**Keep Your Secrets Secret** 

Kerberos for Java developers





### Josef Cacek

- Security Engineer / Java Developer at Hazelcast
- Former Red Hatter
- Father
- Runner
- Open-source contributor





## Agenda

- Kerberos protocol basics
- GSS-API and its Java binding
- Tools and Debugging

bit.ly/devconf\_2020\_kerberos





### **Icebreakers**

I. Are you using Kerberos for authentication?





### **Icebreakers**

II. Do you know JAAS API (LoginModule, ...)?





# Basics / Terminology





## Kerberos protocol

- Network authentication protocol
- roles
  - Key Distribution Center (KDC)
  - Client
  - Server/Service
- Single-sign-on approach
  - old, but still popular in many companies
- Kerberos v5 RFC-4120





## Protocol key points

- passwords and secret keys are not sent over the network
  - **tickets** are used instead
- supports credentials delegation (impersonation)
- clients and services share their secrets with KDC
  - symmetric cryptography
- protection against replay attacks
  - replay cache
  - clock skew check
- server doesn't need to talk to KDC to authenticate clients







## Protocol key points

- passwords and secret keys are not sent over the network
  - **tickets** are used instead
- supports credentials delegation (impersonation)
- clients and services share their secrets with KDC
  - symmetric cryptography
- protection against replay attacks
  - replay cache
  - clock skew check
- server doesn't need to talk to KDC to authenticate clients

#### Traps

- time on all 3 parties has to be synchronized
- KDC is a single point of failure
- handling service hostnames is error prone







### **Ticket**

- data structure partly encrypted
- plain
  - realm name
  - server name
- encrypted (using server's secret key)
  - client name
  - session key
  - validity period
  - flags and additional information

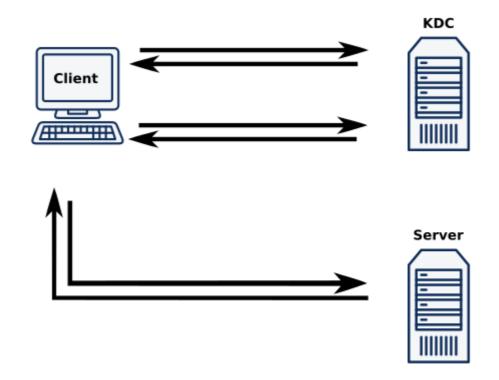






### **Protocol overview**

- I. Client authenticates in KDC
- II. Client requests from KDC a ticket for a server
- III. Client authenticates to the server by presenting a valid ticket







### Protocol overview - I. Client authenticates in KDC

#### AS REQ

C->K: Hi, C is here. Could we talk together?

#### AS\_REP

K->C: Nice to see you. I remember you. I have 2 packages for you:
 \* your session key - encrypted, of course
 \* ticket to talk to me next time - it's called TGT

C=Client K=Key Distribution Center S=Server





## Protocol overview - II. Client requests ticket for accessing a server

#### TGS REQ

#### TGS REP

```
K->C: Let me check. Sure, here you are. You need these 2 packages
  * your client-server session key - encrypted by Client/TGS session key, of course
  * ticket for the server S - it's called the service ticket (ST)
```

C=Client K=Key Distribution Center S=Server





#### Protocol overview - III. Client authenticates to the Server

#### AP REQ

#### AP\_REP

S->C: Let me check. Sure. I was able to decrypt the ST and verify you know the session key. Now I know the session key too, and you can verify it too. Just if you want.

C=Client K=Key Distribution Center S=Server





# Tools and APIs





### Tools

- Unix/Linux
  - kinit obtain and cache Kerberos ticket-granting tickets
  - klist display the entries in the local credentials cache and keytab
  - o kdestroy destroy user's active tickets by removing credentials cache
  - and more: kvno, kadmin
- Windows:
  - klist
  - other: ktpass, ksetup
  - Active Directory module in PowerShell





### Tools

- Unix/Linux
  - kinit obtain and cache Kerberos ticket-granting tickets
  - klist display the entries in the local credentials cache and keytab
  - o kdestroy destroy user's active tickets by removing credentials cache
  - and more: kvno, kadmin
- Windows:
  - klist
  - other: ktpass, ksetup
  - Active Directory module in PowerShell

#### **Servers**

- MIT Kerberos
- MS Active Directory
- Heimdal





#### Tools

- Unix/Linux
  - kinit obtain and cache Kerberos ticket-granting tickets
  - klist display the entries in the local credentials cache and keytab
  - o kdestroy destroy user's active tickets by removing credentials cache
  - and more: kvno, kadmin
- Windows:
  - ∘ klist
  - other: ktpass, ksetup
  - Active Directory module in PowerShell

#### Servers

- MIT Kerberos
- MS Active Directory
- Heimdal

#### Kerberos related tools in Java runtime on Windows

- kinit, klist
- ktab manage the principal names and service keys stored in a local keytab





## Configuration in /etc/krb5.conf

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = ACME.COM

[realms]
    ACME.COM = {
        kdc = kwartad.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com
    }
    TEST.REALM = {
        kdc = localhost:10088
    }
}
```





## Java KDC implementations

- 2 subprojects in the Apache Directory Project
  - Apache Kerby
  - ApacheDS
- can run embedded testing simplified





## Apache Kerby / Show me the Code

```
SimpleKdcServer kdc = new SimpleKdcServer();
kdc.setKdcHost("localhost");
kdc.setKdcRealm("TEST.REALM");
kdc.setKdcPort(10088);
kdc.init();

kdc.createPrincipal("jduke", "theduke");
kdc.start();
```

#### Maven

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.apache.kerby</groupId>
         <artifactId>kerb-simplekdc</artifactId>
          <version>2.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```





## ApacheDS / Show me the Code

#### Maven

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.directory.server</groupId>
  <artifactId>apacheds-all</artifactId>
   <version>2.0.0.AM25</version>
  </dependency>
```





## DEMO

github.com/kwart/demo-kerberos-in-java





#### Demo I

- start Java-based KDC (Kerby) in IDE
- capture network traffic in Wireshark (port 10088)
- use native (MIT) Kerberos commands

```
kinit jduke
klist
kvno gsstest/localhost
klist
```

- review Kerberos messages in WireShark:
  - AS\_REQ, AS\_REP, TGS\_REQ, TGS\_REP





## JAAS authentication against KDC - Krb5LoginModule

- vendor specific implementation classes
  - o com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
  - o com.ibm.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule





## JAAS authentication against KDC - Krb5LoginModule

- vendor specific implementation classes
  - com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
  - com.ibm.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
- referenced from a JAAS configuration file

```
KerberosLogin {
com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
debug=true;
};
```





### JAAS authentication against KDC - Krb5LoginModule

- vendor specific implementation classes
  - com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModulecom.ibm.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
- referenced from a JAAS configuration file

```
KerberosLogin {
com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
debug=true;
};
```

configuration referenced by JAAS API call

```
LoginContext lc = new LoginContext("KerberosLogin",
new NamePasswordCbHandler("jduke@TEST.REALM", "theduke".toCharArray()));
lc.login();
Subject subj = lc.getSubject();
```





## System properties for Kerberos authentication

- path to krb5.conf file
  - ∘ java.security.krb5.conf
- realm and KDC host defaults
  - ∘ java.security.krb5.realm
  - java.security.krb5.kdc (doesn't support custom ports)
- debug output
  - sun.security.krb5.debug=true
  - com.ibm.security.krb5.Krb5Debug=all





## GSS-API (RFC 2743)

- Generic Security Service Application Program Interface
- provides uniform access to security services
- doesn't provide security itself
  - delegates to an underlying security mechanism





## **GSS-API (RFC 2743)**

- Generic Security Service Application Program Interface
- provides uniform access to security services
- doesn't provide security itself
  - delegates to an underlying security mechanism

#### Relationship to Kerberos (RFC 4121)

- Kerberos is dominant GSS-API mechanism
- GSS-API provides standardized API for Kerberos





## **GSS-API (RFC 2743)**

- Generic Security Service Application Program Interface
- provides uniform access to security services
- doesn't provide security itself
  - delegates to an underlying security mechanism

### Relationship to Kerberos (RFC 4121)

- Kerberos is dominant GSS-API mechanism
- GSS-API provides standardized API for Kerberos

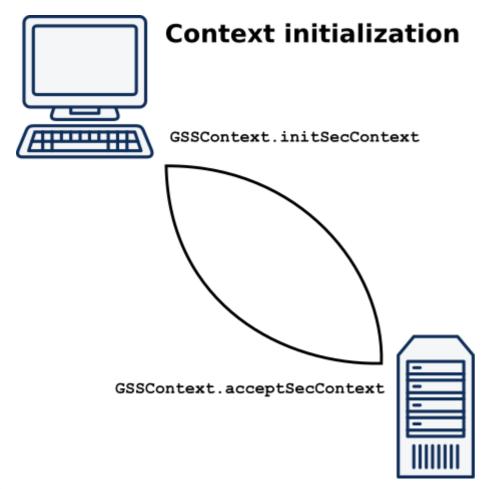
### Not enough APIs? Let's SPNEGO (RFC 4178)

- Simple and Protected GSSAPI Negotiation Mechanism
- pseudo-mechanism allows negotiation of a real mechanism





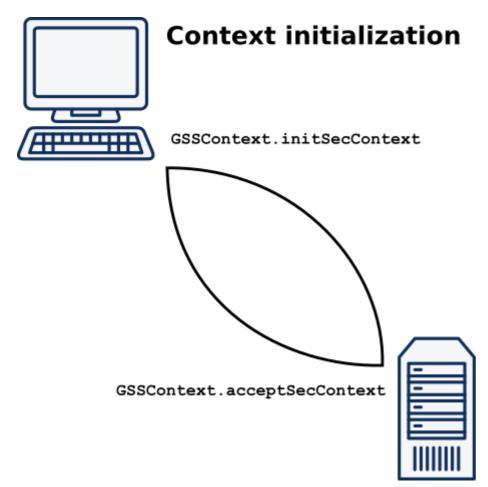
### **GSS-API** overview

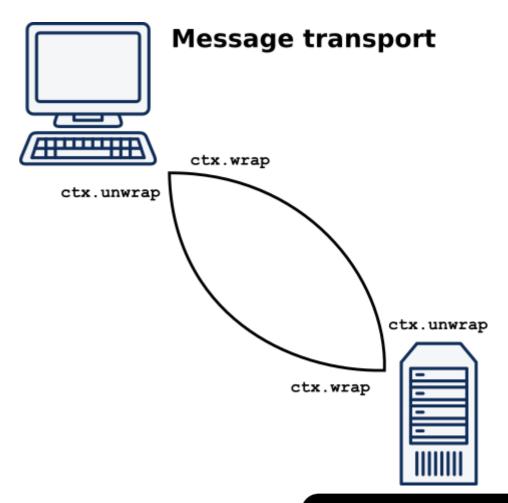






### **GSS-API** overview









## GSS-API in Java (RFC 2853)

- package org.ietf.jgss
  - ∘ GSSManager
  - GSSContext
  - GSSName
  - GSSCredential
  - MessageProp
  - o Oid
- retrieves Kerberos credentials from the JAAS Subject
- can also proceed with JAAS authentication by itself
  - login config entries: com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.initiate, com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept
  - system property: javax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly=false





#### Kerberos in Java on Windows

- you can reuse authentication in Active Directory domain
  - allow access to session key in Local Security Authority (LSA)

```
Reg Add
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\Kerberos\Parameters
/v AllowTGTSessionKey /t REG_DWORD /d 1
```

PowerShell workaround for missing native kinit

```
Import-Module ActiveDirectory
```

- create playground from a simple template in MS Azure
  - https://github.com/maxskunkworks/TLG/tree/master/tlg-base-config\_3-vm





## Sample: Kerberos in JAAS enabled client-server application

#### Client

- Authenticate to KDC through JAAS Krb5LoginModule login
- request service ticket by initializating GSSContext
  - initSecContext returns GSS-API token which includes the service ticket
- send the token to server as client credentials





#### Client

- Authenticate to KDC through JAAS Krb5LoginModule login
- request service ticket by initializating GSSContext
  - initSecContext returns GSS-API token which includes the service ticket
- send the token to server as client credentials

#### Server

- Use Krb5LoginModule to load keytab file into Subject credentials
- Receive GSS-API token from client
- use custom login module and try to accept the GSS-API token in a new GSSContext





#### **Hazelcast IMDG**

- Apache Licensed In-Memory Data Grid
- main use-case distributed cache which scales
- not limited by heap or single JVM
- Goals: performance and simplicity





#### **Hazelcast IMDG**

- Apache Licensed In-Memory Data Grid
- main use-case distributed cache which scales
- not limited by heap or single JVM
- Goals: performance and simplicity
- Security is an Enterprise feature
  - doesn't support Kerberos (yet)
  - supports JAAS login modules





#### **Hazelcast IMDG**

- Apache Licensed In-Memory Data Grid
- main use-case distributed cache which scales
- not limited by heap or single JVM
- Goals: performance and simplicity
- Security is an Enterprise feature
  - doesn't support Kerberos (yet)
  - supports JAAS login modules

#### Code sample

```
HazelcastInstance hz = HazelcastClient.newHazelcastClient();

Map<Integer, User> userCache = hz.getMap("users");
User user = userCache.get(id);
if (user == null) {
    user = dbUtil.loadUser(id);
    userCache.put(id, user);
}
```









#### JAAS login config (automatic GSS-API login)

```
com.sun.security.jgss.initiate {
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required useTicketCache=true;
};
```





#### JAAS login config (automatic GSS-API login)

```
com.sun.security.jgss.initiate {
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required useTicketCache=true;
};
```

#### **Retrieve service token by initializeing GSSContext**

```
GSSManager manager = GSSManager.getInstance();
GSSName servicePrincipalName = manager.createName(
        "hazelcast/test.hazelcast.org@HAZELCAST.ORG", null);
GSSContext gssContext = manager.createContext(
        servicePrincipalName, KRB5_OID, null, GSSContext.DEFAULT_LIFETIME);
gssContext.requestMutualAuth(false);
byte[] token = gssContext.initSecContext(new byte[0], 0, 0);
```





#### JAAS login config (automatic GSS-API login)

```
com.sun.security.jgss.initiate {
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required useTicketCache=true;
};
```

#### **Retrieve service token by initializeing GSSContext**

```
GSSManager manager = GSSManager.getInstance();
GSSName servicePrincipalName = manager.createName(
        "hazelcast/test.hazelcast.org@HAZELCAST.ORG", null);
GSSContext gssContext = manager.createContext(
        servicePrincipalName, KRB5_OID, null, GSSContext.DEFAULT_LIFETIME);
gssContext.requestMutualAuth(false);
byte[] token = gssContext.initSecContext(new byte[0], 0, 0);
```

#### Use the token for authentication

```
ClientConfig clientConfig = new ClientConfig();
clientConfig.getSecurityConfig().setCredentials(new SimpleTokenCredentials(token));
clientConfig.getNetworkConfig().addAddress("test.hazelcast.org");
HazelcastInstance hz = HazelcastClient.newHazelcastClient(clientConfig);
```





### Sample: Server side code - GSSApiLoginModule

```
public boolean login() throws LoginException {
    // try-catch blocks removed for readability
    CredentialsCallback cc = new CredentialsCallback();
    callbackHandler.handle(new Callback[] { cc });
    TokenCredentials creds = (TokenCredentials) cc.getCredentials();

byte[] token = creds.getToken();
    GSSContext gssContext = GSSManager.getInstance().createContext((GSSCredential) null);
    token = gssContext.acceptSecContext(token, 0, token.length);

if (!gssContext.isEstablished()) {
    throw new FailedLoginException("Multi-step negotiation is not supported by this login module");
    }
    name = gssContext.getSrcName().toString();
    return true;
}
```





# DEMO

github.com/kwart/demo-kerberos-in-java





### Demo II

- Using Krb5LoginModule initiator & acceptor
- Custom Kerberos authentication in Hazelcast
- Java GSS-API Client/Server





# TLS and Kerberos (JSSE vs Java GSS-API)

- Client-Server authentication
  - TLS authenticates the server by default
  - Kerberos authenticates the client by default
- encryption and data integrity
- data structures described in ASN.1





# TLS and Kerberos (JSSE vs Java GSS-API)

- Client-Server authentication
  - TLS authenticates the server by default
  - Kerberos authenticates the client by default
- encryption and data integrity
- data structures described in ASN.1

### Kerberos

- Single-sign-On
- Credentials delegation
  - server impersonates client when accessing other services
- Token-based communication
  - Selective Encryption
- Transport: UDP, TCP

#### TLS

- public key cryptography
- socket-based API
- authentication doesn't depend on central server availability
- doesn't have strict time requirements (clock synchronization)
- Transport: TCP





### Tools for Debugging Kerberos

- network analyzer: WireShark / tcpdump
- ASN.1 parser:
  - dumpasn1 tool
  - org.apache.kerby.asn1.Asn1
- system properties
  - sun.security.krb5.debug=true
  - sun.security.jgss.debug=true
  - sun.security.spnego.debug=true
  - com.ibm.security.krb5.Krb5Debug=all
  - com.ibm.security.jgss.debug=all
  - java.security.debug=gssloginconfig
- Krb5LoginModule option debug=true





### Resources

- https://github.com/kwart/demo-kerberos-in-java
- https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/security/index.html
- https://web.mit.edu/kerberos/krb5-1.17/doc/
- RFC-4120 The Kerberos Network Authentication Service (V5)
- RFC-2743 GSS-API
- RFC-2853 GSS-API: Java Bindings
- https://directory.apache.org/kerby/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic\_Security\_Services\_Application\_Program\_Interface





# Thank you

github.com/kwart
twitter.com/jckwart
javlog.cacek.cz



