The Linux-PAM System Administrators' Guide

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by Andrew G. Morgan and Thorsten Kukuk

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Abstract

This manual documents what a system-administrator needs to know about the *Linux-PAM* library. It covers the correct syntax of the PAM configuration file and discusses strategies for maintaining a secure system.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Linux-PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules for Linux) is a suite of shared libraries that enable the local system administrator to choose how applications authenticate users.

In other words, without (rewriting and) recompiling a PAM-aware application, it is possible to switch between the authentication mechanism(s) it uses. Indeed, one may entirely upgrade the local authentication system without touching the applications themselves.

Historically an application that has required a given user to be authenticated, has had to be compiled to use a specific authentication mechanism. For example, in the case of traditional UN*X systems, the identity of the user is verified by the user entering a correct password. This password, after being prefixed by a two character ``salt'', is encrypted (with crypt(3)). The user is then authenticated if this encrypted password is identical to the second field of the user's entry in the system password database (the `/etc/passwd` file). On such systems, most if not all forms of privileges are granted based on this single authentication scheme. Privilege comes in the form of a personal user-identifier (UID) and membership of various groups. Services and applications are available based on the personal and group identity of the user. Traditionally, group membership has been assigned based on entries in the `/etc/group` file.

It is the purpose of the *Linux-PAM* project to separate the development of privilege granting software from the development of secure and appropriate authentication schemes. This is accomplished by providing a library of functions that an application may use to request that a user be authenticated. This PAM library is configured locally with a system file, `/etc/pam.conf` (or a series of configuration files located in `/etc/pam.d/`) to authenticate a user request via the locally available authentication modules. The modules themselves will usually be located in the directory `/lib/security` or `/lib64/security` and take the form of dynamically loadable object files (see dlopen(3)).

Chapter 2. Some comments on the text

Before proceeding to read the rest of this document, it should be noted that the text assumes that certain files are placed in certain directories. Where they have been specified, the conventions we adopt here for locating these files are those of the relevant RFC (RFC-86.0, see bibliography"). If you are using a distribution of Linux (or some other operating system) that supports PAM but chooses to distribute these files in a different way you should be careful when copying examples directly from the text.

As an example of the above, where it is explicit, the text assumes that PAM loadable object files (the *modules*) are to be located in the following directory: `/lib/security/` or `/lib64/security` depending on the architecture. This is generally the location that seems to be compatible with the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS). On Solaris, which has its own licensed version of PAM, and some other implementations of UN*X, these files can be found in `/usr/lib/security`. Please be careful to perform the necessary transcription when using the examples from the text.

Chapter 3. Overview

For the uninitiated, we begin by considering an example. We take an application that grants some service to users; **login** is one such program. **Login** does two things, it first establishes that the requesting user is whom they claim to be and second provides them with the requested service: in the case of **login** the service is a command shell (bash, tcsh, zsh, etc.) running with the identity of the user.

Traditionally, the former step is achieved by the **login** application prompting the user for a password and then verifying that it agrees with that located on the system; hence verifying that as far as the system is concerned the user is who they claim to be. This is the task that is delegated to *Linux-PAM*.

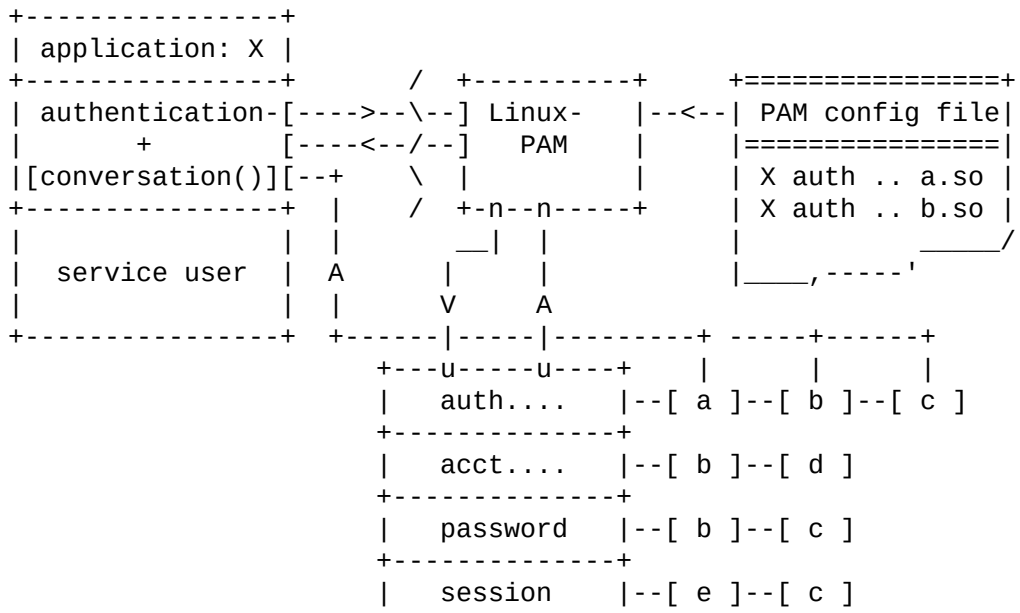
From the perspective of the application programmer (in this case the person that wrote the **login** application), *Linux-PAM* takes care of this authentication task -- verifying the identity of the user.

The flexibility of *Linux-PAM* is that *you*, the system administrator, have the freedom to stipulate which authentication scheme is to be used. You have the freedom to set the scheme for any/all PAM-aware applications on your Linux system. That is, you can authenticate from anything as naive as *simple trust* (**pam_permit**) to something as paranoid as a combination of a retinal scan, a voice print and a one-time password!

To illustrate the flexibility you face, consider the following situation: system administrators (parents) wish to improve the mathematical ability of their users (children). Their favorite ``Shoot 'em up game" (PAM-aware of course) can be configured to authenticate them with a request for the product of a couple of random numbers less than 12. It is clear that if the game is any good they will soon learn their *multiplication tables*. As they mature, the authentication can be upgraded to include (long) division!

Linux-PAM deals with four separate types of (management) task. These are: *authentication management*; *account management*; *session management*; and *password management*. The association of the preferred management scheme with the behavior of an application is made with entries in the relevant *Linux-PAM* configuration file. The management functions are performed by *modules* specified in the configuration file. The syntax for this file is discussed in the section below.

Here is a figure that describes the overall organization of *Linux-PAM*:



By way of explanation, the left of the figure represents the application; application X. Such an application interfaces with the *Linux-PAM* library and knows none of the specifics of its configured authentication method. The *Linux-PAM* library (in the center) consults the contents of the PAM configuration file and loads the modules that are appropriate for application-X. These modules fall into one of four management groups (lower-center) and are stacked in the order they appear in the configuration file. These modules, when called by *Linux-PAM*, perform the various authentication tasks for the application. Textual information, required from/or offered to the user, can be exchanged through the use of the application-supplied *conversation* function.

If a program is going to use PAM, then it has to have PAM functions explicitly coded into the program. If you have access to the source code you can add the appropriate PAM functions. If you do not have access to the source code, and the binary does not have the PAM functions included, then it is not possible to use PAM.

Chapter 4. The Linux-PAM configuration file

When a *PAM* aware privilege granting application is started, it activates its attachment to the PAM-API. This activation performs a number of tasks, the most important being the reading of the configuration file(s): `/etc/pam.conf`. Alternatively and preferably, the configuration can be set by individual configuration files located in a `pam.d` directory. The presence of this directory will cause *Linux-PAM* to *ignore* `/etc/pam.conf`.

These files list the *PAM*s that will do the authentication tasks required by this service, and the appropriate behavior of the PAM-API in the event that individual *PAM*s fail.

4.1. Configuration file syntax

The syntax of the `/etc/pam.conf` configuration file is as follows. The file is made up of a list of rules, each rule is typically placed on a single line, but may be extended with an escaped end of line: `\<LF>'. Comments are preceded with `#' marks and extend to the next end of line.

The format of each rule is a space separated collection of tokens, the first three being case-insensitive:

service type control module-path module-arguments

The syntax of files contained in the `/etc/pam.d/` directory, are identical except for the absence of any *service* field. In this case, the *service* is the name of the file in the `/etc/pam.d/` directory. This filename must be in lower case.

An important feature of *PAM*, is that a number of rules may be *stacked* to combine the services of a number of PAMs for a given authentication task.

The *service* is typically the familiar name of the corresponding application: *login* and *su* are good examples. The *service*-name, *other*, is reserved for giving *default* rules. Only lines that mention the current service (or in the absence of such, the *other* entries) will be associated with the given service-application.

The *type* is the management group that the rule corresponds to. It is used to specify which of the management groups the subsequent module is to be associated with. Valid entries are:

account — this module type performs non-authentication based account management. It is typically used to restrict/permit access to a service based on the time of day, currently available system resources (maximum number of users) or perhaps the location of the applicant user -- 'root' login only on the console.

auth — this module type provides two aspects of authenticating the user. Firstly, it establishes that the user is who they claim to be, by instructing the application to prompt the user for a password or other means of identification. Secondly, the module can grant group membership or other privileges through its credential granting properties.

password — this module type is required for updating the authentication token associated with the user. Typically, there is one module for each 'challenge/response' based authentication (auth) type.

session — this module type is associated with doing things that need to be done for the user before/after they can be given service. Such things include the logging of information concerning the opening/closing of some data exchange with a user, mounting directories, etc.

If the *type* value from the list above is prepended with a - character the PAM library will not log to the system log if it is not possible to load the module because it is missing in the system. This can be useful especially for modules which are not always installed on the system and are not required for correct authentication and authorization of the login session.

The third field, *control*, indicates the behavior of the PAM-API should the module fail to succeed in its authentication task. There are two types of syntax for this control field: the simple one has a single simple keyword; the more complicated one involves a square-bracketed selection of *value=action* pairs.

For the simple (historical) syntax valid *control* values are:

required — failure of such a PAM will ultimately lead to the PAM-API returning failure but only after the remaining *stacked* modules (for this *service* and *type*) have been invoked.

requisite — like *required*, however, in the case that such a module returns a failure, control is directly returned to the application or to the superior PAM stack. The return value is that associated with the first required or requisite module to fail. Note, this flag can be used to protect against the possibility of a user getting the opportunity to enter a password over an unsafe medium. It is conceivable that such behavior might inform an attacker of valid accounts on a system. This possibility should be weighed against the not insignificant concerns of exposing a sensitive password in a hostile environment.

sufficient — if such a module succeeds and no prior *required* module has failed the PAM framework returns success to the application or to the superior PAM stack immediately without calling any further modules in the stack. A failure of a *sufficient* module is ignored and processing of the PAM module stack continues unaffected.

optional — the success or failure of this module is only important if it is the only module in the stack associated with this *service+type*.

include — include all lines of given type from the configuration file specified as an argument to this control.

substack — include all lines of given type from the configuration file specified as an argument to this control. This differs from *include* in that evaluation of the *done* and *die* actions in a substack does not cause skipping the rest of the complete module stack, but only of the substack. Jumps in a substack also can not make evaluation jump out of it, and the whole substack is counted as one module when the jump is done in a parent stack. The *reset* action will reset the state of a module stack to the state it was in as of beginning of the substack evaluation.

For the more complicated syntax valid *control* values have the following form:

```
[value1=action1 value2=action2 ...]
```

Where *valueN* corresponds to the return code from the function invoked in the module for which the line is defined. It is selected from one of these: *success*, *open_err*, *symbol_err*, *service_err*, *system_err*, *buf_err*, *perm_denied*, *auth_err*, *cred_insufficient*, *authinfo_unavail*, *user_unknown*, *maxtries*, *new_authtok_reqd*, *acct_expired*, *session_err*, *cred_unavail*, *cred_expired*, *cred_err*, *no_module_data*, *conv_err*, *authtok_err*, *authtok_recover_err*, *authtok_lock_busy*, *authtok_disable_aging*, *try_again*, *ignore*, *abort*, *authtok_expired*, *module_unknown*, *bad_item*, *conv_again*, *incomplete*, and *default*.

The last of these, *default*, implies 'all *valueN*'s not mentioned explicitly. Note, the full list of PAM errors is available in `/usr/include/security/_pam_types.h`. The *actionN* can take one of the following forms:

ignore	when used with a stack of modules, the module's return status will not contribute to the return code the application obtains.
bad	this action indicates that the return code should be thought of as indicative of the module failing. If this module is the first in the stack to fail, its status value will be used for that of the whole stack. This is the default action for all return codes.
die	equivalent to *bad* with the side effect of terminating the module stack and PAM immediately returning to the application.
ok	this tells PAM that the administrator thinks this return code should contribute directly to the return code of the full stack of modules. In other words, if the former state of the stack would lead to a return of *PAM_SUCCESS*, the module's return code will override this value. Note, if the former state of the stack holds some value that is indicative of a modules failure, this 'ok' value will not be used to override that value.
done	equivalent to *ok* with the side effect of terminating the module stack and PAM immediately returning to the application unless there was a non-ignored module failure before.
N (an unsigned integer)	jump over the next N modules in the stack. Note that N equal to 0 is not allowed, it would be treated as *ignore* in such case. The side effect depends on the PAM function call: for *pam_authenticate*, *pam_acct_mgmt*, *pam_chauthtok*, and *pam_open_session* it is *ignore*; for *pam_setcred* and *pam_close_session* it is one of *ignore*, *ok*, or *bad* depending on the module's return value.
reset	clear all memory of the state of the module stack and start again with the next stacked module.

If a return code's action is not specifically defined via a *valueN* token, and the *default* value is not specified, that return code's action defaults to *bad*.

Each of the four keywords: required; requisite; sufficient; and optional, have an equivalent expression in terms of the [...] syntax. They are as follows:

required	[success=ok new_authtok_reqd=ok ignore=ignore default=bad]
requisite	[success=ok new_authtok_reqd=ok ignore=ignore default=die]
sufficient	[success=done new_authtok_reqd=done default=ignore]
optional	[success=ok new_authtok_reqd=ok default=ignore]

module-path is either the full filename of the PAM to be used by the application (it begins with a '/'), or a relative pathname from the default module location: `/lib/security/` or `/lib64/security/`, depending on the architecture.

module-arguments are a space separated list of tokens that can be used to modify the specific behavior of the given PAM. Such arguments will be documented for each individual module. Note, if you wish to include spaces in an argument, you should surround that argument with square brackets.

```
squid auth required pam_mysql.so user=passwd_query passwd=mada \
```

```
  db=eminence [query=select user_name from internet_service \
  where user_name='%u' and password=PASSWORD('%p') and \
service='web_proxy']
```

When using this convention, you can include `[' characters inside the string, and if you wish to include a `]' character inside the string that will survive the argument parsing, you should use `\]'. In other words:

```
[..[..\]..]    -->   ..[..]..
```

Any line in (one of) the configuration file(s), that is not formatted correctly, will generally tend (erring on the side of caution) to make the authentication process fail. A corresponding error is written to the system log files with a call to syslog(3).

4.2. Directory based configuration

More flexible than the single configuration file is it to configure libpam via the contents of `pam.d` directories. In this case the directories are filled with files each of which has a filename equal to a service-name (in lower-case): it is the personal configuration file for the named service.

Vendor-supplied PAM configuration files might be installed in the system directory `/usr/lib/pam.d/` or a configurable vendor specific directory instead of the machine configuration directory `/etc/pam.d/`. If no machine configuration file is found, the vendor-supplied file is used. All files in `/etc/pam.d/` override files with the same name in other directories.

The syntax of each file in pam.d is similar to that of the `/etc/pam.conf` file and is made up of lines of the following form:

```
type  control  module-path  module-arguments
```

The only difference being that the service-name is not present. The service-name is of course the name of the given configuration file. For example, `/etc/pam.d/login` contains the configuration for the *login* service.

4.3. Example configuration file entries

In this section, we give some examples of entries that can be present in the *Linux-PAM* configuration file. As a first attempt at configuring your system you could do worse than to implement these.

If a system is to be considered secure, it had better have a reasonably secure '*other* entry. The following is a paranoid setting (which is not a bad place to start!):

```
#
# default; deny access
#
other   auth     required       pam_deny.so
other   account  required       pam_deny.so
other   password required       pam_deny.so
other   session  required       pam_deny.so
```

Whilst fundamentally a secure default, this is not very sympathetic to a misconfigured system. For example, such a system is vulnerable to locking everyone out should the rest of the file become badly written.

The module **pam_deny** (documented in a later section) is not very sophisticated. For example, it logs no information when it is invoked so unless the users of a system contact the administrator when failing to execute a service application, the administrator may go for a long while in ignorance of the fact that the system is misconfigured.

The addition of the following line before those in the above example would provide a suitable warning to the administrator.

```
#
# default; wake up! This application is not configured
#
other   auth     required       pam_warn.so
other   password required       pam_warn.so
```

Having two '**other auth**' lines is an example of stacking.

On a system that uses the `/etc/pam.d/` configuration, the corresponding default setup would be achieved with the following file:

```
#
# default configuration: /etc/pam.d/other
#
auth     required       pam_warn.so
auth     required       pam_deny.so
account  required       pam_deny.so
password required       pam_warn.so
password required       pam_deny.so
session  required       pam_deny.so
```

This is the only explicit example we give for an `/etc/pam.d/` file. In general, it should be clear how to transpose the remaining examples to this configuration scheme.

On a less sensitive computer, one on which the system administrator wishes to remain ignorant of much of the power of *Linux-PAM*, the following selection of lines (in `/etc/pam.d/other`) is likely to mimic the historically familiar Linux setup.

```
#
# default; standard UN*X access
#
auth     required       pam_unix.so
account  required       pam_unix.so
password required       pam_unix.so
session  required       pam_unix.so
```

In general this will provide a starting place for most applications.

Chapter 5. Security issues

5.1. If something goes wrong

Linux-PAM has the potential to seriously change the security of your system. You can choose to have no security or absolute security (no access permitted). In general, *Linux-PAM* errs towards the latter. Any number of configuration errors can disable access to your system partially, or completely.

The most dramatic problem that is likely to be encountered when configuring *Linux-PAM* is that of *deleting* the configuration file(s): `/etc/pam.d/*` and/or `/etc/pam.conf`. This will lock you out of your own system!

To recover, your best bet is to restore the system from a backup or boot the system into a rescue system and correct things from there.

5.2. Avoid having a weak `other' configuration

It is not a good thing to have a weak default (*other*) entry. This service is the default configuration for all PAM aware applications and if it is weak, your system is likely to be vulnerable to attack.

Here is a sample "other" configuration file. The **pam_deny** module will deny access and the **pam_warn** module will send a syslog message to *auth.notice*:

```
#
# The PAM configuration file for the `other' service
#
auth      required   pam_deny.so
auth      required   pam_warn.so
account   required   pam_deny.so
account   required   pam_warn.so
password  required   pam_deny.so
password  required   pam_warn.so
session   required   pam_deny.so
session   required   pam_warn.so
```

Chapter 6. A reference guide for available modules

Here, we collect together the descriptions of the various modules coming with Linux-PAM.

6.1. pam_access - logdaemon style login access control

`pam_access.so` [debug] [noaudit] [nodefgroup] [nodns] [quiet_log] [accessfile=*`file`*] [fieldsep=*`sep`*] [listsep=*`sep`*]

6.1.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_access PAM module is mainly for access management. It provides logdaemon style login access control based on login names, host or domain names, internet addresses or network numbers, or on terminal line names, X `$DISPLAY` values, or PAM service names in case of non-networked logins.

By default rules for access management are taken from config file `/etc/security/access.conf` if you don't specify another file. Then individual `*.conf` files from the `/etc/security/access.d/` directory are read. The files are parsed one after another in the order of the system locale. The effect of the individual files is the same as if all the files were concatenated together in the order of parsing. This means that once a pattern is matched in some file no further files are parsed. If a config file is explicitly specified with the `accessfile` option the files in the above directory are not parsed.

By default rules for access management are taken from config file `/etc/security/access.conf` or, if that one is not present, the file `%vendordir%/security/access.conf`. These settings can be overruled by setting in a config file explicitly specified with the `accessfile` option. Then individual `*.conf` files from the `/etc/security/access.d/` and `%vendordir%/security/access.d` directories are read. If `/etc/security/access.d/@filename@.conf` exists, then `%vendordir%/security/access.d/@filename@.conf` will not be used. All `access.d/*.conf` files are sorted by their `@filename@.conf` in lexicographic order regardless of which of the directories they reside in. The effect of the individual files is the same as if all the files were concatenated together in the order of parsing. This means that once a pattern is matched in some file no further files are parsed. If a config file is explicitly specified with the `accessfile` option the files in the above directories are not parsed.

If Linux PAM is compiled with audit support the module will report when it denies access based on origin (host, tty, etc.).

6.1.2. DESCRIPTION

The `/etc/security/access.conf` file specifies (*`user/group`*, *`host`*), (*`user/group`*, *`network/netmask`*), (*`user/group`*, *`tty`*), (*`user/group`*, *`X-$DISPLAY-value`*), or (*`user/group`*, *`pam-service-name`*) combinations for which a login will be either accepted or refused.

When someone logs in, the file `access.conf` is scanned for the first entry that matches the (*`user/group`*, *`host`*) or (*`user/group`*, *`network/netmask`*) combination, or, in case of non-networked logins, the first entry that matches the (*`user/group`*, *`tty`*) combination, or in the case of non-networked logins without a tty, the first entry that matches the (*`user/group`*, *`X-$DISPLAY-value`*) or

(*user/group*, *pam-service-name/*) combination. The permissions field of that table entry determines whether the login will be accepted or refused.

Each line of the login access control table has three fields separated by a ":" character (colon):

permission:*users/groups*:*origins*

The first field, the *permission* field, can be either a "+" character (plus) for access granted or a "-" character (minus) for access denied.

The second field, the *users*/*group* field, should be a list of one or more login names, group names, uid, gid, or *ALL* (which always matches). To differentiate user entries from group entries, group entries should be written with brackets, e.g. *(group)* or *(gid)*.

The third field, the *origins* field, should be a list of one or more tty names (for non-networked logins), X `$DISPLAY` values or PAM service names (for non-networked logins without a tty), host names, domain names (begin with "."), host addresses, internet network numbers (end with "."), internet network addresses with network mask (where network mask can be a decimal number or an internet address also), *ALL* (which always matches) or *LOCAL*. The *LOCAL* keyword matches when the user connects without a network connection (e.g., *su*, *login*). A connection through the loopback device (e.g., **ssh user@localhost**) is considered a network connection, and thus, the *LOCAL* keyword does not match.

If supported by the system you can use *@netgroupname* in host or user patterns. The *@@netgroupname* syntax is supported in the user pattern only and it makes the local system hostname to be passed to the netgroup match call in addition to the user name. This might not work correctly on some libc implementations causing the match to always fail.

The *EXCEPT* operator makes it possible to write very compact rules.

If the `nodefgroup` is not set, the group file is searched when a name does not match that of the logged-in user. Only groups are matched in which users are explicitly listed. However the PAM module does not look at the primary group id of a user.

The "#" character at start of line (no space at front) can be used to mark this line as a comment line.

6.1.3. OPTIONS

accessfile=/path/to/access.conf	Indicate an alternative `access.conf` style configuration file to override the default. This can be useful when different services need different access lists.
debug	A lot of debug information is printed with syslog(3).
noaudit	Do not report logins from disallowed hosts and ttys to the audit subsystem.
nodefgroup	User tokens which are not enclosed in parentheses will not be matched against the group database. The backwards compatible default is to try the group database match even for tokens not enclosed in parentheses.
nodns	Do not try to resolve tokens as hostnames, only IPv4 and IPv6 addresses will be resolved. Which means to allow login from a remote host, the IP addresses need to be specified in `access.conf`.
quiet_log	Do not log denials with syslog(3).

fieldsep=separators	This option modifies the field separator character that pam_access will recognize when parsing the access configuration file. For example: *fieldsep=|* will cause the default `:' character to be treated as part of a field value and `|' becomes the field separator. Doing this may be useful in conjunction with a system that wants to use pam_access with X based applications, since the *PAM_TTY* item is likely to be of the form "hostname:0" which includes a `:' character in its value. But you should not need this.
listsep=separators	This option modifies the list separator character that pam_access will recognize when parsing the access configuration file. For example: *listsep=,* will cause the default ` ' (space) and `\t' (tab) characters to be treated as part of a list element value and `,' becomes the only list element separator. Doing this may be useful on a system with group information obtained from a Windows domain, where the default built-in groups "Domain Users", "Domain Admins" contain a space.

6.1.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.1.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	Access was granted.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	Access was not granted.
PAM_IGNORE	`pam_setcred` was called which does nothing.
PAM_ABORT	Not all relevant data or options could be gotten.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user is not known to the system.

6.1.6. FILES

/etc/security/access.conf	Default configuration file
%vendordir%/security/access.conf	Default configuration file if `/etc/security/access.conf` does not exist.

6.1.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/access.conf`.

User *root* should be allowed to get access via *cron*, X11 terminal *:0*, *tty1*, ..., *tty5*, *tty6*.

+:root:crond :0 tty1 tty2 tty3 tty4 tty5 tty6

User *root* should be allowed to get access from hosts which own the IPv4 addresses. This does not mean that the connection have to be a IPv4 one, a IPv6 connection from a host with one of this IPv4 addresses does work, too.

+:root:192.168.200.1 192.168.200.4 192.168.200.9

+:root:127.0.0.1

User *root* should get access from network `192.168.201.` where the term will be evaluated by string matching. But it might be better to use network/netmask instead. The same meaning of `192.168.201.` is *192.168.201.0/24* or *192.168.201.0/255.255.255.0*.

+:root:192.168.201.

User *root* should be able to have access from hosts *foo1.bar.org* and *foo2.bar.org* (uses string matching also).

+:root:foo1.bar.org foo2.bar.org

User *root* should be able to have access from domain *foo.bar.org* (uses string matching also).

+:root:.foo.bar.org

User *root* should be denied to get access from all other sources.

-:root:ALL

A user with uid *1003* and a group with gid *1000* should be allowed to get access from all other sources.

+:(1000) 1003:ALL

User *foo* and members of netgroup *admins* should be allowed to get access from all sources. This will only work if netgroup service is available.

+:@admins foo:ALL

User *john* and *foo* should get access from IPv6 host address.

+:john foo:2001:db8:0:101::1

User *john* and *foo* should get access from IPv6 link local host address.

+:john foo:fe80::de95:818c:1b55:7e42%eth1

User *john* should get access from IPv6 net/mask.

+:john:2001:db8:0:101::/64

Members of group *wheel* should be allowed to get access from all sources.

+:(wheel):ALL

Disallow console logins to all but the shutdown, sync and all other accounts, which are a member of the wheel group.

-:ALL EXCEPT (wheel) shutdown sync:LOCAL

All other users should be denied to get access from all sources.

-:ALL:ALL

6.1.8. AUTHORS

The logdaemon style login access control scheme was designed and implemented by Wietse Venema. The pam_access PAM module was developed by Alexei Nogin <alexei@nogin.dnttm.ru>. The IPv6 support and the network(address) / netmask feature was developed and provided by Mike Becher <mike.becher@lrz-muenchen.de>.

6.2. pam_canonicalize_user - get user name and canonicalize it

`pam_canonicalize_user.so`

6.2.1. DESCRIPTION

This PAM module uses the name of the user obtained via pam_get_user(3) as a key to query the password database, and replaces *PAM_USER* with the *pw_name* value that has been returned.

6.2.2. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.2.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.2.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_IGNORE	The user name was set successfully.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user was not found.
PAM_SYSTEM_ERR	The application did not supply neither a user name nor a conversation method.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application is waiting for an event.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the user name.
PAM_ABORT	Error resuming an old conversation.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.

6.2.5. EXAMPLES

Prepend the PAM auth stack with the following line to canonicalize the user name before the authentication:

```
auth required pam_canonicalize_user.so
```

6.2.6. AUTHOR

pam_canonicalize_user was written by Dmitry V. Levin <ldv@strace.io>.

6.3. pam_debug - debug the PAM stack

`pam_debug.so` [auth=*`value`*] [cred=*`value`*] [acct=*`value`*] [prechauthtok=*`value`*] [chauthtok=*`value`*] [auth=*`value`*] [open_session=*`value`*] [close_session=*`value`*]

6.3.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_debug PAM module is intended as a debugging aide for determining how the PAM stack is operating. This module returns what its module arguments tell it to return.

6.3.2. OPTIONS

auth=value	The pam_sm_authenticate(3) function will return *`value`*.
cred=value	The pam_sm_setcred(3) function will return *`value`*.
acct=value	The pam_sm_acct_mgmt(3) function will return *`value`*.
prechauthtok=value	The pam_sm_chauthtok(3) function will return *`value`* if the *PAM_PRELIM_CHECK* flag is set.
chauthtok=value	The pam_sm_chauthtok(3) function will return *`value`* if the *PAM_PRELIM_CHECK* flag is *not* set.
open_session=value	The pam_sm_open_session(3) function will return *`value`*.
close_session=value	The pam_sm_close_session(3) function will return *`value`*.

Where *`value`* can be one of: success, open_err, symbol_err, service_err, system_err, buf_err, perm_denied, auth_err, cred_insufficient, authinfo_unavail, user_unknown, maxtries, new_authtok_reqd, acct_expired, session_err, cred_unavail, cred_expired, cred_err, no_module_data, conv_err, authtok_err, authtok_recover_err, authtok_lock_busy, authtok_disable_aging, try_again, ignore, abort, authtok_expired, module_unknown, bad_item, conv_again, incomplete.

6.3.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.3.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	Default return code if no other value was specified, else specified return value.

6.3.5. EXAMPLES

```
auth    requisite       pam_permit.so
auth    [success=2 default=ok]  pam_debug.so auth=perm_denied cred=success
auth    [default=reset]         pam_debug.so auth=success cred=perm_denied
auth    [success=done default=die] pam_debug.so
auth    optional        pam_debug.so auth=perm_denied cred=perm_denied
auth    sufficient      pam_debug.so auth=success cred=success
```

6.3.6. AUTHOR

pam_debug was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.4. pam_deny - locking-out PAM module

`pam_deny.so`

6.4.1. DESCRIPTION

This module can be used to deny access. It always indicates a failure to the application through the PAM framework. It might be suitable for using for default (the *OTHER*) entries.

6.4.2. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.4.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`account`, `auth`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.4.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	This is returned by the account and auth services.
PAM_CRED_ERR	This is returned by the setcred function.
PAM_AUTH-TOK_ERR	This is returned by the password service.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	This is returned by the session service.

6.4.5. EXAMPLES

```
#%PAM-1.0
#
# If we don't have config entries for a service, the
# OTHER entries are used. To be secure, warn and deny
# access to everything.
other auth     required       pam_warn.so
other auth     required       pam_deny.so
```

```
other account  required       pam_warn.so
other account  required       pam_deny.so
other password required       pam_warn.so
other password required       pam_deny.so
other session  required       pam_warn.so
other session  required       pam_deny.so
```

6.4.6. AUTHOR

pam_deny was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>

6.5. pam_echo - print text messages

`pam_echo.so` [file=*`/path/message`*]

6.5.1. DESCRIPTION

The *pam_echo* PAM module is for printing text messages to inform user about special things. Sequences starting with the *%* character are interpreted in the following way:

%H The name of the remote host (PAM_RHOST).

%h The name of the local host.

%s The service name (PAM_SERVICE).

%t The name of the controlling terminal (PAM_TTY).

%U The remote user name (PAM_RUSER).

%u The local user name (PAM_USER).

All other sequences beginning with *%* expands to the characters following the *%* character.

6.5.2. OPTIONS

file=/path/message — The content of the file `/path/message` will be printed with the PAM conversion function as PAM_TEXT_INFO.

6.5.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.5.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_BUF_ERR Memory buffer error.

PAM_SUCCESS Message was successfully printed.

PAM_IGNORE PAM_SILENT flag was given or message file does not exist, no message printed.

6.5.5. EXAMPLES

For an example of the use of this module, we show how it may be used to print information about good passwords:

```
password optional pam_echo.so file=/usr/share/doc/good-password.txt
password required pam_unix.so
```

6.5.6. AUTHOR

Thorsten Kukuk <kukuk@thkukuk.de>

6.6. pam_env - set/unset environment variables

`pam_env.so` [debug] [conffile=*`conf-file`*] [envfile=*`env-file`*] [readenv=*`0|1`*] [user_envfile=*`env-file`*] [user_readenv=*`0|1`*]

6.6.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_env PAM module allows the (un)setting of environment variables. Supported is the use of previously set environment variables as well as *PAM_ITEM*s such as *PAM_RHOST*.

Rules for (un)setting of variables can be defined in an own config file. The path to this file can be specified with the *conffile* option. If this file does not exist, the default rules are taken from the config files `/etc/security/pam_env.conf` and `/etc/security/pam_env.conf.d/*.conf`. If the file `/etc/security/pam_env.conf` does not exist, the rules are taken from the files `%vendordir%/security/pam_env.conf`, `%vendordir%/security/pam_env.conf.d/*.conf` and `/etc/security/pam_env.conf.d/*.conf` in that order.

By default rules for (un)setting of variables are taken from the config file `/etc/security/pam_env.conf`. If this file does not exist `%vendordir%/security/pam_env.conf` is used. An alternate file can be specified with the *conffile* option, which overrules all other files.

By default rules for (un)setting of variables are taken from the config file `/etc/security/pam_env.conf`. An alternate file can be specified with the *conffile* option.

Environment variables can be defined in a file with simple *KEY=VAL* pairs on separate lines. The path to this file can be specified with the *envfile* option. If this file has not been defined, the settings are read from the files `/etc/environment` and `/etc/environment.d/*`. If the file `/etc/environment` does not exist, the settings are read from the files `%vendordir%/environment`, `%vendordir%/environment.d/*` and `/etc/environment.d/*` in that order. And last but not least, with the *readenv* option this mechanism can be completely disabled.

Second a file (`/etc/environment` by default) with simple *KEY=VAL* pairs on separate lines will be read. If this file does not exist, `%vendordir%/etc/environment` is used. With the *envfile* option an alternate file can be specified, which overrules all other files. And with the *readenv* option this can be completely disabled.

Second a file (`/etc/environment` by default) with simple *KEY=VAL* pairs on separate lines will be read. With the *envfile* option an alternate file can be specified. And with the *readenv* option this can be completely disabled.

Third it will read a user configuration file (`$HOME/.pam_environment` by default). The default file can be changed with the *user_envfile* option and it can be turned on and off with the *user_readenv* option.

Since setting of PAM environment variables can have side effects to other modules, this module should be the last one on the stack.

This module is only executed if the main application calls pam_setcred(3) or pam_open_session(3). The module does nothing and returns *PAM_IGNORE* if called by pam_authenticate(3).

6.6.2. DESCRIPTION

The `%vendordir%/security/pam_env.conf` and `/etc/security/pam_env.conf` files specify the environment variables to be set, unset or modified by pam_env(8). When someone logs in, these files are read and the environment variables are set according.

The `/etc/security/pam_env.conf` file specifies the environment variables to be set, unset or modified by pam_env(8). When someone logs in, this file is read and the environment variables are set according.

Each line starts with the variable name, there are then two possible options for each variable DEFAULT and OVERRIDE. DEFAULT allows an administrator to set the value of the variable to some default value, if none is supplied then the empty string is assumed. The OVERRIDE option tells pam_env that it should enter in its value (overriding the default value) if there is one to use. When OVERRIDE is not used, "" is assumed and no override will be done.

`VARIABLE` [*`DEFAULT=[value]`*] [*`OVERRIDE=[value]`*]

(Possibly non-existent) environment variables may be used in values using the ${string} syntax and (possibly non-existent) PAM_ITEMs as well as HOME and SHELL may be used in values using the @{string} syntax. Both the $ and @ characters can be backslash escaped to be used as literal values values can be delimited with "", escaped " not supported. Note that many environment variables that you would like to use may not be set by the time the module is called. For example, ${HOME} is used below several times, but many PAM applications don't make it available by the time you need it. The special variables @{HOME} and @{SHELL} are expanded to the values for the user from the corresponding *passwd* entry.

The "#" character at start of line (no space at front) can be used to mark this line as a comment line.

The `%vendordir%/environment` and `/etc/environment` files specify the environment variables to be set. These files must consist of simple *NAME=VALUE* pairs on separate lines. The pam_env(8) module will read these files after the `pam_env.conf` file.

The `/etc/environment` file specifies the environment variables to be set. The file must consist of simple *NAME=VALUE* pairs on separate lines. The pam_env(8) module will read the file after the `pam_env.conf` file.

6.6.3. OPTIONS

conffile=/path/to/pam_env.conf	Indicate an alternative `pam_env.conf` style configuration file to override the default. This can be useful when different services need different environments.
debug	A lot of debug information is printed with syslog(3).
envfile=/path/to/environment	Indicate an alternative `environment` file to override the default. The syntax are simple *KEY=VAL* pairs on separate lines. The *ex-*

port instruction can be specified for bash compatibility, but will be ignored. This can be useful when different services need different environments.

readenv=0|1 — Turns on or off the reading of the file specified by envfile (0 is off, 1 is on). By default this option is on.

user_envfile=filename — Indicate an alternative `.pam_environment` file to override the default. The syntax is the same as for */etc/security/pam_env.conf*. The filename is relative to the user home directory. This can be useful when different services need different environments.

user_readenv=0|1 — Turns on or off the reading of the user specific environment file. 0 is off, 1 is on. By default this option is off as user supplied environment variables in the PAM environment could affect behavior of subsequent modules in the stack without the consent of the system administrator.

Due to problematic security this functionality is deprecated since the 1.5.0 version and will be removed completely at some point in the future.

6.6.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `session` module types are provided.

6.6.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_ABORT — Not all relevant data or options could be gotten.

PAM_BUF_ERR — Memory buffer error.

PAM_IGNORE — No pam_env.conf and environment file was found or the module got called by pam_authenticate(3).

PAM_SUCCESS — Environment variables were set.

6.6.6. FILES

%vendordir%/security/pam_env.conf, /etc/security/pam_env.conf — Default configuration file

%vendordir%/environment, /etc/environment — Default environment file

$HOME/.pam_environment — User specific environment file

6.6.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/pam_env.conf`.

Set the REMOTEHOST variable for any hosts that are remote, default to "localhost" rather than not being set at all

```
REMOTEHOST      DEFAULT=localhost OVERRIDE=@{PAM_RHOST}
```

Set the DISPLAY variable if it seems reasonable

```
DISPLAY         DEFAULT=${REMOTEHOST}:0.0 OVERRIDE=${DISPLAY}
```

Now some simple variables

```
PAGER           DEFAULT=less
MANPAGER        DEFAULT=less
LESS            DEFAULT="M q e h15 z23 b80"
NNTPSERVER      DEFAULT=localhost
PATH            DEFAULT=${HOME}/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin\
:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin/X11:/usr/bin/X11
XDG_DATA_HOME   DEFAULT=@{HOME}/share/
```

Silly examples of escaped variables, just to show how they work.

```
DOLLAR          DEFAULT=\$
DOLLARDOLLAR    DEFAULT=        OVERRIDE=\$${DOLLAR}
DOLLARPLUS      DEFAULT=\${REMOTEHOST}${REMOTEHOST}
ATSIGN          DEFAULT=""      OVERRIDE=\@
```

6.6.8. AUTHOR

pam_env was written by Dave Kinchlea <kinch@kinch.ark.com>.

6.7. pam_exec - call an external command

`pam_exec.so` [debug] [expose_authtok] [seteuid] [quiet] [quiet_log] [stdout] [log=*`file`*] [type=*`type`*] *`command`* [`...`]

6.7.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_exec is a PAM module that can be used to run an external command.

The child's environment is set to the current PAM environment list, as returned by pam_getenvlist(3) In addition, the following PAM items are exported as environment variables: *PAM_RHOST*, *PAM_RUSER*, *PAM_SERVICE*, *PAM_TTY*, *PAM_USER* and *PAM_TYPE*, which contains one of the module types: `account`, `auth`, `password`, `open_session` and `close_session`.

Commands called by pam_exec need to be aware of that the user can have control over the environment.

6.7.2. OPTIONS

debug — Print debug information.

expose_authtok	During authentication and password change the calling command can read the password from stdin(3). Only first *PAM_MAX_RESP_SIZE* bytes of a password are provided to the command.
log=file	The output of the command is appended to `file`
type=type	Only run the command if the module type matches the given type.
stdout	Per default the output of the executed command is written to `/dev/null`. With this option, the stdout output of the executed command is redirected to the calling application. It's in the responsibility of this application what happens with the output. The `log` option is ignored.
quiet	Per default pam_exec.so will echo the exit status of the external command if it fails. Specifying this option will suppress the message.
quiet_log	Per default pam_exec.so will log the exit status of the external command if it fails. Specifying this option will suppress the log message.
seteuid	Per default pam_exec.so will execute the external command with the real user ID of the calling process. Specifying this option means the command is run with the effective user ID.

6.7.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.7.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The external command was run successfully.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the username.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application returned PAM_CONV_AGAIN.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	No argument or a wrong number of arguments were given.
PAM_SYSTEM_ERR	A system error occurred or the command to execute failed.
PAM_IGNORE	`pam_setcred` was called, which does not execute the command. Or, the value given for the type= parameter did not match the module type.

6.7.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/passwd` to rebuild the NIS database after each local password change:

```
password optional pam_exec.so seteuid /usr/bin/make -C /var/yp
```

This will execute the command

`make -C /var/yp`

with effective user ID.

6.7.6. AUTHOR

pam_exec was written by Thorsten Kukuk <kukuk@thkukuk.de> and Josh Triplett <josh@joshtriplett.org>.

6.8. pam_faildelay - change the delay on failure per-application

`pam_faildelay.so` [debug] [delay=*`microseconds`*]

6.8.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_faildelay is a PAM module that can be used to set the delay on failure per-application.

If no `delay` is given, pam_faildelay will use the value of FAIL_DELAY from `/etc/login.defs`.

6.8.2. OPTIONS

debug	Turns on debugging messages sent to syslog.
delay=N	Set the delay on failure to N microseconds.

6.8.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.8.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_IGNORE	Delay was successfully adjusted.
PAM_SYSTEM_ERR	The specified delay was not valid.

6.8.5. EXAMPLES

The following example will set the delay on failure to 10 seconds:

```
auth  optional  pam_faildelay.so  delay=10000000
```

6.8.6. AUTHOR

pam_faildelay was written by Darren Tucker <dtucker@zip.com.au>.

6.9. pam_faillock - temporarily locking access based on failed authentication attempts during an interval

`auth ... pam_faillock.so` { preauth|authfail|authsucc } [conf=*/path/to/config-file*] [dir=*/path/to/tally-directory*] [even_deny_root] [deny=*n*] [fail_interval=*n*] [unlock_time=*n*] [root_unlock_time=*n*] [admin_group=*name*] [audit] [silent] [no_log_info]

`account ... pam_faillock.so` [dir=*/path/to/tally-directory*] [no_log_info]

6.9.1. DESCRIPTION

This module maintains a list of failed authentication attempts per user during a specified interval and locks the account in case there were more than *deny* consecutive failed authentications.

Normally, failed attempts to authenticate *root* will *not* cause the root account to become blocked, to prevent denial-of-service: if your users aren't given shell accounts and root may only login via **su** or at the machine console (not telnet/rsh, etc), this is safe.

6.9.2. OPTIONS

{preauth|authfail|authsucc}

This argument must be set accordingly to the position of this module instance in the PAM stack.

The *preauth* argument must be used when the module is called before the modules which ask for the user credentials such as the password. The module just examines whether the user should be blocked from accessing the service in case there were anomalous number of failed consecutive authentication attempts recently. This call is optional if *authsucc* is used.

The *authfail* argument must be used when the module is called after the modules which determine the authentication outcome, failed. Unless the user is already blocked due to previous authentication failures, the module will record the failure into the appropriate user tally file.

The *authsucc* argument must be used when the module is called after the modules which determine the authentication outcome, succeeded. Unless the user is already blocked due to previous authentication failures, the module will then clear the record of the failures in the respective user tally file. Otherwise it will return authentication error. If this call is not done, the pam_faillock will not distinguish between consecutive and non-consecutive failed authentication attempts. The *preauth* call must be used in such case. Due to complications in the way the PAM stack can be configured it is also possible to call *pam_faillock* as an account module. In such configuration the module must be also called in the *preauth* stage.

conf=/path/to/config-file

Use another configuration file instead of the default `/etc/security/faillock.conf`.

Use another configuration file instead of the default which is to use the file `/etc/security/faillock.conf` or, if that one is not present, the file `%vendordir%/security/faillock.conf`.

The options for configuring the module behavior are described in the faillock.conf(5) manual page. The options specified on the module command line override the values from the configuration file.

6.9.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module types are provided.

6.9.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	An invalid option was given, the module was not able to retrieve the user name, no valid counter file was found, or too many failed logins.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the username.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application returned PAM_CONV_AGAIN.
PAM_SUCCESS	Everything was successful.
PAM_IGNORE	User not present in passwd database.

6.9.5. EXAMPLES

Here are two possible configuration examples for `/etc/pam.d/login`. They make *pam_faillock* to lock the account after 4 consecutive failed logins during the default interval of 15 minutes. Root account will be locked as well. The accounts will be automatically unlocked after 20 minutes.

In the first example the module is called only in the *auth* phase and the module does not print any information about the account being blocked by *pam_faillock*. The *preauth* call can be added to tell users that their logins are blocked by the module and also to abort the authentication without even asking for password in such case.

`/etc/security/faillock.conf` file example:

```
deny=4
unlock_time=1200
silent
```

/etc/pam.d/config file example:

```
auth     required       pam_securetty.so
auth     required       pam_env.so
auth     required       pam_nologin.so
# optionally call: auth requisite pam_faillock.so preauth
# to display the message about account being locked
```

```
auth     [success=1 default=bad] pam_unix.so
auth     [default=die]  pam_faillock.so authfail
auth     sufficient     pam_faillock.so authsucc
auth     required       pam_deny.so
account  required       pam_unix.so
password required       pam_unix.so shadow
session  required       pam_selinux.so close
session  required       pam_loginuid.so
session  required       pam_unix.so
session  required       pam_selinux.so open
```

In the second example the module is called both in the *auth* and *account* phases and the module informs the authenticating user when the account is locked if `silent` option is not specified in the `faillock.conf`.

```
auth     required       pam_securetty.so
auth     required       pam_env.so
auth     required       pam_nologin.so
auth     required       pam_faillock.so preauth
# optionally use requisite above if you do not want to prompt for the password
# on locked accounts
auth     sufficient     pam_unix.so
auth     [default=die]  pam_faillock.so authfail
auth     required       pam_deny.so
account  required       pam_faillock.so
# if you drop the above call to pam_faillock.so the lock will be done also
# on non-consecutive authentication failures
account  required       pam_unix.so
password required       pam_unix.so shadow
session  required       pam_selinux.so close
session  required       pam_loginuid.so
session  required       pam_unix.so
session  required       pam_selinux.so open
```

6.9.6. AUTHOR

pam_faillock was written by Tomas Mraz.

6.10. pam_filter - filter module

`pam_filter.so` [debug] [new_term] [non_term] run1|run2 *`filter`* [`...`]

6.10.1. DESCRIPTION

This module is intended to be a platform for providing access to all of the input/output that passes between the user and the application. It is only suitable for tty-based and (stdin/stdout) applications.

To function this module requires *filters* to be installed on the system. The single filter provided with the module simply transposes upper and lower case letters in the input and output streams. (This can be very annoying and is not kind to termcap based editors).

Each component of the module has the potential to invoke the desired filter. The filter is always execv(2) with the privilege of the calling application and *not* that of the user. For this reason it cannot usually be killed by the user without closing their session.

6.10.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
new_term	The default action of the filter is to set the *PAM_TTY* item to indicate the terminal that the user is using to connect to the application. This argument indicates that the filter should set *PAM_TTY* to the filtered pseudo-terminal.
non_term	don't try to set the *PAM_TTY* item.
runX	In order that the module can invoke a filter it should know when to invoke it. This argument is required to tell the filter when to do this. Permitted values for *X* are *1* and *2*. These indicate the precise time that the filter is to be run. To understand this concept it will be useful to have read the pam(3) manual page. Basically, for each management group there are up to two ways of calling the module's functions. In the case of the *authentication* and *session* components there are actually two separate functions. For the case of authentication, these functions are pam_authenticate(3) and pam_setcred(3), here `run1` means run the filter from the `pam_authenticate` function and `run2` means run the filter from `pam_setcred`. In the case of the session modules, *run1* implies that the filter is invoked at the pam_open_session(3) stage, and *run2* for pam_close_session(3). For the case of the account component. Either *run1* or *run2* may be used. For the case of the password component, *run1* is used to indicate that the filter is run on the first occasion of pam_chauthtok(3) (the *PAM_PRELIM_CHECK* phase) and *run2* is used to indicate that the filter is run on the second occasion (the *PAM_UPDATE_AUTHTOK* phase).
filter	The full pathname of the filter to be run and any command line arguments that the filter might expect.

6.10.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.10.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The new filter was set successfully.
PAM_ABORT	Critical error, immediate abort.

6.10.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/login` to see how to configure login to transpose upper and lower case letters once the user has logged in:

```
session required pam_filter.so run1 /lib/security/pam_filter/upperLOWER
```

6.10.6. AUTHOR

pam_filter was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.11. pam_ftp - module for anonymous access

`pam_ftp.so` [debug] [ignore] [users=*XXX,YYY,* ...]

6.11.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_ftp is a PAM module which provides a pluggable anonymous ftp mode of access.

This module intercepts the user's name and password. If the name is *ftp* or *anonymous*, the user's password is broken up at the @ delimiter into a *PAM_RUSER* and a *PAM_RHOST* part; these pam-items being set accordingly. The username (*PAM_USER*) is set to *ftp*. In this case the module succeeds. Alternatively, the module sets the *PAM_AUTHTOK* item with the entered password and fails.

This module is not safe and easily spoofable.

6.11.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
ignore	Pay no attention to the email address of the user (if supplied).
ftp=XXX,YYY,...	Instead of *ftp* or *anonymous*, provide anonymous login to the comma separated list of users: *XXX,YYY,...*. Should the applicant enter one of these usernames the returned username is set to the first in the list: *XXX*.

6.11.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.11.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The authentication was successful.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.11.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/ftpd` to handle ftp style anonymous login:

```
#
# ftpd; add ftp-specifics. These lines enable anonymous ftp over
#       standard UN*X access (the listfile entry blocks access to
#       users listed in /etc/ftpusers)
#
auth    sufficient  pam_ftp.so
auth    required    pam_unix.so use_first_pass
auth    required    pam_listfile.so \
          onerr=succeed item=user sense=deny file=/etc/ftpusers
```

6.11.6. AUTHOR

pam_ftp was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.12. pam_group - module to modify group access

`pam_group.so`

6.12.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_group PAM module does not authenticate the user, but instead it grants group memberships (in the credential setting phase of the authentication module) to the user. Such memberships are based on the service they are applying for.

By default rules for group memberships are taken from config file `/etc/security/group.conf`.

If `/etc/security/group.conf` does not exist, `%vendordir%/security/group.conf` is used.

This module's usefulness relies on the file-systems accessible to the user. The point being that once granted the membership of a group, the user may attempt to create a `setgid` binary with a restricted group ownership. Later, when the user is not given membership to this group, they can recover group membership with the precompiled binary. The reason that the file-systems that the user has access to are so significant, is the fact that when a system is mounted *nosuid* the user is unable to create or execute such a binary file. For this module to provide any level of security, all file-systems that the user has write access to should be mounted *nosuid*.

The pam_group module functions in parallel with the `/etc/group` file. If the user is granted any groups based on the behavior of this module, they are granted *in addition* to those entries `/etc/group` (or equivalent).

6.12.2. DESCRIPTION

The pam_group PAM module does not authenticate the user, but instead it grants group memberships (in the credential setting phase of the authentication module) to the user. Such memberships are based on the service they are applying for.

For this module to function correctly there must be a correctly formatted `/etc/security/group.conf` file present. White spaces are ignored and lines maybe extended with '\' (escaped newlines). Text following a '#' is ignored to the end of the line.

The syntax of the lines is as follows:

services;*ttys*;*users*;*times*;*groups*

The first field, the *services* field, is a logic list of PAM service names that the rule applies to.

The second field, the *tty* field, is a logic list of terminal names that this rule applies to.

The third field, the *users* field, is a logic list of users, or a UNIX group, or a netgroup of users to whom this rule applies. Group names are preceded by a '%' symbol, while netgroup names are preceded by a '@' symbol.

A logic list namely means individual tokens that are optionally prefixed with '!' (logical not) and separated with '&' (logical and) and '|' (logical or).

For these items the simple wildcard '*' may be used only once. With UNIX groups or netgroups no wildcards or logic operators are allowed.

The *times* field is used to indicate "when" these groups are to be given to the user. The format here is a logic list of day/time-range entries. The days are specified by a sequence of two character entries, MoTuSa for example is Monday Tuesday and Saturday. Note that repeated days are unset MoMo = no day, and MoWk = all weekdays bar Monday. The two character combinations accepted are Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Wk Wd Al, the last two being week-end days and all 7 days of the week respectively. As a final example, AlFr means all days except Friday.

Each day/time-range can be prefixed with a '!' to indicate "anything but". The time-range part is two 24-hour times HHMM, separated by a hyphen, indicating the start and finish time (if the finish time is smaller than the start time it is deemed to apply on the following day).

The *groups* field is a comma or space separated list of groups that the user inherits membership of. These groups are added if the previous fields are satisfied by the user's request.

For a rule to be active, ALL of service+ttys+users must be satisfied by the applying process.

6.12.3. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.12.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.12.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	group membership was granted.
PAM_ABORT	Not all relevant data could be gotten.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CRED_ERR	Group membership was not granted.
PAM_IGNORE	`pam_sm_authenticate` was called which does nothing.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user is not known to the system.

6.12.6. FILES

/etc/security/group.conf Default configuration file

6.12.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/group.conf`.

Running 'xsh' on tty* (any ttyXXX device), the user 'us' is given access to the floppy (through membership of the floppy group)

```
xsh;tty*&!ttyp*;us;Al0000-2400;floppy
```

Running 'xsh' on tty* (any ttyXXX device), the users 'sword', 'pike' and 'shield' are given access to games (through membership of the floppy group) after work hours.

```
xsh; tty* ;sword|pike|shield;!Wk0900-1800;games, sound
xsh; tty* ;*;Al0900-1800;floppy
```

Any member of the group 'admin' running 'xsh' on tty*, is granted access (at any time) to the group 'plugdev'

```
xsh; tty* ;%admin;Al0000-2400;plugdev
```

6.12.8. AUTHORS

pam_group was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.13. pam_issue - add issue file to user prompt

`pam_issue.so` [noesc] [issue=*`issue-file-name`*]

6.13.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_issue is a PAM module to prepend an issue file to the username prompt. It also by default parses escape codes in the issue file similar to some common getty's (using \x format).

Recognized escapes:

\d current day

\l name of this tty

\m machine architecture (uname -m)

\n machine's network node hostname (uname -n)

\o domain name of this system

\r release number of operating system (uname -r)

\t current time

\s operating system name (uname -s)

\u number of users currently logged in

\U same as \u except it is suffixed with "user" or "users" (eg. "1 user" or "10 users")

\v operating system version and build date (uname -v)

6.13.2. OPTIONS

noesc	Turns off escape code parsing.
issue=issue-file-name	The file to output if not using the default.

6.13.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.13.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	The prompt was already changed.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	A service module error occurred.
PAM_SUCCESS	The new prompt was set successfully.

6.13.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/login` to set the user specific issue at login:

```
auth optional pam_issue.so issue=/etc/issue
```

6.13.6. AUTHOR

pam_issue was written by Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>.

6.14. pam_keyinit - display the keyinit file

`pam_keyinit.so` [debug] [force] [revoke]

6.14.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_keyinit PAM module ensures that the invoking process has a session keyring other than the user default session keyring.

The module checks to see if the process's session keyring is the user-session-keyring(7), and, if it is, creates a new session-keyring(7) with which to replace it. If a new session keyring is created, it will install a link to the user-keyring(7) in the session keyring so that keys common to the user will be automatically accessible through it. The session keyring of the invoking process will thenceforth be inherited by all its children unless they override it.

In order to allow other PAM modules to attach tokens to the keyring, this module provides both an *auth* (limited to pam_setcred(3) and a *session* component. The session keyring is created in the module called. Moreover this module should be included as early as possible in a PAM configuration.

This module is intended primarily for use by login processes. Be aware that after the session keyring has been replaced, the old session keyring and the keys it contains will no longer be accessible.

This module should not, generally, be invoked by programs like *su*, since it is usually desirable for the key set to percolate through to the alternate context. The keys have their own permissions system to manage this.

The keyutils package is used to manipulate keys more directly. This can be obtained from:

Keyutils [http://people.redhat.com/~dhowells/keyutils/]

6.14.2. OPTIONS

debug	Log debug information with syslog(3).
force	Causes the session keyring of the invoking process to be replaced unconditionally.
revoke	Causes the session keyring of the invoking process to be revoked when the invoking process exits if the session keyring was created for this process in the first place.

6.14.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.14.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	This module will usually return this value
PAM_AUTH_ERR	Authentication failure.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	The return value should be ignored by PAM dispatch.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Cannot determine the user name.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	This module will return this value if its arguments are invalid or if a system error such as ENOMEM occurs.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.14.5. EXAMPLES

Add this line to your login entries to start each login session with its own session keyring:

```
session  required  pam_keyinit.so
```

This will prevent keys from one session leaking into another session for the same user.

6.14.6. AUTHOR

pam_keyinit was written by David Howells, <dhowells@redhat.com>.

6.15. pam_lastlog - display date of last login

`pam_lastlog.so` [debug] [silent] [never] [nodate] [nohost] [noterm] [nowtmp] [noupdate] [showfailed] [inactive=<days>] [unlimited]

6.15.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_lastlog is a PAM module to display a line of information about the last login of the user. In addition, the module maintains the `/var/log/lastlog` file.

Some applications may perform this function themselves. In such cases, this module is not necessary.

The module checks `LASTLOG_UID_MAX` option in `/etc/login.defs` and does not update or display last login records for users with UID higher than its value. If the option is not present or its value is invalid, no user ID limit is applied.

If the module is called in the auth or account phase, the accounts that were not used recently enough will be disallowed to log in. The check is not performed for the root account so the root is never locked out. It is also not performed for users with UID higher than the `LASTLOG_UID_MAX` value.

6.15.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
silent	Don't inform the user about any previous login, just update the `/var/log/lastlog` file. This option does not affect display of bad login attempts.
never	If the `/var/log/lastlog` file does not contain any old entries for the user, indicate that the user has never previously logged in with a welcome message.
nodate	Don't display the date of the last login.
noterm	Don't display the terminal name on which the last login was attempted.
nohost	Don't indicate from which host the last login was attempted.

nowtmp	Don't update the wtmp entry.
noupdate	Don't update any file.
showfailed	Display number of failed login attempts and the date of the last failed attempt from btmp. The date is not displayed when `nodate` is specified.
inactive=<days>	This option is specific for the auth or account phase. It specifies the number of days after the last login of the user when the user will be locked out by the module. The default value is 90.
unlimited	If the *fsize* limit is set, this option can be used to override it, preventing failures on systems with large UID values that lead lastlog to become a huge sparse file.

6.15.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module type allows one to lock out users who did not login recently enough. The `session` module type is provided for displaying the information about the last login and/or updating the lastlog and wtmp files.

6.15.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	Everything was successful.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Internal service module error.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.
PAM_AUTH_ERR	User locked out in the auth or account phase due to inactivity.
PAM_IGNORE	There was an error during reading the lastlog file in the auth or account phase and thus inactivity of the user cannot be determined.

6.15.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/login` to display the last login time of a user:

```
session  required  pam_lastlog.so nowtmp
```

To reject users if they did not login during the previous 50 days the following line can be used:

```
auth  required  pam_lastlog.so inactive=50
```

6.15.6. AUTHOR

pam_lastlog was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

Inactive account lock out added by Tomáš Mráz <tm@t8m.info>.

6.16. pam_limits - limit resources

`pam_limits.so` [conf=*`/path/to/limits.conf`*] [debug] [set_all] [utmp_early] [noaudit]

6.16.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_limits PAM module sets limits on the system resources that can be obtained in a user-session. Users of *uid=0* are affected by this limits, too.

By default limits are taken from the `/etc/security/limits.conf` config file. Then individual *.conf files from the `/etc/security/limits.d/` directory are read. The files are parsed one after another in the order of "C" locale. The effect of the individual files is the same as if all the files were concatenated together in the order of parsing. If a config file is explicitly specified with a module option then the files in the above directory are not parsed.

By default limits are taken from the `/etc/security/limits.conf` config file or, if that one is not present, the file `%vendordir%/security/limits.conf`. Then individual `*.conf` files from the `/etc/security/limits.d/` and `%vendordir%/security/limits.d` directories are read. If `/etc/security/limits.d/@filename@.conf` exists, then `%vendordir%/security/limits.d/@filename@.conf` will not be used. All `limits.d/*.conf` files are sorted by their `@filename@.conf` in lexicographic order regardless of which of the directories they reside in. The effect of the individual files is the same as if all the files were concatenated together in the order of parsing. If a config file is explicitly specified with the `config` option the files in the above directories are not parsed.

The module must not be called by a multithreaded application.

If Linux PAM is compiled with audit support the module will report when it denies access based on limit of maximum number of concurrent login sessions.

6.16.2. DESCRIPTION

The *pam_limits.so* module applies ulimit limits, nice priority and number of simultaneous login sessions limit to user login sessions. This description of the configuration file syntax applies to the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file and `*.conf` files in the `/etc/security/limits.d` directory.

The syntax of the lines is as follows:

<domain> <type> <item> <value>

The fields listed above should be filled as follows:

<domain>

- a username
- a groupname, with *@group* syntax. This should not be confused with netgroups.
- the wildcard *, for default entry.
- the wildcard %, for maxlogins limit only, can also be used with *%group* syntax. If the % wildcard is used alone it is identical to using * with maxsyslogins limit. With a group specified after % it limits the total number of logins of all users that are member of the group.

- an uid range specified as *<min_uid>:<max_uid>*. If min_uid is omitted, the match is exact for the max_uid. If max_uid is omitted, all uids greater than or equal min_uid match.
- a gid range specified as *@<min_gid>:<max_gid>*. If min_gid is omitted, the match is exact for the max_gid. If max_gid is omitted, all gids greater than or equal min_gid match. For the exact match all groups including the user's supplementary groups are examined. For the range matches only the user's primary group is examined.
- a gid specified as *%:<gid>* applicable to maxlogins limit only. It limits the total number of logins of all users that are member of the group with the specified gid.

<type>

hard — for enforcing *hard* resource limits. These limits are set by the superuser and enforced by the Kernel. Users cannot raise their own requirement of system resources above such values.

soft — for enforcing *soft* resource limits. These limits are ones that the user can move up or down within the permitted range by any pre-existing *hard* limits. The values specified with this token can be thought of as *default* values, for normal system usage.

\- — for enforcing both *soft* and *hard* resource limits together.

Note, if you specify a type of '-' but neglect to supply the item and value fields then the module will never enforce any limits on the specified user/group etc. .

<item>

core	limits the core file size (KB)
data	maximum data size (KB)
fsize	maximum filesize (KB)
memlock	maximum locked-in-memory address space (KB)
nofile	maximum number of open file descriptors
rss	maximum resident set size (KB) (Ignored in Linux 2.4.30 and higher)
stack	maximum stack size (KB)
cpu	maximum CPU time (minutes)
nproc	maximum number of processes
as	address space limit (KB)
maxlogins	maximum number of logins for this user (this limit does not apply to user with *uid=0*)

maxsyslogins	maximum number of all logins on system; user is not allowed to log-in if total number of all user logins is greater than specified number (this limit does not apply to user with *uid=0*)
nonewprivs	value of 0 or 1; if set to 1 disables acquiring new privileges by invoking prctl(PR_SET_NO_NEW_PRIVS)
priority	the priority to run user process with (negative values boost process priority)
locks	maximum locked files (Linux 2.4 and higher)
sigpending	maximum number of pending signals (Linux 2.6 and higher)
msgqueue	maximum memory used by POSIX message queues (bytes) (Linux 2.6 and higher)
nice	maximum nice priority allowed to raise to (Linux 2.6.12 and higher) values: [-20,19]
rtprio	maximum realtime priority allowed for non-privileged processes (Linux 2.6.12 and higher)
rttime	Timeout for real-time tasks in microseconds (Linux 2.6.25 and higher)

All items support the values *-1*, *unlimited* or *infinity* indicating no limit, except for *priority*, *nice*, and *nonewprivs*. If *nofile* is to be set to one of these values, it will be set to the contents of /proc/sys/fs/nr_open instead (see setrlimit(3)).

If a hard limit or soft limit of a resource is set to a valid value, but outside of the supported range of the local system, the system may reject the new limit or unexpected behavior may occur. If the control value *required* is used, the module will reject the login if a limit could not be set.

In general, individual limits have priority over group limits, so if you impose no limits for *admin* group, but one of the members in this group have a limits line, the user will have its limits set according to this line.

Also, please note that all limit settings are set *per login*. They are not global, nor are they permanent; existing only for the duration of the session. One exception is the *maxlogin* option, this one is system wide. But there is a race, concurrent logins at the same time will not always be detect as such but only counted as one.

In the *limits* configuration file, the '#' character introduces a comment - after which the rest of the line is ignored.

The pam_limits module does report configuration problems found in its configuration file and errors via syslog(3).

6.16.3. OPTIONS

conf=/path/to/limits.conf	Indicate an alternative limits.conf style configuration file to override the default.

debug	Print debug information.
set_all	Set the limits for which no value is specified in the configuration file to the one from the process with the PID 1. Please note that if the init process is systemd these limits will not be the kernel default limits and this option should not be used.
utmp_early	Some broken applications actually allocate a utmp entry for the user before the user is admitted to the system. If some of the services you are configuring PAM for do this, you can selectively use this module argument to compensate for this behavior and at the same time maintain system-wide consistency with a single limits.conf file.
noaudit	Do not report exceeded maximum logins count to the audit subsystem.

6.16.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.16.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_ABORT	Cannot get current limits.
PAM_IGNORE	No limits found for this user.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	New limits could not be set.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Cannot read config file.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	Error recovering account name.
PAM_SUCCESS	Limits were changed.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user is not known to the system.

6.16.6. FILES

/etc/security/limits.conf	Default configuration file
%vendordir%/security/limits.conf	Default configuration file if `/etc/security/limits.conf` does not exist.

6.16.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/limits.conf`.

```
*               soft    core            0
*               hard    nofile          512
@student        hard    nproc           20
@faculty        soft    nproc           20
@faculty        hard    nproc           50
ftp             hard    nproc           0
@student        -       maxlogins       4
```

```
@student        -       nonewprivs      1
:123            hard    cpu             5000
@500:           soft    cpu             10000
600:700         hard    locks           10
```

6.16.8. AUTHORS

pam_limits was initially written by Cristian Gafton <gafton@redhat.com>

6.17. pam_listfile - deny or allow services based on an arbitrary file

`pam_listfile.so` item=[tty|user|rhost|ruser|group|shell|home] sense=[allow|deny] file=*`/path/filename`* | list=*`item1,item2,...`* onerr=[succeed|fail] [apply=[*`user`*|*`@group`*]] [quiet]

6.17.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_listfile is a PAM module which provides a way to deny or allow services based on an arbitrary file.

The module gets the `item` of the type specified -- *user* specifies the username, *PAM_USER*; *tty* specifies the name of the terminal (if any) over which the request has been made, *PAM_TTY*; *rhost* specifies the name of the remote host (if any) from which the request was made, *PAM_RHOST*; and *ruser* specifies the name of the remote user (if available) who made the request, *PAM_RUSER*; *home* specifies the user's home directory; and *group* specifies a user's group memberships -- and looks for an instance of that item in the `file=`*`filename`* (one line per item) or in the comma-separated `list=`*`item1,item2,...`*. If the item is found, then if `sense=allow`, *PAM_SUCCESS* is returned, causing the authorization request to succeed; else if `sense=deny`, *PAM_AUTH_ERR* is returned, causing the authorization request to fail.

If an error is encountered (for instance, if `filename` does not exist, or a poorly-constructed argument is encountered), then if `onerr=succeed`, *PAM_SUCCESS* is returned, otherwise if `onerr=fail`, *PAM_AUTH_ERR* or *PAM_SERVICE_ERR* (as appropriate) will be returned.

An additional argument, `apply=`, can be used to restrict the application of the above to a specific user (`apply=`*`username`*) or a given group (`apply=`*`@groupname`*). This added restriction is only meaningful when used with the *tty*, *rhost* and *shell* items.

Besides this last one, all arguments should be specified; do not count on any default behavior. Each option should be specified at most once. The behavior when an option is specified more than once is undefined.

No credentials are awarded by this module.

6.17.2. OPTIONS

item=[tty|user|rhost|ruser|group|shell|home]	What is listed in the file and should be checked for. For `item=shell`, if the user's login shell field in the passwd entry is empty, it is treated as `/bin/sh` in accordance with POSIX.
sense=[allow|deny]	Action to take if the item is found in the file. If the item is NOT found in the file, then the opposite action is requested.
file=/path/filename	File containing one item per line. Leading and trailing whitespace on each line is ignored. Lines starting with # (optionally preceded by whitespace) are treated as comments and skipped. Each en-

try may contain shell-style glob patterns (`*`, `?`, `[...]`) for matching; patterns match the entire item string. Backslashes are literal characters, not escape characters. To match literal glob characters, use `[*]`, `[?]`, or `[[]`. Wildcards can match slashes and leading dots; see fnmatch(3). Entries prefixed with `!` negate the match: if the winning entry is negated, the item is treated as not listed. Exact matches take precedence over glob matches; among matches of equal priority, the first entry wins. An entry is exact if, after removing any negation prefix, it contains none of `*`, `?`, or `[`. Bracket expressions are glob patterns even when they match a single literal character. The file needs to be a plain file and not world writable.

list=*`item1,item2,...`* — A comma-separated inline list of items to match against, as an alternative to `file=`. Each item may contain shell-style glob patterns and may be prefixed with `!` to negate the match. The matching rules are the same as for file entries, including literal backslashes. Exact matches take precedence over glob matches; among matches of equal priority, the first entry wins. Only one of `file=` or `list=` may be specified.

onerr=[succeed|fail] — What to do if something weird happens like being unable to open the file.

apply=[user|@group] — Restrict the user class for which the restriction apply. Note that with `item=[user|ruser|group]` this does not make sense, but for `item=[tty|rhost|shell|home]` it has a meaning.

quiet — Do not treat service refusals or missing list files as errors that need to be logged.

The following shorthand forms are also accepted:

allow, deny — Equivalent to `sense=allow` and `sense=deny`.

errok, errsucceed, errfail — Equivalent to `onerr=succeed` (`errok`, `errsucceed`) and `onerr=fail` (`errfail`).

user, tty, rhost, ruser, group, shell, home — Equivalent to `item=` with the corresponding value.

allow=*`list`*, deny=*`list`* — Set the sense and provide a list or file path in one option. If the value starts with `/`, it is treated as a file path; otherwise as an inline comma-separated list.

user=*`list`*, tty=*`list`*, rhost=*`list`*, ruser=*`list`*, group=*`list`*, shell=*`list`*, home=*`list`* — Set the item and provide a list or file path in one option. If the value starts with `/`, it is treated as a file path; otherwise as an inline comma-separated list.

6.17.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`auth`, `account`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.17.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR Authentication failure.

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	The rule does not apply to the `apply` option.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Error in service module.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success.

6.17.5. EXAMPLES

Classic 'ftpusers' authentication can be implemented with this entry in `/etc/pam.d/ftpd`:

```
#
# deny ftp-access to users listed in the /etc/ftpusers file
#
auth    required       pam_listfile.so \
        onerr=succeed item=user sense=deny file=/etc/ftpusers
```

Note, users listed in `/etc/ftpusers` file are (counterintuitively) *not* allowed access to the ftp service.

To allow login access only for certain users, you can use a `/etc/pam.d/login` entry like this:

```
#
# permit login to users listed in /etc/loginusers
#
auth    required       pam_listfile.so \
        onerr=fail item=user sense=allow file=/etc/loginusers
```

For this example to work, all users who are allowed to use the login service should be listed in the file `/etc/loginusers`. Unless you are explicitly trying to lock out root, make sure that when you do this, you leave a way for root to log in, either by listing root in `/etc/loginusers`, or by listing a user who is able to *su* to the root account.

6.17.6. AUTHOR

pam_listfile was written by Michael K. Johnson <johnsonm@redhat.com> and Elliot Lee <sop-with@cuc.edu>.

6.18. pam_localuser - require users to be listed in /etc/passwd

`pam_localuser.so` [debug] [file=*`/path/passwd`*]

6.18.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_localuser is a PAM module to help implementing site-wide login policies, where they typically include a subset of the network's users and a few accounts that are local to a particular workstation. Using

pam_localuser and pam_wheel or pam_listfile is an effective way to restrict access to either local users and/or a subset of the network's users.

This could also be implemented using pam_listfile.so and a very short awk script invoked by cron, but it's common enough to have been separated out.

6.18.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
file=/path/passwd	Use a file other than `/etc/passwd`.

6.18.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`account`, `auth`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.18.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The new localuser was set successfully.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the username.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application returned PAM_CONV_AGAIN.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	The user name is not valid or the passwd file is unavailable.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	The user is not listed in the passwd file.

6.18.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following lines to `/etc/pam.d/su` to allow only local users or group wheel to use su.

```
account sufficient pam_localuser.so
account required pam_wheel.so
```

6.18.6. AUTHOR

pam_localuser was written by Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@redhat.com>.

6.19. pam_loginuid - record user's login uid to the process attribute

`pam_loginuid.so` [require_auditd]

6.19.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_loginuid module sets the loginuid process attribute for the process that was authenticated. This is necessary for applications to be correctly audited. This PAM module should only be used for entry point applications like: login, sshd, gdm, vsftpd, crond and atd. There are probably other entry point applications besides these. You should not use it for applications like sudo or su as that defeats the purpose by changing the loginuid to the account they just switched to.

6.19.2. OPTIONS

require_auditd — This option, when given, will cause this module to query the audit daemon status and deny logins if it is not running.

6.19.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.19.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS — The loginuid value is set and auditd is running if check requested.

PAM_IGNORE — The /proc/self/loginuid file is not present on the system or the login process runs inside uid namespace and kernel does not support overwriting loginuid.

PAM_SESSION_ERR — Any other error prevented setting loginuid or auditd is not running.

6.19.5. EXAMPLES

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth       required     pam_unix.so
auth       required     pam_nologin.so
account    required     pam_unix.so
password   required     pam_unix.so
session    required     pam_unix.so
session    required     pam_loginuid.so
```

6.19.6. AUTHOR

pam_loginuid was written by Steve Grubb <sgrubb@redhat.com>

6.20. pam_mail - inform about available mail

`pam_mail.so` [close] [debug] [dir=*`maildir`*] [empty] [hash=*`count`*] [noenv] [nopen] [quiet] [standard]

6.20.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_mail PAM module provides the "you have new mail" service to the user. It can be plugged into any application that has credential or session hooks. It gives a single message indicating the *newness* of

any mail it finds in the user's mail folder. This module also sets the PAM environment variable, *MAIL*, to the user's mail directory.

If the mail spool file (be it `/var/mail/$USER` or a pathname given with the `dir=` parameter) is a directory then pam_mail assumes it is in the *Maildir* format.

6.20.2. OPTIONS

close	Indicate if the user has any mail also on logout.
debug	Print debug information.
dir=maildir	Look for the user's mail in an alternative location defined by `maildir/<login>`. The default location for mail is `/var/mail/<login>`. Note, if the supplied `maildir` is prefixed by a '~', the directory is interpreted as indicating a file in the user's home directory.
empty	Also print message if user has no mail.
hash=count	Mail directory hash depth. For example, a *hashcount* of 2 would make the mail file be `/var/spool/mail/u/s/user`.
noenv	Do not set the *MAIL* environment variable.
nopen	Don't print any mail information on login. This flag is useful to get the *MAIL* environment variable set, but to not display any information about it.
quiet	Only report when there is new mail.
standard	Old style "You have..." format which doesn't show the mail spool being used. This also implies "empty".

6.20.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `session` and `auth` (on establishment and deletion of credentials) module types are provided.

6.20.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Badly formed arguments.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.20.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/login` to indicate that the user has new mail when they login to the system.

```
session  optional  pam_mail.so standard
```

6.20.6. AUTHOR

pam_mail was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.21. pam_mkhomedir - create users home directory

`pam_mkhomedir.so` [silent] [debug] [umask=*`mode`*] [skel=*`skeldir`*]

6.21.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_mkhomedir PAM module will create a users home directory if it does not exist when the session begins. This allows users to be present in central database (such as NIS, kerberos or LDAP) without using a distributed file system or pre-creating a large number of directories. The skeleton directory (usually `/etc/skel/`) is used to copy default files and also sets a umask for the creation.

%vendordir%/skel will also be used unless *`skel`* option is specified.

The new users home directory will not be removed after logout of the user.

6.21.2. OPTIONS

silent	Don't print informative messages.
debug	Turns on debugging via syslog(3).
umask=mask	The file mode creation mask is set to *`mask`*. The default value of mask is 0022. If this option is not specified, then the permissions of created user home directory is set to the value of `HOME_MODE` configuration item from `/etc/login.defs`. If there is no such configuration item then the value is computed from the value of `UMASK` in the same file. If there is no such configuration option either the default value of 0755 is used for the mode.
skel=/path/to/skel/directory	Indicate an alternative `skel` directory to override the default `/etc/skel`.

6.21.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.21.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	Not enough permissions to create the new directory or read the skel directory.

PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known to the underlying authentication module.
PAM_SUCCESS	Environment variables were set.

6.21.5. EXAMPLES

A sample /etc/pam.d/login file:

```
auth       requisite   pam_securetty.so
auth       sufficient  pam_ldap.so
auth       required    pam_unix.so
auth       required    pam_nologin.so
account    sufficient  pam_ldap.so
account    required    pam_unix.so
password   required    pam_unix.so
session    required    pam_mkhomedir.so skel=/etc/skel/ umask=0022
session    required    pam_unix.so
session    optional    pam_lastlog.so
session    optional    pam_mail.so standard
```

6.21.6. AUTHOR

pam_mkhomedir was written by Jason Gunthorpe <jgg@debian.org>.

6.22. pam_motd - display the motd file

`pam_motd.so` [motd=*`/path/filename`*] [motd_dir=*`/path/dirname.d`*]

6.22.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_motd is a PAM module that can be used to display arbitrary motd (message of the day) files after a successful login. By default, pam_motd shows files in the following locations:

```
/etc/motd
/run/motd
/usr/lib/motd
/etc/motd.d/
/run/motd.d/
/usr/lib/motd.d/
```

Each message size is limited to 64KB.

If `/etc/motd` does not exist, then `/run/motd` is shown. If `/run/motd` does not exist, then `/usr/lib/motd` is shown.

Similar overriding behavior applies to the directories. Files in `/etc/motd.d/` override files with the same name in `/run/motd.d/` and `/usr/lib/motd.d/`. Files in `/run/motd.d/` override files with the same name in `/usr/lib/motd.d/`.

Files in the directories listed above are displayed in lexicographic order by name. Moreover, the files are filtered by reading them with the credentials of the target user authenticating on the system.

To silence a message, a symbolic link with target `/dev/null` may be placed in `/etc/motd.d` with the same filename as the message to be silenced. Example: Creating a symbolic link as follows silences `/usr/lib/motd.d/my_motd`.

ln -s /dev/null /etc/motd.d/my_motd

The *MOTD_SHOWN=pam* environment variable is set after showing the motd files, even when all of them were silenced using symbolic links.

6.22.2. OPTIONS

motd=/path/filename	The `/path/filename` file is displayed as message of the day. Multiple paths to try can be specified as a colon-separated list. By default this option is set to `/etc/motd:/run/motd:/usr/lib/motd`.
motd_dir=/path/dirname.d	The `/path/dirname.d` directory is scanned and each file contained inside of it is displayed. Multiple directories to scan can be specified as a colon-separated list. By default this option is set to `/etc/motd.d:/run/motd.d:/usr/lib/motd.d`.

When no options are given, the default behavior applies for both options. Specifying either option (or both) will disable the default behavior for both options.

6.22.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.22.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_ABORT	Not all relevant data or options could be obtained.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	This is the default return value of this module.

6.22.5. EXAMPLES

The suggested usage for `/etc/pam.d/login` is:

```
session  optional  pam_motd.so
```

To use a `motd` file from a different location:

```
session  optional  pam_motd.so motd=/elsewhere/motd
```

To use a `motd` file from elsewhere, along with a corresponding `.d` directory:

```
session  optional  pam_motd.so motd=/elsewhere/motd motd_dir=/elsewhere/motd.d
```

6.22.6. AUTHOR

pam_motd was written by Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>.

The `motd_dir=` option was added by Allison Karlitskaya <allison.karlitskaya@redhat.com>.

6.23. pam_namespace - setup a private name-space

`pam_namespace.so` [debug] [unmnt_remnt] [unmnt_only] [require_selinux] [gen_hash] [ignore_config_error] [ignore_instance_parent_mode] [unmount_on_close] [use_current_context] [use_default_context] [mount_private]

6.23.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_namespace PAM module sets up a private namespace for a session with polyinstantiated directories. A polyinstantiated directory provides a different instance of itself based on user name, or when using SELinux, user name, security context or both. If an executable script `/etc/security/name-space.init` exists, it is used to initialize the instance directory after it is set up and mounted on the polyinstantiated directory. The script receives the polyinstantiated directory path, the instance directory path, flag whether the instance directory was newly created (0 for no, 1 for yes), and the user name as its arguments. The script is invoked with full root privileges and accessing the instance directory in this context needs to be done with caution, as it is controlled by the unprivileged user for which it has been created.

If `/etc/security/namespace.init` does not exist, `%vendordir%/security/name-space.init` is the alternative to be used for it.

The pam_namespace module disassociates the session namespace from the parent namespace. Any mounts/unmounts performed in the parent namespace, such as mounting of devices, are not reflected in the session namespace. To propagate selected mount/unmount events from the parent namespace into the disassociated session namespace, an administrator may use the special shared-subtree feature. For additional information on shared-subtree feature, please refer to the mount(8) man page and the shared-subtree description at http://lwn.net/Articles/159077 and http://lwn.net/Articles/159092.

6.23.2. DESCRIPTION

The *pam_namespace.so* module allows setup of private namespaces with polyinstantiated directories. Directories can be polyinstantiated based on user name or, in the case of SELinux, user name, sensitivity level or complete security context. If an executable script `/etc/security/namespace.init` exists, it is used to initialize the namespace every time an instance directory is set up and mounted. The script receives the polyinstantiated directory path and the instance directory path as its arguments. The script is invoked with full root privileges and accessing the instance directory in this context needs to be done with caution, as it is controlled by the unprivileged user for which it has been created.

The `/etc/security/namespace.conf` file specifies which directories are polyinstantiated, how they are polyinstantiated, how instance directories would be named, and any users for whom polyinstantiation would not be performed.

The `/etc/security/namespace.conf` file (or `%vendordir%/security/name-space.conf` if it does not exist) specifies which directories are polyinstantiated, how they are polyinstantiated, how instance directories would be named, and any users for whom polyinstantiation would not be performed. Then individual `*.conf` files from the `/etc/security/namespace.d/` and

`%vendordir%/security/namespace.d` directories are taken too. If `/etc/security/namespace.d/@filename@.conf` exists, then `%vendordir%/security/namespace.d/@filename@.conf` will not be used. All `namespace.d/*.conf` files are sorted by their `@filename@.conf` in lexicographic order regardless of which of the directories they reside in.

When someone logs in, the file `namespace.conf` is scanned. Comments are marked by # characters. Each non comment line represents one polyinstantiated directory. The fields are separated by spaces but can be quoted by *"* characters also escape sequences *\b*, *\n*, and *\t* are recognized. The fields are as follows:

`polydir instance_prefix method list_of_uids`

The first field, *`polydir`*, is the absolute pathname of the directory to polyinstantiate. The special string *$HOME* is replaced with the user's home directory, and *$USER* with the username. This field cannot be blank.

The second field, *`instance_prefix`* is the string prefix used to build the pathname for the instantiation of <polydir>. The path must end in a trailing slash, or in a directory prefix used to build the full per-instance path. Depending on the polyinstantiation *`method`* it is then appended with "instance differentiation string" to generate the final instance directory path. This directory is created if it did not exist already, and is then bind mounted on the <polydir> to provide an instance of <polydir> based on the <method> column. The special string *$HOME* is replaced with the user's home directory, and *$USER* with the username. This field cannot be blank.

The third field, *`method`*, is the method used for polyinstantiation. It can take these values; "user" for polyinstantiation based on user name, "level" for polyinstantiation based on process MLS level and user name, "context" for polyinstantiation based on process security context and user name, "tmpfs" for mounting tmpfs filesystem as an instance dir, and "tmpdir" for creating temporary directory as an instance dir which is removed when the user's session is closed. Methods "context" and "level" are only available with SELinux. This field cannot be blank.

The fourth field, *`list_of_uids`*, is a comma separated list of user names for whom the polyinstantiation is not performed. If left blank, polyinstantiation will be performed for all users. If the list is preceded with a single "~" character, polyinstantiation is performed only for users in the list.

The *`method`* field can contain also following optional flags separated by *:* characters.

create=`mode`,`owner`,`group` - create the polyinstantiated directory. The mode, owner and group parameters are optional. The default for mode is determined by umask, the default owner is the user whose session is opened, the default group is the primary group of the user.

iscript=`path` - path to the instance directory init script. The base directory for relative paths is `/etc/security/namespace.d`.

noinit - instance directory init script will not be executed.

shared - the instance directories for "context" and "level" methods will not contain the user name and will be shared among all users.

mntopts=`value` - value of this flag is passed to the mount call when the tmpfs mount is done. It allows for example the specification of the maximum size of the tmpfs instance that is created by the mount call. In addition to options specified in the tmpfs(5) manual the *nosuid*, *noexec*, and *nodev* flags can be used to respectively disable setuid bit effect, disable running executables, and disable devices to be interpreted on the mounted tmpfs filesystem.

The directory where polyinstantiated instances are to be created, must exist and must have, by default, the mode of 0000. The requirement that the instance parent be of mode 0000 can be overridden with the command line option *ignore_instance_parent_mode*

In case of context or level polyinstantiation the SELinux context which is used for polyinstantiation is the context used for executing a new process as obtained by getexeccon. This context must be set by the calling application or `pam_selinux.so` module. If this context is not set the polyinstantiation will be based just on user name.

The "instance differentiation string" is <user name> for "user" method and <user name>_<raw directory context> for "context" and "level" methods. If the whole string is too long the end of it is replaced with md5sum of itself. Also when command line option *gen_hash* is used the whole string is replaced with md5sum of itself.

6.23.3. OPTIONS

debug	A lot of debug information is logged using syslog
unmnt_remnt	For programs such as su and newrole, the login session has already setup a polyinstantiated namespace. For these programs, polyinstantiation is performed based on new user id or security context, however the command first needs to undo the polyinstantiation performed by login. This argument instructs the command to first undo previous polyinstantiation before proceeding with new polyinstantiation based on new id/context
unmnt_only	For trusted programs that want to undo any existing bind mounts and process instance directories on their own, this argument allows them to unmount currently mounted instance directories
require_selinux	If selinux is not enabled, return failure
gen_hash	Instead of using the security context string for the instance name, generate and use its md5 hash.
ignore_config_error	If a line in the configuration file corresponding to a polyinstantiated directory contains format error, skip that line process the next line. Without this option, pam will return an error to the calling program resulting in termination of the session.
ignore_instance_parent_mode	Instance parent directories by default are expected to have the restrictive mode of 000. Using this option, an administrator can choose to ignore the mode of the instance parent. This option should be used with caution as it will reduce security and isolation goals of the polyinstantiation mechanism.
unmount_on_close	Explicitly unmount the polyinstantiated directories instead of relying on automatic namespace destruction after the last process in a namespace exits. This option should be used only in case it is ensured by other means that there cannot be any processes running in the private namespace left after the session close. It is also useful only in case there are multiple pam session calls in sequence from the same process.
use_current_context	Useful for services which do not change the SELinux context with setexeccon call. The module will use the current SELinux context of the calling process for the level and context polyinstantiation.
use_default_context	Useful for services which do not use pam_selinux for changing the SELinux context with setexeccon call. The module will use the de-

fault SELinux context of the user for the level and context polyinstantiation.

mount_private — This option can be used on systems where the / mount point or its submounts are made shared (for example with a **mount --makershared /** command). The module will mark the whole directory tree so any mount and unmount operations in the polyinstantiation namespace are private. Normally the pam_namespace will try to detect the shared / mount point and make the polyinstantiated directories private automatically. This option has to be used just when only a subtree is shared and / is not.

Note that mounts and unmounts done in the private namespace will not affect the parent namespace if this option is used or when the shared / mount point is autodetected.

6.23.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided. The module must not be called from multithreaded processes.

6.23.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	Namespace setup was successful.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Unexpected system error occurred while setting up namespace.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	Unexpected namespace configuration error occurred.

6.23.6. FILES

/etc/security/namespace.conf	Main configuration file
%vendordir%/security/namespace.conf	Default configuration file if `/etc/security/namespace.conf` does not exist.
/etc/security/namespace.d	Directory for additional configuration files
%vendordir%/security/namespace.d	Directory for additional vendor specific configuration files.
/etc/security/namespace.init	Init script for instance directories
%vendordir%/security/namespace.init	Vendor init script for instance directories if /etc/security/namespace.init does not exist.

6.23.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/namespace.conf`.

```
# The following three lines will polyinstantiate /tmp,
# /var/tmp and user's home directories. /tmp and /var/tmp
# will be polyinstantiated based on the security level
# as well as user name, whereas home directory will be
```

```
# polyinstantiated based on the full security context and user name.
# Polyinstantiation will not be performed for user root
# and adm for directories /tmp and /var/tmp, whereas home
# directories will be polyinstantiated for all users.
#
# Note that instance directories do not have to reside inside
# the polyinstantiated directory. In the examples below,
# instances of /tmp will be created in /tmp-inst directory,
# where as instances of /var/tmp and users home directories
# will reside within the directories that are being
# polyinstantiated.
#
/tmp     /tmp-inst/              level      root,adm
/var/tmp /var/tmp/tmp-inst/    level      root,adm
$HOME    $HOME/$USER.inst/inst- context
```

For the <service>s you need polyinstantiation (login for example) put the following line in /etc/pam.d/<service> as the last line for session group:

session required pam_namespace.so [arguments]

This module also depends on pam_selinux.so setting the context.

6.23.8. AUTHORS

The namespace setup scheme was designed by Stephen Smalley, Janak Desai and Chad Sellers. The pam_namespace PAM module was developed by Janak Desai <janak@us.ibm.com>, Chad Sellers <csellers@tresys.com> and Steve Grubb <sgrubb@redhat.com>. Additional improvements by Xavier Toth <txtoth@gmail.com> and Tomas Mraz <tmraz@redhat.com>.

6.24. pam_nologin - prevent non-root users from login

`pam_nologin.so` [file=*`/path/nologin`*] [successok]

6.24.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_nologin is a PAM module that prevents users from logging into the system when the file `nologin` exists in the `run` or `/etc` directory. The contents of the file are displayed to the user. The pam_nologin module has no effect on the root user's ability to log in.

6.24.2. OPTIONS

file=/path/nologin	Use this file instead the default `nologin` files.
successok	Return PAM_SUCCESS if no file exists, the default is PAM_IGNORE.

6.24.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module types are provided.

6.24.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	The user is not root and `/etc/nologin` exists, so the user is not permitted to log in.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	This is the default return value.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success: either the user is root or the nologin file does not exist.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known to the underlying authentication module.

6.24.5. EXAMPLES

The suggested usage for `/etc/pam.d/login` is:

```
auth  required  pam_nologin.so
```

6.24.6. AUTHOR

pam_nologin was written by Michael K. Johnson <johnsonm@redhat.com>.

6.25. pam_permit - the promiscuous module

`pam_permit.so`

6.25.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_permit is a PAM module that always permit access. It does nothing else.

In the case of authentication, the user's name will be set to *nobody* if the application didn't set one. Many applications and PAM modules become confused if this name is unknown.

This module is very dangerous. It should be used with extreme caution.

6.25.2. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.25.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth`, `account`, `password` and `session` module types are provided.

6.25.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	This module always returns this value.

6.25.5. EXAMPLES

Add this line to your other login entries to disable account management, but continue to permit users to log in.

```
account  required  pam_permit.so
```

6.25.6. AUTHOR

pam_permit was written by Andrew G. Morgan, <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.26. pam_pwhistory - grant access using .pwhistory file

`pam_pwhistory.so` [debug] [use_authtok] [enforce_for_root] [remember=*N*] [retry=*N*] [authtok_type=*STRING*] [file=*/path/filename*] [conf=*/path/to/config-file*]

6.26.1. DESCRIPTION

This module saves the last passwords for each user in order to force password change history and keep the user from alternating between the same password too frequently.

This module does not work together with kerberos. In general, it does not make much sense to use this module in conjunction with NIS or LDAP, since the old passwords are stored on the local machine and are not available on another machine for password history checking.

6.26.2. OPTIONS

debug	Turns on debugging via syslog(3).
use_authtok	When password changing enforce the module to use the new password provided by a previously stacked `password` module (this is used in the example of the stacking of the **pam_passwdqc** module documented below).
enforce_for_root	If this option is set, the check is enforced for root, too.
remember=N	The last *N* passwords for each user are saved. The default is *10*. Value of *0* makes the module to keep the existing contents of the `opasswd` file unchanged.
retry=N	Prompt user at most *N* times before returning with error. The default is *1*.
authtok_type=STRING	See pam_get_authtok(3) for more details.
file=/path/filename	Store password history in file `/path/filename` rather than the default location. The default location is `/etc/security/opasswd`.

conf=/path/to/config-file	Use another configuration file instead of the default `/etc/security/pwhistory.conf`.

The options for configuring the module behavior are described in the pwhistory.conf(5) manual page. The options specified on the module command line override the values from the configuration file.

6.26.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `password` module type is provided.

6.26.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTHTOK_ERR	No new password was entered, the user aborted password change or new password couldn't be set.
PAM_IGNORE	Password history was disabled.
PAM_MAXTRIES	Password was rejected too often.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User is not known to system.

6.26.5. FILES

/etc/security/opasswd	Default file with password history
`/etc/security/pwhistory.conf`	Config file for pam_pwhistory options
`%vendordir%/security/pwhistory.conf`	Config file for pam_pwhistory options. It will be used if `/etc/security/pwhistory.conf` does not exist.

6.26.6. EXAMPLES

An example password section would be:

```
#%PAM-1.0
password     required       pam_pwhistory.so
password     required       pam_unix.so        use_authtok
```

In combination with **pam_passwdqc**:

```
#%PAM-1.0
password     required       pam_passwdqc.so    config=/etc/passwdqc.conf
password     required       pam_pwhistory.so   use_authtok
password     required       pam_unix.so        use_authtok
```

6.26.7. AUTHOR

pam_pwhistory was written by Thorsten Kukuk <kukuk@thkukuk.de>

6.27. pam_rhosts - grant access using .rhosts file

`pam_rhosts.so`

6.27.1. DESCRIPTION

This module performs the standard network authentication for services, as used by traditional implementations of **rlogin** and **rsh** etc.

The authentication mechanism of this module is based on the contents of two files: `/etc/hosts.equiv` and `~/.rhosts`. Firstly, hosts listed in the former file are treated as equivalent to the localhost. Secondly, entries in the user's own copy of the latter file is used to map "*remote-host remote-user*" pairs to that user's account on the current host. Access is granted to the user if their host is present in `/etc/hosts.equiv` and their remote account is identical to their local one, or if their remote account has an entry in their personal configuration file.

The module authenticates a remote user (internally specified by the item *PAM_RUSER*) connecting from the remote host (internally specified by the item **PAM_RHOST**). Accordingly, for applications to be compatible with this authentication module they must set these items prior to calling `pam_authenticate()`. The module is not capable of independently probing the network connection for such information.

6.27.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
silent	Don't print informative messages.
superuser=account	Handle *account* as root.

6.27.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.27.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	The remote host, remote user name or the local user name couldn't be determined or access was denied by `.rhosts` file.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User is not known to system.

6.27.5. EXAMPLES

To grant a remote user access by `/etc/hosts.equiv` or `.rhosts` for **rsh** add the following lines to `/etc/pam.d/rsh`:

```
#%PAM-1.0
```

```
#
auth     required       pam_rhosts.so
auth     required       pam_nologin.so
auth     required       pam_env.so
auth     required       pam_unix.so
```

6.27.6. AUTHOR

pam_rhosts was written by Thorsten Kukuk <kukuk@thkukuk.de>

6.28. pam_rootok - gain only root access

`pam_rootok.so` [debug]

6.28.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_rootok is a PAM module that authenticates the user if their *UID* is *0*. Applications that are created setuid-root generally retain the *UID* of the user but run with the authority of an enhanced effective-UID. It is the real *UID* that is checked.

6.28.2. OPTIONS

debug Print debug information.

6.28.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth`, `account` and `password` module types are provided.

6.28.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS The *UID* is *0*.

PAM_AUTH_ERR The *UID* is *not 0*.

6.28.5. EXAMPLES

In the case of the su(1) application the historical usage is to permit the superuser to adopt the identity of a lesser user without the use of a password. To obtain this behavior with PAM the following pair of lines are needed for the corresponding entry in the `/etc/pam.d/su` configuration file:

```
# su authentication. Root is granted access by default.
auth  sufficient   pam_rootok.so
auth  required     pam_unix.so
```

6.28.6. AUTHOR

pam_rootok was written by Andrew G. Morgan, <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.29. pam_securetty - limit root login to special devices

`pam_securetty.so` [debug]

6.29.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_securetty is a PAM module that allows root logins only if the user is logging in on a "secure" tty, as defined by the listing in the `securetty` file. pam_securetty checks at first, if `/etc/securetty` exists. If not and it was built with vendordir support, it will use `%vendordir%/securetty`. pam_securetty also checks that the `securetty` files are plain files and not world writable. It will also allow root logins on the tty specified with `console=` switch on the kernel command line and on ttys from the `/sys/class/tty/console/active`.

This module has no effect on non-root users and requires that the application fills in the *PAM_TTY* item correctly.

For canonical usage, should be listed as a *required* authentication method before any *sufficient* authentication methods.

6.29.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
noconsole	Do not automatically allow root logins on the kernel console device, as specified on the kernel command line or by the sys file, if it is not also specified in the `securetty` file.

6.29.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `auth` module type is provided.

6.29.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The user is allowed to continue authentication. Either the user is not root, or the root user is trying to log in on an acceptable device.
PAM_AUTH_ERR	Authentication is rejected. Either root is attempting to log in via an unacceptable device, or the `securetty` file is world writable or not a normal file.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the username.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application returned PAM_CONV_AGAIN.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	An error occurred while the module was determining the user's name or tty, or the module could not open the `securetty` file.

PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The module could not find the user name in the `/etc/passwd` file to verify whether the user had a UID of 0. Therefore, the results of running this module are ignored.

6.29.5. EXAMPLES

```
auth  required  pam_securetty.so
auth  required  pam_unix.so
```

6.29.6. AUTHOR

pam_securetty was written by Elliot Lee <sopwith@cuc.edu>.

6.30. pam_selinux - set the default security context

`pam_selinux.so` [open] [close] [restore] [nottys] [debug] [verbose] [select_context] [env_params] [use_current_range]

6.30.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_selinux is a PAM module that sets up the default SELinux security context for the next executed process.

When a new session is started, the open_session part of the module computes and sets up the execution security context used for the next execve(2) call, the file security context for the controlling terminal, and the security context used for creating a new kernel keyring.

When the session is ended, the close_session part of the module restores old security contexts that were in effect before the change made by the open_session part of the module.

Adding pam_selinux into the PAM stack might disrupt behavior of other PAM modules which execute applications. To avoid that, *pam_selinux.so open* should be placed after such modules in the PAM stack, and *pam_selinux.so close* should be placed before them. When such a placement is not feasible, *pam_selinux.so restore* could be used to temporary restore original security contexts.

6.30.2. OPTIONS

open	Only execute the open_session part of the module.
close	Only execute the close_session part of the module.
restore	In open_session part of the module, temporarily restore the security contexts as they were before the previous call of the module. Another call of this module without the restore option will set up the new security contexts again.
nottys	Do not setup security context of the controlling terminal.

debug	Turn on debug messages via syslog(3).
verbose	Attempt to inform the user when security context is set.
select_context	Attempt to ask the user for a custom security context role. If MLS is on, ask also for sensitivity level.
env_params	Attempt to obtain a custom security context role from PAM environment. If MLS is on, obtain also sensitivity level. This option and the select_context option are mutually exclusive. The respective PAM environment variables are *SELINUX_ROLE_REQUESTED*, *SELINUX_LEVEL_REQUESTED*, and *SELINUX_USE_CURRENT_RANGE*. The first two variables are self describing and the last one if set to 1 makes the PAM module behave as if the use_current_range was specified on the command line of the module.
use_current_range	Use the sensitivity level of the current process for the user context instead of the default level. Also suppresses asking of the sensitivity level from the user or obtaining it from PAM environment.

6.30.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.30.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The security context was set successfully.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	Unable to get or set a valid context.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user is not known to the system.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory allocation error.

6.30.5. EXAMPLES

```
auth     required  pam_unix.so
session  required  pam_permit.so
session  optional  pam_selinux.so
```

6.30.6. AUTHOR

pam_selinux was written by Dan Walsh <dwalsh@redhat.com>.

6.31. pam_sepermit - allow/reject access based on SELinux mode

`pam_sepermit.so` [debug] [conf=*`/path/to/config/file`*]

6.31.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_sepermit module allows or denies login depending on SELinux enforcement state.

When the users which are logging in match an entry in the config file they are allowed access only when SELinux is in enforcing mode. Otherwise they are denied access. For users not matching any entry in the config file the pam_sepermit module returns PAM_IGNORE return value.

The config file contains a list of user names one per line with optional arguments. If the *name* is prefixed with @ character it means that all users in the group *name* match. If it is prefixed with a % character the SELinux user is used to match against the *name* instead of the account name. Note that when SELinux is disabled the SELinux user assigned to the account cannot be determined. This means that such entries are never matched when SELinux is disabled and pam_sepermit will return PAM_IGNORE.

See sepermit.conf(5) for details.

If there is no explicitly specified configuration file and `/etc/security/sepermit.conf` does not exist, `%vendordir%/security/sepermit.conf` is used.

6.31.2. OPTIONS

debug	Turns on debugging via syslog(3).
conf=/path/to/config/file	Path to alternative config file overriding the default.

6.31.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module types are provided.

6.31.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	SELinux is disabled or in the permissive mode and the user matches.
PAM_SUCCESS	SELinux is in the enforcing mode and the user matches.
PAM_IGNORE	The user does not match any entry in the config file.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The module was unable to determine the user's name.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Error during reading or parsing the config file.

6.31.5. FILES

/etc/security/sepermit.conf	Default configuration file

6.31.6. EXAMPLES

```
auth     [success=done ignore=ignore default=bad] pam_sepermit.so
auth     required  pam_unix.so
account  required  pam_unix.so
session  required  pam_permit.so
```

6.31.7. AUTHOR

pam_sepermit and this manual page were written by Tomas Mraz <tmraz@redhat.com>.

6.32. pam_setquota - set or modify disk quotas on session start

`pam_setquota.so` [fs=*`/home`*] [overwrite=*`0`*] [debug=*`0`*] [startuid=*`1000`*] [enduid=*`0`*] [bsoftlimit=*`19000`*] [bhardlimit=*`20000`*] [isoftlimit=*`3000`*] [ihardlimit=*`4000`*]

6.32.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_setquota is a PAM module to set or modify a disk quota at session start

This makes quotas usable with central user databases, such as MySQL or LDAP.

6.32.2. OPTIONS

fs=/home	The device file or mountpoint the policy applies to. Defaults to the filesystem containing the users home directory.
overwrite=0	Overwrite an existing quota. Note: Enabling this will remove the ability for the admin to manually configure different quotas for users for a filesystem with edquota(8). (Defaults to 0)
debug=0	Enable debugging. A value of 1 outputs the old and new quota on a device. A value of 2 also prints out the matched and found filesystems should `fs` be unset. (Defaults to 0)
startuid=1000	Describe the start of the UID range the policy is applied to. (Defaults to UID_MIN from login.defs or the uidmin value defined at compile-time if UID_MIN is undefined.)
enduid=0	Describe the end of the UID range the policy is applied to. Setting *enduid=0* results in an open-ended UID range (i.e. all uids greater than `startuid` are included). (Defaults to 0)
bsoftlimit=19000	Soft limit for disk quota blocks, as defined by quotactl(2). Note: `bsoftlimit` and `bhardlimit` *must* be set at the same time!
bhardlimit=20000	Hard limit for disk quota blocks, as defined by quotactl(2). Note: `bsoftlimit` and `bhardlimit` *must* be set at the same time!
isoftlimit=3000	Soft limit for inodes, as defined by quotactl(2). Note: `isoftlimit` and `ihardlimit` *must* be set at the same time!
ihardlimit=4000	Hard limit for inodes, as defined by quotactl(2). Note: `isoftlimit` and `ihardlimit` *must* be set at the same time!

6.32.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` module type is provided.

6.32.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The quota was set successfully.
PAM_IGNORE	No action was taken because either the UID of the user was outside of the specified range, a quota already existed and `overwrite=1` was not configured or no limits were configured at all.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user was not found.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	`/proc/mounts` could not be opened. The filesystem or device specified was not found. The limits for the user could not be retrieved. See syslog for more information. The limits for the user could not be set. See syslog for more information. Either `isoftlimit`/`ihardlimit` or `bsoftlimit`/`bhardlimit` were not set at the same time.

6.32.5. EXAMPLES

A single invocation of `pam_setquota` applies a specific policy to a UID range. Applying different policies to specific UID ranges is done by invoking pam_setquota more than once. The last matching entry defines the resulting quota.

```
session  required   pam_setquota.so bsoftlimit=1000 bhardlimit=2000 isoftlim
session  required   pam_setquota.so bsoftlimit=19000 bhardlimit=20000 isoftl
session  required   pam_setquota.so bsoftlimit=19000 bhardlimit=20000 isoftl
```

6.32.6. AUTHOR

pam_setquota was originally written by Ruslan Savchenko <savrus@mexmat.net>.

Further modifications were made by Shane Tzen <shane@ict.usc.edu>, Sven Hartge <sven@sven-hartge.de> and Keller Fuchs <kellerfuchs@hashbang.sh>.

6.33. pam_shells - check for valid login shell

`pam_shells.so`

6.33.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_shells is a PAM module that only allows access to the system if the user's shell is listed in `/etc/shells`.

If this file does not exist, entries are taken from files `%vendordir%/shells`, `%vendordir%/shells.d/*` and `/etc/shells.d/*` in that order.

It also checks if needed files (e.g. `/etc/shells`) are plain files and not world writable.

6.33.2. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.33.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module types are provided.

6.33.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	Access to the system was denied.
PAM_SUCCESS	The user's login shell was listed as valid shell in `/etc/shells`.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user does not exist or the user's login shell could not be determined.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	The module was not able to get the name of the user.

6.33.5. EXAMPLES

```
auth  required  pam_shells.so
```

6.33.6. AUTHOR

pam_shells was written by Erik Troan <ewt@redhat.com>.

6.34. pam_succeed_if - test account characteristics

`pam_succeed_if.so` [*`flag`*...] [*`condition`*...]

6.34.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_succeed_if.so is designed to succeed or fail authentication based on characteristics of the account belonging to the user being authenticated or values of other PAM items. One use is to select whether to load other modules based on this test.

The module should be given one or more conditions as module arguments, and authentication will succeed only if all of the conditions are met.

6.34.2. OPTIONS

The following *flag*s are supported:

debug	Turns on debugging messages sent to syslog.
use_uid	Evaluate conditions using the account of the user whose UID the application is running under instead of the user being authenticated.

quiet	Don't log failure or success to the system log.
quiet_fail	Don't log failure to the system log.
quiet_success	Don't log success to the system log.
audit	Log unknown users to the system log.

*Condition*s are three words: a field, a test, and a value to test for.

Available fields are *user*, *uid*, *gid*, *shell*, *home*, *ruser*, *rhost*, *tty* and *service*:

field < number	Field has a value numerically less than number.
field <= number	Field has a value numerically less than or equal to number.
field eq number	Field has a value numerically equal to number.
field >= number	Field has a value numerically greater than or equal to number.
field > number	Field has a value numerically greater than number.
field ne number	Field has a value numerically different from number.
field = string	Field exactly matches the given string.
field != string	Field does not match the given string.
field =~ glob	Field matches the given glob.
field !~ glob	Field does not match the given glob.
field in item:item:...	Field is contained in the list of items separated by colons.
field notin item:item:...	Field is not contained in the list of items separated by colons.
user ingroup group[:group:....]	User is in given group(s).
user notingroup group[:group:....]	User is not in given group(s).
user innetgr netgroup	(user,host) is in given netgroup.
user notinnetgr group	(user,host) is not in given netgroup.

6.34.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`account`, `auth`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.34.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The condition was true.
PAM_AUTH_ERR	The condition was false.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	A service error occurred or the arguments can't be parsed correctly.

6.34.5. EXAMPLES

To emulate the behaviour of *pam_wheel*, except there is no fallback to group 0 being only approximated by checking also the root group membership:

```
auth required pam_succeed_if.so quiet user ingroup wheel:root
```

Given that the type matches, only loads the othermodule rule if the UID is over 500. Adjust the number after default to skip several rules.

```
type [default=1 success=ignore] pam_succeed_if.so quiet uid > 500
type required othermodule.so arguments...
```

6.34.6. AUTHOR

Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@redhat.com>

6.35. pam_time - time controlled access

`pam_time.so` [conffile=conf-file] [debug] [noaudit]

6.35.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_time PAM module does not authenticate the user, but instead it restricts access to a system and or specific applications at various times of the day and on specific days or over various terminal lines. This module can be configured to deny access to (individual) users based on their name, the time of day, the day of week, the service they are applying for and their terminal from which they are making their request.

By default rules for time/port access are taken from config file `/etc/security/time.conf`. An alternative file can be specified with the *conffile* option.

If there is no explicitly specified configuration file and `/etc/security/time.conf` does not exist, `%vendordir%/security/time.conf` is used.

If Linux PAM is compiled with audit support the module will report when it denies access.

6.35.2. DESCRIPTION

The pam_time PAM module does not authenticate the user, but instead it restricts access to a system and or specific applications at various times of the day and on specific days or over various terminal lines. This module can be configured to deny access to (individual) users based on their name, the time of day, the day of week, the service they are applying for and their terminal from which they are making their request.

For this module to function correctly there must be a correctly formatted `/etc/security/time.conf` file present. White spaces are ignored and lines maybe extended with '\' (escaped newlines). Text following a '#' is ignored to the end of the line.

The syntax of the lines is as follows:

services;*ttys*;*users*;*times*

In words, each rule occupies a line, terminated with a newline or the beginning of a comment; a '#'. It contains four fields separated with semicolons, ';'.

The first field, the *services* field, is a logic list of PAM service names that the rule applies to.

The second field, the *tty* field, is a logic list of terminal names that this rule applies to.

The third field, the *users* field, is a logic list of users or a netgroup of users to whom this rule applies.

A logic list namely means individual tokens that are optionally prefixed with '!' (logical not) and separated with '&' (logical and) and '|' (logical or).

For these items the simple wildcard '*' may be used only once. With netgroups no wildcards or logic operators are allowed.

The *times* field is used to indicate the times at which this rule applies. The format here is a logic list of day/time-range entries. The days are specified by a sequence of two character entries, MoTuSa for example is Monday Tuesday and Saturday. Note that repeated days are unset MoMo = no day, and MoWk = all weekdays bar Monday. The two character combinations accepted are Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Wk Wd Al, the last two being week-end days and all 7 days of the week respectively. As a final example, AlFr means all days except Friday.

Each day/time-range can be prefixed with a '!' to indicate "anything but". The time-range part is two 24-hour times HHMM, separated by a hyphen, indicating the start and finish time (if the finish time is smaller than the start time it is deemed to apply on the following day).

For a rule to be active, ALL of service+ttys+users must be satisfied by the applying process.

Note, currently there is no daemon enforcing the end of a session. This needs to be remedied.

Poorly formatted rules are logged as errors using syslog(3).

6.35.3. OPTIONS

conffile=/path/to/time.conf	Indicate an alternative time.conf style configuration file to override the default.
debug	Some debug information is printed with syslog(3).
noaudit	Do not report logins at disallowed time to the audit subsystem.

6.35.4. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `account` type is provided.

6.35.5. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	Access was granted.
PAM_ABORT	Not all relevant data could be gotten.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	Access was not granted.

PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	The user is not known to the system.

6.35.6. FILES

/etc/security/time.conf	Default configuration file

6.35.7. EXAMPLES

These are some example lines which might be specified in `/etc/security/time.conf`.

All users except for *root* are denied access to console-login at all times:

```
login ; tty* & !ttyp* ; !root ; !Al0000-2400
```

Games (configured to use PAM) are only to be accessed out of working hours. This rule does not apply to the user *waster*:

```
games ; * ; !waster ; Wd0000-2400 | Wk1800-0800
```

6.35.8. AUTHOR

pam_time was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.36. pam_timestamp - authenticate using cached successful authentication attempts

`pam_timestamp.so` [timestampdir=*`directory`*] [timestamp_timeout=*`number`*] [verbose] [debug]

6.36.1. DESCRIPTION

In a nutshell, *pam_timestamp* caches successful authentication attempts, and allows you to use a recent successful attempt as the basis for authentication. This is similar mechanism which is used in **sudo**.

When an application opens a session using *pam_timestamp*, a timestamp file is created in the *timestampdir* directory for the user. When an application attempts to authenticate the user, a *pam_timestamp* will treat a sufficiently recent timestamp file as grounds for succeeding.

The default encryption hash is taken from the *HMAC_CRYPTO_ALGO* variable from */etc/login.defs*.

6.36.2. OPTIONS

timestampdir=directory	Specify an alternate directory where *pam_timestamp* creates timestamp files.
timestamp_timeout=number	How long should *pam_timestamp* treat timestamp as valid after their last modification date (in seconds). Default is 300 seconds.

verbose — Attempt to inform the user when access is granted.

debug — Turns on debugging messages sent to syslog(3).

6.36.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `session` module types are provided.

6.36.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR — The module was not able to retrieve the user name or no valid timestamp file was found.

PAM_SUCCESS — Everything was successful.

PAM_SESSION_ERR — Timestamp file could not be created or updated.

6.36.5. NOTES

Users can get confused when they are not always asked for passwords when running a given program. Some users reflexively begin typing information before noticing that it is not being asked for.

6.36.6. EXAMPLES

```
auth sufficient pam_timestamp.so verbose
auth required   pam_unix.so

session required pam_unix.so
session optional pam_timestamp.so
```

6.36.7. AUTHOR

pam_timestamp was written by Nalin Dahyabhai.

6.37. pam_tty_audit - enable/disable tty auditing

`pam_tty_audit.so` [disable=*`patterns`*] [enable=*`patterns`*]

6.37.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_tty_audit PAM module is used to enable or disable TTY auditing. By default, the kernel does not audit input on any TTY.

6.37.2. OPTIONS

disable=patterns — For each user matching *`patterns`*, disable TTY auditing. This overrides any previous `enable` option matching the same user

name on the command line. See NOTES for further description of *patterns*.

enable=patterns — For each user matching *patterns*, enable TTY auditing. This overrides any previous `disable` option matching the same user name on the command line. See NOTES for further description of *patterns*.

open_only — Set the TTY audit flag when opening the session, but do not restore it when closing the session. Using this option is necessary for some services that don't `fork()` to run the authenticated session, such as **sudo**.

log_passwd — Log keystrokes when ECHO mode is off but ICANON mode is active. This is the mode in which the tty is placed during password entry. By default, passwords are not logged. This option may not be available on older kernels (3.9?).

6.37.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the *session* type is supported.

6.37.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SESSION_ERR — Error reading or modifying the TTY audit flag. See the system log for more details.

PAM_SUCCESS — Success.

6.37.5. NOTES

When TTY auditing is enabled, it is inherited by all processes started by that user. In particular, daemons restarted by a user will still have TTY auditing enabled, and audit TTY input even by other users unless auditing for these users is explicitly disabled. Therefore, it is recommended to use `disable=*` as the first option for most daemons using PAM.

To view the data that was logged by the kernel to audit use the command **aureport --tty**.

The *patterns* are comma separated lists of glob patterns or ranges of uids. A range is specified as *min_uid*:*max_uid* where one of these values can be empty. If *min_uid* is empty only user with the uid *max_uid* will be matched. If *max_uid* is empty users with the uid greater than or equal to *min_uid* will be matched.

Please note that passwords in some circumstances may be logged by TTY auditing even if the `log_passwd` is not used. For example, all input to an ssh session will be logged - even if there is a password being typed into some software running at the remote host because only the local TTY state affects the local TTY auditing.

6.37.6. EXAMPLES

Audit all administrative actions.

```
session required pam_tty_audit.so disable=* enable=root
```

6.37.7. AUTHOR

pam_tty_audit was written by Miloslav Trma# <mitr@redhat.com>. The log_passwd option was added by Richard Guy Briggs <rgb@redhat.com>.

6.38. pam_umask - set the file mode creation mask

`pam_umask.so` [debug] [silent] [usergroups] [nousergroups] [umask=*mask*]

6.38.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_umask is a PAM module to set the file mode creation mask of the current environment. The umask affects the default permissions assigned to newly created files.

The PAM module tries to get the umask value from the following places in the following order:

- umask= entry in the user's GECOS field (see below for details)
- umask= argument
- UMASK entry from /etc/login.defs
- UMASK= entry from /etc/default/login

The GECOS field is split on comma ',' characters. Entries must be set in its 'other' (sub-)field (the 5th field within the GECOS field), which could be done, for example, using **chfn --other**. In addition to the umask= entry, the module also recognizes the pri= entry, which sets the nice priority value for the session, and the ulimit= entry, which sets the maximum size of files the processes in the session can create.

6.38.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
silent	Don't print informative messages.
usergroups	If the user is not root and the username is the same as primary group name, the umask group bits are set to be the same as owner bits (examples: 022 -> 002, 077 -> 007).
nousergroups	This is the direct opposite of the usergroups option described above, which can be useful in case pam_umask has been compiled with usergroups enabled by default and you want to disable it at runtime.
umask=mask	Sets the calling process's file mode creation mask (umask) to `mask` & 0777. The value is interpreted as Octal.

6.38.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the `session` type is provided.

6.38.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS	The new umask was set successfully.

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	The conversation method supplied by the application failed to obtain the username.
PAM_INCOMPLETE	The conversation method supplied by the application returned PAM_CONV_AGAIN.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	No username was given.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.38.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/login` to set the user specific umask at login:

```
session optional pam_umask.so umask=0022
```

6.38.6. AUTHOR

pam_umask was written by Thorsten Kukuk <kukuk@thkukuk.de>.

6.39. pam_unix - traditional password authentication

`pam_unix.so` [...]

6.39.1. DESCRIPTION

This is the standard Unix authentication module. It uses standard calls from the system's libraries to retrieve and set account information as well as authentication. Usually this is obtained from the /etc/passwd and the /etc/shadow file as well if shadow is enabled.

The account component performs the task of establishing the status of the user's account and password based on the following *shadow* elements: expire, last_change, max_change, min_change, warn_change. In the case of the latter, it may offer advice to the user on changing their password or, through the *PAM_AUTHTOKEN_REQD* return, delay giving service to the user until they have established a new password. The entries listed above are documented in the shadow(5) manual page. Should the user's record not contain one or more of these entries, the corresponding *shadow* check is not performed.

The authentication component performs the task of checking the users credentials (password). The default action of this module is to not permit the user access to a service if their official password is blank.

A helper binary, unix_chkpwd(8), is provided to check the user's password when it is stored in a read protected database. This binary is very simple and will only check the password of the user invoking it. It is called transparently on behalf of the user by the authenticating component of this module. In this way it is possible for applications like xlock(1) to work without being setuid-root. The module, by default, will temporarily turn off SIGCHLD handling for the duration of execution of the helper binary. This is generally the right thing to do, as many applications are not prepared to handle this signal from a child

they didn't know was `fork()`d. The `noreap` module argument can be used to suppress this temporary shielding and may be needed for use with certain applications.

The maximum length of a password supported by the pam_unix module via the helper binary is *PAM_MAX_RESP_SIZE* - currently 512 bytes. The rest of the password provided by the conversation function to the module will be ignored.

The password component of this module performs the task of updating the user's password. The default encryption hash is taken from the *ENCRYPT_METHOD* variable from *login.defs*. If that variable is absent and no hash algorithm option is passed to the module, SHA512 is used as the built-in default.

The session component of this module logs when a user logs in or leaves the system.

Remaining arguments, supported by others functions of this module, are silently ignored. Other arguments are logged as errors through syslog(3).

6.39.2. OPTIONS

debug	Turns on debugging via syslog(3).
audit	A little more extreme than debug.
quiet	Turns off informational messages namely messages about session open and close via syslog(3).
nullok	The default action of this module is to not permit the user access to a service if their official password is blank. The `nullok` argument overrides this default.
nullresetok	Allow users to authenticate with blank password if password reset is enforced even if `nullok` is not set. If password reset is not required and `nullok` is not set the authentication with blank password will be denied.
try_first_pass	Before prompting the user for their password, the module first tries the previous stacked module's password in case that satisfies this module as well.
use_first_pass	The argument `use_first_pass` forces the module to use a previous stacked modules password and will never prompt the user - if no password is available or the password is not appropriate, the user will be denied access.
nodelay	This argument can be used to discourage the authentication component from requesting a delay should the authentication as a whole fail. The default action is for the module to request a delay-on-failure of the order of two seconds.
use_authtok	When password changing enforce the module to set the new password to the one provided by a previously stacked `password` module (this is used in the example of the stacking of the **pam_passwdqc** module documented below).
authtok_type=type	This argument can be used to modify the password prompt when changing passwords to include the type of the password. Empty by default.

nis	NIS RPC is used for setting new passwords.
remember=n	The last *n* passwords for each user are saved in `/etc/security/opasswd` in order to force password change history and keep the user from alternating between the same password too frequently. The MD5 password hash algorithm is used for storing the old passwords. Instead of this option the **pam_pwhistory** module should be used.
shadow	Try to maintain a shadow based system.
md5	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the MD5 algorithm.
sha256	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the SHA256 algorithm. The SHA256 algorithm must be supported by the crypt(3) function.
sha512	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the SHA512 algorithm. The SHA512 algorithm must be supported by the crypt(3) function.
blowfish	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the blowfish algorithm. The blowfish algorithm must be supported by the crypt(3) function.
gost_yescrypt	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the gost-yescrypt algorithm. The gost-yescrypt algorithm must be supported by the crypt(3) function.
yescrypt	When a user changes their password next, encrypt it with the yescrypt algorithm. The yescrypt algorithm must be supported by the crypt(3) function.
rounds=n	Set the optional number of rounds of the SHA256, SHA512, blowfish, gost-yescrypt, and yescrypt password hashing algorithms to *n*.
broken_shadow	Ignore errors reading shadow information for users in the account management module.
minlen=n	Set a minimum password length of *n* characters.
no_pass_expiry	When set ignore password expiration as defined by the *shadow* entry of the user. The option has an effect only in case *pam_unix* was not used for the authentication or it returned authentication failure meaning that other authentication source or method succeeded. The example can be public key authentication in *sshd*. The module will return *PAM_SUCCESS* instead of eventual *PAM_NEW_AUTHTOK_REQD* or *PAM_AUTHTOK_EXPIRED*.

Invalid arguments are logged with syslog(3).

6.39.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

All module types (`account`, `auth`, `password` and `session`) are provided.

6.39.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_IGNORE	Ignore this module.

6.39.5. EXAMPLES

An example usage for `/etc/pam.d/login` would be:

```
# Authenticate the user
auth       required   pam_unix.so
# Ensure user's account and password are still active
account    required   pam_unix.so
# Change the user's password, but at first check the strength
# with pam_passwdqc(8)
password   required   pam_passwdqc.so config=/etc/passwdqc.conf
password   required   pam_unix.so use_authtok nullok yescrypt
session    required   pam_unix.so
```

6.39.6. AUTHOR

pam_unix was written by various people.

6.40. pam_userdb - authenticate against a db database

`pam_userdb.so` db=*`/path/database`* [debug] [crypt=[crypt|none]] [icase] [dump] [try_first_pass] [use_first_pass] [unknown_ok] [key_only[=*`separator`*]]

6.40.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_userdb module is used to verify a username/password pair against values stored in a Berkeley DB database. The database is indexed by the username, and the data fields corresponding to the username keys are the passwords.

6.40.2. OPTIONS

crypt=[crypt|none]	Indicates whether encrypted or plaintext passwords are stored in the database. If it is `crypt`, passwords should be stored in the database in crypt(3) form. If `none` is selected, passwords should be stored in the database as plaintext.
db=/path/database	Use the `/path/database` database for performing lookup. There is no default; the module will return *PAM_IGNORE* if no database is provided. Note that the path to the database file should be specified without the `.db` suffix.
debug	Print debug information. Note that password hashes, both from db and computed, will be printed to syslog.

dump	Dump all the entries in the database to the log. Don't do this by default!
icase	Make the password verification to be case insensitive (ie when working with registration numbers and such). Only works with plaintext password storage.
try_first_pass	Use the authentication token previously obtained by another module that did the conversation with the application. If this token can not be obtained then the module will try to converse. This option can be used for stacking different modules that need to deal with the authentication tokens.
use_first_pass	Use the authentication token previously obtained by another module that did the conversation with the application. If this token can not be obtained then the module will fail. This option can be used for stacking different modules that need to deal with the authentication tokens.
unknown_ok	Do not return error when checking for a user that is not in the database. This can be used to stack more than one pam_userdb module that will check a username/password pair in more than a database.
key_only[=*separator*]	The username and password are concatenated together in the database hash as 'username*separator*password' with a random value. If the concatenation of the username and password with the separator in the middle returns any result, the user is valid. This is useful in cases where the username may not be unique but the username and password pair are. When no *separator* is given, - (dash) is used for backward compatibility. When a single-byte *separator* is specified explicitly (e.g. `key_only=:`), the module rejects any username that contains the separator byte. This prevents ambiguous keys only if the database contains no keys created for usernames containing that separator: the module cannot distinguish such an existing key from one created for a shorter username and a different password. Before enabling the explicit form, remove any keys created for usernames containing the chosen separator, or choose a different separator and rebuild the database. When changing the separator, rebuild all keys with the new separator. Using `key_only=:` is recommended because `:` is already excluded from POSIX usernames. Using `key_only=-` applies the same guard with the traditional dash separator.

6.40.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth` and `account` module types are provided.

6.40.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	Authentication failure.
PAM_AUTHTOK_RECOVERY_ERR	Authentication information cannot be recovered.

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_CONV_ERR	Conversation failure.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Error in service module.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known to the underlying authentication module.

6.40.5. EXAMPLES

```
auth  sufficient pam_userdb.so icase db=/etc/dbtest
```

6.40.6. AUTHOR

pam_userdb was written by Cristian Gafton >gafton@redhat.com<.

6.41. pam_warn - logs all PAM items

`pam_warn.so`

6.41.1. DESCRIPTION

pam_warn is a PAM module that logs the service, terminal, user, remote user and remote host to syslog(3). The items are not probed for, but instead obtained from the standard PAM items. The module always returns *PAM_IGNORE*, indicating that it does not want to affect the authentication process.

6.41.2. OPTIONS

This module does not recognise any options.

6.41.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The `auth`, `account`, `password` and `session` module types are provided.

6.41.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_IGNORE	This module always returns PAM_IGNORE.

6.41.5. EXAMPLES

```
#%PAM-1.0
#
# If we don't have config entries for a service, the
# OTHER entries are used. To be secure, warn and deny
# access to everything.
other auth     required       pam_warn.so
```

```
other auth     required       pam_deny.so
other account  required       pam_warn.so
other account  required       pam_deny.so
other password required       pam_warn.so
other password required       pam_deny.so
other session  required       pam_warn.so
other session  required       pam_deny.so
```

6.41.6. AUTHOR

pam_warn was written by Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>.

6.42. pam_wheel - only permit root access to members of group wheel

`pam_wheel.so` [debug] [deny] [group=*name*] [root_only] [trust] [use_uid]

6.42.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_wheel PAM module is used to enforce the so-called *wheel* group. By default it permits access to the target user if the applicant user is a member of the *wheel* group. If no group with this name exist, the module is using the group with the group-ID *0*.

6.42.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
deny	Reverse the sense of the auth operation: if the user is trying to get UID 0 access and is a member of the wheel group (or the group of the `group` option), deny access. Conversely, if the user is not in the group, return PAM_IGNORE (unless `trust` was also specified, in which case we return PAM_SUCCESS).
group=name	Instead of checking the wheel or GID 0 groups, use the *name* group to perform the authentication.
root_only	The check for wheel membership is done only when the target user UID is 0.
trust	The pam_wheel module will return PAM_SUCCESS instead of PAM_IGNORE if the user is a member of the wheel group (thus with a little play stacking the modules the wheel members may be able to su to root without being prompted for a passwd).
use_uid	The check will be done against the real uid of the calling process, instead of trying to obtain the user from the login session associated with the terminal in use.

6.42.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The *auth* and *account* module types are provided.

6.42.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_AUTH_ERR	Authentication failure.
PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_IGNORE	The return value should be ignored by PAM dispatch.
PAM_PERM_DENY	Permission denied.
PAM_SERVICE_ERR	Cannot determine the user name.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.42.5. EXAMPLES

The root account gains access by default (rootok), only wheel members can become root (wheel) but Unix authenticate non-root applicants.

```
su      auth     sufficient     pam_rootok.so
su      auth     required       pam_wheel.so
su      auth     required       pam_unix.so
```

6.42.6. AUTHOR

pam_wheel was written by Cristian Gafton <gafton@redhat.com>.

6.43. pam_xauth - forward xauth keys between users

`pam_xauth.so` [debug] [xauthpath=*`/path/to/xauth`*] [systemuser=*`UID`*] [targetuser=*`UID`*]

6.43.1. DESCRIPTION

The pam_xauth PAM module is designed to forward xauth keys (sometimes referred to as "cookies") between users.

Without pam_xauth, when xauth is enabled and a user uses the su(1) command to assume another user's privileges, that user is no longer able to access the original user's X display because the new user does not have the key needed to access the display. pam_xauth solves the problem by forwarding the key from the user running su (the source user) to the user whose identity the source user is assuming (the target user) when the session is created, and destroying the key when the session is torn down.

This means, for example, that when you run su(1) from an xterm session, you will be able to run X programs without explicitly dealing with the xauth(1) xauth command or ~/.Xauthority files.

pam_xauth will only forward keys if xauth can list a key connected to the $DISPLAY environment variable.

Primitive access control is provided by `~/.xauth/export` in the invoking user's home directory and `~/.xauth/import` in the target user's home directory.

If a user has a `~/.xauth/import` file, the user will only receive cookies from users listed in the file. If there is no `~/.xauth/import` file, the user will accept cookies from any other user.

If a user has a `.xauth/export` file, the user will only forward cookies to users listed in the file. If there is no `~/.xauth/export` file, and the invoking user is not *root*, the user will forward cookies to any other user. If there is no `~/.xauth/export` file, and the invoking user is *root*, the user will *not* forward cookies to other users.

Both the import and export files support wildcards (such as *). Both the import and export files can be empty, signifying that no users are allowed.

6.43.2. OPTIONS

debug	Print debug information.
xauthpath=/path/to/xauth	Specify the path the xauth program (it is expected in `/usr/X11R6/bin/xauth`, `/usr/bin/xauth`, or `/usr/bin/X11/xauth` by default).
systemuser=UID	Specify the highest UID which will be assumed to belong to a "system" user. pam_xauth will refuse to forward credentials to users with UID less than or equal to this number, except for root and the "targetuser", if specified.
targetuser=UID	Specify a single target UID which is exempt from the systemuser check.

6.43.3. MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the *session* type is provided.

6.43.4. RETURN VALUES

PAM_BUF_ERR	Memory buffer error.
PAM_PERM_DENIED	Permission denied by import/export file.
PAM_SESSION_ERR	Cannot determine user name, UID or access users home directory.
PAM_SUCCESS	Success.
PAM_USER_UNKNOWN	User not known.

6.43.5. EXAMPLES

Add the following line to `/etc/pam.d/su` to forward xauth keys between users when calling su:

```
session  optional  pam_xauth.so
```

6.43.6. AUTHOR

pam_xauth was written by Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@redhat.com>, based on original version by Michael K. Johnson <johnsonm@redhat.com>.

Chapter 7. See also

- The Linux-PAM Application Writers' Guide.
- The Linux-PAM Module Writers' Guide.
- The V. Samar and R. Schemers (SunSoft), ``UNIFIED LOGIN WITH PLUGGABLE AUTHENTICATION MODULES'', Open Software Foundation Request For Comments 86.0, October 1995.

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Chapter 9. Copyright information for this document

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