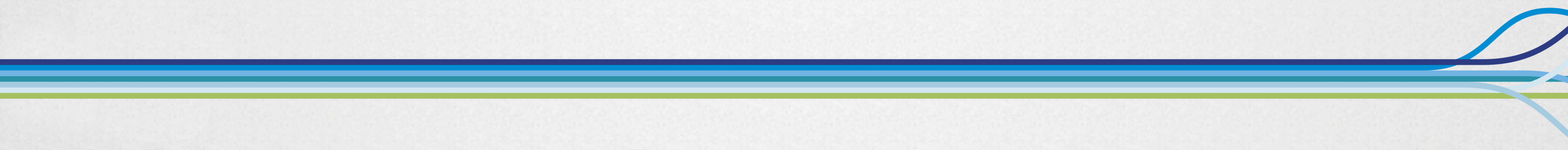




# **NTLM**

## **For Whom The Bell Tolls**

**The killing of NTLM – 2025 to 20??**





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# Didier Van Hoya

## Technical Architect & Technology Strategist



- [@workinghardinit.bsky.social](https://bsky.social/workinghardinit)
- <https://x.com/WorkingHardInIT>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/didiervanhoye>
- <https://vimeo.com/workinghardinit>
- <https://github.com/WorkingHardInIT/Public>
- <https://workinghardinit.work>





# NTLM: For whom the bell tolls



The killing of NTLM – 2025 to 20??



# Microsoft is killing NTLM

- Starting with Windows 2025
- Not ending with it
- Not quite dead and buried yet
- Work in progress

RIP  
NTLM

1993 – 2025





# What is NTLM?

- Authentication protocol
- It provides your identity to the resource you want to access
- It does not send your password
- It uses a challenge-response hash
- It is a fallback when better options don't work or are not available
  - **Kerberos, OAuth, SAML, MSA, ...**
  - **Local accounts (workgroups), no DNS name resolution, connection by IP address, no line of sight to a DC, ...**



# NTLM in a nutshell

- Client connects to server resource ... a file share for example
- Server sends a challenge:  
**Who are you?**
- Client sends a response (Hashed Message Authentication Code)  
**Hmac\_md5("Who are you?", username, md4(password))**
- Server checks the response  
**That works out, welcome and proceed.**  
**Nope, that isn't right, thou shalt not pass!**





# Killing NTLM is simple but far from easy!

- NTLM is everywhere
- PARADOX: It is extremely easy to kill and very hard to kill ...
- NTLMv1 is security hell, NTLMv2 risks can be mitigated to some extend
- Credential Guard mitigates risks & kills NTLMv1
  - **But have you turned it on?**
  - **Upgrades to Windows 11 (22H2 & higher), and Windows Server 2025 have Credential Guard enabled by default unless explicitly disabled.**
- Incredibly dangerous, combined with short passwords
- It is risky to your business to disable wholesale & hope for the best
- The latter is risky to your employment as well.



- Old, vulnerable encryption (DES, MD4, MD5,...)
- hmac operations are extremely fast
- So they can be easily broken by guessing (brute force)
- Nvidia 4090 GPU \* 8 = 48 minutes of a random 8-character password
- HashCat checking known, popular password patterns: milliseconds
- Imagine bunch of bad guys on a budget: 8x RTX 4090 instance rented on vast.ai for < \$5/hour

```
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting in benchmark mode

CUDA API (CUDA 11.8)
=====
* Device #1: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4090, 20155/24563 MB, 128MCU

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 CUDA 11.8.87) - Platform #1 [NVIDIA Corporation]
=====
* Device #2: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4090, skipped

Benchmark relevant options:
=====
* --benchmark-all
* --optimized-kernel-enable

-----
* Hash-Mode 1000 (NTLM)
-----

Speed.#1.....: 288.5 GH/s (7.24ms) @ Accel:512 Loops:1024 Thr:32 Vec:8
```

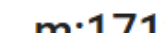
# HASHCAT

An Advanced Password Cracking Tool

m:17128

host:96679

Utah, US



vast.ai

Type #10952072

8x RTX 4090

654.3 TFLOPS

Max CUDA: 12.2

24 GB

3234.1 GB/s

ROME2D32GM

PCIE 4.0,16x

23.9 GB/s

AMD EPYC 7B12 ...

256.0/256 cpu

516/516 GB

↑4117 Mbps

↓5320 Mbps

198 ports

CT4000P3PSSD8

1043 MB/s

3044.0 GB

verified

Max Duration

1 mon, 15d

Reliability

99.51%

\$4.910/hr

448.8 DLPerf

91.4 DLP/\$/hr

RENT



# Is mutual authentication important?

- **YES**
- **Lack of it leads to “easy” relay or proxy attacks**
- **Aka “Man In The Middle” attacks**
- **Which is why you disable LLMNR, NetBIOS, ... as it helps bad actors poison name resolution**





# Pain No 2: No Server authentication

- NTLM does not provide mutual authentication
- You have no guarantee that you are talking to the correct server

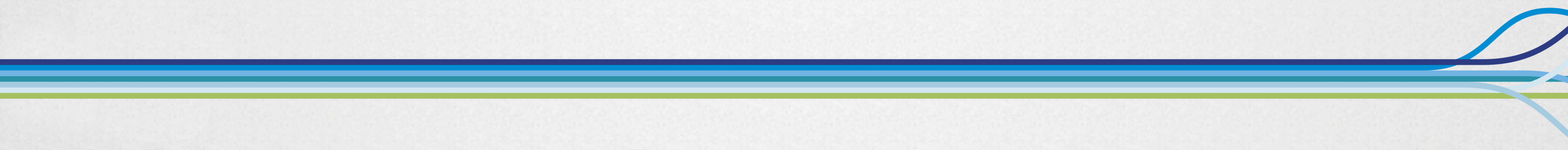






# Other mitigations do exist

- Extended protection / Token binding ([On Token Binding](#))  
➔ “Bolt On” so if you don’t do it, it is not here – not part of NTLM
- Credential Guard  
➔ Virtualization Based Security

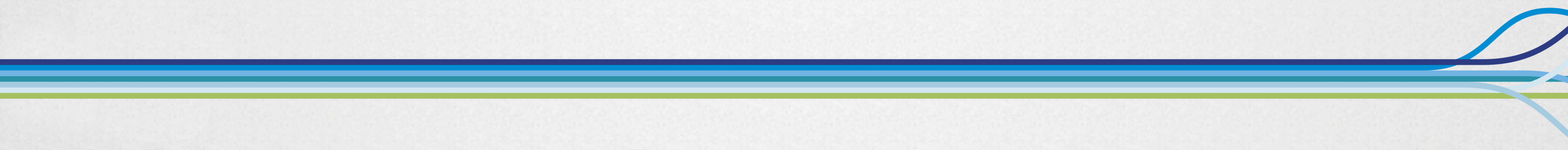






# Pain No 3: Password usage sucks

- Most passwords are bad
- People use patterns
- Known words, easy to guess
- Way too short





# Length is your friend ... add MFA!

- Use pass phrases!  
**Donkey Goes 2 a Restaurant For Food & a Bar 4 Drinks!**

## How Secure Is My Password?

✓ The #1 Password Strength Tool. Trusted and used by millions.

.....

It would take a computer about  
9 hundred septemvigintillion years  
to crack your password





# Pain No 4: Code vulnerabilities

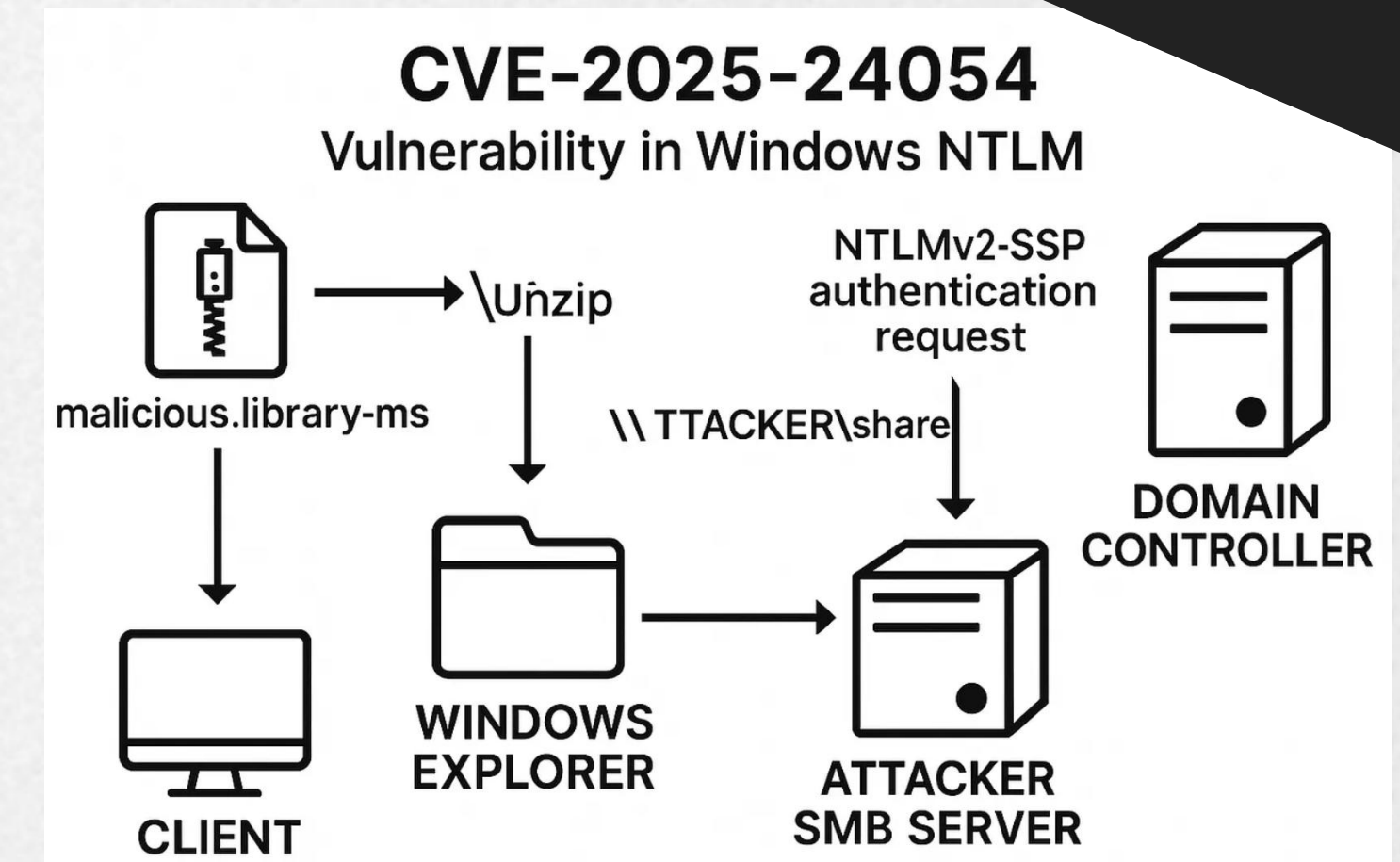
- Developers are not perfect (no one is)

**NEWS** 4 MAR 2024  
**TA577 Exploits NTLM Authentication Vulnerability**

Windows NTLM Security Support Provider Information Disclosure Vulnerability  
CVE-2023-24900  
Security Vulnerability  
Released: May 9, 2023

**CROWDSTRIKE** | BLOG  
**Critical Vulnerabilities in NTLM Allow Remote Code Execution and Cloud Resources Compromise**  
December 21, 2020 | Yaron Zinar | Identity Protection

**NEWS, EXPLOITS AND VULNERABILITIES**  
**Patch now! Microsoft Office flaw could leak NTLM hashes**  
Microsoft is warning about a Microsoft Office vulnerability which an attacker could use to steal NTLM hashes.  
Posted: August 13, 2024 by [Pieter Amtz](#)







# Get rid of it!

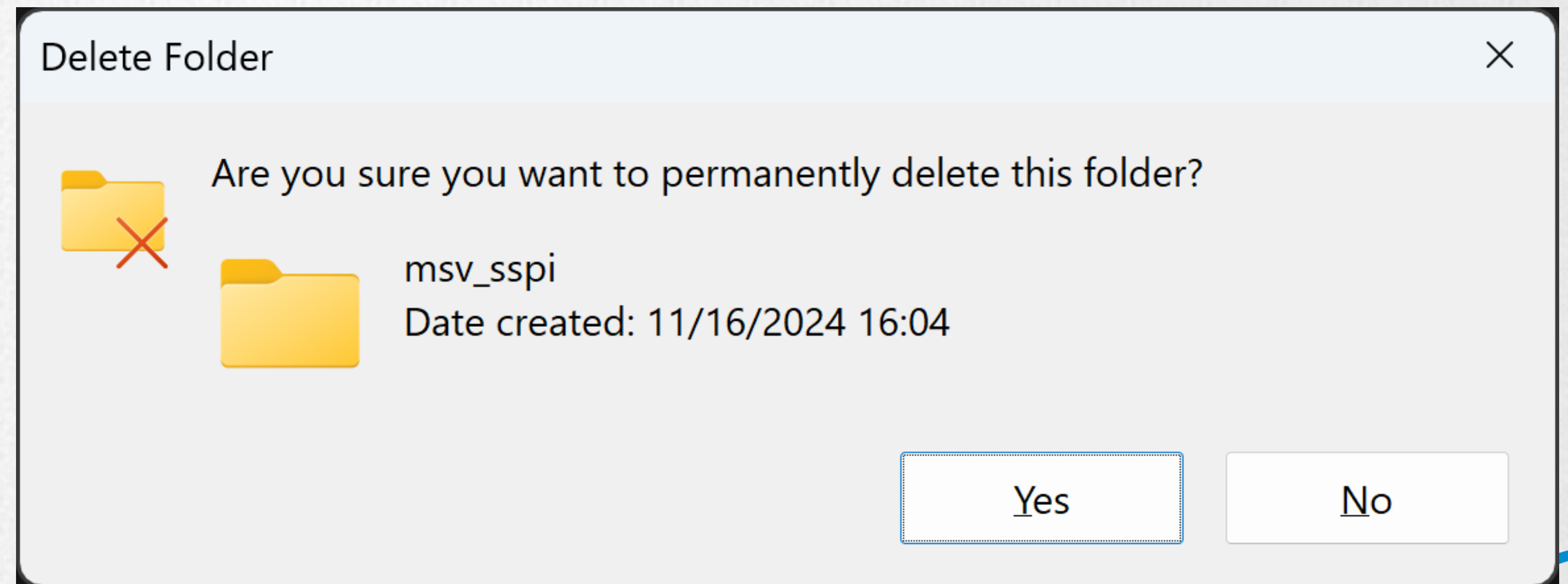
- Just rip out the code!





# Wait a minute!

- Even disabling NTLM has many unintended consequences
- Let alone ripping it out of the source code
- Who are the stake holders?
- NTLM is used everywhere!
- Define everywhere!







# And we all need to agree

- Authentication Platform owners at MSFT who own the code
- Servicing Team, which incorporates code into Windows builds for release
- SMB team, huge for both use and abuse of NTLM
- MSRC, the security response center that wants it all to go away
- Support, they have to deal with all NTLM issues
- Azure, they need to incorporate it into a hyper-scaler & make it secure
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party software creators who want to build and sell new features
- Customers who want stuff to work



# What constitutes “Everywhere”?

1. Line of sight => +/- 5% of all NTLM authentication
2. Unknown server (IP address, DC doesn't know the server, CNAMES without SPNs, etc.) => 14% of all NTLM authentication
3. Workgroup/local accounts: 29% of all NTLM authentication
4. The remaining 52% is hardcoded – developers, huh!
  - ➔ 48% where we cannot do anything better right now!
  - ➔ So, we need something better?
  - ➔ What?

It has to be ubiquitous as Windows itself, so it must be part of it, no external dependencies, needs to be fast and secure





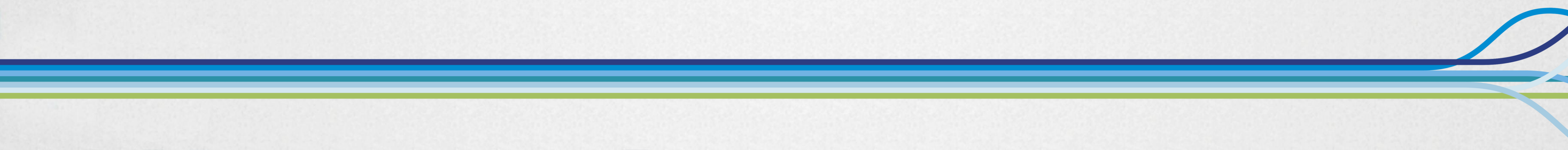
# What is better

- Should not rely on passwords alone → add MFA
- Oauth, SAML, Kerberos

While many cry Kerberos is Active Directory, which is on-prem and must die ... they forget ...

Kerberos is all right; it is pretty darn good and up-to-date.

It is less “Internet friendly,” but a KDC Proxy already exists! Maybe therein lies an answer.

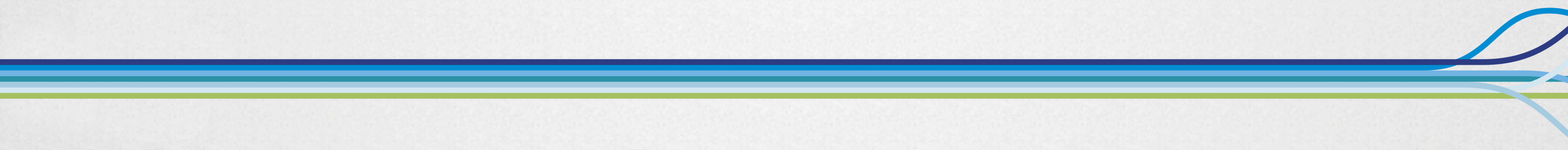






# Why Kerberos?

- Can't take a dependency on cloud
- Many use cases exist where that is not an option
- Kerberos has way better crypto
- Crypto agile (get rid of old ciphers & put in newer ones)
- Quantum safe (symmetric), so large key sizes provide protection
- Support for arbitrary credentials: FIDO, HELLO, SMART CARDS





# IAKERB & Local KDC for Kerberos



Kerberos authentication

IAKERB and Local KDC

Kerberos Local Key Distribution Center Properties (Local Computer) X

General Log On Recovery Dependencies

Service name: LocalKdc

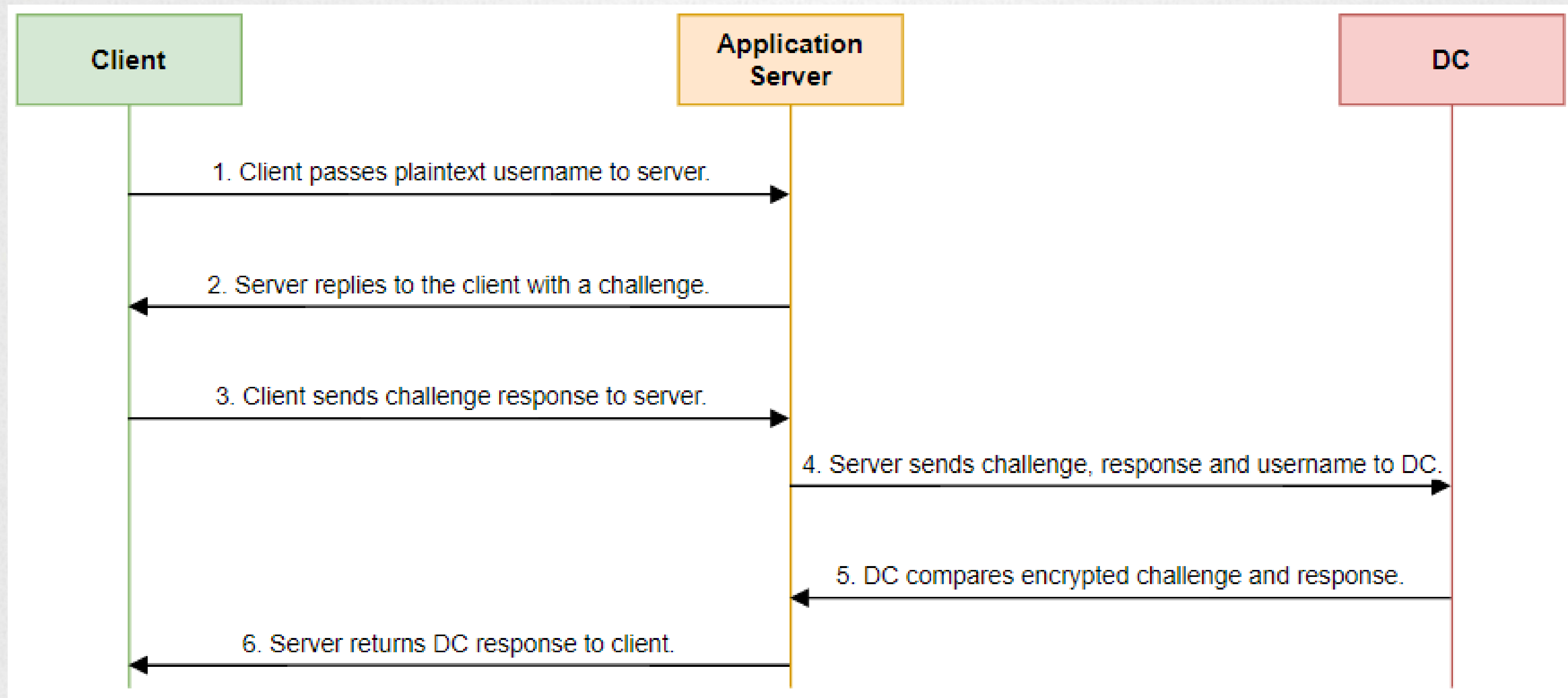
Display name: Kerberos Local Key Distribution Center

Description: This service enables users to log on to the local machine using the Kerberos authentication protocol. If this service is stopped, users will be unable to log on.

Path to executable: C:\WINDOWS\System32\lsass.exe



# NTLM in an Active Directory Domain





# IAKERB fixes line of sight (5%)

- Have Kerberos authentication done, when we have no line of sight, by the service we are authenticating to
- KDC proxy already does that for RDP, SMB over QUIC, Direct Access
- Provide a way to do this for any use case transparently!
- Meet IAKERB!
- IAKERB stands for Initial and Pass-Through Authentication Using Kerberos v5 and the GSS-API (IAKERB).
- See [draft-zhu-ws-kerb-03](#) & [draft-ietf-krb-wg-iakerb-02 - Initial and Pass Through Authentication Using Kerberos V5 and the GSS- API \(IAKERB\)](#)





# IAKERB

NETWORK WORKING GROUP

Internet-Draft

Updates: [4120](#) (if approved)

Intended status: Standards Track

Expires: January 10, 2008

L. Zhu

Microsoft Corporation

J. Altman

Secure Endpoints

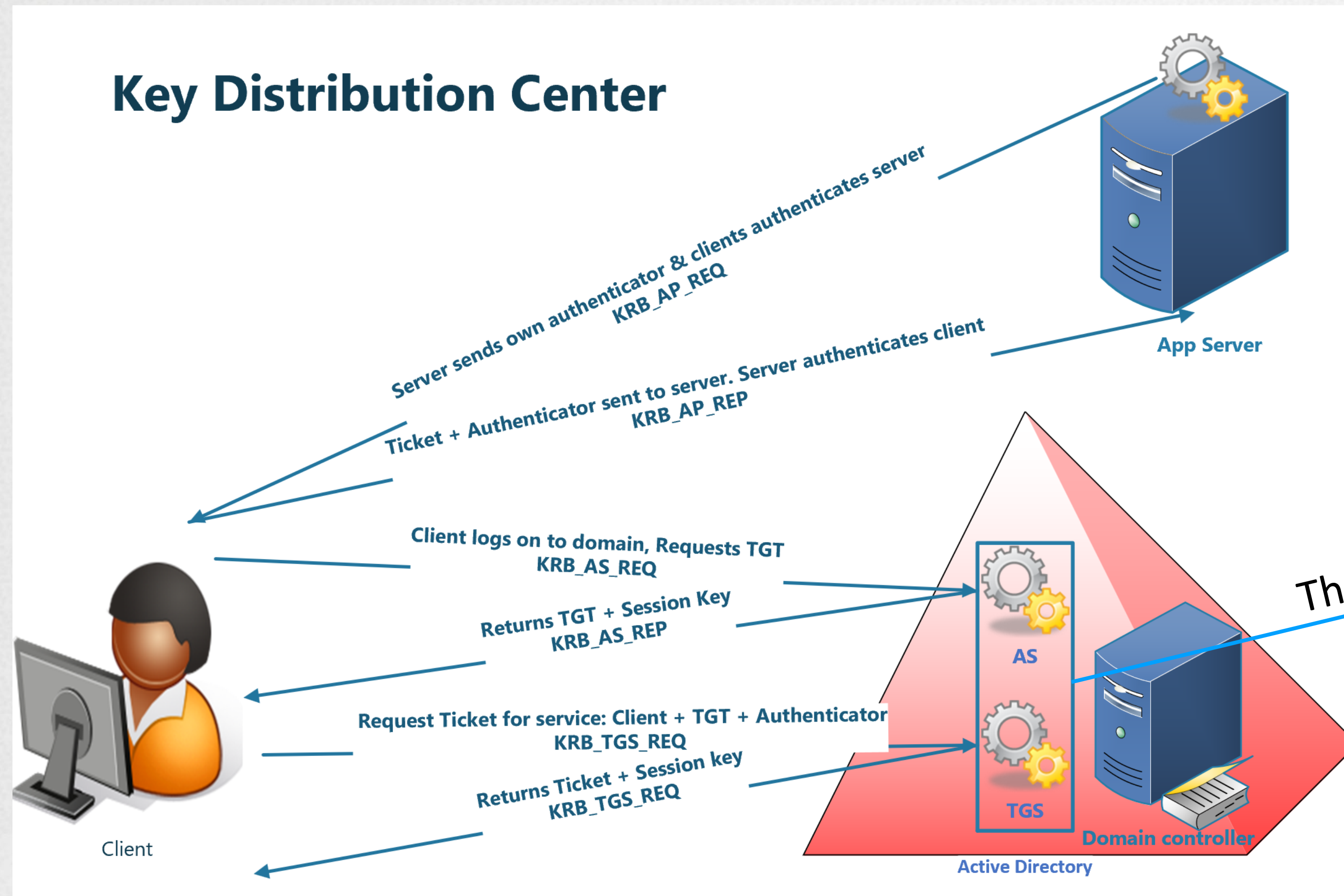
July 9, 2007

**Initial and Pass Through Authentication Using Kerberos V5 and the GSS-  
API (IAKERB)**

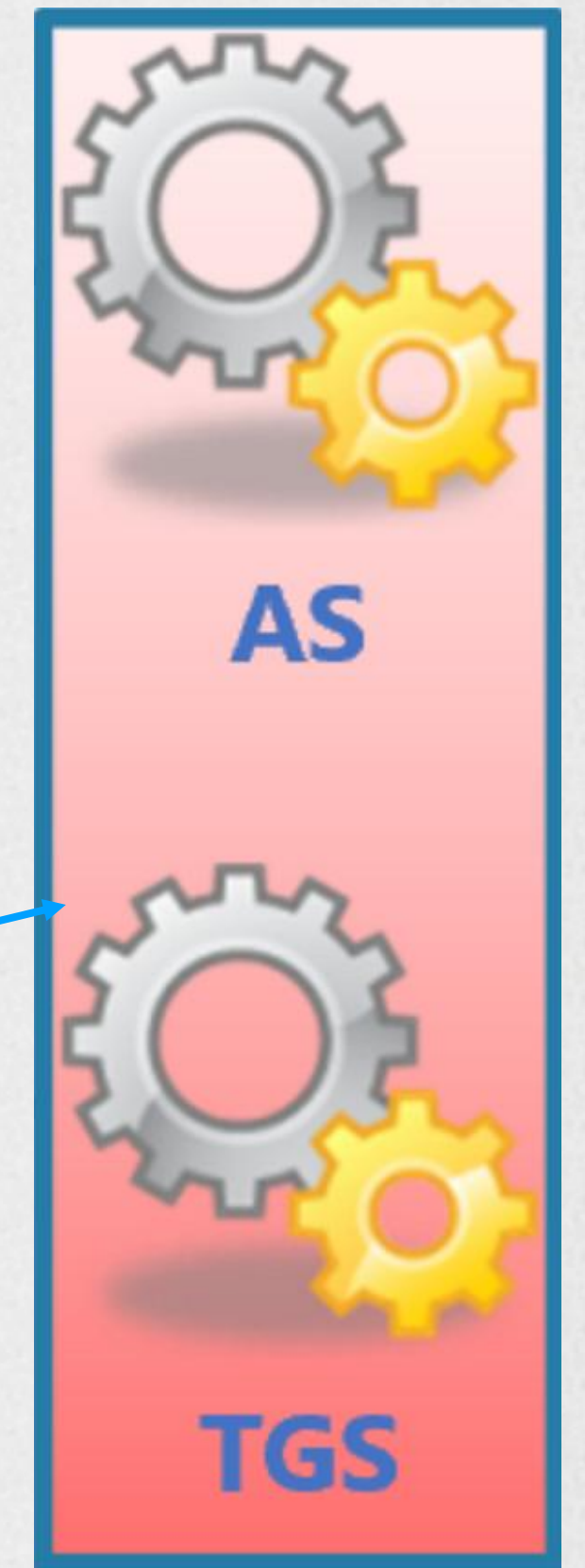
**draft-zhu-ws-kerb-03**



# Kerberos doesn't need domain controllers



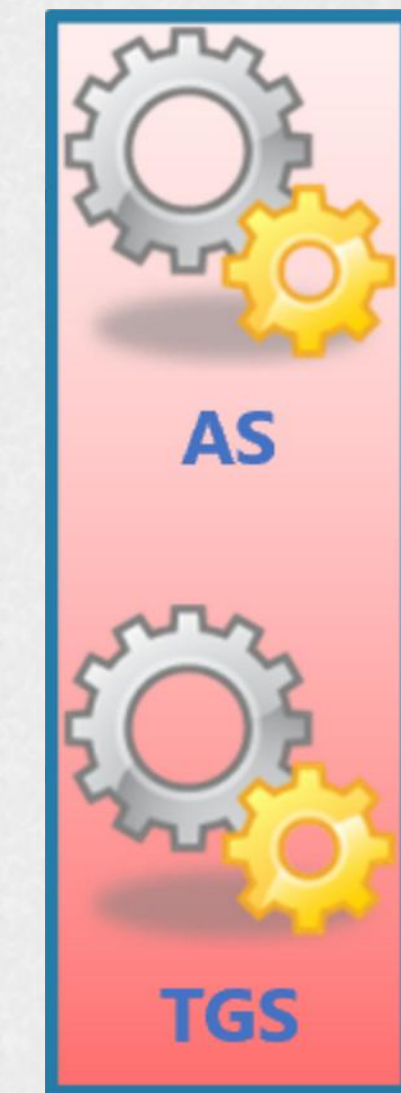
The part you need: KDC service





# Local KDC provides Kerberos for authenticating to a local machine (29%)

- You do not need a domain and domain/controllers for Kerberos
- You need a KDC!
- So put one in every server!
- IAKERB handles forwarding the requests to the Local KDC
  - **No need for UDP/TCP 88 etc.**
- Local user issues and workgroup environments are solved
- 5% (IAKERB) + 29% (local accounts) = 34% of NTLM use cases are now fixed







# Unknown Servers 14%

Kerberos has server authentication.

Key exchange between the server and the client

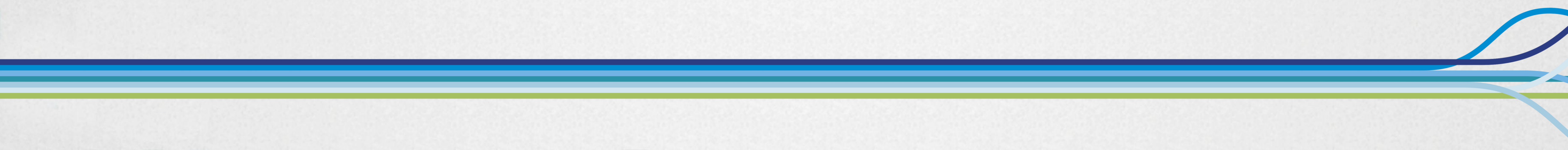
If we know the server is who it claims to be, all is good

Cannot authenticate the server => do not authenticate the client

That's it – do not fall back to NTLM

We now have 48% of the intentional fallback to NTLM solved!

52% → of developers are men!





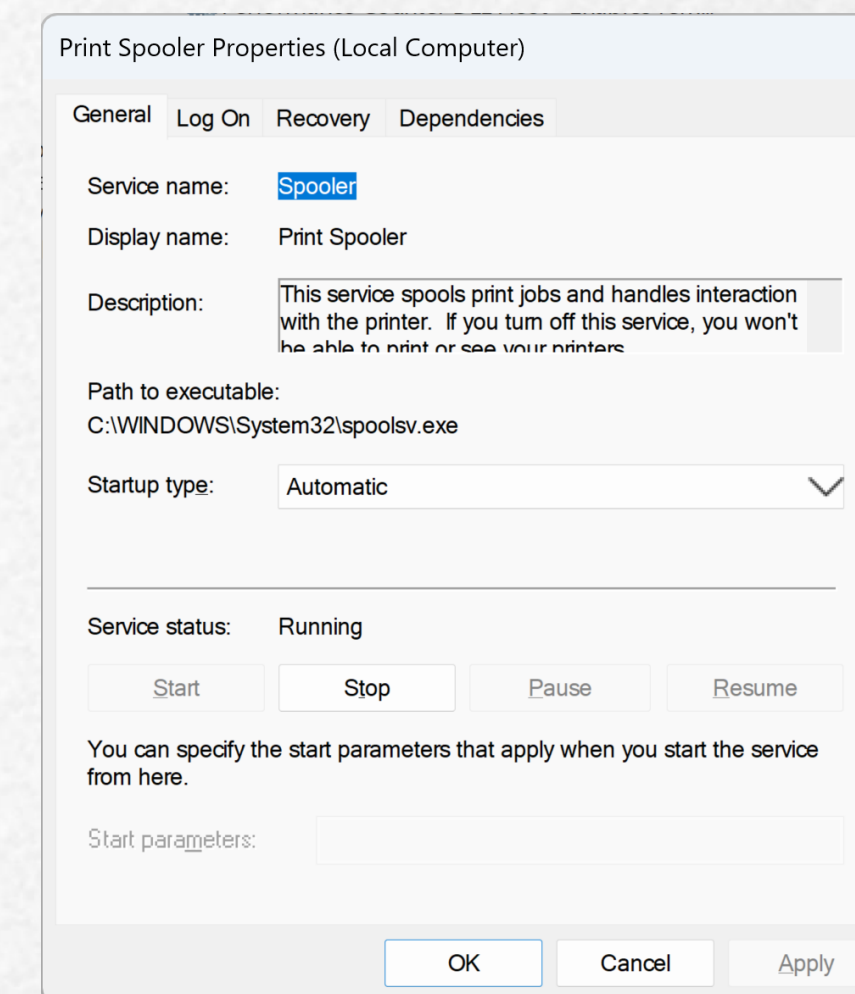
# Developers cause remaining 52%

Hardcoded NTLM auth instead of negotiate  
30 % of ALL (not just hardcoded 52%) NTLM authentication is one service NOT:

- RDP (not hardcoded)
- SMB (not hardcoded)
- Clustering/ADCS (hardcoded)

IT IS:

- Print Spooler Service



So change it in the code – MSFT did ;-)

```
.AuthenticationScheme = System.Net.AuthenticationSchemes.Ntlm
```

```
.AuthenticationScheme = System.Net.AuthenticationSchemes.Negotiate
```





# Other Hard Coded NTLM offenders

- One third party does 10% of all NTLM that is hard coded
- Will not be named
- MSFT has to go talk to them (and find a person to talk to) in order to ask them to change this.
- Same for others ... if they can't make that happen ...
- Registry of "Known Offenders"- Public naming and shaming like MSFT does for SMB1 so user don't buy them
- Break their apps! Can't do that ... legal issues – just kidding lawyers!
- IIS: 3%
- Outlook/SMTP: 2,9 %
- The rest: ... less than 10% => long end of the tail ...



# Conclusion

- This will not be fast or easy ...
- The roadmap to disable NTLM wholesale starts with W2K25 ...
- ... it does not end with it ...
- The focus is on getting rid of the “easier” 85-90 %
- They will, one day, turn it off by default
- You will have the option to turn it on when it is inevitable
- Off by default = YES / Removed for ever = UNLIKELY





# `Questions?



# Thanks to our sponsors!

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