

# scquery tool

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## 1 Purpose

This tool can be used to list:

- the authentication certificates available on an IAS-ECC SmartCard
- the UPN stored in those certificates.

The certificate ID is reported as a Kerberos X509\_user\_identity string, such as:

```
PKCS11:module_name=/usr/lib/libiaspkcs11.so:slotid=1:token=ECC MI:certid=e828bd080fd2500000104d494f430
```

The UPN is usually formatted as an email address.

## 2 Usage

```
$ scquery --module=/usr/lib/libiaspkcs11.so
PKCS11:module_name=/usr/local/lib/libiaspkcs11.so:slotid=1:token=ECC MI:certid=e828bd080fd2500000104d494f430
subjectAltName:email:pascal.bourguignon-obiane@interieur.gouv.fr
PKCS11:module_name=/usr/local/lib/libiaspkcs11.so:slotid=1:token=ECC MI:certid=e828bd080fd2500000104d494f430
subjectAltName:othername:1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.3:pascal.bourguignon.1468520@minint.fr
subjectAltName:othername:1.3.6.1.5.2.2:KRB.MININT.FR:1:pascal.bourguignon.1468520
subjectAltName:email:pascal.bourguignon-obiane@interieur.gouv.fr
```

If no smartcard is inserted, then an error message "No smartcard" is printed on `stderr`, and it exits with status 1.

### 3 Output format

**scquery** scans the smartcards for X509 certificates that have signing RSA private key with the same ID.

**scquery** outputs lines containing fields separated by colons. If a field value contains a colon or a backslash, it is escaped with a backslash.

For each such certificate, **scquery** issues one **PKCS11** line, followed by zero or more **subjectAltName** lines containing the subjectAltName entries in the certificate.

#### 3.1 subjectAltName of type email

Records of **subjectAltName** of type **email** contain three fields:

- **subjectAltName**
- **email**
- the email address.

```
subjectAltName:email:firstname.surname@domain.example.com
```

#### 3.2 subjectAltName of type othername

Records of **subjectAltName** of type **othername** contain at least four fields:

- **subjectAltName**
- **othername**
- the **OID** of the othername type.
- one or more fields depending on the othername in question.

ln	sn	oid
Microsoft Universal Principal Name	msUPN	1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.3
Kerberos Principal Name	KPN	1.3.6.1.5.2.2

For a Microsoft Universal Principal Name, there is one additionnal field containing the **UPN** (looks like an email address).

For a Kerberos Principal Name, the princial structure which is encoded as a hierarchical sequence is flattened with each element as a separate field:

- the realm
- the principal type (normally 1 for **KRB5\_NT\_PRINCIPAL**),
- a list of components (usually one).

```
subjectAltName:othername:1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.3:pascal.bourguignon.1468520@minint.fr
subjectAltName:othername:1.3.6.1.5.2.2:KRB.MININT.FR:1:pascal.bourguignon.1468520
```

#### 3.3 Example

This **scquery** tool can be used to list the certificates available, select one that has a **msUPN**, and use it with **kinit\**(1) to get a ticket.

The script **sources/sckinit** is an example of use:

```
#!/bin/bash

scquery=scquery-cl
upn_oid=1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.3
kpn=oid=1.3.6.1.5.2.2
oid=$upn_oid

printf 'Please, insert your smart card, and press RETURN:'
read line

${scquery} \
  | grep -e "^PKCS11:\\|:${oid}:" | grep -B1 ":${oid}:" | tail -2 \
  | ( read X509_user_identity
      IFS=: read s o oid upn
      kinit -V \
        -C \
        -X 'X509_anchors=FILE:/etc/chaine-kdc.pem' \
        -X 'X509_anchors=FILE:/etc/chaine2.pem' \
        -X "X509_user_identity=${X509_user_identity}" \
        -E "${upn}" )

klist
```