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USING SSL TO SECURE LDAP TRAFFIC TO MICROSOFT DOMAIN CONTROLLERS

GIAC (GSEC) Gold Certification

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Abstract

As Microsoft's Active Directory continues to gain momentum as a primary user authentication directory more application owners are requesting the use of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) for user authentication within their applications. By default Microsoft domain controllers do not provide a secure method for third party connections when using LDAP. This can create a false sense of security and the potential for loss of confidentiality. This paper will explain the configuration of LDAP over Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) to secure communication between application servers and Microsoft domain controllers.

1. Introduction

When deploying application servers there is often a choice to be made regarding the authentication of user credentials. In most cases this is to use an internal account database or an LDAP directory such as Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services.

If used and configured correctly LDAP can provide a secure way to authenticate users to a single authoritative data source simplifying the user logon experience and also reducing account overheads for account management.

Although relatively simple to configure and use, LDAP based authentication has issues. Unless an additional security protocol such as SSL or Transport Layer Security (TLS) is used to secure LDAP traffic is sent across the network unencrypted leaving it vulnerable if intercepted.

This paper outlines the issues when using insecure LDAP for authentication, details the configuration steps required within a domain infrastructure to allow the secure passing of authentication credentials and finally shows authentication requests being passed using secure LDAP.

Before proceeding with the configuration, generation of certificates and enabling secured LDAP section 2 provides a basic overview of the technologies, functionality and key terms discussed throughout this paper.

2. Public Key Cryptography

2.1 Introduction to X.500 Directory Services

An X.500 Directory is a store for objects; it is by design hierarchical which means objects can be stored under Organisational Units or Containers as shown in Figure 2.1 below.

Each object within the directory can have multiple attributes for example a user object will include attributes that define their mail account, address and userPrincipalName and userPassword shown in Figure 2.2.

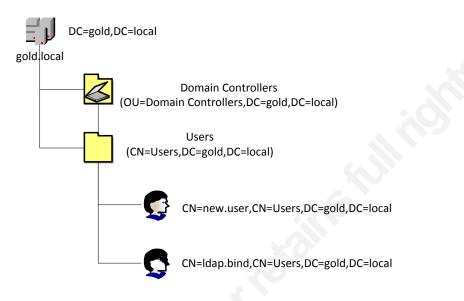


Figure 2.1 LDAP Directory Structure

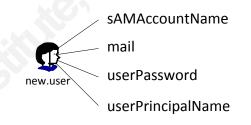


Figure 2.2 User Account Attributes

2.2 Introduction to LDAP

LDAP is an application protocol designed to provide access to an X.500 Directory. It enables read and write access to the directory through the use of simple messages such as Bind, Search, Add and Delete complete information regarding LDAP is documented in rfc2251 (Wahl, Howes, & Kille, 1997).

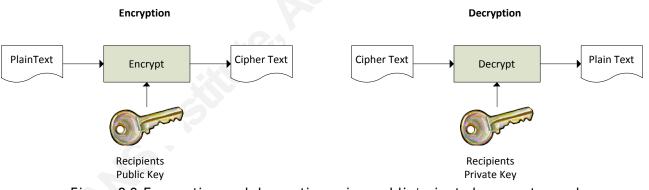
When using LDAP to authenticate users it is usual to define a base Distinguished Name (DN) or location where searches for objects start, in the case of Figure 2.1 if the

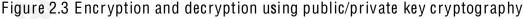
base DN was DC=gold, DC=local this would ensure all accounts within the directory can be found.

Also to authenticate to the directory a bind account is used, a DN for the bind user is supplied to the authenticating application. For the example shown in Figure 2.1 this would be CN=ldap.bind, CN=Users, DC=gold, DC=local where Common Name (CN) is the name of the object within the directory.

2.3 Introduction to Public/Private-Key Cryptography

For the purposes of this paper public/private-key cryptography is the underlying technology which allows the secure transfer of information between the application server and the domain controller. The reason for this security is these public and private keys are numbers which are mathematically linked in such a way that information encrypted with one key can only be decrypted with the other shown in Figure 2.3. For these reasons the private key should always be kept secure.





Before describing digital signatures, hashing needs to be understood. A hash algorithm takes variable length data and reduces it to a fixed length known as a message digest. This is done is such a way that even a small change in the original data causes large variation in the digest as shown in Figure 2.4. In this way it is possible to validate if data has been altered by recalculating the hash and comparing it with the original hash value. Hashing algorithms include SHA1, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512.

Message	Algorithm	Message Digest or Hash					
This is a test message	SHA1	be878249f2f30ad888b9bb632a5de67b967e4bc2					
This was a test message	SHA1	21c121134344a2094cd2271395dc9d3ee82e87bc					
Figure 2.4 Massage Digeste							

Figure 2.4 message Digests

Now it is possible to confirm if a message has been altered we need one more step to ensure the file has not been altered and a new hash taken. The process used for this would be to take a digital signature. The following diagram in Figure 2.5 shows how a digital signature works.

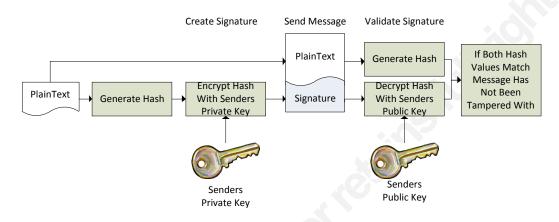


Figure 2.5 Digital signature generation and verification

More detailed information regarding Public/ Private Key cryptography can be found in Chapter 2 of "Understanding PKI: Concepts, Standards, and Deployment Considerations (2nd Edition)" (Adams, & Lloyd, 2003), for those who are interested in the mathematics behind cryptography "Handbook of Applied Cryptography" (Menezes, Van Oorschot, & Vanstone, 1997) covers this subject in greater depth.

2.4 Introduction to Certificates

A certificate, sometimes referred to as a digital certificate, is in essence a data structure containing a public key with additional metadata that defines what the public key can be used for, when it was issued and when is it valid until. This data is then signed by a trusted party to ensure no tampering can take place.

A simple breakdown of the makeup attributes is shown in Figure 2.6 below. Full details regarding certificate configuration can be found in rfc2459 (Housley, Ford, Polk, & Solo, 1999).

Signed With Issuers Private Key										
Version	Serial No.	Signature	lssuer	Validity	Subject	Subject Public Key Info	lssuer Unique ID	Subject Unique ID	Extensions	Digital Signature

Figure 2.6 Certificate makeup

2.5 Introduction to Public Key Infrastructure

A Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a set of components that allow the creation, management, distribution, storage and revocation of public keys. An advantage of a PKI infrastructure is that all certificates issued can be trusted unless the certificate either appears on a revocation list; fails an online status check or if its validity period has expired.

Figures 2.7 and 2.8 below give an overview of certificate issuance and certificate validation. More detailed information about PKI can be found in "Understanding PKI: Concepts, Standards, and Deployment Considerations (2nd Edition)" (Adams, & Lloyd, 2003), Full technical details around components and operation of a PKI can be found within rfc2510 (Adams, & Farrell, 1999).

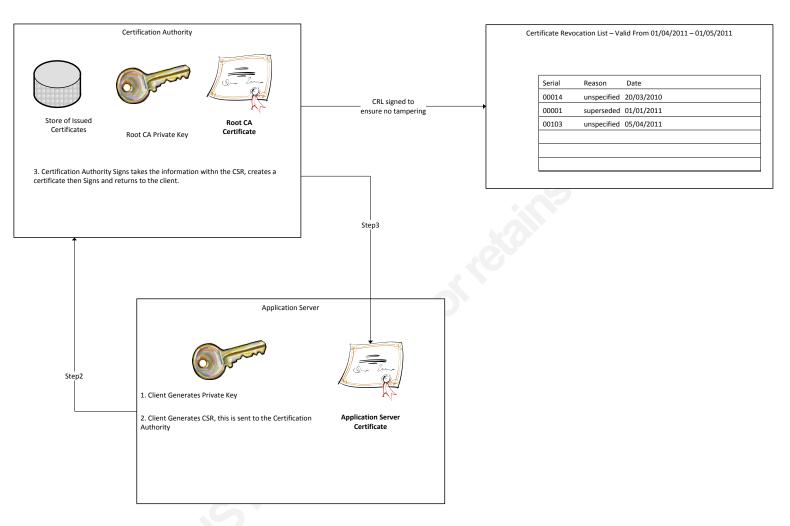


Figure 2.7 Certificate issuance

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7

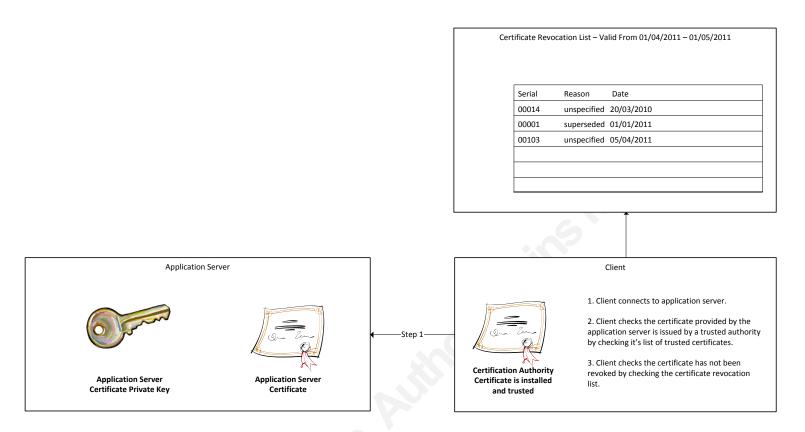


Figure 2.8 Certificate validation

3. Demonstrating Issues with LDAP

In this section we will cover an overview of the network infrastructure used within this paper, a demonstration of an authentication using LDAP showing its security risks, the generation and installation of a certificate to enable secure LDAP communication, a retest of the authentication once secure LDAP is enabled and finally configuration steps that allow LDAP to be audited and restricted.

3.1 Network Overview

The network used to demonstrate the concepts in this paper is shown below in Figure 3.1, this has a Microsoft Windows 2008 domain controller, the client machine is running Windows Server 2003 and the application server is running PGP Universal Version 3.0.

To generate the traffic for authentication the client machine has a copy of PGP Desktop version 10 which passes enrolment credentials to the application server; this in

turn validates the user via LDAP calls between PGP Universal and the domain controller.

The user accounts and passwords used within this paper are as outlined in Figure 3.2.

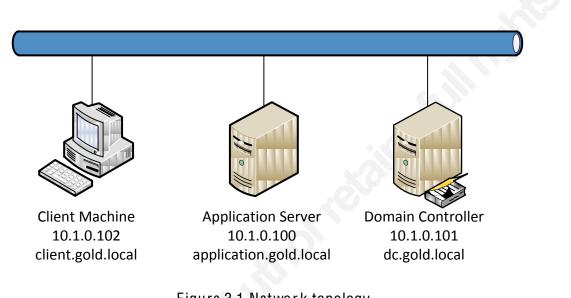
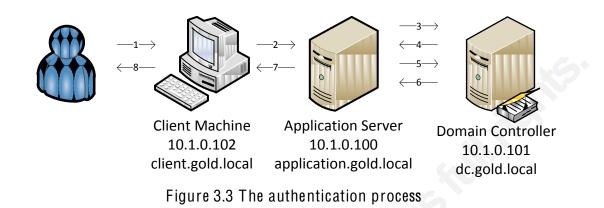


Figure 3.1 Network topology

User	Password	Function
ldap.bind	BindPassword1234	Allows the application server to authenticate to the domain controller
new.user	clientsPa55w0rd	The user account that will be authenticated by the application server
Figu	ire 3.2 Credentials used for au	Ithentication

3.2 Authentication using LDAP

Given the setup shown in Figure 3.3 the authentication process is split into eight distinct stages. These stages are described below along with network traces for stages 2 and 3 to show the passing of authentication credentials.



Stage 1 - User presents their credentials

As shown in Figure 3.4 the end user is prompted for their user credentials, these are then used by the application in the authentication process.

PGP Enrollment		×
PGP®	Desktop	
	Please enter your aut credentials	hentication
Username:	new.user	
	, 	
Password:	•••••	•
[ОК	Cancel

Figure 3.4 User enrolment screen

Stage 2 - Credentials are passed to the application server

Once the user credentials have been input they are passed to the application server, as you can see from the network trace below the application server uses TLS, which protects the user credentials when being sent over the network.

The packet capture from the client in Figure 3.5 shows the initiation of secure http communication between the client workstation and the web server.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	1 0.000000	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TCP	62 murray > https [SYN] Seq=0 win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
	2 0.000711	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	62 https > murray [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
	3 0.000735	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TCP	54 murray > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
	4 0.006109	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	130 Client Hello
	5 0.006522	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] seq=1 Ack=77 Win=5840 Len=0
	6 0.008278	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TLSV1	709 Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
	7 0.016412	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	193 Client Key Exchange
	8 0.056607	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] seq=656 Ack=216 win=6432 Len=0
	9 0.056646	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	113 Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
	10 0.057032	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] Seq=656 Ack=275 win=6432 Len=0
	11 0.057361	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TLSV1	113 Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
	12 0.215504	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TCP	54 murray > https [ACK] seq=275 Ack=715 win=63526 Len=0
	13 2.215261	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	1115 Application Data
	14 2.255706	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] seq=715 Ack=1336 win=8488 Len=0
	15 2.264236	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TLSV1	992 Application Data, Application Data
	16 2.265330	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	779 Application Data

Figure 3.5 – Packet capture of client to application server traffic

As HTTP is a TCP protocol the connection begins with a TCP three way handshake to establish the connection and guaranteed delivery of messages, these are shown in packets 1 to 3 of Figure 3.5.

While TCP provides guaranteed delivery of messages on its own it does not provide confidentiality. For this we need an additional protocol in the form of SSL or TLS. All versions of SSL and TLS share the same basic approach; they provide a secure channel between two communicating programs which arbitrary data can be sent (Rescorla, 2001). The agreement of ciphers and exchange of keys is completed in packets 4 to 12 shown below in Figure 3.6.

4 0.006109	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	130 Client Hello
5 0.006522	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=77 Win=5840 Len=0
6 0.008278	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TLSV1	709 Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
7 0.016412	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	193 Client Key Exchange
8 0.056607	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] Seq=656 Ack=216 Win=6432 Len=0
9 0.056646	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	113 Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
10 0.057032	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TCP	60 https > murray [ACK] Seq=656 Ack=275 Win=6432 Len=0
11 0.057361	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.102	TLSV1	113 Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
12 0.215504	10.1.0.102	10.1.0.100	TCP	54 murray > https [ACK] Seq=275 Ack=715 Win=63526 Len=0

Figure 3.6 Cipher agreement and key exchange

Once encryption ciphers are agreed on and keys exchanged communication between the server and client is sent securely. The packet in Figure 3.7 below shows the encrypted application data. Even if the data is intercepted it cannot be read.

🗄 Frame 9: 551 bytes on wire (4408 bits), 551 bytes captured (4408 bits)
B Ethernet II, Src: CadmusCo_c2:ef:3f (08:00:27:c2:ef:3f), Dst: CadmusCo_e5:ae:a6 (08:00:27:e5:ae:a6)
Internet Protocol, Src: 10.1.0.75 (10.1.0.75), Dst: 10.1.0.101 (10.1.0.101)
⊞ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 56467 (56467), Dst Port: https (443), Seq: 535, Ack: 870, Len: 485
🖻 Secure Socket Layer
ILSv1 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: http
Content Type: Application Data (23)
Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
Length: 480
Encrypted Application Data: 95fde90abf183056f7b2ba9706b1f69a8deb024f4547447b

Figure 3.7 Encrypted application traffic

Stage 3 - Application server binds to the Directory Service.

Before the user can be authenticated the application binds to the directory service to locate the users DN within the directory. The connection is over unsecured LDAP so the full details of the bind account can be seen traversing the network in Packet 4 of Figure 3.8, this packet has been expanded in Figure 3.9 to display the text value of the password used to search for the user within the directory.

N	o.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
I	1	0.000000	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	48764 > ldap [SYN] seq=0 win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=7
	2	0.000206	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TCP	ldap > 48764 [SYN, ACK] seq=0 Ack=1 win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=8 SACK_PERM=1
	3	0.000463	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	тср	48764 > ldap [ACK] seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5888 Len=0
	4	0.000716	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	LDAP	<pre>bindRequest(1) "cn=ldap.bind,cn=users,dc=gold,dc=local" simple</pre>
	5	0.003453	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	LDAP	bindResponse(1) success
	6	0.003661	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	48764 > ldap [АСК] seq=69 Ack=23 Win=5888 Len=0
						Figure 3.8 Bind account details

No. Time Source Destination Protocol Info											
4 0.000716 10.1.0.100 10.1.0.101 LDAP bindRequest(1) "cn=lda	p.bind,cn=users,dc=gold,dc=local" simple										
□ Internet Frotecol, Set 10:10:100 (10:10:100), BSt 10:10:101 (10:10:10) □ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 48764 (48764), Dst Port: ldap (389), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 68 Source port: 48764 (48764) Destination port: ldap (389) [Stream index: 0] Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number) [Next sequence number: 69 (relative sequence number)] Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number) Header length: 20 bytes ■ Flags: 0x18 (PSH, ACK) window size: 5888 (scaled) ■ Checksum: 0x9fab [validation disabled] □ [SEQ/ACK analysis] [Number of bytes in flight: 68] [PDU Size: 68]											
<pre>[PDU SIZE: 68] [Lightweight Directory Access Protocol [LDAPMessage bindRequest(1) "cn=ldap.bind,cn=users,dc=gold,dc=local" messageID: 1 [protocolop: bindRequest (0)</pre>	'simple										
 protocolop: bindRequest (0) bindRequest version: 3 name: cn=ldap.bind,cn=users,dc=gold,dc=local authentication: simple (0) 											
simple: 42696e6450617373776f726431323334 <u>[Response In: 5]</u>											
0010 00 6c d0 10 40 06 55 a6 0a 01 00 64 0a 01 .1.@.@. 0020 00 65 be 7c 01 85 24 6f c6 90 72 46 0d f3 50 18 .e. \$o e. \$o	.P. d,c 1d,										

Figure 3.9 Bind account password

Stage 4 - Locate Users Account within the Directory

The application will then proceed to find the users complete distinguished name

(DN) within the directory using the credentials entered in stage 1.

_					
No	. Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
	7 0.003832	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	LDAP	searchRequest(2) "dc=gold,dc=local" wholeSubtree
	8 0.004495	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	LDAP	<pre>searchResEntry(2) "CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local" searchResRef(2) searchResRef(2) searchResR</pre>
	9 0.004722	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	48764 > ldap [ACK] Seq=225 ACk=1547 win=8832 Len=0
	10 0.005067	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	LDAP	searchRequest(3) "dc=gold,dc=local" wholeSubtree
	11 0.005423	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	LDAP	<pre>searchResEntry(3) "CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local" searchResRef(3) searchResRef(3) searchResR</pre>
	12 0.005584	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	48764 > ldap [ACK] Seq=381 Ack=3071 win=11776 Len=0
				Fig	ure 3.10 Locating the user to be authenticated

Figure 3.10 Locating the user to be authenticated

Packet 7 in Figure 3.10 shows the search which is sent to locate the full DN of the

user, the base object is set to the top of the domain 'dc=gold, dc=local' and the scope

setting of 'wholeSubtree' ensures everything below the baseObject will be searched

while the filter shown in Figure 3.11 will find any account where userPrincipalName,

sAMAccountName, mail or proxyAddresses is set to new.user.

```
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LDAPMessage searchRequest(2) "dc=gold,dc=local" wholeSubtree

messageID: 2

protocolop: searchRequest (3)

searchRequest

baseObject: dc=gold,dc=local

scope: wholeSubtree (2)

derefAliases: neverDerefAliases (0)

sizeLimit: 0

timeLimit: 0

typeSonly: False

Filter: (|(|(|(userPrincipalName=new.user)(SAMAccountName=new.user))(mail=new.user))(proxyAddresses=SMTP:new.user))

attributes: 0 items
```

Figure 3.11 LDAP search filter

Figure 3.12 shows the result of the query returned in packet 8 and includes the

DN of the user and also its assigned attributes.

```
    Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
    LDAPMessage searchResEntry(3) "CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local" [1 result]
messageID: 3
    protocolop: searchResEntry (4)
    searchResEntry
objectName: CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local
    attributes: 30 items
    PartialAttributeList item objectClass
    PartialAttributeList item givenName
    PartialAttributeList item distinguishedName
    PartialAttributeList item instanceType
    PartialAttributeList item whenCreated
```

Figure 3.12 Response to search query

Stage 5 - Authenticate by binding

The application then sends a bind request to the directory service using the DN of the user as found in stage 4 and the password that was supplied in stage 1. Again as LDAP is used these credentials are passed in the clear this is displayed in packet 13 and shown in Figure 3.13 and Figure 3.14.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info				
1	3 0.005980	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	LDAP	<pre>bindRequest(4) "CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local" simple</pre>				
1	4 0.006696	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	LDAP	bindResponse(4) success				
	Figure 3.13 Bind request and response								

 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol LDAPMessage bindRequest(4) "CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local" simple messageID: 4 protocolop: bindRequest (0) bindRequest 									
	version: 3 name: CN=new.user,CN=Users,DC=gold,DC=local ⊡ authentication: simple (0) simple: 636c69656e74735061353577307264								
0000 0010 0020 0030 0040 0050 0060 0070	08 00 27 53 90 c3 08 00 45 00 00 6a d0 21 40 00 60 55 a2 0a 01 00 64 0a 01 's.''sE. .j.!@.@. d 00 65 be 7 01 85 24 6f c8 0c 72 46 19 f1 50 18 .e. \$o rFP. 00 55 d2 01 04 60 3b 02 01 03 *<0@								

Figure 3.14 User account credentials

Stage 6 - Domain controller respond to application server

Packet 14 of Figure 3.13 is the response from the directory service showing the authentication was successful. At this point the application server knows if the user has been successfully authenticated.

Stage 7 - Application server send output to client application

The application will then process the success or failure message from the domain controller and pass this on to the client application. This traffic is also encrypted to keep it secure.

Stage 8 Application responds to user

The final step in the authentication process is to inform the end user; in this case once the user is enrolled the main application screen is shown displaying the user's keys as in Figure 3.15.

🔒 PGP Desktop - All Keys			
<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> ools <u>K</u> eys	Нер		
PGP Keys	All Keys	م	
	Name	Email	Verified
🔍 My Private Keys	🕀 🔍 gold.local		0
Search for Keys	🕀 🔨 new.user		 Ø
😅 Email this Recipient			
🖗 Email this Key			
PGP Zip			
PGP Disk			
			•
	1 key(s) selected		

Figure 3.15 PGP Desktop showing user keys

In the event of an authentication failure a "Your credentials were not accepted." error message is displayed and prompts the user to try again as shown in Figure 3.16.

	PGP Enrollment
	PGP Desktop
	 Your credentials were not accepted. Please try again.
	Username: new.user
	Password:
	OK Cancel
	Figure 3.16 User enrolment failure
As can be seen fror	n the network traces outlined above

Figure 3.16 User enrolment failure

As can be seen from the network traces outlined above, the use of LDAP alone for authentication results in credentials transferred between the application server and the directory server being unencrypted. If intercepted this could result the compromise of

these accounts.

4. Configuring Secure LDAP

The use secure LDAP on a domain controller requires a certificate to be generated and installed on each domain controller that will be used for authentication. This can either be generated as a self-signed certificate or a certificate signing request can be generated and passed to a third party for signing.

Microsoft Certificate Services can also be used to generate, sign and install certificates on domain controllers, but this introduces the complexity of running a full PKI solution which is beyond the scope of this paper.

The following steps detail the generation of a public/private key pair. The steps also show the subsequent signing of the public key by a certificate authority or via self-signing.

4.1 Generating the signing request

To generate the key pair and the certificate signing request (CSR) the certreq command and request.inf file from Appendix A shown below is used with the subject line updated to contain the name of the domain controller and the relevant organisational information shown in Figure 4.1.

```
Subject =
"E=andy@andyreid.co.uk,CN=dc.gold.local,O=andyreid.co.uk,OU=Servers,L=Crewe,S=Cheshire,C=GB"
; replace with the FQDN of the DC
```

Figure 4.1 Updated certificate subject information

When requesting a certificate from a third party certification authority additional fields may be required. These have been included in the Figure 4.1 above and are decoded as in Figure 4.2 below.

Field	Value
Е	Email Address
CN	Common name of the certificate
0	Organisation
L	Locality Name (e.g. City)

ST	State, or Province
С	Two letter ISO county code
OU	Organisational Unit
	Figure 4.2 List of valid fields for certreq

Once saved the CERTREQ command can be executed to generate the public/private key pair and certificate signing request, which is detailed in Figure 4.3 below. The resulting CSR is shown in Figure 4.4.

CERTREQ -new request.inf request.csr

Figure 4.3 Public/Private key and CSR generation

📕 request - Notepad	<u>- ×</u>
<u>Fi</u> le <u>E</u> dit F <u>o</u> rmat <u>V</u> iew <u>H</u> elp	
BEGIN NEW CERTIFICATE REQUEST MIIDhDCCAmwcAQAwGDEWMBQGA1UEAwwNZGMUZ29sZC5sb2NhbDCCASIwDQYJKOZI hvCNAQEBQADggPADCCAQCggEBAOKXcBDchiXgpewmqGN8u6Er1hKCTvSkX0Rb 4UgF0Q1PDGCXHDZHD1R1ecoL6A5KczwL8jFSns1I0M8ICGdQ9SHHspG0eyLYjVBz wNPCquD0JX6qrvnpv2pbs//Tr3jsYOG+zCXgyjuFvV8j02J73FptfrBKsszuHU2 szJysiL1FivIWp57sbYaRrYp3FvqUr79Wzq8HaQ3AIK/CaZy0Xe4MgUqGx550B9 Nx91CSpbi0XxfTAErcpDVAEP0eBd9y84802Y7x0CM1n0XrE0v1zWPDPwtdqs3IfI 099CPA7nKdNhvwW/frIJK0CRUSZ70VH7Kf6Q0GZtwV+mPJzwirECAWEAAaCASUW 0gYKKwYBBAGCNw0CAZEMFg02LjEUNZYMKC4yMD4GCS56AQQ8gjcVFDEXmC8AcAQkM DWRjLmdvbGQubG9jYWMEkdPTERCQWRtaW5pc3RyYXRvcgWHY2VydHJ1CTBTBgkq hkiG9WBCQ4XRjBEMA4GA1UdDwEb/wQEAWIF0DATBgNVHSUEDAK8ggrBgEFBQcD ATAdBgNVAK4EFgQUIR5S2N+brfQc0bp2C7WZE3qBV08WcgYKKwYBBAGCNw0CAjFk MGICAQEeWgBNAGkAYWBYAG8AcWBVAGYAdAAgAFIAUWBBACAAUWBDAGgAYQBUAGA 2QBSACAAQWBYAHKACAB0AGBAZWBYAGCABOAGKAYWAgAFAAcgBVAHYAAQBKAGU gJdG3D9Y7JqLEfhHN/KF0Md6UzSBD0NhD9kN0CS/aZMsgDSi2Q1124E2ts6I gJdG3D9Y7JqLEfhHN/KF0Md6UzSBD0NhD9kN0CS/aZMsgDVSKQF2J1b3Qjxy SM18xbU5hA0eSPa7h7xf5s0hdX45I59nU4KKKFKzS8BAN1/XyagM94Qa6fb2f05 wZD0crg17WqndsCw2AAU/XU7W0V6VPEFEG4q7gwgk/3/4QK5eV00W== END NEW CERTIFICATE REQUEST	X
4	

Figure 4.4 Certificate signing request

4.2 Creating a third party signed certificate

The CSR generated in 4.4 can be sent to a third party to sign. Once the certificate is returned it is combined with the private key in the certificate store using the command detailed in Figure 4.5, where certificate.cer is the name of the certificate.

CERTREQ -accept certificate.cer

Figure 4.5 Certreq command to combine signed certificate and private key

4.3 Creating a self-signed certificate

If the certificate is to be used on a development or test system a self-signed

certificate can be used. This type of certificate is quick to generate and install but lacks some of the controls of using a third party certification authority. Certificate authorities provide certificate revocation lists and increase the likelihood that the root and intermediary certificates are already published to machines within the environment.

To generate the certificate the makecert command is used. This comes as part of the Windows Software Development Kit (SDK) which is an additional download and can be found at the following URL

http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?FamilyId=F26B1AA4-741A-433A-9BE5-FA919850BDBF&displaylang=en

Once the SDK is installed the certificate can be generated with the command detailed in Figure 4.6. This should be entered as one continuous command. Details of the various options are given Figure 4.7 below.

```
makecert -a shal -eku 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1 -sky exchange -sr localmachine -ss My -pe -r -n
"CN=dc.gold.local" -len 2048 -m 12 CERT.CER
```

Option	Description
-a	Signature algorithm, sha1 is used
-eku	Enhanced key usage attribute, in this case
	1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1 – Server Authentication
-sky	Subjects Key Type - Exchange
-sr	Certificate store location (either local machine or current
	user)
-SS	Subject Store, My (Personal Folder)
-pe	Mark the private key as exportable
-r	Creates a self-signed certificate
-n	Name of the certificate
-len	Key length
-m	Duration of the certificate in months
CERT.CER	Output file for the public certificate
Elaura 47 Dataila a	feations wood to want wate contificate with Malkacent

Figure 4.6 Generation of certificate using Makecert

Figure 4.7 Details of options used to generate certificate with Makecert

4.4 Installing the certificate

In both examples shown above the certificate will be installed into the local machines store, this is sufficient for the active directory service to pick up the certificate. With Windows Server 2008 Microsoft recommends using the NT Directory Service (NTDS) Personal Store. This can be completed by exporting the certificate from the machine's store and importing it into the NTDS store as shown in the steps below.

Step 1 – Exporting the certificate from the machine's store

Launch the Microsoft Management Console (MMC), (adding the certificate snap in under the context of the computer store) then expand the Personal store then right click the certificate to be exported then select 'All Tasks' then 'Export' as shown in Figure 4.8. Ensure when the certificate is exported the private key is also exported with the certificate (when exporting you will be prompted for a password to protect the private key). This will be saved as a Personal Information Exchange (PFX) file which and be imported in the next step.

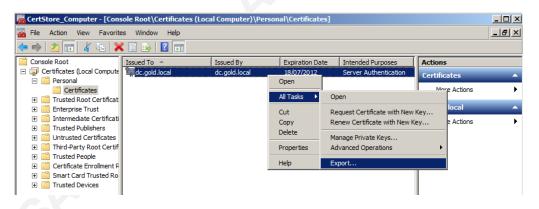


Figure 4.8 Exporting a certificate from the local machine's store

Step 2 – Importing the certificate into the NTDS store

To import the certificate into the NTDS Personal Store from the MMC add the certificate snap in but this time select manage certificates for service accounts. When prompted for the service account to manage, select 'Active Directory Domain Services'. Right click the 'NTDS\Personal' folder and select 'All Tasks' then 'Import' as is shown in Figure 4.9.

CertStore_Computer - [Console Root\Cer	tificates - Service (Active Directory Domain Services) on Local Computer\I	ITDS\Personal]		
🚠 File Action View Favorites Window	Help		_ 8 ×	
🗢 🔿 🖄 🖬 📋 🙆 😹 🚺				
Console Root Object Type		Actions		
Certificates - Service (Activ	There are no items to show in this view.	NTD5\Personal	A	
		More Actions	•	
🗉 🛅 NTDSV 🛛 All Tasks 🔹 🕨	Find Certificates			
	Import			
INTDS New Window from Here	Advanced Operations			
Refresh				
Export List				
Help				

Figure 4.9 Importing a certificate to the NTDS personal store

Set the File type to Personal Information Exchange (.pfx / .p12) then browse to the previously exported PFX file and select 'Import'. When prompted to enter the password for the private key there is a check box 'Mark this key as exportable'. if you need to export the certificate later this check box will need to be selected. Not doing so will mean the private key associated with the certificate cannot be moved from this server.

4.5 Installing the certificate hierarchy

To allow the server to use the certificate it must be trusted by the local machine, this is achieved by the signing certificates being installed into the relevant trusted certificate store. This can be tested by double clicking the certificate from within the certificate management console. Figure 4.10 below shows a self-signed certificate that is not trusted by the server.



Figure 4.10 An untrusted certificate

To allow the server to trust this certificate the public certificate needs to be installed into the 'Trusted Root Certificate store' on the local computer. To do this launch the MMC and add the Certificate snap in selecting manage the Local Computer store. Expand the 'Trusted Root Certification Authorities' folder then right click Certificates then select 'All Tasks' then 'Import' this is shown in Figure 4.11.

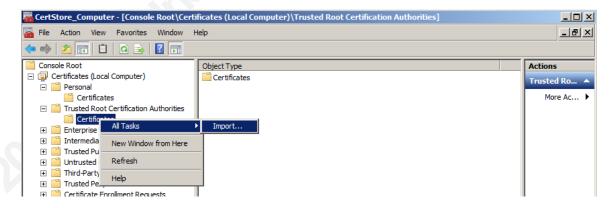


Figure 4.11 Importing a Trusted Root Certificate

Browse to the location of the certificate (CER) file that was either generated when Makecert was run, or supplied by the third party certification authority and import this into the 'Trusted Root Certification Authorities' store. If Intermediary certificates have

also been supplied store these in the 'Intermediate Certification Authority' stores using the same process.

5. Testing the Secure LDAP Connection

To test the certificate has been loaded and the secure LDAP connection is functioning as required, launch LDP.EXE. This can be found in c:\windows\system32 on Windows 2008 systems or installed as part of the Windows 2003 Support Tools.

When LDP has launched select Connection then Connect then change the Server name to the domain controller Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) then update the port to 636 and finally tick the SSL check box, this is shown in Figure 5.1.



Figure 5.1 Configuring LDP to use secure LDAP

Select OK to initiate the connection. If everything has been successful a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 5.2 below will be displayed, otherwise check the installation of each of the certificates, ensuring the correct certificates are installed into the trust stores and the domain controller certificate includes its private key.

ldaps://dc.gold.local/D	C=gold,DC=local	
Connection Browse View	Options Utilities Help	
	Options Utilities Lebo d = kdap, self option(ht.dap, NULL) PROTOCOL_VERSION, 3); fror 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) fror 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) fror 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) fror 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) from 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(ht.dap, NULL) From 0 = kdap_contect(5.1.4.970
Ready		
Ready	Figure 5.2 LDD connecting using Coours LDAD	//_

Figure 5.2 LDP connecting using Secure LDAP

5.1 Authentication Using Secure LDAP

Once the certificate has been successfully tested and the application server reconfigured to use secure LDAP on port 636, the authentication process can be retested.

To test the configuration of secure LDAP has been successful the steps outlined in section 4 of this document have been re-run and network traces for stages 3 and 5 as detailed in Figure 5.3 below are shown below to confirm credentials are no longer passed unencrypted.

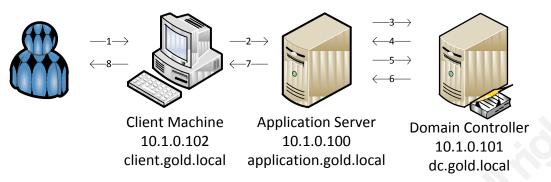


Figure 5.3 The authentication process

Stage 3 - Application server binds to the Directory Service.

The network trace in Figure 5.4 below shows secure LDAP is now being used rather than LDAP and a similar process of 'Client Hello' and 'Server Hello'. Then exchange messages take place before application data is transmitted.

No. Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info	
1 0.000000	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51774 > ldaps [SYN] Seq=0 win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=7	
2 0.000367	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TCP	ldaps > 51774 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=8192 Len=0 MS5=1460 WS=8 SACK_PERM=1	
3 0.000690	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51774 > ldaps [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5888 Len=0	
4 0.005809	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	SSLV2	Client Hello	
5 0.006343	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Server Hello, Certificate, Certificate Request, Server Hello Done	
6 0.006853	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51774 > ldaps [ACK] Seq=122 Ack=1382 win=8832 Len=0	
7 0.009488	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TLSV1	Certificate, Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message	
8 0.015309	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message	
9 0.016114	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TLSV1	Application Data, Application Data	
10 0.086793	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Application Data	-



Looking at an expanded view Packet 5 in Figure 5.5 where the Domain Controller certificate is sent to the application server, it can be seen this is the same as the certificate that was installed onto the Domain Controller shown in Figure 5.6.

No. Time Source Destination Protocol Info
5 0.006343 10.1.0.101 10.1.0.100 TLSv1 Server Hello, Certificate, Certificate Request, Server Hello Done
7 10.100345 10.1.0.101 10.1.0.100 12.541 Server herro, cer en reace, cer en reace, cer en reace, server herro bone
Frame 5: 1435 bytes on wire (11480 bits), 1435 bytes captured (11480 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: CadmusCo_53:c4:27 (08:00:27:53:c4:27), Dst: CadmusCo_53:90:c3 (08:00:27:53:90:c3)
∃ Internet Protocol, src: 10.1.0.101 (10.1.0.101), Dst: 10.1.0.100 (10.1.0.100)
🗄 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: ldaps (636), Dst Port: 51774 (51774), Seq: 1, Ack: 122, Len: 1381
E Secure Socket Layer
TLSv1 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Multiple Handshake Messages
Content Type: Handshake (22)
Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
Length: 1376
Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
Handshake Protocol: Certificate
Handshake Type: Certificate (11) Length: 798
Certificates Length: 795
Certificates Length: 795
Certificate Length: 792
Certificate Length. 72
version: v3 (2)
serialNumber : 0xaa9a817d4de03d83429c672643a90fb8
signature (sha-1WithRSAEncryption)
issuer: rdnsequence (0)
H validity
subject: rdnSequence (0)
■ subjectPublicKeyInfo
extensions: 2 items
Padding: 0
encrypted: d7763c93eb3396bb65e2ce010003b454e46eb460a1276685
🗄 Handshake Protocol: Certificate Request

L

Figure 5.5 Domain Controller sends its certificate to the application server

Certificate General Details	Carlifornian Dath	1]
Show: <all></all>	Certification Path	·			
Field Version Serial numbe Signature alg Signature ha Issuer Valid from Valid to Subject aa 9a 81 Of b8	orithm	Value V3 aa 9a 81 7d 4c sha 1RSA sha 1 dc.gold.local 18 July 2011 0 18 July 2012 0 dc.gold.local 83 42 9c	7:11:39 7:11:38	-	
Learn more about		it Properties	<u>C</u> opy	to File	
				ОК	

Figure 5.6 Certficate installed on the Domain Controller

Packet 9 shown in Figure 5.7 below shows encrypted traffic is being send

between the application server and the Domain Controller.

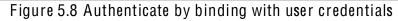
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info	
9	0.016114	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TLSV1	Application Data, Application Data	
🕀 Fr	ame 9: 192	bytes on wire	e (1536 bits)	, 192 b	/tes captured (1536 bits)	
± Et	hernet II,	Src: CadmusCo	()()	8:00:27	53:90:c3), Dst: CadmusCo_53:c4:27 (08:00:27:53:c4:27)	
± Ir	ternet Pro	tocol, Src: 10).1.0.100 (10	1.0.10)), Dst: 10.1.0.101 (10.1.0.101)	
± Tr	ansmission	Control Proto	ocol, Src Por	t: 51774	(51774), Dst Port: ldaps (636), Seq: 460, Ack: 1441, Len: 138	
⊟ Se	cure Socke	t Layer				
		rd Layer: Appl			bl: ldap	
		Type: Applicat)		
		TLS 1.0 (0x03	301)			
	Length:					
					e69ef87a06522a9ea55a9ae061cf7b53ef5	
-		rd Layer: Appl			ol: ldap	
		Type: Applicat)		
1		TLS 1.0 (0x03	301)			
	Length:					
	Encrypte	d Application	Data: a6ec16	Fa6d758	0ad22df40d936db51dc1525cede94a58007	

Figure 5.7 Encryptred traffic between application server and Domain Controller

Stage 5 - Authenticate by binding

As seen from the earlier network LDAP network traces the 'authenticate by binding' step was the second connection between the application server and the domain controller. This is shown from packets 29 onwards in Figure 5.8 below with encrypted application data being in packet 37 shown in Figure 5.9 below.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info	
2	9 0.173292	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51775 > ldaps [SYN] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=7	
3	0 0.173434	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TCP	ldaps > 51775 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=8 SACK_PERM=1	
3	1 0.173768	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51775 > ldaps [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=5888 Len=0	
3	2 0.173972	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	SSLv2	Client Hello	
3	3 0.174314	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Server Hello, Certificate, Certificate Request, Server Hello Done	
3	4 0.174694	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51775 > ldaps [ACK] Seq=122 Ack=1382 Win=8832 Len=0	
3	5 0.176936	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TLSV1	Certificate, Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message	
3	6 0.182817	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message	
-	7 0.183344	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101		Application Data, Application Data	
	8 0.184749	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TLSV1	Application Data	
3	9 0.185593	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101		Application Data, Application Data	
4	0 0.187185	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100		Application Data	
4	1 0.187824	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TI SV1	Application Data. Application Data	•



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info	▲
3	7 0.183344	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TLSV1	Application Data, Application Data	•
1						Þ
ΞF	rame 37: 19	92 bytes on wir	re (1536 bits)), 192	bytes captured (1536 bits)	
÷Ε	thernet II,	Src: CadmusCo	o_53:90:c3 (08	8:00:27	:53:90:c3), Dst: CadmusCo_53:c4:27 (08:00:27:53:c4:27)	
					0), Dst: 10.1.0.101 (10.1.0.101)	
			ocol, Src Port	t: 5177!	5 (51775), Dst Port: 1daps (636), Seq: 460, Ack: 1441, Len: 138	
	ecure Socke					
E		ord Layer: App			ol: ldap	
		Type: Applicat)		
		TLS 1.0 (0x0	301)			
	Length:					
					e71697828a393e59c259c339080d107c896	
E		ord Layer: App			ol: ldap	
		Type: Applicat)		
		TLS 1.0 (0x0	301)			
	Length:					
	Encrypte	ed Application	Data: 97b40d	61b2bd30	d37465849880b2ba157028b86fd5a74c7cf	

Figure 5.9 Encryption is now being used for the transfer of data

6. Enable enhanced LDAP Auditing and Restriction

Within Windows server 2008 options exist to audit insecure LDAP connections and also to disable Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) LDAP binds that do not request signing (integrity verification) and LDAP simple binds that are performed on a clear text (non-SSL/TLS-encrypted) connection.

To help identify insecure client connections a summary event ID 2887 is logged every 24 hours. Additional logging can be configured by amending the Active Directory Diagnostic Logging. This causes an Event ID 2889 to be logged whenever an insecure connection is detected and provides details of the calling IP address and user ID as shown in Figure 6.1 below.

requesting signing SSL/TLS-encrypter Client IP address: 10.1.0.100:47437 Identity the client	nt performed a SASL (Negotiat ((integrity verification), or perf d) LDAP connection. attempted to authenticate as:		M/Digest) LDAP bind withou bind over a cleartext (non-	.t	
GOLD\Idap.bind					
Log Na <u>m</u> e:	Directory Service				
Source:	ActiveDirectory_DomainServ	Logge <u>d</u> :	19/07/2011 23:25:20		<u> </u>
<u>E</u> vent ID:	2889	Task Category:	LDAP Interface		
<u>L</u> evel:	Information	Keywords:	Classic		
<u>U</u> ser:	ANONYMOUS LOGON	Compute <u>r</u> :	dc.gold.local		
OpCode:	Info				
Opcode:					

Figure 6.1 Windows event showing an LDAP Connection over an insecure channel

To enable this setting launch the registry editor and browse to the 'HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\NTDS\Diagnostics' registry sub key then amend the 'LDAP Interface Events' setting to 2 as shown in Figure 6.2, this will enable basic logging. Full details regarding Active Directory Diagnostic Logging can be found at the on Microsoft's TechNet site (Microsoft, 2011a).

<u>Edit View Favorites H</u> elp					
🕀 📲 nsi		Name	Туре	Data	4
🗄 👘 🎍 nsiproxy		(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)	
E MTDS		1 Knowledge Consistency Checker	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
Diagnostics		10 Performance Counters	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
Parameters		🔀 11 Initialization/Termination	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
Performance RID Values		腿 12 Service Control	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
		13 Name Resolution	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
		👪 14 Backup	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	_
		🔢 15 Field Engineering	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
Hull		16 LDAP Interface Events	REG_DWORD	0x0000002 (2)	
		17 Setup	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
		18 Global Catalog	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
		19 Inter-site Messaging	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
	-	2 Security Events	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	
		80 20 Group Caching	REG DWORD	0x00000000 (0)	Ē

Figure 6.2 Enabling LDAP Interface Events

To configuration steps to disable insecure LDAP binds can be completed by amending the group policy, editing the domain controller's local policy or editing the domain controller's registry directly. Steps detailing the various ways of configuring this setting this can be found within the following Microsoft knowledge base article 'How to enable LDAP signing in Windows Server 2008' (Microsoft, 2011b). The steps shown below detail the process to enable the LDAP signing setting within the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy Object.

Step 1 – Edit the Default Domain Controllers Policy

From the Group Policy Management Console browse to the Domain Controllers OU, the right click and edit the Default Domain Controllers Policy shown in Figure 6.3.

🛃 Group Policy Management				
🔜 File Action View Window Help			_ 8 ×	
🗢 🔿 🙍 📷 💥 💁 🚺				
Group Policy Management A Forest: gold.local C mains	Default Domain Co Scope Details Setting	-		
E 🙀 gold.local	Default Domain	Controllers Policy		
Default Domain Policy	Data collected on: 20/	/07/2011 22:45:37	show all	
Default Domain Controllers Policy	Computer Configura	ation (Enabled)	hide	
🕀 📑 Group Policy Objects	Edit		hide	
🕀 📑 WMI Filters	Enforced		hide	
E 📑 Starter GPOs	 Link Enabled 		show	
Group Policy Modeling	Save Report	15	snow	
Group Policy Results	View 🕨	Enabled)	hide	
	New Window from Here	s defined.		
	Delete			
	Rename			
	Refresh			
	Help			
Open the GPO editor				

Figure 6.3 Editing the Default Domain Controllers Policy

Step 2 – Enable LDAP server signing requirements.

Within the Group Policy Management Editor browse to the 'Computer Configuration/Policies/Windows Settings/Security Settings/Local Policies/Security Options' registry key as shown in Figure 6.4. Double click on Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements and change this setting from 'None' to 'Require signing' this is shown in Figure 6.5.

🗐 Group Policy Management Editor		_ 🗆 ×					
File Action View Help							
Default Domain Controllers Policy [DC.GOLD.LOCAL] Po Po Policy Computer Configuration	Policy DCOM: Machine Access Restrictions in Security Descriptor Definiti	Policy Setting Not Defined					
Policies Software Settings Svindows Settings Name Resolution Policy Scripts (Startup/Shutdown) Scripts (Startup/Shutdown) Scripts Account Policies	DCOM: Machine Launch Restrictions in Security Descriptor Definiti Devices: Allow undock without having to log on Devices: Allowed to format and eject removable media Devices: Prevent users from installing printer drivers Devices: Restrict CD-ROM access to locally logged-on user only Devices: Restrict floppy access to locally logged-on user only	Not Defined Not Defined Not Defined Not Defined Not Defined Not Defined					
 □ Local Policies ■ Audit Policy ■ User Rights Assignment ■ Security Options ■ Event Log ■ Restricted Groups ■ System Services 	Domain controller: Allow server operators to schedule tasks Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements Domain controller: Refuse machine account password changes Domain member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (al Domain member: Digitally encrypt secure channel data (when pos Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) Domain member: Digitally	Not Defined Not Defined					
Registry Registry Registry Registry Registry Registry Registry Registry Registry	Domain member: Maximum machine account password age Domain member: Require strong (Windows 2000 or later) session Interactive logon: Display user information when the session is lo						

Figure 6.4 Locate the Security Options registry key

Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements Properties	<u>? ×</u>
Security Policy Setting Explain	
Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements	
✓ Define this policy setting	_
Require signing	
Modifying this setting may affect compatibility with clients, services, and applications.	
For more information, see <u>Domain controller: LDAP server signing</u> requirements. (Q823659)	
- <u></u> -()	
OK Cancel Ap	ply

Figure 6.5 Enable the LDAP Require signing option

A warning will be displayed that this may affect compatibility with clients, services and applications. To continue with the change select 'Yes'. Now when any insecure connections are attempted the Domain Controller will respond with a bind response message that it requires strong authorisation and will terminate the connection shown in Figure 6.6.

No. Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1 0.000000		10.1.0.101	TCP	51089 > ldap [SYN] Seq=0 win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=7
2 0.000197	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	тср	ldap > 51089 [SYN, ACK] seq=0 Ack=1 win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=8 SACK_PERM=1
3 0.000598	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	тср	51089 > ldap [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=5888 Len=0
4 0.001204	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	LDAP	bindRequest(1) "cn=ldap.bind,cn=users,dc=gold,dc=local" simple
5 0.007984	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	LDAP	bindResponse(1) strongAuthRequired (00002028: LdapErr: DSID-0C0901FC, comment: The server requires binds to 1
	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51089 > 1dap [ACK] Seq=69 ACk=191 Win=6912 Len=0
	10.1.0.100	10.1.0.101	TCP	51089 > ldap [FIN, ACK] Seq=69 ACk=191 Win=6912 Len=0
8 0.008815	10.1.0.101	10.1.0.100	TCP	ldap > 51089 [ACK] Seq=191 Ack=70 Win=65536 Len=0
Destinati	on: 10.1.0.100	(10.1.0.100)		
			t: ldap	(389), Dst Port: 51089 (51089), Seq: 1, Ack: 69, Len: 190
	Directory Acc			
		e(1) strongAu	thRequi	red (00002028: LdapErr: DSID-OC0901FC, comment: The server requires binds to turn on integrity checking if SSL
message	ID: 1			
				<u> </u>
	7 53 90 c3 08 0			
	e 09 40 00 80 0 1 85 c7 91 40 3			
	5 a3 00 00 30 8			
0040 84 00 0	0 00 af 0a 01 (08 04 00 04	82 00 a	5 30 30
0050 30 30 3	2 30 32 38 3a 2	20 4c 64 61	70 45 72	2 72 3a 002028: LdapErr:
0060 20 44 5 0070 63 6f 6	3 49 44 2d 30 4 d 6d 65 6e 74 3	3 30 39 30	31 46 4 65 20 7	2 2C 20 DSID-OC 0901FC, 3 65 72 comment: The ser
	2 20 72 65 71 7	5 69 72 65	73 20 6	69 6e Ver regu ires bin
0090 64 73 2	0 74 6f 20 74 7	75 72 6e 20	6f 6e 2() 69 6e ds to tu rn on in
	7 72 69 74 79 2			
00b0 20 69 6 00c0 6e 6f 7	6 20 53 53 4c 5 4 20 61 6c 72 6	5 61 64 79	20 61 7	74 69 not alre adv acti
00d0 76 65 2				inter any accr
		58 65 20 63 (6f 6e 60	
	f 6e 2c 20 64 6	58 65 20 63 (6f 6e 60	

Figure 6.6 The Require Signing setting causes insecure connections to be rejected

7. Conclusion

It has been shown that the default configuration of a Microsoft Domain Controller does not allow secure connectivity using the LDAP protocol. This can put user credentials at risk if intercepted as they cross the network. Firstly through the use of network traces it was shown that when using LDAP all traffic including service account and user credentials were passed over the network in clear text.

Secondly using the steps outlined in this paper, a certificate was generated and installed to enable secure communication on a Domain Controller. After configuring the application server to use secure LDAP, network traces were re-run showing the application server and Domain Controller negotiating and using a secure connection for the transfer of authentication traffic and other data.

Finally configuration options were shown that would allow real time logging of insecure connections to take place, and if required turn off the ability of the Domain Controller to accept insecure connections.

This information allows Domain Administrators to understand the issues of insecure LDAP traffic and how to configure their infrastructure to reduce this risk as well as to detect and advise when insecure connections are made to their infrastructure.

8. References

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Appendix A

Request.inf template file

```
;----- request.inf ------
[Version]
Signature="$Windows NT$
[NewRequest]
Subject = "E={email},CN={FQDN of DC},O={organisation},L={Location},S={State},C={Country}"
KeySpec = 1
KeyLength = 2048
; Can be 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, or 16384.
; Larger key sizes are more secure, but have
; a greater impact on performance.
Exportable = TRUE
MachineKeySet = TRUE
SMIME = False
PrivateKeyArchive = FALSE
UserProtected = FALSE
UseExistingKeySet = FALSE
ProviderName = "Microsoft RSA SChannel Cryptographic Provider"
ProviderType = 12
RequestType = PKCS10
KeyUsage = 0xa0
[EnhancedKeyUsageExtension]
```

OID=1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1 ; this is for Server Authentication

;-----