

Build your own multi-user password manager using open source software

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ABOUT US

Sikich is a national technology consultancy with a single-minded focus on improving business performance by deploying best-fit technology solutions. We help our clients understand “what could be,” help them set priorities, and take responsibility to deliver transformative digital strategies.

CYBERSECURITY

OUR SERVICES

We help customers understand security and compliance risks, how to avoid those risks, and what to do should a security incident occur.



FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS



PENETRATION TESTING



VULNERABILITY SCANNING



IT AUDITS



REMEDIATION



RISK ASSESSMENTS



SECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING

THE SITUATION

- Automated build process for pentest drop boxes deployed to client sites
 - Automate each drop box has a strong, unique password
 - Automated tools need to set and store the password
 - Pentesters need to access the password
- Keepass currently being used
 - Difficult to automate entry of new passwords
 - Does not support multiple users concurrently
- We're smart, let's build something, it will be easy!

THIS WILL BE SO EASY

- Let's:
 - Make it extra cool and present it at DerbyCon!
 - Use public-key cryptography to protect everything
 - Make it open source
 - Build it using scripts/wrappers around GPG so it's easy to vet
- This will be so easy, why hasn't anyone done it before?

THE DESIGN

- Create a key pair for the password server
- Encrypt each password with the server's public key
 - This allows an untrusted source to submit a new password without looking up other passwords
- Protect the server's private key by encrypting it using each application user's public key
- All application users password protect their own private keys to enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA)

THE BATTLE

- Design disagreements arose very quickly
 - Database vs. file storage
 - Decrypt on client vs. Decrypt on server
 - No encryption key, one encryption key, one encryption key per stored password
 - Never rotate key, rotate key as needed, rotate key on each use
- All of these decisions were interdependent

WHERE TO STORE?

- Database
 - Multi-user
 - Fast
 - Helps enforce integrity
- Files
 - No need for a dedicated server

WHERE TO DECRYPT?

- On client
 - Minimizes security requirements on the server
- On server
 - More control over the system where decryption occurs
 - Fewer secrets in memory on client systems
 - Logging
 - Ability rotate keys in batch

HOW MANY ENCRYPTION KEYS?

- None – just use the PGP keys of the application users
 - Simple design to explain and justify
 - Drawbacks with complexity of implementation and storage needs
- One – same server public key encrypts all passwords
 - Easiest to add passwords or rotate keys
 - Drawback with a disclosed private key putting all passwords at risk
- Many – unique server public key per protected password
 - More secure – a stolen server private key only exposes one password
 - Drawbacks with complexity of key management and storage needs

WHEN TO ROTATE ENCRYPTION KEYS?

- Never – rotation would take manual effort if we ever do it
- As needed – build a process we run when an employee leaves
- At each password lookup – set a new key each time the old one is used

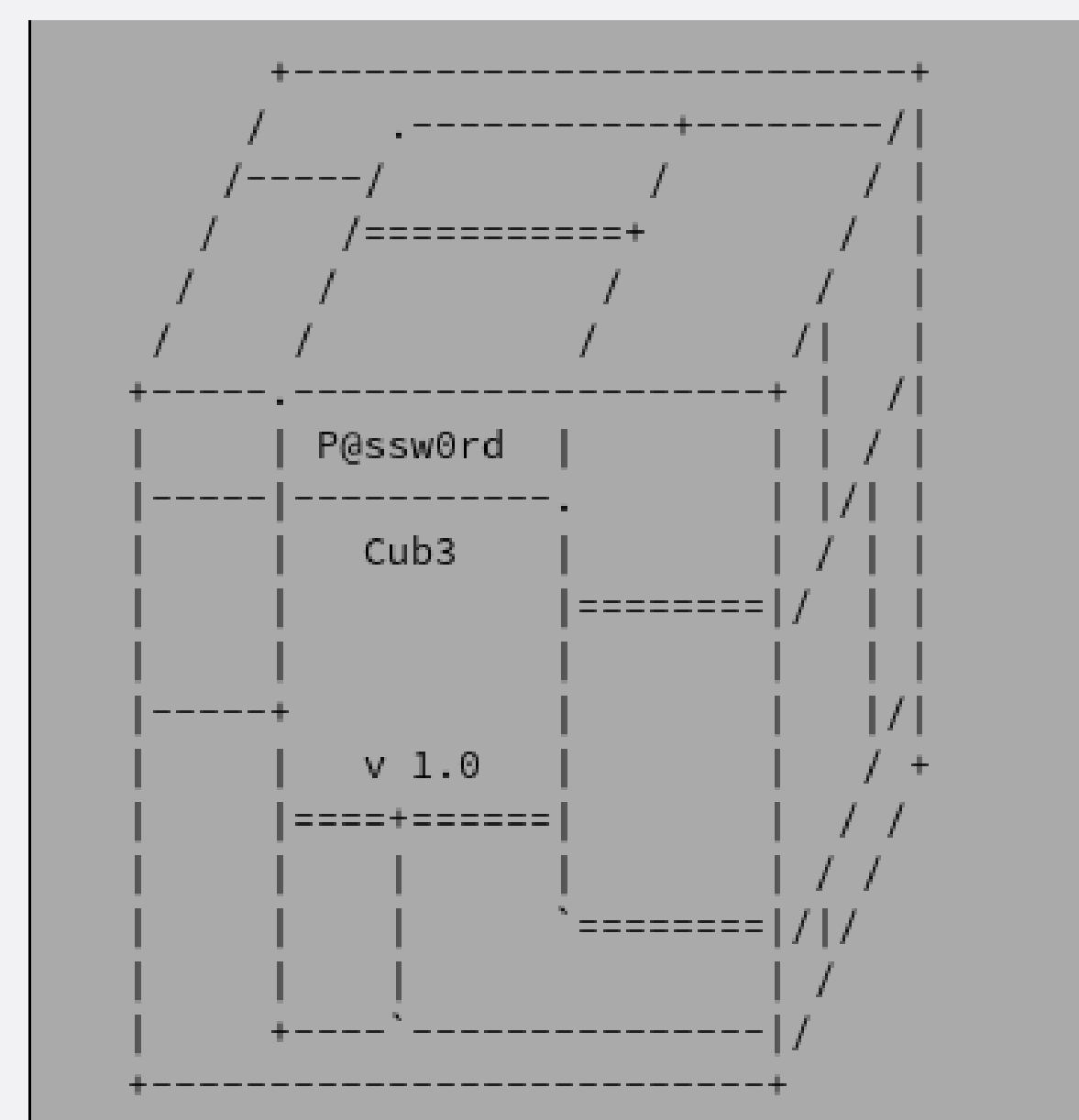
THIS IS SO HARD!

- Lots of great takeaways that we can share at DerbyCon
- But let's just build what we need for our team

THE SOLUTION

- Database storage using MySQL
- All encryption/decryption occurs server side
- Using GPG for encryption/decryption
- Written in Bash script
- Access to the system via SSH
- One server public key used to encrypt all passwords
- Rotate the server public key as needed
- Open source!

<https://github.com/TheMayhamLab/PasswordCub3>

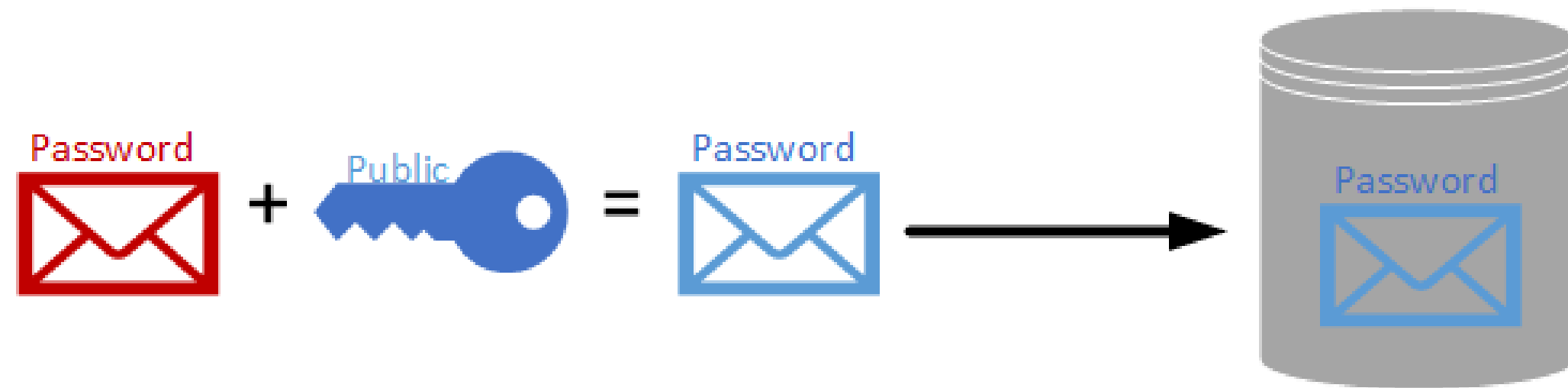
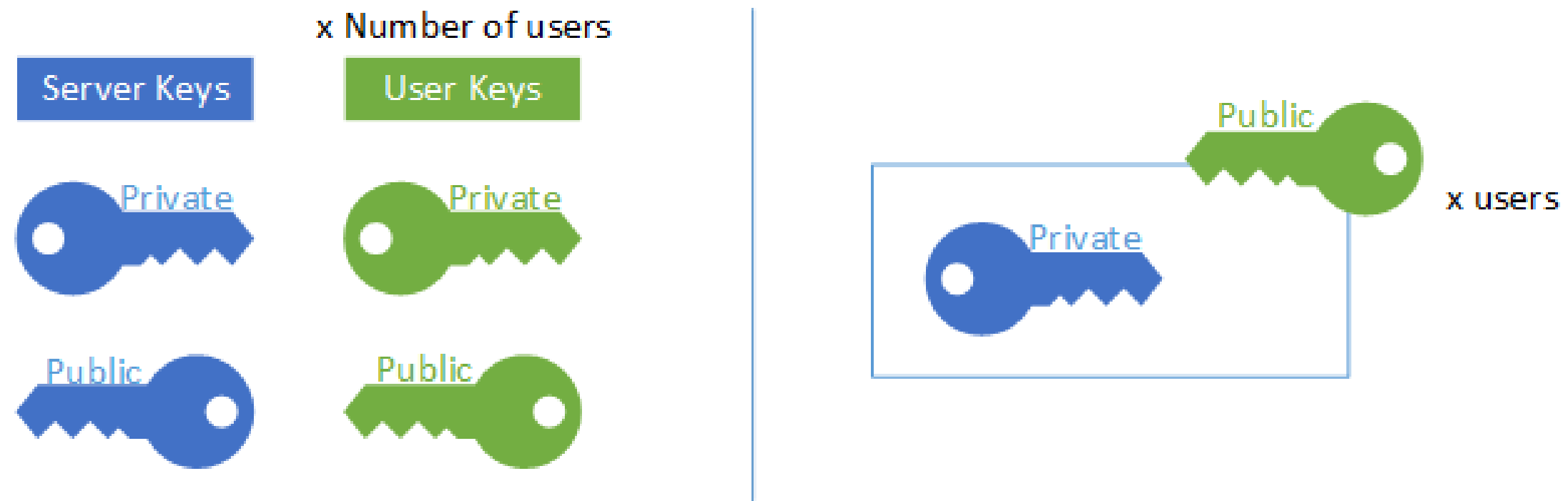


THE SOLUTION - DESIGN CHOICES

- Why tempfs vs ramfs
- Why Bash
- Why GPG
- Why SSH

<https://github.com/TheMayhamLab/PasswordCub3>

THE SOLUTION



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

Are there any questions?

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