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

$ man pam_keyinit.8

PAM_KEYINIT(8)   Linux-PAM Manual   PAM_KEYINIT(8)

NAME

    pam_keyinit - Kernel session keyring initialiser module

SYNOPSIS

    pam_keyinit.so [debug] [force] [revoke]

DESCRIPTION

    The pam_keyinit PAM module ensures that the invoking process has a

    session keyring other than the user default session keyring.

    The module checks to see if the process's session keyring is the user-

    session-keyring(7), and, if it is, creates a new session-keyring(7)

    with which to replace it. If a new session keyring is created, it will

    install a link to the user-keyring(7) in the session keyring so that

    keys common to the user will be automatically accessible through it.

    The session keyring of the invoking process will thenceforth be

    inherited by all its children unless they override it.

    In order to allow other PAM modules to attach tokens to the keyring,

    this module provides both an auth (limited to pam_setcred(3) and a

    session component. The session keyring is created in the module called.

Moreover this module should be included as early as possible in a PAM configuration.

This module is intended primarily for use by login processes. Be aware that after the session keyring has been replaced, the old session keyring and the keys it contains will no longer be accessible.

This module should not, generally, be invoked by programs like su, since it is usually desirable for the key set to percolate through to the alternate context. The keys have their own permissions system to manage this.

The keyutils package is used to manipulate keys more directly. This can be obtained from:

Keyutils[1]

OPTIONS

debug

Log debug information with syslog(3).

force

Causes the session keyring of the invoking process to be replaced unconditionally.

revoke

Causes the session keyring of the invoking process to be revoked when the invoking process exits if the session keyring was created for this process in the first place.

MODULE TYPES PROVIDED

Only the session module type is provided.

RETURN VALUES

PAM_SUCCESS

This module will usually return this value

PAM_AUTH_ERR

Authentication failure.

PAM_BUF_ERR

Memory buffer error.

PAM_IGNORE

The return value should be ignored by PAM dispatch.

PAM_SERVICE_ERR

Cannot determine the user name.

PAM_SESSION_ERR

This module will return this value if its arguments are invalid or

if a system error such as ENOMEM occurs.

PAM_USER_UNKNOWN

User not known.

EXAMPLES

Add this line to your login entries to start each login session with

its own session keyring:

session required pam_keyinit.so

This will prevent keys from one session leaking into another session

for the same user.

SEE ALSO

pam.conf(5), pam.d(5), pam(8), keyctl(1)

AUTHOR

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NOTES

1. Keyutils

http://people.redhat.com/~dhowells/keyutils/