FIDO Metadata Statements

FIDO Alliance Implementation Draft 20 February 2018

This version:
https://fidoalliance.org/specs/fido-uaf-v1.2-id-20180220/fido-metadata-statement-v1.2-id-20180220.html

Previous version:

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

Contributors:
Brad Hill, PayPal, Inc.
Davit Baghdasaryan, Nok Nok Labs, Inc.

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.

Status of This Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of current FIDO Alliance publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the FIDO Alliance specifications index at https://www.fidoalliance.org/specifications/.

This document was published by the FIDO Alliance as a Implementation Draft. This document is intended to become a FIDO Alliance Proposed Standard. If you wish to make comments regarding this document, please Contact Us. All comments are welcome.

This Implementation Draft Specification has been prepared by FIDO Alliance, Inc. Permission is hereby granted to use the Specification solely for the purpose of implementing the Specification. No rights are granted to prepare derivative works of this Specification. Entities seeking permission to reproduce portions of this Specification for other uses must contact the FIDO Alliance to determine whether an appropriate license for such use is available.

Implementation of certain elements of this Specification may require licenses under third party intellectual property rights, including without limitation, patent rights. The FIDO Alliance, Inc. and its Members and any other contributors to the Specification are not, and shall not be held, responsible in any manner for identifying or failing to identify any or all such third party intellectual property rights.

THIS FIDO ALLIANCE SPECIFICATION IS PROVIDED “AS IS” AND WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Table of Contents

1. Notation
   1.1 Conformance

2. Overview
   2.1 Scope
   2.2 Audience
   2.3 Architecture
3. Types
   3.1 Authenticator Attestation GUID (AAGUID) typedef
   3.2 CodeAccuracyDescriptor dictionary
      3.2.1 Dictionary CodeAccuracyDescriptor Members
   3.3 BiometricAccuracyDescriptor dictionary
      3.3.1 Dictionary BiometricAccuracyDescriptor Members
   3.4 PatternAccuracyDescriptor dictionary
      3.4.1 Dictionary PatternAccuracyDescriptor Members
   3.5 VerificationMethodDescriptor dictionary
      3.5.1 Dictionary VerificationMethodDescriptor Members
   3.6 verificationMethodANDCombinations typedef
   3.7 rgbPaletteEntry dictionary
      3.7.1 Dictionary rgbPaletteEntry Members
   3.8 DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor dictionary
      3.8.1 Dictionary DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor Members
   3.9 EcdaaTrustAnchor dictionary
      3.9.1 Dictionary EcdaaTrustAnchor Members
   3.10 ExtensionDescriptor dictionary
      3.10.1 Dictionary ExtensionDescriptor Members
   3.11 AlternativeDescriptions dictionary
      3.11.1 Dictionary AlternativeDescriptions Members

4. Metadata Keys
   4.1 Dictionary MetadataStatement Members

5. Metadata Statement Format
   5.1 UAF Example
   5.2 U2F Example

6. Additional Considerations
   6.1 Field updates and metadata

A. References
   A.1 Normative references
   A.2 Informative references

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 [FIDOGlossary].

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
Fig. 1 The FIDO 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 [FIDOMetadataService].

The workflow around an authenticator metadata statement is as follows:

1. The authenticator vendor produces a metadata statement, that is UTF-8 encoded, 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 Authenticator Attestation GUID (AAGUID) typedef

XML

typedef DOMString AAGUID;

string[36]

Some authenticators have an AAGUID, which is a 128-bit identifier that indicates the type (e.g. make and model) of the authenticator. The AAGUID must be chosen by the manufacturer to be identical across all substantially identical authenticators made by that manufacturer, and different (with probability 1-2^{-128} or greater) from the AAGUIDs of all other types of authenticators.

The AAGUID is represented as a string (e.g. "7a98c250-6808-11cf-b73b-00aa00b677a7") consisting of 5 hex strings separated by a dash ("-"), see [RFC4122].

3.2 CodeAccuracyDescriptor dictionary

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

NOTE

One example of such a method is the use of 4 digit PIN codes for mobile phone SIM card unlock.

We are using the numeral system base (radix) and minlen, instead of the number of potential combinations since there is sufficient evidence [iPhonePasscodes] [MoreTopWorstPasswords] that users don’t select their code evenly distributed at random. So software might take into account the various probability distributions for different bases. This essentially means that in practice, passcodes are not as secure as they could be if randomly chosen.

WebIDL

dictionary CodeAccuracyDescriptor {
  required unsigned short base;
  required unsigned short minLength;
  unsigned short maxRetries;
  unsigned short blockSlowdown;
};

3.2.1 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 method succeeded. All alternative user verification methods must be specified appropriately in the Metadata in userVerificationDetails.

3.3 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.
3.3.1 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.
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.

### 3.4.1 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/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 method succeeded. All alternative user verification methods must be specified appropriately in the metadata under userVerificationDetails.

### 3.5 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.

### 3.5.1 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.

- **caDesc** of type CodeAccuracyDescriptor
  May optionally be used in the case of method USER_VERIFY_PASSCODE.

- **baDesc** of type BiometricAccuracyDescriptor
  May optionally be used in the case of method USER_VERIFY_FINGERPRINT, USER_VERIFY_VOICEPRINT, USER_VERIFY_FACEPRINT, USER_VERIFY_EYEPRINT, or USER_VERIFY_HANDPRINT.

- **paDesc** of type PatternAccuracyDescriptor
  May optionally be used in case of method USER_VERIFY_PATTERN.

### 3.6 verificationMethodANDCombinations typedef

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.

3.7 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;
};
```

3.7.1 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

3.8 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;
};
```

3.8.1 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.

- `compression` of type required octet
  Compression method used to compress the image data.

- `filter` of type required octet
  Filter method is the preprocessing method applied to the image data before compression.

- `interlace` of type required octet
  Interlace method is the transmission order of the image data.

- `plte` of type array of rgbPaletteEntry
  1 to 256 palette entries

3.9 EcdaaTrustAnchor dictionary

In the case of ECDAA attestation, the ECDAA-Issuer’s trust anchor must be specified in this field.
dictionary EcdaaTrustAnchor {
    required DOMString x;
    required DOMString y;
    required DOMString c;
    required DOMString sx;
    required DOMString sy;
    required DOMString G1Curve;
};

3.9.1 Dictionary EcdaaTrustAnchor Members

\( x \) of type required DOMString
base64url encoding of the result of ECPoint2ToB of the \( \text{ECPoint2} X = P_x^2 \). See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of ECPoint2ToB.

\( y \) of type required DOMString
base64url encoding of the result of ECPoint2ToB of the \( \text{ECPoint2} Y = P_y^2 \). See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of ECPoint2ToB.

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

\( sx \) of type required DOMString
base64url encoding of the result of \( \text{BigNumberToB}(s_{XX}) \). See section "Issuer Specific ECDAA Parameters" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for an explanation of \( s_{XX} \). See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of \( \text{BigNumberToB} \).

\( sy \) of type required DOMString
base64url encoding of the result of \( \text{BigNumberToB}(s_{YY}) \). See section "Issuer Specific ECDAA Parameters" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for an explanation of \( s_{YY} \). See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for the definition of \( \text{BigNumberToB} \).

\( \text{G1Curve} \) of type required DOMString
Name of the Barreto-Naehrig elliptic curve for \( \text{G1} \). "BN_P256", "BN_P638", "BN_ISOP256", and "BN_ISOP512" are supported. See section "Supported Curves for ECDAA" in [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for details.

NOTE
Whenever a party uses this trust anchor for the first time, it must first verify that it was correctly generated by verifying \( s \), \( s_x \), \( s_y \), \( s_{XX} \), \( s_{YY} \). See [FIDOEcdaaAlgorithm] for details.

3.10 ExtensionDescriptor dictionary
This descriptor contains an extension supported by the authenticator.

WebIDL

dictionary ExtensionDescriptor {
    required DOMString id;
    unsigned short tag;
    DOMString data;
    required boolean fail_if_unknown;
};

3.10.1 Dictionary ExtensionDescriptor Members

\( \text{id} \) of type required DOMString
Identifies the extension.

\( \text{tag} \) of type unsigned short
The TAG of the extension if this was assigned. TAGs are assigned to extensions if they could appear in an assertion.

\( \text{data} \) 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.

\( \text{fail_if_unknown} \) 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.

### 3.11 AlternativeDescriptions dictionary

This descriptor contains description in alternative languages.

```webidl
dictionary AlternativeDescriptions {
    DOMString *IETFLanguageCodes-members...;
};
```

#### 3.11.1 Dictionary `AlternativeDescriptions` Members

- **IETFLanguageCodes-members...** of type `DOMString`

  IETF language codes ([RFC5646]), defined by a primary language subtag, followed by a region subtag based on a two-letter country code from [ISO3166] alpha-2 (usually written in upper case), e.g: Austrian-German - “de-AT". In case of absence of the specific territorial language definition, vendor should fallback to the more general language option, e.g: If "de" is given, but "de-AT" is missing, the use "de" entry instead.

  Description values can contain any UTF-8 characters.

  *For example*: `{ "ru-RU": "Пример U2F аутентификатора от FIDO Alliance", "fr-FR": "Exemple U2F authenticator de FIDO Alliance" }

  Each description **shall not** exceed a maximum length of 200 characters.

### 4. Metadata Keys

*This section is normative.*

```webidl
dictionary MetadataStatement {
    DOMString legalHeader;
    AAID aaid;
    AAGUID aaguid;
    DOMString[] attestationCertificateKeyIdentifiers;
    DOMString description;
    DOMString[] alternativeDescriptions;
    unsigned short authenticatorVersion;
    DOMString protocolFamily;
    Version[] upv;
    DOMString assertionScheme;
    unsigned short authenticationAlgorithm;
    unsigned short[] authenticationAlgorithms;
    unsigned short publicKeyAlgAndEncoding;
    unsigned short[] publicKeyAlgAndEncodings;
    unsigned short[] attestationTypes;
    VerificationMethodANDCombinations[] userVerificationDetails;
    unsigned short keyProtection;
    boolean isKeyRestricted;
    boolean isFreshUserVerificationRequired;
    unsigned short matcherProtection;
    DOMString operatingEnv;
    long attachmentHint;
    boolean isSecondFactorOnly;
    TCDisplay tcDisplay;
    DOMString tcDisplayContentType;
    DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor[] tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics;
    DOMString[] ecdsaTrustAnchors;
    DOMString icon;
    ExtensionDescriptor[] supportedExtensions[];
};
```

#### 4.1 Dictionary `MetadataStatement` Members

- **legalHeader** of type `DOMString`

  The legalHeader, if present, contains a legal guide for accessing and using metadata, which itself **may** contain URL(s) pointing to further information, such as a full Terms and Conditions statement.

- **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**
**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**

FIDO U2F Authenticators typically do not support AAID nor AAGUID, but they use attestation certificates dedicated to a single authenticator model.

**description of type required DOMString**

A human-readable, short description of the authenticator, in English.

**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.

This description must be in English, and only contain ASCII [ECMA-262] characters. This description shall not exceed a maximum length of 200 characters.

**alternativeDescriptions of type AlternativeDescriptions**

A list of human-readable short descriptions of the authenticator in different languages.

**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 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/WebAuthentication Authenticator 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 "U2FV1BIN" in the case of the U2F raw message format, or to "FIDOV2" in the case of the FIDO 2/WebAuthentication assertion scheme.

**authenticationAlgorithm of type required unsigned short**

The preferred 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.

**authenticationAlgorithms of type array of unsigned short**
The list of authentication algorithms supported by the authenticator. Must be set to the complete list of the supported ALG constants defined in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry] if the authenticator supports multiple algorithms. Each value must be non-zero.

NOTE

FIDO UAF Authenticators
For verification purposes, the field SignatureAlgAndEncoding in the FIDO UAF authentication assertion [UAFAuthnrCommands] should be used to determine the actual signature algorithm and encoding.

FIDO U2F Authenticators
FIDO U2F only supports one signature algorithm and encoding:
ALG_SIGN_SECP256R1_ECDSA_SHA256_RAW [FIDORegistry].

publicKeyAlgAndEncoding of type required unsigned short
The preferred 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.

publicKeyAlgAndEncodings of type array of unsigned short
The list of public key formats supported by the authenticator during registration operations. Must be set to the complete list of the supported ALG_KEY constants defined in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry] if the authenticator model supports multiple encodings. 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. Each value must be non-zero.

NOTE

FIDO UAF Authenticators
For verification purposes, the field PublicKeyAlgAndEncoding in the FIDO UAF registration assertion [UAFAuthnrCommands] should be used to determine the actual encoding of the public key.

FIDO U2F Authenticators
FIDO U2F only supports one public key encoding: ALG_KEY_ECC_X962_RAW [FIDORegistry].

attestationTypes of type array of required unsigned short
The supported attestation type(s). (e.g. TAG_ATTESTATION_BASIC_FULL(0x3E07), TAG_ATTESTATION_BASIC_SURROGATE(0x3E08)). See section 4.1 of FIDO UAF Registry [UAFAuthnrCommands], section 5.2.1 of FIDO UAF Authenticator Commands specification [UAFAuthnrCommands], and section 4.1.2 of FIDO UAF Protocol specification [UAFProtocol] for details.

NOTE

Even though these tags are defined in FIDO UAF protocol specifications, the attestation types apply to authenticators of all protocol families (e.g. UAF, U2F, ...).

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.

NOTE

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
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.

cryptoStrength of type unsigned short

The authenticator’s overall claimed cryptographic strength in bits (sometimes also called security strength or security level). This is the minimum of the cryptographic strength of all involved cryptographic methods (e.g. RNG, underlying hash, key wrapping algorithm, signing algorithm, attestation algorithm), e.g. see [FIPS180-4], [FIPS180-4], [FIPS180-4], [FIPS180-3SB], [SP800-38B], [SP800-38C], [SP800-38D], [SP800-38F], [SP800-90C], [SP800-90a], [SP800-90b], [FIPS140-2] etc.

If this value is absent, the cryptographic strength is unknown. If the cryptographic strength of one of the involved cryptographic methods is unknown the overall claimed cryptographic strength is also unknown.

operatingEnv of type DOMString

Description of the particular operating environment that is used for the Authenticator. These are specified in [FIDORestrictedOperatingEnv].

attachmentHint of type required unsigned long
A 32-bit number representing the bit fields defined by the \texttt{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 \texttt{ATTACHMENT\_HINT\_EXTERNAL} but not \texttt{ATTACHMENT\_HINT\_INTERNAL}.

\texttt{isSecondFactorOnly} of type \texttt{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).

\texttt{tcDisplay} of type \texttt{required unsigned short}

A 16-bit number representing a combination of the bit flags defined by the \texttt{TRANSACTION\_CONFIRMATION\_DISPLAY} constants in the FIDO Registry of Predefined Values [FIDORegistry].

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

## NOTE

The \texttt{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.

\texttt{tcDisplayContentType} of type \texttt{DOMString}

Supported MIME content type [RFC2049] for the transaction confirmation display, such as \texttt{text/plain} or \texttt{image/png}.

This value \textit{must} be present if transaction confirmation is supported, i.e. \texttt{tcDisplay} is non-zero.

\texttt{tcDisplayPNGCharacteristics} of type array of \texttt{DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor}

A list of \texttt{alternative DisplayPNGCharacteristicsDescriptor}. Each of these entries is one alternative of supported image characteristics for displaying a PNG image.

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

\texttt{attestationRootCertificates} of type array of \texttt{required DOMString}

Each element of this array represents a PKIX [RFC5280] X.509 certificate that is a valid trust anchor 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. A trust anchor can be a root certificate, an intermediate CA certificate or even the attestation certificate itself.

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

## NOTE

A certificate listed here is a trust anchor. 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 trust anchor

   or

2. the trust anchor dedicated to a specific authenticator model

\textit{must} be specified.

In the case (1), the trust anchor 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 \texttt{id-fido-gen-ce-aaaid \{ 1 3 6 1 4 1 45724 1 1 1 \}} or \texttt{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 \texttt{attributionCertificateKeyIdentifier} method.

In the case (2) this is not required as the trust anchor only covers a single authenticator model.
When supporting surrogate basic attestation only (see [UAFProtocol], section "Surrogate Basic Attestation"), no attestation trust anchor is required/used. So this array must be empty in that case.

**ecdaTrustAnchors** 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).

**icon** of type DOMString

**supportedExtensions** of type ExtensionDescriptor
List of extensions supported by the authenticator.

5. Metadata Statement Format

_This section is non-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.
- Authenticator is embedded with the FIDO User device.
- The authentication keys are protected by TEE and are restricted to sign valid FIDO sign assertions only.
- 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.
- Display has a width of 320 and a height of 480 pixel. A bit depth of 16 bits per pixel offering True Color (=Color Type 2). The zlib compression method (0). It doesn't support filtering (i.e. filter type of=0) and no interlacing support (interlace method=0).
- The Authenticator can act as first factor or as second factor, i.e. `isSecondFactorOnly = false`.
- It supports the "UAFV1TLV" 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 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",
    "alternativeDescriptions": {
        "ru-RU": "Пример UAF аутентификатора от FIDO Alliance",
        "fr-FR": "Exemple UAF authenticator de FIDO Alliance"
    },
    "authenticatorVersion": 2,
    "upv": [{
        "major": 1,
        "minor": 0
    },
    { "major": 1,
        "minor": 1
    }],
    "assertionScheme": "UAFV1TLV",
    "authenticationAlgorithm": 1,
    "publicKeyAlgAndEncoding": 256,
    "attestationTypes": [15879],
    "userVerificationDetails": [
        {
            "userVerification": 2,
            "baDesc": {
                "FAR": 0.00002,
                "maxRetries": 5,
                "blockSlowdown": 30,
                "maxReferenceDataSets": 5
            }
        }
    ],
    "keyProtection": 6,
    "isKeyRestricted": true,
    "matcherProtection": 2,
    "cryptoStrength": 128,
    "operatingEnv": "TEEs based on ARM TrustZone HW",
    "attachmentHint": 1,
    "isSecondFactorOnly": "false",
    "tcDisplay": 5
}
```
Example of an **User Verification Methods** entry for an authenticator with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fingerprint based user verification method, with:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the ability for the user to enroll up to 5 fingers (reference data sets) with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a false acceptance rate of 1 in 50000 (0.002%) per finger. This results in a FAR of 0.01% (0.0001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fingerprint verification will be blocked after 5 unsuccessful attempts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A PIN code with a minimum length of 4 decimal digits has to be set-up as alternative verification method.

Entering the PIN into the authenticator will be required to re-activate fingerprint based user verification after it has been blocked.

---

**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`.

---

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

### 6. Additional Considerations

This section is non-normative.

#### 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 necessary. An example of an updated MetadataStatement for a U2F Authenticator:

```json
EXAMPLE 3: MetadataStatement for U2F Authenticator
{
    "description": "FIDO Alliance Sample U2F Authenticator",
    "alternativeDescriptions": {
        "ru-RU": "Пример U2F аутентификатора от FIDO Alliance",
        "fr-FR": "Exemple U2F authenticateur de FIDO Alliance",
        "zh-CN": "来自FIDO Alliance的示例U2F身份验证器"
    },
    "attestationCertificateKeyIdentifiers": ["7c0903708b87115b0b422def3138c3c864e44573"],
    "protocolFamily": "u2f",
    "authenticatorVersion": 2,
    "upv": [
        { "major": 1, "minor": 0 }
    ],
    "assertionScheme": "U2FV1BIN",
    "authenticationAlgorithm": 1,
    "publicKeyAlgAndEncoding": 256,
    "attestationTypes": [15879],
    "userVerificationDetails": [
        { "userVerification": 1 }
    ],
    "keyProtection": 10,
    "matcherProtection": 4,
    "cryptoStrength": 128,
    "operatingEnv": "Secure Element (SE)"
}
```
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.

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.

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. Published. URL: http://www.sinustrom.info/2012/05/21/android-unlock-pattern-security-analysis/
