Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'auditctl.8'

$ man auditctl.8

AUDITCTL(8)   System Administration Utilities   AUDITCTL(8)

NAME

auditctl - a utility to assist controlling the kernel's audit system

SYNOPSIS

auditctl [options]

DESCRIPTION

The auditctl program is used to configure kernel options related to au?diting, to see status of the configuration, and to load discretionary audit rules.

CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

-b backlog

Set max number (limit) of outstanding audit buffers allowed (Kernel Default=64) If all buffers are full, the failure flag is consulted by the kernel for action.

--backlog_wait_time wait_time

Set the time for the kernel to wait (Kernel Default 60*HZ) when the backlog limit is reached before queuing more audit events to be transferred to auditd. The number must be greater than or equal to zero and less that 10 times the default value.

--reset_backlog_wait_time_actual

Reset the actual backlog wait time counter shown by the status
command.

-c Continue loading rules in spite of an error. This summarizes the
results of loading the rules. The exit code will not be success
if any rule fails to load.

-D Delete all rules and watches. This can take a key option (-k),
too.

-e [0..2]

Set enabled flag. When 0 is passed, this can be used to tempo?
rarily disable auditing. When 1 is passed as an argument, it
will enable auditing. To lock the audit configuration so that it
can't be changed, pass a 2 as the argument. Locking the configu?
ration is intended to be the last command in audit.rules for
anyone wishing this feature to be active. Any attempt to change
the configuration in this mode will be audited and denied. The
configuration can only be changed by rebooting the machine.

-f [0..2]

Set failure mode 0=silent 1=printk 2=panic. This option lets you
determine how you want the kernel to handle critical errors. Ex?
ample conditions where this mode may have an effect includes:
transmission errors to userspace audit daemon, backlog limit ex?
ceeded, out of kernel memory, and rate limit exceeded. The de?
fault value is 1. Secure environments will probably want to set
this to 2.

-h Help

-i When given by itself, ignore errors when reading rules from a
file. This causes auditctl to always return a success exit code.
If passed as an argument to -s then it gives an interpretation
of the numbers to human readable words if possible.

--loginuid-immutable

This option tells the kernel to make loginuids unchangeable once

they are set. Changing loginuids requires CAP_AUDIT_CONTROL. So,
its not something that can be done by unprivileged users. Set?
ting this makes loginuid tamper-proof, but can cause some prob?
lems in certain kinds of containers.

-q mount-point,subtree

If you have an existing directory watch and bind or move mount
another subtree in the watched subtree, you need to tell the
kernel to make the subtree being mounted equivalent to the di?
rectory being watched. If the subtree is already mounted at the
time the directory watch is issued, the subtree is automatically
tagged for watching. Please note the comma separating the two
values. Omitting it will cause errors.

-r rate

Set limit in messages/sec (0=none). If this rate is non-zero and
is exceeded, the failure flag is consulted by the kernel for ac?
tion. The default value is 0.

--reset-lost

Reset the lost record counter shown by the status command.

-R file

Read rules from a file. The rules must be 1 per line and in the
order that they are to be executed in. The rule file must be
owned by root and not readable by other users or it will be re?
jected. The rule file may have comments embedded by starting the
line with a '#' character. Rules that are read from a file are
identical to what you would type on a command line except they
are not preceded by auditctl (since auditctl is the one execut?
ing the file) and you would not use shell escaping since au?
ditctl is reading the file instead of bash.

--signal signal

Send a signal to the audit daemon. You must have privileges to
do this. Supported signals are TERM, HUP, USR1, USR2, CONT.

-t Trim the subtrees after a mount command.

STATUS OPTIONS

-l List all rules 1 per line. Two more options may be given to this command. You can give either a key option (-k) to list rules that match a key or a (-i) to have a0 through a3 interpreted to help determine the syscall argument values are correct .

-m text

Send a user space message into the audit system. This can only be done if you have CAP_AUDIT_WRITE capability (normally the root user has this). The resulting event will be the USER type.

-s Report the kernel's audit subsystem status. It will tell you the in-kernel values that can be set by -e, -f, -r, and -b options. The pid value is the process number of the audit daemon. Note that a pid of 0 indicates that the audit daemon is not running. The lost entry will tell you how many event records that have been discarded due to the kernel audit queue overflowing. The backlog field tells how many event records are currently queued waiting for auditd to read them. This option can be followed by the -i to get a couple fields interpreted.

-v Print the version of auditctl.

RULE OPTIONS

-a [list,action|action,list]

Append rule to the end of list with action. Please note the comma separating the two values. Omitting it will cause errors. The fields may be in either order. It could be list,action or action,list. The following describes the valid list names:

task Add a rule to the per task list. This rule list is used only at the time a task is created -- when fork() or clone() are called by the parent task. When using this list, you should only use fields that are known at task creation time, such as the uid, gid, etc.

exit Add a rule to the syscall exit list. This list is used upon exit from a system call to determine if an audit event should be created.

user Add a rule to the user message filter list. This
list is used by the kernel to filter events origi?
nating in user space before relaying them to the au?
dit daemon. It should be noted that the only fields
that are valid are: uid, auid, gid, pid, subj_user,
subj_role, subj_type, subj_sen, subj_clr, msgtype,
and executable name. All other fields will be
treated as non-matching. It should be understood
that any event originating from user space from a
process that has CAP_AUDIT_WRITE will be recorded
into the audit trail. This means that the most
likely use for this filter is with rules that have
an action of never since nothing has to be done to
allow events to be recorded.

exclude Add a rule to the event type exclusion filter list.
This list is used to filter events that you do not
want to see. For example, if you do not want to see
any avc messages, you would using this list to
record that. Events can be excluded by process ID,
user ID, group ID, login user ID, message type, sub?
ject context, or executable name. The action is ig?
nored and uses its default of "never".

filesystem Add a rule that will be applied to a whole filesys?
tem. The filesystem must be identified with a fstype
field. Normally this filter is used to exclude any
events for a whole filesystem such as tracefs or de?
bugfs.

The following describes the valid actions for the rule:

never No audit records will be generated. This can be used
to suppress event generation. In general, you want
suppressions at the top of the list instead of the
bottom. This is because the event triggers on the
first matching rule.

always   Allocate an audit context, always fill it in at syscall entry time, and always write out a record at syscall exit time.

-A list,action

Add rule to the beginning list with action.

-C [f=f | f!=f]

Build an inter-field comparison rule: field, operation, field. You may pass multiple comparisons on a single command line. Each one must start with -C. Each inter-field equation is anded with each other as well as equations starting with -F to trigger an audit record. There are 2 operators supported - equal, and not equal. Valid fields are:

auid, uid, euid, suid, fsuid, obj_uid; and gid, egid, sgid, fs? gid, obj_gid

The two groups of uid and gid cannot be mixed. But any compari? son within the group can be made. The obj_uid/gid fields are collected from the object of the event such as a file or direc? tory.

-d list,action

Delete rule from list with action. The rule is deleted only if it exactly matches syscall name(s) and every field name and value.

-F [n=v | n!=v | n<v | n>v | n<=v | n>=v | n&v | n&=v]

Build a rule field: name, operation, value. You may have up to 64 fields passed on a single command line. Each one must start with -F. Each field equation is anded with each other (as well as equations starting with -C) to trigger an audit record. There are 8 operators supported - equal, not equal, less than, greater than, less than or equal, and greater than or equal, bit mask, and bit test respectively. Bit test will "and" the values and check that they are equal, bit mask just "ands" the values. Fields that take a user ID may instead have the user's name; the program will convert the name to user ID. The same is true of group names. Valid fields are:

a0, a1, a2, a3

Respectively, the first 4 arguments to a syscall. Note that string arguments are not supported. This is because the kernel is passed a pointer to the string. Triggering on a pointer address value is not likely to work. So, when using this, you should only use on numeric values. This is most likely to be used on platforms that multiplex socket or IPC oper? ations.

arch The CPU architecture of the syscall. The arch can be found doing 'uname -m'. If you do not know the arch of your machine but you want to use the 32 bit syscall table and your machine supports 32 bit, you can also use b32 for the arch. The same applies to the 64 bit syscall table, you can use b64. In this way, you can write rules that are somewhat arch in? dependent because the family type will be auto de? tected. However, syscalls can be arch specific and what is available on x86_64, may not be available on ppc. The arch directive should precede the -S option so that auditctl knows which internal table to use to look up the syscall numbers.

auid The original ID the user logged in with. Its an ab? breviation of audit uid. Sometimes its referred to as loginuid. Either the user account text or number may be used.

devmajor Device Major Number

devminor Device Minor Number

dir Full Path of Directory to watch. This will place a recursive watch on the directory and its whole sub? tree. It can only be used on exit list. See "-w".

egid Effective Group ID. May be numeric or the groups name.

euid Effective User ID. May be numeric or the user ac? count name.

exe Absolute path to application that while executing this rule will apply to. It supports = and != opera? tors. Note that you can only use this once for each rule.

exit Exit value from a syscall. If the exit code is an errno, you may use the text representation, too.

fsgid Filesystem Group ID. May be numeric or the groups name.

fsuid Filesystem User ID. May be numeric or the user ac? count name.

filetype The target file's type. Can be either file, dir, socket, link, character, block, or fifo.

gid Group ID. May be numeric or the groups name.

inode Inode Number

key This is another way of setting a filter key. See discussion above for -k option.

msgtype This is used to match the event's record type. It should only be used on the exclude or user filter lists.

obj_uid Object's UID

obj_gid Object's GID

obj_user Resource's SE Linux User

obj_role Resource's SE Linux Role

obj_type Resource's SE Linux Type

obj_lev_low Resource's SE Linux Low Level

obj_lev_high

Resource's SE Linux High Level

path Full Path of File to watch. It can only be used on exit list.

perm Permission filter for file operations. See "-p". It can only be used on exit list. You can use this without specifying a syscall and the kernel will se?lect the syscalls that satisfy the permissions being requested.

pers OS Personality Number

pid Process ID

ppid Parent's Process ID

saddr_fam Address family number as found in /usr/in?clude/bits/socket.h. For example, IPv4 would be 2 and IPv6 would be 10.

sessionid User's login session ID

subj_user Program's SE Linux User

subj_role Program's SE Linux Role

subj_type Program's SE Linux Type

subj_sen Program's SE Linux Sensitivity

subj_clr Program's SE Linux Clearance

sgid Saved Group ID. See getresgid(2) man page.

success If the exit value is >= 0 this is true/yes otherwise its false/no. When writing a rule, use a 1 for true/yes and a 0 for false/no

suid Saved User ID. See getresuid(2) man page.

uid User ID. May be numeric or the user account name.

-k key Set a filter key on an audit rule. The filter key is an arbi?trary string of text that can be up to 31 bytes long. It can uniquely identify the audit records produced by a rule. Typical use is for when you have several rules that together satisfy a security requirement. The key value can be searched on with ausearch so that no matter which rule triggered the event, you can find its results. The key can also be used on delete all (-D) and list rules (-l) to select rules with a specific key. You may have more than one key on a rule if you want to be able to search logged events in multiple ways or if you have an au?ditd plugin that uses a key to aid its analysis.

-p [r|w|x|a]

Describe the permission access type that a file system watch will trigger on. r=read, w=write, x=execute, a=attribute change. These permissions are not the standard file permissions, but rather the kind of syscall that would do this kind of thing. The read & write syscalls are omitted from this set since they would overwhelm the logs. But rather for reads or writes, the open flags are looked at to see what permission was requested.

-S [Syscall name or number|all]

Any syscall name or number may be used. The word 'all' may also be used. If the given syscall is made by a program, then start an audit record. If a field rule is given and no syscall is specified, it will default to all syscalls. You may also specify multiple syscalls in the same rule by using multiple -S options in the same rule. Doing so improves performance since fewer rules need to be evaluated. Alternatively, you may pass a comma separated list of syscall names. If you are on a bi-arch system, like x86_64, you should be aware that auditctl simply takes the text, looks it up for the native arch (in this case b64) and sends that rule to the kernel. If there are no additional arch directives, IT WILL APPLY TO BOTH 32 & 64 BIT SYSCALLS. This can have undesirable effects since there is no guarantee that any syscall has the same number on both 32 and 64 bit interfaces. You will likely want to control this and write 2 rules, one with arch equal to b32 and one with b64 to make sure the kernel finds the events that you intend. See the arch field discussion for more info.

-w path

Insert a watch for the file system object at path. You cannot insert a watch to the top level directory. This is prohibited by the kernel. Wildcards are not supported either and will generate a warning. The way that watches work is by tracking the inode internally. If you place a watch on a file, its the same as us?

ing the -F path option on a syscall rule. If you place a watch on a directory, its the same as using the -F dir option on a syscall rule. The -w form of writing watches is for backwards compatibility and the syscall based form is more expressive. Un? like most syscall auditing rules, watches do not impact perfor? mance based on the number of rules sent to the kernel. The only valid options when using a watch are the -p and -k. If you need to do anything fancy like audit a specific user accessing a file, then use the syscall auditing form with the path or dir fields. See the EXAMPLES section for an example of converting one form to another.

-W path

Remove a watch for the file system object at path. The rule must match exactly. See -d discussion for more info.

PERFORMANCE TIPS

Syscall rules get evaluated for each syscall for every program. If you have 10 syscall rules, every program on your system will delay during a syscall while the audit system evaluates each rule. Too many syscall rules will hurt performance. Try to combine as many as you can whenever the filter, action, key, and fields are identical. For example:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -F arch=b64 -S openat -F success=0
auditctl -a always,exit -F arch=b64 -S truncate -F success=0
```

could be re-written as one rule:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -F arch=b64 -S openat -S truncate -F success=0
```

Also, try to use file system auditing wherever practical. This improves performance. For example, if you were wanting to capture all failed opens & truncates like above, but were only concerned about files in /etc and didn't care about /usr or /sbin, its possible to use this rule:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -S openat -S truncate -F dir=/etc -F success=0
```

This will be higher performance since the kernel will not evaluate it each and every syscall. It will be handled by the filesystem auditing code and only checked on filesystem related syscalls.

EXAMPLES

To see all syscalls made by a specific program:

```
# By pid:
auditctl -a always,exit -S all -F pid=1005
# By executable path
auditctl -a always,exit -S all -F exe=/usr/bin/ls
```

To see files opened by a specific user:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -S openat -F auid=510
```

To see unsuccessful openat calls:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -S openat -F success=0
```

To watch a file for changes (2 ways to express):

```
auditctl -w /etc/shadow -p wa
auditctl -a always,exit -F path=/etc/shadow -F perm=wa
```

To recursively watch a directory for changes (2 ways to express):

```
auditctl -w /etc/ -p wa
auditctl -a always,exit -F dir=/etc/ -F perm=wa
```

To see if an admin is accessing other user's files:

```
auditctl -a always,exit -F dir=/home/ -F uid=0 -C auid!=obj_uid
```

DISABLED BY DEFAULT

On many systems auditd is configured to install an -a never,task rule by default. This rule causes every new process to skip all audit rule processing. This is usually done to avoid a small performance overhead imposed by syscall auditing. If you want to use auditd, you need to re?move that rule by deleting 10-no-audit.rules and adding 10-base-con?fig.rules to the audit rules directory.

If you have defined audit rules that are not matching when they should, check auditctl -l to make sure there is no never,task rule there.

FILES

/etc/audit/audit.rules /etc/audit/audit-stop.rules

SEE ALSO

audit.rules(7), ausearch(8), aureport(8), auditd(8).

AUTHOR

Steve Grubb

Red Hat July 2021 AUDITCTL(8)