FIDO Metadata Statements

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Abstract

FIDO authenticators may have many different form factors, characteristics and capabilities. This document defines a standard means to describe the relevant pieces of information about an authenticator in order to interoperate with it, or to make risk-based policy decisions about transactions involving a particular authenticator.

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1. Notation

Type names, attribute names and element names are written as `code`. String literals are enclosed in "", e.g. “UAF-TLV”.

In formulas we use "|" to denote byte wise concatenation operations. DOM APIs are described using the ECMAScript [ECMA-262] bindings for WebIDL [WebIDL-ED]. Following [WebIDL-ED], dictionary members are optional unless they are explicitly marked as required.

WebIDL dictionary members must not have a value of null.

Unless otherwise specified, if a WebIDL dictionary member is DOMString, it must not be empty.

Unless otherwise specified, if a WebIDL dictionary member is a List, it must not be an empty list.

All diagrams, examples, notes in this specification are non-normative.

**NOTE**

Note: Certain dictionary members need to be present in order to comply with FIDO requirements. Such members are marked in the WebIDL definitions found in this document, as required. The keyword `required` has been introduced by [WebIDL-ED], which is a work-in-progress. If you are using a WebIDL parser which implements [WebIDL], then you may remove the keyword `required` from your WebIDL and use other means to ensure those fields are present.

1.1 Conformance

As well as sections marked as non-normative, all authoring guidelines, diagrams, examples, and notes in this specification are non-normative. Everything else in this specification is normative.

The key words must, must not, required, should, should not, recommended, may, and optional in this specification are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

2. Overview

This section is non-normative.
The FIDO family of protocols enable simpler and more secure online authentication utilizing a wide variety of different devices in a competitive marketplace. Much of the complexity behind this variety is hidden from Relying Party applications, but in order to accomplish the goals of FIDO, Relying Parties must have some means of discovering and verifying various characteristics of authenticators. Relying Parties can learn a subset of verifiable information for authenticators certified by the FIDO Alliance with an Authenticator Metadata statement. The URL to access that Metadata statement is provided by the Metadata TOC file accessible through the Metadata Service [FIDOMetadataService].

For definitions of terms, please refer to the FIDO Glossary [FIDO glossary].

2.1 Scope

This document describes the format of and information contained in Authenticator Metadata statements. For a definitive list of possible values for the various types of information, refer to the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry]. The description of the processes and methods by which authenticator metadata statements are distributed and the methods how these statements can be verified are described in the Metadata Service Specification [FIDOMetadataService].

2.2 Audience

The intended audience for this document includes:

- FIDO authenticator vendors who wish to produce metadata statements for their products.
- FIDO server implementers who need to consume metadata statements to verify characteristics of authenticators and attestation statements, make proper algorithm choices for protocol messages, create policy statements or tailor various other modes of operation to authenticator-specific characteristics.
- FIDO relying parties who wish to
  - create custom policy statements about which authenticators they will accept
  - risk score authenticators based on their characteristics
  - verify attested authenticator IDs for cross-referencing with third party metadata

2.3 Architecture

Authenticator metadata statements are used directly by the FIDO server at a relying party, but the information contained in the authoritative statement is used in several other places. How a server obtains these metadata statements is described in
The workflow around an authenticator metadata statement is as follows:

1. The authenticator vendor produces a metadata statement describing the characteristics of an authenticator.
2. The metadata statement is submitted to the FIDO Alliance as part of the FIDO certification process. The FIDO Alliance distributes the metadata as described in [FIDOMetadataService].
3. A FIDO relying party configures its registration policy to allow authenticators matching certain characteristics to be registered.
4. The FIDO server sends a registration challenge message. This message can contain such policy statement.
5. Depending on the FIDO protocol being used, either the relying party application or the FIDO UAF Client receives the policy statement as part of the challenge message and processes it. It queries available authenticators for their self-reported characteristics and (with the user's input) selects an authenticator that matches the policy, to be registered.
6. The client processes and sends a registration response message to the server. This message contains a reference to the authenticator model and, optionally, a signature made with the private key corresponding to the public key in the authenticator's attestation certificate.
7. The FIDO Server looks up the metadata statement for the particular authenticator model. If the metadata statement lists an attestation certificate(s), it verifies that an attestation signature is present, and made with the private key corresponding to either (a) one of the certificates listed in this metadata statement or (b) corresponding to the public key in a certificate that chains to one of the issuer certificates listed in the authenticator's metadata statement.
8. The FIDO Server next verifies that the authenticator meets the originally supplied registration policy based on its authoritative metadata statement. This prevents the registration of unexpected authenticator models.
9. Optionally, a FIDO Server may, with input from the Relying Party, assign a risk or trust score to the authenticator, based on its metadata, including elements not selected for by the stated policy.
10. Optionally, a FIDO Server may cross-reference the attested authenticator model with other metadata databases published by third parties. Such third-party metadata might, for example, inform the FIDO Server if an authenticator has achieved certifications relevant to certain markets or industry verticals, or whether it meets application-specific regulatory requirements.

3. Types

This section is normative.

3.1 CodeAccuracyDescriptor dictionary

The CodeAccuracyDescriptor describes the relevant accuracy/complexity aspects of passcode user verification methods.

```
3.1.1 Dictionary CodeAccuracyDescriptor Members

base of type required unsigned short
The numeric system base (radix) of the code, e.g. 10 in the case of decimal digits.

minLength of type required unsigned short
The minimum number of digits of the given base required for that code, e.g. 4 in the case of 4 digits.

maxRetries of type unsigned short
Maximum number of false attempts before the authenticator will block this method (at least for some time). 0 means it will never block.

blockSlowdown of type unsigned short
Enforced minimum number of seconds wait time after blocking (e.g. due to forced reboot or similar). 0 means this user verification method will be blocked, either permanently or until an alternative user verification method succeeded. All alternative user verification methods must be specified appropriately in the Metadata in userVerificationDetails.
```

3.2 BiometricAccuracyDescriptor dictionary
The `BiometricAccuracyDescriptor` describes relevant accuracy/complexity aspects in the case of a biometric user verification method.

**NOTE**

The *False Acceptance Rate* (FAR) and *False Rejection Rate* (FRR) values typically are interdependent via the Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve.

The *False Artefact Acceptance Rate* (FAAR) value reflects the capability of detecting presentation attacks, such as the detection of rubber finger presentation.

The FAR, FRR, and FAAR values given here must reflect the actual configuration of the authenticators (as opposed to being theoretical best case values).

At least one of the values must be set. If the vendor doesn’t want to specify such values, then `VerificationMethodDescriptor.baDesc` must be omitted.

**NOTE**

Typical fingerprint sensor characteristics can be found in Google Android 6.0 Compatibility Definition and Apple iOS Security Guide.

**WebIDL**

```webidl
dictionary BiometricAccuracyDescriptor {
    double FAR;
    double FRR;
    double EER;
    double FAAR;
    unsigned short maxReferenceDataSets;
    unsigned short maxRetries;
    unsigned short blockSlowdown;
};
```

### 3.2.1 Dictionary `BiometricAccuracyDescriptor` Members

**FAR** of type `double`

The false acceptance rate [ISO19795-1] for a single reference data set, i.e. the percentage of non-matching data sets that are accepted as valid ones. For example a FAR of 0.002% would be encoded as 0.00002.

**NOTE**

The resulting FAR when all reference data sets are used is `maxReferenceDataSets * FAR`.

The false acceptance rate is relevant for the security. Lower false acceptance rates mean better security.

Only the live captured subjects are covered by this value - not the presentation of artefacts.

**FRR** of type `double`

The false rejection rate for a single reference data set, i.e. the percentage of presented valid data sets that lead to a (false) non-acceptance. For example a FRR of 10% would be encoded as 0.1.

**NOTE**

The false rejection rate is relevant for the convenience. Lower false acceptance rates mean better convenience.

**EER** of type `double`

The equal error rate for a single reference data set.

**FAAR** of type `double`

The false artefact acceptance rate [ISO30107-1], i.e. the percentage of artefacts that are incorrectly accepted by the system. For example a FAAR of 0.1% would be encoded as 0.001.

**NOTE**

The false artefact acceptance rate is relevant for the security of the system. Lower false artefact acceptance rates imply better security.

`maxReferenceDataSets` of type `unsigned short`
Maximum number of alternative reference data sets, e.g. 3 if the user is allowed to enroll 3 different fingers to a fingerprint based authenticator.

**maxRetries** of type unsigned short
Maximum number of false attempts before the authenticator will block this method (at least for some time). 0 means it will never block.

**blockSlowdown** of type unsigned short
Enforced minimum number of seconds wait time after blocking (e.g. due to forced reboot or similar). 0 means that this user verification method will be blocked either permanently or until an alternative user verification method succeeded. All alternative user verification methods must be specified appropriately in the metadata in `userVerificationDetails`.

### 3.3 PatternAccuracyDescriptor dictionary

The PatternAccuracyDescriptor describes relevant accuracy/complexity aspects in the case that a pattern is used as the user verification method.

**NOTE**

One example of such a pattern is the 3x3 dot matrix as used in Android [AndroidUnlockPattern] screen unlock. The `minComplexity` would be 1624 in that case, based on the user choosing a 4-digit PIN, the minimum allowed for this mechanism.

```webidl
dictionary PatternAccuracyDescriptor {
    required unsigned long minComplexity;
    unsigned short maxRetries;
    unsigned short blockSlowdown;
};
```

#### 3.3.1 Dictionary PatternAccuracyDescriptor Members

- **minComplexity** of type required unsigned long
  Number of possible patterns (having the minimum length) out of which exactly one would be the right one, i.e. \(1/\text{probability}\) in the case of equal distribution.

- **maxRetries** of type unsigned short
  Maximum number of false attempts before the authenticator will block authentication using this method (at least temporarily). 0 means it will never block.

- **blockSlowdown** of type unsigned short
  Enforced minimum number of seconds wait time after blocking (due to forced reboot or similar mechanism). 0 means this user verification method will be blocked, either permanently or until an alternative user verification method succeeded. All alternative user verification methods must be specified appropriately in the metadata under `userVerificationDetails`.

### 3.4 VerificationMethodDescriptor dictionary

A descriptor for a specific base user verification method as implemented by the authenticator.

A base user verification method must be chosen from the list of those described in [FIDORegistry]. The specification of the related AccuracyDescriptor is optional, but recommended.

```webidl
dictionary VerificationMethodDescriptor {
    required unsigned long userVerification;
    CodeAccuracyDescriptor caDesc;
    BiometricAccuracyDescriptor baDesc;
    PatternAccuracyDescriptor paDesc;
};
```

#### 3.4.1 Dictionary VerificationMethodDescriptor Members

- **userVerification** of type required unsigned long
  A single `USER_VERIFY` constant (see [FIDORegistry]), not a bit flag combination. This value must be non-zero.
3.5 verificationMethodANDCombinations typedef

```
WebIDL
typedef VerificationMethodDescriptor[] VerificationMethodANDCombinations;
```

VerificationMethodANDCombinations must be non-empty. It is a list containing the base user verification methods which must be passed as part of a successful user verification.

This list will contain only a single entry if using a single user verification method is sufficient.

If this list contains multiple entries, then all of the listed user verification methods must be passed as part of the user verification process.

3.6 rgbPaletteEntry dictionary

The rgbPaletteEntry is an RGB three-sample tuple palette entry

```
WebIDL
dictionary rgbPaletteEntry {
    required unsigned short r;
    required unsigned short g;
    required unsigned short b;
};
```

3.6.1 Dictionary rgbPaletteEntry Members

- **r** of type **required unsigned short**
  Red channel sample value

- **g** of type **required unsigned short**
  Green channel sample value

- **b** of type **required unsigned short**
  Blue channel sample value

3.7 DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor dictionary

The DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor describes a PNG image characteristics as defined in the PNG [PNG] spec for IHDR (image header) and PLTE (palette table)

```
WebIDL
dictionary DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor {
    required unsigned long width;
    required unsigned long height;
    required octet    bitDepth;
    required octet    colorType;
    required octet    compression;
    required octet    filter;
    required octet    interlace;
    rgbPaletteEntry[] plte;
};
```

3.7.1 Dictionary DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor Members

- **width** of type **required unsigned long**
  Image width

- **height** of type **required unsigned long**
  Image height

- **bitDepth** of type **required octet**
  Bit depth - bits per sample or per palette index.

- **colorType** of type **required octet**
  Color type defines the PNG image type.
### 3.8 EcdaaTrustAnchor dictionary

In the case of ECDAA attestation, the ECDAA-Issuer's trust anchor must be specified in this field.

**WebIDL**

```webidl
dictionary EcdaaTrustAnchor {
  required DOMString X;
  required DOMString Y;
  required DOMString c;
  required DOMString sx;
  required DOMString sy;
  required DOMString G1Curve;
}
```

#### 3.8.1 Dictionary EcdaaTrustAnchor Members

- **x** of type required DOMString
  - base64url encoding of the result of ECPoint2ToB of the ECPoint2 $X = P \times X = P_2$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of ECPoint2ToB.

- **y** of type required DOMString
  - base64url encoding of the result of ECPoint2ToB of the ECPoint2 $Y = P \times Y = P_2$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of ECPoint2ToB.

- **c** of type required DOMString
  - base64url encoding of the result of BigNumberToB($c$). See section "Issuer Specific ECDAA Parameters" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for an explanation of $c$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of BigNumberToB.

- **sx** of type required DOMString
  - base64url encoding of the result of BigNumberToB($sx$). See section "Issuer Specific ECDAA Parameters" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for an explanation of $sx$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of BigNumberToB.

- **sy** of type required DOMString
  - base64url encoding of the result of BigNumberToB($sy$). See section "Issuer Specific ECDAA Parameters" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for an explanation of $sy$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of BigNumberToB.

- **G1Curve** of type required DOMString

**NOTE**

Whenever a party uses this trust anchor for the first time, it must first verify that it was correctly generated by verifying $s$, $sx$, $sy$, $sx$, $sy$. See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for details.

### 3.9 ExtensionDescriptor dictionary

This descriptor contains an extension supported by the authenticator.

**WebIDL**

```webidl
dictionary ExtensionDescriptor {
  required DOMString id;
  DOMString data;
  required boolean fail_if_unknown;
}
```

#### 3.9.1 Dictionary ExtensionDescriptor Members

- **id** of type required DOMString
Identifies the extension.

**data** of type DOMString
Contains arbitrary data further describing the extension and/or data needed to correctly process the extension.

This field *may* be missing or it *may* be empty.

**fail_if_unknown** of type required boolean
Indicates whether unknown extensions must be ignored (false) or must lead to an error (true) when the extension is to be processed by the FIDO Server, FIDO Client, ASM, or FIDO Authenticator.

- A value of false indicates that unknown extensions must be ignored
- A value of true indicates that unknown extensions must result in an error.

# 4. Metadata Keys

*This section is normative.*

## 4.1 Dictionary `MetadataStatement` Members

### aaid of type AAID
The Authenticator Attestation ID. See [UAFProtocol] for the definition of the AAID structure. This field *must* be set if the authenticator implements FIDO UAF.

**NOTE**
FIDO UAF Authenticators support AAID, but they don't support AAGUID.

### aaguid of type AAGUID
The Authenticator Attestation GUID. See [FIDOKeyAttestation] for the definition of the AAGUID structure. This field *must* be set if the authenticator implements FIDO 2.

**NOTE**
FIDO 2 Authenticators support AAGUID, but they don't support AAID.

### attestationCertificateKeyIdentifiers of type array of DOMString
A list of the attestation certificate public key identifiers encoded as hex string. This value *must* be calculated according to method 1 for computing the keyIdentifier as defined in [RFC5280] section 4.2.1.2. The hex string *must not* contain any non-hex characters (e.g. spaces). All hex letters *must* be lower case. This field *must* be set if neither aaid nor aaguid are set. Setting this field implies that the attestation certificate(s) are dedicated to a single authenticator model.

All attestationCertificateKeyIdentifier values should be unique within the scope of the Metadata Service.

**NOTE**
description of type required DOMString
A human-readable short description of the authenticator.

NOTE
This description should help an administrator configuring authenticator policies. This description might deviate from the description returned by the ASM for that authenticator.

This description should contain the public authenticator trade name and the publicly known vendor name.

authenticatorVersion of type required unsigned short
Earliest (i.e. lowest) trustworthy authenticatorVersion meeting the requirements specified in this metadata statement.

Adding new StatusReport entries with status UPDATE_AVAILABLE to the metadata TOC object [FIDOMetadataService] must also change this authenticatorVersion if the update fixes severe security issues, e.g. the ones reported by preceding StatusReport entries with status code USER_VERIFICATION_BYPASS, ATTESTATION_KEY_COMPROMISE, USER_KEY_REMOTE_COMPROMISE, USER_KEY_PHYSICAL_COMPROMISE, REVOKED.

It is recommended to assume increased risk if this version is higher (newer) than the firmware version present in an authenticator. For example, if a StatusReport entry with status code USER_VERIFICATION_BYPASS or USER_KEY_REMOTE_COMPROMISE precedes the UPDATE_AVAILABLE entry, than any firmware version lower (older) than the one specified in the metadata statement is assumed to be vulnerable.

protocolFamily of type DOMString
The FIDO protocol family. The values "uaf", "u2f", and "fido2" are supported. If this field is missing, the assumed protocol family is "uaf". Metadata Statements for U2F authenticators must set the value of protocolFamily to "u2f" and FIDO 2.0 Authenticators implementations must set the value of protocolFamily to "fido2".

upv of type array of required Version
The FIDO unified protocol version(s) (related to the specific protocol family) supported by this authenticator. See [UAFProtocol] for the definition of the Version structure.

assertionScheme of type required DOMString
The assertion scheme supported by the authenticator. Must be set to one of the enumerated strings defined in the FIDO UAF Registry of Predefined Values [UAFRegistry] or to "FIDOV2" in the case of the FIDO 2 assertion scheme.

authenticationAlgorithm of type required unsigned short
The authentication algorithm supported by the authenticator. Must be set to one of the ALG_ constants defined in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry]. This value must be non-zero.

publicKeyAlgAndEncoding of type required unsigned short
The public key format used by the authenticator during registration operations. Must be set to one of the ALG_KEY constants defined in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry]. Because this information is not present in APIs related to authenticator discovery or policy, a FIDO server must be prepared to accept and process any and all key representations defined for any public key algorithm it supports. This value must be non-zero.

attestationTypes of type array of required unsigned short
The supported attestation type(s). (e.g. TAG_ATTESTATION_BASIC_FULL) See Registry for more information [UAF Registry].

userVerificationDetails of type array of required VerificationMethodANDCombinations
A list of alternative VerificationMethodANDCombinations. Each of these entries is one alternative user verification method. Each of these alternative user verification methods might itself be an "AND" combination of multiple modalities.

All effectively available alternative user verification methods must be properly specified here. A user verification method is considered effectively available if this method can be used to either:

- enroll new verification reference data to one of the user verification methods
- or
- unlock the UAuth key directly after successful user verification

keyProtection of type required unsigned short
A 16-bit number representing the bit fields defined by the KEY_PROTECTION constants in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry].

This value must be non-zero.
The keyProtection specified here denotes the effective security of the attestation key and Uauth private key and the effective trustworthiness of the attested attributes in the "sign assertion". Effective security means that key extraction or injecting malicious attested attributes is only possible if the specified protection method is compromised. For example, if keyProtection=TEE is stated, it shall be impossible to extract the attestation key or the Uauth private key or to inject any malicious attested attributes without breaking the TEE.

**isKeyRestricted** of type **boolean**

This entry is set to `true`, if the Uauth private key is restricted by the authenticator to only sign valid FIDO signature assertions.

This entry is set to `false`, if the authenticator doesn't restrict the Uauth key to only sign valid FIDO signature assertions. In this case, the calling application could potentially get any hash value signed by the authenticator.

If this field is missing, the assumed value is `isKeyRestricted=true`.

**NOTE**

Note that only in the case of `isKeyRestricted=true`, the FIDO server can trust a signature counter or transaction text to have been correctly processed/controlled by the authenticator.

**isFreshUserVerificationRequired** of type **boolean**

This entry is set to `true`, if Uauth key usage always requires a fresh user verification.

If this field is missing, the assumed value is `isFreshUserVerificationRequired=true`.

This entry is set to `false`, if the Uauth key can be used without requiring a fresh user verification, e.g. without any additional user interaction, if the user was verified a (potentially configurable) caching time ago.

In the case of `isFreshUserVerificationRequired=false`, the FIDO server **must** verify the registration response and/or authentication response and verify that the (maximum) caching time (sometimes also called "authTimeout") is acceptable.

This entry solely refers to the user verification. In the case of transaction confirmation, the authenticator **must** always ask the user to authorize the specific transaction.

**NOTE**

Note that in the case of `isFreshUserVerificationRequired=false`, the calling App could trigger use of the key without user involvement. In this case it is the responsibility of the App to ask for user consent.

**matcherProtection** of type **required unsigned short**

A 16-bit number representing the bit fields defined by the MATCHER_PROTECTION constants in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry].

This value **must** be non-zero.

**NOTE**

If multiple matchers are implemented, then this value must reflect the weakest implementation of all matchers.

The matcherProtection specified here denotes the effective security of the FIDO authenticator’s user verification. This means that a false positive user verification implies breach of the stated method. For example, if matcherProtection=TEE is stated, it shall be impossible to trigger use of the Uauth private key when bypassing the user verification without breaking the TEE.

**attachmentHint** of type **required unsigned long**

A 32-bit number representing the bit fields defined by the ATTACHMENT_HINT constants in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry].

**NOTE**

The connection state and topology of an authenticator may be transient and cannot be relied on as authoritative by a relying party, but the metadata field should have all the bit flags set for the topologies possible for the authenticator. For example, an authenticator instantiated as a single-purpose hardware token that can communicate over Bluetooth should set ATTACHMENT_HINT_EXTERNAL but not ATTACHMENT_HINT_INTERNAL.
isSecondFactorOnly of type required boolean
Indicates if the authenticator is designed to be used only as a second factor, i.e. requiring some other authentication method as a first factor (e.g. username+password).

tcDisplay of type required unsigned short
A 16-bit number representing a combination of the bit flags defined by the TRANSACTION_CONFIRMATION_DISPLAY constants in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry].

This value must be 0, if transaction confirmation is not supported by the authenticator.

NOTE
The tcDisplay specified here denotes the effective security of the authenticator's transaction confirmation display. This means that only a breach of the stated method allows an attacker to inject transaction text to be included in the signature assertion which hasn't been displayed and confirmed by the user.

tcDisplayContentType of type DOMString
Supported MIME content type [RFC2049] for the transaction confirmation display, such as text/plain or image/png.

This value must be present if transaction confirmation is supported, i.e. tcDisplay is non-zero.

tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics of type array of DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor
A list of alternative DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor. Each of these entries is one alternative of supported image characteristics for displaying a PNG image.

This list must be present if PNG-image based transaction confirmation is supported, i.e. tcDisplay is non-zero and tcDisplayContentType is image/png.

attestationRootCertificates of type array of required DOMString
Each element of this array represents a PKIX [RFC5280] trust root X.509 certificate that is valid for this authenticator model. Multiple certificates might be used for different batches of the same model. The array does not represent a certificate chain, but only the trust anchor of that chain.

Each array element is a base64-encoded (section 4 of [RFC4648]), DER-encoded [ITU-X690-2008] PKIX certificate value. Each element must be dedicated for authenticator attestation.

NOTE
A certificate listed here is a trust root. It might be the actual certificate presented by the authenticator, or it might be an issuing authority certificate from the vendor that the actual certificate in the authenticator chains to.

In the case of "uaf" protocol family, the attestation certificate itself and the ordered certificate chain are included in the registration assertion (see [UAFAuthnrCommands]).

Either
1. the manufacturer attestation root certificate

or

2. the root certificate dedicated to a specific authenticator model

must be specified.

In the case (1), the root certificate might cover multiple authenticator models. In this case, it must be possible to uniquely derive the authenticator model from the Attestation Certificate. When using AAID or AAGUID, this can be achieved by either specifying the AAID or AAGUID in the attestation certificate using the extension id-fido-gen-ce-aaaid { 1 3 6 1 4 1 45724 1 1 1 } or id-fido-gen-ce-aaguid { 1 3 6 1 4 1 45724 1 1 4 } or - when neither AAID nor AAGUID are defined - by using the attestationCertificateKeyIdentifier method.

In the case (2) this is not required as the root certificate only covers a single authenticator model.

When supporting surrogate basic attestation only (see [JAFFProtocol], section "Surrogate Basic Attestation"), no attestation root certificate is required/used. So this array must be empty in that case.

ecdaaTrustAnchors of type array of EcdaaTrustAnchor
A list of trust anchors used for ECDAA attestation. This entry must be present if and only if attestationType includes TAG_ATTESTATION_ECDAA. The entries in attestationRootCertificates have no relevance for ECDAA attestation. Each ecdaaTrustAnchor must be dedicated to a single authenticator model (e.g. as identified by its AAID/AAGUID).

icons of type DOMString

supportedExtensions[] of type ExtensionDescriptor
List of extensions supported by the authenticator.
5. Metadata Statement Format

This section is non-normative.

NORMATIVE

A FIDO Authenticator Metadata Statement is a document containing a JSON encoded dictionary MetadataStatement.

5.1 UAF Example

Example of the metadata statement for an UAF authenticator with:

- authenticatorVersion 2.
- Fingerprint based user verification allowing up to 5 registered fingers, with false acceptance rate of 0.002% and rate limiting attempts for 30 seconds after 5 false trials.
- The (fingerprint) matcher is implemented in TEE.
- The Transaction Confirmation Display is implemented in a TEE.
- The Transaction Confirmation Display supports display of "image/png" objects only.

The Authenticator can act as first factor or as second factor, i.e. isSecondFactorOnly = false.

- It supports the "UAFV1TLV" assertion scheme.

EXAMPLE 1: MetadataStatement for UAF Authenticator

```json
{
  "aaid": "1234#5678",
  "description": "FIDO Alliance Sample UAF Authenticator",
  "authenticatorVersion": 2,
  "upv": [
    { "major": 1, "minor": 0 },
    { "major": 1, "minor": 1 }]
}
```

- The UAF protocol version (upv) 1.0 and 1.1.

EXAMPLE 1: MetadataStatement for UAF Authenticator

```json
{
  "aaid": "1234#5678",
  "description": "FIDO Alliance Sample UAF Authenticator",
  "authenticatorVersion": 2,
  "upv": [
    { "major": 1, "minor": 0 },
    { "major": 1, "minor": 1 }]
}
```

- The UAF protocol version (upv) 1.0 and 1.1.

EXAMPLE 1: MetadataStatement for UAF Authenticator

```
{
  "aaid": "1234#5678",
  "description": "FIDO Alliance Sample UAF Authenticator",
  "authenticatorVersion": 2,
  "upv": [
    { "major": 1, "minor": 0 },
    { "major": 1, "minor": 1 }]
}
```
Example of an **User Verification Methods** entry for an authenticator with:

- **Fingerprint based user verification method**, with:
  - the ability for the user to enroll up to 5 fingers (reference data sets) with
  - a false acceptance rate of 1 in 50000 (0.002%) per finger. This results in a FAR of 0.01% (0.0001).
  - The fingerprint verification will be blocked after 5 unsuccessful attempts.
- **A PIN code** with a minimum length of 4 decimal digits has to be set-up as alternative verification method.
  - Entering the PIN will be required to re-activate fingerprint based user verification after it has been blocked.

**EXAMPLE 2: User Verification Methods Entry**

```json
[  
  {  
    "userVerification": 2,  
    "baDesc": {  
      "FAR": 0.00002,  
      "maxReferenceDataSets": 5,  
      "maxRetries": 5,  
      "blockSlowdown": 0  
    }  
  },  
  {  
    "userVerification": 4,  
    "caDesc": {  
      "base": 10,  
      "minLength": 4  
    }  
  }  
]
```

**5.2 U2F Example**

Example of the metadata statement for an U2F authenticator with:

- **authenticatorVersion 2**.
- **Touch based user presence check**.
- **Authenticator is a USB pluggable hardware token**.
- **The authentication keys are protected by a secure element**.
- **The user presence check is implemented in the chip**.
- **The Authenticator is a pure second factor authenticator**.
- **It supports the "U2FV1BIN" assertion scheme**.
- **It uses the ALG_SIGN_SECP256R1_ECDSA_SHA256_RAW authentication algorithm**.
- **It uses the ALG_KEY_ECC_X962_RAW public key format (0x100=256 decimal)**.
- **It only implements the TAG_ATTESTATION_BASIC_FULL method (0x3E07=15879 decimal)**.
- **It implements U2F protocol version 1.0 only**.

**EXAMPLE 3: MetadataStatement for U2F Authenticator**

```json
{  
  "description": "FIDO Alliance Sample U2F Authenticator",  
  "attestationCertificateKeyIdentifiers": ["7c090370b87115b0b42def3138c3e0864e4573"],  
  "protocolFamily": "u2f",  
  "upv": 2,  
  "matcherProtection": 4,  
  "attachmentHint": 2,  
  "isSecondFactorOnly": "true",  
  "tcDisplay": 0,  
  "keyProtection": 10,  
  "matcherProtection": 4,  
  "attachmentHint": 2,  
  "isSecondFactorOnly": "true",  
  "tcDisplay": 0,  
  "attestationRootCertificates": ["MIICCTCAEAgwIWBjJlA0uexv0J3yWWhoOOGCqGSM49BAMCMHxEXzIDeBglNVBAH5P1nhbX2bSBBHBlC3RhdDluLvBbZb29vMHwYFAYDVQDAIKGURF1PBf6bJnmbX1mbEl1bMRbRbdwVDGLdVQdAVQYcQVdHLDeDMSBdSAGlUEBnuWU9eBbBbHrVbQwCCQVDYQVQDJdAjYDgTENAggA1yEBhMcFy8lZQXwqYE4HM4MzHkZQYiNcNDEKxMAHzHcFhKX99yWyWjI78O4hwGzYQDvQdD4oTw1w5lwb5WQXa24Ou9v9dbBbmbGQA1UECwRjK1ETy8BbZbK8W5YJyTfRMAgA1UECwVIIVUFIRF0x85BjQ8bNVbACmCvGbB8gXQboEBALAgA1UBCAQXcbCaJzKBnNVBAAITAVYFQwEHVHq0EiBj0JCAQY1yXi2j0QAcgDqgAABHnKv2DHmKx49/BmpQ7ReEhl/FMGQDlOlQ9bVAlpO3jajnuU94PK7A9M231nUSBr8FHcDr64b58GxG6J0Y6/6MQl34w48yQVd080BVEFQPoHA3ChLxPBC0t7e4w8El5L/MB6G1Al0dxWYMBaAFAwPAHA3ChLxPBc0t17e4w8El5KSEL/MawGAl15YIDHb5fAgYy1Y0rIzj0EAEv1GaAwQ2HAjD6QxK91lb8RRYXRJpkKriVdLdIlQteSsBuSU7EJFzr4AhBQy0C2f0Z+z155aQeAHjJlA9X63rurA8B29ps9z2XN1Q=="]
}``

6. Additional Considerations
6.1 Field updates and metadata

Metadata statements are intended to be stable once they have been published. When authenticators are updated in the field, such updates are expected to improve the authenticator security (for example, improve FRR or FAR). The authenticatorVersion must be updated if firmware updates fixing severe security issues (e.g., as reported previously) are available.

**NOTE**

The metadata statement is assumed to relate to all authenticators having the same AAID.

**NOTE**

The FIDO Server is recommended to assume increased risk if the authenticatorVersion specified in the metadata statement is newer (higher) than the one present in the authenticator.

**NORMATIVE**

Significant changes in authenticator functionality are not anticipated in firmware updates. For example, if an authenticator vendor wants to modify a PIN-based authenticator to use "Speaker Recognition" as a user verification method, the vendor must assign a new AAID to this authenticator.

**NORMATIVE**

A single authenticator implementation could report itself as two "virtual" authenticators using different AAIDs. Such implementations must properly (i.e., according to the security characteristics claimed in the metadata) protect UAuth keys and other sensitive data from the other "virtual" authenticator - just as a normal authenticator would do.

**NOTE**

Authentication keys (UAuth.pub) registered for one AAID cannot be used by authenticators reporting a different AAID - even when running on the same hardware (see section "Authentication Response Processing Rules for FIDO Server" in [UAFProtocol]).

A. References

A.1 Normative references


A.2 Informative references

- [AndroidUnlockPattern] Android Unlock Pattern Security Analysis, Sinustrom.info web site. URL: http://www.sinustrom.info/2012/05/21/android-unlock-pattern-security-analysis/
- [FIDOKeyAttestation]