

CS 447/647

Pluggable Authentication Modules

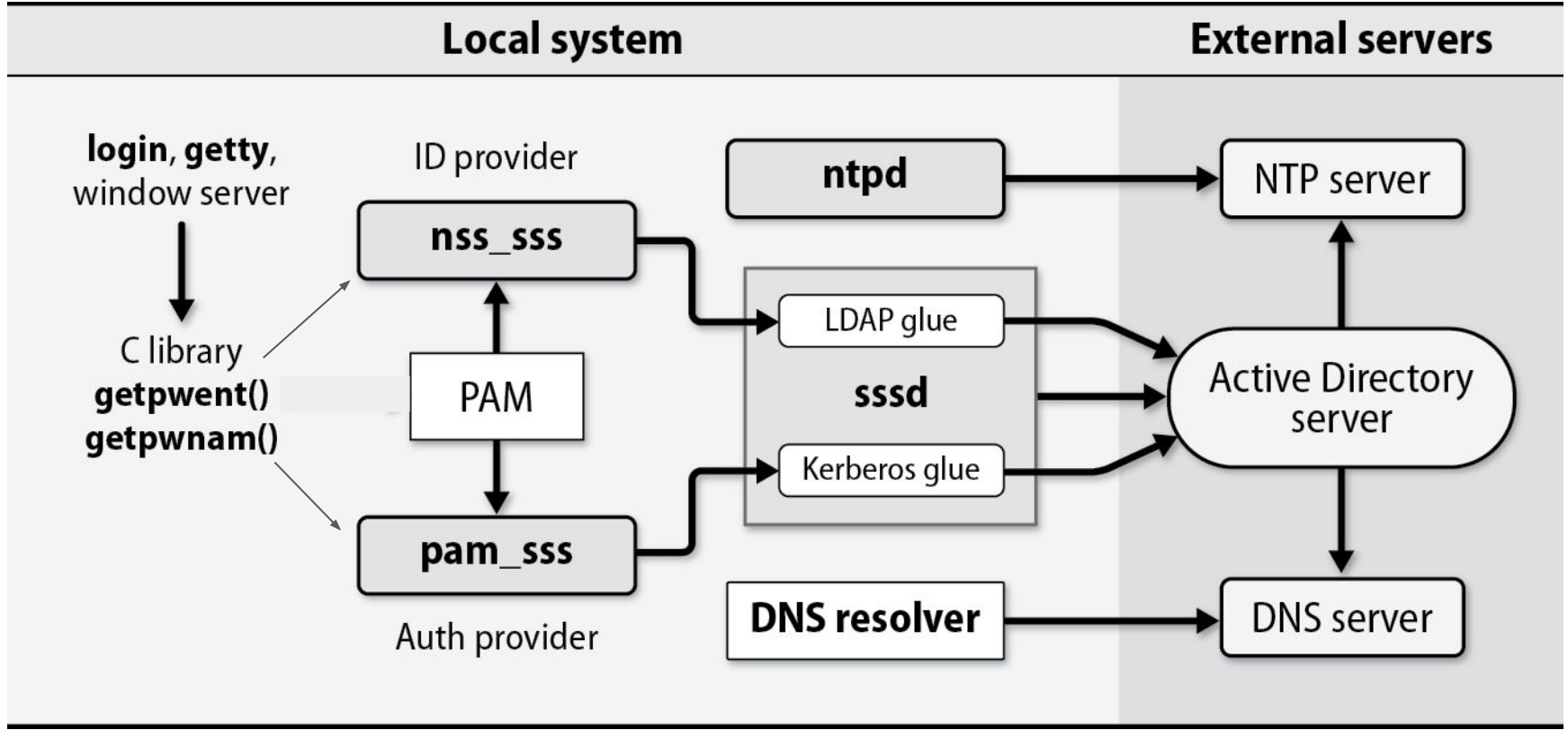
Goals

What is the purpose of PAM?

What are the four PAM control types?

How are PAM variables passed into libpam-script scripts?

What is the data structure used by PAM modules?



Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)

- Provides an interface for authentication
 - login(1) utility calls the PAM libraries
 - Iterates over a stack composed of modules
- Configurations in /etc/pam.d/*
- “You can choose to have no security or absolute security (no access permitted).”
 - Errs toward the latter
- Configuration errors will lock you out.

Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)

- Four separate types of (management) module-type
 - Authentication
 - Account
 - Session
 - Password
- `man pam.conf`

Authentication

- Instructs application to prompt for username and password
 - Verifies access credentials
 - pam_unix.so checks /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow

Account

- Non-authentication based account management
- Restrict/permit access to a service based on
 - Time of day
 - Resources available
 - Location of a user

Session

- “Does things” before/after a user can be given service
 - Logging
 - Mounting filesystems

Password

- Used for changing and manipulating passwords.

Example

`module-type control-flag module-path [arguments]`

Add:

`auth optional pam_warn.so`

To:

`/etc/pam.d/common-auth`

Exit and log back-in

`tail -n20 /var/log/auth.log`

Absolute security

```
#  
# 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
```

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#

default; any access

#

other	auth	required	pam_permit.so
other	account	required	pam_permit.so
other	password	required	pam_permit.so
other	session	required	pam_permit.so

#This module is very dangerous. It should be used with extreme caution. man 8 pam_permit

Modules

pam_access - Provides access management

pam_unix - Authenticate against /etc files

pam_env - Control environmental variables

pam_systemd - Registers sessions in systemd hierarchy

pam_ldap - LDAP authentication

pam_sss - SSS authentication

pam_permit - Always allows access

pam_listfile - Allows you to authenticate based on lines in a file

module-type control-flag module-path [arguments]

module-type

auth - Identify user and grant permissions
account - enforces restrictions
session - tasks before login
password - changing a password

control-flag

include - Includes another file
optional - Only important if the only module
required - Failure eventually causes stack to fail
requisite - Same as required but stack fails immediately
sufficient - Exits upon success but does not override

module-path (/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/security)

pam_unix.so	- Unix file authentication	<i>Local</i>
pam_ldap.so	- LDAP authentication	<i>Network</i>
pam_krb5.so	- Kerberos Authentication	<i>Network</i>
pam_sss.so	- SSSD authentication	<i>Network</i>

```
auth optional pam_faildelay.so delay=3000000
auth [success=ok new_authtok_reqd=ok ignore=ignore user_unknown=bad default=die] pam_securetty.so
auth requisite pam_nologin.so
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad] pam_selinux.so close
session required pam_loginuid.so
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad] pam_selinux.so open
session required pam_env.so readenv=1
session required pam_env.so readenv=1 envfile=/etc/default/locale

@include common-auth
auth optional pam_group.so
session required pam_limits.so
session optional pam_lastlog.so
session optional pam_motd.so motd=/run/motd.dynamic
session optional pam_motd.so noupdate
session optional pam_mail.so standard
session optional pam_keyinit.so force revoke

@include common-account
@include common-session
@include common-password
```

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

Values

success

open_err

symbol_err

service_err

system_err

buf_err

perm_denied

abort

default

...

Actions

ignore - will not contribute to return

bad - module failed

die - same as bad but immediately exits

ok - PAM_SUCCESS

done - Terminate the stack and return

N - Same as OK but skips N modules

reset - clear all memory and start with next module

Handling authentication

```
apt install libpam-script libpam-mkhomedir
```

```
pam-auth-update #Friendly
```

```
vim|emacs|nano /etc/pam.d/common-auth
```

libpam-script

- Invoke scripts within the PAM stack
 - Authentication
 - Passwd changes
 - Session opening
 - Session closing
- Scripts stored in `/usr/share/libpam-script`

libpam-script scripts

- **pam_script_auth - Authentication**
- pam_script_acct - Account
- pam_script_passwd - Password changes
- **pam_script_ses_open - Session open**
- pam_script_ses_close - Session close

pam_script_auth

/usr/share/libpam-script/pam_script_auth

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
```

```
import os
```

```
import sys
```

```
print("PAM Script Start")
```

```
for k, v in os.environ.items():  
    print("{0}, {1}".format(k, v))
```

```
print("PAM Script End")
```

```
sys.exit(0)
```

PAM

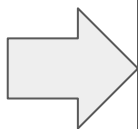
uid: greater than 0

pam_script_auth user:password

/etc/pam.d/nginx_pwchk

auth	optional		pam_warn.so
auth	[success=1 default=ignore]		pam_script.so
dir=/usr/local/pam			
auth	requisite		pam_deny.so
auth	required		pam_permit.so

/run/pwchk

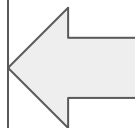


uid: 0

pwchk.py

/etc/pam.d/login #or

auth	optional		pam_warn.so
auth	[success=1 default=ignore]		pam_unix.so
auth	requisite		pam_deny.so
auth	required		pam_permit.so



True or False

socket
0666 rw-rw-rw