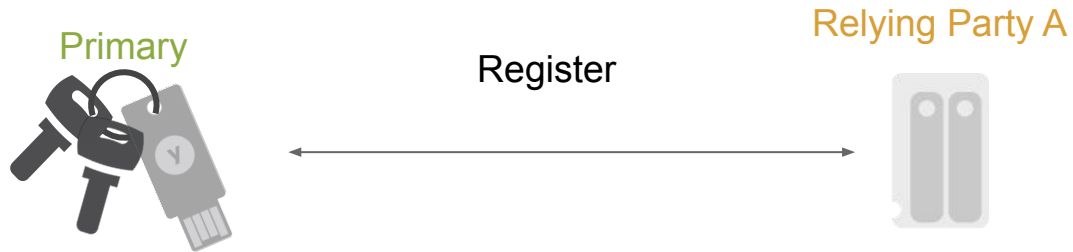
# WebAuthn summary



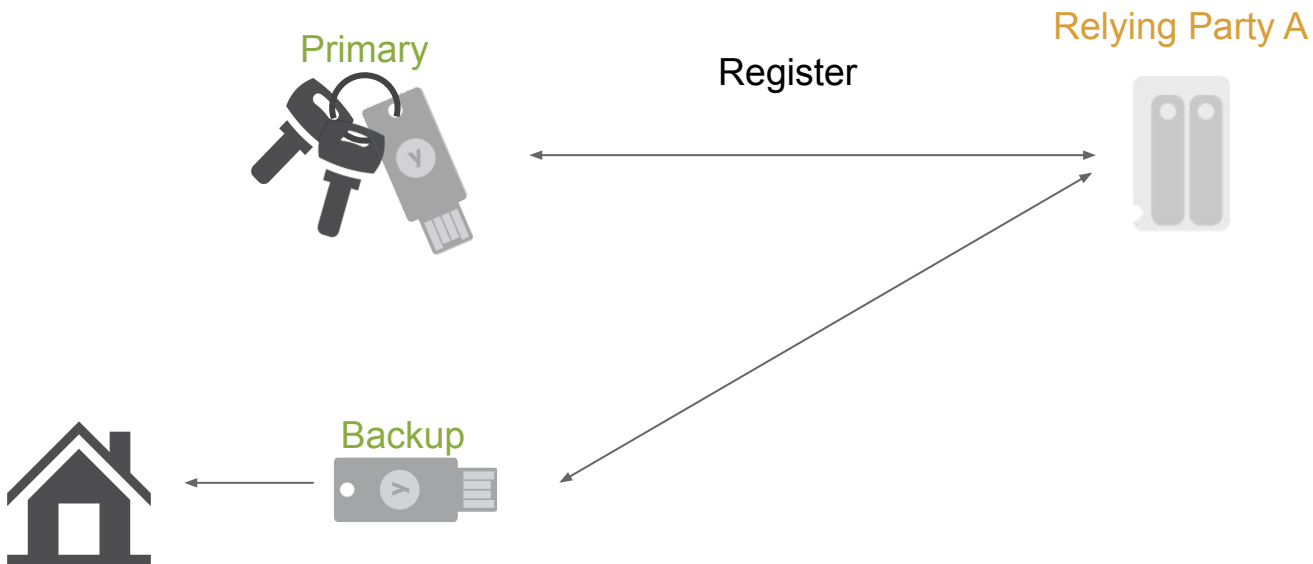
# WebAuthn: Key properties

- **Unlinkable public keys**
  - Cannot determine whether two public keys were generated by the same authenticator
- **Authenticator attestation**
  - Authenticators can prove make and model
  - RP can trust certifications, security guarantees
    - Passwordless multi-factor authentication

# WebAuthn backup keys

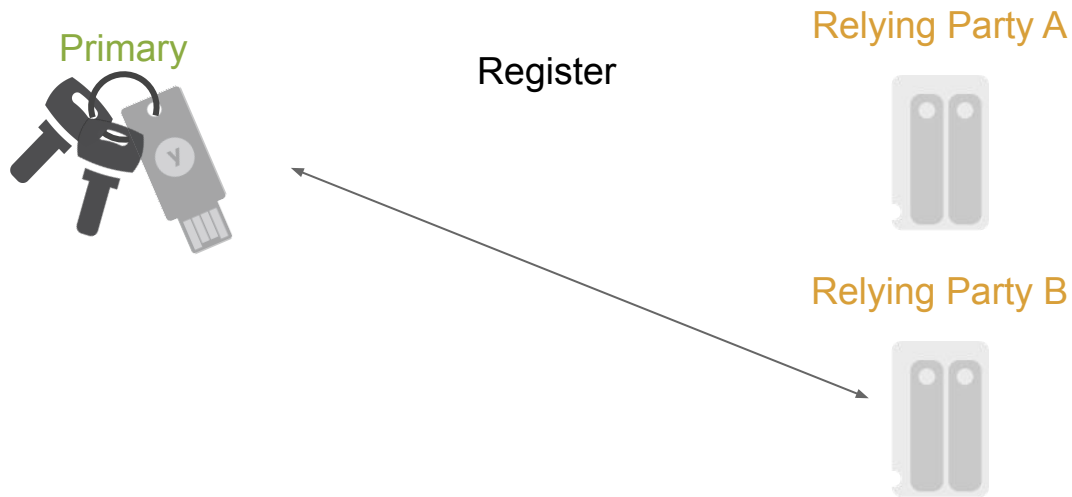


# WebAuthn backup keys

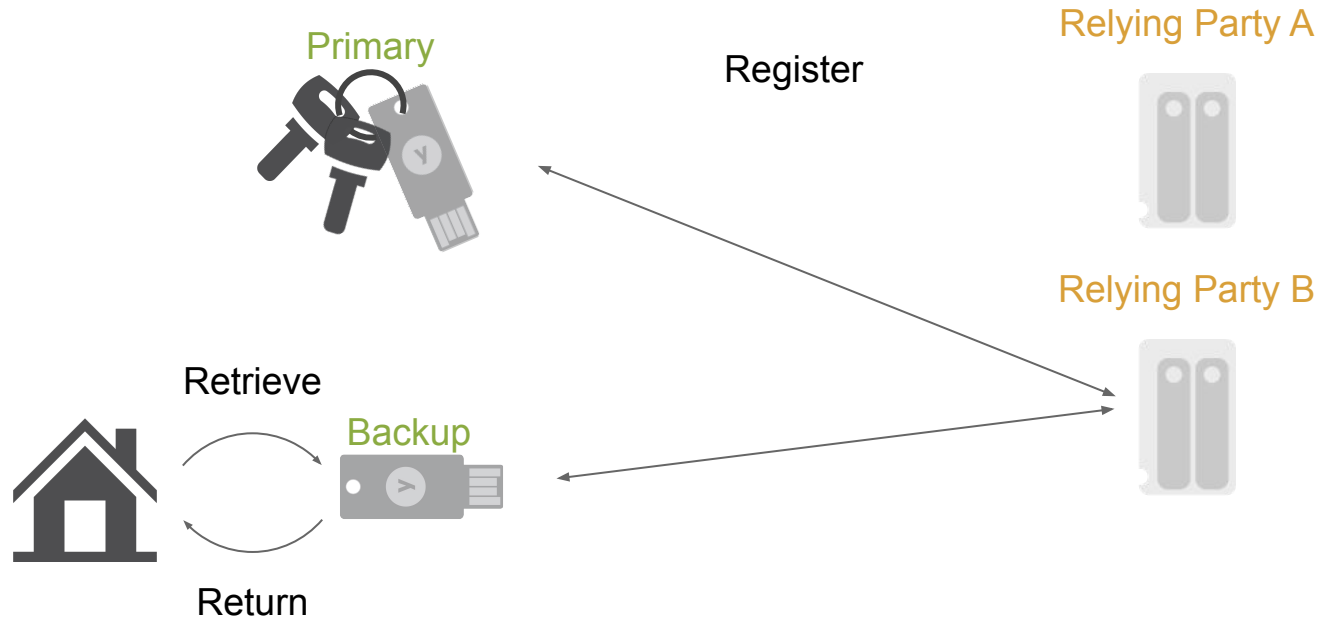




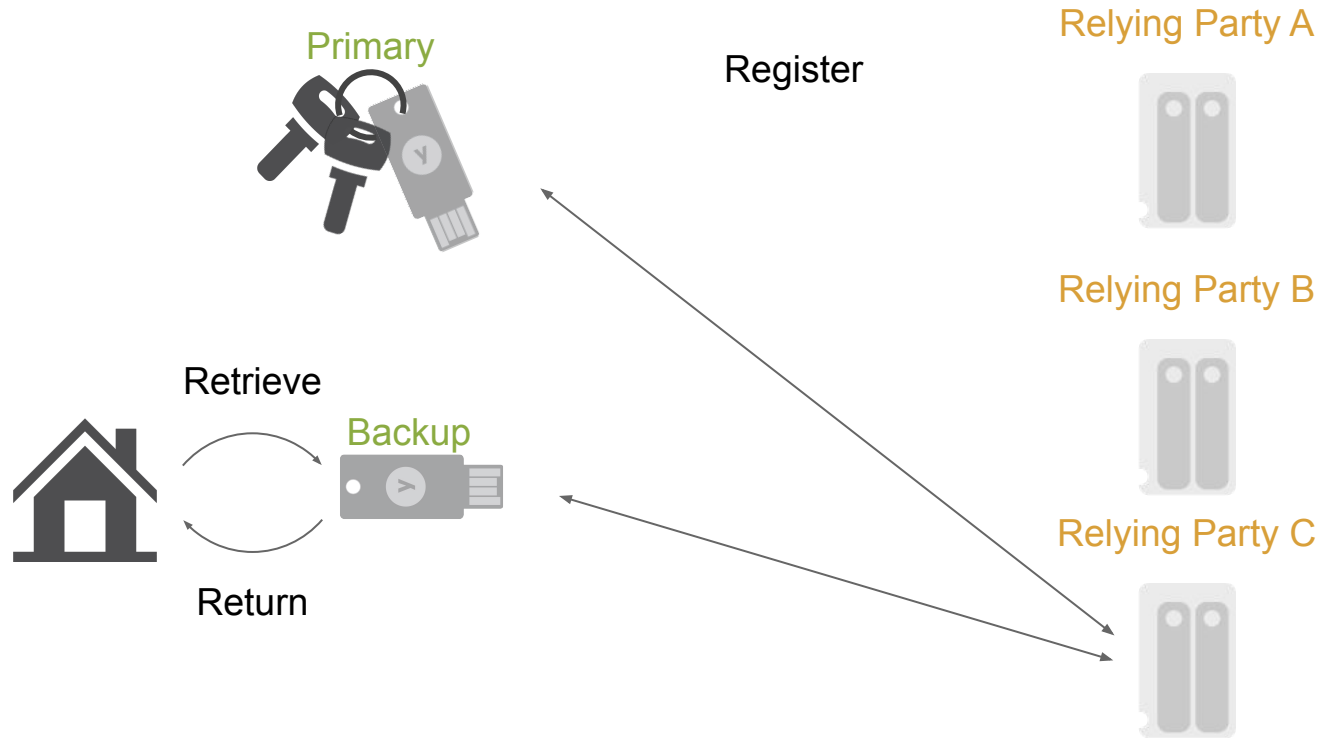
# WebAuthn backup keys



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## Problems:

- Inconvenient
- Backup stashed away: risk forgetting to register it
- Backup easily accessible: risk losing it

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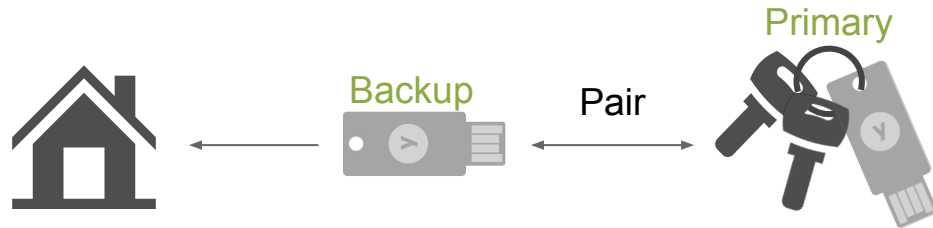
## Design constraints:

- Unlinkable keys
- Maintain attestation integrity
- Vendor interoperability
- Ideally no 3rd party dependency

# Other proposals

- **Shared private keys**
  - Problematic for attestation
  - Breaks signature counters
  - Possible(?) with mutual attestation, but likely not interoperable
- **Preemptively generated key pairs**
  - Too large for small hardware tokens
  - Alt. requires remote storage
- **Static backup public key**
  - Breaks unlinkability

# Yubico's proposal



# Yubico's proposal



Backup

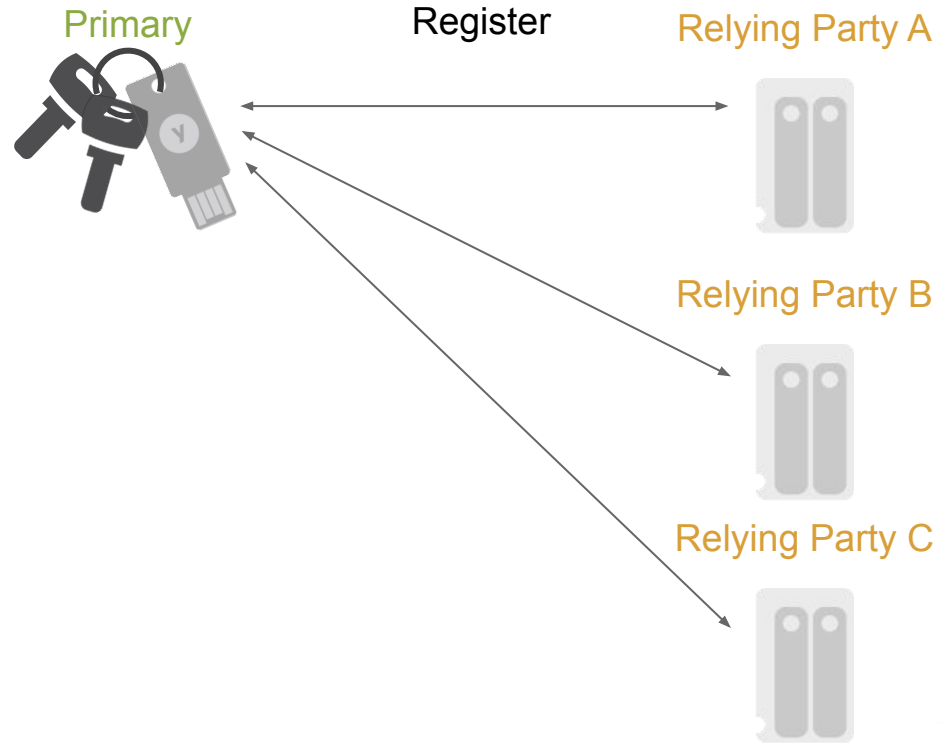


Primary

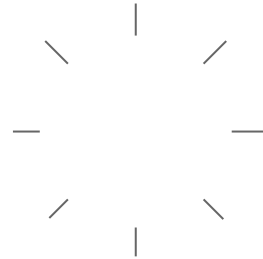




# Yubico's proposal



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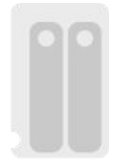
Relying Party A



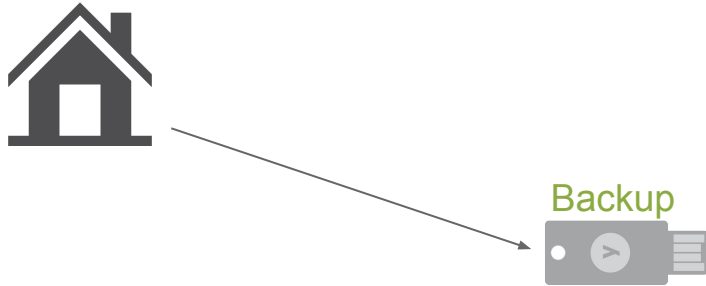
Relying Party B



Relying Party C



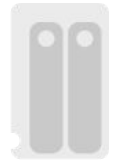
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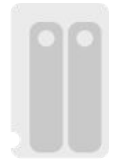
Relying Party A



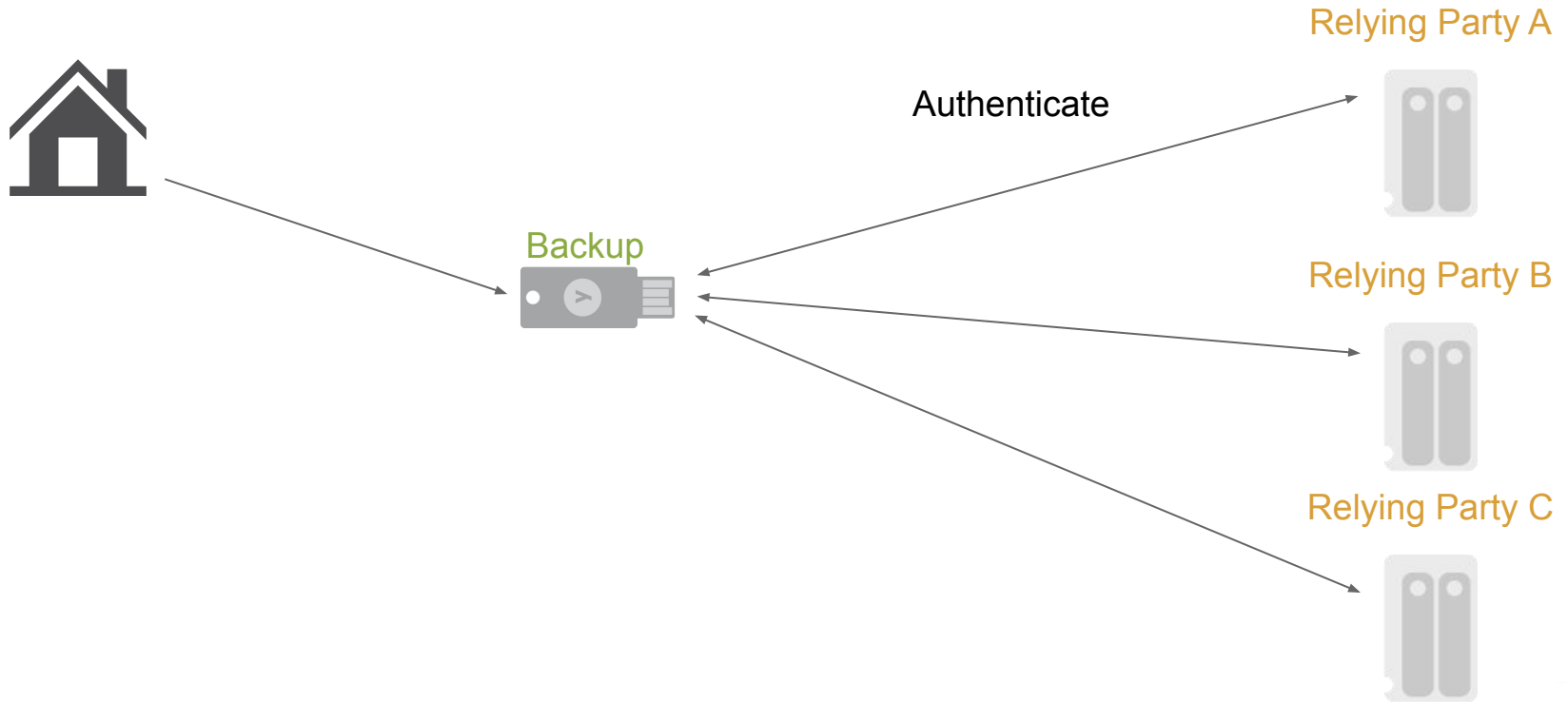
Relying Party B



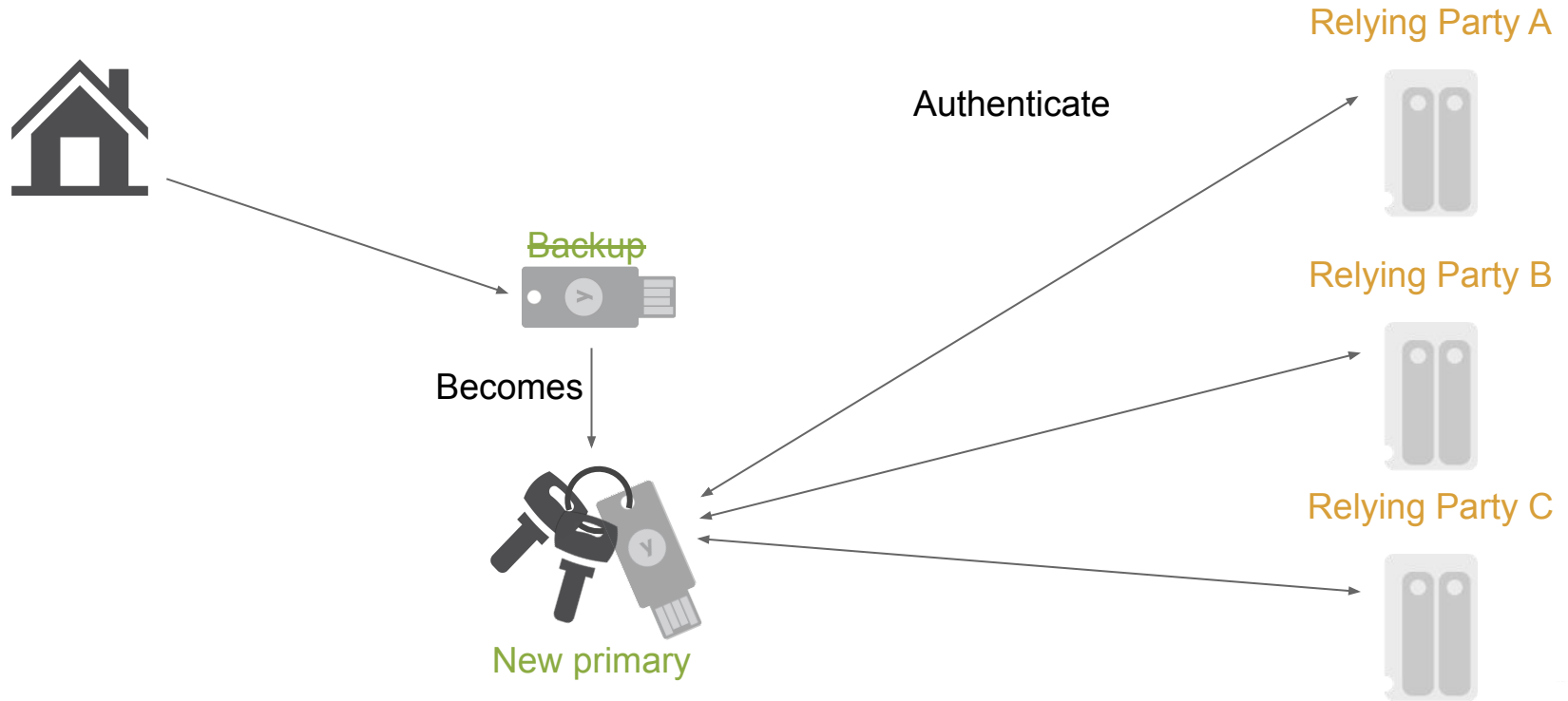
Relying Party C



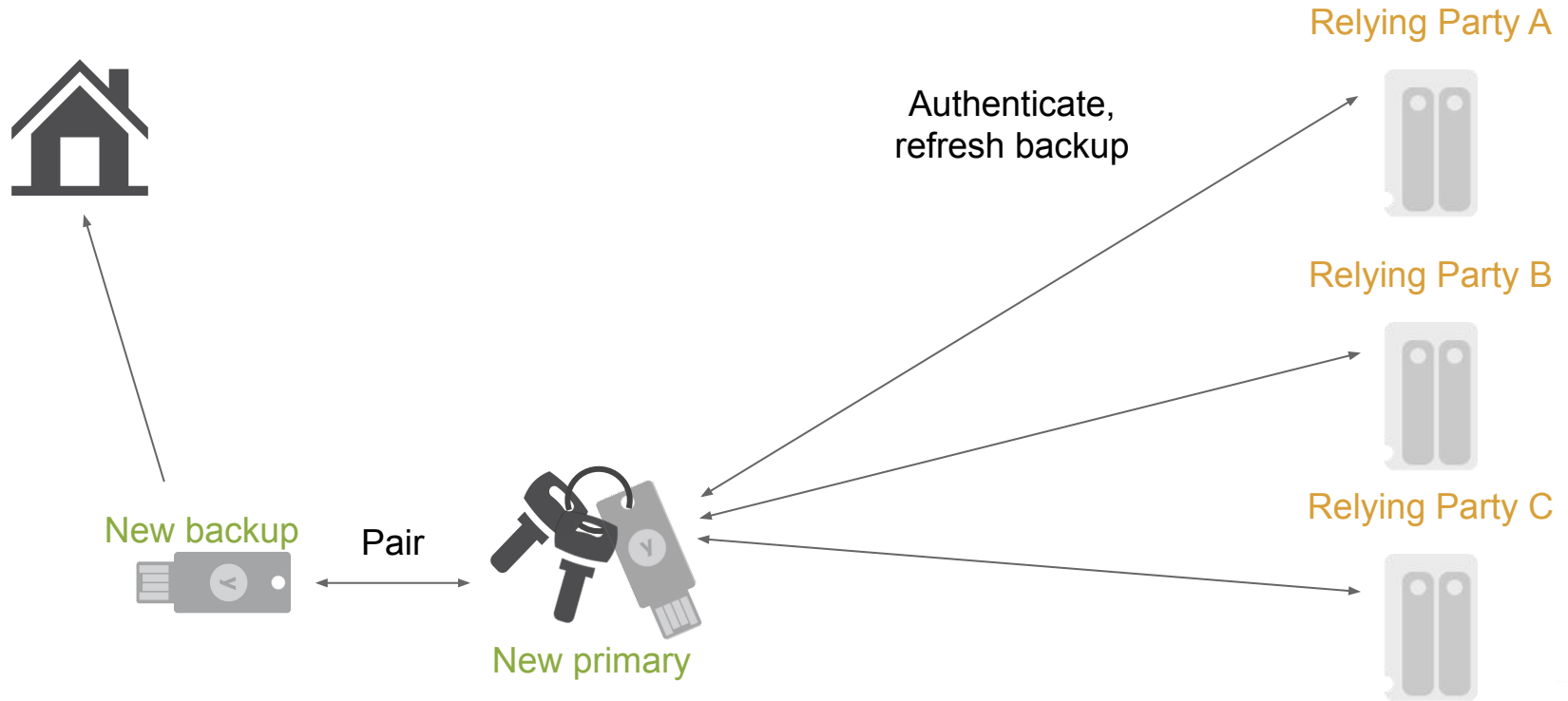
# Yubico's proposal



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# Yubico's proposal



# Security analysis: ARKG

## Asynchronous Remote Key Generation

# ARKG

$G, n$ : Group generator, order

## Participants:

- **PA(S): Primary authenticator**
  - S: Public key seed from backup authenticator
- **BA(S, s): Backup authenticator**
  - S, s: Backup seed key pair
- **RP(rpId, P, cred): Relying Party**
  - rpId: Relying Party ID
  - P: User's backup public key
  - cred: User's backup key handle

## Phases:

1. **Setup**
  - Pair authenticators
  - Once per pair
2. **Registration**
  - PA generates public keys for BA
  - Continues until PA is lost
3. **Recovery**
  - BA derives private keys



# ARKG: Setup

$PA(S = ?)$



$BA(S, s)$



1.  $S, s \leftarrow \$ KGen$

2.  $S$



3. Store  $S$

$S, s$ : Backup seed key pair

# ARKG: Registration



RP(rpId,  $P = ?$ , cred = ?)



1. rpId



2.  $E, e \leftarrow \$KGen$

3.  $k_{cred} \leftarrow KDF_1(S^e)$

4.  $k_{mac} \leftarrow KDF_2(S^e)$

5.  $P \leftarrow (k_{cred} \times G) + S$

6. cred  $\leftarrow E \parallel MAC(k_{mac}, E \parallel rpId)$

7.  $P, cred$



8. Store  $P, cred$

# ARKG: Recovery

BA( $S, s, G, n$ )



RP( $rpld, P, cred$ )



3.  $E \leftarrow cred$
4.  $k_{cred} \leftarrow KDF_1(E^s)$
5.  $k_{mac} \leftarrow KDF_2(E^s)$
6. Verify  $cred = E \parallel MAC(k_{mac}, E \parallel rpld)$
7.  $p \leftarrow k_{cred} + s \bmod n$
8. Sign challenge with  $p$

2.  $rpld, cred, challenge$

1. Generate challenge

9. Signature

10. Verify signature with  $P$

# Security analysis

## Security properties:

- **PK-unlinkability**
  - Given public keys  $pk_1$ ,  $pk_2$ , attacker cannot determine whether  $pk_1$  and  $pk_2$  were derived from the same seed key
- **SK-security**
  - Given derived public key, attacker cannot find corresponding secret key
- Satisfiability proven using PRF-ODH, by Brendel et al., and discrete logarithm assumptions
- Composability with arbitrary asymmetric protocols proven using composability framework by Brzuska et al.
- Opens for new instantiations, possibly beyond elliptic curves

# WebAuthn implementation

- **Implementable as WebAuthn extension**
- **RP implementation required**
  - Library support possible
- **Attestation:**
  - Deferred until recovery phase
  - Preliminary (unsigned) attestation in registration phase
- **Performance:**
  - Expected 100% - 150% hardware runtime increase
  - Currently ~100 ms without extension
  - Most ceremonies unaffected

# Summary

- **ARKG: new cryptographic primitive**
- **Enables WebAuthn backup key solution**
- **Security proved using PRF-ODH and DL assumptions**
- **Composable with arbitrary asymmetric protocols**
  
- **More details**
  - ARKG analysis: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2020/1004>
  - Yubico blog: <https://www.yubico.com/blog/yubico-proposes-webauthn-protocol-extension-to-simplify-backup-security-keys/>
  - Extension proposal: <https://github.com/Yubico/webauthn-recovery-extension/>
  - ACM CCS presentation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=urJ2DhpLAEk>

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**Franziskus Kiefer**

mail@franziskuskiefer.de  
Wire Swiss GmbH  
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