FIDO UAF Authenticator-Specific Module API

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Editors:
Dr. Rolf Lindemann, Nok Nok Labs, Inc.
John Kemp, FIDO Alliance

Contributors:
Davit Baghdasaryan, Nok Nok Labs, Inc.
Brad Hill, PayPal, Inc.
Roni Sasson, Discretix, Inc.
Jeff Hodges, PayPal, Inc.
Ka Yang, Nok Nok Labs, Inc.

The English version of this specification is the only normative version. Non-normative translations may also be available.

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Abstract

UAF authenticators may be connected to a user device via various physical interfaces (SPI, USB, Bluetooth, etc). The UAF Authenticator-Specific Module (ASM) is a software interface on top of UAF authenticators which gives a standardized way for FIDO UAF Clients to detect and access the functionality of UAF authenticators and hides internal communication complexity from FIDO UAF Client.

This document describes the internal functionality of ASMs, defines the UAF ASM API and explains how FIDO UAF Clients should use the API.

This document’s intended audience is FIDO authenticator and FIDO UAF Client vendors.

Status of This Document

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Table of Contents

- 1. Notation
  - 1.1 Key Words
- 2. Overview
  - 2.1 Code Example format
- 3. ASM Requests and Responses
  - 3.1 Request enum
  - 3.2 StatusCode Interface
    - 3.2.1 Constants
    - 3.2.2 Mapping Authenticator Status Codes to ASM Status Codes
  - 3.3 ASMRequest Dictionary
    - 3.3.1 Dictionary $ASMRequest Members
  - 3.4 ASMResponse Dictionary
    - 3.4.1 Dictionary $ASMResponse Members
  - 3.5 GetInfo Request
    - 3.5.1 GetInfoOut Dictionary
      - 3.5.1.1 Dictionary GetInfoOut Members
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 ECMA Script [ECMA-262] bindings for WebIDL [WebIDL-ED].

The notation base64url refers to “Base 64 Encoding with URL and Filename Safe Alphabet” [RFC4648] without padding.

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.

UAF specific terminology used in this document is defined in [FIDO glossary].

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

1.1 Key Words

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

2. Overview

This section is non-normative.

UAF authenticators may be connected to a user device via various physical interfaces (SPI, USB, Bluetooth, etc). The UAF Authenticator-Specific module (ASM) is a software interface on top of UAF authenticators which gives a standardized way for FIDO UAF Clients to detect and access the
functionality of UAF authenticators, and hides internal communication complexity from clients.

The ASM is a platform-specific software component offering an API to FIDO UAF Clients, enabling them to discover and communicate with one or more available authenticators.

A single ASM may report on behalf of multiple authenticators.

The intended audience for this document is FIDO UAF authenticator and FIDO UAF Client vendors.

NOTE

Platform vendors might choose to not expose the ASM API defined in this document to applications. They might instead choose to expose ASM functionality through some other API (such as, for example, the Android KeyStore API, or iOS KeyChain API). In these cases it’s important to make sure that the underlying ASM communicates with the FIDO UAF authenticator in a manner defined in this document.

The FIDO UAF protocol and its various operations is described in the FIDO UAF Protocol Specification [UAFProtocol]. The following simplified architecture diagram illustrates the interactions and actors this document is concerned with:

![UAF ASM API Architecture](image)

Fig. 1 UAF ASM API Architecture

2.1 Code Example format

ASM requests and responses are presented in WebIDL format.

3. ASM Requests and Responses

This section is normative.

The ASM API is defined in terms of JSON-formatted [ECMA-404] request and reply messages. In order to send a request to an ASM, a FIDO UAF Client creates an appropriate object (e.g., in ECMAScript), “stringifies” it (also known as serialization) into a JSON-formatted string, and sends it to the ASM. The ASM de-serializes the JSON-formatted string, processes the request, constructs a response, stringifies it, returning it as a JSON-formatted string.

NOTE

The ASM request processing rules in this document explicitly assume that the underlying authenticator implements the “UAFV1TLV” assertion scheme (e.g. references to TLVs and tags) as described in [UAFProtocol]. If an authenticator supports a different assertion scheme then the corresponding processing rules must be replaced with appropriate assertion scheme-specific rules.

Authenticator implementers may create custom authenticator command interfaces other than the one defined in [UAFAuthnrCommands]. Such implementations are not required to implement the exact message-specific processing steps described in this section. However,

1. the command interfaces must present the ASM with external behavior equivalent to that described below in order for the ASM to properly respond to the client request messages (e.g. returning appropriate UAF status codes for specific conditions).
2. all authenticator implementations must support an assertion scheme as defined [UAFRegistry] and must return the related objects, i.e. TAG_UAFV1_REG_ASSERTION and TAG_UAFV1_AUTH_ASSERTION as defined in [UAFAuthnrCommands].

3.1 Request enum

```webidl
eum Request { 
  "GetInfo", 
  "Register", 
  "Authenticate", 
  "Deregister", 
  "GetRegistrations", 
  "OpenSettings" 
};
```
**3.2 Status Code Interface**

If the ASM needs to return an error received from the authenticator, it shall map the status code received from the authenticator to the appropriate ASM status code as specified here.

If the ASM doesn't understand the authenticator's status code, it shall treat it as UAF_CMD_STATUS_ERR_UNKNOWN and map it to UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR if it cannot be handled otherwise.

If the caller of the ASM interface (i.e. the FIDO Client) doesn't understand a status code returned by the ASM, it shall treat it as UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR. This might occur when new error codes are introduced.

```webidl
interface StatusCode {
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK = 0x00;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR = 0x01;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED = 0x02;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELED = 0x03;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY = 0x04;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_CANNOT_RENDER_TRANSACTION_CONTENT = 0x05;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE = 0x06;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_AUTHENTICATOR_RESOURCES = 0x07;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT = 0x08;
    const short UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED = 0x09;
};
```

### 3.2.1 Constants

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK** of type short
No error condition encountered.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR** of type short
An unknown error has been encountered during the processing.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED** of type short
Access to this request is denied.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELED** of type short
Indicates that user explicitly canceled the request.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_CANNOT_RENDER_TRANSACTION_CONTENT** of type short
Transaction content cannot be rendered, e.g. format doesn't fit authenticator's need.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY** of type short
Indicates that the UAuth key disappeared from the authenticator and cannot be restored.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED** of type short
Indicates that the authenticator is no longer connected to the ASM.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE** of type short
The user took too long to follow an instruction, e.g. didn't swipe the finger within the accepted time.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_AUTHENTICATOR_RESOURCES** of type short
Insufficient resources in the authenticator to perform the requested task.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT** of type short
The operation failed because the user is locked out and the authenticator cannot automatically trigger an action to change that. Typically the user would have to enter an alternative password (formally: undergo some other alternative user verification method) to re-enable the use of the main user verification method.

**UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED** of type short
The operation failed because the user is not enrolled to the authenticator and the authenticator cannot automatically trigger user enrollment.

### 3.2.2 Mapping Authenticator Status Codes to ASM Status Codes

Authenticators are returning a status code in their responses to the ASM. The ASM needs to act on those responses and also map the status code returned by the authenticator to an ASM status code.

The mapping of authenticator status codes to ASM status codes is specified here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authenticator Status Code</th>
<th>ASM Status Code</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_OK</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK</td>
<td>Pass-through success status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>Pass-through unspecified error status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED</td>
<td>According to [UFAuthnrCommands], t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Authenticator Status Code vs. ASM Status Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authenticator Status Code</th>
<th>ASM Status Code</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED (or UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED in some situations)</td>
<td>Might occur at the Sign command or at the Register command if the authenticator cannot automatically trigger user enrollment. The mapping depends on the command as follows. In the case of “Register” command, the mapped to UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED in order to tell the calling FIDO Client that an authenticator present but the user enrollment needs to be triggered via a user initiated method. In the case of the “Sign” command, the key needs to be protected by one of the authenticator’s user verification methods at all times. So if this error occurs it is consis internal error and hence mapped to UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_CANNOT_RENDER_TRANSACTION_CONTENT</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_CANNOT_RENDER_TRANSACTION_CONTENT</td>
<td>Pass-through status code as it indicate problem to be resolved by the entity pn the transaction text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_USER_CANCELLED</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELLED</td>
<td>Map to UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_CMD_NOT_SUPPORTED</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK or UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>If the ASM is able to handle that comm behalf of the authenticator (e.g. remove key handle in the case of Dereg comm bound authenticator), the UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK must be returned. Map the status code UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_ATTESTATION_NOT_SUPPORTED</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>Indicates an ASM issue as the ASM has obviously not requested one of the supported attestation types indicated in the authenticator’s response to the GetInfo command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_PARAMS_INVALID</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>Indicates an ASM issue as the ASM has obviously not provided the correct parameters to the authenticator when sending the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY</td>
<td>Pass-through status code. It indicates that the Uauth key disappeared permanently or RP App might want to trigger re-registration of the authenticator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_STATUS_CMD_TIMEOUT</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>Retry operation and map to UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR if the problem persists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE</td>
<td>Pass-through status code. The RP App might want to retry the operation once the user attention to the application again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_AUTHENTICATOR_RESOURCES</td>
<td>Pass-through status code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF_CMD_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT</td>
<td>Pass-through status code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other status code</td>
<td>UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR</td>
<td>Map any unknown error code to UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR. This might happen if an ASM communicates with an authenticator implementing a newer UAF specificatic the ASM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3 ASMRequest Dictionary

All ASM requests are represented as ASMRequest objects.

```webidl
dictionary ASMRequest { 
  required Request requestType;
  Version asmVersion;
  unsigned short authenticatorIndex;
  object args;
  Extension[] exts;
};
```

### 3.3.1 Dictionary ASMRequest Members

- **requestType** of type required Request
  - Request type
- **asmVersion** of type Version
  - ASM message version to be used with this request. For the definition of the Version dictionary see [UAFProtocol]. The asmVersion must be 1.1 (i.e. major version is 1 and minor version is 1) for this version of the specification.
- **authenticatorIndex** of type unsigned short
  - Refer to the GetInfo request for more details. Field authenticatorIndex must not be set for getInfo request.
- **args** of type object
  - Request-specific arguments. If set, this attribute may take one of the following types:
    - RegisterIn
    - AuthenticateIn
    - DeregisterIn
3.4 ASMResponse Dictionary

All ASM responses are represented as `ASMResponse` objects.

```webidl
dictionary ASMResponse {
    required short statusCode;
    object responseData;
    Extension[] exts;
};
```

3.4.1 Dictionary `ASMResponse` Members

- **statusCode** of type required short
  - must contain one of the values defined in the `StatusCode` interface

- **responseData** of type object
  - Request-specific response data. This attribute must have one of the following types:
    - `GetInfoOut`
    - `RegisterOut`
    - `AuthenticateOut`
    - `GetRegistrationOut`

- **exts** of type array of `Extension`
  - List of UAF extensions. For the definition of the `Extension` dictionary see [UAFProtocol].

3.5 GetInfo Request

Return information about available authenticators.

1. Enumerate all of the authenticators this ASM supports
2. Collect information about all of them
3. Assign indices to them (`authenticatorIndex`)
4. Return the information to the caller

**NOTE**

Where possible, an `authenticatorIndex` should be a persistent identifier that uniquely identifies an authenticator over time, even if it is repeatedly disconnected and reconnected. This avoids possible confusion if the set of available authenticators changes between a `GetInfo` request and subsequent ASM requests, and allows a FIDO client to perform caching of information about removable authenticators for a better user experience.

**NOTE**

It is up to the ASM to decide whether authenticators which are disconnected temporarily will be reported or not. However, if disconnected authenticators are reported, the FIDO Client might trigger an operation via the ASM on those. The ASM will have to notify the user to connect the authenticator and report an appropriate error if the authenticator isn’t connected in time.

For a GetInfo request, the following `ASMRequest` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMRequest` members should be omitted:

- `ASMRequest.requestType` must be set to `GetInfo`

For a GetInfo response, the following `ASMResponse` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMResponse` members should be omitted:

- `ASMResponse.statusCode` must have one of the following values
  - `UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK`
  - `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR`
- `ASMResponse.responseData` must be an object of type `GetInfoOut`. In the case of an error the values of the fields might be empty (e.g. array with no members).

See section 3.2.2 Mapping Authenticator Status Codes to ASM Status Codes for details on the mapping of authenticator status codes to ASM status codes.

3.5.1 GetInfoOut Dictionary

```webidl
dictionary GetInfoOut {
    required AuthenticatorInfo[] Authenticators;
};
```

3.5.1.1 Dictionary `GetInfoOut` Members

- **Authenticators** of type array of `required AuthenticatorInfo`
  - List of authenticators reported by the current ASM. may be empty an empty list.

3.5.2 AuthenticatorInfo Dictionary

```webidl
NOTE

Where possible, an `authenticatorIndex` should be a persistent identifier that uniquely identifies an authenticator over time, even if it is repeatedly disconnected and reconnected. This avoids possible confusion if the set of available authenticators changes between a `GetInfo` request and subsequent ASM requests, and allows a FIDO client to perform caching of information about removable authenticators for a better user experience.

**NOTE**

It is up to the ASM to decide whether authenticators which are disconnected temporarily will be reported or not. However, if disconnected authenticators are reported, the FIDO Client might trigger an operation via the ASM on those. The ASM will have to notify the user to connect the authenticator and report an appropriate error if the authenticator isn’t connected in time.
3.5.2.1 Dictionary AuthenticatorInfo Members

authenticatorIndex of type required unsigned short
Authenticator index. Unique, within the scope of all authenticators reported by the ASM, index referring to an authenticator. This index is used by the UAF Client to refer to the appropriate authenticator in further requests.

version of type array of required Version
A list of ASM Versions that this authenticator can be used with. For the definition of the Version dictionary see [UAFProtocol].

isUserEnrolled of type required boolean
Indicates whether a user is enrolled with this authenticator. Authenticators which don’t have user verification technology must always return true. Bound authenticators which support different profiles per operating system (OS) user must report enrollment status for the current OS user.

hasSettings of type required boolean
A boolean value indicating whether the authenticator has its own settings. If so, then a FIDO UAF Client can launch these settings by sending a OpenSettings request.

aaid of type required AAID
The “Authenticator Attestation ID” (AAID), which identifies the type and batch of the authenticator. See [UAFProtocol] for the definition of the AAID structure.

assertionScheme of type required DOMString
The assertion scheme the authenticator uses for attested data and signatures.

assertionTypes of type array of required DOMString
The assertion type TAGs are defined in [FIDORegistry] with aaid prefix.

userVerification of type array of required unsigned long
A set of bit flags indicating the user verification method(s) supported by the authenticator. The values are defined by the USER_VERIFY constants in [FIDORegistry].

keyProtection of type array of required unsigned short
A set of bit flags indicating the key protections used by the authenticator. The values are defined by the KEY_PROTECTION constants in [FIDORegistry].

matcherProtection of type array of required unsigned short
A set of bit flags indicating the matcher protections used by the authenticator. The values are defined by the MATCHER_PROTECTION constants in [FIDORegistry].

attachmentHint of type array of required unsigned long
A set of bit flags indicating how the authenticator is currently connected to the system hosting the FIDO UAF Client software. The values are defined by the ATTACHMENT_HINT constants defined in [FIDORegistry].

NOTE
Because the connection state and topology of an authenticator may be transient, these values are only hints that can be used by server-supplied policy to guide the user experience, e.g. to prefer a device that is connected and ready for authenticating or confirming a low-value transaction, rather than one that is more secure but requires more user effort. These values are not reflected in authenticator metadata and cannot be relied on by the relying party, although some models of authenticator may provide attested measurements with similar semantics as part of UAF protocol messages.

isRoamingAuthenticator of type required boolean
Indicates whether the authenticator can be used only as a second factor.

isSecondFactorOnly of type required boolean
Indicates whether this is a roaming authenticator or not.

supportedExtensionIds of type array of required DOMString
List of supported UAF extension Ids. may be an empty list.

tcDisplay of type array of required DOMString
A set of bit flags indicating the availability and type of the authenticator’s transaction confirmation display. The values are defined by the TRANSACTION_CONFIRMATION_DISPLAY constants in [FIDORegistry].

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

tcDisplayContentType of type DOMString
Supported transaction content type [FIDOMetadataStatement].
This value must be present if transaction confirmation is supported, i.e. tcDisplay is non-zero.

tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics of type array of DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor

Supported transaction Portable Network Graphic (PNG) type FIDOMetadataStatement. For the definition of the DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor structure see [FIDOMetadataStatement].

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

title of type DOMString

A human-readable short title for the authenticator. It should be localized for the current locale.

NOTE

If the ASM doesn't return a title, the FIDO UAF Client must provide a title to the calling App. See section "Authenticator interface" in [UAFAppAPIAndTransport].

description of type DOMString

Human-readable longer description of what the authenticator represents.

NOTE

This text should be localized for current locale.

The text is intended to be displayed to the user. It might deviate from the description specified in the metadata statement for the authenticator [FIDOMetadataStatement].

If the ASM doesn't return a description, the FIDO UAF Client will provide a description to the calling application. See section "Authenticator interface" in [UAFAppAPIAndTransport].

icon of type DOMString

Portable Network Graphic (PNG) format image file representing the icon encoded as a data: url [RFC2397].

NOTE

If the ASM doesn't return an icon, the FIDO UAF Client will provide a default icon to the calling application. See section "Authenticator interface" in [UAFAppAPIAndTransport].

3.6 Register Request

Verify the user and return an authenticator-generated UAF registration assertion.

For a Register request, the following ASMRequest member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining ASMRequest members should be omitted:

- ASMRequest.requestType must be set to Register
- ASMRequest.asmVersion must be set to the desired version
- ASMRequest.authenticatorIndex must be set to the target authenticator index
- ASMRequest.args must be set to an object of type RegisterIn

For a Register response, the following ASMResponse member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining ASMResponse members should be omitted:

- ASMResponse.statusCode must have one of the following values:
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELLED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_AUTHENTICATOR_RESOURCES
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED
- ASMResponse.responseData must be an object of type RegisterOut. In the case of an error the values of the fields might be empty (e.g. empty strings).

3.6.1 RegisterIn Object

WebIDL

```webidl
dictionary RegisterIn {
    required DOMString appID;
    required DOMString username;
    required DOMString finalChallenge;
    required unsigned short attestationType;
}
```

3.6.1.1 Dictionary RegisterIn Members

- **appID** of type required DOMString
  The FIDO server Application Identity.

- **username** of type required DOMString
  Human-readable user account name

- **finalChallenge** of type required DOMString
  base64url-encoded challenge data [RFC4648]
3.6.2 RegisterOut Object

```webidl
dictionary RegisterOut {
  required DOMString assertion;
  required DOMString assertionScheme;
};
```

3.6.2.1 Dictionary RegisterOut Members

- **assertion** of type required DOMString
  - FIDO UAF authenticator registration assertion, base64url-encoded

- **assertionScheme** of type required DOMString
  - Assertion scheme.
  - AssertionScheme identifiers are defined in the UAF Protocol specification [UAFProtocol].

3.6.3 Detailed Description for Processing the Register Request

Refer to [UAFAuthnrCommands] document for more information about the TAGs and structure mentioned in this paragraph.

1. Locate authenticator using `authenticatorIndex`. If the authenticator cannot be located, then fail with `UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED`.

2. If a user is already enrolled with this authenticator (such as biometric enrollment, PIN setup, etc. for example) then the ASM must request that the authenticator verifies the user.

   - **NOTE**
     - If the authenticator supports `UserVerificationToken` (see [UAFAuthnrCommands]), then the ASM must obtain this token in order to later include it with the `RegisterCommand`.

3. If the user is locked out (e.g. too many failed attempts to get verified) and the authenticator cannot automatically trigger unblocking, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT`.

   - If verification fails, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

4. If the user is not enrolled with the authenticator then take the user through the enrollment process.

   - If neither the ASM nor the Authenticator can trigger the enrollment process, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED`.

   - If enrollment fails, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

5. Hash the provided `RegisterIn.finalChallenge` using the authenticator-specific hash function (`FinalChallengeHash`)

6. **An authenticator's preferred hash function information must meet** the algorithm defined in the `AuthenticatorInfo.authenticationAlgorithm` field.

7. Create a `TAG_UAFV1_REGISTER_CMD` structure and pass it to the authenticator

   - **NOTE**
     - What data an ASM will store at this stage depends on underlying authenticator's architecture. For example some authenticators might store `AppID`, `KeyHandle`, `KeyID` inside their own secure storage. In this case ASM doesn't have to store these data in its database.

8. Parse `TAG_UAFV1_REGISTER_CMD_RESP`

   - 1. Parse the content of `TAG_AUTHENTICATOR_ASSERTION` (e.g. `TAG_UAFV1_REG_ASSERTION`) and extract `TAG_KEYID`

9. If the authenticator is a bound authenticator


10. Create a `RegisterOut` object

    - 1. Set `RegisterOut.assertionScheme` according to `AuthenticatorInfo.assertionScheme`
    - 2. Encode the content of `TAG_AUTHENTICATOR_ASSERTION` (e.g. `TAG_UAFV1_REG_ASSERTION`) in base64url format and set as `RegisterOut.assertion`.
    - 3. Return `RegisterOut` object

3.7 Authenticate Request

Verify the user and return authenticator-generated UAF authentication assertion.

For an Authenticate request, the following `ASMRequest` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMRequest` members should be omitted:

- `ASMRequest.requestType` must be set to `Authenticate`.
- `ASMRequest.asmVersion` must be set to the desired version.
- `ASMRequest.authenticatorIndex` must be set to the target authenticator index.
- `ASMRequest.args` must be set to an object of type `AuthenticateIn`

For an Authenticate response, the following `ASMResponse` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMResponse` members should be omitted:

- `ASMResponse.responseType` must be set to `UAFV1_REG_RESP`
• ASMResponse.statusCode must have one of the following values:
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_CANCELLED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_CANNOT_RENDER_TRANSACTION_CONTENT
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_RESPONSIVE
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_NOT_ENROLLED

• ASMResponse.responseData must be an object of type AuthenticateOut. In the case of an error the values of the fields might be empty (e.g. empty strings).

### 3.7.1 AuthenticateIn Object

**WebIDL**

```idl
dictionary AuthenticateIn {
  required DOMString appID;
  DOMString[] keyIDs;
  required DOMString finalChallenge;
  Transaction[] transaction;
};
```

#### 3.7.1.1 Dictionary AuthenticateIn Members

- **appID** of type required DOMString
  - appID string

- **keyIDs** of type array of DOMString
  - base64url [RFC4648] encoded keyIDs

- **finalChallenge** of type required DOMString
  - base64url [RFC4648] encoded final challenge

- **transaction** of type array of Transaction
  - An array of transaction data to be confirmed by user. If multiple transactions are provided, then the ASM must select the one that best matches the current display characteristics.

**NOTE**

This may, for example, depend on whether user's device is positioned horizontally or vertically at the moment of transaction.

### 3.7.2 Transaction Object

**WebIDL**

```idl
dictionary Transaction {
  required DOMString contentType;
  required DOMString content;
  DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics;
};
```

#### 3.7.2.1 Dictionary Transaction Members

- **contentType** of type required DOMString
  - Contains the MIME Content-Type supported by the authenticator according to its metadata statement (see [FIDOMetadataStatement])

- **content** of type required DOMString
  - Contains the base64url-encoded [RFC4648] transaction content according to the contentType to be shown to the user.

- **tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics** of type DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor
  - Transaction content PNG characteristics. For the definition of the DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor structure See [FIDOMetadataStatement].

### 3.7.3 AuthenticateOut Object

**WebIDL**

```idl
dictionary AuthenticateOut {
  required DOMString assertion;
  required DOMString assertionScheme;
};
```

#### 3.7.3.1 Dictionary AuthenticateOut Members

- **assertion** of type required DOMString
  - Authenticator UAF authentication assertion.

- **assertionScheme** of type required DOMString
  - Assertion scheme

### 3.7.4 Detailed Description for Processing the Authenticate Request

Refer to the [UAFAuthnrCommands] document for more information about the TAGs and structure mentioned in this paragraph.
1. Locate the authenticator using `authenticatorIndex`. If the authenticator cannot be located, then fail with `UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED`.

2. If no user is enrolled with this authenticator (such as biometric enrollment, PIN setup, etc.), return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

3. The ASM must request the authenticator to verify the user.
   - If the user is locked out (e.g. too many failed attempts to get verified) and the authenticator cannot automatically trigger unblocking, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_USER_LOCKOUT`.
   - If verification fails, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

### NOTE

If the authenticator supports `UserVerificationToken` (see [UAFAuthnrCommands]), the ASM must obtain this token in order to later pass to `Sign` command.


5. Hash the provided `ASMRequest.finalChallenge` using an authenticator-specific hash function (`FinalChallengeHash`).

   The authenticator's preferred hash function information must meet the algorithm defined in the `AuthenticatorInfo.authenticationAlgorithm` field.

6. If this is a Second Factor authenticator and `AuthenticatorInfo.keyIDs` is empty, then return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

7. If `authenticator.type` is not empty, then:
   - If this is a bound authenticator, then look up the authenticator's database with `authenticator.appId` and `authenticator.keyIDs` and obtain the KeyHandles associated with it.
     - Return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_KEY_DISAPPEARED_PERMANENTLY` if the related key disappeared permanently from the authenticator.
     - Return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED` if no entry has been found.
   - If this is a roaming authenticator, then treat `AuthenticatorInfo.keyIDs` as KeyHandles.

8. Create `TAG_UAFV1_SIGN_CMD` structure and pass it to the authenticator.
   - Copy `AuthenticatorInfo.appID`, `AuthenticatorInfo.Transaction.content` (if not empty), `FinalChallengeHash`, `KHAccessToken`, `UserVerificationToken`, KeyHandles.
     - Depending on AuthenticatorType some arguments may be optional. Refer to [UAFAuthnrCommands] for more information on authenticator types and their required arguments.
     - If multiple transactions are provided, select the one that best matches the current display characteristics.

### NOTE

This may, for example, depend on whether user's device is positioned horizontally or vertically at the moment of transaction.

9. Invoke the command and receive the response. If the authenticator returns an error, handle that error appropriately. If the connection to the authenticator gets lost and cannot be restored, return `UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED`. If the operation finally fails, map the authenticator error code to the appropriate ASM error code (see section 3.2.2 Mapping Authenticator Status Codes to ASM Status Codes for details).

10. Parse `TAG_UAFV1_SIGN_CMD_RESP`.
   - If it's a first-factor authenticator and the response includes `TAG_USERNAME_AND_KEYHANDLES`, then:
     1. Extract usernames from `TAG_USERNAME_AND_KEYHANDLE` fields.
     2. If two or more equal usernames are found, then choose the one which has registered most recently.

### NOTE

After this step, a first-factor bound authenticator which stores KeyHandles inside the ASM’s database may delete the redundant KeyHandles from the ASM’s database. This avoids having unusable (old) private key in the authenticator which (surprisingly) might become active after deregistering the newly generated one.

3. Show remaining distinct usernames and ask the user to choose a single username.
4. Set `TAG_UAFV1_SIGN_CMD.KeyHandles` to the single KeyHandle associated with the selected username.
5. Go to step #8 and send a new `TAG_UAFV1_SIGN_CMD` command.

11. Create the `AuthenticateOut` object.
    1. Set `AuthenticateOut assertionScheme` as `AuthenticatorInfo assertionScheme`.
    2. Encode the content of `TAG_AUTHENTICATOR_ASSERTION` (e.g. `TAG_UAFV1_AUTH_ASSERTION`) in base64url format and set as `AuthenticateOut assertion`.
    3. Return the `AuthenticateOut` object.

### NOTE

Some authenticators might support "Transaction Confirmation Display" functionality not inside the authenticator but within the boundaries of the ASM. Typically these are software based Transaction Confirmation Displays. When processing the `Sign` command with a given transaction such ASM should show transaction content in its own UI and after user confirms it – pass the content to authenticator so that the authenticator includes it in the final assertion.

See [FIDORegistry] for flags describing Transaction Confirmation Display type.

The authenticator metadata statement must truly indicate the type of transaction confirmation display implementation. Typically the "Transaction Confirmation Display" flag will be set to `TRANSACTION_CONFIRMATION_DISPLAY_ART` (bitwise) or `TRANSACTION_CONFIRMATION_DISPLAY_PRIVILEGED_SOFTWARE`.

### 3.8 Deregister Request

Delete registered UAF record from the authenticator.

For a Deregister request, the following `ASMRequest` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMRequest` members should be omitted:

- `ASMRequest.requestType` must be set to `Deregister`
For a Deregister response, the following ASMResponse member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining ASMResponse members should be omitted:

- **status code** must have one of the following values:
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED

### 3.8.1 DeregisterIn Object

```webidl
dictionary DeregisterIn {
  required DOMString appID;
  required DOMString keyID;
};
```

#### 3.8.1.1 Dictionary DeregisterIn Members

- **appID** of type required DOMString
  - FIDO Server Application Identity
- **keyID** of type required DOMString
  - Base64url-encoded [RFC4648] key identifier of the authenticator to be de-registered. The keyID can be an empty string. In this case all keyIDs related to this appID must be deregistered.

### 3.8.2 Detailed Description for Processing the Deregister Request

Refer to [UAFAuthnrCommands] for more information about the TAGs and structures mentioned in this paragraph.

1. Locate the authenticator using authenticatorIndex
2. Construct KHAccessToken (see section KHAccessToken for more details).
3. If this is a bound authenticator, then
   - If the value of DeregisterIn.keyID is an empty string, then lookup all pairs of this appID and any keyID mapped to this authenticatorIndex and delete them. Go to step 4.
   - Otherwise, lookup the authenticator related data in the ASM database and delete the record associated with DeregisterIn.appID and DeregisterIn.keyID. Go to step 4.
4. Create the TAG_UAFV1_DEREGISTER_CMD structure, copy KHAccessToken and DeregisterIn.keyID and pass it to the authenticator.

#### NOTE

In the case of roaming authenticators, the `keyID` passed to the authenticator might be an empty string. The authenticator is supposed to deregister all keys related to this `appID` in this case.

5. Invoke the command and receive the response. If the authenticator returns an error, handle that error appropriately. If the connection to the authenticator gets lost and cannot be restored, return UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED. If the operation finally fails, map the authenticator error code to the appropriate ASM error code (see section 3.2.2 Mapping Authenticator Status Codes to ASM Status Codes for details). Return proper ASMResponse.

### 3.9 GetRegistrations Request

Return all registrations made for the calling FIDO UAF Client.

For a GetRegistrations request, the following ASMRequest member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining ASMRequest members should be omitted:

- **requestType** must be set to GetRegistrations
- **asmVersion** must be set to the desired version
- **authenticatorIndex** must be set to corresponding ID

For a GetRegistrations response, the following ASMResponse member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining ASMResponse members should be omitted:

- **status code** must have one of the following values:
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_ERROR
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_AUTHENTICATOR_DISCONNECTED
- The `responseData` must be an object of type GetRegistrationsOut. In the case of an error the values of the fields might be empty (e.g. empty strings).

### 3.9.1 GetRegistrationsOut Object

```webidl
dictionary GetRegistrationsOut {
  required AppRegistration[] appRegs;
};
```

#### 3.9.1.1 Dictionary GetRegistrationsOut Members
3.9.2 AppRegistration Object

```webidl
dictionary AppRegistration {
  required DOMString appID;
  required DOMString[] keyIDs;
};
```

3.9.2.1 Dictionary AppRegistration Members

- `appID` of type `required DOMString` - FIDO Server Application Identity.
- `keyIDs` of type `array of required DOMString` - List of key identifiers associated with the `appID`.

3.9.3 Detailed Description for Processing the GetRegistrations Request

1. Locate the authenticator using `authenticatorIndex`.
2. If this is bound authenticator, then
   - Lookup the registrations associated with `CallerID` and `AppID` in the ASM database and construct a list of `AppRegistration` objects.

   **NOTE**
   Some ASMs might not store this information inside their own database. Instead it might have been stored inside the authenticator's secure storage area. In this case the ASM must send a proprietary command to obtain the necessary data.

3. Create `GetRegistrationsOut` object and return.

3.10 OpenSettings Request

Display the authenticator-specific settings interface. If the authenticator has its own built-in user interface, then the ASM must invoke `TAG_UAFV1_OPEN_SETTINGS_CMD` to display it.

For an OpenSettings request, the following `ASMRequest` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMRequest` members should be omitted:

- `ASMRequest.requestType` must be set to `OpenSettings`
- `ASMRequest.asmVersion` must be set to the desired version
- `ASMRequest.authenticatorIndex` must be set to the target authenticator index

For an OpenSettings response, the following `ASMResponse` member(s) must have the following value(s). The remaining `ASMResponse` members should be omitted:

- `ASMResponse.statusCode` must have one of the following values:
  - UAF_ASM_STATUS_OK

4. Using ASM API

This section is non-normative.

In a typical implementation, the FIDO UAF Client will call `GetInfo` during initialization and obtain information about the authenticators. Once the information is obtained it will typically be used during FIDO UAF message processing to find a match for given FIDO UAF policy. Once a match is found the FIDO UAF Client will send the appropriate request (Register/Authenticate/Deregister...) to this ASM.

The FIDO UAF Client may use the information obtained from a `GetInfo` response to display relevant information about an authenticator to the user.

5. Using the ASM API on various platforms

This section is normative.

5.1 Android ASM Intent API

On Android systems FIDO UAF ASMs may be implemented as a separate APK-packaged application.

The FIDO UAF Client invokes ASM operations via Android Intents. All interactions between the FIDO UAF Client and an ASM on Android takes place through the following intent identifier:

```java
org.fidoalliance.intent.FIDO_OPERATION
```

To carry messages described in this document, an intent must also have its `type` attribute set to `application/fido.uaf_asm+json`.

ASMs must register that intent in their manifest file and implement a handler for it.

FIDO UAF Clients must append an extra, `message`, containing a `String` representation of a `ASMRequest`, before invoking the intent.

FIDO UAF Clients must invoke ASMs by calling `startActivityForResult()`.

FIDO UAF Clients should assume that ASMs will display an interface to the user in order to handle this intent, e.g. prompting the user to complete the verification ceremony. However, the ASM should not display any user interface when processing a `GetInfo` request.

After processing is complete the ASM will return the response intent as an argument to `onActivityResult()`. The response intent will have an extra, `message`, containing a `String` representation of a `ASMResponse`.

5.1.1 Discovering ASMs

Some ASMs might not store this information inside their own database. Instead it might have been stored inside the authenticator's secure storage area. In this case the ASM must send a proprietary command to obtain the necessary data.
FIDO UAF Clients can discover the ASMs available on the system by using the `PackageManager.queryIntentActivities(Intent intent, int flags)` method with the FIDO Intent described above to see if any activities are available.

A typical FIDO UAF Client will enumerate all ASM applications using this function and will invoke the `GetInfo` operation for each one discovered.

### 5.1.2 Alternate Android AIDL Service ASM Implementation

The Android Intent API can also be implemented using Android AIDL services as an alternative transport mechanism to Android Intents. Please see the Android Intent API section [UAFAppAPIAndTransport](#) for differences between the Android AIDL service and Android Intent implementation.

### 5.2 Windows ASM API

On Windows, an ASM is implemented in the form of a Dynamic Link Library (DLL). The following is an example `asmplugin.h` header file defining a Windows ASM API:

```c
/*! @file asm.h */
#ifndef __ASM_H
#define __ASM_H
#ifdef _WIN32
#define ASM_API __declspec(dllexport)
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
#pragma warning ( disable : 4251 )
#endif
#define ASM_FUNC extern "C" ASM_API
#define ASM_NULL 0
/*! rief Error codes returned by ASM Plugin API.
* Authenticator specific error codes are returned in JSON form.
* See JSON schemas for more details.
*/
enum asmResult_t {
    Success = 0, /**< Success */
    Failure /**< Generic failure */
};
/*! rief Generic structure containing JSON string in UTF-8 format.
* This structure is used throughout functions to pass and receives
* JSON data.
*/
struct asmJSONData_t {
    int length; /**< JSON data length */
    char *pData; /**< JSON data */
};
/*! rief Enumeration event types for authenticators.
* These events will be fired when an authenticator becomes
* available (plugged) or unavailable (unplugged).
*/
enum asmEnumerationType_t {
    Plugged = 0, /**< Indicates that authenticator Plugged to system */
    Unplugged /**< Indicates that authenticator Unplugged from system */
};
namespace ASM {
/*! rief Callback listener.
* FIDO UAF Client must pass an object implementing this interface to
* Authenticator::Process function. This interface is used to provide
* ASM JSON based response data. */
class ICallback {
public:
    virtual ~ICallback() {} /*
    This function is called when ASM’s response is ready.
    * @param response JSON based event data
    * @param exchangeData must be provided by ASM if it needs some
    * data back right after calling the callback function.
    * The lifecycle of this parameter must be managed by ASM. ASM must
    * allocate enough memory for getting the data back.
    */
    virtual void Callback(const asmJSONData_t &response,
                          asmJSONData_t &exchangeData) = 0;
};
/*! rief Authenticator Enumerator.
* FIDO UAF Client must provide an object implementing this
* interface. It will be invoked when a new authenticator is plugged or
* when an authenticator has been unplugged. */
class IEnumerator {
public:
    virtual ~IEnumerator() {} /*
    This function is called when an authenticator is plugged or
    unplugged.
    * @param eventTypeInfo event type (plugged/unplugged)
    * @param AuthenticatorInfo JSON based GetInfoResponse object
    */
    virtual void Notify(const asmEnumerationType_t &eventType,
                        const asmJSONData_t &AuthenticatorInfo) = 0;
};
/*! initializes ASM plugin. This is the first function to be called.
* @param pEnumerationListener caller provided Enumerator
*/
ASM_FUNC asmResult_t asmInit(ASM::IEnumerator *pEnumerationListener)
```

```c
#include asm.h

/* Initialize ASM plugin. This is the first function to be called.
 * @param pEnumerationListener caller provided Enumerator
 */
ASM_FUNC asmResult_t asmInit(ASM::IEnumerator *pEnumerationListener)
```
A Windows-based FIDO UAF Client must look for ASM DLLs in the following registry paths:

HKCU\Software\FIDO\UAF\ASM
HKLM\Software\FIDO\UAF\ASM

The FIDO UAF Client iterates over all keys under this path and looks for "path" field:

\{HK\Software\FIDO\UAF\ASM\<exampleASMName>\}
"path"="<ABSOLUTE_PATH_TO_ASM>.dll"

path must point to the absolute location of the ASM DLL.

6. Security and Privacy Guidelines

This section is normative.

ASM developers must carefully protect the FIDO UAF data they are working with. ASMs must follow these security guidelines:

- **ASMs must** implement a mechanism for isolating UAF credentials registered by two different FIDO UAF Clients from one another. One FIDO UAF Client must not have access to FIDO UAF credentials that have been registered via a different FIDO UAF Client. This prevents malware from exercising credentials associated with a legitimate FIDO Client.

- **An ASM designed specifically for bound authenticators must** ensure that FIDO UAF credentials registered with one ASM cannot be accessed by another ASM. This is to prevent an application pretending to be an ASM from exercising legitimate UAF credentials associated with a legitimate FIDO Client.

- **Using a KHAccessToken offers** such a mechanism.

- **An ASMs must implement** platform-provided security best practices for protecting UAF related stored data.

- **ASMs must not** store any sensitive FIDO UAF data in its local storage, except the following:
  - CallerID, ASMToken, PersonaID, KeyID, KeyHandle, AppID

- **ASMs should** ensure that applications cannot use silent authenticators for tracking purposes. ASMs implementing support for a silent authenticator must show, during every registration, a user interface which explains what a silent authenticator is, asking for the users consent for the registration. Also, it is recommended that ASMs designed to support roaming silent authenticators either
  - Run with a special permission/privilege on the system, or
  - Have a built-in binding with the authenticator which ensures that other applications cannot directly communicate with the authenticator by bypassing this ASM.

6.1 KHAccessToken

KHAccessToken is an access control mechanism for protecting an authenticator’s FIDO UAF credentials from unauthorized use. It is created by the ASM by mixing various sources of information together. Typically, a KHAccessToken contains the following four data items in it: AppID, PersonaID, ASMToken and...
**CallerID** is provided by the FIDO Server and is contained in every FIDO UAF message.

**PersonaID** is obtained by the ASM from the operational environment. Typically a different **PersonaID** is assigned to every operating system user account.

**ASMToken** is a randomly generated secret which is maintained and protected by the ASM.

In a typical implementation an ASM will randomly generate an ASMToken when it is launched the first time and will maintain this secret until the ASM is uninstalled.

**NOTE**

The ASM uses the **KHAccessToken** to establish a link between the ASM and the key handle that is created by authenticator on behalf of this ASM. The ASM provides the **KHAccessToken** to the authenticator with every command which works with key handles.

The following example describes how the ASM constructs and uses **KHAccessToken**.

- During a **Register** request
  - Set **KHAccessToken** to a secret value only known to the ASM. This value will always be the same for this ASM.
  - Append **AppID**
    - **KHAccessToken** = **AppID**
  - If a bound authenticator, append **ASMToken**, **PersonaID** and **CallerID**
    - **KHAccessToken** = **ASMToken** | **PersonaID** | **CallerID**
  - Hash **KHAccessToken**
    - **KHAccessToken** = hash( **KHAccessToken** )
  - Provide **KHAccessToken** to the authenticator
  - The authenticator puts the **KHAccessToken** into **RawKeyHandle** (see **[UAFAuthnrCommands]** for more details)
- During other commands which require **KHAccessToken** as input argument
  - The ASM computes **KHAccessToken** the same way as during the **Register** request and provides it to the authenticator along with other arguments.
  - The authenticator unwraps the provided key handle(s) and proceeds with the command only if **RawKeyHandle.KHAccessToken** is equal to the provided **KHAccessToken**.

Bound authenticators **must** support a mechanism for binding generated key handles to ASMs. The binding mechanism **must** have at least the same security characteristics as mechanism for protecting **KHAccessToken** described above. As a consequence it is recommended to securely derive **KHAccessToken** from **AppID**, **ASMToken**, **PersonaID** and the **CallerID**.

It is recommended for roaming authenticators that the **KHAccessToken** contains only the **AppID** since otherwise users won’t be able to use them on different machines (**PersonaID**, **ASMToken** and **CallerID** are platform specific). If the authenticator vendor decides to do that in order to address a specific use case, however, it is allowed.

Including **PersonaID** in the **KHAccessToken** is optional for all types of authenticators. However an authenticator designed for multi-user systems will likely have to support it.

If an ASM for roaming authenticators doesn’t use a **KHAccessToken** which is different for each **AppID**, the ASM must include the **AppID** in the command for a **deregister** request containing an empty **KeyID**.

### 6.2 Access Control for ASM APIs

The following table summarizes the access control requirements for each API call.

ASMs **must** implement the access control requirements defined below. ASM vendors may implement additional security mechanisms.

Terms used in the table:

- **NoAuth** -- no access control
- **CallerID** -- FIDO UAF Client’s platform-assigned ID is verified
- **UserVerify** -- user must be explicitly verified
- **KeyIDList** -- must be known to the caller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commands</th>
<th>First-factor bound authenticator</th>
<th>Second-factor bound authenticator</th>
<th>First-factor roaming authenticator</th>
<th>Second-factor roaming authenticator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetInfo</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenSettings</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
<td>NoAuth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register</td>
<td>UserVerify</td>
<td>UserVerify</td>
<td>UserVerify</td>
<td>UserVerify</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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