"SSHARK!"

Centralized SSH key expiration and revocation without server support



Anatole Shaw ash@greenhost.nl

SSH key-based authentication

- SSH authorized_keys files
- They list <u>public keys</u> for authentication
- Lists are normally <u>static & unmanaged</u>
- Keys have no expiration date
- Because they are public keys, people like to have a small number of of them (often 1) which appear in authorized_keys files on a large number of servers

What's the problem?

- A compromised SSH private key may provide access to a large number of servers
- Disabling the access rights of the compromised key requires modifying the authorized_keys file on every server where it appears
- What is the lifetime of your key? What is your procedure for removing it from use?

OpenSSH Project's solution

- Extend the authorized_keys spec
 - Add a @revoked "marker" for keys
 - Add a @cert-authority "marker" that designates the key as an authority which certifies other keys
- Why this is not yet a solution
 - Not standardized or well documented
 - No centralized revocation, no expiration
 - How many servers run the latest OpenSSH?
 - All of the servers where your key is?

What we realized

- The command="..." option in authorized_keys is capable of running a key-granular gatekeeper that verifies key validity
- This option is supported for a long time by OpenSSH and DropBear SSH servers

What we realized

OpenSSL can take in SSH keys...

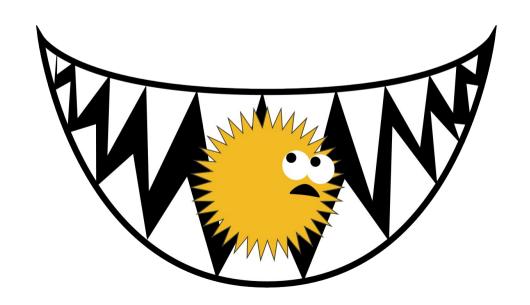
```
openssl rsa -in id_rsa -text >id_rsa.pem
```

• Then they can be used for signing...

Introducing SSHARK

"Authorization and Revocation of Keys"

Key expiration and revocation data in DNS, signed by the subject SSH key itself



What is SSHARK?

- The "sshark-gen" program
 - Generates signed messages using your SSH private key
 - Messages indicate validity period, or revocation
 - Output is suitable for inclusion into a DNS zone

What is SSHARK?

- The "sshark" program
 - Run from your ~/.ssh/authorized_keys file
 - Uses the key type, fingerprint, and comment field to determine the DNS zone for lookups
 - Looks up TXT records for SSHARK data on key validity
 - If the key is valid, things proceed as normal
 - If the key is revoked or expired, access is denied

How to use SSHARK

- Generate SSHARK TXT records for DNS
- Specify seconds into the future, or "revoke"

```
% sshark-gen ~/.ssh/id_rsa revoke
ssh-rsa-7c34c56a....ash._sshark.greenhost.nl.

TXT "sshark1 serial 1354024367 expiry 0"
s1354024367.ssh-rsa-7c34c56a....ash._sshark.greenhost.nl. TXT "sshark1 data Hd04lxSG...
s1354024367.ssh-rsa-7c34c56a....ash._sshark.greenhost.nl. TXT "sshark1 data xg4fez2J...
s1354024367.ssh-rsa-7c34c56a....ash._sshark.greenhost.nl. TXT "sshark1 data hL6V6RAj...
s1354024367.ssh-rsa-7c34c56a....ash._sshark.greenhost.nl. TXT "sshark1 data B9JvdnNE...
signature data
```

How to use SSHARK

- Upload the *sshark* executable to the server
- Invoke it in your authorized_keys file on the key you want to control

```
command="~/bin/sshark -t ssh-rsa
-l 7c:34:c5:6a:90:df:2c:5d:5b:7c:6b:df..."
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaClycyokQroQi0QFtdbghg...
ash@greenhost.nl
```

SSHARK in action

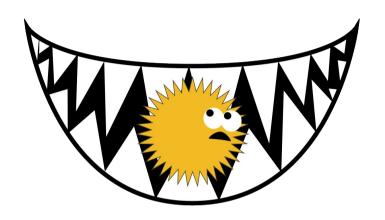
```
ash@gonzo:~$ ssh fozzy
Enter passphrase for key '/home/ash/.ssh/id_rsa':
[sshark] Your key is valid until Sat Dec 8 03:28:30 2012
Linux fozzy 3.2.0-4-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 3.2.32-1 x86_64
Last login: Tue Nov 27 14:16:21 UTC 2012 from 144.51.73.129
ash@fozzy:~$
```

The future

- Extend to work with key types other than RSA
- Rewrite in C (currently in Perl) so it can run reliably on the largest variety of systems
- Remove dependency on ssh-keygen by importing some code from that program
- Community input and participation!

For more information...

www.sshark.org



www.greenhost.nl



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