Fixing a Kerberos vulnerability with the bare necessities

Bronze-Bit exploit mitigation on old FreeIPA releases

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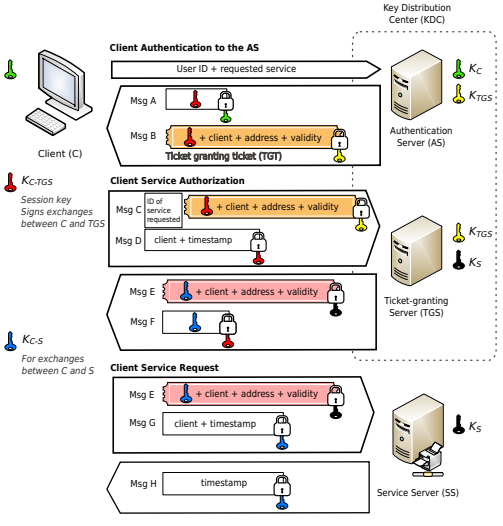
About Kerberos

- Symmetric cryptography-based authentication protocol
- Created in 1988
- Early implementation of Single-Sign-On principles
- Use specific concepts
  - **Ticket**:
    Token used to authenticate a user or service against another service
  - **Key Distribution Center** (KDC):
    Server storing all the keys and providing *tickets* to authenticated clients
  - **Ticket-Granting Ticket** (TGT):
    Ticket to the *KDC*



The MS-SFU Kerberos extension

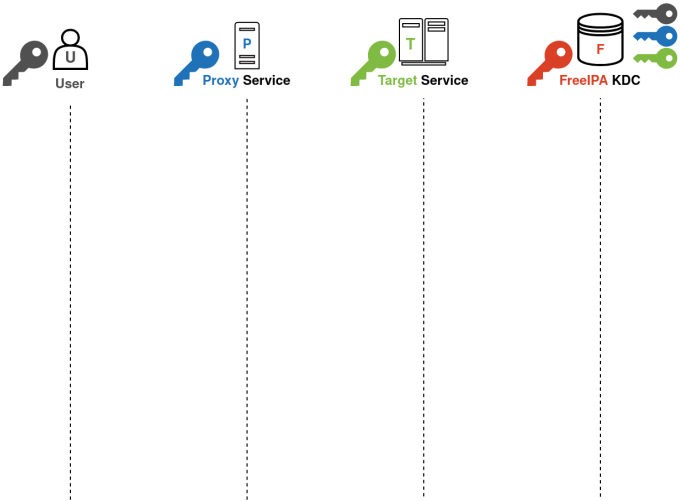
MS-SFU: Motivations

- Need to allow frontend **services to impersonate users**
  - Frontend: web service, ...
  - Backend: SQL database, distributed storage system, ...
- Historical solution: **TGT forwarding** (aka. *unconstrained delegation*)
  - Allow frontend service to access ANY service as the user
  - Bad solution from security perspective, more **granularity** required
- Microsoft implemented an extension called **MS-SFU**
  - Introducing 2 new mechanisms

Constrained Delegation (S4U2Proxy)

- Allow a **proxy** service to impersonate a **user** against a specific **target** service
- Configure service **delegation rules**
  - `ipa servicedelegation` commands
  - Specific administration permissions required to configure such rules
- At the condition of providing an **evicence ticket** to the **KDC**
  - Ticket for user-to-proxy service
  - With `forwarable` ticket flag set

Constrained Delegation (S4U2Proxy)



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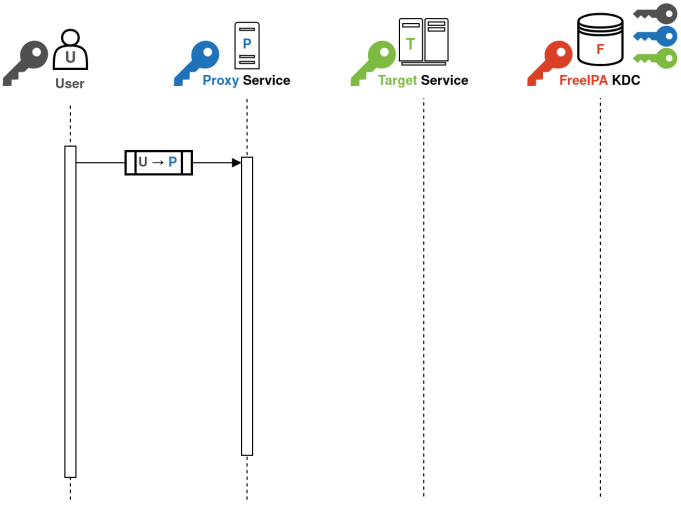

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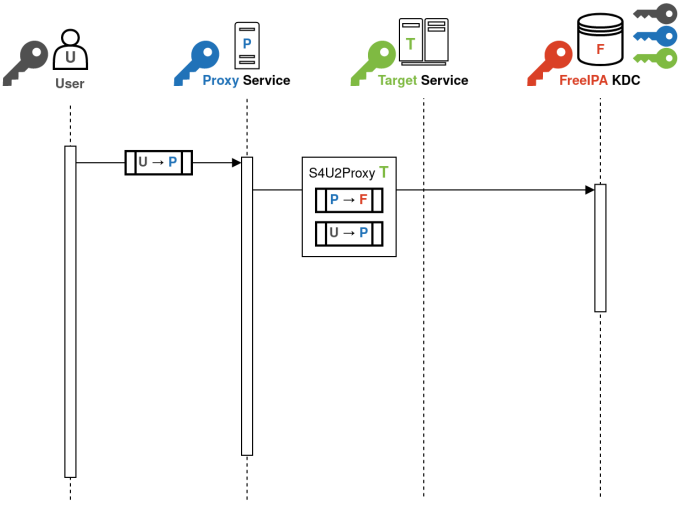

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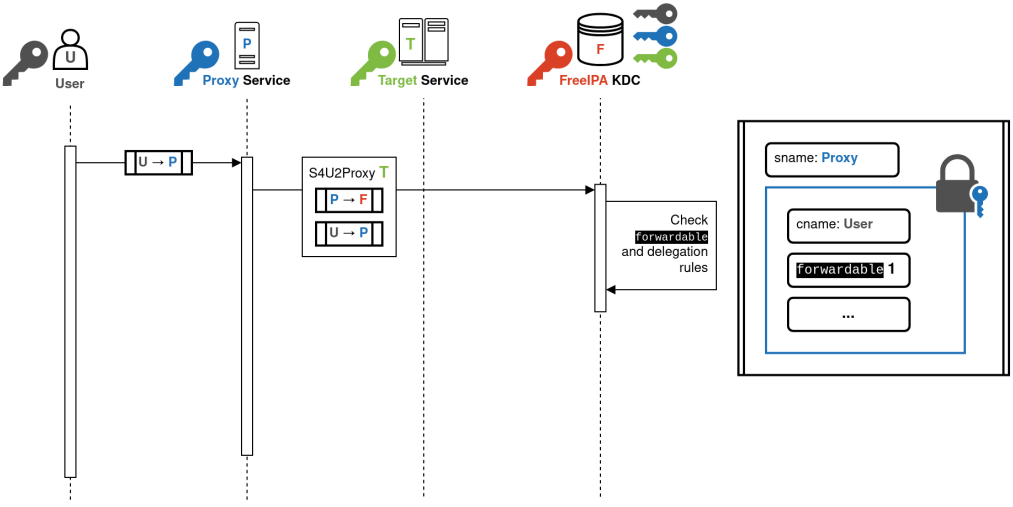

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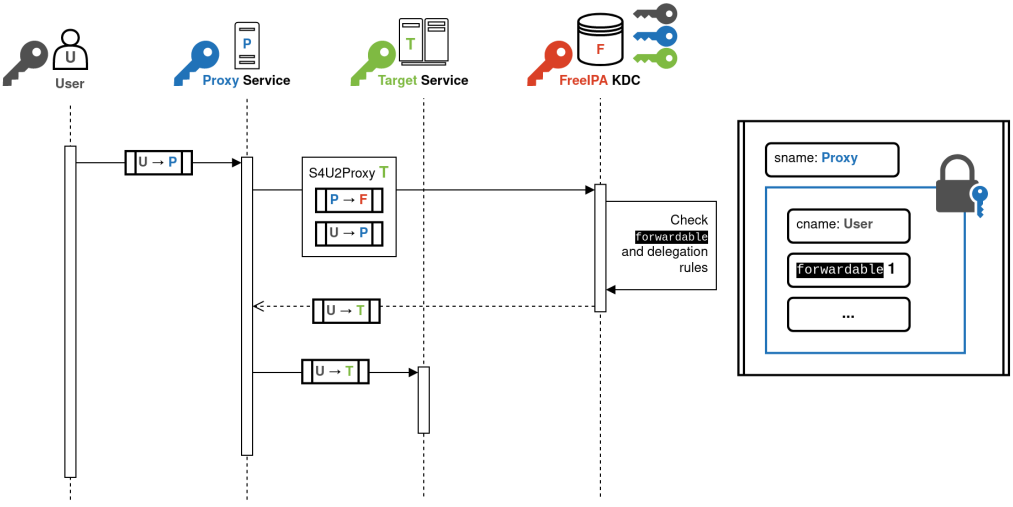

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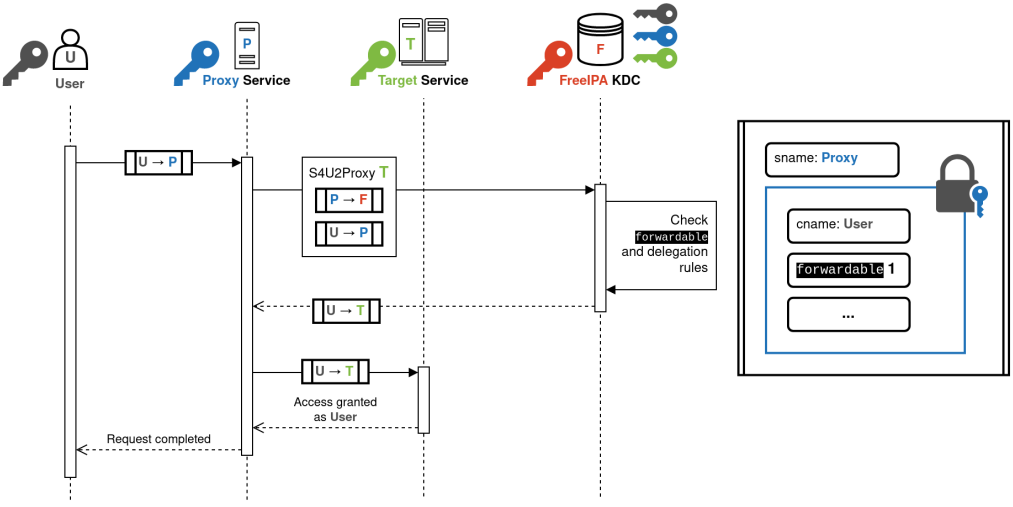

Protocol Transition (S4U2Self)

- Mean to:
  - Integrate services relying different authentication methods for users requests into the Kerberos authentication system
    - OIDC, SASL, ...
  - Obtain encrypted user authorization information
    - Use Kerberos as group membership provider
- Allow **any service with a valid TGT** to request a ticket from **any user to the service itself**
- Resulting ticket has `forwardable` flag set only if:
  - FreeIPA: principal configured with `ok-to-auth-as-delegate` privilege
  - AD: account configured with `TrustedToAuthForDelegation` privilege

Protocol Transition (S4U2Self)

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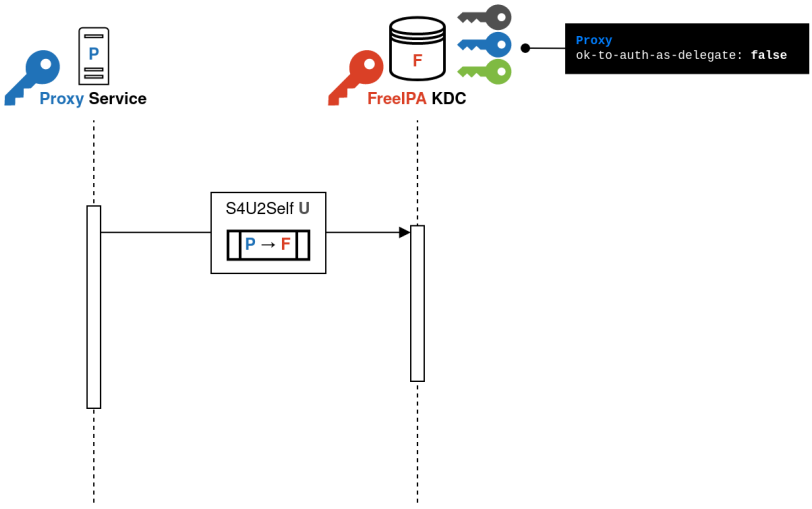

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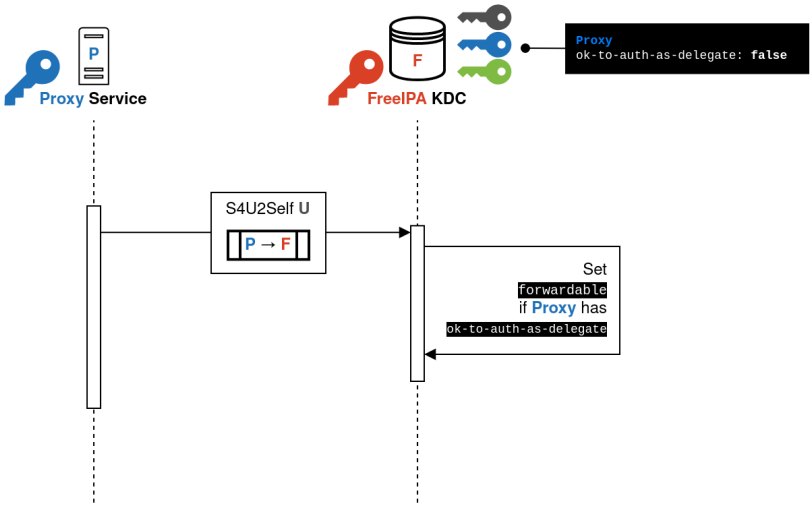

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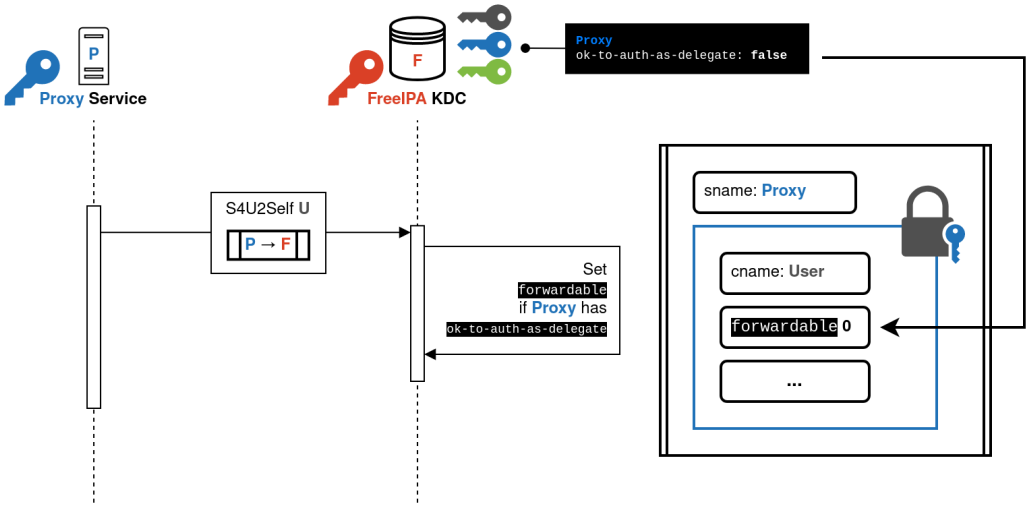

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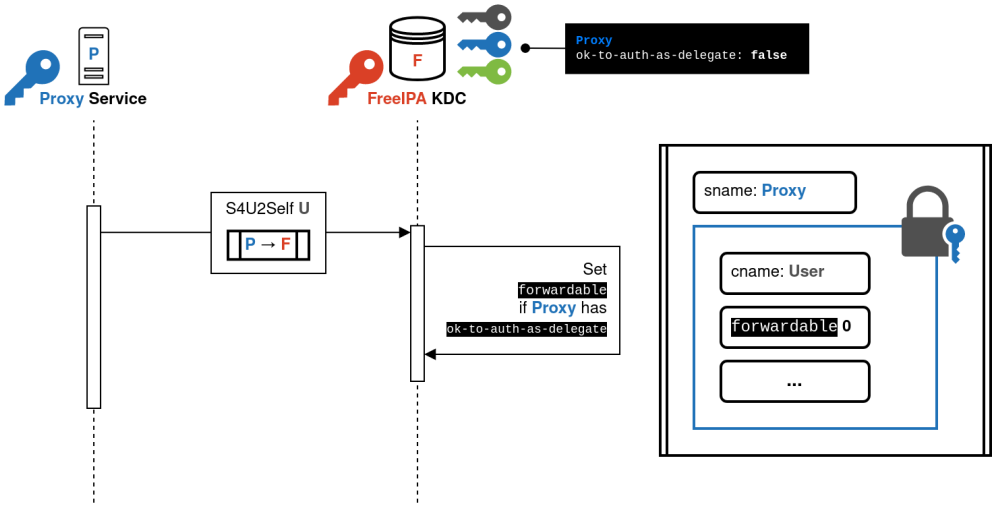

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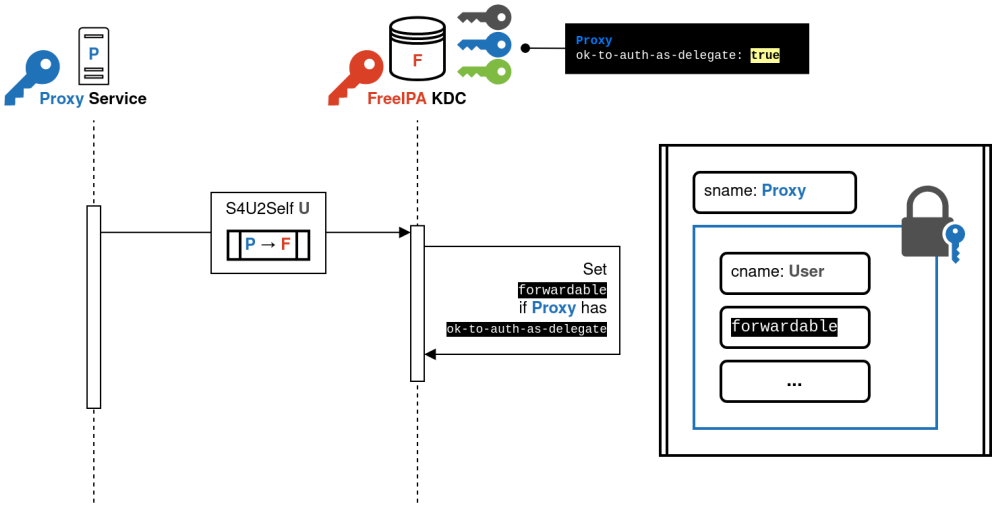

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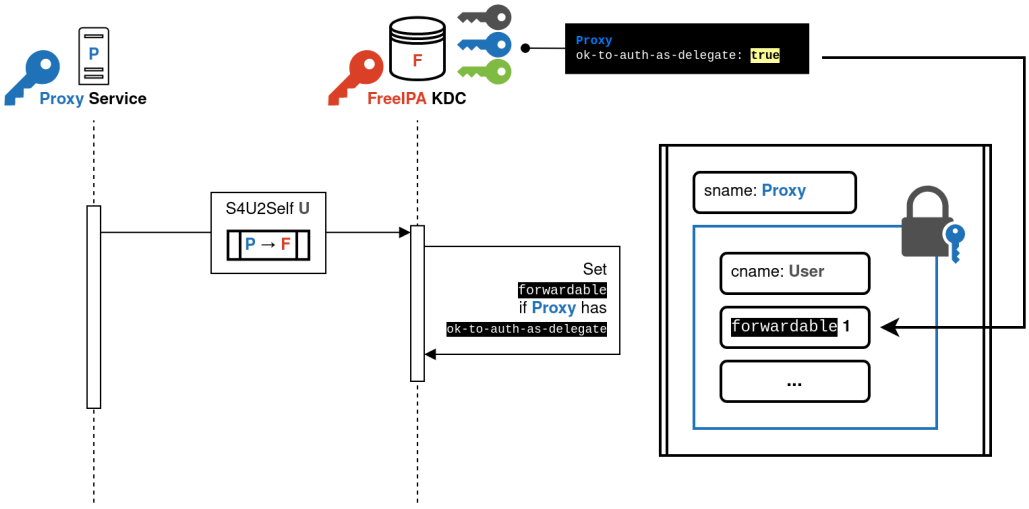

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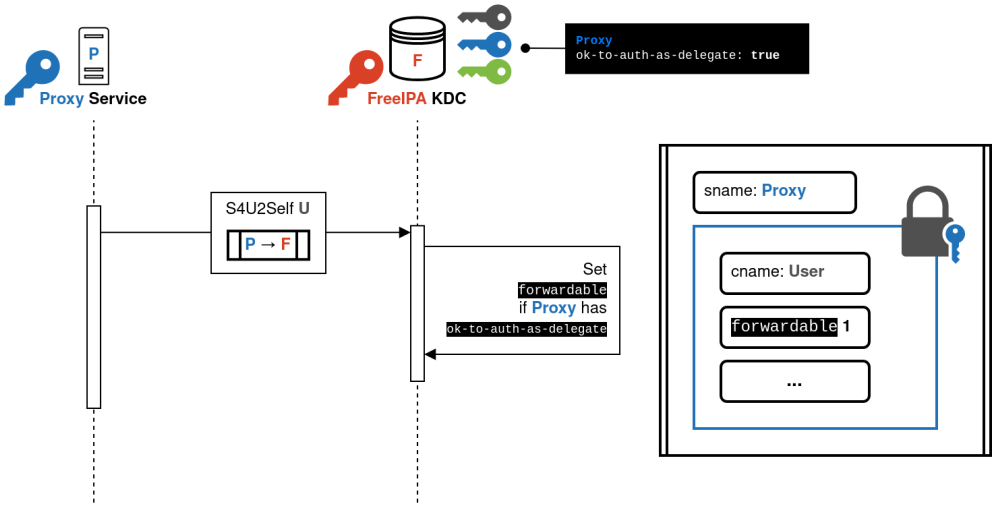

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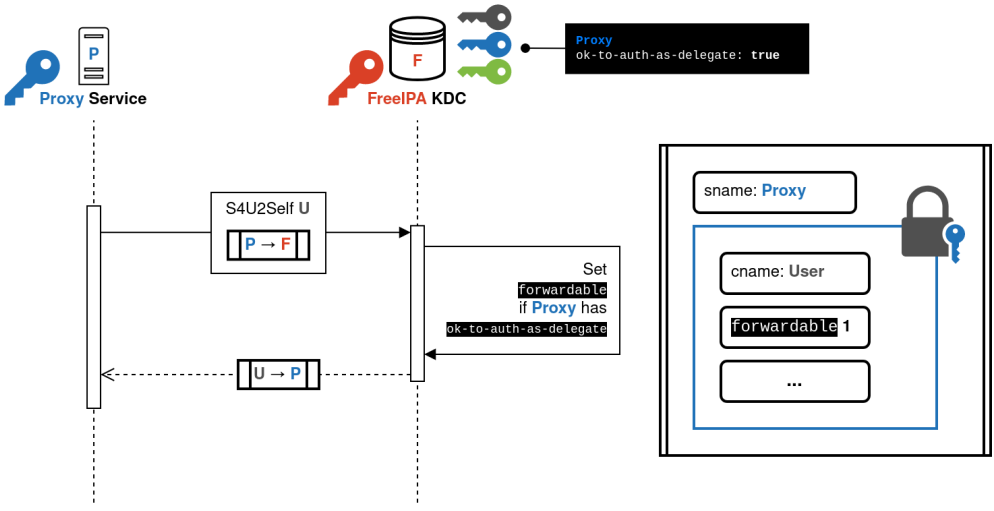

The Bronze-Bit exploit

The problem with MS-SFU

- A service with the `forwardable` S4U2Self ticket permission AND a constrained delegation rule can impersonate **any user** against the **target service** of this delegation rule
  - Including users with **administration privileges** for this service
- The `forwardable` flag is encrypted using the **proxy service** key
  - But nothing keeps the service from changing the value of this flag
- If the host running the proxy service is compromised, the attacker could use proxy service's credentials to **access the target service as an admin user**

The Bronze-Bit exploit

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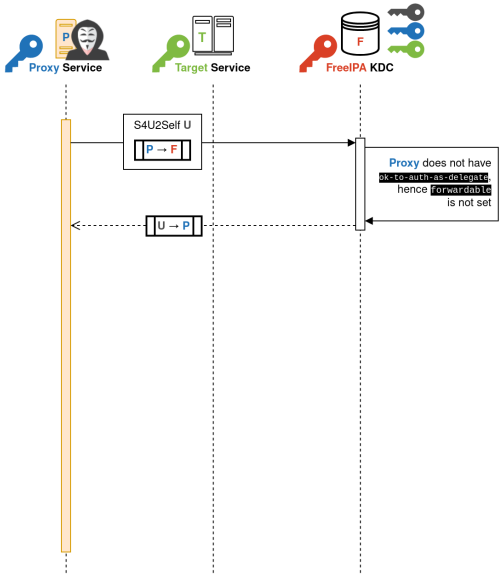

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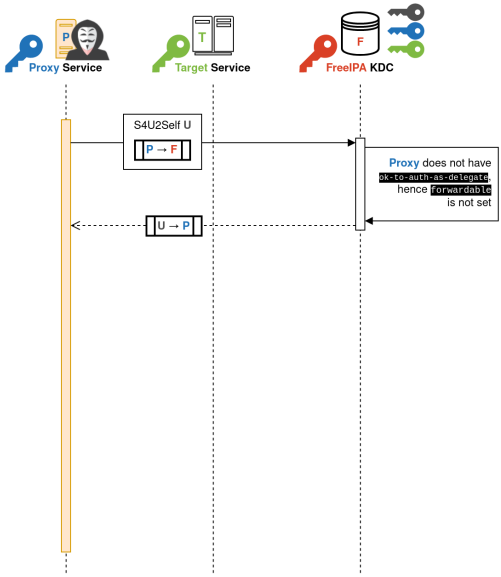

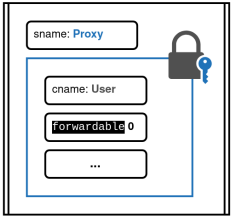

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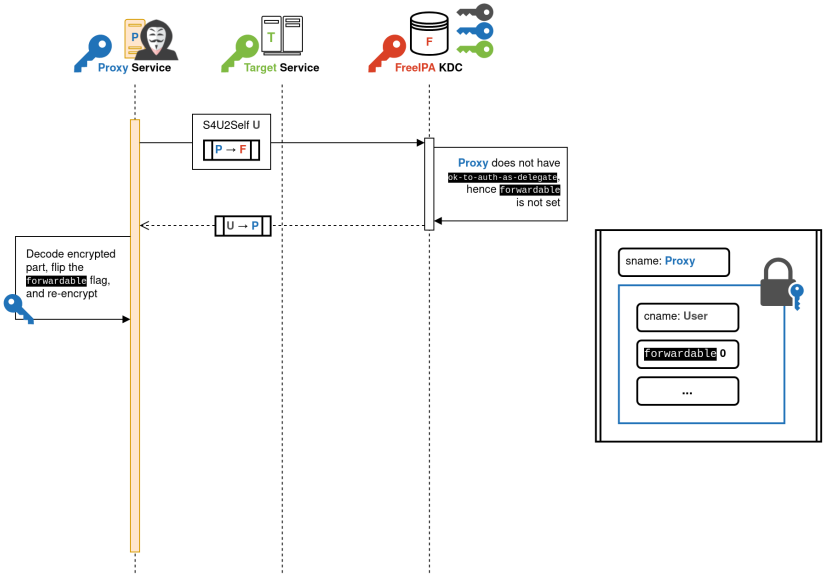

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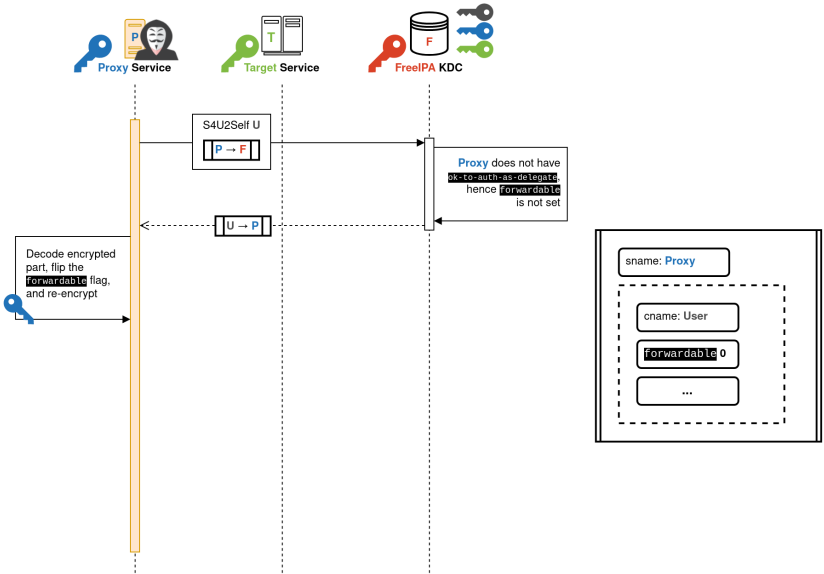

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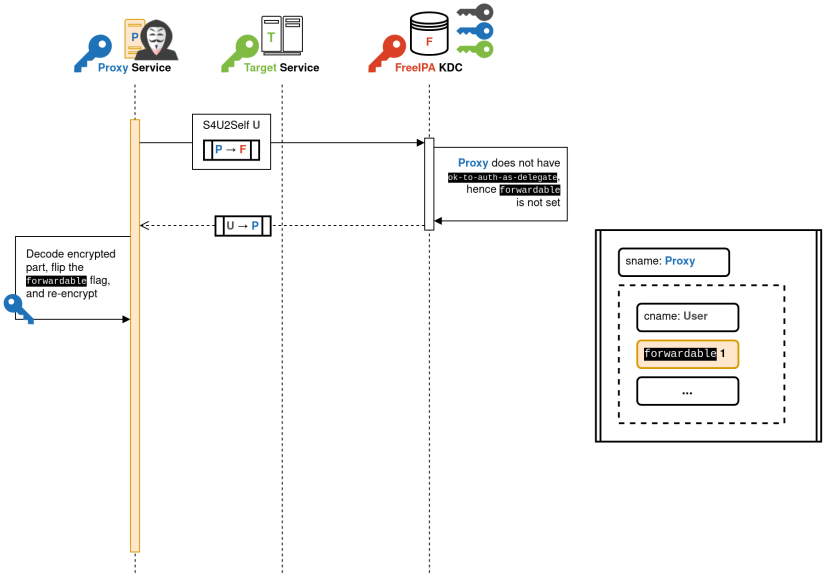

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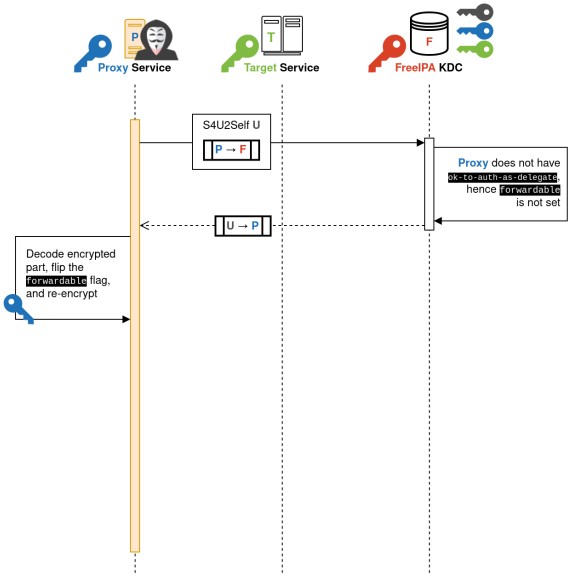

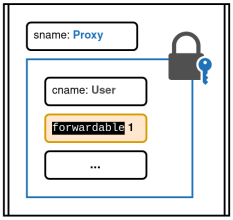

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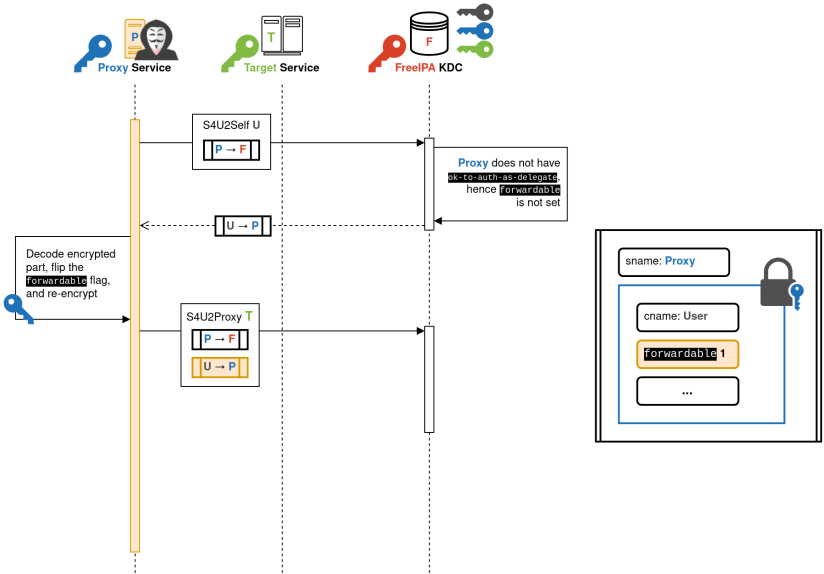

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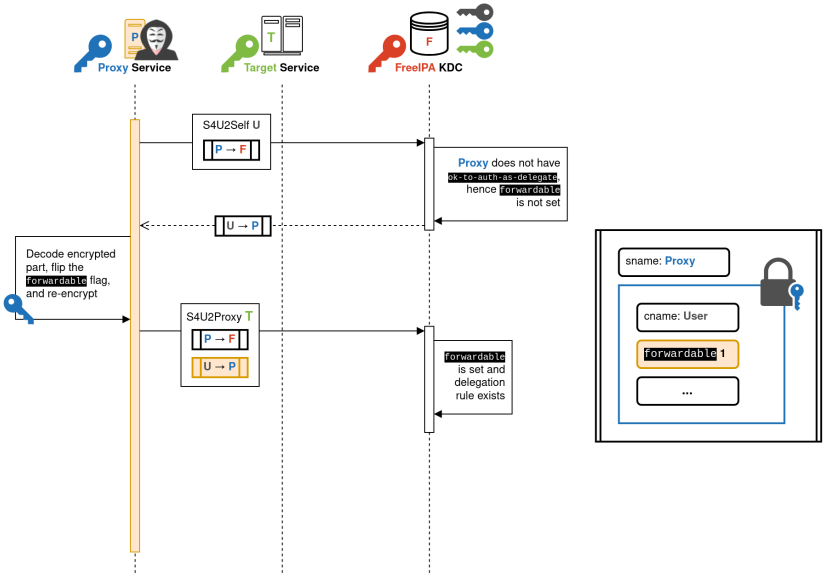

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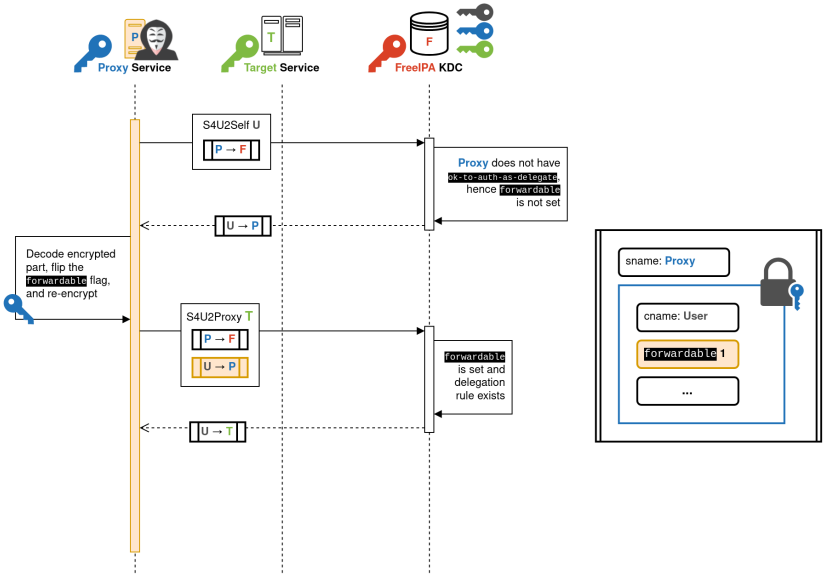

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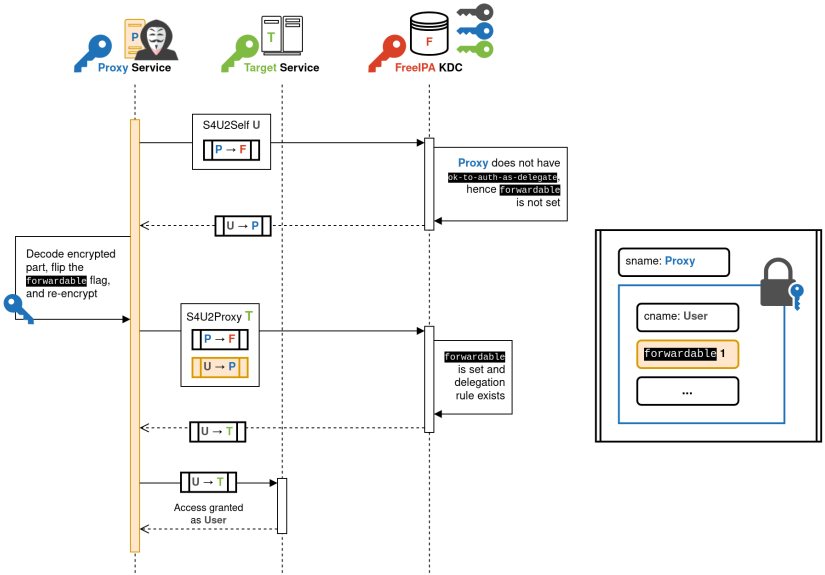


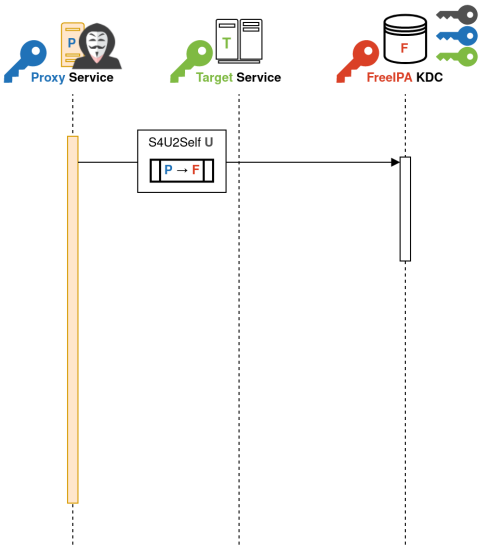
Reproducer for MIT Kerberos and FreeIPA

- All available reproducers designed for Active Directory
- None of them could work against FreeIPA, because they were missing support for:
  - `PA_S4U_X509_USER` ASN.1 sequence (for S4U2Proxy)
  - AES HMAC-SHA2 encryption types familly (from RFC8009)
- We implemented support for these 2 features in the **Impacket Python library**
  - `fortra/impacket#1684`:
    Implement Kerberos encryption types from RFC8009 (AES HMAC-SHA2 familly)
    `https://github.com/fortra/impacket/pull/1684`

Fix: Ticket signature

- Solution designed my Microsoft
  - **Signature** actually means **keyed checksum** (RFC3961, RFC4120)
- Implemented by AD and MIT Kerberos 1.20
- Sign the encrypted part of the ticket using the **KDC key**
  - KDC able to detect any modification of ticket's encrypted part
  - `forwardable` flag protected
- MS-PAC Kerberos extension
  - Add a **Privilege Attribute Certificate** (PAC) in the ticket

PAC ticket signature



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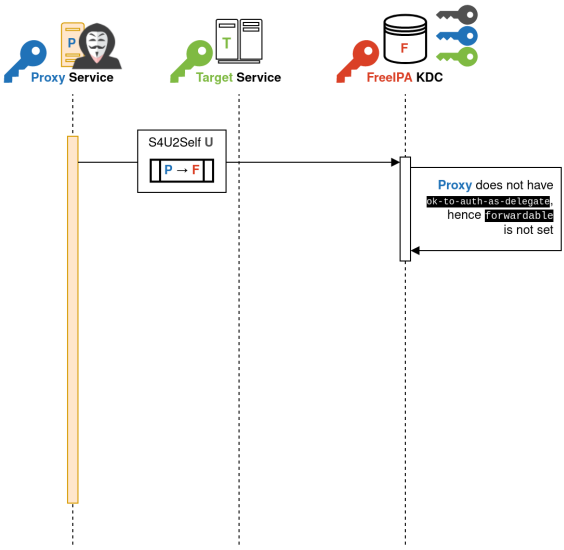

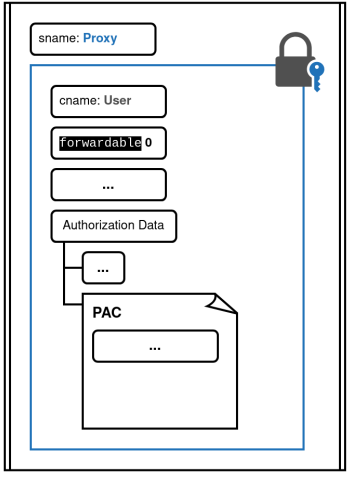

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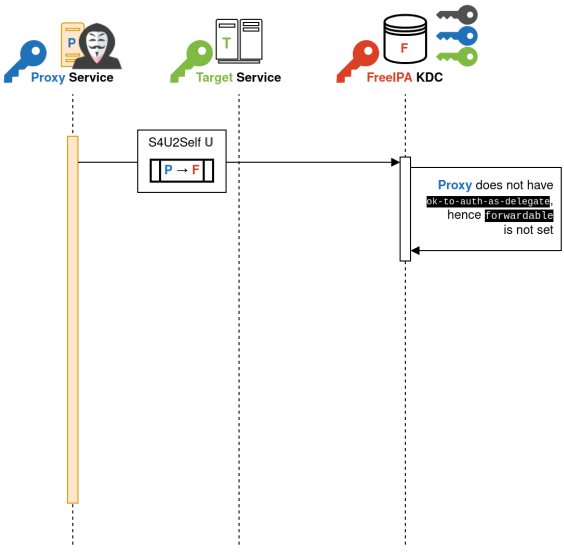

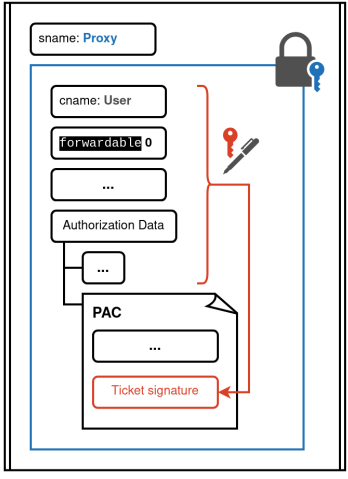

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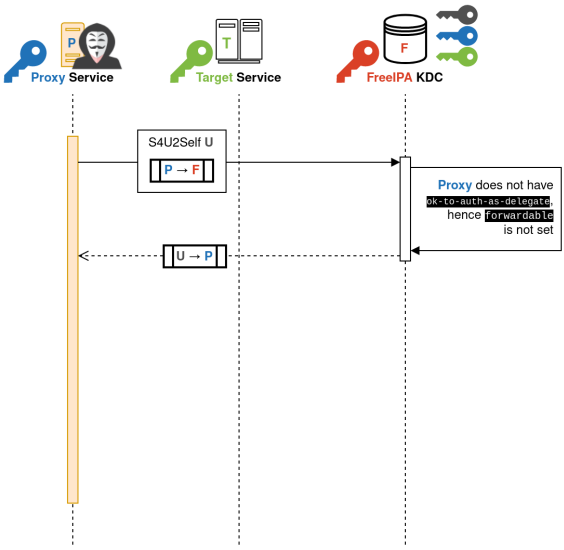

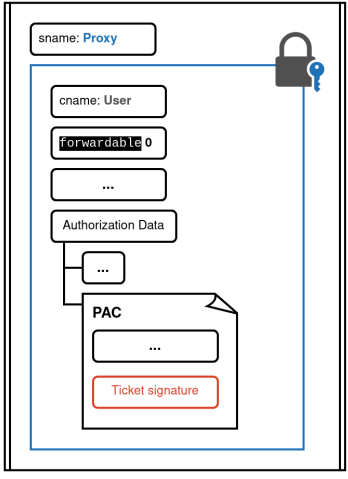

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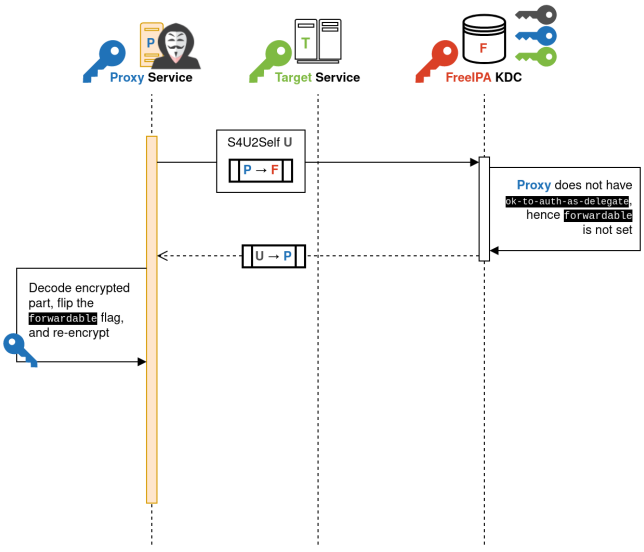

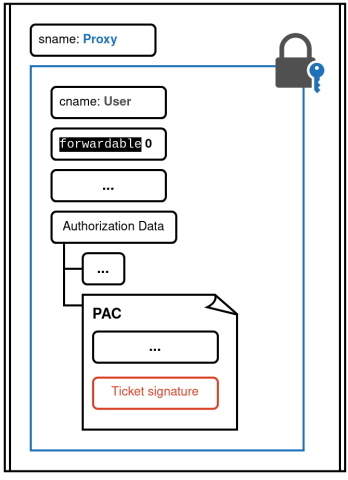

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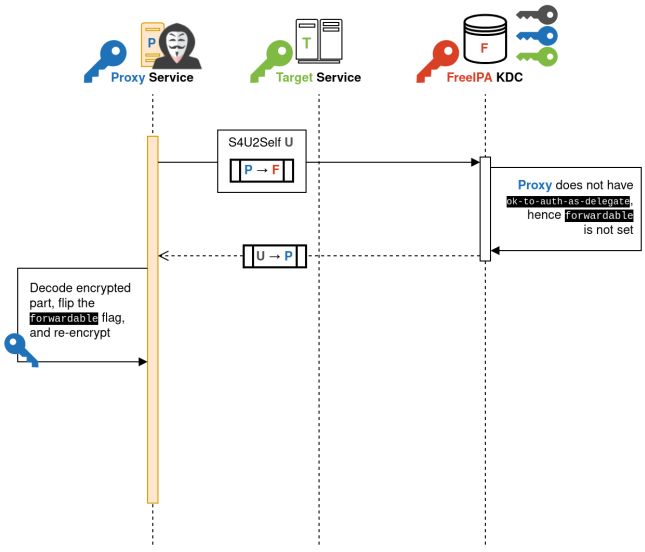

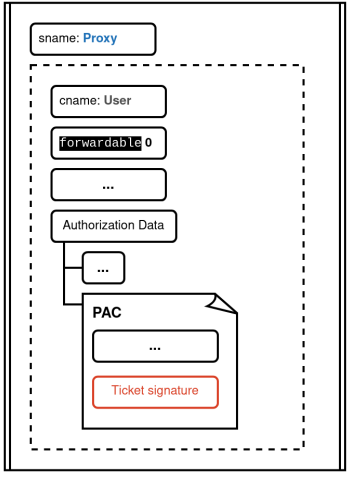

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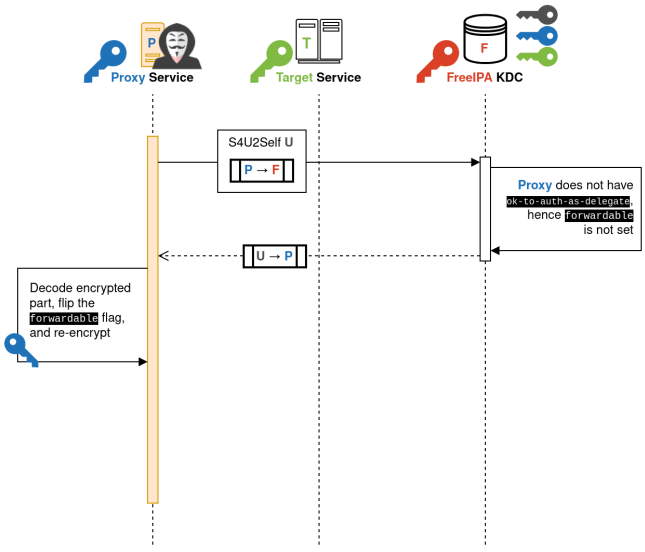

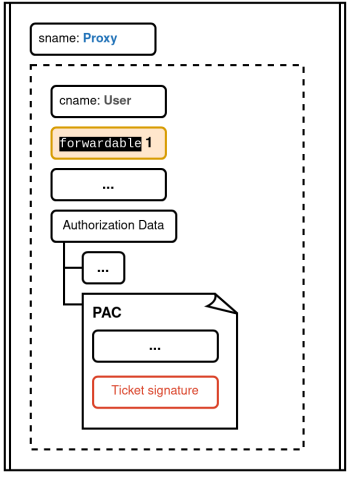

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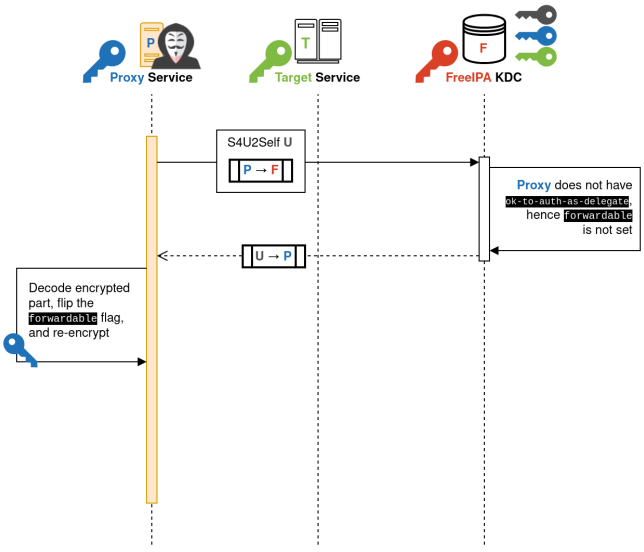

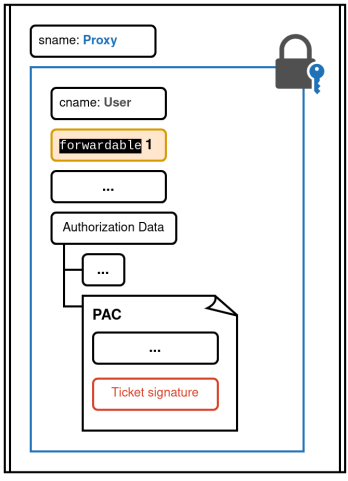

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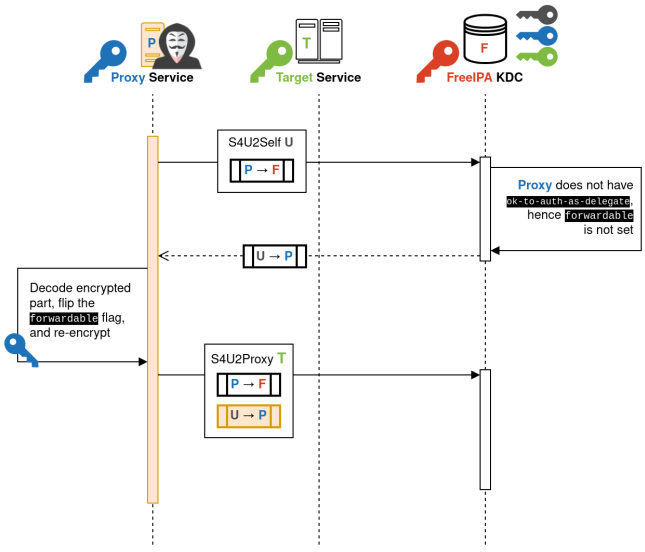

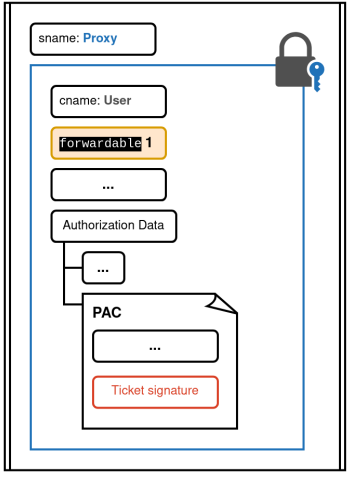

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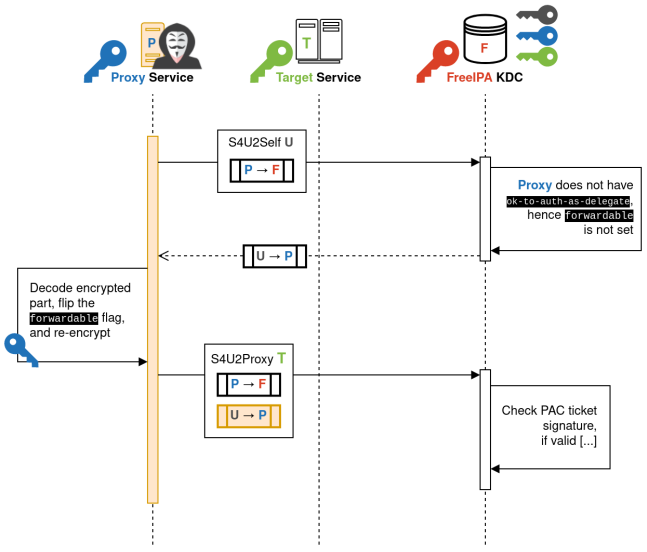

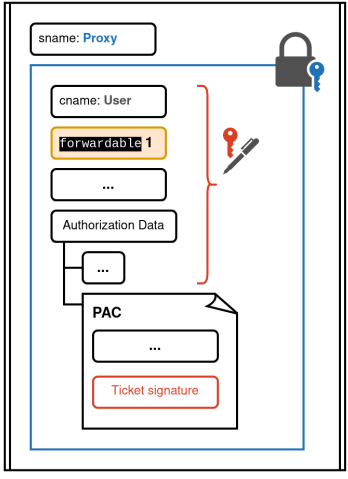

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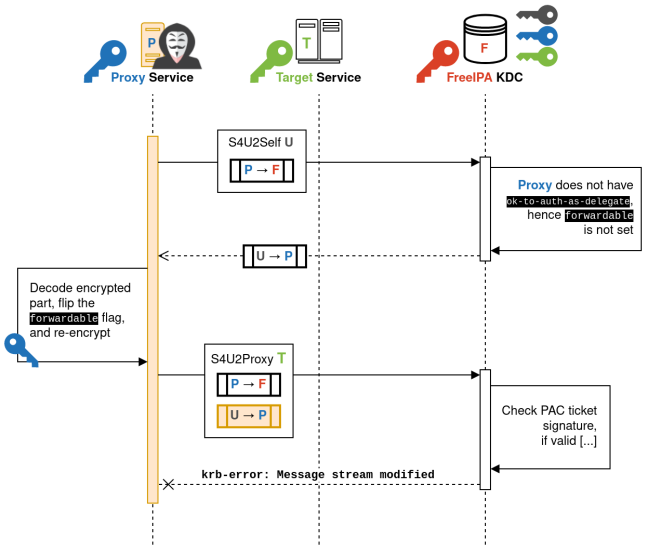
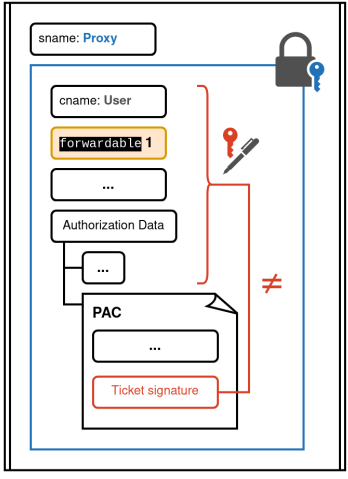




Fix for CentOS 8 Stream and RHEL 8

C8S/RHEL8: Software constraints

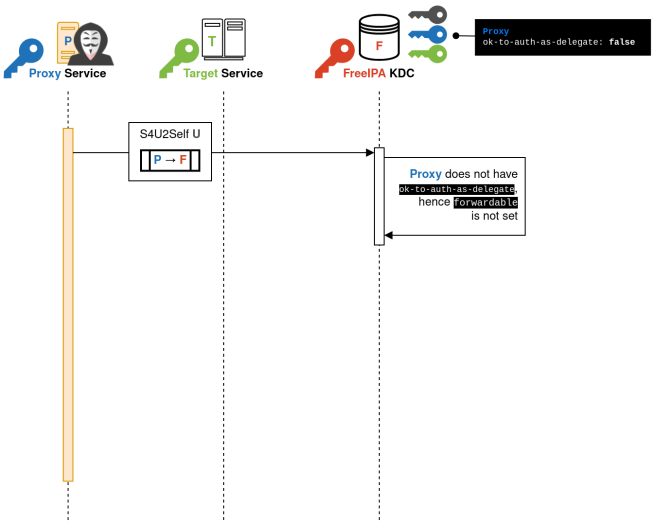
- Using MIT Kerberos 1.18
- PAC generation handled by IPA KDB plugin
- ABI compatibility within major release
  - Update to MIT krb5 1.20 impossible
- PAC ticket signature not backportable

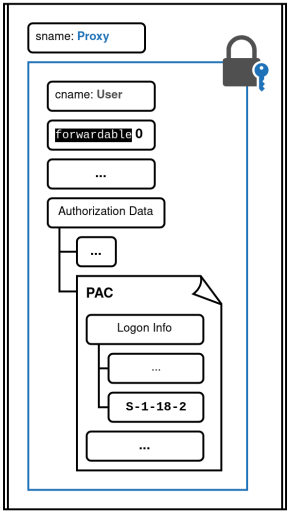
```
krb5_error_code
(*sign_authdata)(krb5_context kcontext,                 unsigned int flags,
                 krb5_const_principal client_princ,     krb5_const_principal server_princ,
                 krb5_db_entry *client,                 krb5_db_entry *server,
                 krb5_db_entry *header_server,          krb5_db_entry *local_tgt,
                 krb5_keyblock *client_key,             krb5_keyblock *server_key,
                 krb5_keyblock *header_key,             krb5_keyblock *local_tgt_key,
                 krb5_keyblock *session_key,            krb5_timestamp authtime,
                 krb5_authdata **tgt_auth_data,         void *ad_info,
                 krb5_data ***auth_indicators,          krb5_authdata ***signed_auth_data);
```

Attack detection

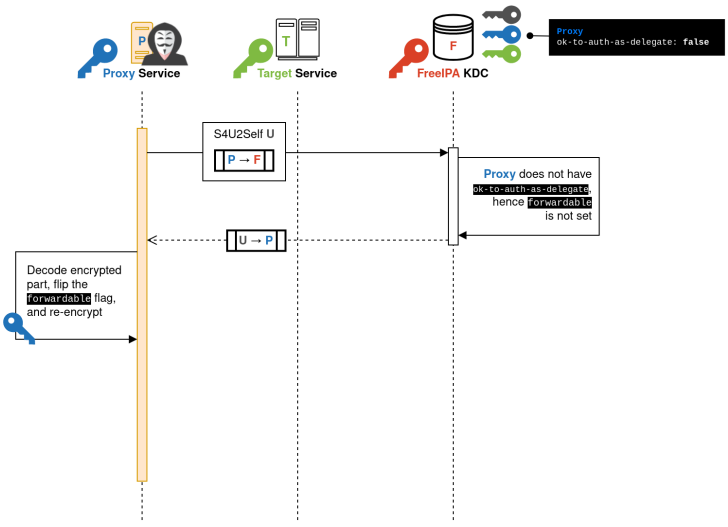
- If the ticket cannot be protected, maybe the KDC could detect the attack
- The PAC contains **additional authorization information**
  - List of SIDs
- *Security identifier* (SID)
  - Identifiers used in the AD world
  - Unique, except for some well-known ones
- Well-known SIDs supported by FreeIPA:
  - **S-1-18-1**: *Authentication authority asserted identity*
    - Ticket obtained using normal user request
  - **S-1-18-2**: *Service asserted identity*
    - Ticket obtained using S4U2Self

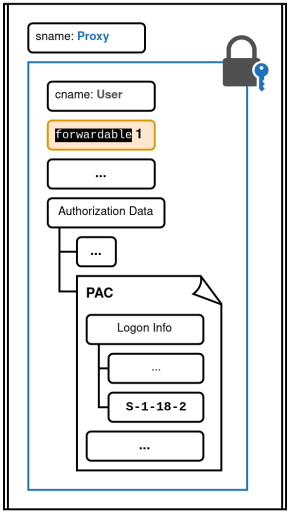
Bronze-Bit attack detection



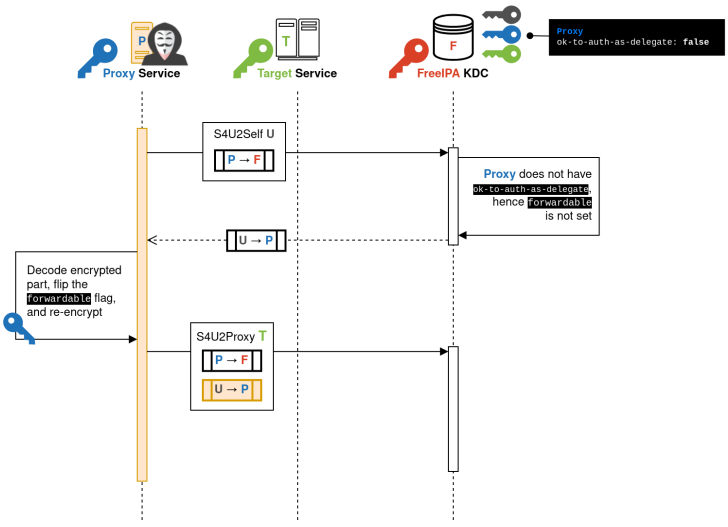


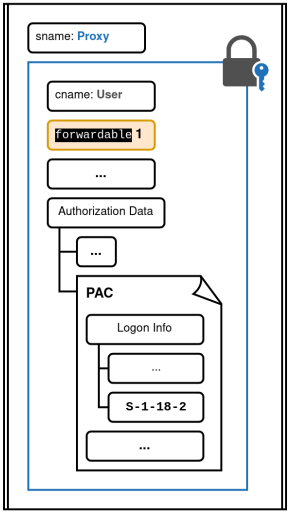
Bronze-Bit attack detection



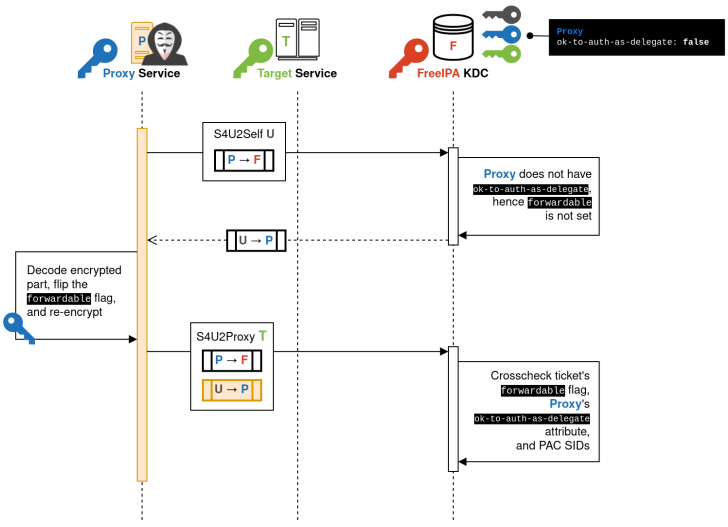


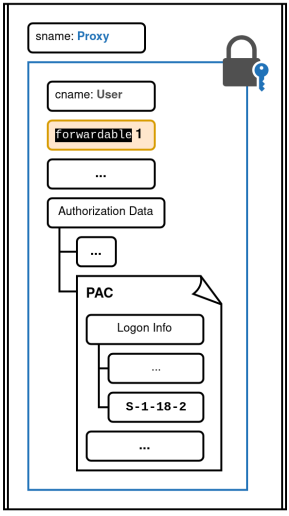
Bronze-Bit attack detection



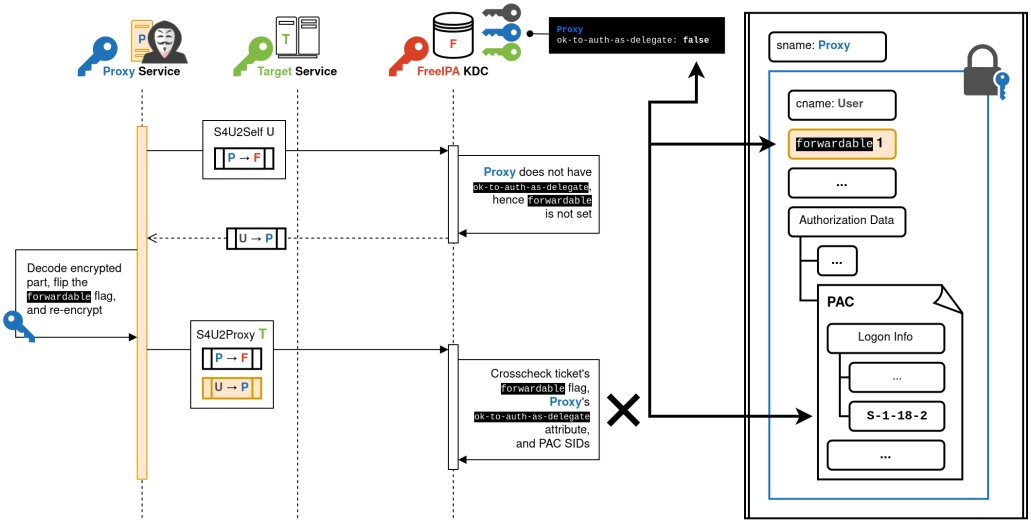


Bronze-Bit attack detection





Bronze-Bit attack detection



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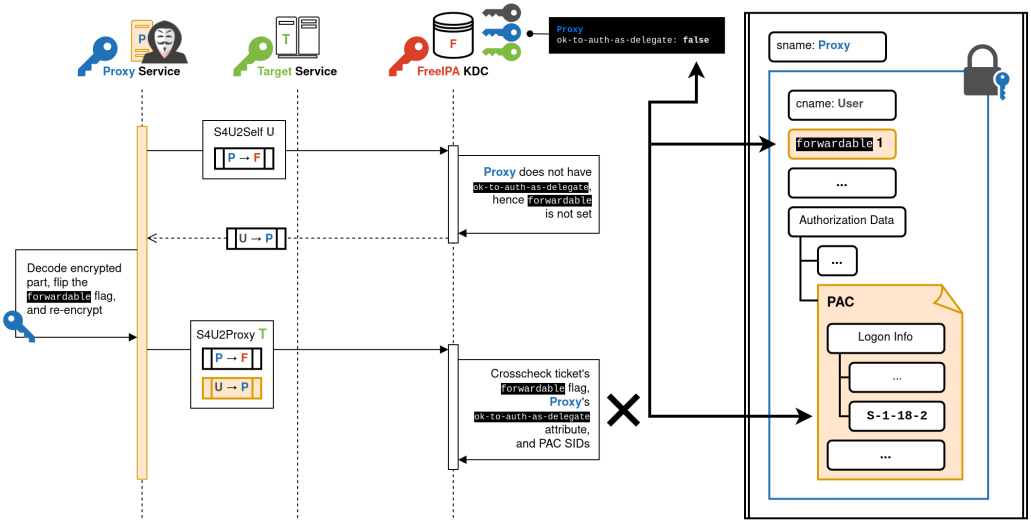

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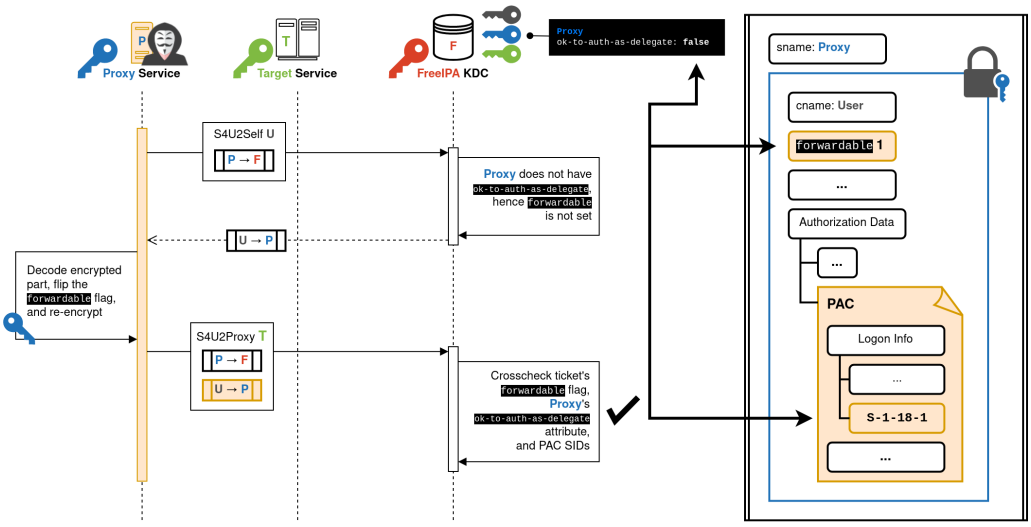

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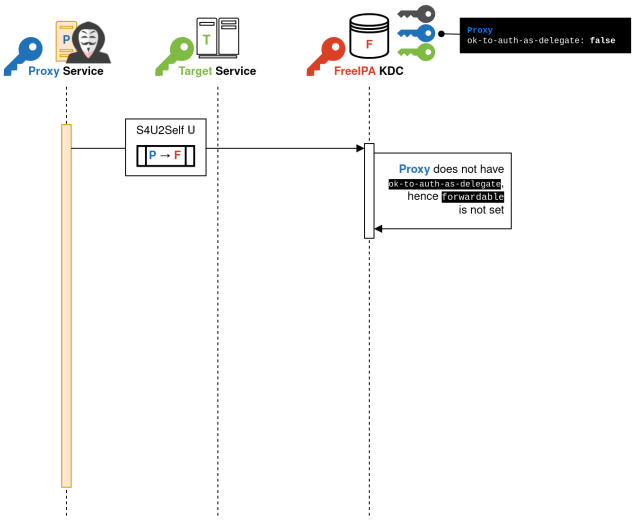
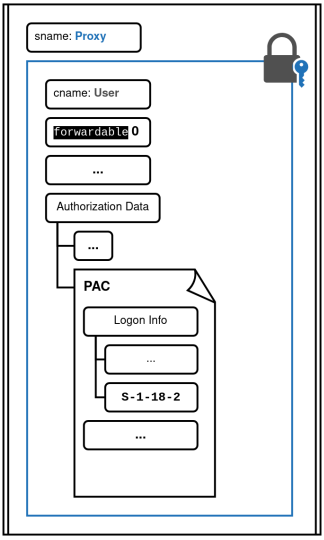
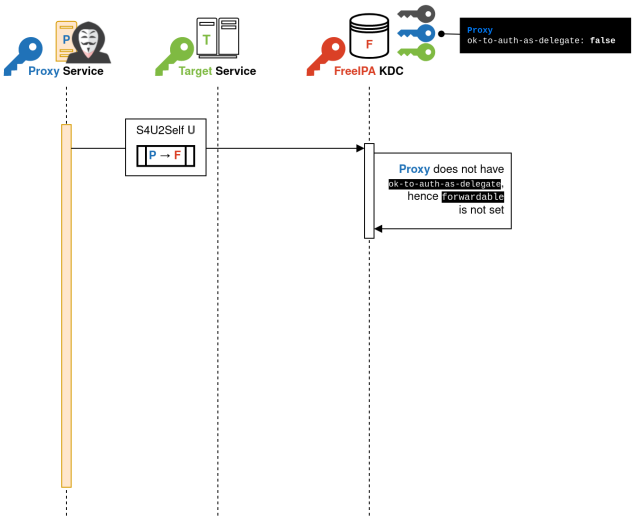
- **PAC spoofing**
  - Authorization information can be modified
- MS-PAC updated to add the **extended KDC signature**

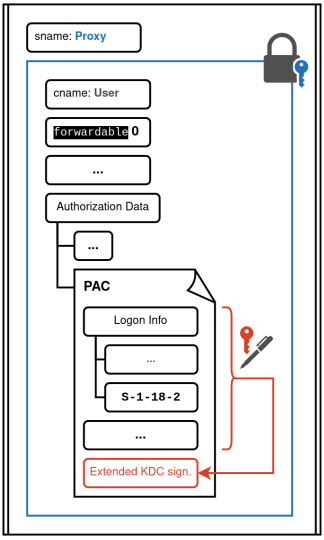
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



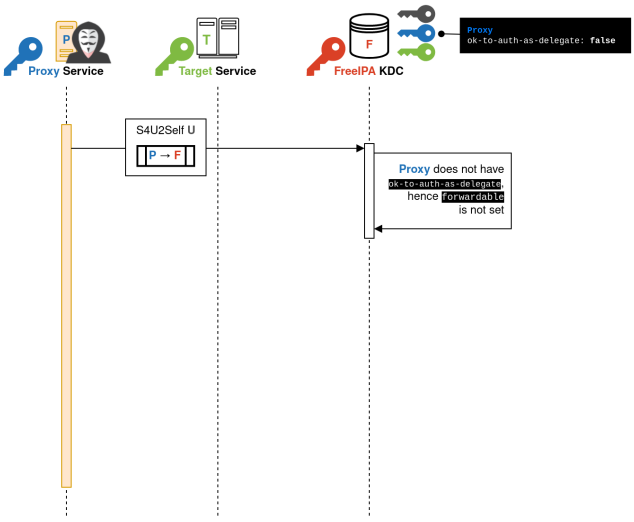


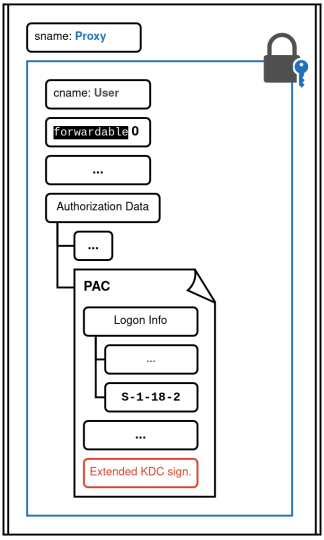
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



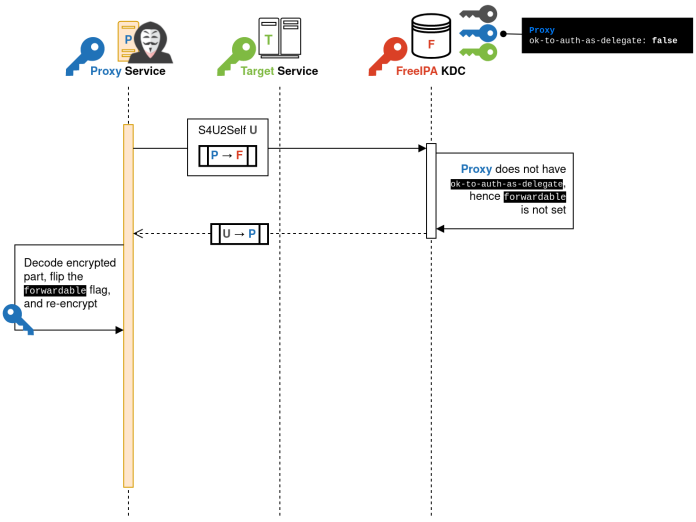


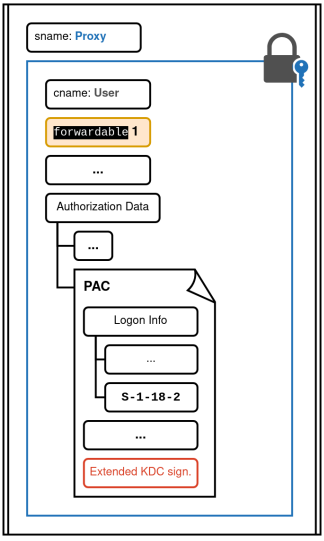
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



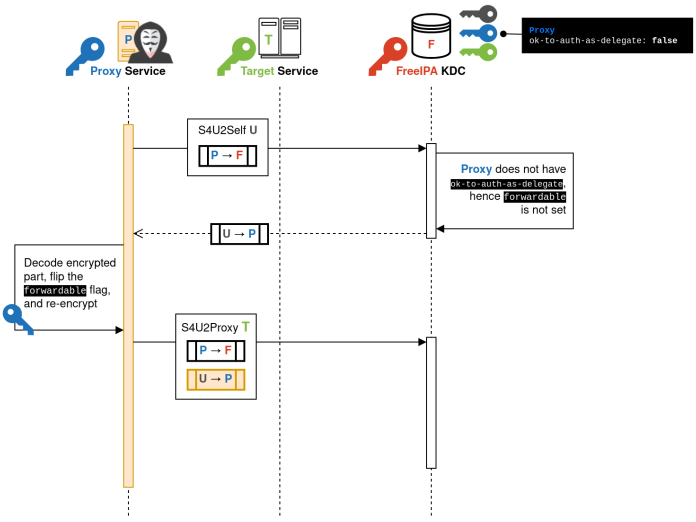


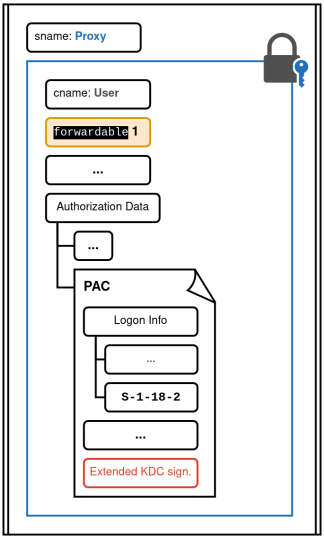
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



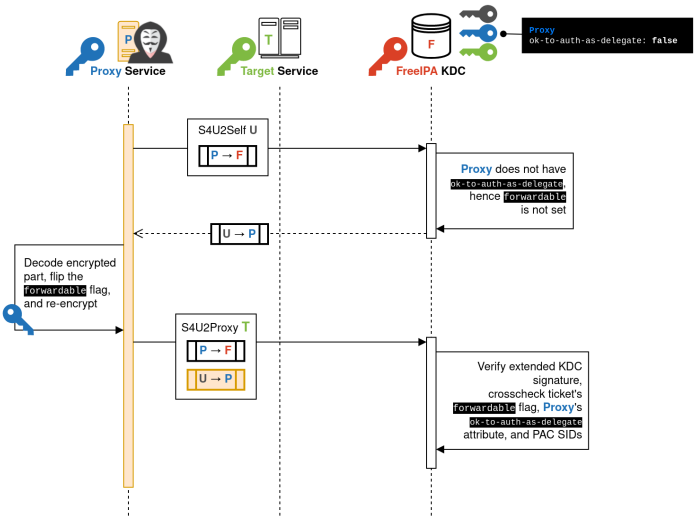


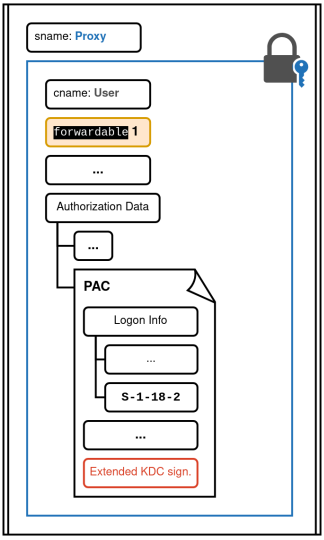
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



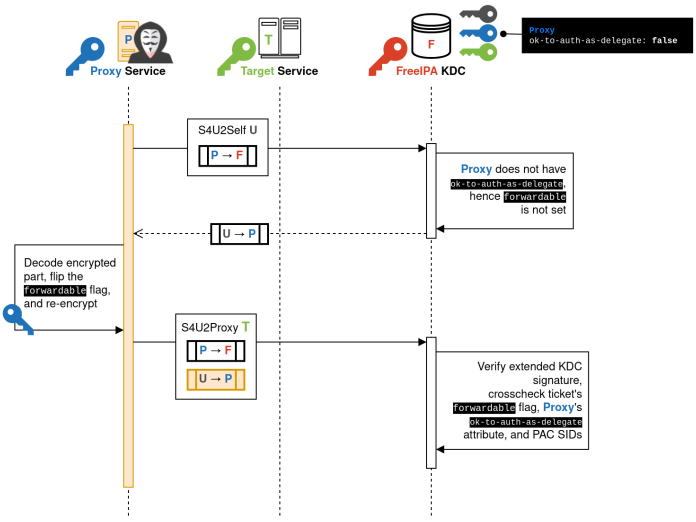


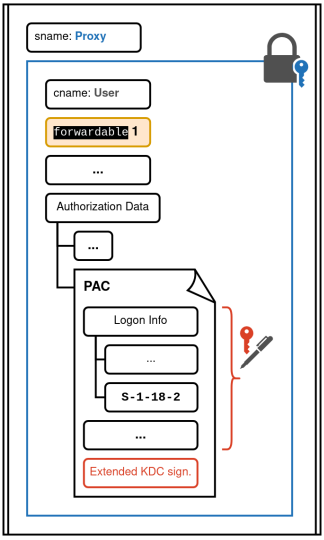
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



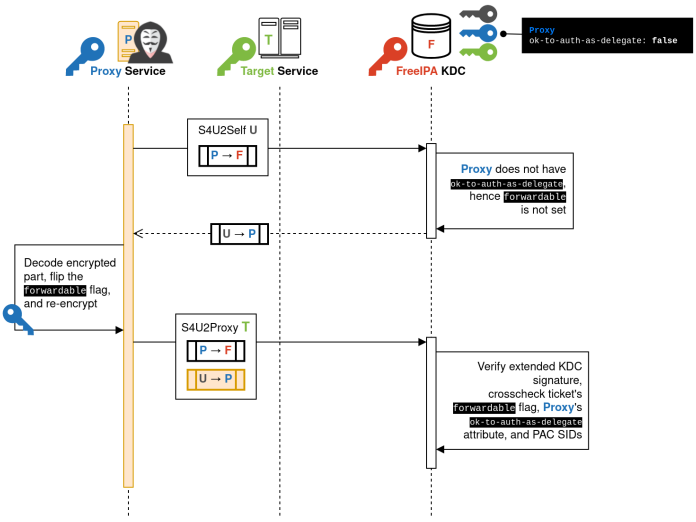


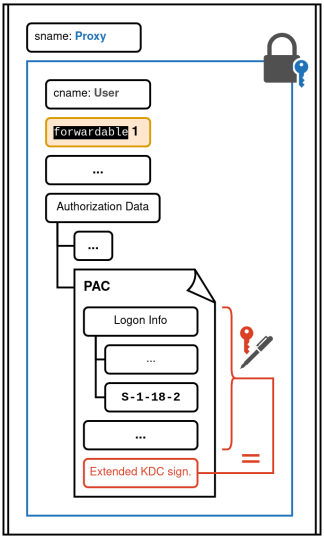
Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



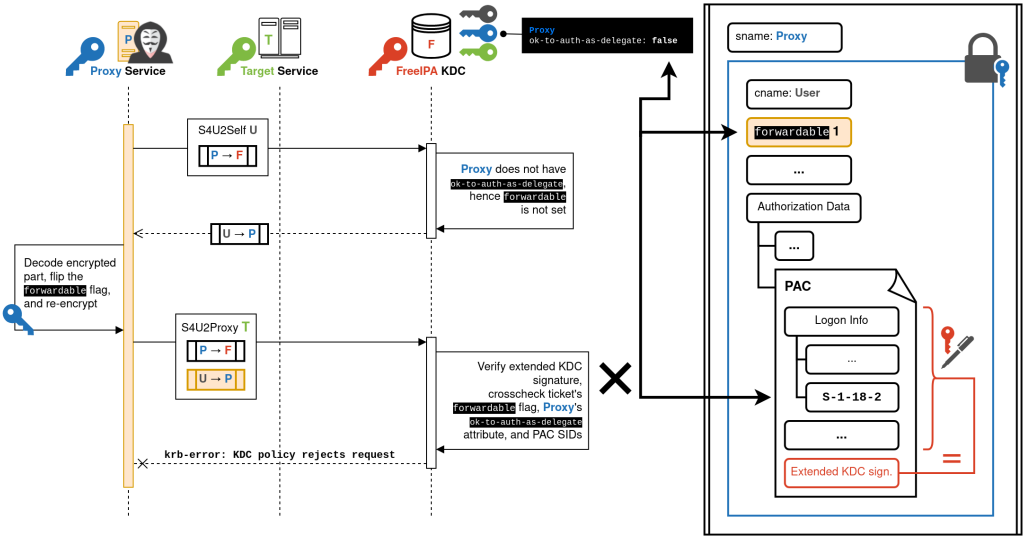


Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature





Bronze-Bit attack detection with PAC extended KDC signature



Conclusion

Conclusion

- Good example of the typical tribulations of **long-term support**
  - Especially for security-related network protocols
- MS-SFU is the continuation of Kerberos' gradual shift
  - From authentication only to **authentication and authorization**

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Questions?

Thank you!