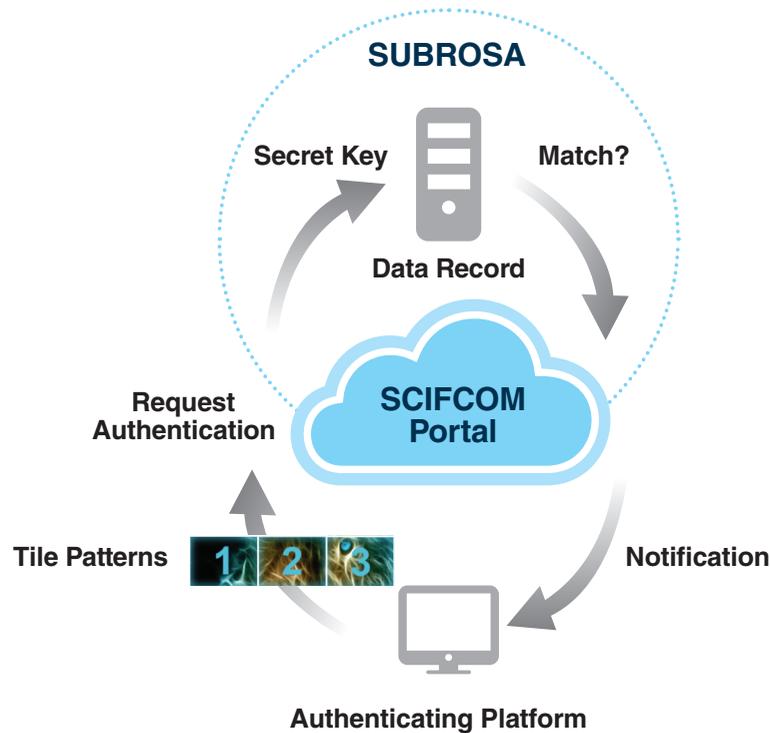




The user only knows the photos and patterns they select with a touch screen or mouse pointer, not the secret key password. Redundant SCIFCOM servers host the encrypted user setups, photos, and data records containing the secret key passwords. The same photos and patterns selected during setup are submitted to the SCIFCOM portal and converted into a secret key to match with a stored data record. The initiating website or application receives the authentication result.

**The SUBROSA authentication process:**



The application programming interface (API) and software development kit (SDK) easily implements SUBROSA authentication in distributed web applications. Password setup generates API code for adding SUBROSA authentication directly into web pages.

**USE CASES**

SUBROSA authentication is SAML 2.0 compatible for single sign-on (SSO) authentication and FIDO Alliance compliant.

Standalone Authentication – SUBROSA replaces character-based logins vulnerable to phishing, credential stuffing or brute-force attacks. The platform initiating the login and the application requiring authentication connect to the SCIFCOM portal for the authentication process.

Multifactor Authentication – SUBROSA’s image-based password replaces one factor in a multifactor authentication scheme that includes biometrics or a hardware fob. The SUBROSA authentication factor is executed through the SCIFCOM portal, enhancing the security of the login process.

Passwordless/Password Managers – The PIN used by some passwordless login schemes and the master password required by password managers is vulnerable to phishing and brute force attacks. SUBROSA replaces PINs and master passwords, executing authentication through the SCIFCOM portal for enhanced security.