



## ***Linux Ubuntu 22.4.5 Manual Pages on command 'pam\_tally2.8'***

***\$ man pam\_tally2.8***

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### NAME

pam\_tally2 - The login counter (tallying) module

### SYNOPSIS

```
pam_tally2.so [file=/path/to/counter] [onerr=[fail|succeed]] [magic_root]
               [even_deny_root] [deny=n] [lock_time=n] [unlock_time=n]
               [root_unlock_time=n] [serialize] [audit] [silent] [no_log_info]
               [debug]
```

```
pam_tally2 [--file /path/to/counter] [--user username] [--reset[=n]] [--quiet]
```

### DESCRIPTION

This module maintains a count of attempted accesses, can reset count on success, can deny access if too many attempts fail.

pam\_tally2 comes in two parts: pam\_tally2.so and pam\_tally2. The former is the PAM module and the latter, a stand-alone program. pam\_tally2 is an (optional) application which can be used to interrogate and manipulate the counter file. It can display user counts, set individual counts, or clear all counts. Setting artificially high counts may be useful for blocking users without changing their passwords. For example, one might find it useful to clear all counts every midnight from a cron job.

Normally, failed attempts to access 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.

## OPTIONS

### GLOBAL OPTIONS

This can be used for auth and account module types.

onerr=[fail|succeed]

If something weird happens (like unable to open the file), return with PAM\_SUCCESS if onerr=succeed is given, else with the corresponding PAM error code.

file=/path/to/counter

File where to keep counts. Default is /var/log/tallylog.

audit

Will log the user name into the system log if the user is not found.

silent

Don't print informative messages.

no\_log\_info

Don't log informative messages via syslog(3).

debug

Always log tally count when it is incremented as a debug level message to the system log.

### AUTH OPTIONS

Authentication phase first increments attempted login counter and checks if user should be denied access. If the user is authenticated and the login process continues on call to pam\_setcred(3) it resets the attempts counter.

deny=n

Deny access if tally for this user exceeds n.

lock\_time=n

Always deny for n seconds after failed attempt.

unlock\_time=n

Allow access after n seconds after failed attempt. If this option is used the user will be locked out for the specified amount of time after he exceeded his maximum allowed attempts. Otherwise the account is locked until the lock is removed by a manual intervention of the system administrator.

#### magic\_root

If the module is invoked by a user with uid=0 the counter is not incremented. The sysadmin should use this for user launched services, like su, otherwise this argument should be omitted.

#### even\_deny\_root

Root account can become unavailable.

#### root\_unlock\_time=n

This option implies even\_deny\_root option. Allow access after n seconds to root account after failed attempt. If this option is used the root user will be locked out for the specified amount of time after he exceeded his maximum allowed attempts.

#### serialize

Serialize access to the tally file using locks. This option might be used only for non-multithreaded services because it depends on the fcntl locking of the tally file. Also it is a good idea to use this option only in such configurations where the time between auth phase and account or setcred phase is not dependent on the authenticating client. Otherwise the authenticating client will be able to prevent simultaneous authentications by the same user by simply artificially prolonging the time the file record lock is held.

### ACCOUNT OPTIONS

Account phase resets attempts counter if the user is not magic root. This phase can be used optionally for services which don't call pam\_setcred(3) correctly or if the reset should be done regardless of the failure of the account phase of other modules.

#### magic\_root

If the module is invoked by a user with uid=0 the counter is not changed.

The sysadmin should use this for user launched services, like su, otherwise this argument should be omitted.

### MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

The auth and account module types are provided.

### RETURN VALUES

PAM\_AUTH\_ERR

A 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\_SUCCESS

Everything was successful.

#### PAM\_USER\_UNKNOWN

User not known.

#### NOTES

pam\_tally2 is not compatible with the old pam\_tally faillog file format. This is caused by requirement of compatibility of the tallylog file format between 32bit and 64bit architectures on multiarch systems.

There is no setuid wrapper for access to the data file such as when the pam\_tally2.so module is called from xscreensaver. As this would make it impossible to share PAM configuration with such services the following workaround is used: If the data file cannot be opened because of insufficient permissions (EACCES) the module returns PAM\_IGNORE.

#### EXAMPLES

Add the following line to /etc/pam.d/login to lock the account after 4 failed logins. Root account will be locked as well. The accounts will be automatically unlocked after 20 minutes. The module does not have to be called in the account phase because the login calls pam\_setcred(3) correctly.

```
auth    required    pam_securetty.so
auth    required    pam_tally2.so deny=4 even_deny_root unlock_time=1200
auth    required    pam_env.so
auth    required    pam_unix.so
auth    required    pam_nologin.so
account required    pam_unix.so
password required    pam_unix.so
session required    pam_limits.so
session required    pam_unix.so
session required    pam_lastlog.so nowtmp
session optional    pam_mail.so standard
```

#### FILES

/var/log/tallylog

failure count logging file

SEE ALSO

pam.conf(5), pam.d(5), pam(7)

AUTHOR

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Linux-PAM Manual

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