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SAN FRANCISCO | APRIL 14-17, 2014

Working with PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules)

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What is PAM?

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Configuration files

/etc/pam.d/

/etc/security/

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Overview of configuration file locations and content

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PAM Controls

required

sufficient

optional

include

requisite

substack (RHEL7)

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Trace Through of auth Rules

Example: sshd

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Trace through of sshd

What we saw: /etc/pam.d/sshd

```
auth  required  pam_sepermit.so
auth  substack password-auth
        auth  required  pam_env.so
        auth  sufficient  pam_unix.so nullok try_first_pass
        auth  requisite pam_succeed_if.so uid >=1000 quiet_success
        auth  required pam_deny.so
auth  include    postlogin
        (no auth rules in postlogin)
```


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Managing Password Complexity

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Managing Password Complexity

minlen

ocredit

dcredit

ucredit

lcredit

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Using pam_tally2.so

Using pam_tally2.so in configuration files

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Using pam_tally2 on the command line

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Other Pointers

* Keep an already authenticated session open
* Order is important
* Remember password-auth vs. system-auth

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Documentation

pam_* manual pages

/usr/share/doc/pam*

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More security topics?

Red Hat Server Hardening (RH413)

http://www.redhat.com/training/courses/rh413

Materials available from http://people.redhat.com/~smcbrien

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