

 DWASP GLOBAL **AppSec**

ViE'26
NNA JUN
25-26

25

years
of open source security

OWASP GLOBAL AppSec

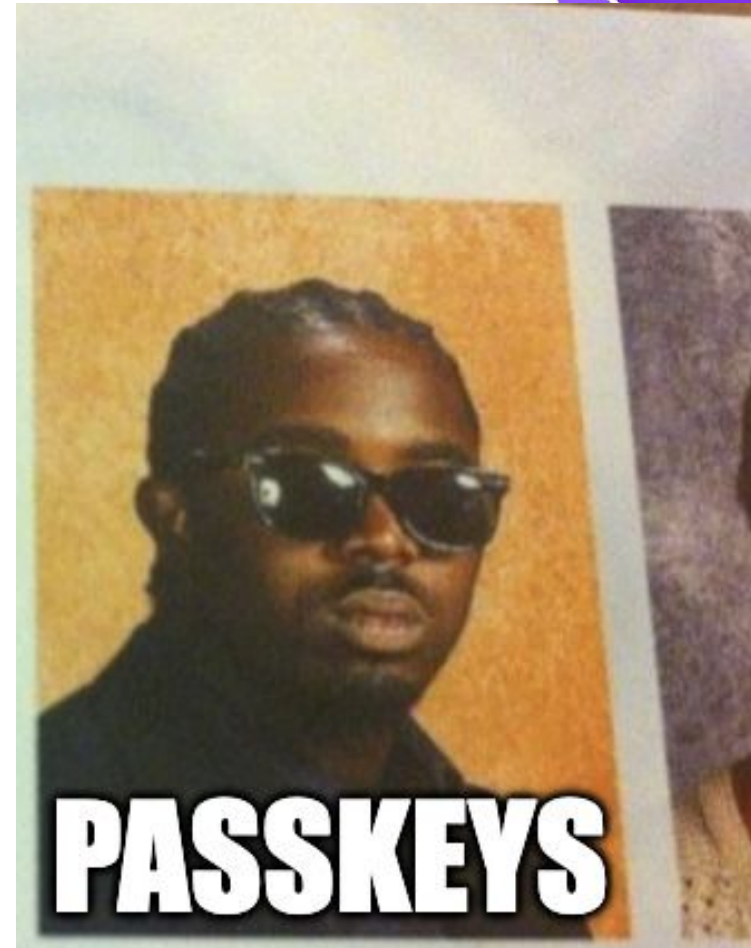
ViE'26
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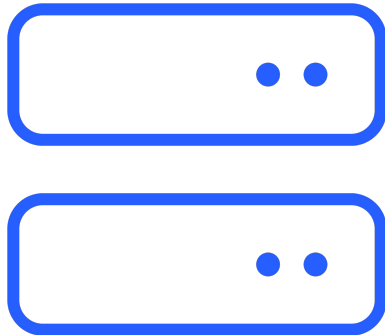
Phishing for Passkeys - An Analysis of WebAuthn and CTAP

Michael Kuckuk





Relying Party (RP)



- Creates crypto challenge etc.
- Stores public keys
- Verifies login
- 🤔 Declares RP ID

Client



- “Forwards” messages ↔
- 🤔 Gatekeeper

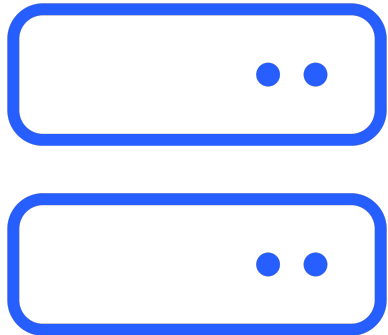
Authenticator



FIPS 140-2
VALIDATED

- Creates & stores keys
- Signs challenge
- Performs 2nd factor

Relying Party (RP)



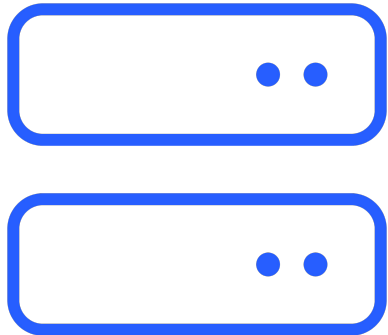
Client



Authenticator



Relying Party (RP)



Client

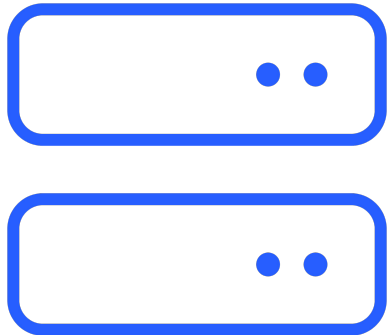


Authenticator

=



Relying Party (RP)



Client



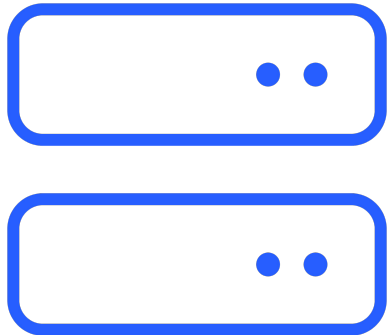
Authenticator

=



“Platform-attached
Authenticator”

Relying Party (RP)

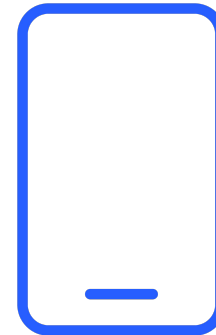


Client

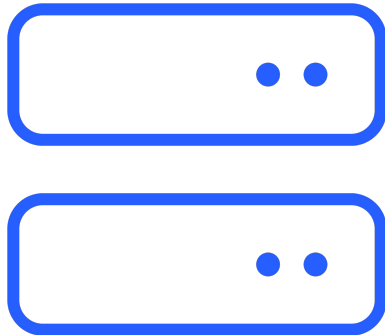


Authenticator

≠



Relying Party (RP)



Client



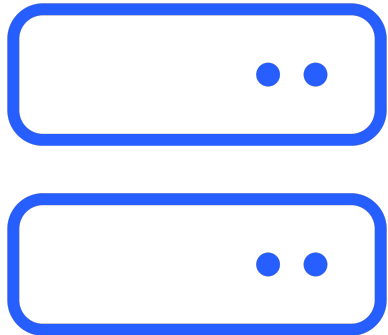
Authenticator

≠



“Cross-platform-attached
Authenticator”

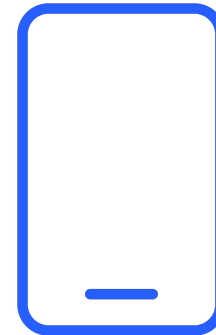
Relying Party (RP)



Client



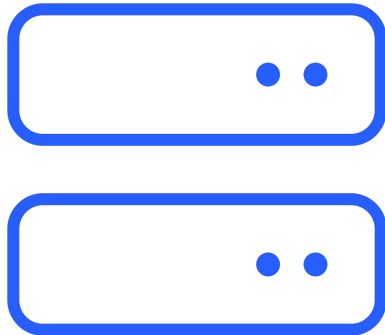
Authenticator



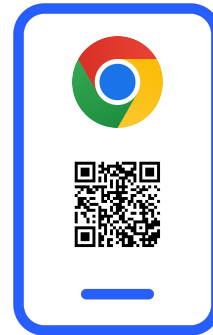
≠

Cross-Device Authentication
(CDA)

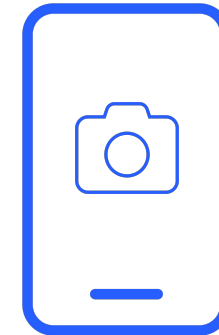
Relying Party (RP)



Client

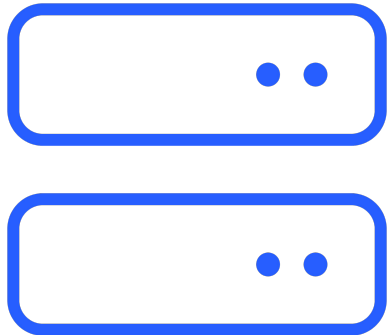


Authenticator



“Cross-platform-attached
Authenticator”

Relying Party (RP)



Client

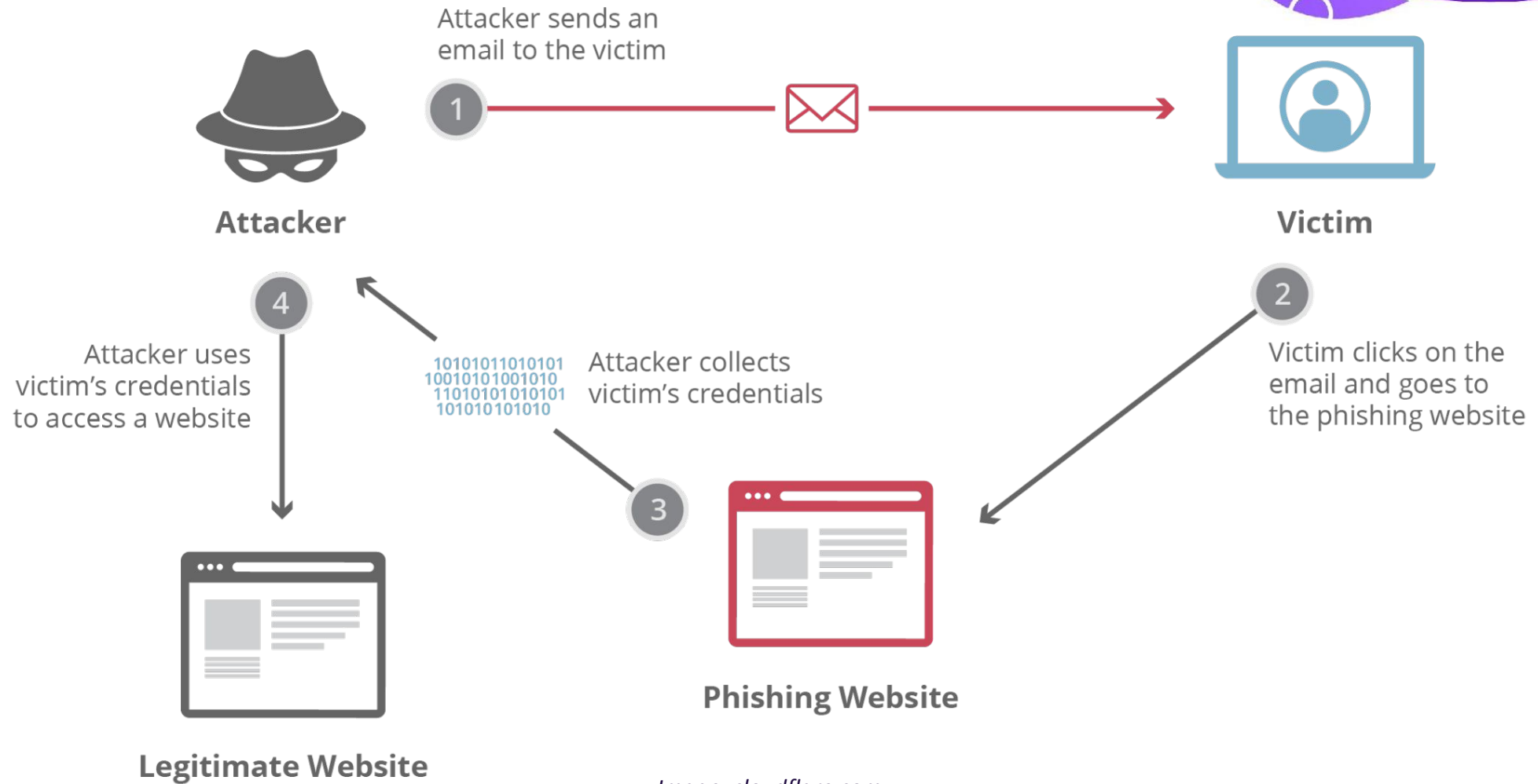


Authenticator



FIPS 140-2
VALIDATED

“Cross-platform-attached
Authenticator”





Have I Been Pwned: Project operator Troy Hunt pwned

The operator of Have I Been Pwned was himself the victim of a phishing attack. The emails from the newsletter mailing list were stolen.



Have I Been Pwned? Yes! (Image: heise online / dmk)

Mar 26, 2025 at 9:18 pm CET 3 min. read | Security

By Dirk Knop

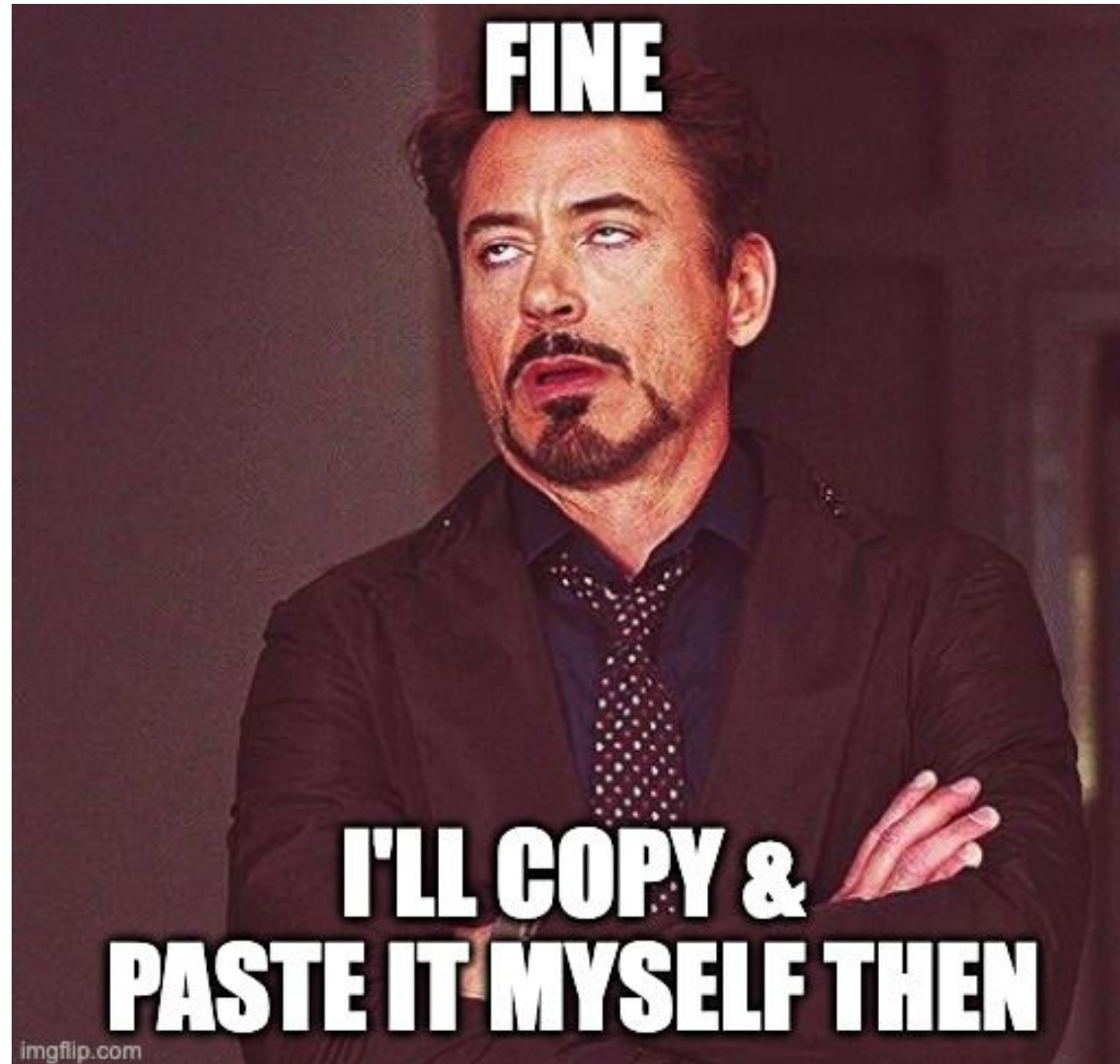


NOWASP.ORG



**PASSWORD
MANAGERS**

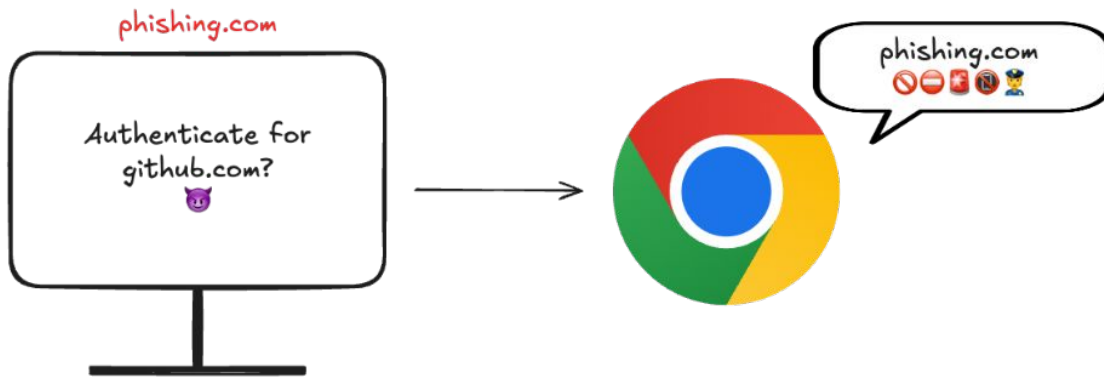
OWASP.ORG



Resistance against phishing

- Server declares its Relying Party ID (RPID, usually the website's domain or superdomain)
- Browser checks if current origin matches that RPID
- Authenticator ignores credentials that belong to other RPIDs
- **!!** RP verifies origin (provided by client, signed by authenticator)

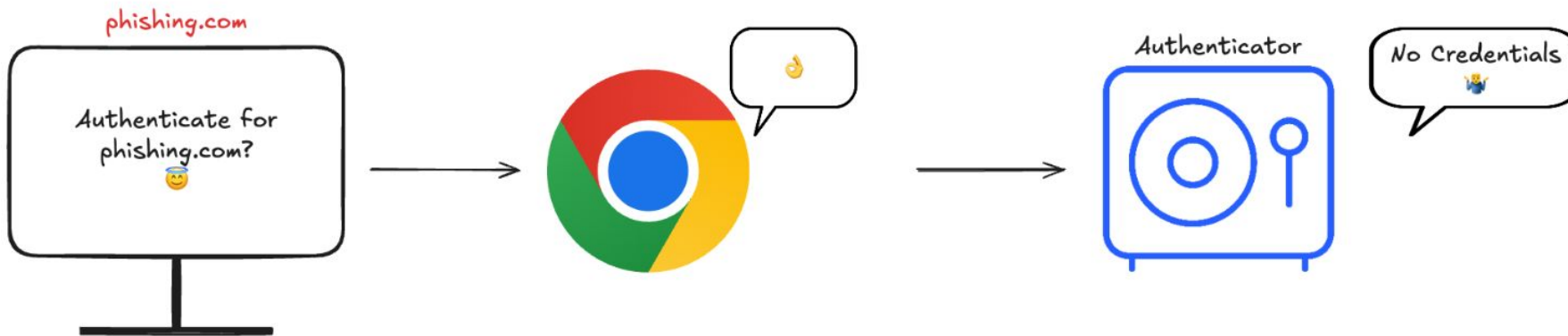
→ Users cannot use credentials on unintended (= phishing) websites!



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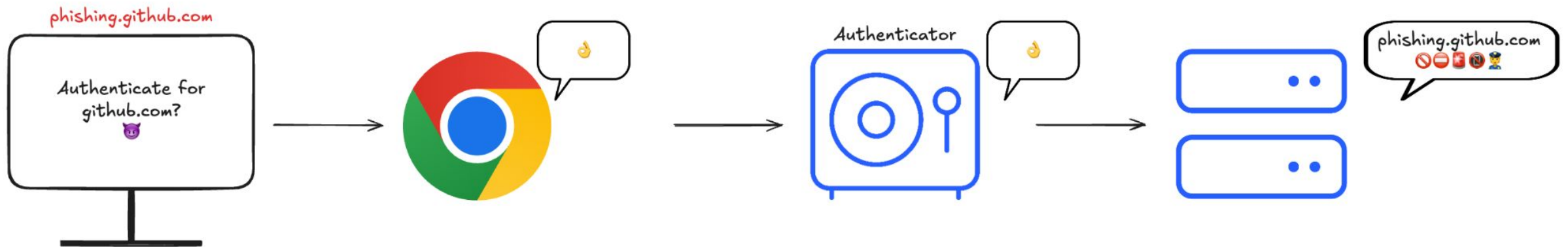
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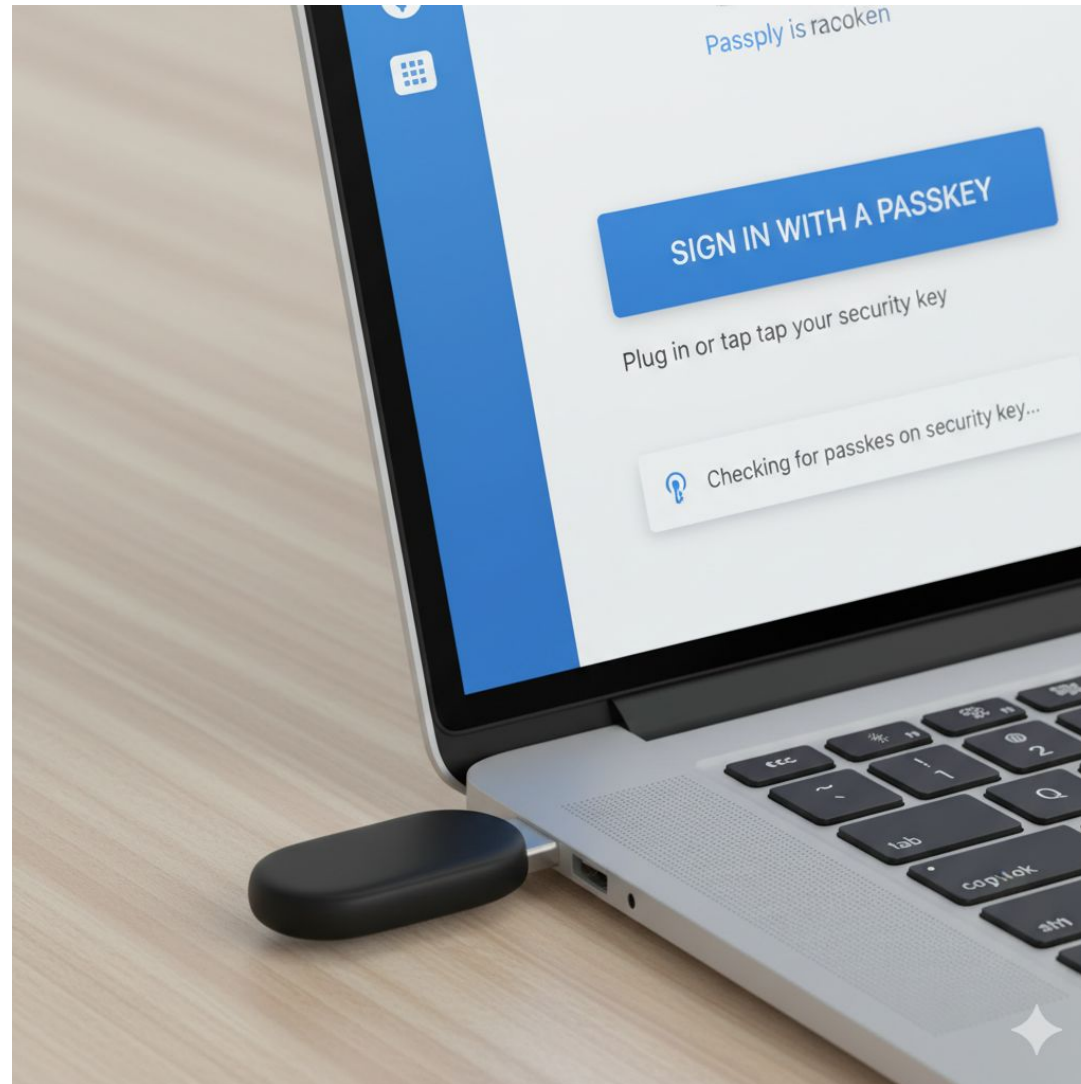
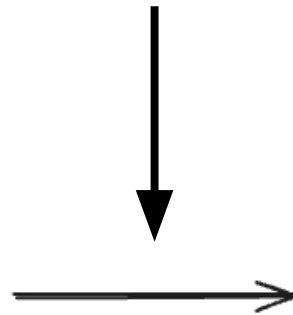


Image is AI generated

User can visually verify
connection

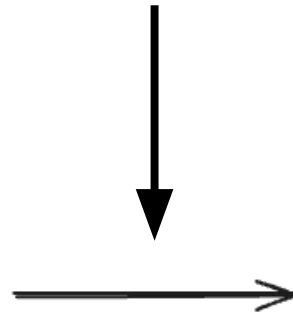
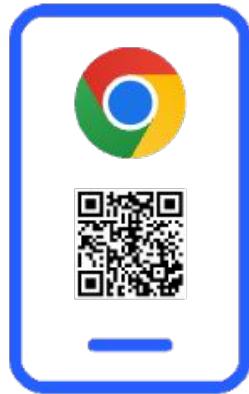


FIPS 140-2
VALIDATED



Image is AI generated

Is this magic?
Can we mess with it?



What WebAuthn specifies

- Client and Authenticator must exchange certain information
- Authenticator must be able to execute user verification
- The *how* is “intentionally unspecified” and “outside the scope of this specification”



Client To Authenticator Protocol (CTAP)

- Only applies to Cross-Device Authentication
- Application level (what)
 - Many messages mirror WebAuthn (e.g. `authenticatorGetAssertion`)
 - Additional messages for implementing other requirements
- Transport level (how)
 - Specifies encoding
 - Ensures correct devices are communicating with each other
 - Transports*: USB, NFC, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
 - Guarantees physical proximity

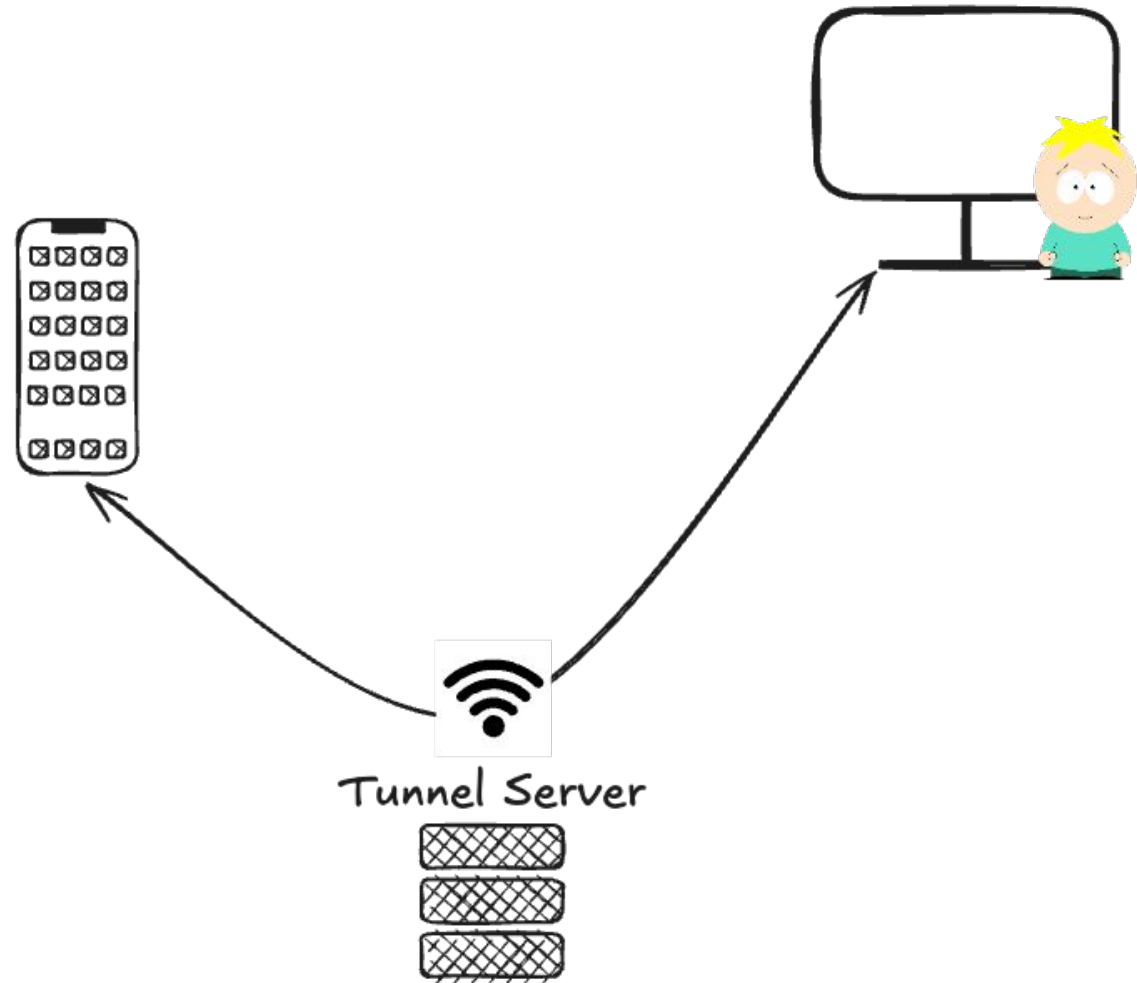


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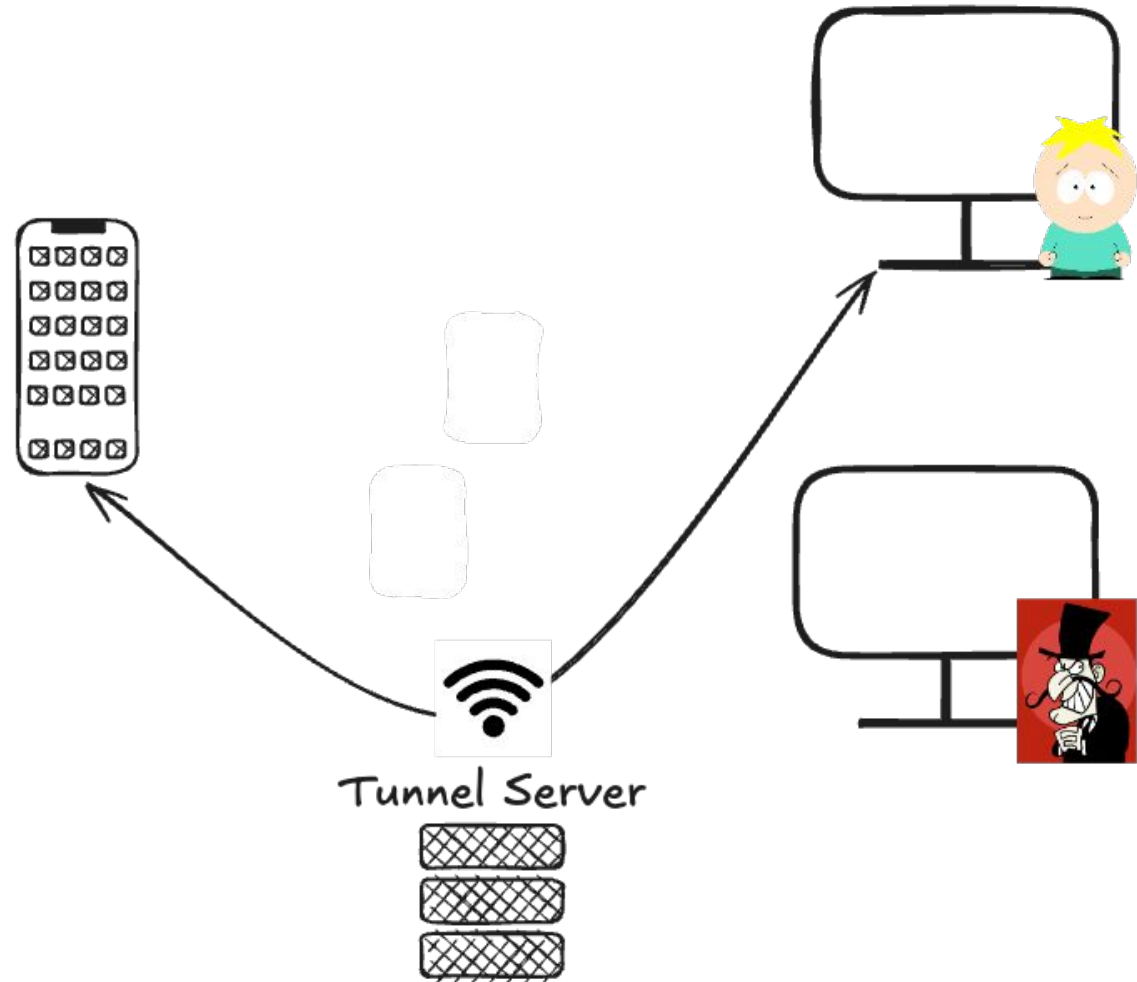


Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport

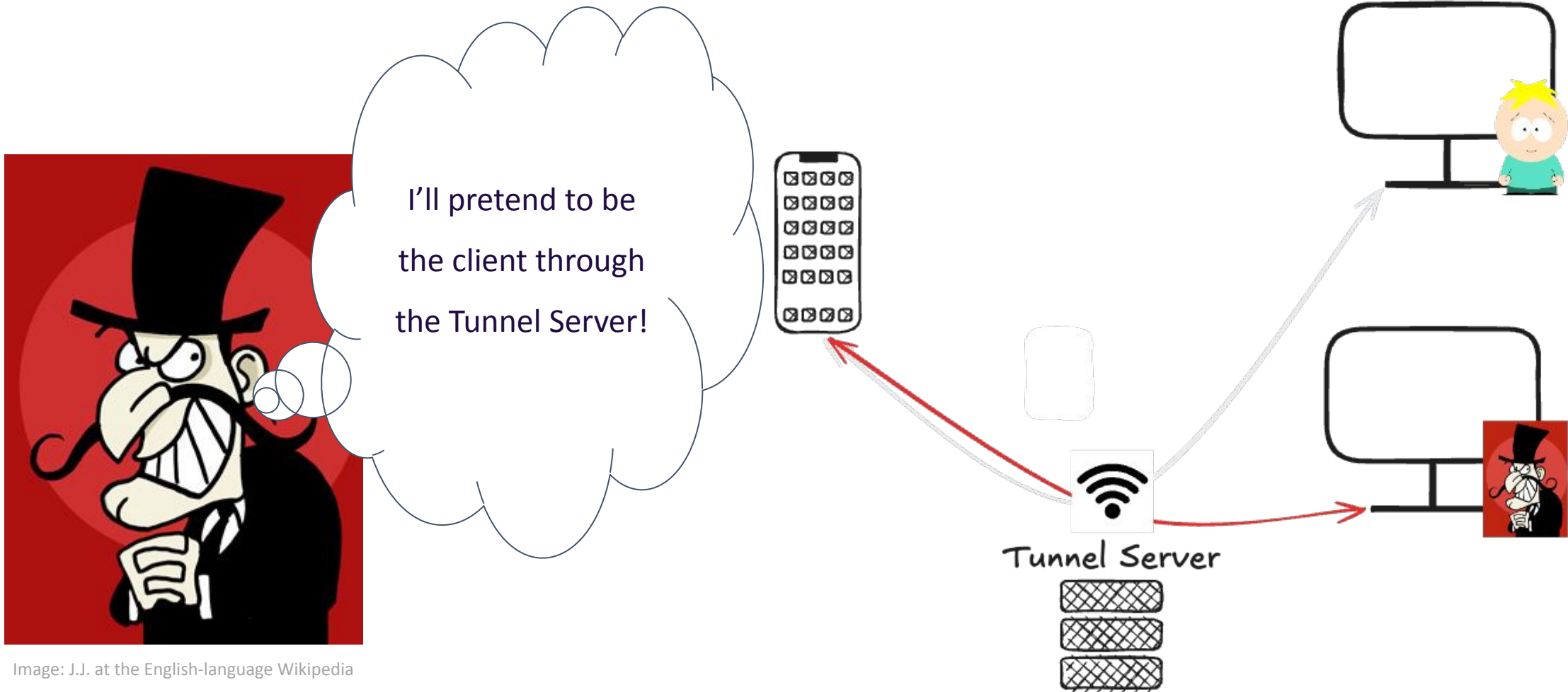
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



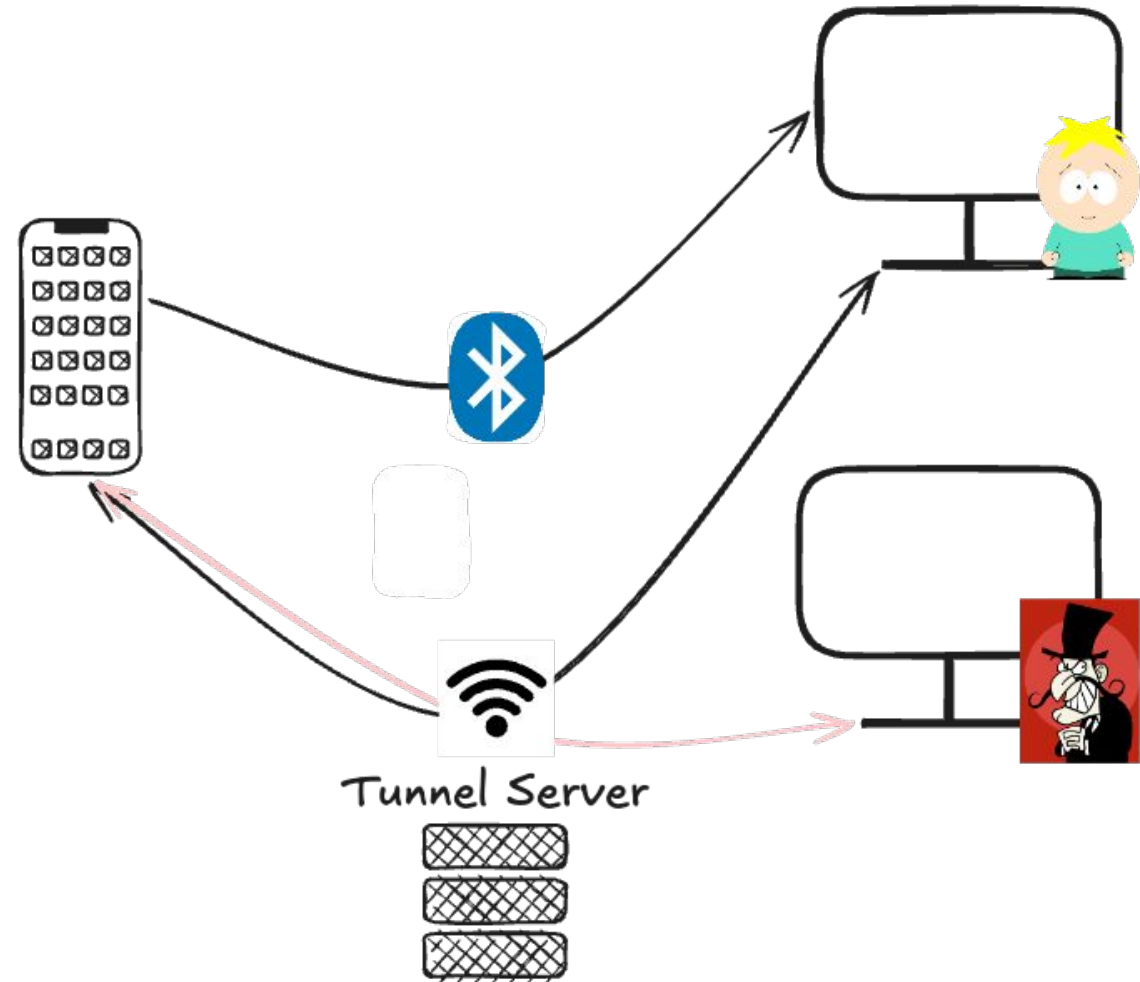
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



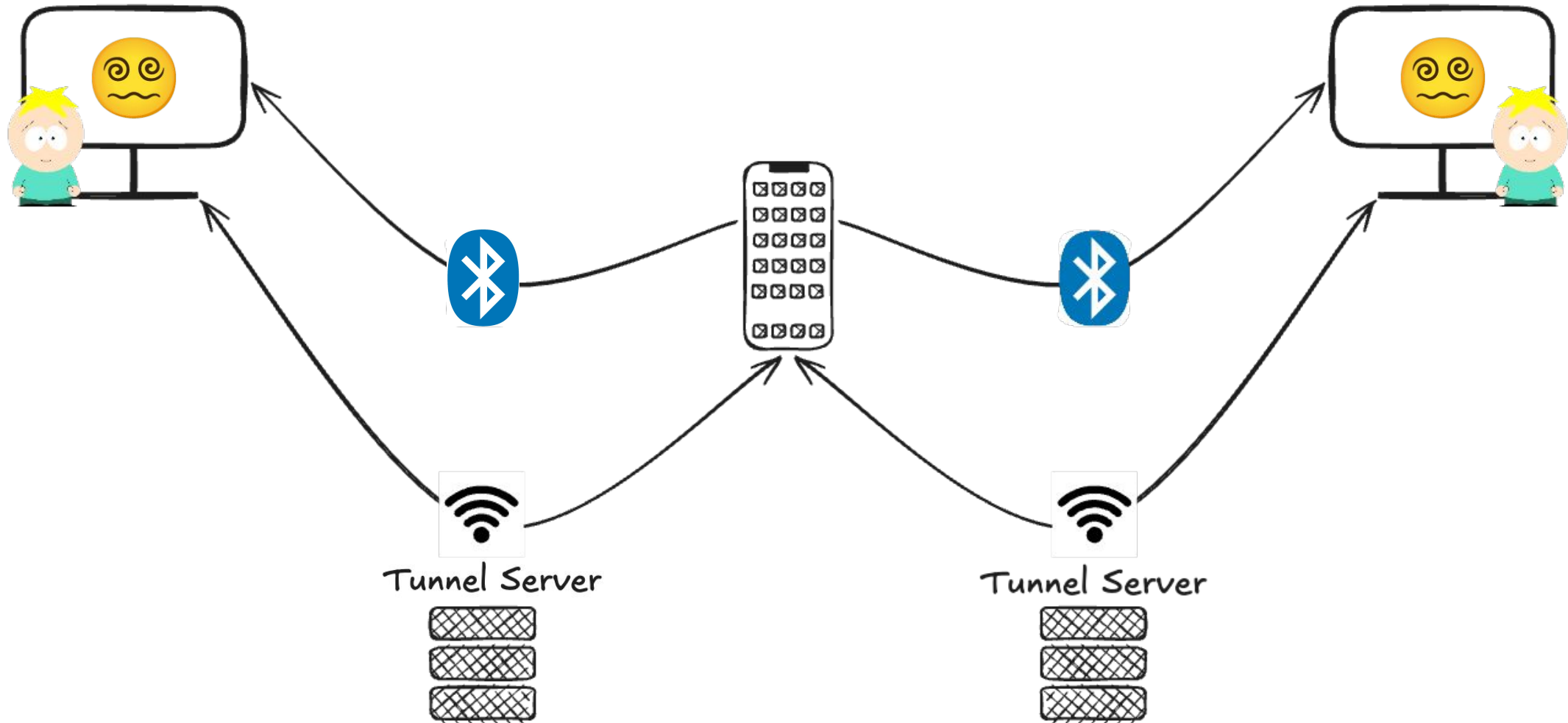
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



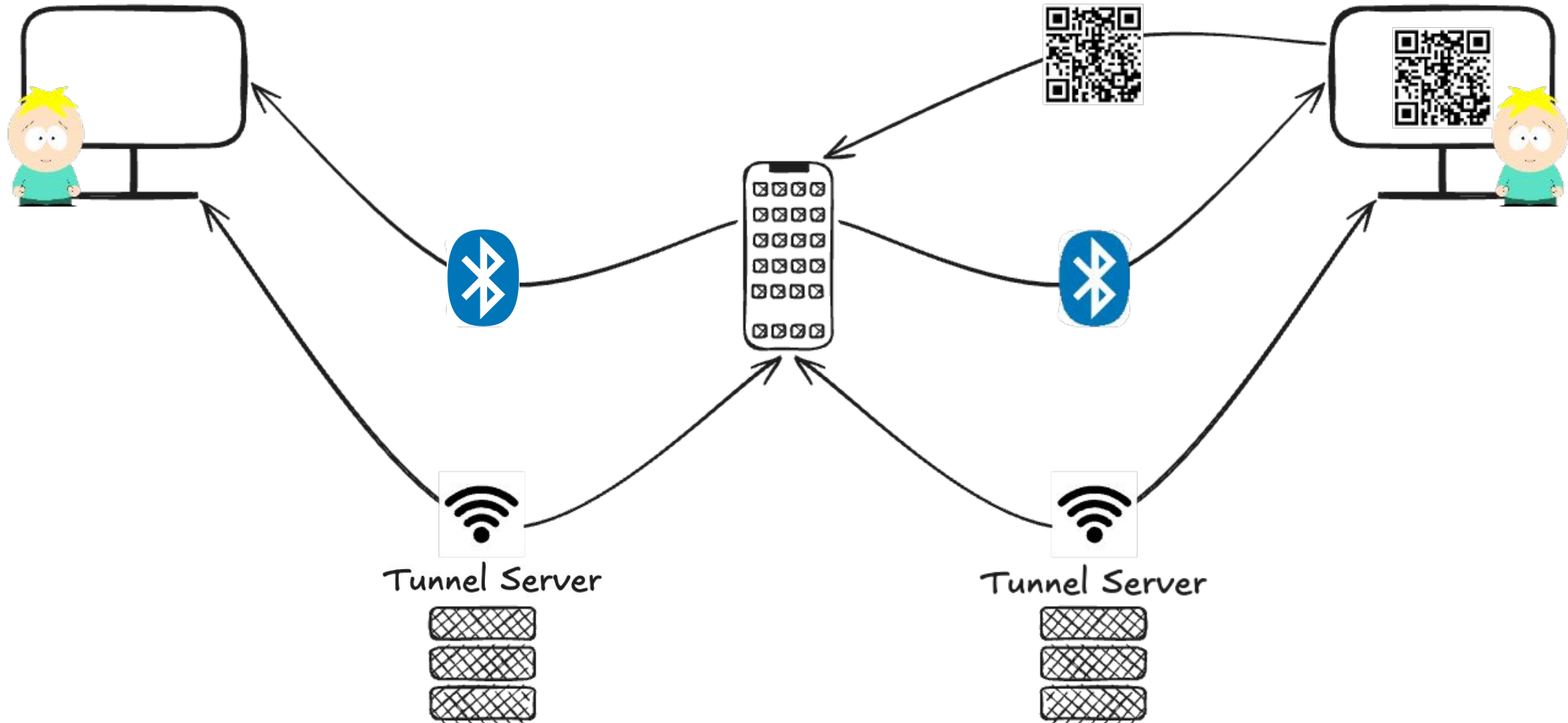
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



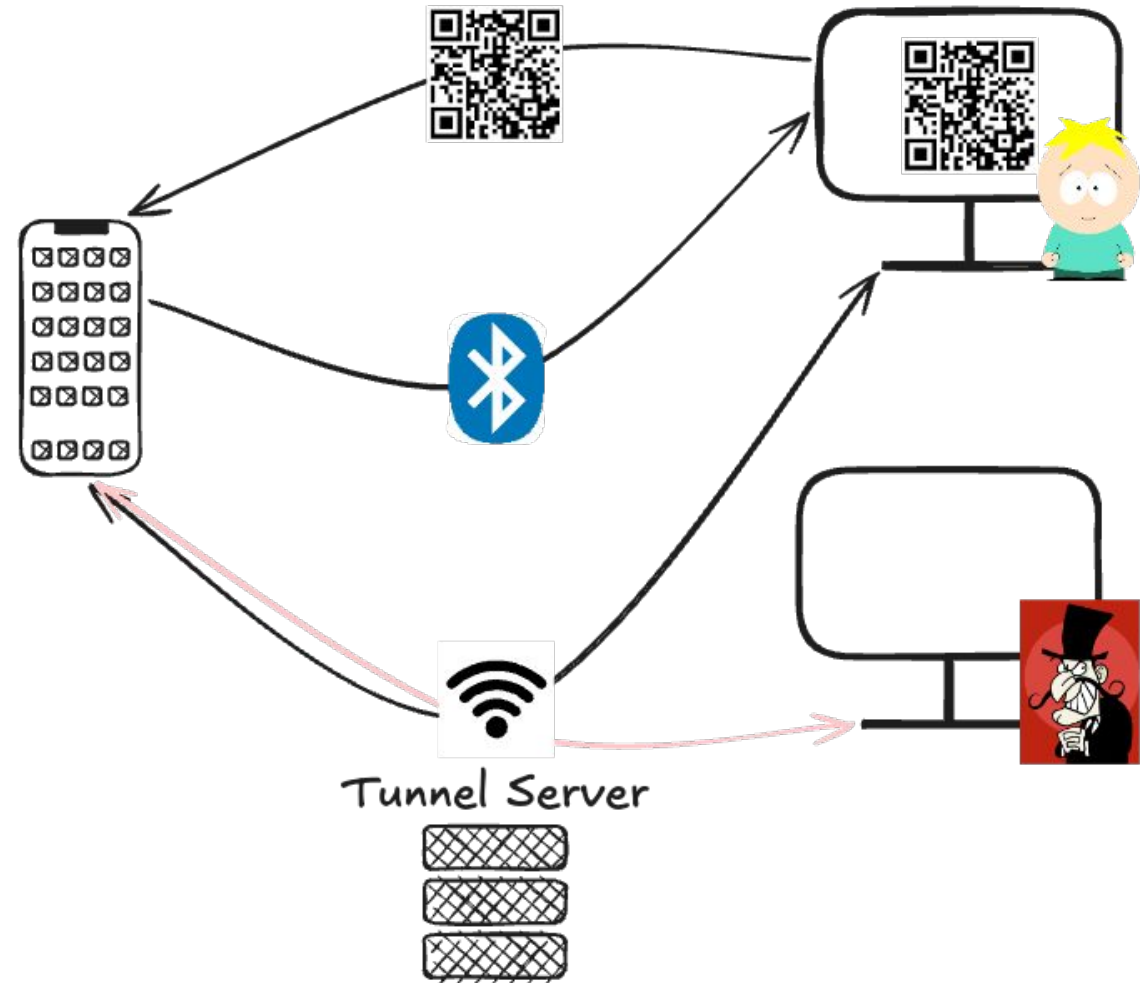
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



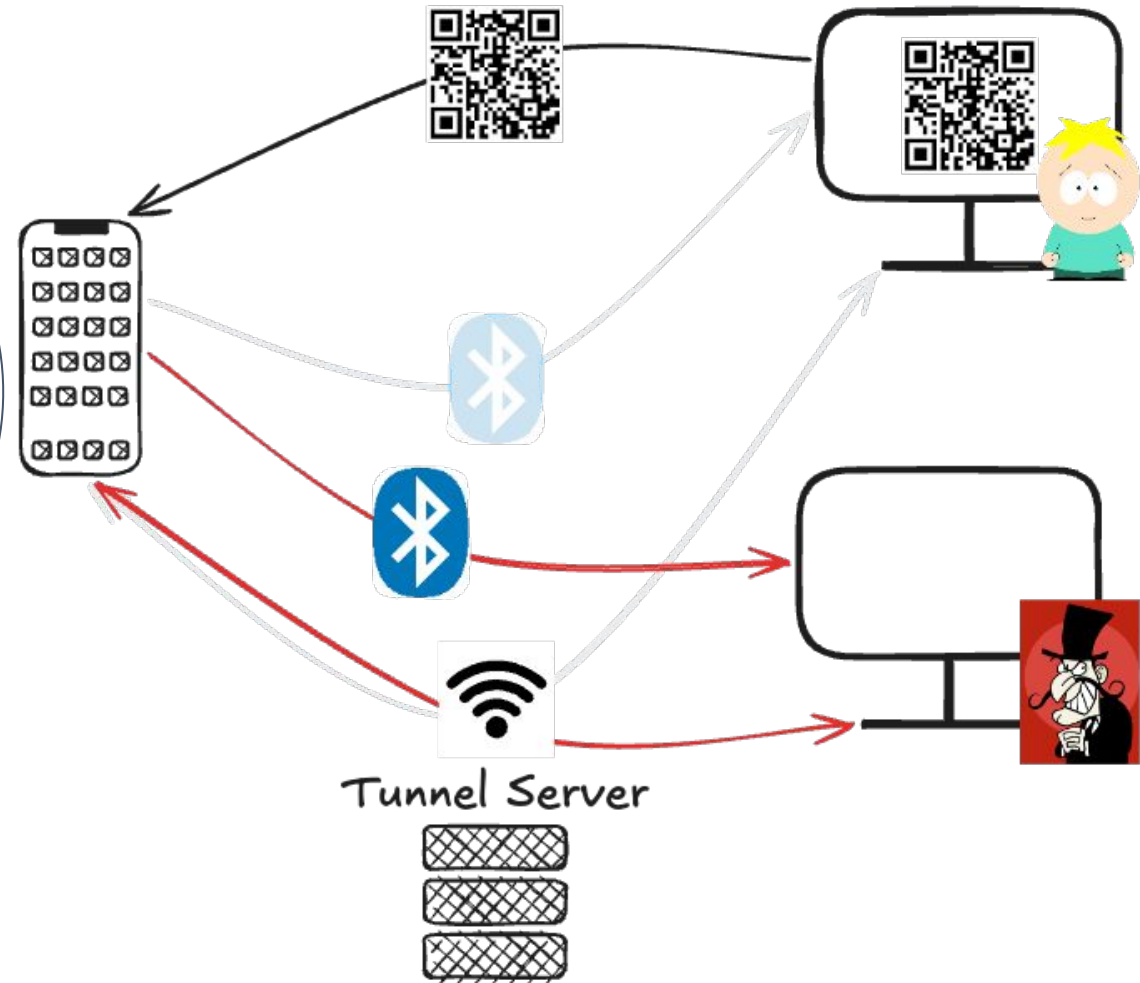
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



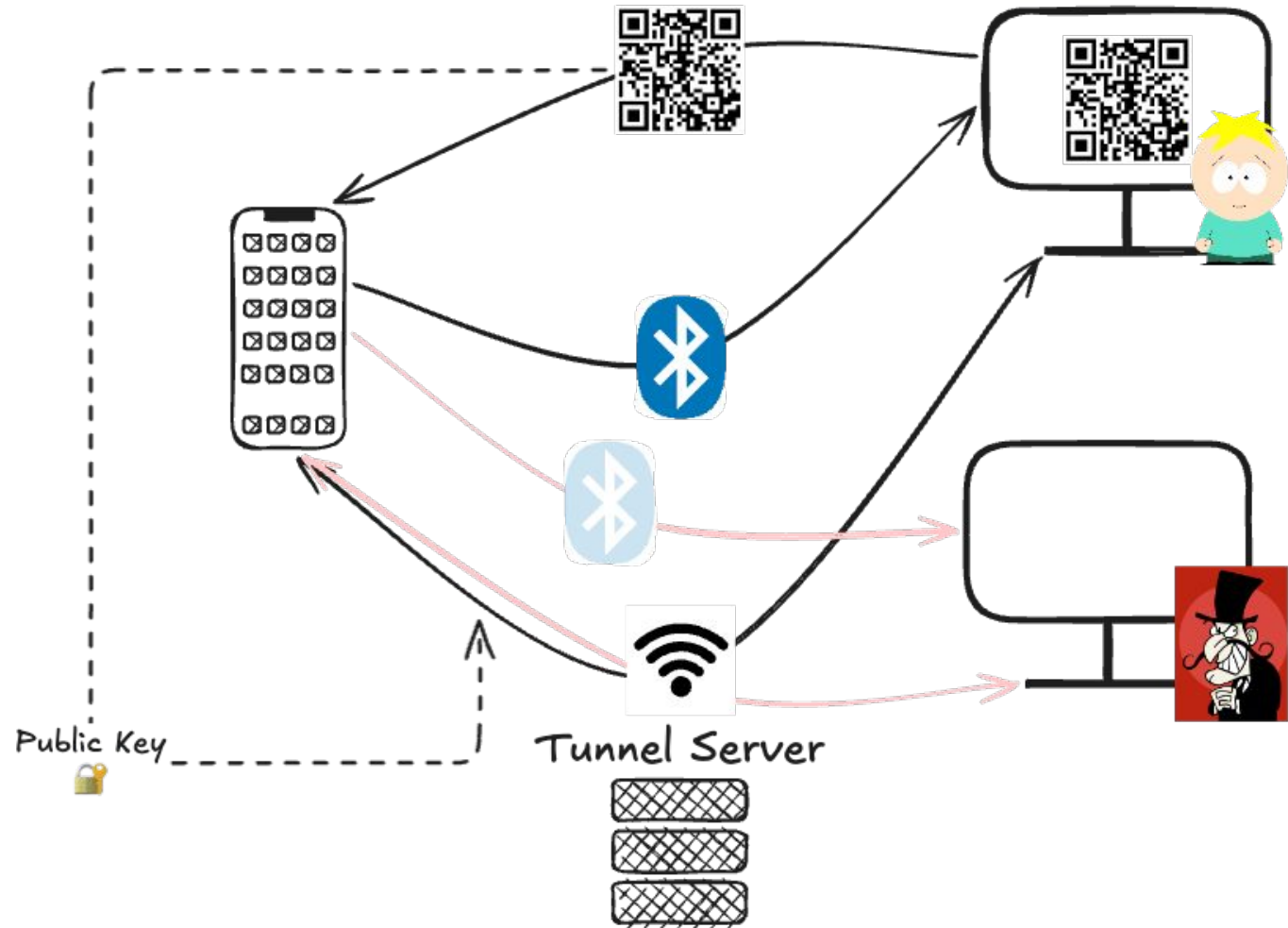
Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



I'll place a BLE beacon & listen to advert as well!

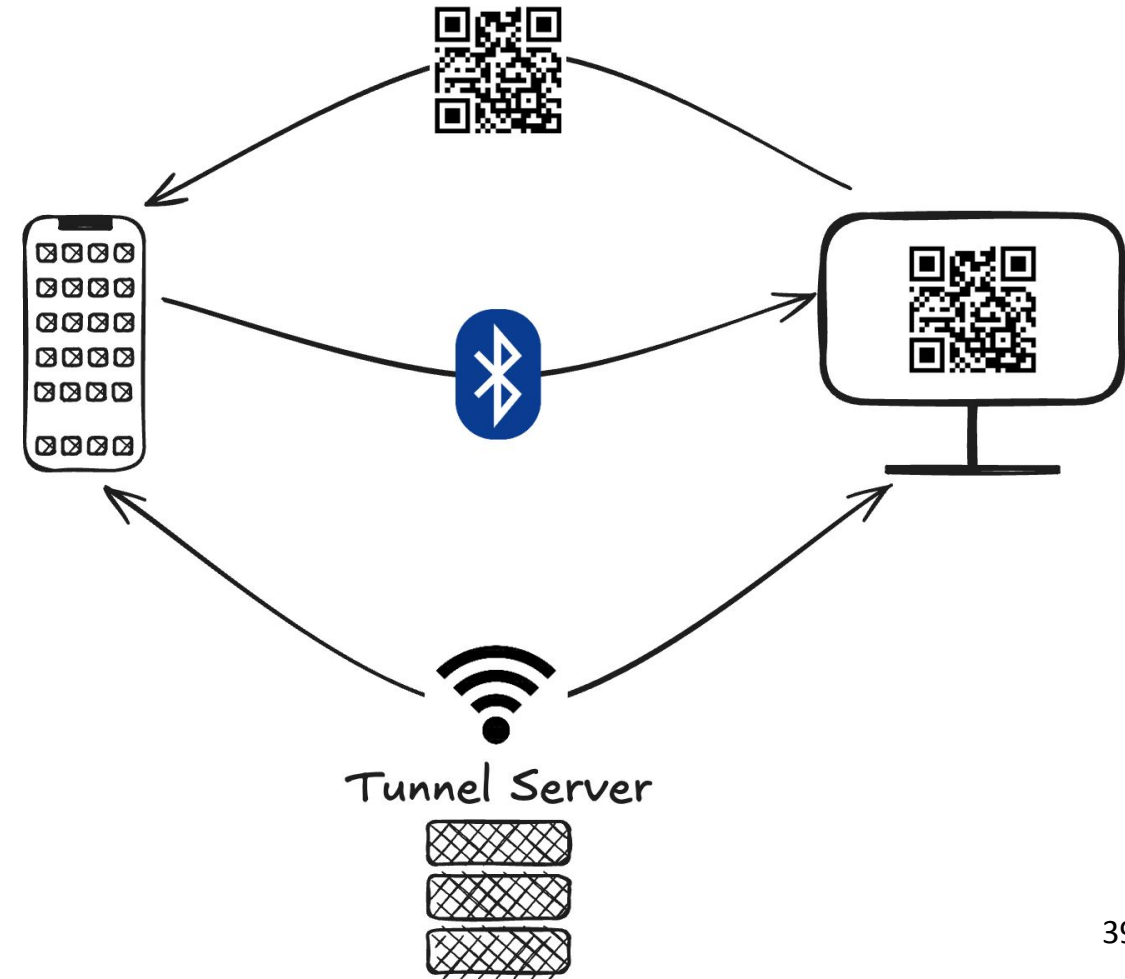


Re-inventing QR-initiated Hybrid Transport



QR-initiated Hybrid Transport as per CTAP

- ... and much more
 - Tunnel Server negotiation
 - Encryption of tunnelled messages
 - Info for UI tweaks



**CLIENT
PROVES IT
GENERATED
THE QR CODE**

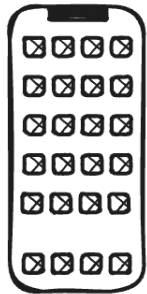


**CLIENT
PROVES IT
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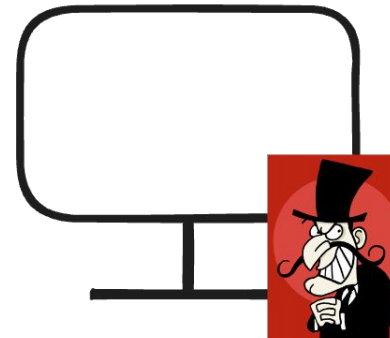
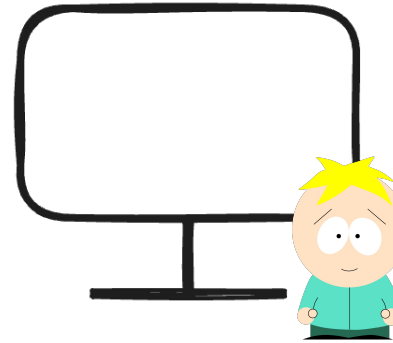
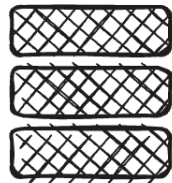


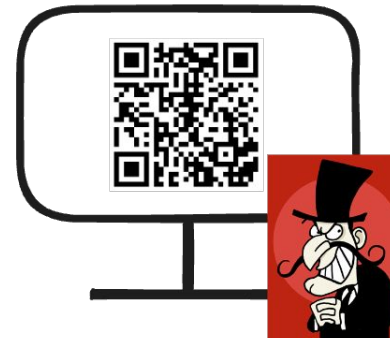
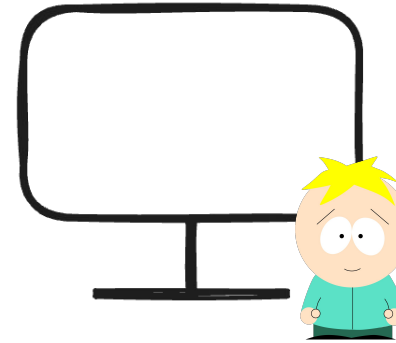
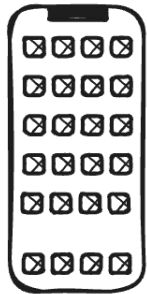
**GENERATED
≠
DISPLAYED TO
AUTHENTICATOR**



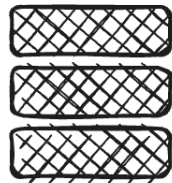


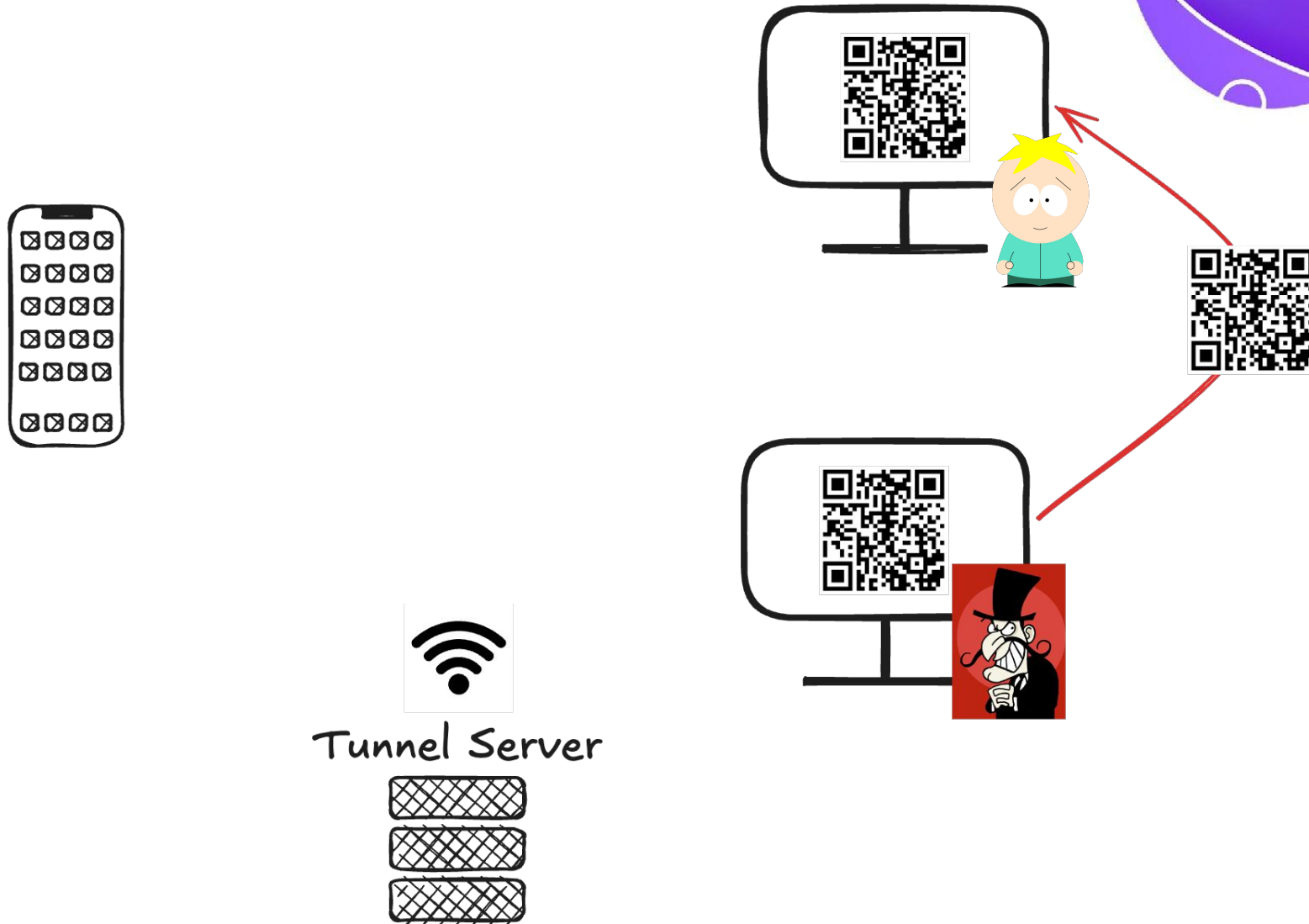
Tunnel Server

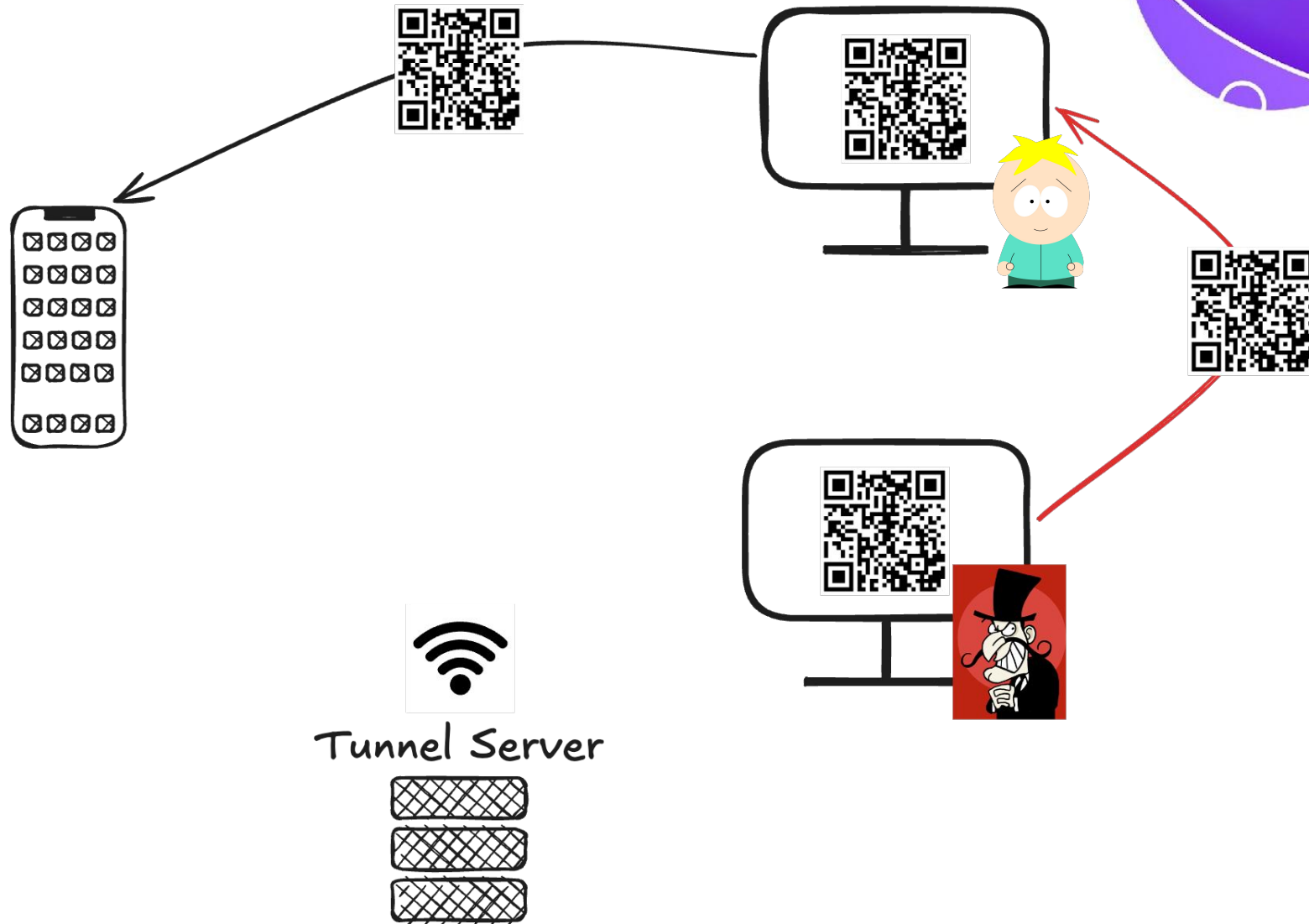


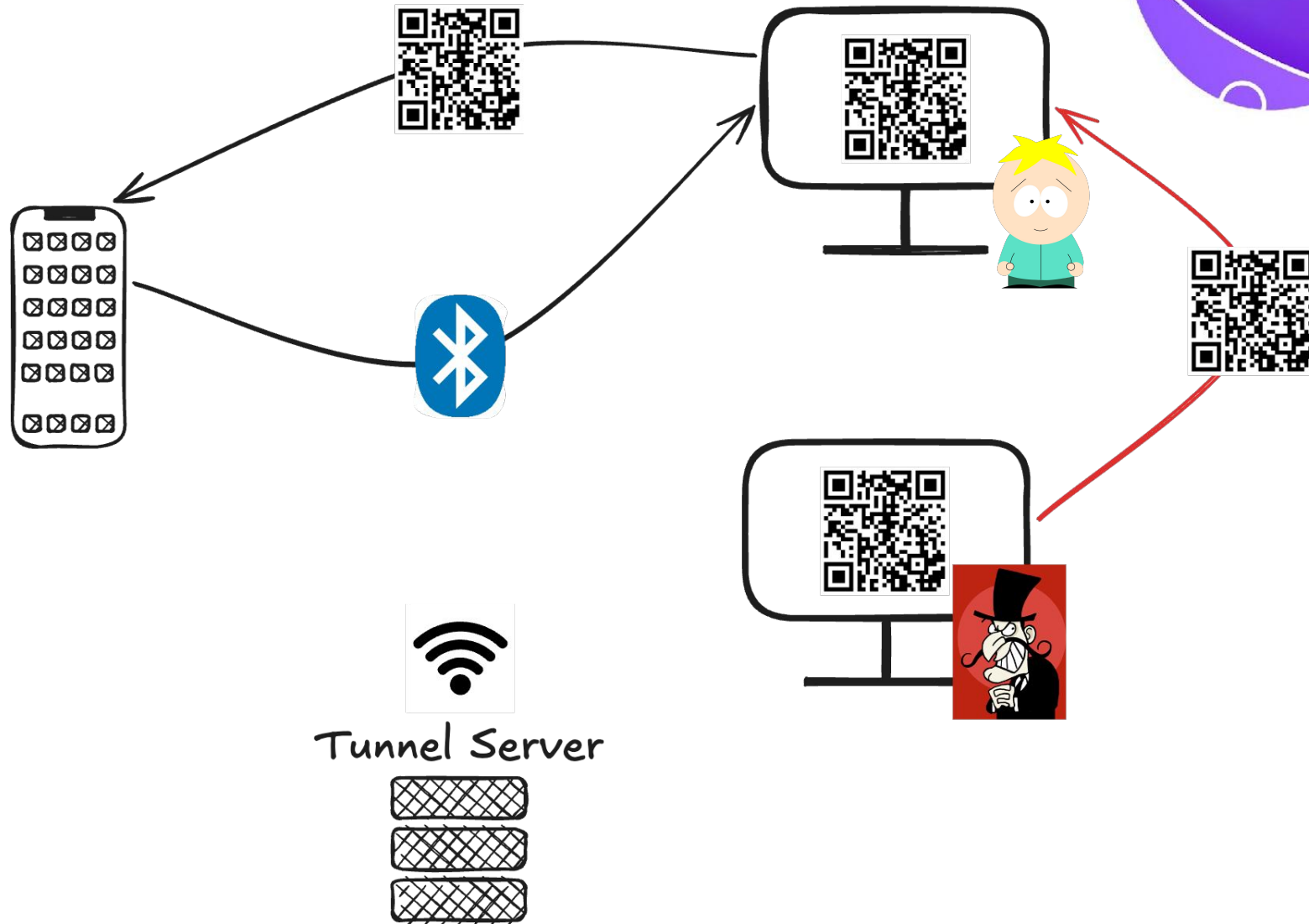


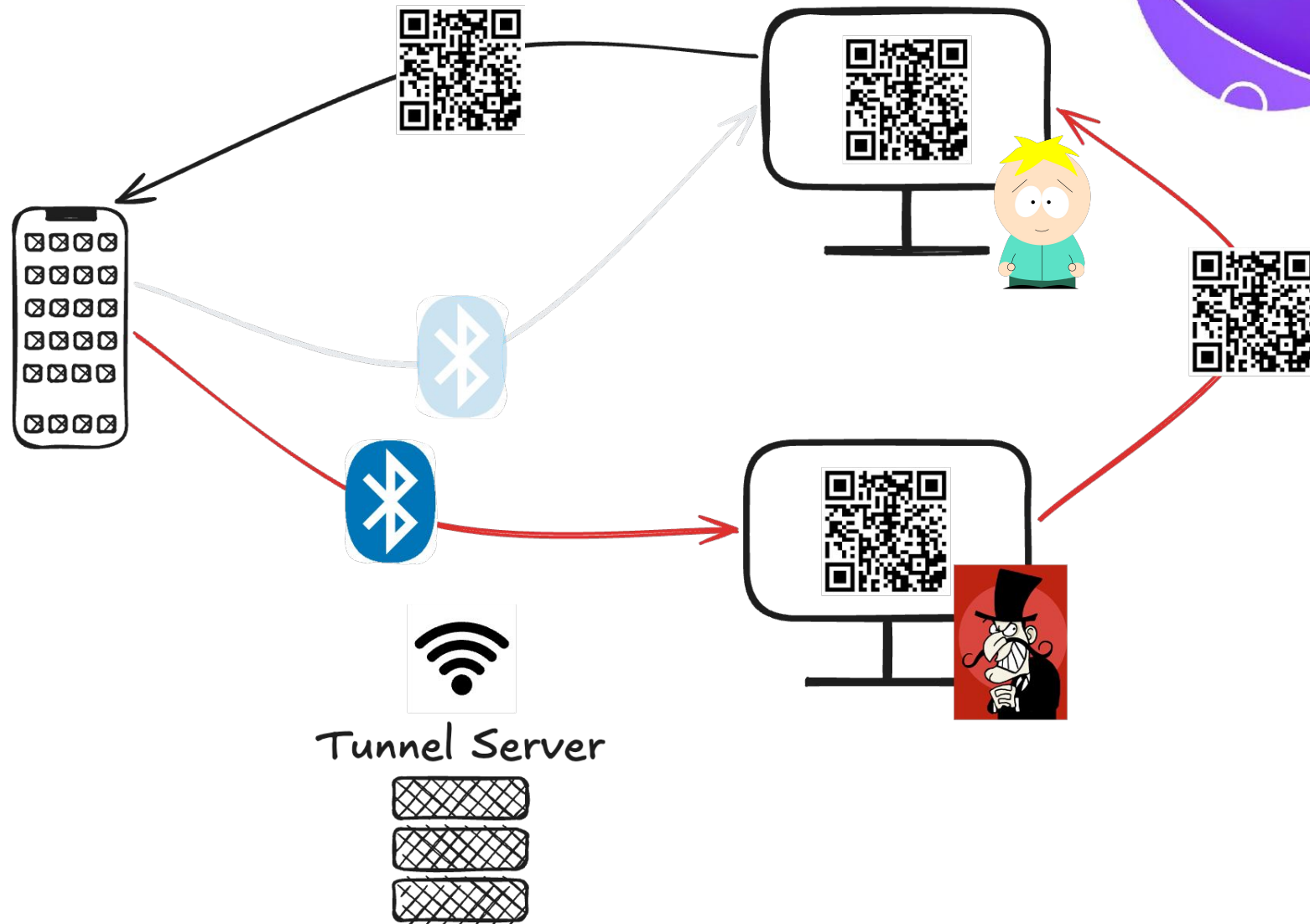
Tunnel Server

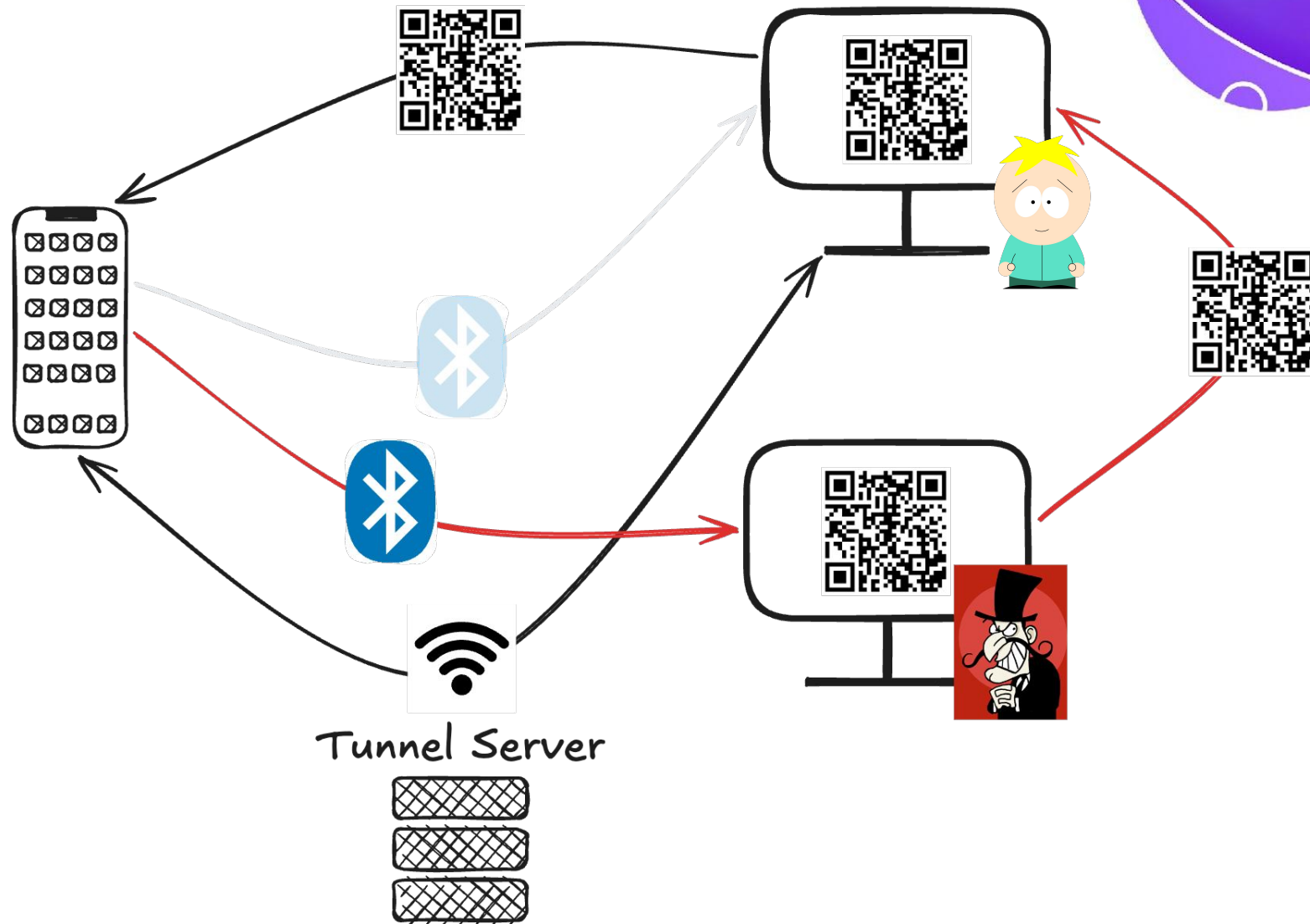


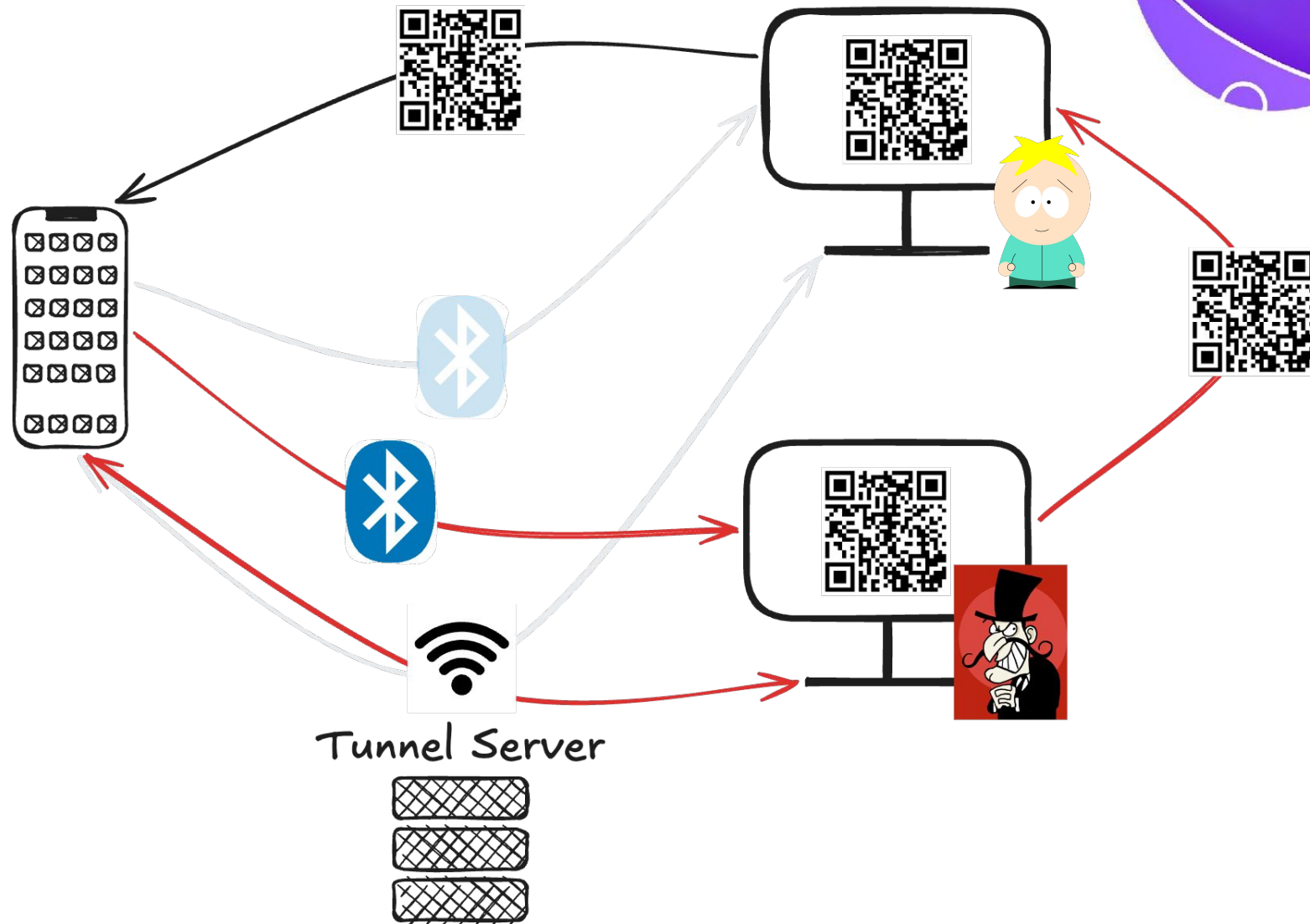














Live Demo 🙌

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Tue Jan 9

09:41

Fri, Jun 5

No Events Today

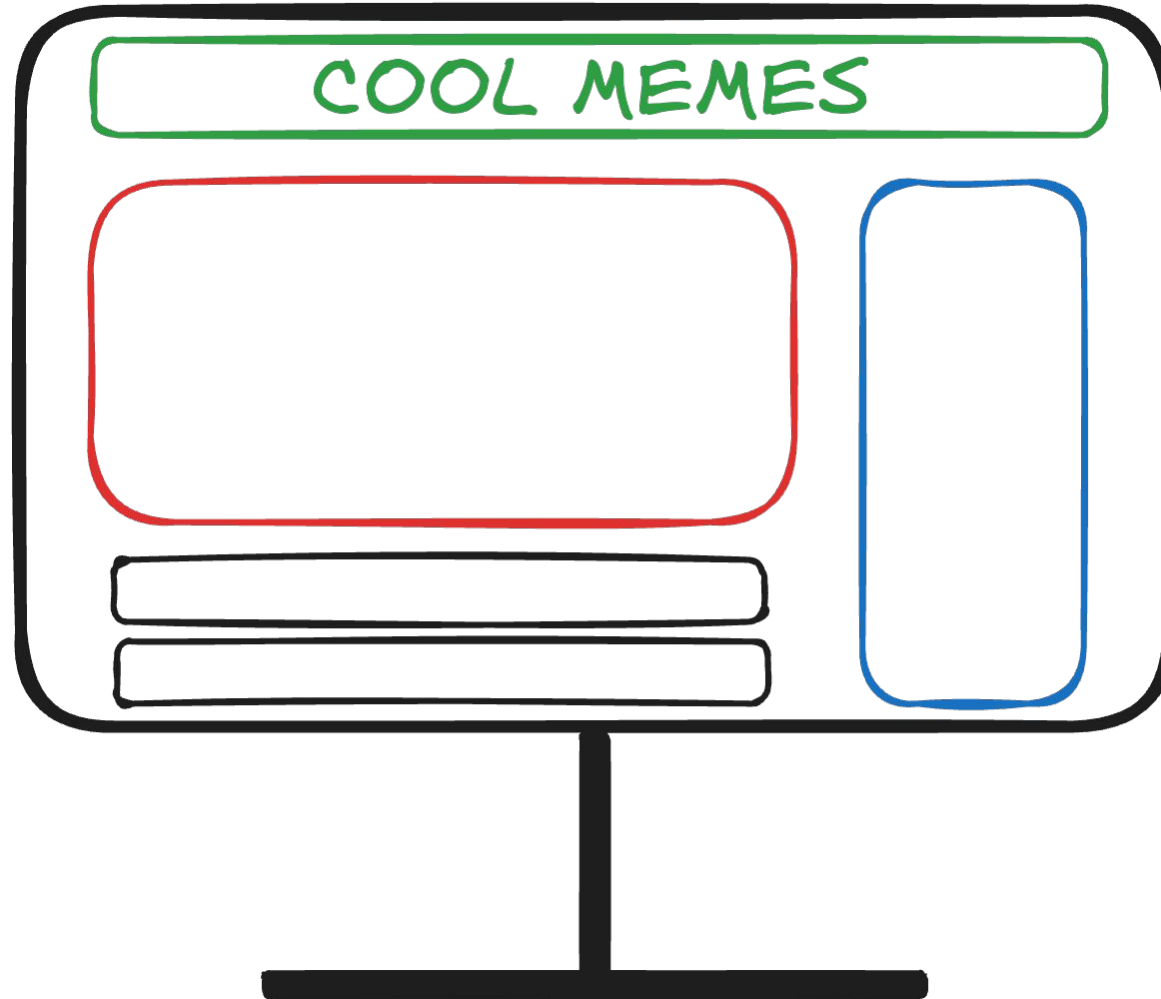
Your day is clear

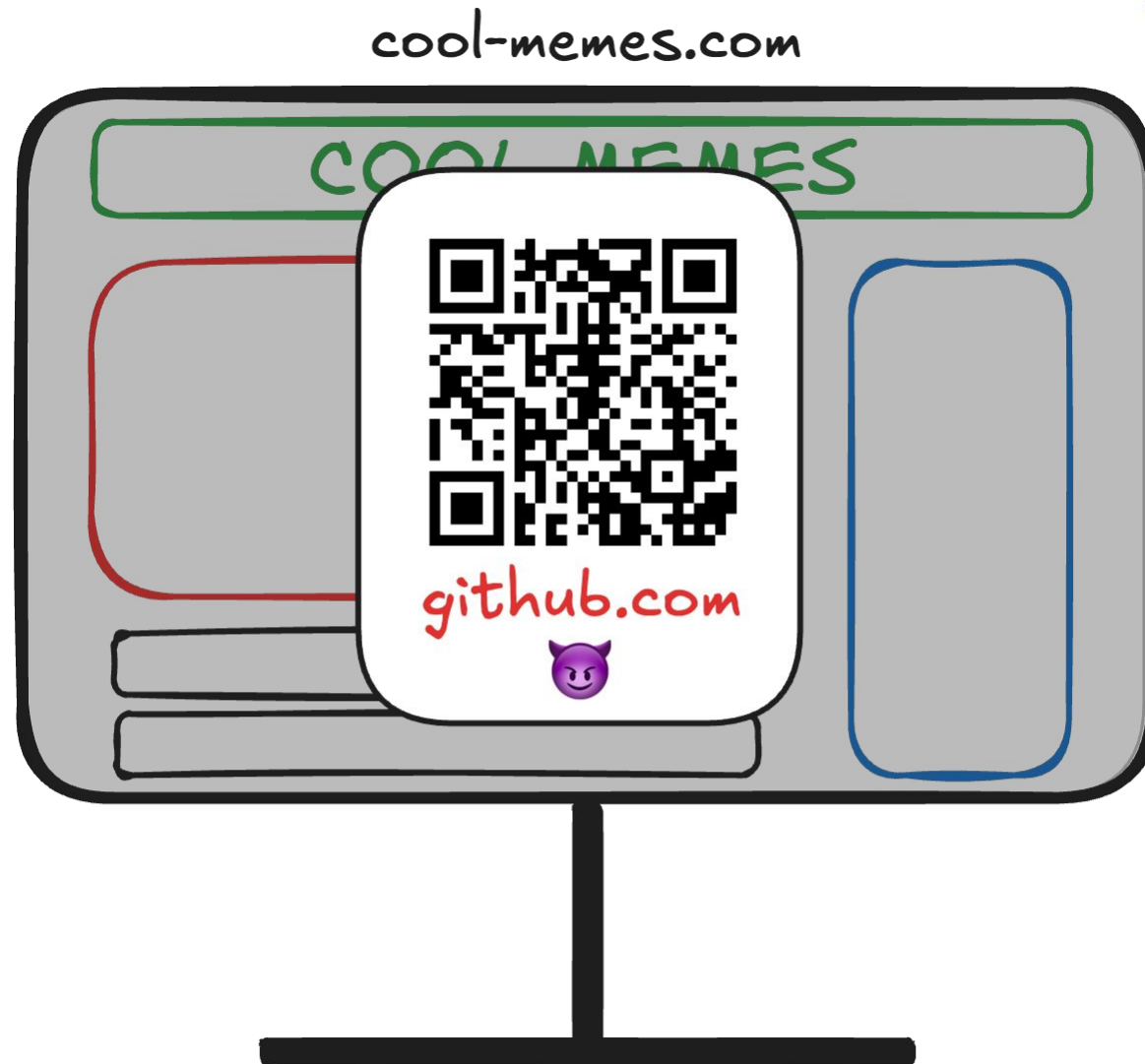
Work

N

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cool-memes.com







Sign In

Sign in to "github.com" on the other device with your passkey for "phishing-for-passkeys-demo" saved in "Passwords"?

Use Passkey

More Options



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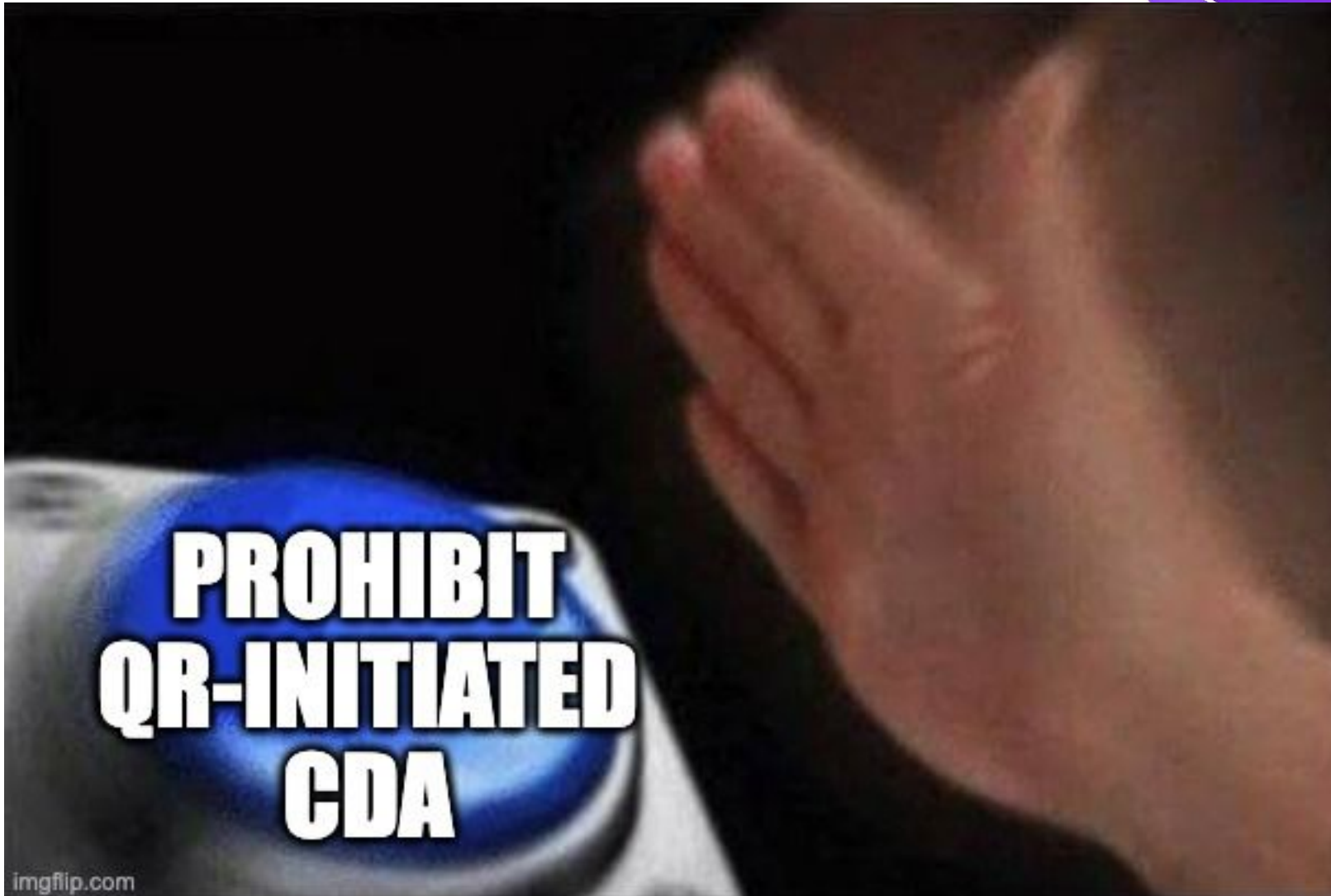
More Options

Threat Model

- Victim must be tricked into not noticing
 - Spear phishing attack & fake website
 - Fake authentication UI (usually rendered by browser, not website!)
 - Forced QR-initiated CDA
- Attack requires user interaction (open phishing page, scan QR code, complete authentication)
- Attacker must have device within BLE range of victim **while the victim's trying to authenticate**
- Successful attack → attacker gains session token

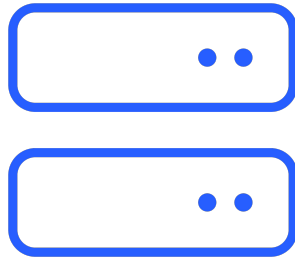
You should care if you...

- ... support passkeys for authentication
- ... expect highly motivated and technically skilled attackers
- ... expect attackers that can get within BLE range (up to ~100m) of users (e.g. parked in front of office, travelling on the same train)



Can RPs prohibit QR-initiated CDA?

Relying Party (RP)



Client



Authenticator



FIPS 140-2
VALIDATED

Can RPs prohibit QR-initiated CDA?

Based on CTAP

- Relying party is not involved at all

→ 

Based on WebAuthn

→ 

PublicKeyCredential RequestOptions

```
challenge
timeout
allowCredentials
  id
  type
  transports 🔍🚫
userVerification
extensions
```

PublicKeyCredential

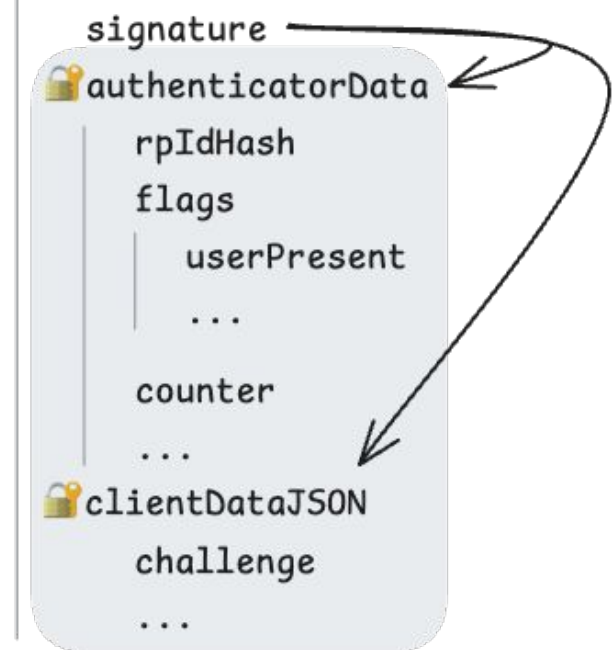
```
id
authenticatorAttachment 🔍🚫
type
response
  userHandle
  signature
  authenticatorData
    rpIdHash
    flags
    userPresent
    ...
  counter
  ...
clientDataJSON
  challenge
  ...
```

PublicKeyCredential RequestOptions

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challenge
timeout
allowCredentials
  id
  type
  transports
userVerification
extensions
```

PublicKeyCredential

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id
authenticatorAttachment
type
response
  userHandle
  signature
  authenticatorData
    rpIdHash
    flags
    userPresent
    ...
    counter
    ...
  clientDataJSON
    challenge
    ...
```



The diagram illustrates the relationship between the `signature` and `authenticatorData` fields within the `response` object of a `PublicKeyCredential`. A curved arrow points from the `signature` field to the `authenticatorData` field, indicating that the signature is a cryptographic proof derived from the authenticator data. The `authenticatorData` field is highlighted with a light blue background and contains sub-fields: `rpIdHash`, `flags`, `userPresent`, `...`, `counter`, `...`, `clientDataJSON`, `challenge`, and `...`. The `clientDataJSON` field is also highlighted with a light blue background and contains `challenge` and `...`.

PublicKeyCredential RequestOptions

```
challenge
timeout
allowCredentials
  id
  type
  transports 🚫
userVerification
extensions
```

PublicKeyCredential

```
id
authenticatorAttachment 🚫
type
response
  userHandle
  signature
  authenticatorData 🗝️
    rpIdHash
    flags
    userPresent
    ...
    counter
    ...
  clientDataJSON 🗝️
    challenge
    ...
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of a PublicKeyCredential response. It shows a 'signature' field and an 'authenticatorData' field (marked with a key icon). An arrow points from 'signature' to 'authenticatorData', indicating that the signature is applied to the authenticator data. Another arrow points from 'authenticatorData' to the 'clientDataJSON' field (also marked with a key icon), indicating that the authenticator data is included in the client data JSON.

Can RPs prohibit QR-initiated CDA?

Based on CTAP

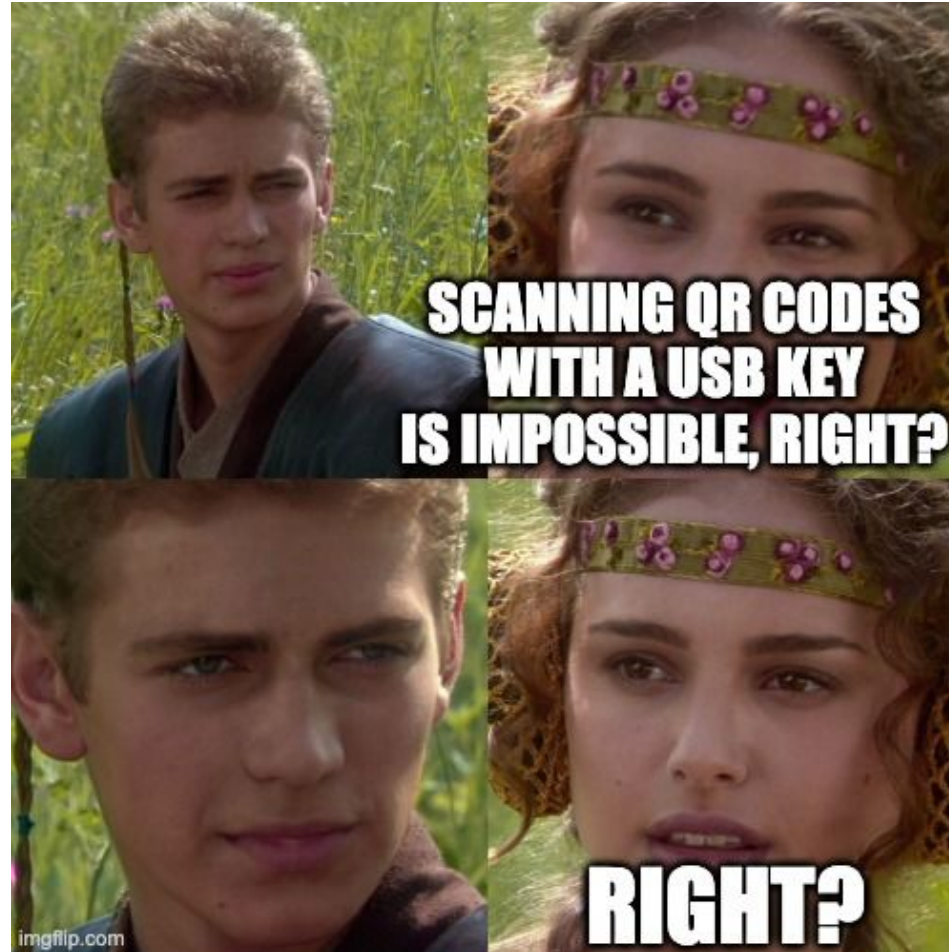
- Relying party is not involved at all

→ 

Based on WebAuthn

- Relying Party can ask client to not allow certain transports (e.g. BLE)
- Client specifies authenticator attachment in response (e.g. cross-platform)
- Insufficient integrity protection 🙄

→ 

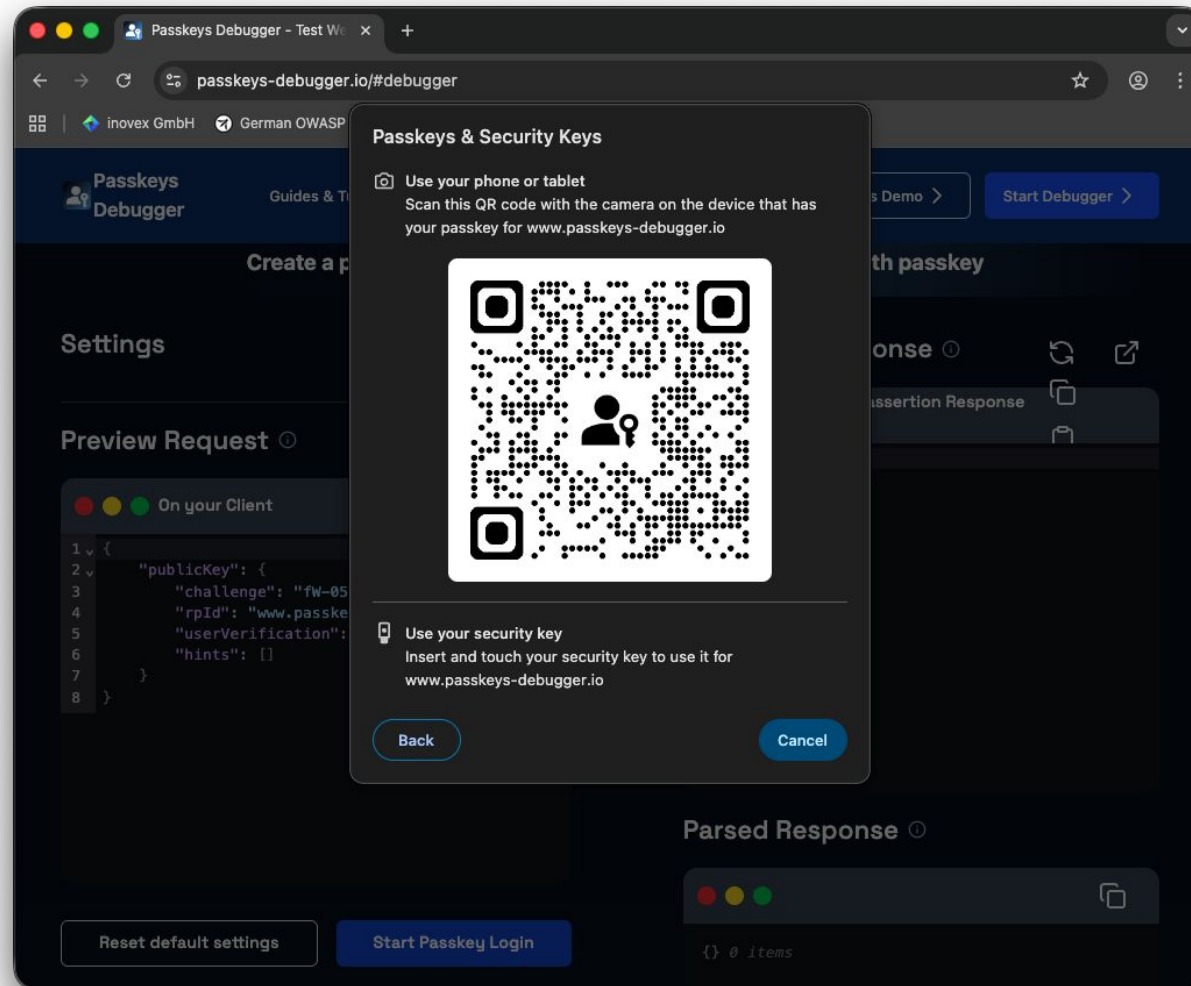


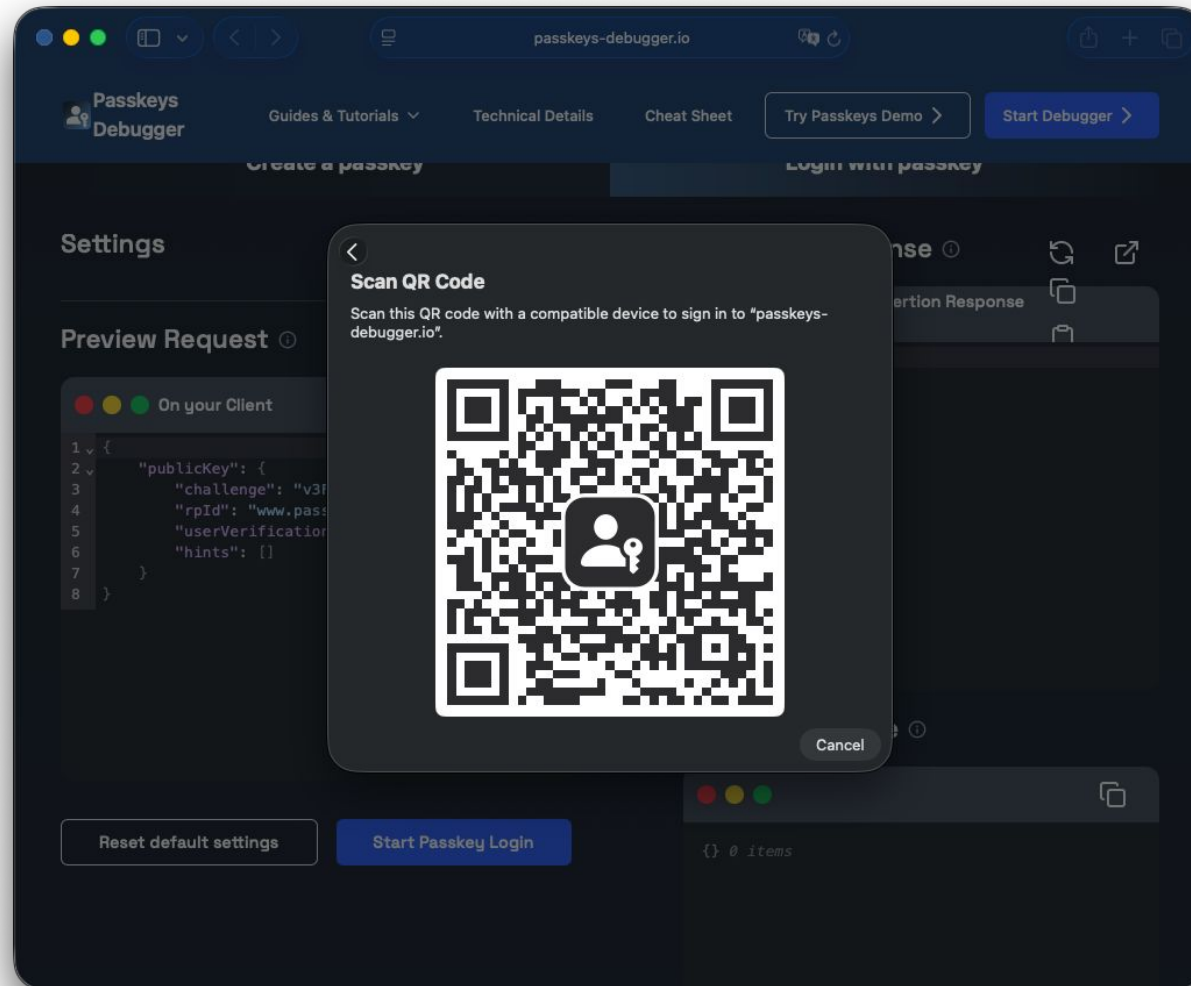
<https://denniskniep.github.io/posts/14-fido-cross-device-phishing/>

<https://github.com/w3c/webauthn/issues/2349>

Other prevention methods

- More layers of authentication (e.g. identity managed devices)
- Improve WebAuthn & CTAP
 - Cryptographically protect properties regarding authenticator attachment & transport
 - Not possible short-term
 - W3C seems to consider this outside WebAuthn's threat model
- Educate users
 - Attackers need to force QR-initiated CDA
 - Browsers can render UI in positions unavailable to websites (outside of the website's rectangle)
 - Relying on user vigilance has proven ineffective (see phishing in general)





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Conclusion

- Passkeys are still resistant to regular phishing
- Depending on threat model, passkeys may be vulnerable to spear phishing attacks
- Phishing site can imitate other websites than its target
- QR-initiated CDA cannot be prohibited directly by relying parties
- Protection measures are more involved (e.g. adding more authentication layers)



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 @LBBO.de

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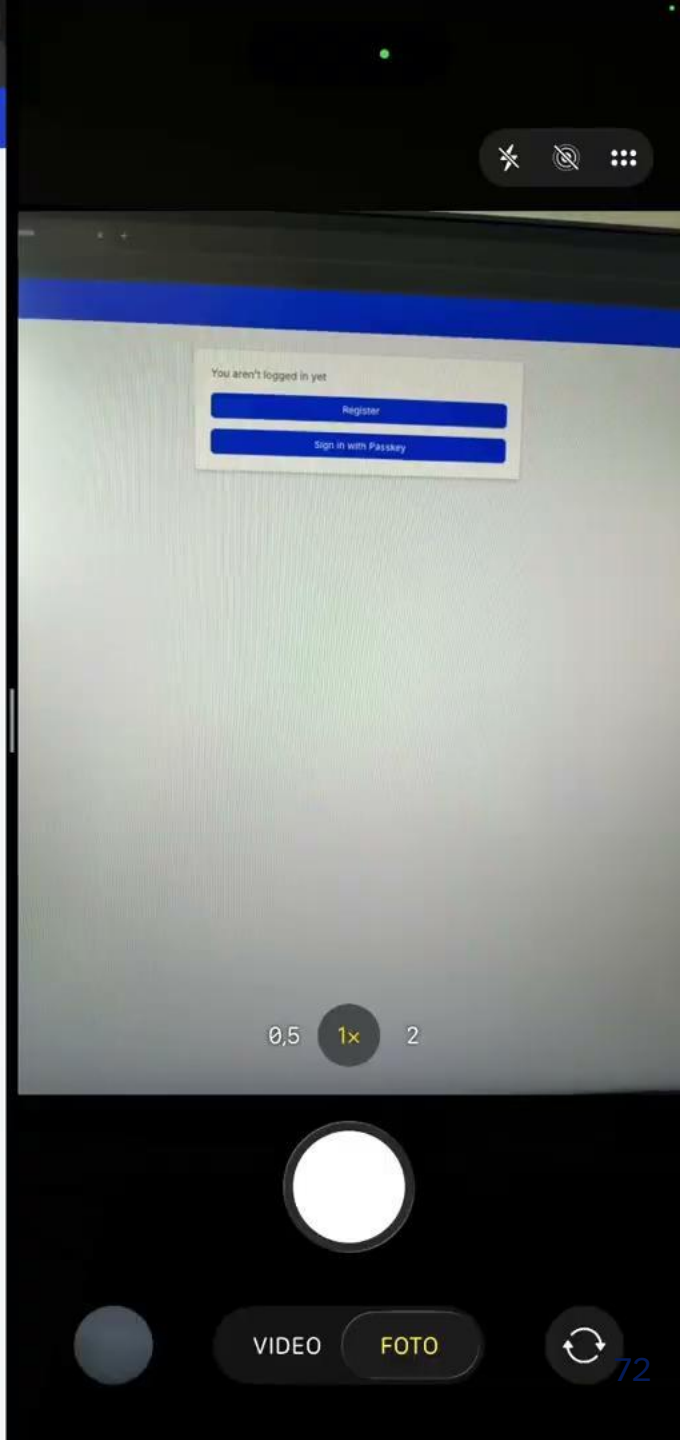
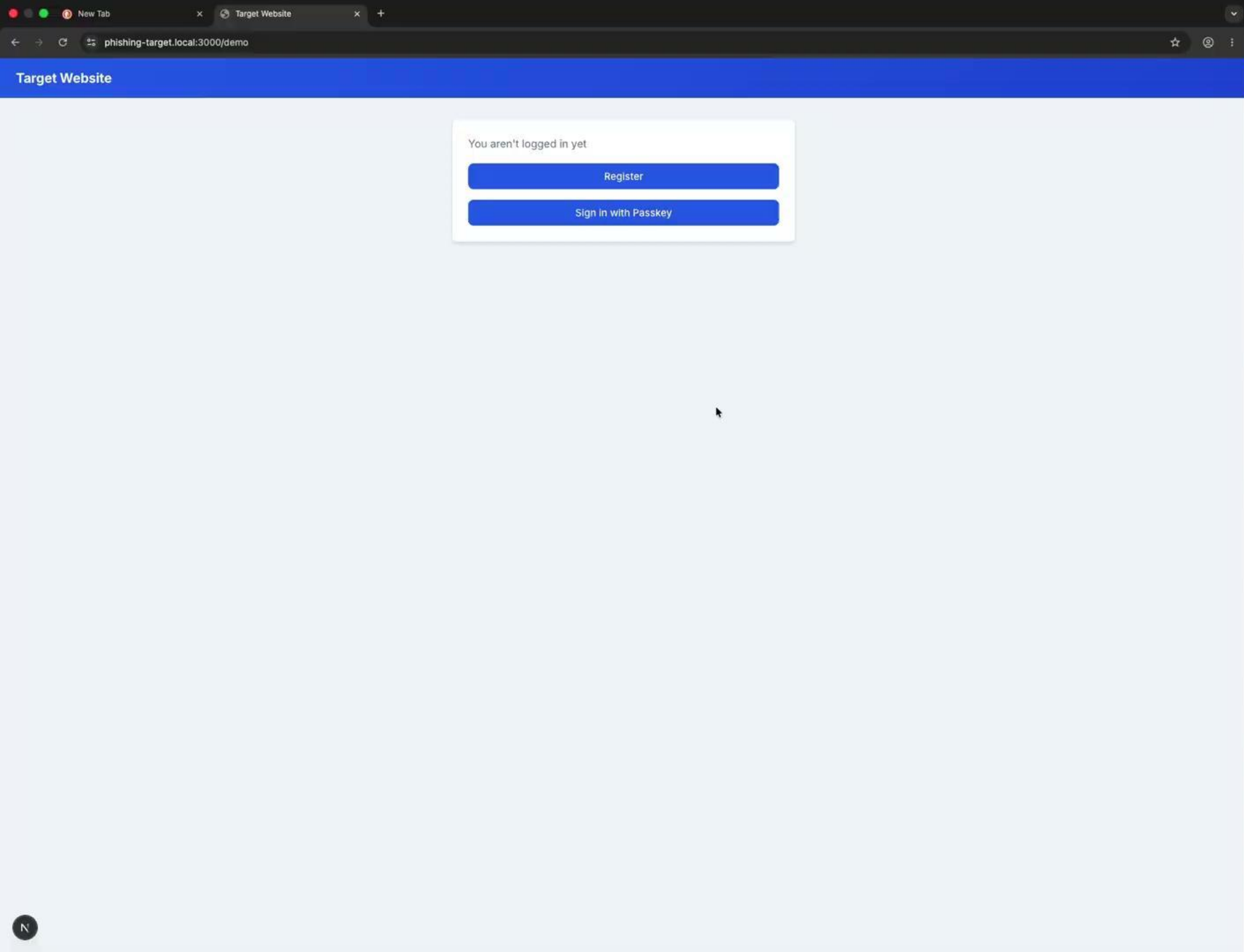
VIENNA'26 JUN
25-26

THANK YOU!

25 years
of open source security



[Read the full blog post
for more details!](#)




```
Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Profiles Tab Window Help
mise run create-tmux
mise run create-tmux
mise run prisma-studio
[attack] $ deno run --sloppy-imports --allow-env --env-file=.env.development --allow-read --al...
[16:13:28.329] INFO (#177): Press enter to start the attack
Press enter to continue...
0
```

