



Passkeys With KeePassXC

An Introduction

Outline

1. What is KeePassXC?
2. The problem with passwords.
3. What are passkeys and how do they work?
4. Using passkeys with KeePassXC.



keepassxc.org



KeePassXC

[Download](#)[Blog](#)[Screenshots](#)[Docs / FAQ](#)[The Team](#)

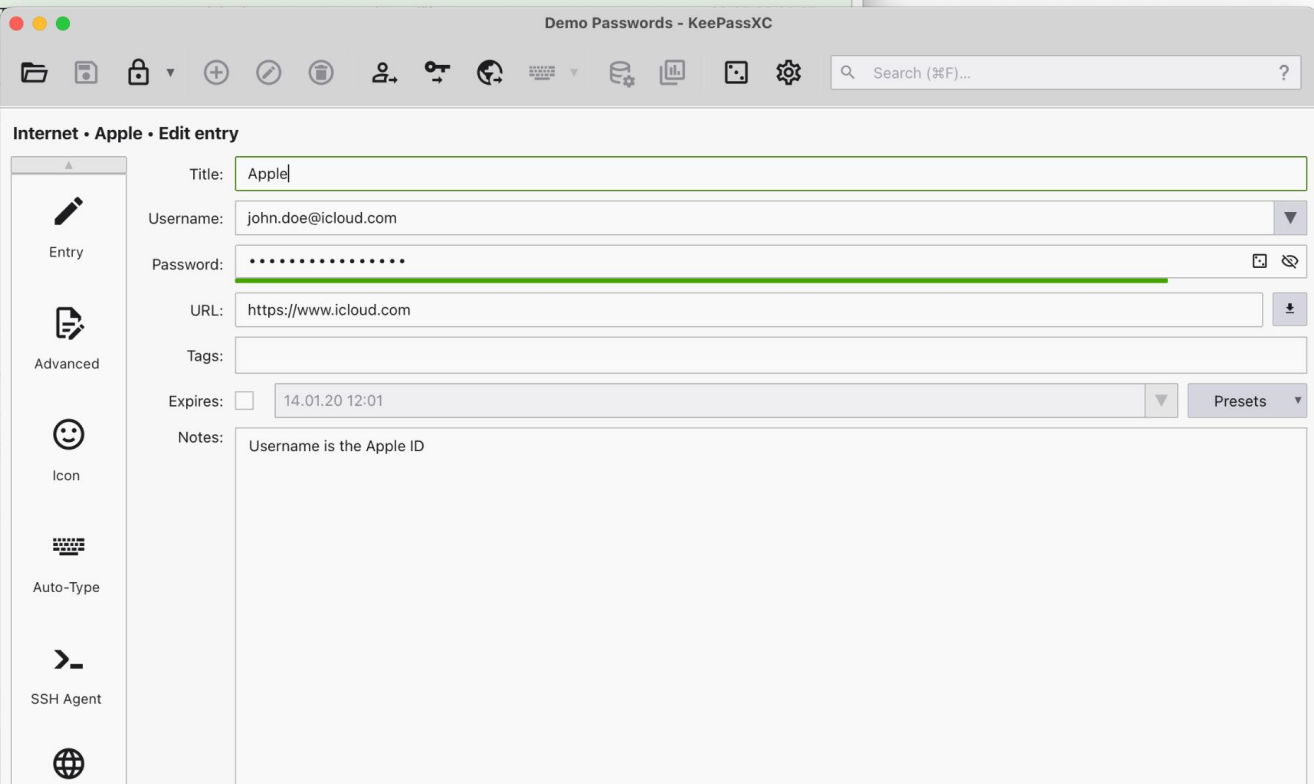
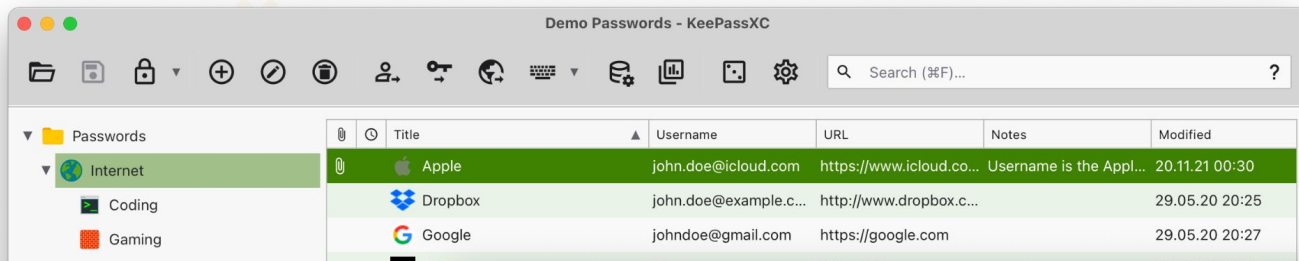
KeePassXC

Cross-platform Password Manager

Let KeePassXC safely store your passwords and auto-fill them into your favorite apps, so you can forget all about them.

We do the heavy lifting in a no-nonsense, ad-free, tracker-free, and cloud-free manner. Free and open source.

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KeePass? KeePassX? KeePassXC?



2003–today
keepass.info

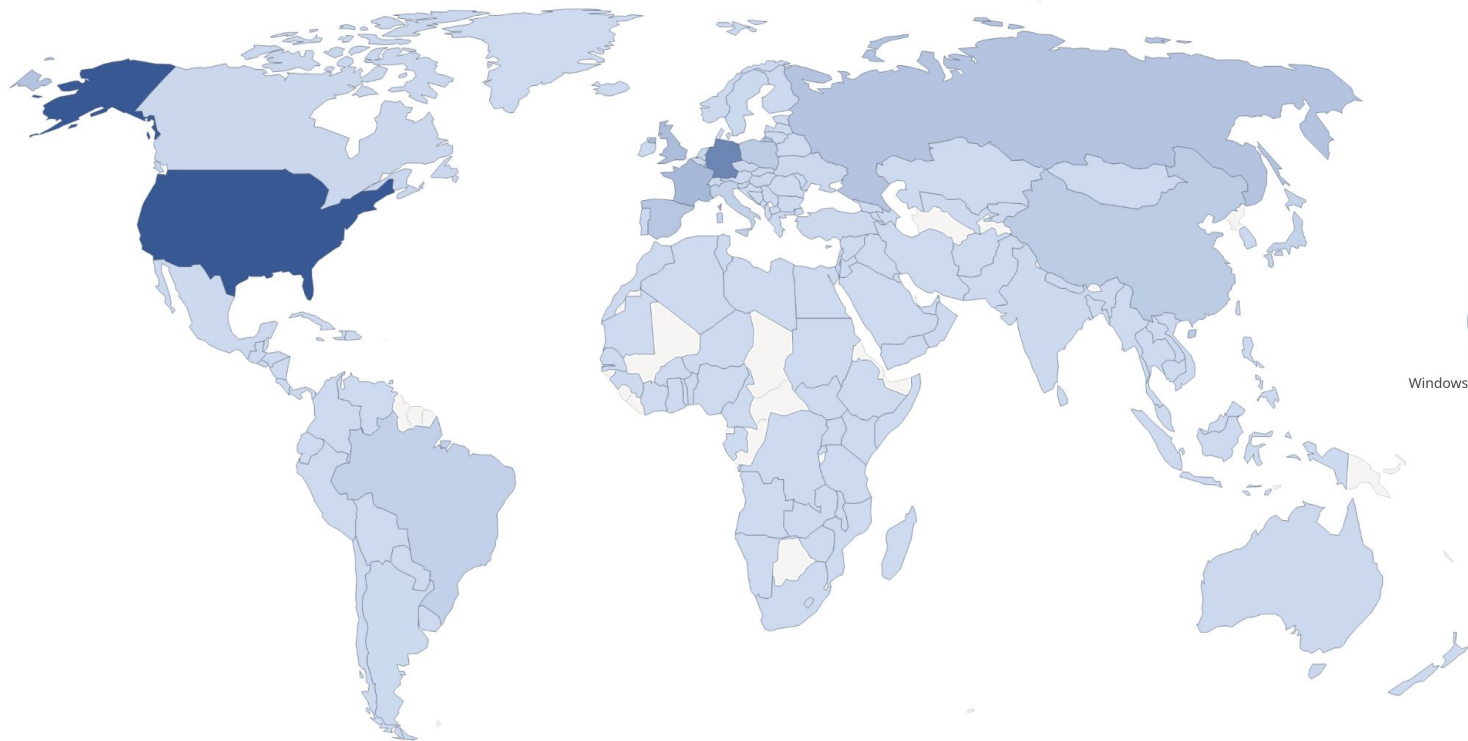


2005–2016
keepassx.org



2016–today
keepassxc.org

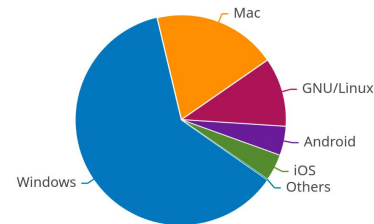
KeePassXC User World Map



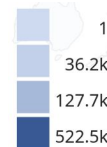
Website Visits 2025 (Matomo)

Jan-Sep 2025:

1.6M visits (lower bound)
2M GitHub downloads
800k PPA downloads
10.2M Google impressions



Visitor OS (Matomo)



Password Security

Which password is best?

- qwerty
- asdf!123
- H3110 w0r1d!11
- 6F\$j5CA#@,0S
- opiCqjfWMwgSxeIQ8kNFovfup8YfwN
-]÷0`xÚ®mKá`û
- thaw unsmooth debate straggler syndrome tiara spotless poise

Password Security

Which password is best?

- `qwerty` (~2 bit, « 1 second to crack)
- `asdf!123` (~15 bit, 0.000001 seconds)
- `H3110 w0r1d!11` (~32 bit, 0.1 seconds)
- `6F$j5CA#@,OS` (~79 bit, 436.000 years)
- `opiCqjfWMwgSxeIQ8kNFovfup8YfwN` (~197 bit, 3.4×10^{23} times age of the universe)
- `]÷0`xÚ®mKá`û` (~94 bit)
- `thaw unsmooth debate straggler syndrome tiara spotless poise`
(~192 or 103 bit)

Cracking times: Single RTX 4090 with 22.000 MH/s (crude estimate)

Password Security

Which password is best?

- qwerty (~2 bit, ≪ 1 second to crack)
- asdf!123 (~15 bit, 0.000001 seconds)
- H3110 w0r1d!11 (~32 bit, 0.2 seconds)
- 6F\$j5CA#@,0S (~70 bit, 41,000 years)
- opICqjfWMwgSxeI08hNFovfup8YfwN (~162 bit, 4.7×10^{14} times age of the universe)
-]÷0`xÚ®mKá`û (~150 bit)
- thaw unsmooth debate straggler syndrome tiara spotless poise (~192 or 105 bit)

(All bad — don't put passwords on slides!)

Cracking times: Single RTX 4090 with 22.000 MH/s (crude estimate)

Problems With Passwords

- Hard to remember (PMs solve this).
- Cumbersome to use (PMs *try* to solve this).
- Prone to phishing (PM browser extensions make phishing harder).
- Reuse makes users vulnerable (PMs discourage reuse).
- Must be changed when service compromised (PMs cannot solve this).

~ Passkeys are meant to solve all of the above.

Passkeys Aren't Perfect

- Web service must support it.
- Cannot replace your banking PIN, locker combination, etc.
- Not meant for offline data encryption (but can be done).
- Hardware authenticators have limited storage capacity.
- Software authenticators vulnerable to malware.
- Import / export formats still work in progress.
- Standard allows enforcement of specific authenticators (vendor lock-in).

Passkeys: A Short History

- 2013: FIDO Alliance founded
- 2014: Universal 2nd Factor (U2F) 1.0 standard released
- 2015: FIDO 2.0 proposal submitted to W3C
- 2017: U2F 1.2 standard released
- 2018: Client To Authenticator Protocol 2.0 (CTAP2) standard proposed
 - U2F renamed to CTAP1
- 2019: W3C WebAuthn Level 1 recommendation published
- 2020: Most major browsers support FIDO2
- 2022: Chrome and Safari ship native Passkey support
- 2024: Firefox supports native Passkeys as last major browser



Image credits: Yubico

FIDO? CTAP? WebAuthn? Passkey?

- FIDO (Fast IDentity Online)
 - FIDO Alliance = The Consortium.
 - FIDO1 + FIDO2 = The parent specifications for everything below.
- CTAP
 - Protocol for talking to FIDO authenticators.
 - CTAP1 is the same as U2F.
 - CTAP2 is one of two parts of the FIDO2 specification.
- WebAuthn
 - W3C-standardised API for initiating passwordless user authentication (via CTAP).
 - WebAuthn is the second part of the FIDO2 specification.
- Passkeys
 - Marketing term by Apple without clear definition.
 - Usually refers to (discoverable) FIDO2 credential key pair.
 - Windows, macOS, iOS, Android have native passkey support (Linux in the works).

Excursion: Public Key Cryptography



Principles of secure information systems (there are two more):

- **Confidentiality:** The message must remain secret
- **Integrity:** The message must be unchanged
- **Authenticity:** The source must be trustworthy

Source: Stein, Bevendorff – webis.de (German)

Excursion: Public Key Cryptography

Let P be the set of all texts (*plain texts*), K the set of all keys, C the set of all encrypted texts (*cipher texts*), and e_k, d_k two functions:

$$e_k: P \rightarrow C$$

$$d_k: C \rightarrow P$$

with

$$d_k(e_k(x)) = x, \quad x \in P, \quad k \in K$$

Problem: Transmission of the (secret) key k .

Excursion: Public Key Cryptography

Idea: Alice and Bob each have two keys k_{pub} (public) and k_{priv} (private) so that

$$d_{k_{\text{pub}}} (e_{k_{\text{priv}}} (x)) = e_{k_{\text{priv}}} (d_{k_{\text{pub}}} (x))$$

Steps of asymmetric encryption:

1. Alice and Bob choose keys k_{pub}^A , k_{priv}^A and k_{pub}^B , k_{priv}^B .
2. Both publish their public keys k_{pub}^A , k_{pub}^B .
3. Alice sends message x as $y = e_{k_{\text{pub}}^B}(x)$ to Bob.
4. Bob decrypts y and gets $x = d_{k_{\text{priv}}^B}(y)$.

Source: Stein, Bevendorff – [webis.de](https://www.webis.de) (German)

Excursion: Public Key Cryptography

How does Alice know that Bob and not Eve is the sender of x ?

Digital signatures:

Let $h : P \rightarrow N$ be a *hash function*, which calculates for x a unique characterisation $h(x)$ of fixed length (“message digest”).

Source: Stein, Bevendorff – webis.de (German)

Excursion: Public Key Cryptography

How does Alice know that Bob and not Eve is the sender of x ?

Digital signatures:

Let $h : P \rightarrow N$ be a *hash function*, which calculates for x a unique characterisation $h(x)$ of fixed length (“message digest”).

1. Alice calculates for x the hash value $h(x)$.
2. Alice encrypts $h(x)$ as $y_h = e_{k^A_{\text{priv}}}(h(x))$.
3. Alice sends $y = e_{k^B_{\text{pub}}}(x + y_h)$ to Bob.
4. Bob decrypts $x + y_h = d_{k^B_{\text{priv}}}(y)$.
5. Bob calculates $h(x)$ and $d_{k^A_{\text{pub}}}(y_h)$ and compares values.

Source: Stein, Bevendorff – webis.de (German)

Universal Second Factor (U2F)

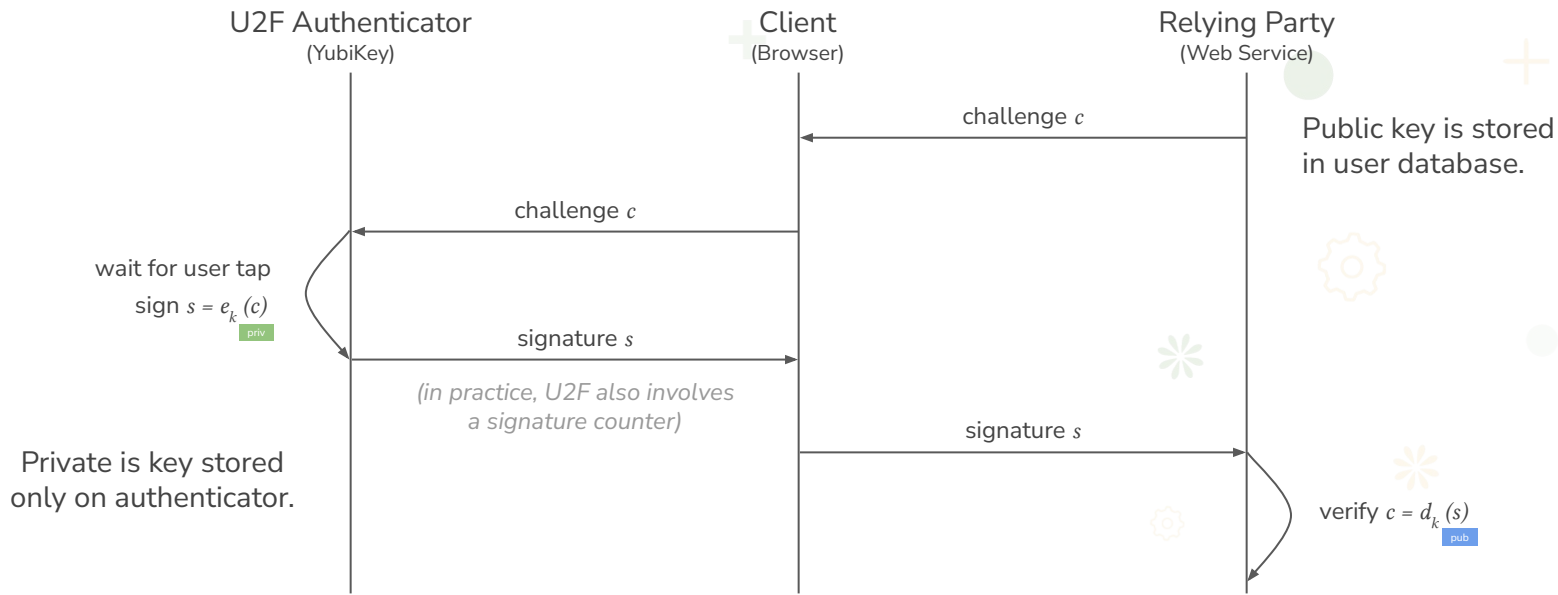
Traditionally, authentication factors are defined as:

- **Something you know** (password, PIN, ...)
- **Something you have** (smart card, OTP generator, TAN list, ...)
- **Something you are** (facial recognition, fingerprint, other biometrics, ...)

~ Ideally, you have at least two.

Universal Second Factor (U2F)

U2F devices model “**something you have**” with public key crypto:



Going Passwordless With FIDO2

Main improvements over FIDO U2F:


- Proper API standardisation (WebAuthn)
- Individual (pass)keys per user and service
- Discoverable credentials (resident keys)
- Passwordless MFA via PIN or biometrics
- Platform authenticators \leadsto *KeePassXC*

Going Passwordless With FIDO2

Contact Sales Resellers Support Germany

yubico Why Yubico Products Solutions Industries Resources Support 🔍 🛒 Cart

[Home](#) / [Store](#) / YubiKey 5C NFC


 A black YubiKey 5C NFC with a yellow circular logo featuring a stylized 'Y' and a signal icon. It has a USB-C connector at the bottom and a hole at the top for a keychain.


YubiKey 5C NFC GTIN: 5060408462331

★★★★★ 112 Reviews

€65.45 EUR
Incl. VAT of €10.45

Select package

 **Single key**

 **Tray of 50 keys**
For fast distribution to large teams

Most popular Multi-protocol v5.7 USB-C **Near Field Communication (NFC)**

> **Firmware 5.7**

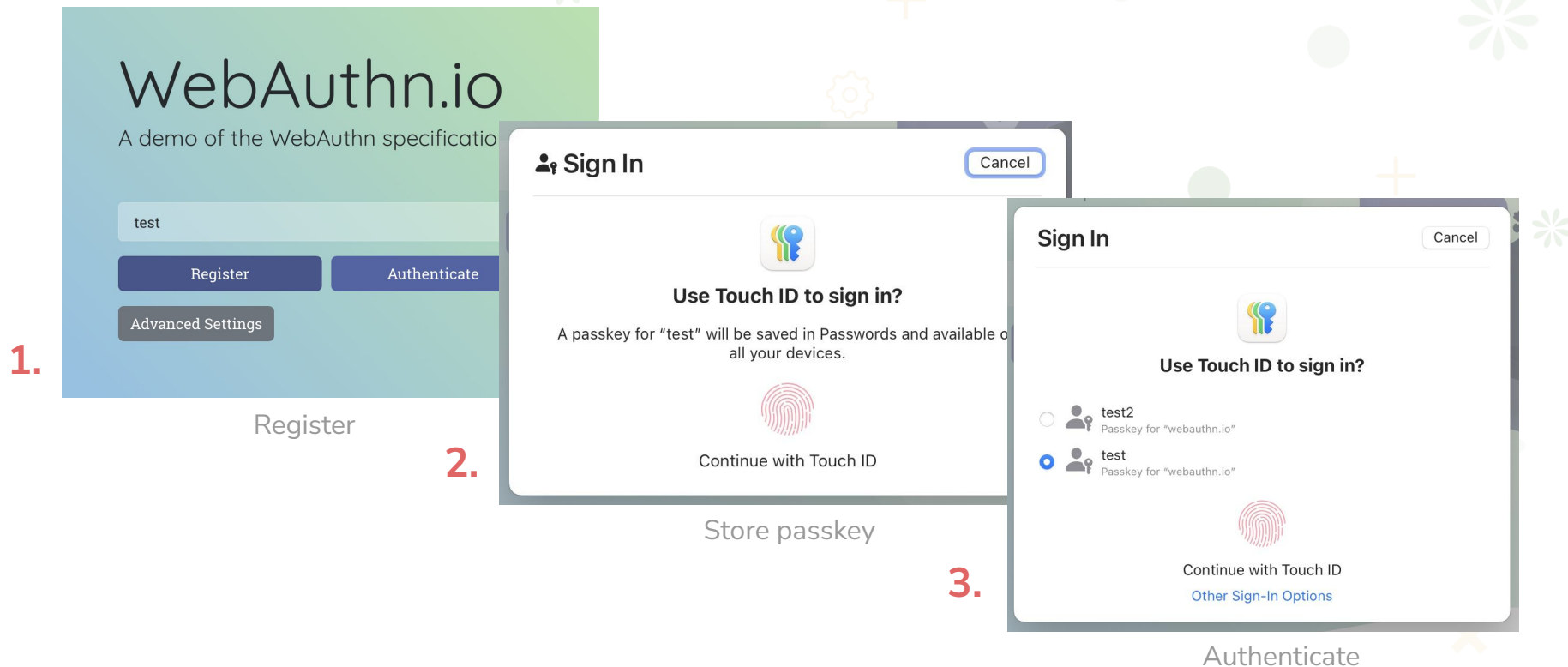
1 ▼ Add to cart

Keep your online accounts safe from hackers with the YubiKey. Trustworthy and easy-to-use, it's your key to a safer digital world.

- Convenient and portable:** The YubiKey 5C NFC fits easily on your keychain, making it convenient to carry and use wherever you go, ensuring secure access to your

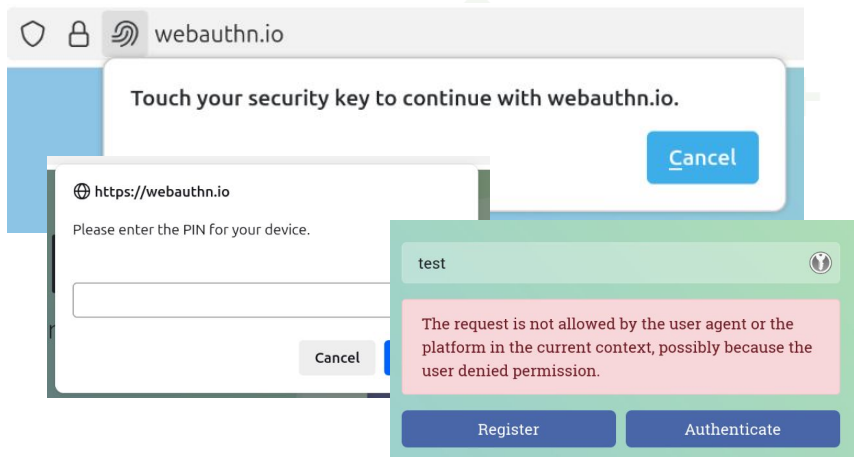
Screenshot: yubico.com

Passkey Authentication Workflow

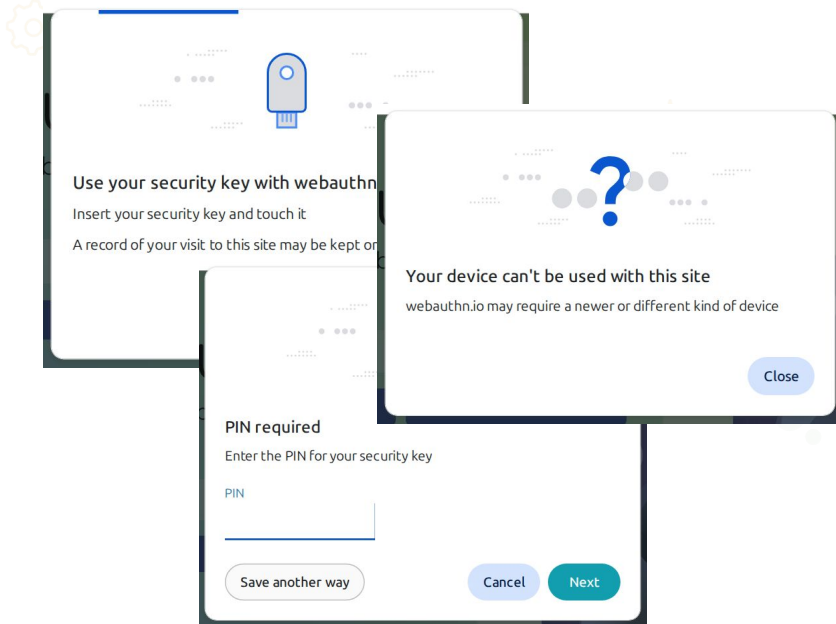


Linux: No Native Passkeys (Yet)

Firefox



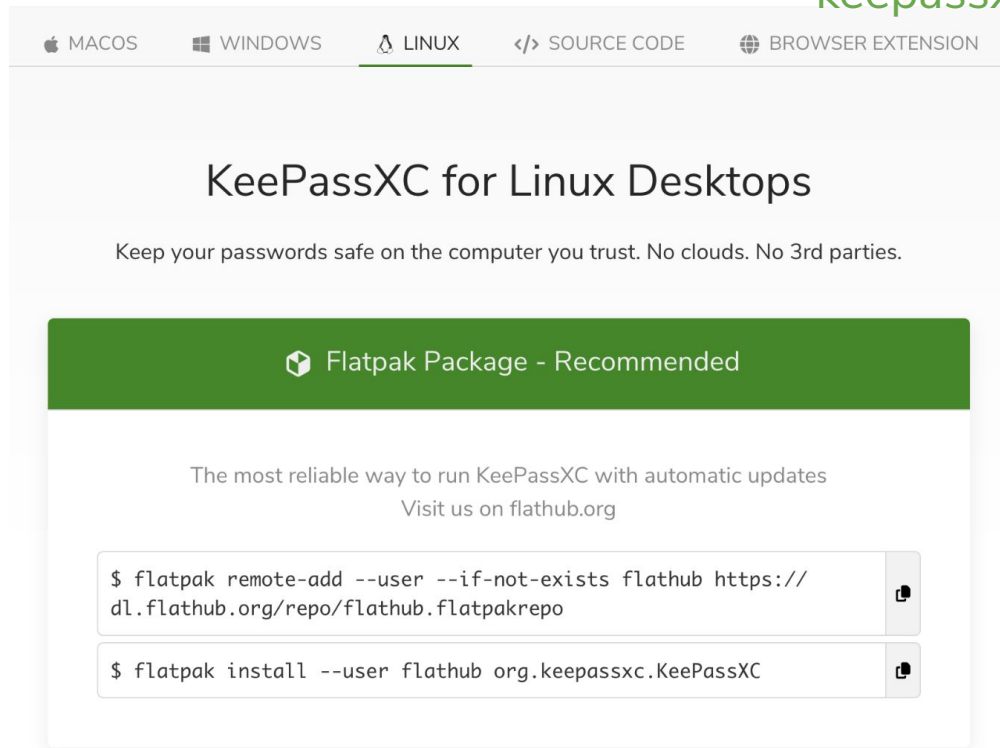
Chrome



YubiKey:  Platform: 

Passkeys With KeePassXC

~> keepassxc.org/download/



The screenshot shows the KeePassXC website for Linux Desktops. At the top, there are navigation links for MACOS, WINDOWS, LINUX (which is selected), SOURCE CODE, and BROWSER EXTENSION. The main heading is 'KeePassXC for Linux Desktops'. Below it, a message states: 'Keep your passwords safe on the computer you trust. No clouds. No 3rd parties.' A green banner highlights the 'Flatpak Package - Recommended'. Below the banner, it says 'The most reliable way to run KeePassXC with automatic updates' and 'Visit us on flathub.org'. There are two code blocks with terminal commands, each with a copy icon to its right.

MACOS WINDOWS **LINUX** </> SOURCE CODE BROWSER EXTENSION

KeePassXC for Linux Desktops

Keep your passwords safe on the computer you trust. No clouds. No 3rd parties.

Flatpak Package - Recommended

The most reliable way to run KeePassXC with automatic updates
Visit us on flathub.org

```
$ flatpak remote-add --user --if-not-exists flathub https://dl.flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
```

```
$ flatpak install --user flathub org.keepassxc.KeePassXC
```

Linux Tips:

- Flatpak or PPA are fine
- Apptainer if you need to
- Distro package if not too old
- Avoid Snaps

Passkeys With KeePassXC

Your download has started! [Download again.](#)

NEXT STEP

Get the browser extension

Once you have KeePassXC set up on your computer, get the KeePassXC browser extension to automatically fill in your online passwords in the browser.



INSTALL



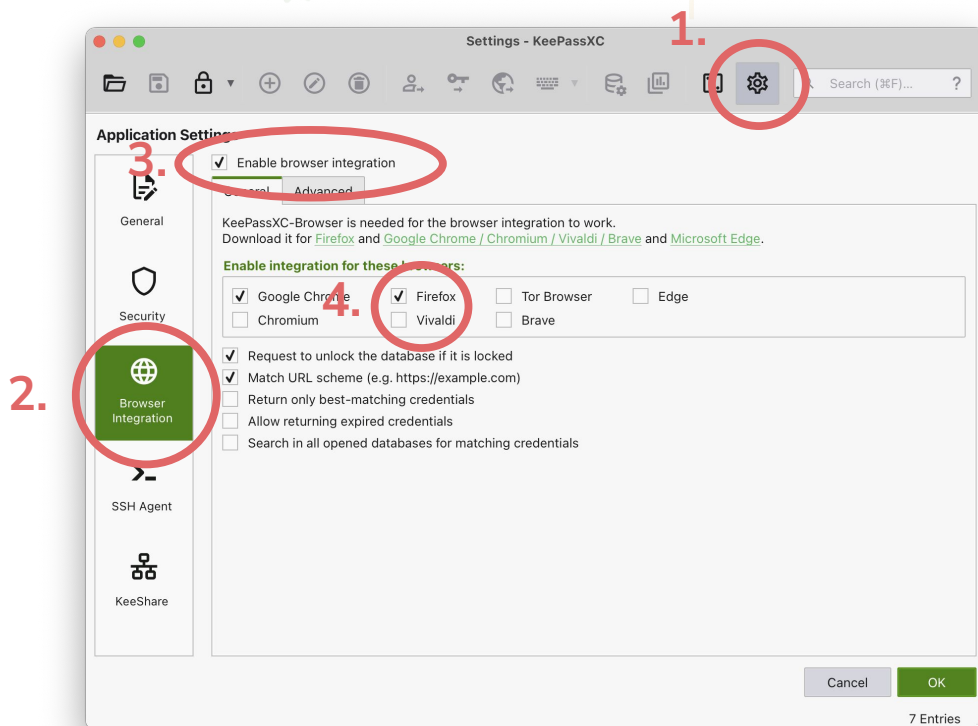
INSTALL



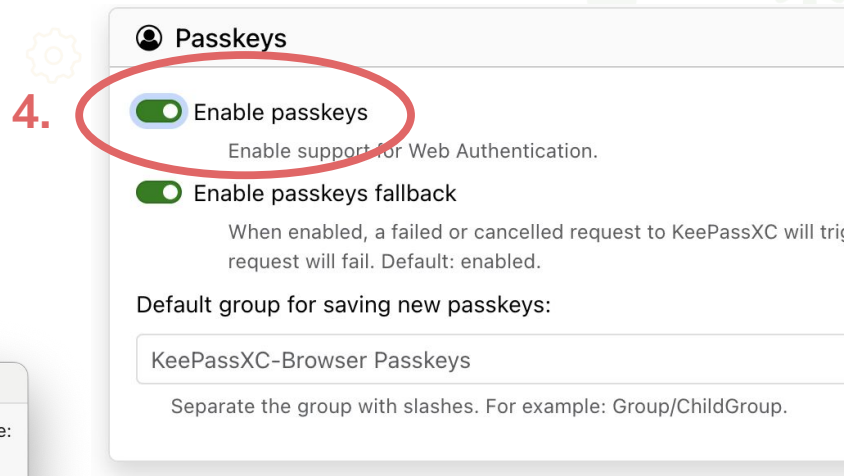
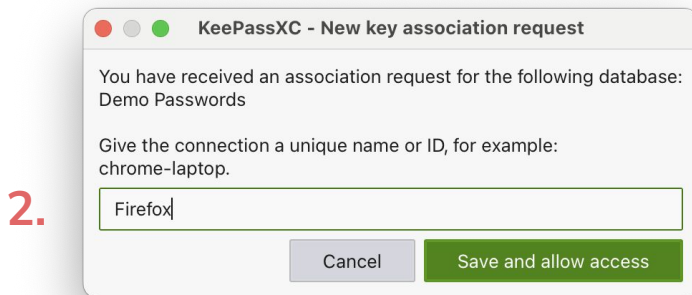
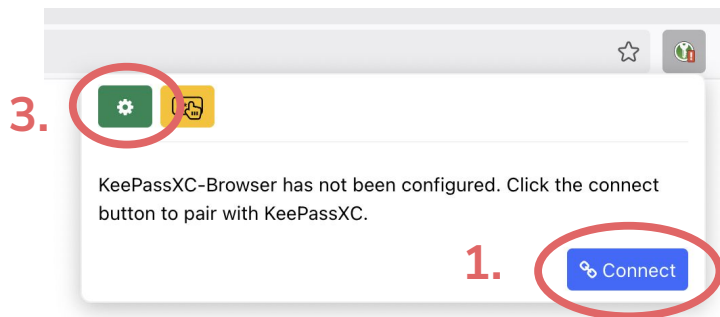
INSTALL

Important: Snap / Flatpak browsers are not supported!

Enable Browser Integration



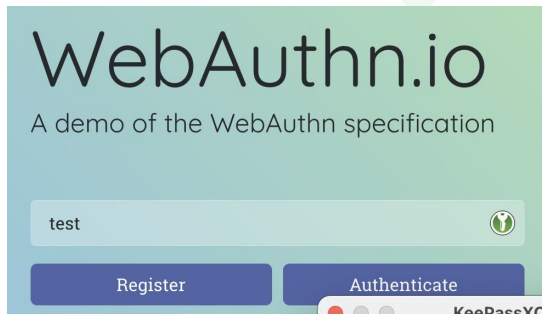
Connect KeePassXC-Browser



Register New Passkey

Register new passkey

1.



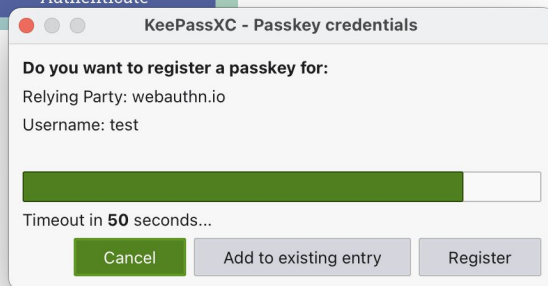
WebAuthn.io

A demo of the WebAuthn specification

test

Register Authenticate

2.



KeePassXC - Passkey credentials

Do you want to register a passkey for:

Relying Party: webauthn.io

Username: test

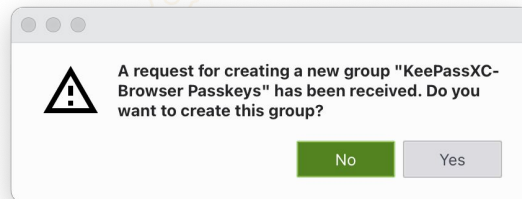
Timeout in 50 seconds...

Cancel Add to existing entry Register

Confirm registration

(3.)

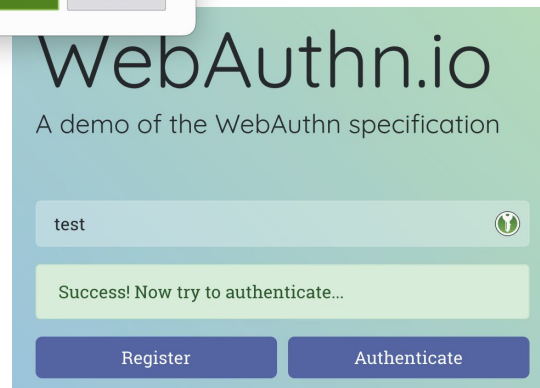
Confirm group creation (only once)



A request for creating a new group "KeePassXC-Browser Passkeys" has been received. Do you want to create this group?

No Yes

4.



WebAuthn.io

A demo of the WebAuthn specification

test

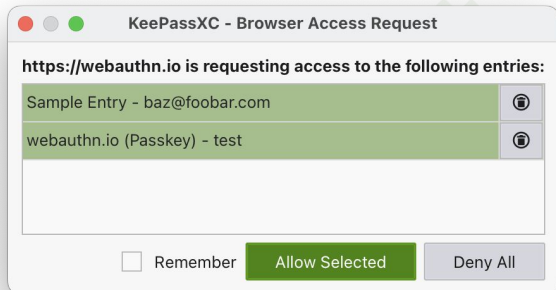
Success! Now try to authenticate...

Register Authenticate

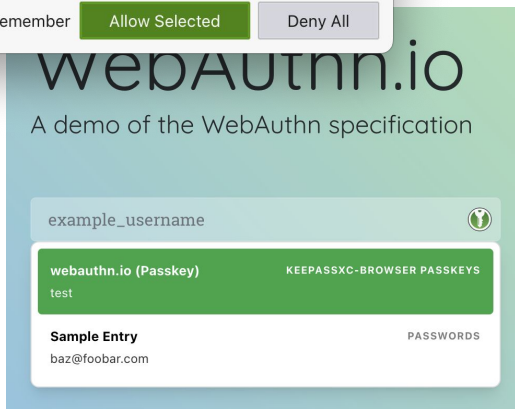
Authenticate Via Passkey

Grant access to entry

1.

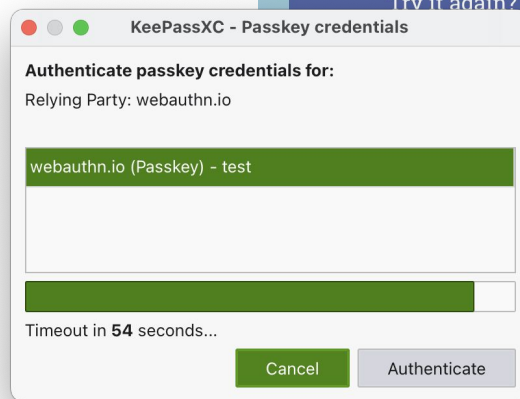


2.



Select passkey from menu

3.



Confirm authentication

4.

You're logged in!

You just logged in using Web Authentication. Instead of using a traditional, shared-key password, you used a piece of secure hardware to create a strong, attested, and scoped credential that is virtually unphishable! To keep learning about Web Authentication and the FIDO2 framework, check out [webauthn.guide](#).

Try it again?

Discoverable Credentials

1.

WebAuthn.io

A demo of the WebAuthn specification

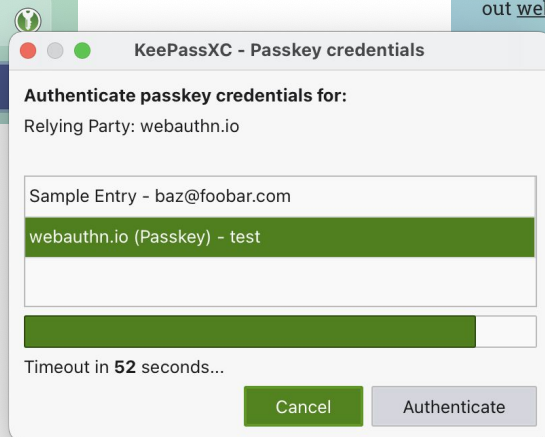
example_username

Register

Authenticate

Authenticate with empty username

2.



Confirm authentication and select passkey

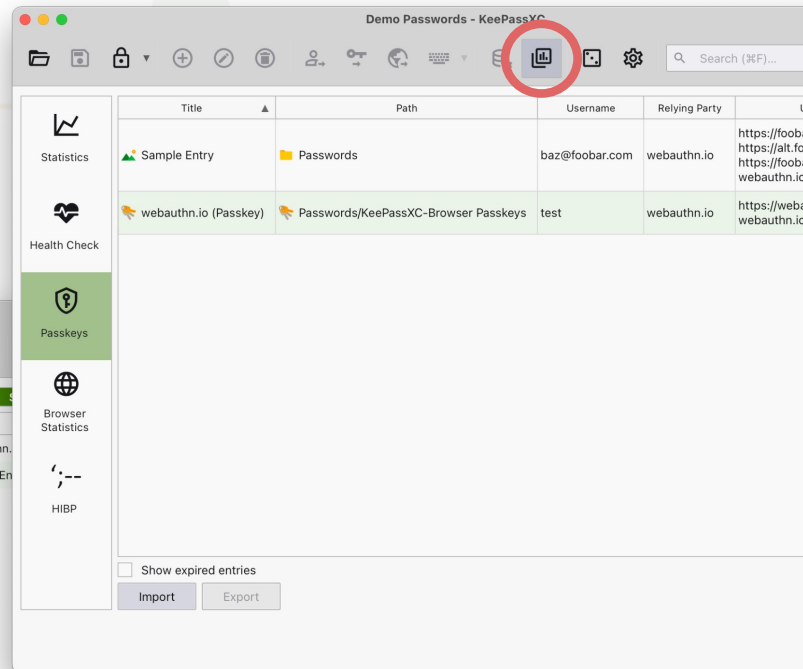
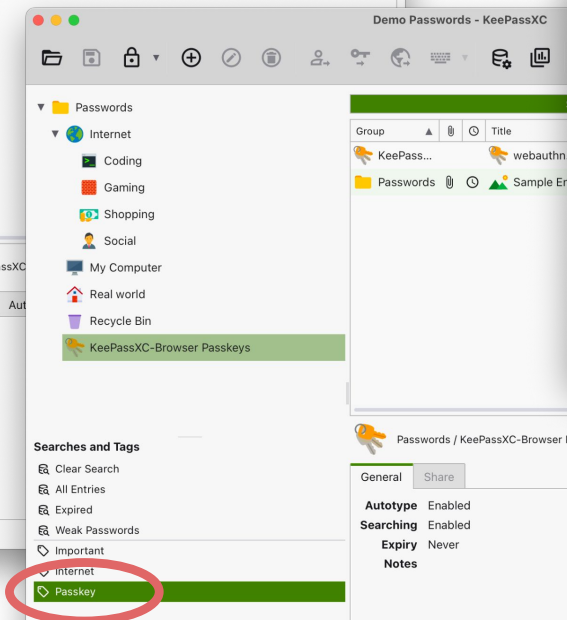
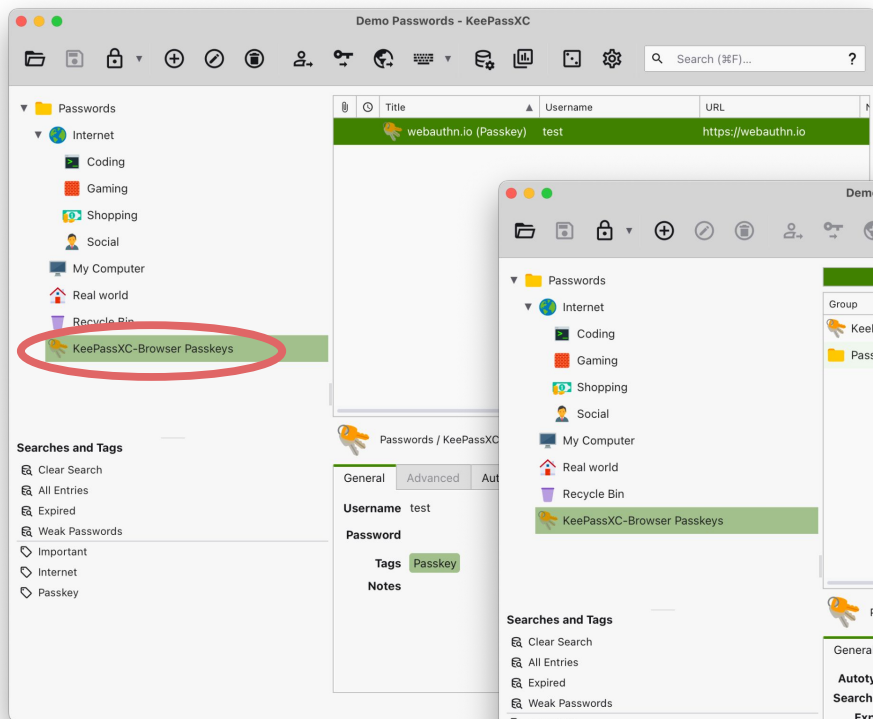
3.

You're logged in!

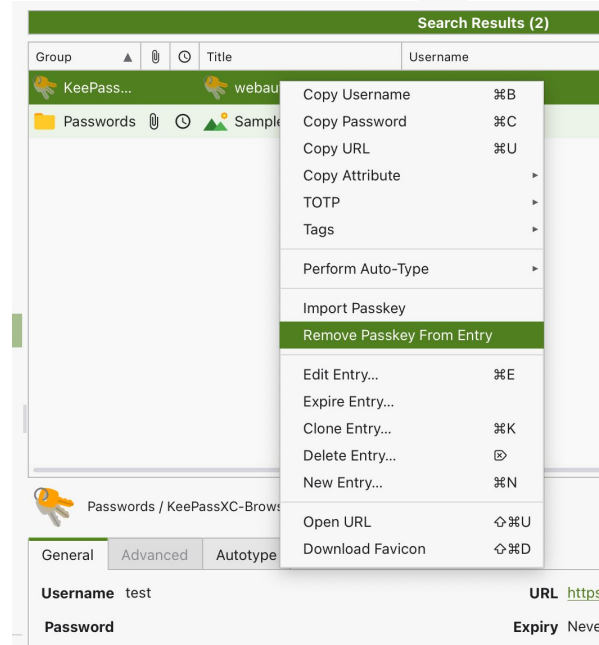
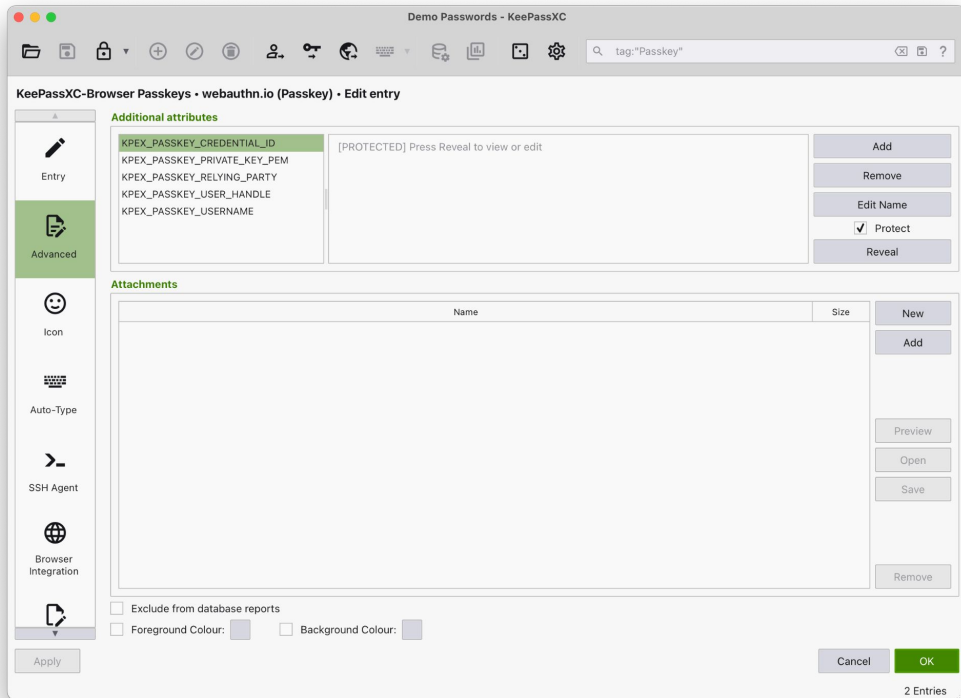
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Try it again?

Passkey Management



Passkey Management



Summary

Passkeys with KeePassXC...

- ... allow passwordless login (except for the master password 😊).
- ... prevent credential phishing.
- ... prevent password leakage.
- ... are portable and easy to back up.

Thanks!

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- Bluesky: bsky.app/profile/keepassxc.org
- Mastodon: fosstodon.org/@keepassxc
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Documentation: keepassxc.org/docs/

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