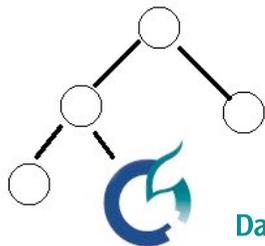
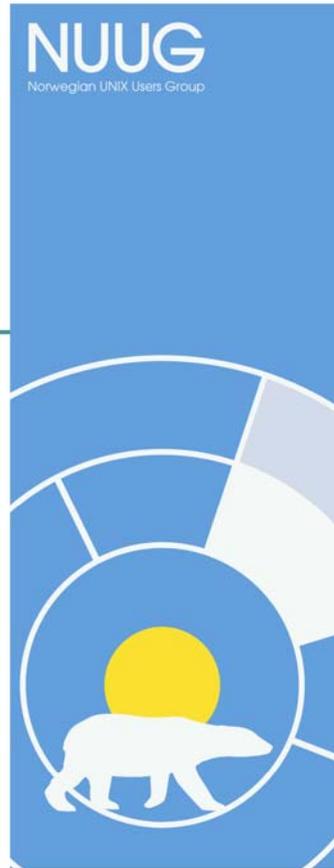


Introducing Kerberos

Æleen Frisch
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NUUG, Oslo, 13 April 2010



Data, Avdeling for ingeniørutdanning, Høgskolen i Oslo

Κερβερος

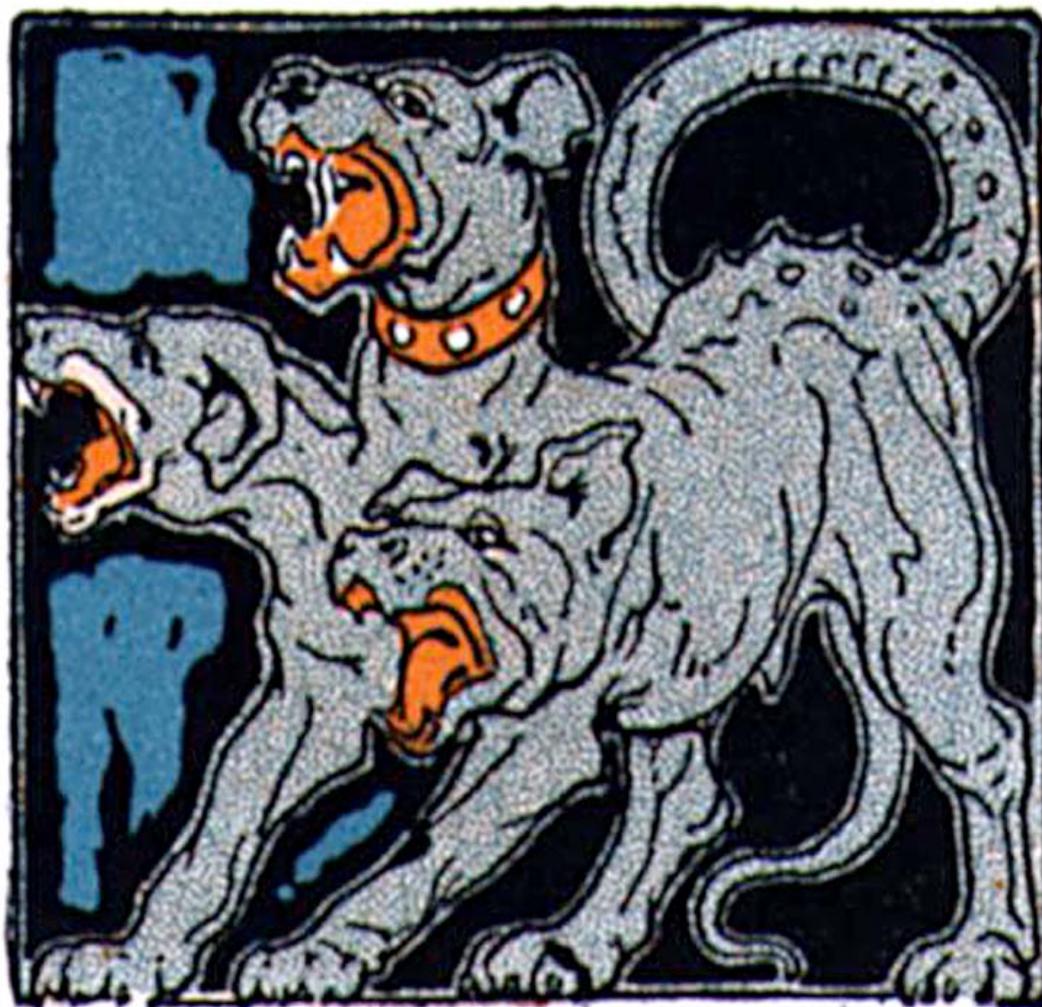


- ◆ Latin: Cerberus
- ◆ 3-headed dog serving as the gatekeeper to hell

Contemporary Illustration



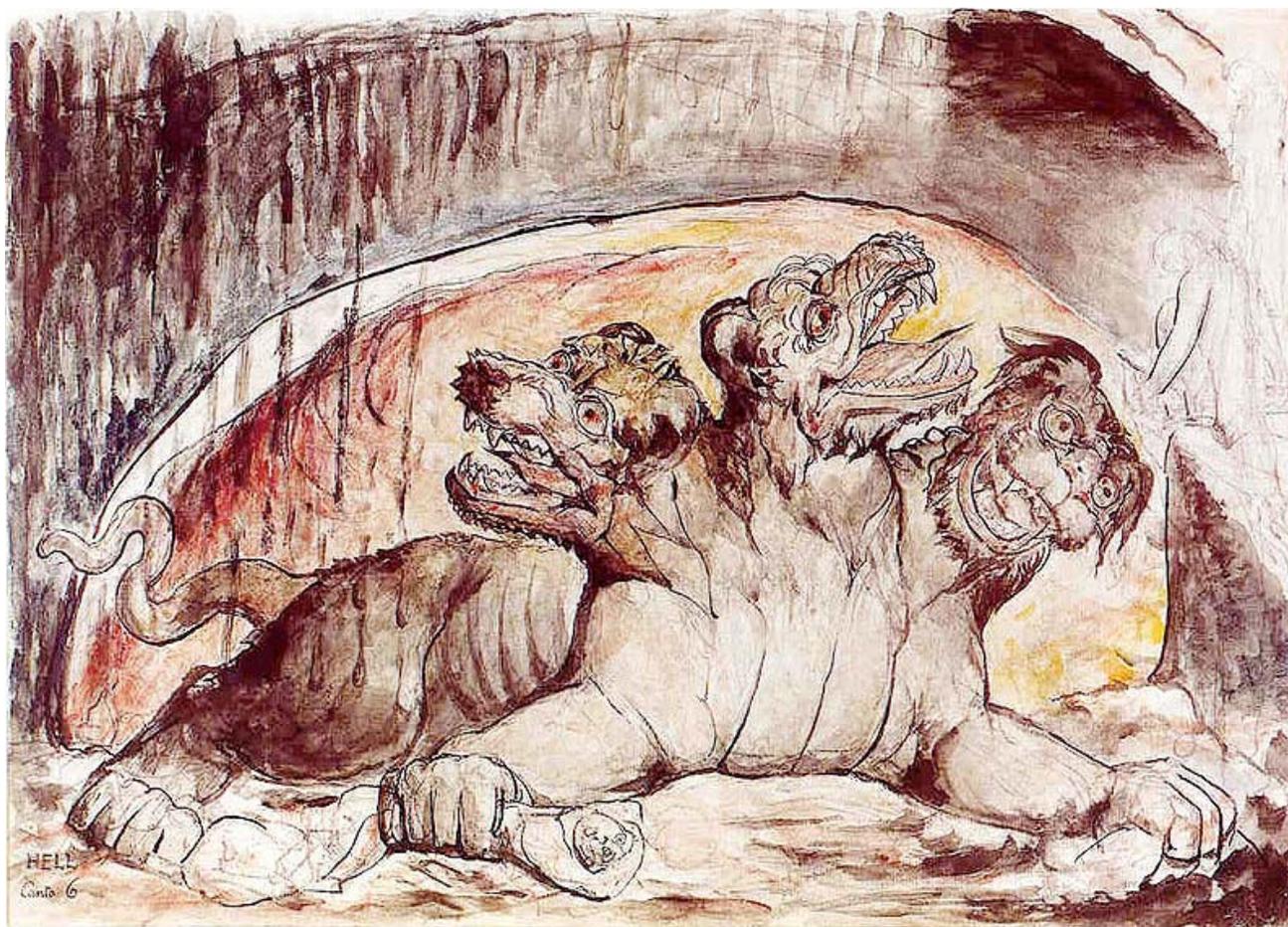
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William Blake's Dante



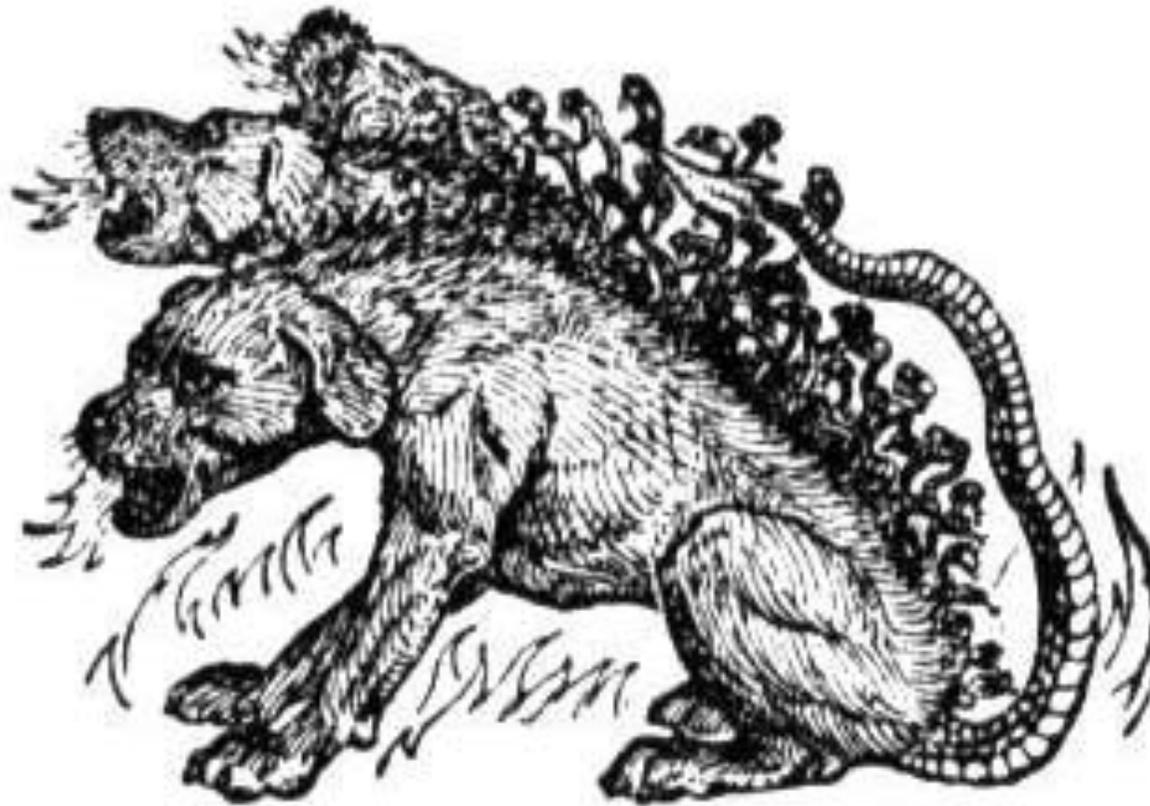
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Anatomically Correct



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Cerberus



Before the Beginning ...

- ◆ `rsync /etc/hosts /etc/passwd ...`
- ◆ `/etc/hosts.equiv`
- ◆ `rlogin & rcp`

A Little History

- ◆ MIT, 1983, Project Athena:
 - ❖ Single sign on
 - ❖ Secure remote access
 - ❖ Network file sharing
 - ❖ Graphical UI
 - ❖ Naming conventions and directory service
- ◆ Kerberos 4, late 1980s
- ◆ MIT Kerberos 5, 1993
 - ❖ RFC 4120



Fervor



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▶▶ *Our mission is to establish Kerberos as the universal authentication platform for the world's computer networks.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

We foresee a day when Kerberos-based authentication and authorization will be as ubiquitous as TCP/IP-based networking itself.

OMG There's a Muniton in There!

- ◆ Until 2000, 56-bit DES cannot be exported from USA
- ◆ Kerberos 4p9 =>
eBones =>
Swedish Institute of Technology's KTH-KRB =>
Heimdal Kerberos 5 (17/03/1997)



Heimdall

- ◆ Guards the Bifrost Bridge between Åsgard and Midgard
- ◆ Will blow the Gjallarhorn signaling the start of Ragnarok





But There Are Always 3 ...

- ◆ MIT Kerberos 5
- ◆ Heimdal Kerberos 5
- ◆ Active Directory



Why Kerberos

- ◆ Single sign-on
- ◆ No password data across the network
 - ❖ Not even in encoded/encrypted form
- ◆ Scales to even the largest sites
- ◆ Excellent support for heterogeneous environments

Kerberos Server



- ◆ Known as a KDC: Key Distribution Center
 - ❖ Think *Kerberos Domain Controller*
 - ◆ Database server handling keys
 - ◆ Authentication Server
 - ◆ Ticket Granting Server

Infrastructure Features

- ◆ Scales very well on even modest hardware
 - ❖ Tiny network messages
 - ❖ Only one access per user per service
- ◆ “Master” and “slave” servers
- ◆ Server-to-server replication

Kerberos Jargon



- ◆ **Realm**: Single Kerberos infrastructure implemented by a designated set of servers
 - ❖ Name=Upper(DNS domain)
- ◆ **Principal**: User account or host in a Kerberos database
- ◆ **Ticket**: Encrypted message authenticating user identity and authorization for access to a host, network or service
 - ❖ **Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)**: Entrance to Disneyland
 - ◆ Some things in the park are free
 - ❖ **Service Ticket**: Entrance to Pirates of the Caribbean

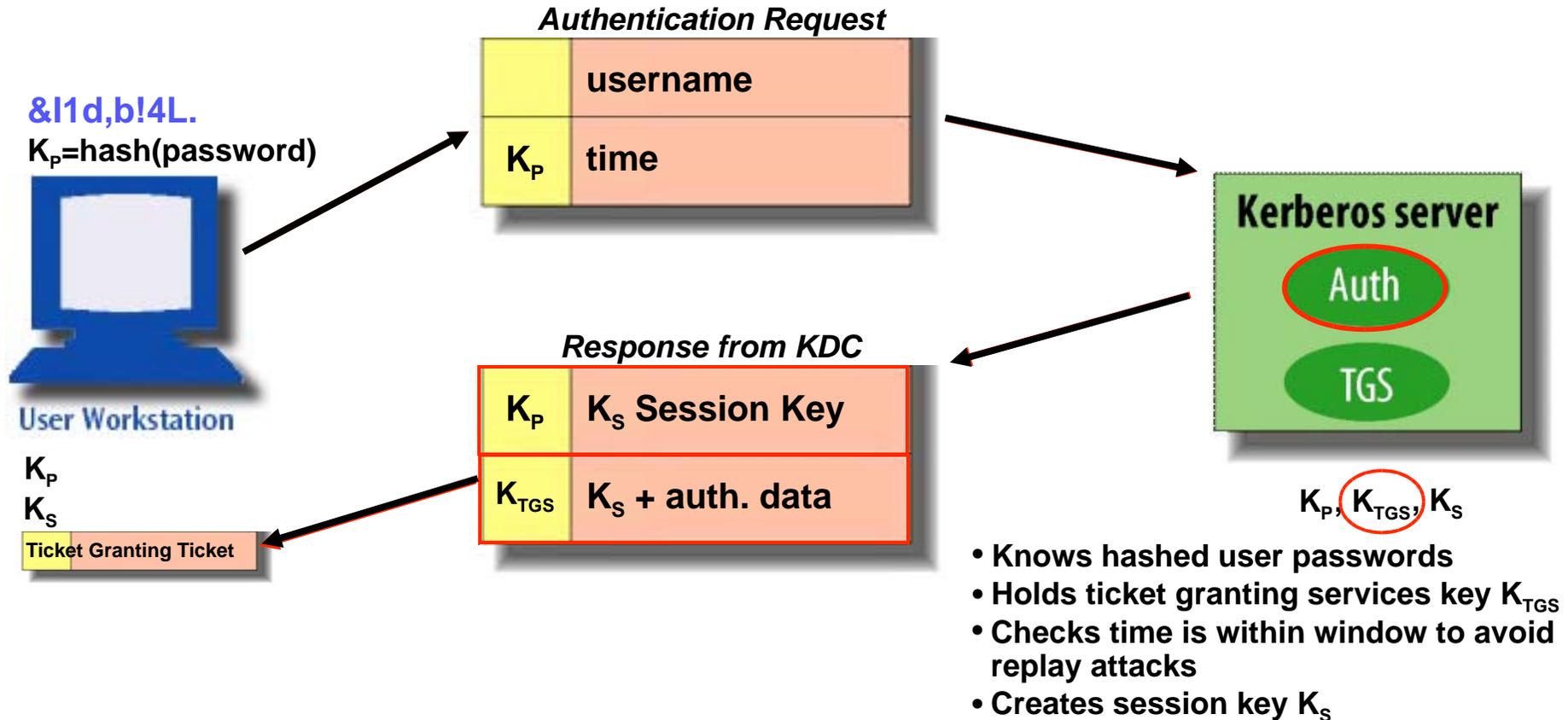
High Level Views



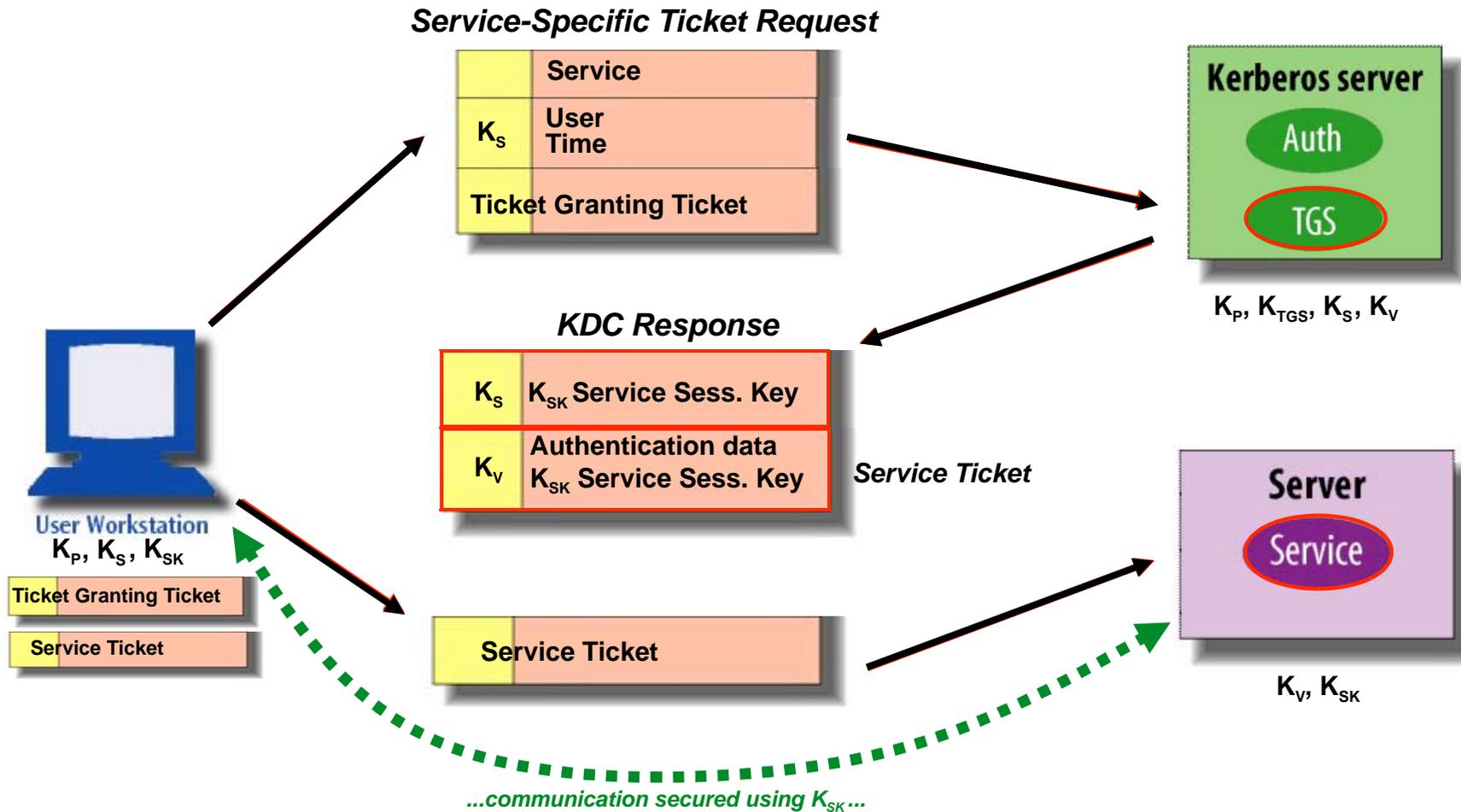
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- ◆ User authentication
- ◆ Service access

Kerberos: Initial Authentication



Using a Kerberized Service



Additional Details

- ◆ **Pre-Authentication:** Requiring the user to prove knowledge of the key before granting TGT
 - ❖ Other option: PKI
- ◆ **Ticket properties:**
 - ❖ **Renewable:**
 - ◆ Initial expiration time (10 hours)
 - ◆ Maximum lifetime (7 days)
 - ❖ **Forwardable:** Ticket follows user to new clients
 - ❖ **Proxiable:** Ticket can be used by service directly for user
 - ❖ **Postdated:** For batch jobs

Security Safeguards



- ◆ **Replay attacks**
 - ❖ Using the time as the encrypted data prevents most of them
 - ❖ KDC can also maintain a replay cache
- ◆ **Man-in-the-Middle attacks**
 - ❖ Client responsibility
 - ❖ Secure DNS servers

Installing a Kerberos Server

- ◆ Prerequisites
- ◆ Install and configure KDC
 - ❖ Add principals to DB
 - ❖ Expand the infrastructure
- ◆ Install and configure client computers
- ◆ Install and configure server for services

- ◆ **Example:** MIT on Debian for AHANIA.COM (VMs)

Prerequisites

◆ DNS

- ❖ A and PTR records for all hosts
- ❖ Hostnames are FQDNs (e.g., /etc/hosts, /etc/hostname)

◆ NTP

- ❖ At least *ntpdate server* in cron and at boot (rc.local)

◆ LDAP v3 (optional)

DNS SRV Records



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@ORIGIN ahania.com.

_kerberos._udp.AHANIA.COM.	IN	SRV	1	0	88	kdc
_kerberos._tcp.AHANIA.COM.	IN	SRV	1	0	88	kdc
_kerberos-adm._tcp.AHANIA.COM.	IN	SRV	1	0	749	kdc
_kpasswd._udp.AHANIA.COM.	IN	SRV	1	0	464	kdc

Build the Software ...



◆ Or install packages:

- ❖ krb5-kdc
- ❖ libkrb53*
- ❖ krb5-config*
- ❖ krb5-admin-server
- ❖ krb5-user*
- ❖ krb5-doc

- ❖ krb5-clients*
- ❖ libpam-krb5*

Configuration Files



Høgskolen i Oslo

- ◆ /etc/krb5.conf: General settings
- ◆ /etc/krb5kdc/kdc.conf: Configures the servers
- ◆ /etc/krb5kdc/kadm5.acl: Administrative access control

/etc/krb5.conf



Høgskolen i Oslo

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = AHANIA.COM

[realms]
    AHANIA.COM = {
        kdc = dyrehagen.ahania.com:88
        admin_server = dyrehagen.ahania.com:749
        default_domain = ahania.com
    }

[domain_realm]
    ahania.com = AHANIA.COM
    .ahania.com = AHANIA.COM

[logging]
    kdc = FILE:/var/log/kdc.log
    kadmind = FILE:/var/log/kadmind.log
    default = FILE:/var/log/krb5.log
```

/etc/kdc.conf



```
[kdcdefaults]
    kdc_ports = 750,88

[realms]
    AHANIA.COM = {
        database_name = /var/lib/krb5kdc/principal
        admin_keytab = FILE:/etc/krb5kdc/kadm5.keytab
        acl_file = /etc/krb5kdc/kadm5.acl
        key_stash_file = /etc/krb5kdc/stash
        kadmin_port = 749
        kdc_ports = 750,88
        max_life = 10h 0m 0s
        max_renewable_life = 7d 0h 0m 0s
        master_key_type = des3-hmac-sha1
        supported_encetypes = aes256-cts:normal ...
        default_principal_flags = +preauth
    }
```

Creating the Realm

- ◆ `/usr/sbin/kdb5_util create -s`
 - ❖ Remember the master key
 - ❖ Corresponds to principal `krbtgt/AHANIA.COM@AHANIA.COM`
 - ❖ Database files are in `/var/lib/krb5kdc`



Adding Principals

- ◆ **kadmin.local** and **kadmin**
- ◆ Naming: **aeleen/admin@AHANIA.COM**
 - ❖ **user/context@REALM**

```
kadmin.local: addprinc aeleen/admin  
WARNING: no policy specified ...  
Enter password for ...:  
Re-enter password ...:  
Principal "aeleen/admin@AHANIA.COM" created.
```



kadmin Subcommands

- ◆ `{add,delete,modify,list}_{principals,policies}`
- ◆ `change_password`
- ◆ `kt{add,remove}`

Granting Administrative Permissions



◆ /etc/krb5kdc/kadm5.acl

```
root/admin@AHANIA.COM      *
aeleen/admin@AHANIA.COM    *
chavez/admin@AHANIA.COM    AICL  */admin@AHANIA.COM
```

- ◆ Permissions: **a**dd, **d**delete, **i**nquire, **m**odify, **c**hange password, **l**ist



Kerberos Server Processes

- ◆ **krb5kdc**: /etc/init.d/krb5-kdc
- ◆ **kadmind**: /etc/init.d/krb5-admin-server
- ◆ **kpropd**

- ◆ **krb524d**
- ◆ **kadmind4**



Kerberos Client Utilities

- ◆ kinit
- ◆ klist
- ◆ kdestroy
- ◆ kpasswd

- ◆ krb5-ftp
- ◆ ksu

Client Configuration



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- ◆ Install software
- ◆ Configure `/etc/krb5.conf` as on KDC
- ◆ Add support for authentication and other services

PAM



- ◆ Module comes *before* pam_unix.so
- ◆ /etc/pam.d/common-auth

```
auth      sufficient    pam_krb5.so minimum_uid=1000
```
- ◆ /etc/pam.d/common-password

```
password sufficient    pam_krb5.so minimum_uid=1000
```
- ◆ /etc/pam.d/common-account

```
account   required      pam_krb5.so minimum_uid=1000
```
- ◆ /etc/pam.d/common-session

```
session   required      pam_krb5.so minimum_uid=1000
```

OpenSSH



- ◆ SSH v2

- ◆ /etc/ssh/sshd_config:

```
KerberosAuthentication yes  
KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes  
KerberosTicketCleanup yes
```

- ◆ Non-kerberized versions use the Generic Security Services API:

```
GSSAPIAuthentication yes  
GSSAPICleanupCredentials yes
```

Application Support



- ◆ Replacements for insecure LAN services: FTP, telnet, rsh
- ◆ NFSv4
- ◆ SAMBA 3
- ◆ AFS
- ◆ Apache (and IIS)



Beyond the Basics

- ◆ Keytab(s) and their implications
- ◆ PKI integration
- ◆ Cross-realm trust
 - ❖ Active Directory integration
- ◆ Replication and updating
- ◆ SASL integration

For More Information

- ◆ MIT: web.mit.edu/kerberos/www/
- ◆ Heimdal: www.h5l.org
- ◆ Jason Garman, *Kerberos: The Definitive Guide* (O'Reilly, 2003)
- ◆ Gerry Carter, “Kerberos 5: Revenge of the Three Headed Dog,” LISA conference tutorial
- ◆ Aileen Frisch, *Essential System Administration*, 4th ed, forthcoming 2011.