

# Modern Kerberos Features within Samba

Stefan Metzmacher <metze@samba.org>

Samba Team / SerNet

2020-05-27

https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2020/SambaXP/



#### Check for Updates

- Check for an updated version of this presentation here:
- https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2020/SambaXP/ (draft)

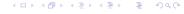
Stefan Metzmacher

,



#### **Topics**

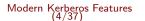
- ► The basics of Kerberos (krb5)
- What is S4U2Self
- What is FAST/CompoundIdentity
- What does existing Kerberos libraries support
- Using S4U2Self/FAST in winbindd
- Challenges of adding new Features
- Protocol Testing with Python
- Questions?



# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part1)

- Kerberos is an authentication protocol
  - Defined in RFC 4120 and others
  - Its design consists of 3 components (Clients, KDCs, Servers)
  - A Realm is typically based on DNS-Names, e.g. EXAMPLE.COM
  - Strong mutual authentication is offered, which provides replay protection
  - ► GSSAPI/SPENEGO is used for client to server authentication
- Kerberos uses strong symmetric key crypto:
  - aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96 by default)
  - aes128-cts-hmac-shall-90 is also possible, but never really used
  - arcfour-hmac-mdb is still available and uses the unsalted NTHASH
  - des based crypto s deprecated/disabled in modern networks
- public-key cypto is also available (PKINIT):
  - Typically authentication with smartcards
  - Or other certificate based methods







# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part1)

- Kerberos is an authentication protocol
  - ▶ Defined in RFC 4120 and others
  - Its design consists of 3 components (Clients, KDCs, Servers)
  - A Realm is typically based on DNS-Names, e.g. EXAMPLE.COM
  - Strong mutual authentication is offered, which provides replay protection
  - GSSAPI/SPENEGO is used for client to server authentication
- Kerberos uses strong symmetric key crypto:
  - aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96 (by default)
  - ▶ aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96 is also possible, but never really used
  - arcfour-hmac-md5 is still available and uses the unsalted NTHASH
  - des based crypto is deprecated/disabled in modern networks
- public-key crypto is also available (PKINIT).
  - Typically authentication with smartcards
  - Or other certificate based methods

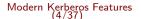




# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part1)

- Kerberos is an authentication protocol
  - Defined in RFC 4120 and others
  - Its design consists of 3 components (Clients, KDCs, Servers)
  - A Realm is typically based on DNS-Names, e.g. EXAMPLE.COM
  - Strong mutual authentication is offered, which provides replay protection
  - GSSAPI/SPENEGO is used for client to server authentication
- Kerberos uses strong symmetric key crypto:
  - aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96 (by default)
  - ▶ aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96 is also possible, but never really used
  - arcfour-hmac-md5 is still available and uses the unsalted NTHASH
  - des based crypto is deprecated/disabled in modern networks
- public-key crypto is also available (PKINIT):
  - Typically authentication with smartcards
  - Or other certificate based methods





# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part2)

- The central "Key Distribution Center" (KDC)
  - Stores encryption keys (typically based on passwords)
  - ► Client Principals, e.g. administrator@EXAMPLE.COM
  - Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) principal, e.g. krbtgt/EXAMPLE.COM@EXAMPLE.COM
  - ► Server Principals, e.g. cifs/files.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
  - ▶ It provides an "Authenication Service" (AS)
  - ▶ It provides a "Ticket Granting Service" (TGS)
  - ▶ Both services of the KDC provide (grant) Tickets
- A Ticket consists of a unenerypted part containing:
  - ► The realm of the granting
  - The service principal within the KDC's realm
- ► The encrypted part of the Ticket
  - ▶ Is encrypted with the shared secret between KDC and service
  - ► The enclyption type and the key version (kvno) identify the key
  - It contains details about the client/user
  - ► A random ticket session key with a midterm lifetime, e.g. 10 hours



# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part2)

- ► The central "Key Distribution Center" (KDC)
  - Stores encryption keys (typically based on passwords)
  - ► Client Principals, e.g. administrator@EXAMPLE.COM
  - Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) principal, e.g. krbtgt/EXAMPLE.COM@EXAMPLE.COM
  - ► Server Principals, e.g. cifs/files.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
  - ▶ It provides an "Authenication Service" (AS)
  - ▶ It provides a "Ticket Granting Service" (TGS)
  - ▶ Both services of the KDC provide (grant) Tickets
- ► A Ticket consists of a unencrypted part containing:
  - ► The realm of the granting KDC
  - ► The service principal within the KDC's realm
- ► The encrypted part of the Ticket
  - ▶ Is encrypted with the shared secret between KDC and service
  - The enclyption type and the key version (kvno) identify the key
  - It contains details about the client/user
  - ► A random ticket session key with a midterm lifetime, e.g. 10 hours





# The basics of Kerberos (krb5) (Part2)

- ► The central "Key Distribution Center" (KDC)
  - Stores encryption keys (typically based on passwords)
  - Client Principals, e.g. administrator@EXAMPLE.COM
  - Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) principal, e.g. krbtgt/EXAMPLE.COM@EXAMPLE.COM
  - Server Principals, e.g. cifs/files.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
  - It provides an "Authenication Service" (AS)
  - ▶ It provides a "Ticket Granting Service" (TGS)
  - ▶ Both services of the KDC provide (grant) Tickets
- ► A Ticket consists of a unencrypted part containing:
  - ► The realm of the granting KDC
  - The service principal within the KDC's realm
- ▶ The encrypted part of the Ticket:
  - ▶ Is encrypted with the shared secret between KDC and service
  - ► The encryption type and the key version (kvno) identify the key
  - It contains details about the client/user
  - ▶ A random ticket session key with a midterm lifetime, e.g. 10 hours





#### The Details of a Ticket (Part1)

```
ticket
    tkt-vno: 5
    realm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
                                         A Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)
  ▼ sname
      name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)

▼ sname-string: 2 items

        SNameString: krbtgt
         SNameString: W2012R2-L6.BASE
    enc-part
      etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
      kvno: 2
    cipher: 9636cf01a57fc49aaaa4fd113a8ef8dc03cac02ff4bac5013126a717fa00322b63e32
       Decrypted keytype 18 usage 2 using keytab principal krbtqt@W2012R2-L6.BASE
       encTicketPart
           Padding: 0
         flags: 40e10000
         ▼ key
           ▶ Learnt encTicketPart key keytype 18 (id=733.3) (35ca5dfa...)
             kevtvpe: 18
             keyvalue: 35ca5dfa00e902006bc3dc8bcad17e6ac1fba9190c3fd9cb366b27c3618
           crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
         cname
             name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
           ▼ cname-string: 1 item
                CNameString: Administrator
         transited
           authtime: 2020-04-28 09:25:32 (UTC)
           starttime: 2020-04-28 09:25:32 (UTC)
           endtime: 2020-04-28 19:25:32 (UTC)
           renew-till: 2020-05-05 09:25:32 (ÚTC)
         authorization-data: 1 item

    AuthorizationData item

                ad-type: aD-IF-RELEVANT (1)
              ad-data: 3082035a30820356a00402020080a182034c0482034806000000000000
                ▼ AuthorizationData item
                     ad-type: aD-WIN2K-PAC (128)
```



#### The Details of a Ticket (Part2)

```
authorization-data: 1 item

    AuthorizationData item

    ad-type: aD-IF-RELEVANT (1)
  ad-data: 3082035a30820356a00402020080a182034c0482034806000000000000000010000002002...

    AuthorizationData item

      ▶ Verified Server checksum 16 keytype 18 using keytab principal krbtgt@W2012R2-L6.BASE
        ▶ Verified KDC checksum -138 keytype 23 using keytab principal krbtat@W2012R2-L6.BASE
          Num Entries: 6
          Version: 0
        ▶ Type: Logon Info (1) Windows Authorization Information
         Type: Client Info Type (10)
         Type: UPN DNS Info (12)

    Type: Client Claims Info (13)

         Type: Server Checksum (6)
         Type: Privsvr Checksum (7)
```

- Server and KDC/Privsvr Checksums:
  - Protect the Authorization Information from changing







#### The Details of a Ticket (Part2)

```
authorization-data: 1 item

    AuthorizationData item

    ad-type: aD-IF-RELEVANT (1)
  ad-data: 3082035a30820356a00402020080a182034c0482034806000000000000000010000002002...

    AuthorizationData item

      Verified Server checksum 16 keytype 18 using keytab principal krbtgt@W2012R2-L6.BASE
        ▶ Verified KDC checksum -138 kevtype 23 using kevtab principal krbtgt@W2012R2-L6.BASE
          Num Entries: 6
          Version: 0
        Type: Logon Info (1) Windows Authorization Information
         Type: Client Info Type (10)
         Type: UPN DNS Info (12)
         Type: Client Claims Info (13)
         Type: Server Checksum (6)
         Type: Privsvr Checksum (7)
```

- Server and KDC/Privsvr Checksums:
  - Protect the Authorization Information from changing
- "Logon Info" contains
  - ▶ The full Windows Authorization Token with group memberships







#### The Details of a Ticket (Part3)

```
▼ PAC LOGON INFO:
    Referent ID: 0x00020000
    Logon Time: Apr 28, 2020 11:21:14.090883000 CEST
    Logoff Time: Infinity (absolute time)
    Kickoff Time: Infinity (absolute time)
    PWD Last Set: Mar 20, 2015 10:57:31.494778400 CET
    PWD Can Change: Mar 21, 2015 10:57:31.494778400 CET
    PWD Must Change: Infinity (absolute time)
  ▶ Acct Name: Administrator
  ▶ Full Name
  ▶ Logon Script
  Profile Path
  ▶ Home Dir
  Dir Drive
    Logon Count: 3220
    Bad PW Count: 1
    User RID: 500
    Group RID: 513
    Num RIDs: 5
  GroupIDs
  ▶ User Flags: 0x00000020
    Server: W2012R2-188
  ▶ Domain: W2012R2-L6
  SID pointer:
    Dummy1 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy2 Long: 0x00000000
  ▶ User Account Control: 0x00000210
    Dummy4 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy5 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy6 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy7 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy8 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy9 Long: 0x00000000
    Dummy10 Long: 0x00000000
    Num Extra SID: 2
  SID AND ATTRIBUTES ARRAY:
  ResourceGroupIDs
```





# The Authentication Service (AS) Exchange (Part1)

- ► The AS-Exchange authenticates a client/user
  - ▶ The client proves its identity to the KDC
  - ► The KDC returns a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)
  - Typically two round trips
- ► First AS-REQ without Pre-Authentication
  - ► Gives an Error-Message with PDE AUTH-REQUIRED
  - ▶ Returns the Password-Salt
    - May also provide the capabilities of the KDC
- AS-REQ with Password Pre-Authentication
  - ► A timestamp is encrypted with the client/user key
  - ► A ticket for the krougt service is returned in the AS-REP
  - ► The content of the encTicketPart is only known to the KDC
  - ▶ The content of the encASRepPart is encrypted with the client/user key
  - encTicket and encASRepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ► The TGT's ticket session key is a shared secret between client and KDC





#### The Authentication Service (AS) Exchange (Part1)

- ► The AS-Exchange authenticates a client/user
  - ▶ The client proves its identity to the KDC
  - ► The KDC returns a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)
  - Typically two round trips
- First AS-REQ without Pre-Authentication
  - Gives an Error-Message with PRE-AUTH-REQUIRED
  - Returns the Password-Salt
  - May also provide the capabilities of the KDC
- AS-REQ with Password Pre-Authentication
  - ► A timestamp is encrypted with the client/user key
  - ► A ticket for the Rybigt service is returned in the AS-REP
  - ▶ The content of the encTicketPart is only known to the KDC
  - ▶ The content of the encASRepPart is encrypted with the client/user key
  - encTicketRat and encASRepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The TGT's ticket session key is a shared secret between client and KDC





#### The Authentication Service (AS) Exchange (Part1)

- ► The AS-Exchange authenticates a client/user
  - ▶ The client proves its identity to the KDC
  - ► The KDC returns a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)
  - Typically two round trips
- First AS-REQ without Pre-Authentication
  - Gives an Error-Message with PRE-AUTH-REQUIRED
  - Returns the Password-Salt
  - May also provide the capabilities of the KDC
- AS-REQ with Password Pre-Authentication
  - A timestamp is encrypted with the client/user key
  - A ticket for the krbtgt service is returned in the AS-REP
  - ▶ The content of the encTicketPart is only known to the KDC
  - ► The content of the encASRepPart is encrypted with the client/user key
  - encTicketPart and encASRepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The TGT's ticket session key is a shared secret between client and KDC







# The Authentication Service (AS) Exchange (Part2)

```
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.31.99.189, Dst: 172.31.9.188
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49163, Dst Port: 88, Seq: 3829371254, Ack: 3818202977, Len:
▼ Kerberos
  Record Mark: 315 bytes
  ▼ as-req
      pvno: 5
                                  AS-REO with Password Pre-Authentication
       msq-type: krb-as-reg (10)
    ▼ padata: 2 items
       ▼ PA-DATA pA-ENC-TIMESTAMP
         ▼ padata-type: pA-ENC-TIMESTAMP (2)
            padata-value: 303da003020117a236043433f05e451883c424c3a59fad7fe347581a91eaec42b945fb26...
                 etype: eTYPE-ARCFOUR-HMAC-MD5 (23)
              cipher: 33f05e451883c424c3a59fad7fe347581a91eaec42b945fb265e6bb3838def8e178f861b...
                 ▶ Decrypted keytype 23 usage 1 using keytab principal Administrator@W2012R2-L6.BASE
                   patimestamp: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                   pausec: 351183
       ▼ PA-DATA pA-PAC-REQUEST
         ▼ padata-type: pA-PAC-REQUEST (128)
            ▼ padata-value: 3005a0030101ff
                 include-pac: True
    ▼ rea-body
         Padding: 0
       kdc-options: 40810010

▼ cname
           name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)

▼ cname-string: 1 item
              CNameString: administrator
         realm: w2012r2-16.base
           name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)
         ▼ sname-string: 2 items
              SNameString: krbtgt
              SNameString: w2012r2-16.base
         till: 2037-09-13 02:48:05 (UTC)
         rtime: 2037-09-13 02:48:05 (UTC)
         nonce: 71702650
```



▶ etype: 6 items

addresses: 1 item W2012R2-189<20>

# The Authentication Service (AS) Exchange (Part3)

Stefan Metzmacher

```
▼ as-rep
                                 AS-REP returns a TGT
    msg-type: krb-as-rep (11)
    crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
  cname
       name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)

▼ cname-string: 1 item
         CNameString: Administrator
  ▼ ticket
       tkt-vno: 5
       realm: W2012R2-L6.BASE

▼ sname
          name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)

▼ sname-string: 2 items

            SNameString: krbtgt
            SNameString: W2012R2-L6.BASE
     enc-part
  ▼ enc-part
       etype: eTYPE-ARCFOUR-HMAC-MD5 (23)
       kyno: 1
     cipher: 656c0716f51d2c1de417b8c981b461178d1e90fa470ec81b17cecc9d1c2365635db726ff...
       Decrypted keytype 23 usage 3 using keytab principal Administrator@W2012R2-L6.BASE
       ▼ encASRepPart
          key
          last-reg: 1 item
            nonce: 71702650
            key-expiration: 2037-09-14 02:48:05 (UTC)
            Padding: 0
                                                  encASRepPart mirrors:
          flags: 40e10000
            authtime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                                                  * the ticket session key
            starttime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                                                  * other details of the ticket
            endtime: 2020-04-23 00:19:23 (UTC)
            renew-till: 2020-04-29 14:19:23 (UTC)
            srealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE

▼ sname
               name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)

▼ sname-string: 2 items
                 SNameString: krbtgt
                 SNameString: W2012R2-L6.BASE
          caddr: 1 item WZ012R2-189<20>
          encrypted-pa-data: 1 item
```





SerNet

# The Client/Server Authentication (AP) Exchange (Part1)

- ▶ The AP-Exchange authenticates a client to a service
  - ▶ The client proves knowledge about the provides Ticket
  - ▶ It can be used directly for GSSAPI client to server authentication
  - ▶ But it can also be used to authenticate requests to the KDC
- AP-REQ provides a Ticket and an Authenticator
  - ▶ The Authenticator is encrypted with the treet session key
  - ► The Authenticator contains the slight principal of the ticket
  - ▶ It also contains the current time of the client
  - ▶ It may contain a Checksum in order to protect other fields
  - ► The GSSAPI-Checksum (0x8003) contains a negotiation structure
  - ▶ It may contain a random initiator subkey and sequence number
  - ▶ It may contain aptional Authorization Data
- ► AP-REP provides mutual authentication to the AP-Exchange
  - It is also encrypted with the ticket session key
  - That proves that the service as able to decrypt the ticket
  - It echoes the client time from the Authenticator
  - ▶ It may contain a random acceptor subkey and sequence number





# The Client/Server Authentication (AP) Exchange (Part1)

- ▶ The AP-Exchange authenticates a client to a service
  - ▶ The client proves knowledge about the provides Ticket
  - ▶ It can be used directly for GSSAPI client to server authentication
  - ▶ But it can also be used to authenticate requests to the KDC
- ► AP-REQ provides a Ticket and an Authenticator
  - ► The Authenticator is encrypted with the ticket session key
  - ▶ The Authenticator contains the client principal of the ticket
  - ▶ It also contains the current time of the client
  - ▶ It may contain a Checksum in order to protect other fields
  - ► The GSSAPI-Checksum (0x8003) contains a negotiation structure
  - It may contain a random initiator subkey and sequence number
  - ▶ It may contain optional AuthorizationData
- ► AP-REP provides mutual authentication to the AP-Exchange
  - It is also encrypted with the ticket session key
  - That proves that the service as able to decrypt the ticket
  - It echoes the client time from the Authenticator
  - ► It may contain a random acceptor subkey and sequence number





# The Client/Server Authentication (AP) Exchange (Part1)

- ▶ The AP-Exchange authenticates a client to a service
  - ▶ The client proves knowledge about the provides Ticket
  - ▶ It can be used directly for GSSAPI client to server authentication
  - ▶ But it can also be used to authenticate requests to the KDC
- ► AP-REQ provides a Ticket and an Authenticator
  - ▶ The Authenticator is encrypted with the ticket session key
  - ▶ The Authenticator contains the client principal of the ticket
  - ▶ It also contains the current time of the client
  - It may contain a Checksum in order to protect other fields
  - ► The GSSAPI-Checksum (0x8003) contains a negotiation structure
  - ▶ It may contain a random initiator subkey and sequence number
  - ▶ It may contain optional AuthorizationData
- ▶ AP-REP provides mutual authentication to the AP-Exchange
  - It is also encrypted with the ticket session key
  - ▶ That proves that the service as able to decrypt the ticket
  - It echoes the client time from the Authenticator
  - ▶ It may contain a random acceptor subkey and sequence number







#### The Client/Server Authentication (AP) Exchange (Part2)

```
ap-req
  pvno: 5
                          AP-REO for GSSAPI/Kerberos-Authentication
  msg-type: krb-ap-reg (14)
  Padding: 0
ap-options: 20000000
▶ ticket
▼ authenticator
   etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
  cipher: dda67b22e1d49257a90adfdfe28a13d6d89502e0db982e79ace138b2623aaa808ddcc6ad...
   Decrypted keytype 18 usage 11 using learnt encTicketPart key in frame 288 (id=288.1 same=2) (aacc249
   ▼ authenticator
       authenticator-vno: 5
       crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
        name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
       ▼ cname-string: 1 item
          CNameString: Administrator
        cksumtype: cKSUMTYPE-GSSAPI (32771)
        Length: 16
        .... = DCE-style: Not using DCE-STYLE
        .... D ... = Conf: Do NOT use Confidentiality (sealing)
        .... O... = Sequence: Do NOT enable out-of-sequence detection
        .... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .0.. = Replay: Do NOT enable replay protection
        .... 1 = Deleg: Delegate credentials to remote peer
        DlgOpt: 1
        DlgLen: 1458
       krb-cred
       cusec: 3
       ctime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
     subkey
       seg-number: 71416561
     authorization-data: 1 item
```





4 D > 4 B > 4 B > 4 B >



#### The Client/Server Authentication (AP) Exchange (Part3)

```
Security Blob: a181b53081b2a0030a0100a10b06092a864882f712010202a2819d04819a60819706092a...
▼ GSS-ÁPI Generic Security Service Application Program Interface

▼ Simple Protected Negotiation

     ▼ neαTokenTara
         negResult: accept-completed (0)
         supportedMech: 1.2.840.48018.1.2.2 (MS KRB5 - Microsoft Kerberos 5)
         responseToken: 60819706092a864886f71201020202006f8187308184a003020105a10302010fa2783076...
       krb5_blob: 60819706092a864886f71201020202006f8187308184a003020105a10302010fa2783076...
            KRB5 OID: 1.2.840.113554.1.2.2 (KRB5 - Kerberos 5)
            krb5 tok id: KRB5 AP REP (0x0002)
          ▼ Kerberos
            ▼ ap-rep
                                             AP-REP for GSSAPI/Kerberos-Authentication
                 msq-type: krb-ap-rep (15)
               ▼ enc-part
                   etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
                 cipher: 1337174a7c899aa478e228696fa4573b4ea387d87901b8e641c7849344fd284398bf366a...
                    ▶ Decrypted keytype 18 usage 12 using learnt encTicketPart key in frame 288 (id=288.1
                    ▼ encAPRepPart
                        ctime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                        cusec: 3
                      subkev
                         ▶ Learnt encAPRepPart subkey keytype 18 (id=309.1) (13e1ab2f...)
                           kevtvpe: 18
                           keyvalue: 13e1ab2f087262325c46f7c4b2ce7a0634fb6afd98a1bff52be59ad10f3bb146
                        sea-number: 122357393
            Provides learnt encAPRepPart subkey in frame 309 keytype 18 (id=309.1 same=0) (13e1ab2f...
            ▶ Used learnt encTicketPart key in frame 288 keytype 18 (id=288.1 same=2) (aacc249b...)
```





- ▶ The TGS-Exchange allows the client/user to tickets for server
  - ▶ If a client wants to access a service it needs a service ticket
  - ▶ The client can use its TGT to get a service ticket
- ► TGS-REQ provides an AP-REQ and information about the service
  - ► The PA-TGS-REQ contains an AP-REQ to authenticate the request
  - ▶ The service principal is given in the body.
- ► TGS-REP typically returns a service ticket
  - ▶ The content of the entTicket art is only known to the service
  - encTGSRepPart is encrypted with the TGT session key
  - ▶ encTicketPart and anc GS RepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The ticket session key is a shared secret between client and server
- ► TGS-REQ can also return a referral TGT
  - ► The service principal may be located in different realm
  - ► A referral PGT looks like krbtgt/SERVER.REALM@CLIENT.REALM
  - ► The client retries at SERVER.REALM





- ▶ The TGS-Exchange allows the client/user to tickets for server
  - ▶ If a client wants to access a service it needs a service ticket
  - ▶ The client can use its TGT to get a service ticket
- ▶ TGS-REQ provides an AP-REQ and information about the service
  - ► The PA-TGS-REQ contains an AP-REQ to authenticate the request
  - ► The service principal is given in the body.
- ► TGS-REP typically returns a service ticket
  - ▶ The content of the entTicket art is only known to the service
  - encTGSRepPart is encrypted with the TGT session key
  - encTicketPart and oncoorses
     epPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The ticket session key is a shared secret between client and server
- ► TGS-REQ can also return a referral TGT
  - ► The service principal may be located in different realm
  - ► A referral PGT looks like krbtgt/SERVER.REALM@CLIENT.REALM
  - ► The client retries at SERVER.REALM







- ▶ The TGS-Exchange allows the client/user to tickets for server
  - ▶ If a client wants to access a service it needs a service ticket
  - ▶ The client can use its TGT to get a service ticket
- ▶ TGS-REQ provides an AP-REQ and information about the service
  - ▶ The PA-TGS-REQ contains an AP-REQ to authenticate the request
  - ► The service principal is given in the body.
- ► TGS-REP typically returns a service ticket
  - ► The content of the entTicketPart is only known to the service
  - encTGSRepPart is encrypted with the TGT session key
  - encTicketPart and encTGSRepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The ticket session key is a shared secret between client and server
- ▶ TGS-REQ can also return a referral TGT
  - The service principal may be located in different realm
  - ▶ A referral +GT looks like krbtgt/SERVER.REALM@CLIENT.REALM
  - ▶ The client retries at SERVER.REALM







- ▶ The TGS-Exchange allows the client/user to tickets for server
  - ▶ If a client wants to access a service it needs a service ticket
  - ▶ The client can use its TGT to get a service ticket
- ▶ TGS-REQ provides an AP-REQ and information about the service
  - ► The PA-TGS-REQ contains an AP-REQ to authenticate the request
  - ► The service principal is given in the body.
- ► TGS-REP typically returns a service ticket
  - ► The content of the entTicketPart is only known to the service
  - encTGSRepPart is encrypted with the TGT session key
  - encTicketPart and encTGSRepPart contain the same ticket session key
  - ▶ The ticket session key is a shared secret between client and server
- ► TGS-REQ can also return a referral TGT
  - ► The service principal may be located in different realm
  - ► A referral TGT looks like krbtgt/SERVER.REALM@CLIENT.REALM
  - ▶ The client retries at SERVER.REALM







```
▼ tas-rea
    pvno: 5
    msa-tvpe: krb-tas-rea (12)
  ▼ padata: 2 items
    ▼ PA-DATA pA-TGS-REQ
       ▼ padata-type: pA-TGS-REO (1)
         padata-value: 6e82053e3082053aa003020105a10302010ea207030500000000000a3820481618204
            ▼ ap-red
                pvno: 5
                msg-type: krb-ap-req (14) AP-REQ within a TGS-REQ
                Padding: 0
                                         using the TGT from the AS-REP
              ap-options: 00000000
              ticket
              authenticator
                   etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
                cipher: 7962f94008b22c4f82132ce6f45b5080138c2c660935c529aa35842a6b8921b48ea
                   Decrypted keytype 18 usage 7 using learnt encTicketPart_key in frame 276

    authenticator

                       authenticator-vno: 5
                       crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
                     w cname
                          name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)

▼ cname-string: 1 item
                            CNameString: Administrator
                          cksumtype: cKSUMTYPE-RSA-MD5 (7)
                          checksum: 2e907aefb7c2e901ce1db2e1a26c2557
                       cusec: 1
                       ctime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                       seg-number: 71702603
    ▶ PA-DATA pA-PAC-OPTIONS
  ▼ reg-body
       Padding: 0
    kdc-options: 40810000
      realm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
         name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)
       SNameString: cifs
           SNameString: w2012r2-188.w2012r2-16.base
      till: 2037-09-13 02:48:05 (UTC)
       nonce: 71702603
    etype: 5 items
    enc-authorization-data
```

Stefan Metzmacher



```
tgs-rep
  pvno: 5
                              TGS-REP returns a Service Ticket
  msq-type: krb-tqs-rep (13)
  crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE

▼ cname
     name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
   CNameString: Administrator
  ticket
▼ enc-part
     etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
   cipher: f9514721510e74ab6aa03b9a630f088c3ddf30e1fc8f8ca5321588d0022df6f0387
     Decrypted keytype 18 usage 8 using learnt encTicketPart key in frame 276
     ▼ encTGSRepPart
        key
        ▶ last-reg: 1 item
          nonce: 71702603
         Padding: 0
        flags: 40a50000
          authtime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                                              encTGSRepPart mirrors:
          starttime: 2020-04-22 14:19:23 (UTC)
                                              * the ticket session key
          endtime: 2020-04-23 00:19:23 (UTC)
          renew-till: 2020-04-29 14:19:23 (UTC) * other details of the ticket
          srealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE

▼ sname
            name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)

▼ sname-string: 2 items
              SNameString: cifs
              SNameString: w2012r2-188.w2012r2-16.base
        encrypted-pa-data: 2 items
```





イロト イ部ト イミト イミト



#### Full GSSAPI-SPNEGO Kerberos Authentication

6 16:19:23,633714 172.31.99.189	172.31.9.188 KRB5	AS-REQ
7 16:19:23,635954 172.31.9.188	172.31.99.189 KRB5	KRB Error: KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED
16:19:23,639049 172.31.99.189	172.31.9.188 KRB5	AS-REQ Get TGT
3 16:19:23,640708 172.31.9.188	172.31.99.189 KRB5	AS-REP GEL TOT
5 16:19:23,643592 172.31.99.189	172.31.9.188 KRB5	TGS-REQ Get Service Ticket
3 16:19:23,651244 172.31.9.188	172.31.99.189 KRB5	TGS-REP GEL SELVICE TICKEL
7 16:19:23,654939 172.31.99.189	172.31.9.188 KRB5	
16:19:23,656231 172.31.9.188	172.31.99.189 KRB5	TGS-REP Get Delegation 1G1
7 16:19:23,657824 172.31.99.189	172.31.9.188 SMB2	Session Setup Request GSSAPI/SPNEGO
16:19:23,659965 172.31.9.188	172.31.99.189 SMB2	Session Setup Response

- Client to KDC
  - ▶ The client gets a Ticket Granting Ticket (TT) via the AS-Exchange
  - ► The client uses the TGT for the TGS-Exchange to get a Service Ticker
  - ► The Service Ticket may contain OK 38-DELEGATE
  - ▶ If so the client uses the initial IGT to get a fresh delegation TGT
- ► Client to Service (e.g. SMB server)
  - ► The client uses the Service ticket for the GSSAPI AP-REQ
  - ► The GSSAPI Checkeum contains the delegation TGT
  - ► The delegation is exclusive for the specific serve
  - The delegation ticket session key needs to be isolated
  - ► The server returns an AP-REP with an acceptor subkey
  - ► The acceptor subkey is the base for signing/encryption







#### Full GSSAPI-SPNEGO Kerberos Authentication

```
266 16:19:23.633714 172.31.99.189
                                                                AS-REO
                                    172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
267 16:19:23,635954 172.31.9.188
                                                                KRB Error: KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED
274 16:19:23,639049 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     KRB5
                                                                AS-REQ
                                                                         Get TGT
276 16:19:23,640708 172.31.9.188
                                                                AS-REP
                                    172.31.99.189
285 16:19:23,643592 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     KRB5
                                                                TGS-REQ
                                                                         Get Service Ticket
                                                                TGS-REP
288 16:19:23,651244 172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
                                                     KRB5
297 16:19:23,654939 172.31.99.189
                                                                TGS-REO
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     KRB5
                                                                         Get Delegation TGT
300 16:19:23,656231 172.31.9.188
                                    172 31 99 189
                                                     KRR5
307 16:19:23.657824 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     SMR2
                                                                Session Setup Request GSSAPI/SPNEGO
309 16:19:23.659965 172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
                                                     SMR2
                                                                Session Setup Response
```

- Client to KDC
  - ► The client gets a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) via the AS-Exchange
  - ▶ The client uses the TGT for the TGS-Exchange to get a Service Ticket
  - The Service Ticket may contain OK-AS-DELEGATE
  - ▶ If so the client uses the initial TGT to get a fresh delegation TGT
- Client to Service (e.g. SMB server)
  - ► The client uses the Service ticket for the GSSAPI AP-REQ
  - ► The GSSAPI Checksum contains the delegation TGT
  - ► The delegation is exclusive for the specific server
  - The delegation ticket session key needs to be isolated
  - ▶ The server returns an AP-REP with an acceptor subkey
  - ► The acceptor subkey is the base for signing/encryption







#### Full GSSAPI-SPNEGO Kerberos Authentication

```
266 16:19:23.633714 172.31.99.189
                                                                AS-REO
                                    172.31.9.188
267 16:19:23.635954 172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
                                                                KRB Error: KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED
274 16:19:23,639049 172.31.99.189
                                                                AS-REQ
                                                                         Get TGT
                                                                AS-REP
276 16:19:23,640708 172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
285 16:19:23,643592 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     KRB5
                                                                TGS-REQ
                                                                         Get Service Ticket
288 16:19:23,651244 172.31.9.188
                                                                TGS-REP
                                    172.31.99.189
                                                     KRB5
297 16:19:23,654939 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     KRB5
                                                                TGS-REQ
                                                                         Get Delegation TGT
300 16:19:23.656231 172.31.9.188
                                    172 31 99 189
                                                     KRB5
307 16:19:23.657824 172.31.99.189
                                    172.31.9.188
                                                     SMB2
                                                                Session Setup Request GSSAPI/SPNEGO
309 16:19:23.659965 172.31.9.188
                                    172.31.99.189
                                                     SMR2
                                                                Session Setup Response
```

- Client to KDC
  - ► The client gets a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) via the AS-Exchange
  - ▶ The client uses the TGT for the TGS-Exchange to get a Service Ticket
  - The Service Ticket may contain OK-AS-DELEGATE
  - ▶ If so the client uses the initial TGT to get a fresh delegation TGT
- Client to Service (e.g. SMB server)
  - The client uses the Service ticket for the GSSAPI AP-REQ
  - ► The GSSAPI-Checksum contains the delegation TGT
  - The delegation is exclusive for the specific server
  - The delegation ticket session key needs to be isolated
  - ► The server returns an AP-REP with an acceptor subkey
  - ▶ The acceptor subkey is the base for signing/encryption







#### S4U, FAST, Compound Identity

- S4U2Self/S4U2Proxy ([MS-SFU]):
  - ► Allow the usage of Kerberos of an impersonated user
  - ► Typically when the frontend authentication didn't use Kerberos





#### S4U, FAST, Compound Identity

- S4U2Self/S4U2Proxy ([MS-SFU]):
  - ► Allow the usage of Kerberos of an impersonated user
  - Typically when the frontend authentication didn't use Kerberos
- Flexible Authentication Secure Tunneling (FAST) (RFC6113):
  - Protects the AS-REQ with a relative weak user password
  - ▶ The protection is based on the strong machine account password
  - It prevents offline dictionary attacks
  - It allows Compound Identities to be used
  - ► The PAC within service tickets contains a DEVICE\_INFO element
  - The DEVICE\_INFO contains a subset of the machine accounts LOGON\_INFO
  - ▶ The service see from on which device the client was authenticated





#### S4U2Self Request (Part1)

```
▼ tas-rea

    msg-type: krb-tgs-reg (12)
  ▼ padata: 4 items
    ▼ PA-DATA pA-TGS-REQ
       ▼ padata-type: pA-TGS-REQ (1)
         padata-value: 6e8205b1308205ada903020105a10302010ea20703050000000000a38204ca618204c630...
            ▼ ap-reg
                msq-type: krb-ap-req (14)
                Padding: 0
              ap-options: 00800800
              ticket
              ▼ authenticator
                   etype: eTYPE-ARCFOUR-HMAC-MD5 (23)
                cipher: 15060a7e25ee362cf53e7f2104c9e4b485acf56e172754542a32795119e149b957860cbe...
                   ▶ Decrypted keytype 23 usage 7 using learnt encTicketPart_key in frame 548 (id=548.1 same=2)
                   ▼ authenticator
                       authenticator-vno: 5
                       crealm: S2-W2012-L4.S1-W2012-L4.W2012R2-L4.BASE
                          name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
                       ▼ cname-string: 1 item
                            CNameString: UB1604-165$ S4U2Self Request uses the server's TGT
                          cksumtype: cKSUMTYPE-RSA-MD5 (7)
                          checksum: 519fc74e4afe7cbcbad71ef27b1bdf52
                       cusec: 1954
                       ctime: 2020-01-27 12:58:49 (UTC)
                     subkey
     ▶ PA-DATA pA-FX-FAST
     ▼ PA-DATA pA-FOR-X509-USER
                                                            PA-FOR-X509-USER:
       ▼ padata-type: pA-FOR-X509-USER (130)
         ▼ padata-value:
                                                            * Modern way for S4U2Self

▼ user-id
                                                            * Missing in Samba KDCs
                nonce: 617889277
                                                            * A client principal or
                  name-type: kRB5-NT-ENTERPRISE-PRINCIPAL (10) X509-Certificate can be used
                ▼ name-string: 1 item
                                                             to indentify the user
                     KerberosString: somebla2@BLA2
                crealm: BLA2.BASE
                                                            * Enterprise Principal are supported
                Padding: 0
                                                             by Windows KDCs
                options: 20000000
            ▶ checksum
     ▼ PA-DATA pA-FOR-USER
       ▼ padata-type: pA-FOR-USER (129)
                                                            PA-FOR-USER:
         ▼ padata-value:
                                                            * Legacy way for S4U2Self
                name-type: kRB5-NT-ENTERPRISE-PRINCIPAL (10)
                                                           * Also supported in Samba KDCs

▼ name-string: 1 item
                                                            * Can only specifiv the client principal
                   KerberosString: somebla2@BLA2
              realm: BLA2.BASE
                                                            * Enterprise Principals doesn't seem
            ▶ cksum
                                                             to work against Windows KDCs
              auth: Kerberos
  ▼ rea-body
```



Modern Kerberos Features



#### S4U2Self Request (Part2)

	411 KDDE	40,000
	411 KRB5	
		KRB Error: KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED
S2-W2012-L4	422 KRB5	
	425 KRB5	AS-REP
	433 KRB5	
		KRB Error: KDC_ERR_WRONG_REALM Referred to bla.base
BLA.BASE	449 KRB5	
BLA.BASE	450 KRB5	KRB Error: KDC_ERR_WRONG_REALM Referred to bla2.base
BLA2.BASE	466 KRB5	AS-REQ for somebla2@BLA2@BLA2.BASE
DLAZ.DASE	467 KRB5	KRB Error: KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED => BLA2.BASE knows it
60 W0010 L4	475 KRB5	TGS-REQ Request: krbtqt/BLA2.BASE@S2-W2012-L4
S2-W2012-L4		TGS-REP => Referral TGT: krbtqt/S1-W2012-L4@S2-W2012-L4
61 W2012 L4	501 KRB5	TGS-REQ Request: krbtqt/BLA2.BASE@S1-W2012-L4
S1-W2012-L4	505 KRB5	TGS-REP => Referral TGT: krbtqt/W2012R2-L4@\$1-W2012-L4
ROD	522 KRB5	TGS-REQ Request: krbtqt/BLA2.BASE@W2012R2-L4.BASE
	527 KPR5	TGS_PEO Provind from PODC to PWDC
W2012R2-L4 RWD	C529 KRB5	TGS-REP => Back from RWDC to RODC
	c535 KRB5	
	544 KRB5	TGS-REQ Request: krbtqt/BLA2.BASE@BLA.BASE
BLA.BASE		TGS-REP => Final-Referral TGT: krbtgt/BLA2.BASE@BLA.BASE
	556 KRB5	TGS-REQ S4U2Self for host/UB1604-165.S2-W2012-L4@BLA2.BASE
BLA2.BASE		TGS-REP => Referral TGT: krbtqt/BLA.BASE@BLA2.BASE S4U2Self-PAC
	568 KRB5	TGS-REQ S4U2Self for host/UB1604-165.S2-W2012-L4@BLA.BASE
BLA.BASE		TGS-REP => Referral TGT: krbtqt/W2012R2-L4@BLA.BASE S4U2Self-PAC
RODE	582 KRB5	TGS-REQ S4U2Self for host/UB1604-165.S2-W2012-L4@W2012R2-L4.BASE
	EOZ KODE	TOO DEG. B. L. L. BODG: BUIDG
W2012R2-L4 RWD	<sup>C</sup> 589 KRB5	TGS-REP => Back from RWDC to RODC
	595 KRB5	
		TGS-REQ S4U2Self for host/UB1604-165.S2-W2012-L4@S1-W2012-L4
S1-W2012-L4		TGS-REP => Referral TGT: krbtqt/S2-W2012-L4@S1-W2012-L4 S4U2Self-PAC
	616 KRB5	TGS-REQ S4U2Self for host/UB1604-165.S2-W2012-L4@S2-W2012-L4
S2-W2012-L4		TGS-REP S4U2Self Ticket for somebla2@BLA2@BLA2.BASE
	111100	5 10 2 5 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1







#### AS-REQ with FAST

```
msg-type: krb-as-reg (10)

→ padata: 1 item
  ▼ PA-DATA pA-FX-FAST
    ▼ padata-type: pA-FX-FAST (136)
       padata-value: a082070830820704a082056e3082056aa003020101a18205610482055d6e820559308205...
         ▼ armored-data
            ▼ armor
                 armor-type: fX-FAST-ARMOR-AP-REQUEST (1)
              armor-value: 6e82055930820555a003020105a10302010ea20703050000000000a38204906182048c30...
                     pvno: 5
                     msg-type: krb-ap-reg (14)
                                                                     AS-REO with a FAST armor:
                     Padding: 0

    using the machine account TGT

                   ▶ ap-options: 00000000
                   ticket
                   ▼ authenticator
                        etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
                     cipher: 45242c71a01d99d8a67027cb8116b462e85e6240f1cea87d93ea60a463b8fc7eded981ca...
                        Decrypted keytype 18 usage 11 using learnt encTicketPart_key in frame 143 (id=143.1 same=20) (e834a91
                        - authenticator
                             authenticator-vno: 5
                             crealm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
                               name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
                             CNameString: W2012R2-189$
                             cusec: 36
                             ctime: 2020-04-28 09:25:32 (UTC)
                          subkey
                             sea-number: 0
            ▶ rea-checksum
            ▼ enc-fast-req
                 etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
              cipher: 121f6837a8d82aa3cfe743030b6f361b381f4a1d58154924fa8f797b10f636e99cdd1dde.
                 Derived KrbFastReq_FAST_armorKey keytype 18 (id=730.3) (25ff154b...)
                 - Decrypted keytype 18 usage 51 using derived KrbFastReq_FAST_armorKey in frame 730 (id=730.3 same=0) (25ff154b
                   > [Expert Info (Chat/Security): Decrypted keytype 18 usage 51 using derived KrbFastReg FAST armorKey in fram
                     Expert Info (Chat/Security): Used keymap=all keys num keys=181 num tries=9)
                     Expert Info (Chat/Security): SRC1 learnt authenticator subkey in frame 730 keytype 18 (id=730.2 same=0) (

    Expert Info (Chat/Security): SRC2 learnt encTicketPart key in frame 143 keytype 18 (id=143.1 same=20) (e8)

                   Padding: 0
                                                       FastReg is encrypted with the derived FAST armor key
                 ▶ fast-options: 00000000
                 ▼ padata: 3 items
                   ▼ PA-DATA pA-ENCRYPTED-CHALLENGE
                     ▼ padata-type: pA-ENCRYPTED-CHALLENGE (138)
                        padata-value: 3041a003020112a23a0438839f326a92a4ab6604a2c817f25a13a8f8774db09b52e2d77f.
                             etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
                          cipher: 839f326a92a4ab6604a2c817f25a13a8f8774db09b52e2d77f48f73a20cdbc65c3307587...
                             Derived clientchallengearmor keytype 18 (id=730.4) (e8c09569...)
                             - Decrypted keytype 18 usage 54 using derived clientchallengearmor in frame 730 (id=730.4 same=0)
                               > [Expert Info (Chat/Security): Decrypted keytype 18 usage 54 using derived clientchallengearmon
                               | Expert Info (Chat/Security): Used keymap=all keys num keys=181 num tries=134)]
                                  [Expert Info (Chat/Security): SRC1 derived KrbFastReg FAST armorKey in frame 730 keytype 18 (i
                               Fixpert Info (Chat/Security): SRC2 keytab principal Administrator@W2012R2-L6.BASE keytype 23 (
                               patimestamp: 2020-04-28 09:25:32 (UTC)
                               pausec: 264163
                                                             The Challenge is encrypted with a derived key of:
                   ▶ PA-DATA pA-PAC-REQUEST

    PA-DATA pA-PAC-OPTIONS

                                                             * FAST armorKey
                 ▼ rea-body
```









Padding: 6

#### TGS-REQ with FAST, Compound Identity

```
pvno: 5
  msg-type: krb-tgs-reg (12)
▼ padata: 2 items
  ▼ PA-DATA pA-TGS-REQ
    ▼ padata-type: pA-TGS-REO (1)
       padata-value: 6e8205a5308205a1a003020105a10302010ea207030500000000000a38204b9618204b530...
         ▼ ap-req
              msg-type: krb-ap-req (14)
                                           TGS-REQ with a user TGT
              Padding: 0
            ▶ ap-options: 00000000
            ▶ ticket
            authenticator
  ▼ PA-DATA pA-FX-FAST
    ▼ padata-type: pA-FX-FAST (136)
       padata-value: a982066730820663a08205733082056fa003020101a1820566048205626e82055e308205.

▼ armored-data

→ armor

                 armor-type: fX-FAST-ARMOR-AP-REQUEST (1)
              armor-value: 6e82055e3082055aa003020105a10302010ea20703050000000000038204906182048c30...
                 ▼ ap-req
                     pyno: 5
                     msg-type: krb-ap-reg (14)
                                                  Armored with a machine account TGT:
                     Padding: 0
                                                  * used for the FAST_armorKey
                   ▶ ap-options: 00000000
                   ▶ ticket
                   authenticator
            ▶ rea-checksum
            ▼ enc-fast-reg
                 etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
              cipher: bc18410514074ca4e15a236f7c43f5e4e8e4cb809865d6dbf1212e61c04ac1116c901a24...

    Derived KrbFastReq_FAST_armorKey keytype 18 (id=743.5) (02f51922...)

                   > [Expert Info (Chat/Security): Derived KrbFastReq_FAST_armorKey keytype 18 (id=743.5) (
                   Figure 1 Info (Chat/Security): SRC1 learnt authenticator subkey in frame 743 keytype 18
                   Fixpert Info (Chat/Security): SRC2 learnt encTicketPart key in frame 143 keytype 18 (in
                 ▼ Derived KrbFastReq_explicitArmorKey keytype 18 (id=743.6) (449a420e...)
                   > [Expert Info (Chat/Security): Derived KrbFastReq_explicitArmorKey keytype 18 (id=743.6
                   Figure 1 [Expert Info (Chat/Security): SRC1 derived KrbFastReq_FAST_armorKey in frame 743 keyty
                   Fixpert Info (Chat/Security): SRC2 learnt authenticator subkey in frame 743 keytype 18

    Decrypted keytype 18 usage 51 using derived KrbFastReq_explicitArmorKey in frame 743 (id=

                   Padding: 0
                                                     The explicitArmorKey combines:
                 ▶ fast-options: 00000000
                 ▶ padata: 1 item
                                                    * FAST armorKey
                 ▼ rea-body
                                                    * PA TGS REQ authenticator subkey
                     Padding: 0
                   ▶ kdc-options: 40810000
                     realm: W2012R2-L6.BASE
                                                     This forms the Compund Identity
                   sname
                     till: 2037-09-13 02:48:05 (UTC)
                     nonce: 2000422842
                   ▶ etvpe: 5 items
▶ rea-body
```







#### PAC with DEVICE\_INFO for Compound Identity

```
▼ authorization-data: 2 items

  ▼ AuthorizationData item
     ad-type: aD-IF-RELEVANT (1)

    AuthorizationData item

         ad-type: aD-WIN2K-PAC (128)
        Verified Server checksum 16 keytype 18 using keytab principal
          Verified KDC checksum -138 keytype 23 using keytab principal k
           Num Entries: 8
           Version: 0
          ▶ Type: Logon Info (1)
         ▼ Type: Device Info (14)
             Size: 184
             Offset: 688
            MES header
              ▼ PAC DEVICE INFO:
                 Referent ID: 0x00020000
                 User RTD: 1527
                 Group RID: 515
                SID pointer:
                 AccountDomainGroup count: 1
                ▶ AccountDomainGroupIds
                 Num Extra SID: 1
                ▶ ExtraSids:SID AND ATTRIBUTES ARRAY:
                ▶ ExtraDomain Membership Array
          ▶ Type: Client Claims Info (13)
          Type: Device Claims Info (15)
          ▶ Type: Client Info Type (10)
          ▶ Type: UPN DNS Info (12)
          ▶ Type: Server Checksum (6)
          Type: Privsvr Checksum (7)
  AuthorizationData item
```







## Using S4U2Self in winbindd (Part1)

- winbindd provides group membership information for users
  - ► For tools like 'id', 'wbinfo -i', 'wbinfo -user-sids' and others
- Typically winbindd gets the Authorization Ween wa authentication
  - ► Eiter via netr\_LogonSamLogon NTLM
  - Or via the "PAC Logon Info Comput of the Kerberos service ticket
- ► There're some situations when a service needs to impersonate a user locally:
  - ► This can happen without getting an authentication for that user.
  - SSH public le authentication, sudo or nfs3 access are tyipical usecases.





## Using S4U2Self in winbindd (Part1)

- winbindd provides group membership information for users
  - ► For tools like 'id', 'wbinfo -i', 'wbinfo -user-sids' and others
- ▶ Typically winbindd gets the Authorization Token via authentication
  - Eiter via netr\_LogonSamLogon vor NTLM
  - Or via the "PAC Logon Info" element of the Kerberos service ticket
- ► There're some situations when a service needs to impersonate a user locally:
  - ► This can happen without getting an authentication for that user.
  - SSH public (e) abstraction, sudo or nfs3 access are tyipical usecases.





## Using S4U2Self in winbindd (Part1)

- winbindd provides group membership information for users
  - ► For tools like 'id', 'wbinfo -i', 'wbinfo -user-sids' and others
- ▶ Typically winbindd gets the Authorization Token via authentication
  - Eiter via netr\_LogonSamLogon vor NTLM
  - Or via the "PAC Logon Info" element of the Kerberos service ticket
- ► There're some situations when a service needs to impersonate a user locally:
  - ▶ This can happen without getting an authentication for that user.
  - SSH public-key authentication, sudo or nfs3 access are tyipical usecases.





## Using S4U2Self in winbindd (Part2)

- winbindd tries to get the 'tokenGroups' of the user object via LDAP
  - ► There're a lot of situations where this doesn't work, e.g. with OUTBOUND only trusts.
  - It is a very hard task because the expanding and filtering at the trust boundaries of the transitive chain can't be simulated.
  - So the result is often wrong!







## Using S4U2Self in winbindd (Part2)

- winbindd tries to get the 'tokenGroups' of the user object via LDAP
  - ► There're a lot of situations where this doesn't work, e.g. with OUTBOUND only trusts.
  - ▶ It is a very hard task because the expanding and filtering at the trust boundaries of the transitive chain can't be simulated.
  - So the result is often wrong!
- ► The only reliable solution is S4U2Self ([MS-SFU]):
  - ▶ It allows a service to ask a KDC for a service ticket for a given user.
  - ▶ From a given SID we can only lookup the NT4-Names of the account
  - We need to use Enterprise-Principals like, user@DOMAIN1@DOMAIN2.EXAMPLE.COM
  - Sadly there're quite some bugs in current versions of MIT Kerberos and Heimdal (both client and server)





# krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part1)

- ► The usage of S4U2Self with trusted domains/realms is complex:
  - ▶ The example showed that a lot of transiting KDCs must be reached
  - ▶ We should use site-aware KDCs (domain controllers) for all steps







# krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part1)

- ▶ The usage of S4U2Self with trusted domains/realms is complex:
  - ▶ The example showed that a lot of transiting KDCs must be reached
  - ▶ We should use site-aware KDCs (domain controllers) for all steps
- Currently winbindd prepares a custom krb5.conf
  - ▶ It fills in the KDC ip addresses for the default realm
  - ▶ But it's not possible to know all hops before calling krb5 functions
- ▶ It would be good if the kerberos libraries would only do kerberos
  - ▶ We can do (site ware) DC lookups much more efficient
  - It would be good to do the networking interaction on our own
  - ▶ We should do parallel async requests in order to avoid long timeouts







4□ > 4周 > 4 = > 4 = > = 900

# krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part1)

- ▶ The usage of S4U2Self with trusted domains/realms is complex:
  - ▶ The example showed that a lot of transiting KDCs must be reached
  - ▶ We should use site-aware KDCs (domain controllers) for all steps
- Currently winbindd prepares a custom krb5.conf
  - ▶ It fills in the KDC ip addresses for the default realm
  - ▶ But it's not possible to know all hops before calling krb5 functions
- ▶ It would be good if the kerberos libraries would only do kerberos
  - ▶ We can do (site-aware) DC lookups much more efficient.
  - ▶ It would be good to do the networking interaction on our own.
  - ▶ We should do parallel async requests in order to avoid long timeouts.







4□ > 4回 > 4 = > 4 = > = 900

# krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part2)

- ► There are step APIs, which allow doing things on our own:
  - ▶ They just generate Request PDUs and return the designated realm
  - ▶ The result from a KDC should be passed in the next round
  - ▶ This continues as long as the CONTINUE flag is returned.

- ▶ It's ideal forms, but they are sadly not feature complete:
  - ▶ MIT doesn't allow S4USelf and S4U2Proxy via these APIs
  - Heimdal has only an unexported krb5\_init\_creds\_step() function
  - There are work in progress patches for MIT and Heimdal





# krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part2)

- ► There are step APIs, which allow doing things on our own:
  - ▶ They just generate Request PDUs and return the designated realm
  - ► The result from a KDC should be passed in the next round
  - ▶ This continues as long as the CONTINUE flag is returned.

- ▶ It's ideal for us, but they are sadly not feature complete:
  - ▶ MIT doesn't allow S4USelf and S4U2Proxy via these APIs
  - Heimdal has only an unexported krb5\_init\_creds\_step() function
  - There are work in progress patches for MIT and Heimals





#### krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part2)

- ► There are step APIs, which allow doing things on our own:
  - ▶ They just generate Request PDUs and return the designated realm
  - ▶ The result from a KDC should be passed in the next round
  - ▶ This continues as long as the CONTINUE flag is returned.

- ▶ It's ideal for us, but they are sadly not feature complete:
  - ▶ MIT doesn't allow S4USelf and S4U2Proxy via these APIs
  - Heimdal has only an unexported krb5\_init\_creds\_step() function
  - ► There are work in progress patches for MIT and Heimdal





## krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part3)

- For Samba we to have async non-blocking functions:
  - Async programming in Samba use the tevent\_req infrastructure

```
nst DATA_BLOB req_blob);
          DATA BLOB *rep blob):
```





## krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part3)

- For Samba we to have async non-blocking functions:
  - ► Async programming in Samba use the tevent\_req infrastructure
- ▶ We abstract the network details in 'struct smb\_krb5\_network':
  - ▶ This allows us to use different strategies
  - winbindd may use a different strategie than cmdline tools
  - It also avoids linking dependencies.





## krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part3)

- ► For Samba we to have async non-blocking functions:
  - ► Async programming in Samba use the tevent\_req infrastructure
- ▶ We abstract the network details in 'struct smb\_krb5\_network':
  - ► This allows us to use different strategies
  - winbindd may use a different strategie than cmdline tools
  - It also avoids linking dependencies.



## krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part4)

- ▶ In combination we'll have the following low level functions
  - They build the foundation for more complex things
  - We'll have only one GENSEC gsskrb5 implementation
  - ► S4U2Self, S4U2Proxy can be implemented on top

```
struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_init_creds_get_sep

TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
    struct tevent_context *ev,
    struct smb_krb5_network *net_ctx,
    krb5_context krb5_ctx,
    krb5_init_creds_context init_creds_to;

NTSTATUS smb_krb5_init_creds_get_req.evenct tevent_req *req);

struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red)
    truct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red)
    struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red)
    struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red)
    struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red)
    struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red);

NTSTATUS smb_krb5_tkt_ned(_got_red);
```





## krb5\_{init,tkt}\_creds\_step() APIs (Part4)

- ▶ In combination we'll have the following low level functions
  - They build the foundation for more complex things
  - ▶ We'll have only one GENSEC gsskrb5 implementation
  - ► S4U2Self, S4U2Proxy can be implemented on top

```
struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_init_creds_get_send(
        TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
        struct tevent context *ev.
        struct smb_krb5_network *net_ctx,
        krb5_context krb5_ctx,
        krb5 init creds context init creds ctx):
NTSTATUS smb_krb5_init_creds_get_recv(struct tevent_req *req);
struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_tkt_creds_get_send(
        TALLOC CTX *mem ctx.
        struct tevent_context *ev,
        struct smb_krb5_network *net_ctx,
        krb5 context krb5 ctx.
        krb5_tkt_creds_context tkt_creds_ctx);
NTSTATUS smb_krb5_tkt_creds_get_recv(struct tevent_req *req);
```





#### Highlevel Samba APIs (Part1)

- ► At the application level we'll have some simple functions
  - ▶ The most common thing is a login into the local machine
  - ► This would be used for pam\_winbind with Kerberos
  - We use the common cli\_credentials abstraction for user and machine

APIs for a local kerberos login, e.g. in winbindd:

```
auth_session_info **_session_info);
struct auth_session_info **_session_info);
                             4 D > 4 B > 4 B > 4 B >
```







#### Highlevel Samba APIs (Part1)

- ► At the application level we'll have some simple functions
  - ▶ The most common thing is a login into the local machine
  - ► This would be used for pam\_winbind with Kerberos
  - ▶ We use the common cli\_credentials abstraction for user and machine

#### APIs for a local kerberos login, e.g. in winbindd:

```
struct tevent_req *smb_krb5_kinit_login_send(TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
                                              struct tevent_context *ev,
                                              struct loadparm_context *lp_ctx,
                                              struct cli credentials *user creds.
                                              const char *machine_spn,
                                              struct cli_credentials *machine_creds,
                                              struct gensec settings *gensec settings.
                                              struct auth4 context *auth context):
NTSTATUS smb_krb5_kinit_login_recv(struct tevent_req *req,
                                   TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
                                   struct auth session info ** session info):
NTSTATUS smb_krb5_kinit_login(struct loadparm_context *lp_ctx,
                              struct cli_credentials *user_creds,
                              const char *machine principal.
                              struct cli credentials *machine creds.
                              struct gensec_settings *gensec_settings,
                              struct auth4 context *auth context.
                              TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
                              struct auth_session_info **_session_info);
```

4 D > 4 B > 4 B > 4 B >

### Highlevel Samba APIs (Part2)

- ▶ In order to use S4U2Self we'll have a simple function
  - ▶ It takes the machine account credentials
  - ▶ And the user principal for the impersonated user
  - ▶ It creates a special cli\_credentials structure
  - This can be used as any other cli\_credentials object
  - Typically as user\_creds for smb\_krb5\_kinit\_login()

```
APIs for S4U2Self, e.g. in winbinder
```





## Highlevel Samba APIs (Part2)

- ▶ In order to use S4U2Self we'll have a simple function
  - It takes the machine account credentials
  - And the user principal for the impersonated user
  - It creates a special cli\_credentials structure
  - ► This can be used as any other cli\_credentials object
  - Typically as user\_creds for smb\_krb5\_kinit\_login()

#### APIs for S4U2Self, e.g. in winbindd:

```
NTSTATUS cli_credentials_s4u_upn_creds(TALLOC_CTX *mem_ctx,
                                        struct cli credentials *machine creds.
                                        const char *machine spn.
                                        const char *user_upn,
                                        struct cli credentials ** s4u user creds):
```



### Highlevel Samba APIs (Part3)

- In order to use FAST for Compound Identity we'll have a simple function
  - ▶ It takes the machine account credentials
  - And the user credentials
  - It creates a special cli\_credentials structure
  - ► This can be used as any other cli\_credentials object
  - Typically as user\_creds for smb\_krb5\_kinit\_login()

```
APIs for FAST, CompoundIdentity in winbindd:
```





## Highlevel Samba APIs (Part3)

- In order to use FAST for Compound Identity we'll have a simple function
  - It takes the machine account credentials
  - And the user credentials
  - ▶ It creates a special cli\_credentials structure
  - ► This can be used as any other cli\_credentials object
  - Typically as user\_creds for smb\_krb5\_kinit\_login()

#### APIs for FAST, CompoundIdentity, e.g. in winbindd:





### Challenges of adding new Features (Part1)

- Adding the missing features to upstream MIT and Heimdal
  - ▶ We need to do quite a bit as research to find how the protocols works
  - ▶ New features to be added for Samba should be complete
  - ► Libraries with half implemented features are useless
  - ▶ They would make the code in Samba way too complex to work with
  - We would not be able to test all combinations!
  - ▶ We found more than once: untested code is broken code!
- It's also very time consuming to discuss the correct APIs
  - Upstream MIT/Heimdalmax reject changes, which use legacy concepts
- Currently we need to handle 3 different Kerberos libraries:
  - ► External MIT
  - External Heinidal
  - ▶ Internal Heimdal (imported copy of upstream from 2011)







4□ > 4周 > 4 = > 4 = > = 900

### Challenges of adding new Features (Part1)

- Adding the missing features to upstream MIT and Heimdal
  - ▶ We need to do quite a bit as research to find how the protocols works
  - ▶ New features to be added for Samba should be complete
  - ► Libraries with half implemented features are useless
  - ▶ They would make the code in Samba way too complex to work with
  - ▶ We would not be able to test all combinations!
  - We found more than once: untested code is broken code!
- ▶ It's also very time consuming to discuss the correct APIs
  - Upstream MIT/Heimdal may reject changes, which use legacy concepts
- Currently we need to handle 3 different Kerberos libraries:
  - ► External MIT
  - External Heimdal
  - ▶ Internal Heimdal (imported copy of upstream from 2011)







4□ > 4周 > 4 = > 4 = > = 900

### Challenges of adding new Features (Part1)

- Adding the missing features to upstream MIT and Heimdal
  - ▶ We need to do quite a bit as research to find how the protocols works
  - New features to be added for Samba should be complete
  - Libraries with half implemented features are useless
  - ▶ They would make the code in Samba way too complex to work with
  - We would not be able to test all combinations!
  - We found more than once: untested code is broken code!
- ▶ It's also very time consuming to discuss the correct APIs
  - ▶ Upstream MIT/Heimdal may reject changes, which use legacy concepts
- Currently we need to handle 3 different Kerberos libraries:
  - External MIT
  - External Heimdal
  - ▶ Internal Heimdal (imported copy of upstream from 2011)







## Challenges of adding new Features (Part2)

- Syncing the internal Heimdal with upstream
  - ► This would make things much easier for new features
  - ▶ It would bring support for FAST, which would also help the AD DC
  - ▶ But it comes with a risk of breaking AD DC setups
- We currently only have very imited temperos testing
  - We only do highlevel tests with assapi usage
  - We have some special tests abusing send\_to\_kdc hooks
  - ► The interaction with send to kdc depends on implementation details
  - We don't have real protocol detail testing





### Challenges of adding new Features (Part2)

- Syncing the internal Heimdal with upstream
  - This would make things much easier for new features
  - ▶ It would bring support for FAST, which would also help the AD DC
  - ▶ But it comes with a risk of breaking AD DC setups
- ▶ We currently only have very limited Kerberos testing
  - We only do highlevel tests with gssapi usage
  - We have some special tests abusing send\_to\_kdc hooks
  - ► The interaction with send\_to\_kdc depends on implementation details
  - We don't have real protocol detail testing





#### Protocol Testing with Python

- ▶ We recently added infrastructure for protocol tests:
  - ▶ This is based on pyasn1 and cryptography.hazmat
  - It allows testing each bit in the protocol
  - Very similar to our DCERPC raw\_protocol testing and smbtorture
- We have just some simple tests
  - But it's relatively easy to add in ore detailed tests
  - ▶ They will make it much easier to upgrade Heimdal safely
  - It will also add confidence when making the MIT KDC production ready
- Researching new features
  - Protocol tests help finding details about S4U2Self or FAST
  - Much easier than protyping than the C libraries
  - Wireshark Kerberos decryption also helps a lot
  - wireshark master (~3.3.0) from yesterday has a much improved kerberos dissector





◆□→ ◆□→ ◆□→ ◆□→ □



#### Protocol Testing with Python

- ▶ We recently added infrastructure for protocol tests:
  - This is based on pyasn1 and cryptography.hazmat
  - ▶ It allows testing each bit in the protocol
  - Very similar to our DCERPC raw\_protocol testing and smbtorture
- We have just some simple tests
  - But it's relatively easy to add more detailed tests
  - ► They will make it much easier to upgrade Heimdal safely
  - ▶ It will also add confidence when making the MIT KDC production ready
- Researching new features
  - Protocol tests help finding details about S4U2Self or FAST
  - Much easier than protyping than the C libraries
  - Wireshard Kerberos decryption also helps a lot
  - wireshark ster (~3.3.0) from yesterday has a much improved kerberos dissector





◆□→ ◆□→ ◆□→ ◆□→ □



#### Protocol Testing with Python

- ▶ We recently added infrastructure for protocol tests:
  - This is based on pyasn1 and cryptography.hazmat
  - ▶ It allows testing each bit in the protocol
  - Very similar to our DCERPC raw\_protocol testing and smbtorture
- We have just some simple tests
  - But it's relatively easy to add more detailed tests
  - ▶ They will make it much easier to upgrade Heimdal safely
  - ▶ It will also add confidence when making the MIT KDC production ready
- Researching new features
  - Protocol tests help finding details about S4U2Self or FAST
  - Much easier than protyping than the C libraries
  - Wireshark Kerberos decryption also helps a lot
  - wireshark/master (~3.3.0) from yesterday has a much improved kerberos dissector







#### Questions?

- ▶ Stefan Metzmacher, metze@samba.org
- ► https://www.sernet.com
- https://samba.plus

 $Slides:\ https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2020/SambaXP/$ 



