

# Kerberos and Related Technologies

Tom Yu

MIT Kerberos Consortium

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# Overview

- Kerberos
- GSS-API
- SASL
- Resources

# Kerberos

- Secure network authentication
- General features
- Applications
- Protocol description
- Version 4 (krb4) – legacy
- Version 5 (krb5) – current
- Microsoft and Kerberos

# Kerberos: Network Auth.

- Project Athena
- Security in an adverse environment
- Attacker network capabilities
  - Listen to anything
  - Modify anything
- Trusted third party
  - Based on Needham–Schroeder
  - KDC (Key Distribution Center)

# Kerberos: General Features

- Single sign-on
- Simplified key management
- Symmetric cryptography
- Centralized administration
- Widely implemented and deployed

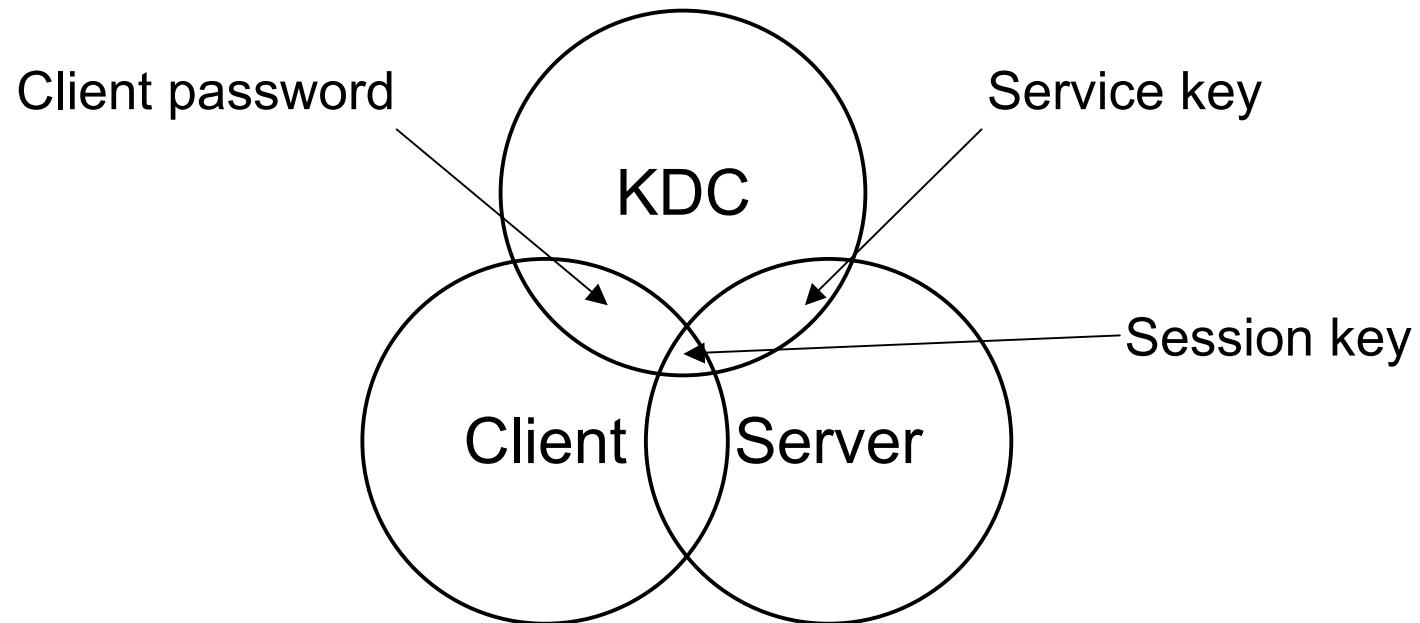
# Kerberos: Applications

- Login
  - PAM, SSH, FTP
- Mail
  - POP, IMAP
- Filesystems
  - NFS, AFS
- Instant Messaging
  - Zephyr, Jabber

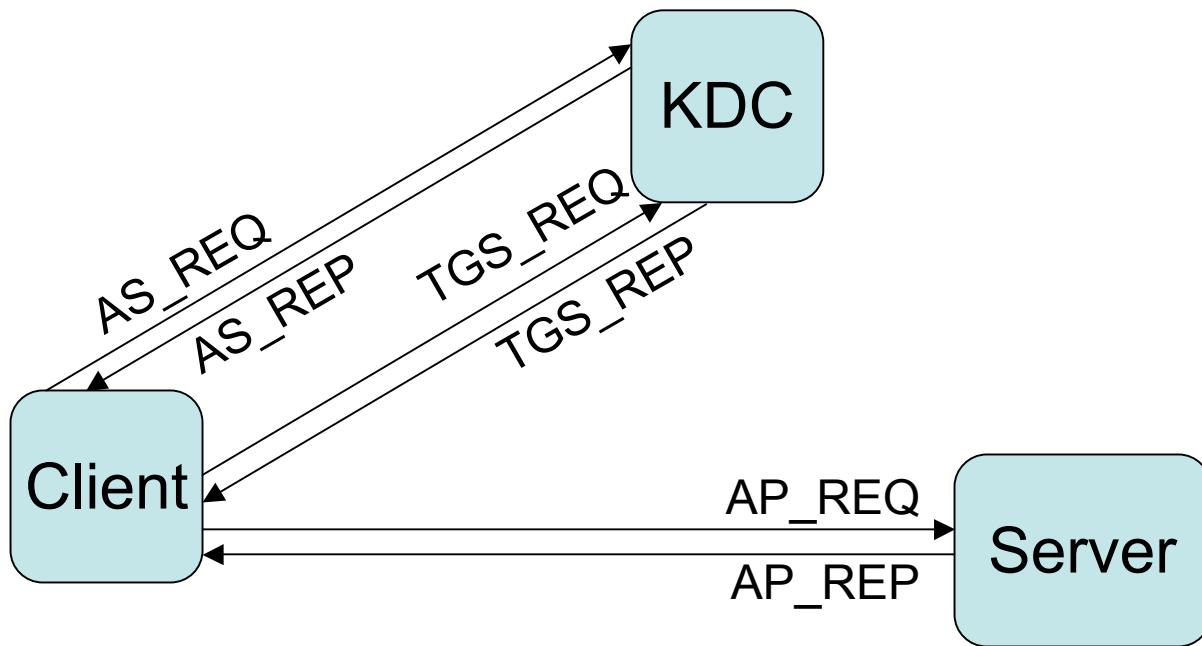
# Kerberos Participants

- Key Distribution Center (KDC)
  - Authentication Service (AS)
  - Ticket Granting Service (TGS)
- Client
- Service

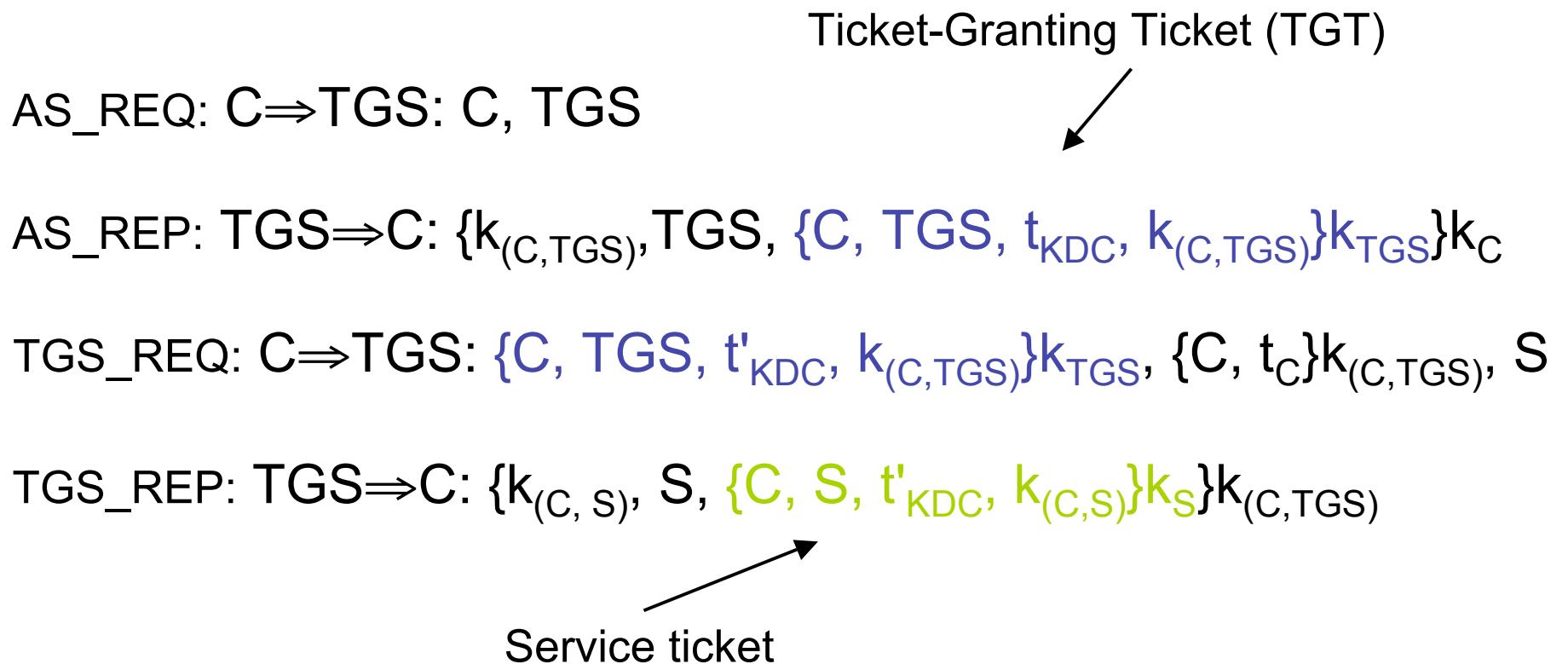
# Kerberos: Shared Secrets



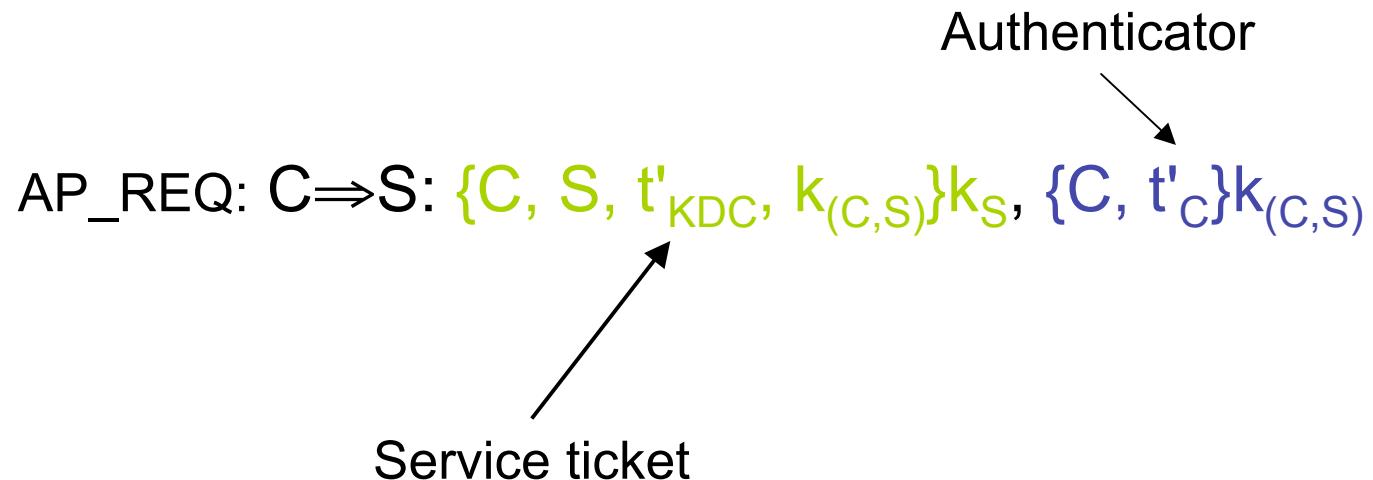
# Kerberos Protocol



# Getting Kerberos Credentials



# Using a Kerberos Ticket



# krb4

- First publicly released version
- Known limitations
  - Single-DES
  - “Weird” (PCBC) cipher mode
  - Exploitable protocol vulnerabilities
  - Single-hop cross-realm

# krb5

- IETF standards track
- Improved crypto
  - Improved integrity protection
  - Algorithm-agile
- More extensible
- More features
  - Transitive cross-realm
  - User-to-user
  - Credential forwarding, renewing, etc.

# Microsoft and Kerberos

- PAC – Privilege Attribute Certificate
- Nonstandard extensions
- Active Directory
  - Kerberos, LDAP, DNS, etc.

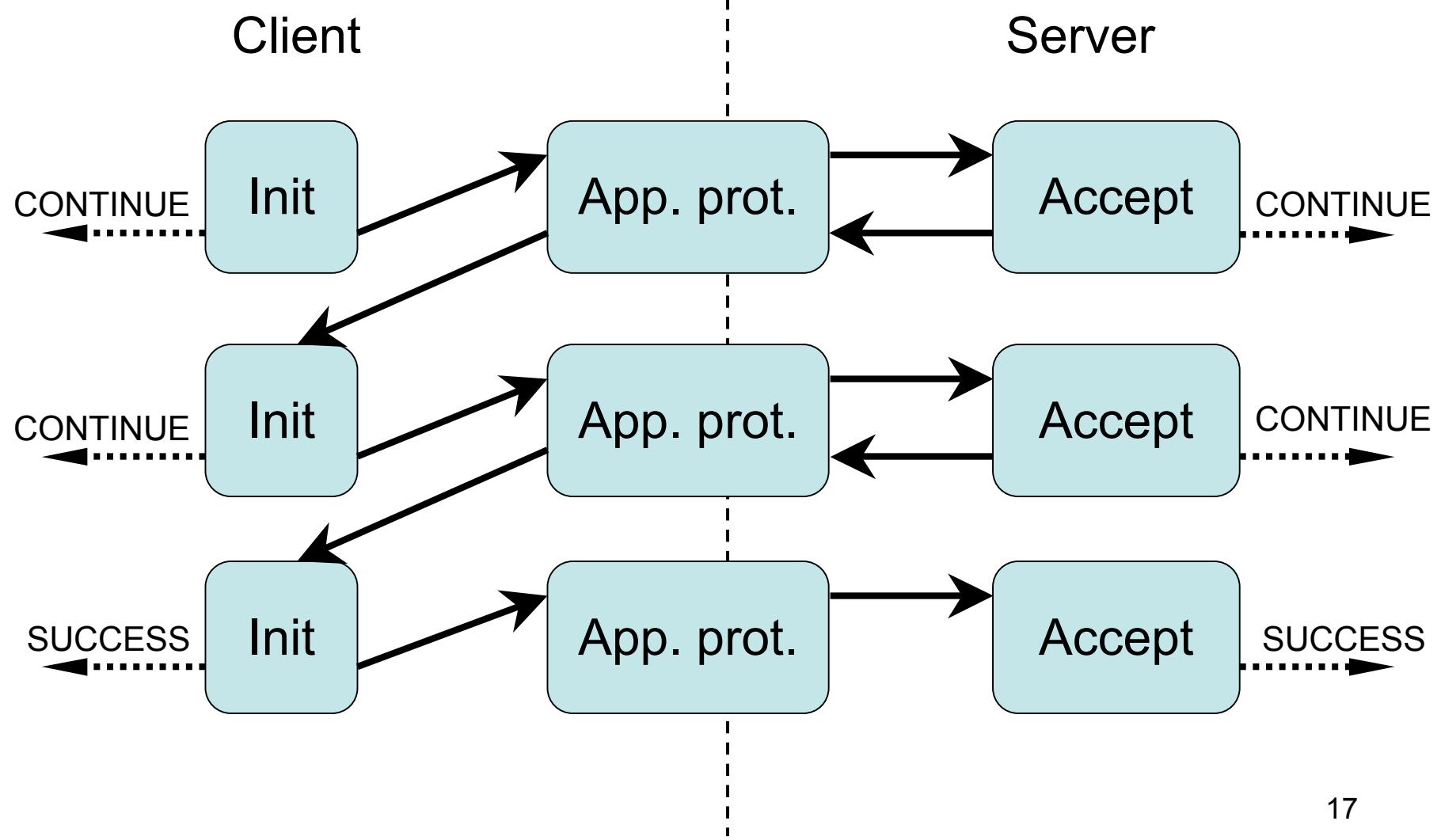
# GSS-API

- Generic Security Services API
- IETF standards track
- Abstracts details of underlying security mechanism
- Abstract API; C and Java bindings

# GSSAPI: Details

- Context setup
  - `GSS_Init_sec_context`
  - `GSS_Accept_sec_context`
- Message protection
  - `GSS_Wrap`, `GSS_Unwrap`
  - `GSS_GetMIC`, `GSS_VerifyMIC`
- Others
  - Credential and name handling, etc.

# GSS-API: Context Setup



# SASL

- Simple Authentication and Security Layer
- IETF standards track
- Generalizes preexisting app. practices
  - IMAP
  - POP
  - etc.

# Using Kerberos in Applications

- Client-server authentication
- Password validation
  - Beware the Zanarotti attack!
- User-to-user authentication

# Choosing an API

- API mostly determines protocol
- Existing protocol: use matching API
- New protocol: it depends...

# MIT krb5 API

- Pro:
  - Most flexible
  - Most protocol features
- Con:
  - Most complicated
  - Somewhat limited portability

# GSS-API

- Supposedly a generic security API
  - In practice, often used for krb5
- Very portable
- Non-krb5 mechs
  - SPNEGO negotiation mechanism
    - Microsoft usage (NTLM)
    - HTTP authentication
  - SPKM (X.509 certificates)

# GSS-API

- Context setup loop can be tricky
- Doesn't expose all krb5 capabilities

# SASL

- Pro:
  - Can use krb5 “GSSAPI” mech.
  - Variety of other auth. mechs.
  - Negotiation capability
- Con:
  - General GSS-API support still pending
  - Tends to get re-implemented from scratch

# Specifications

- Kerberos
  - RFC 4120 (current spec.)
  - RFC 3961 (crypto spec.)
- GSS-API
  - RFC 2743 (abstract spec.)
  - RFC 2744 (C lang. bindings)
  - RFC 1964, RFC 4121 (krb5 mech.)

# Specifications

- SASL
  - RFC 4422 (general spec.)
  - RFC 4505 (anonymous mech.)
  - RFC 4616 (PLAIN mech.)
  - RFC 4752 (krb5 mech.)

# Resources

- Kerberos Consortium
  - <http://kerberos.org/>
- MSDN Library
  - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/default.aspx>
  - Note MS-KILE and MS-SPNG
- Solaris Security for Developers Guide
  - <http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/doc/816-4863/>
  - GSS-API programming guide