# Remote Password Changing

For Managed Services clients

Last Updated 05/26/2021

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## Summary

Remote Password Changing (RPC) benefits operational efficiency and security by providing:



Ease of account administration using shared client-side credentials



Individual account Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) before accessing shared credentials



Automatic password change after use

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**Complete audit log** of individual and shared credential usage

## RPC behavior

Activity		Frequency	Initiated by
	Heartbeat (validity) check	24 hours	System
	Automatic password change	30 days (typical)	System at expiration
$\mathcal{O}$	Checkout/view password	As needed	Operations
	Check-in password change	As needed	Operations or system at checkout interval expiration

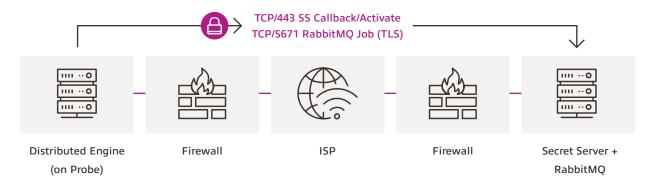
The system will complete the check-in procedure and change the password when a password is checked in or when the checkout interval has expired.

## Transport security

The Distributed Engine uses standards-based TLSv1.2 for two primary connections:

- Registration of Distributed Engine to Secret Server<sup>®</sup>
- Job polling via RabbitMQ<sup>®</sup> connector

Any edge client firewalls must allow TCP/443 and TCP/5671 outbound to central Secret Server for these connections.



## Ports required from DE to client system(s)

Depending on which system type is in scope for RPC, Distributed Engine must be allowed TCP access to internal systems via client firewalls according to the following changer types:



## Components of Distributed Engine

Secret Server Distributed Engine has three installed components:

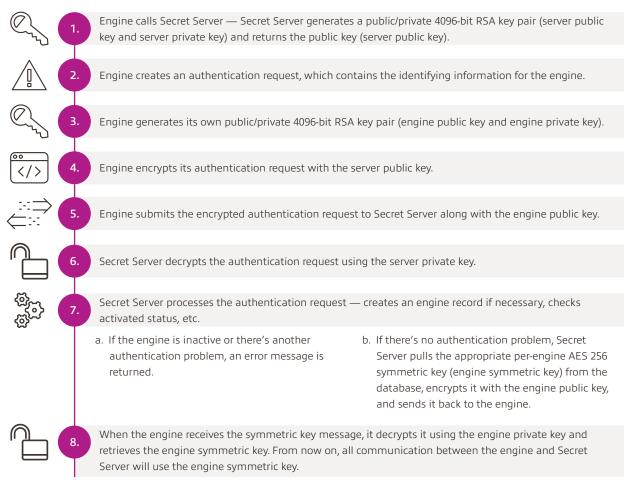


The web server generates messages and places them in the site connector. The Engine connects to the site connector and retrieves messages, processes them, and then hands the results back to Secret Server. Secret Server organizes network locations through sites. A site is a virtual container for secrets and discovery sources that belong within a specific client network location. Each secret and discovery source has an assigned site. Each Engine must be assigned to only one site.

## Engine authentication to Secret Server

When an engine starts, it authenticates as follows:

#### Engine <-> Secret Server handshake



#### Configuration request



Engine sends message to Secret Server asking for its configuration information.

Secret Server responds with the site, site connector connection information, site connector credentials, and the site symmetric key (an AES 256 symmetric key used to encrypt/decrypt the messages for the site) for the engine.

#### Connecting to the site connector and message processing

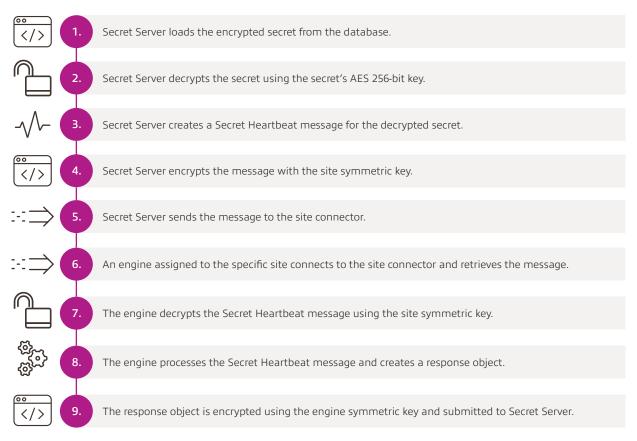


Using the site connector connection information, the engine connects to the site connector and starts listening for messages for its site.

When the engine has capacity to process messages and messages are available, the engine retrieves the message, decrypts it using the site symmetric key, processes the message, and sends the result back to Secret Server.

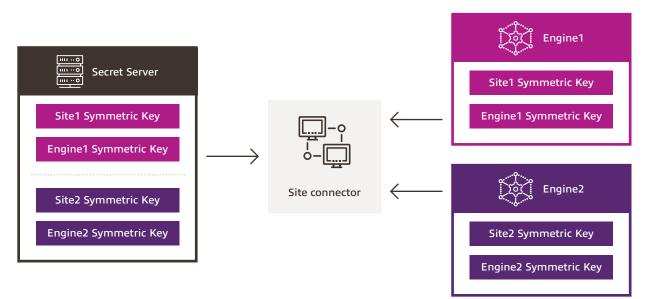
## Encryption and sites

Each site has its own AES 256 symmetric key (site symmetric key) that's used to encrypt and decrypt messages for that particular site. As a result, each engine has access to at most one site symmetric key. An example flow for a Secret Heartbeat is below.



## Site symmetric key locations

The following diagram illustrates a scenario in which Secret Server is configured with two sites (Site1 and Site2), with one engine each (Engine1 and Engine2). Note that each engine has access only to the keys it needs — namely, its own engine symmetric key (for communicating with Secret Server) and the site symmetric key for the site it's assigned to. Engine1 doesn't have access to the engine symmetric key for Engine2, nor does it have access to the site symmetric key for Site2. As shown below, the site connector doesn't have access to any of the keys, and thus can't decrypt any of the messages it holds.



## Audit and logging

#### Windows Event Viewer

Audit Success	5/7/2019 11:49:31	and a second	4722	User Account Managemer	
A MARTIN CONTRACTOR		and the second statement of the second s		- York on A reasonable to of A reason we are store	
Audit Success	5/7/2019 11:49:31	AM Microsoft Windows security auditing.	4/38	User Account Management	
vent 4723, Microso	ft Windows security a	uditing.			
General Details					
An attempt war	made to change an a	scount's password			
An accempt was	made to change an at	ccount's password.			
Subject:					
Securit		ABIMS\eng1			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ng1			
28232323	Sector and the sector of the s	ABIMS			
Logon	ID: 0:	x53160058			
Target Account:					
Target Account: Securit		ABIMS\eng1			
Securit	y ID: L	ABIMS\eng1 ng1			

#### Individual to shared secret mapping

Date Recorded	User	Folder Path	Secret Name	Action	
5/7/2019 06:07 PM	ThycoticSystem	Managed Services Clients AAAA-Dist Engine Test	engl	SECRET CHECKED IN	Password Changed
5/7/2019 06:07 PM	ThycoticSystem	Wanaged Services Clients VAAA-Dist Engine Test	eng1	CHANGE PASSWORD	Fields: (Password)
5/7/2019 06:06 PM	ThycoticSystem	Managed Services ClientsWAAA-Dist Engine Test	eng1	SECRET SET FOR CHECK IN	
5/7/2019 05:51 PM	nsitmsp.com	Managed Services Clients AAAA-Dist Engine Test	engt	PASSWORD DISPLAYED	
5/7/2019 05:51 PM	nsitmsp.com	Managed Services Clients/AAAA-Dist Engine Test	engl	VIEW	
5/7/2019 05:51 PM	nsitmsp.com	Wanaged Services ClientsWAAA-Dist Engine Test	eng1	SECRET CHECKED OUT	

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