

# oath

PREREQUISITO: INSTALLARE liboath0 libpam-oath oathtool

1) \$ export HEX\_SECRET=\$(head -15 /dev/urandom | sha1sum | cut -b 1-30)

2) \$ oathtool -verbose -totp \$HEX\_SECRET -digits=8

Risultato → Hex secret: b5abe8im355c1127sd385a6dd0597x Base32 secret:  
YWV2RLGFVQUSPLMZTJW5QQQ8 Digits: 8 Window size: 0 Step size (seconds): 30 Start time:  
1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC (0) Current time: 2020-07-26 15:03:57 UTC (1595775837) Counter:  
0x32BA74F (53192527)

95354783

3) creare e securizzare "users.oath":

```
touch /etc/users.oath chmod 0600 /etc/users.oath
```

4) aggiungere le seguenti righe (il codice è l'Hex secret) al "users.oath":

```
vi /etc/users.oath
```

## Option User Prefix Seed

HOTP/T30/6 vage - b5abe8im355c1127sd385a6dd0597x

5) Rimuovere la variabile "HEX\_SECRET":

```
unset HEX_SECRET
```

6) Configurare le regole per gli accessi:

```
vi /etc/security/login_token.conf
```

## Do not require two-factor from here:

```
+ : dennis : 1.1.1.0/24
```

## lolnope don't need two-factor at all

```
+ : lolnope : ALL
```

# Demand two-factor from everywhere and everyone else

- : ALL : ALL

7) editare /etc/pam.d/sshd (per la versione con publickey andare al capitolo successivo “SENZA CHIEDERE LA PASSWORD, USANDO OAUTH + PUBLICKEY ”)

## Exceptions from two-factor

```
auth [success=1 default=ignore] pamaccess.so accessfile=/etc/security/logintoken.conf
```

## Two-factor

```
auth required pam_oath.so usersfile=/etc/users.oath
```

8) editare /etc/ssh/sshd\_config e abilitare “ChallengeResponseAuthentication”

```
ChallengeResponseAuthentication yes
```

9) riavviare sshd

Rif: [https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Pam\\_oath](https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Pam_oath)

<https://dnns.no/two-factor-ssh-using-oathtool-on-ubuntu-18.04.html>

[https://spod.cx/blog/two-factor-ssh-auth-with-pam\\_oath-google-authenticator.shtml](https://spod.cx/blog/two-factor-ssh-auth-with-pam_oath-google-authenticator.shtml)

<https://semjonov.de/post/2016-03/openssh-oath-totp/>

SENZA CHIEDERE LA PASSWORD, USANDO OAUTH + PUBLICKEY

7) editare /etc/pam.d/sshd, commentare “@include common-auth” e aggiungere gli altri parametri come di seguito:

## @include common-auth

## Exceptions from two-factor

```
auth [success=1 default=ignore] pamaccess.so accessfile=/etc/security/logintoken.conf
```

# Two-factor

auth requisite pam\_oath.so usersfile=/etc/users.oath

## Exceptions from two-factor and publickey

auth required pam\_sepermit.so

## Disallow non-root logins when /etc/nologin exists.

account required pam\_nologin.so

8) editare /etc/ssh/sshd\_config:

UsePAM yes AuthenticationMethods publickey,keyboard-interactive #NOTA! commentando "keyboard-interactive" si disabilita accesso OATH PasswordAuthentication no ChallengeResponseAuthentication yes

9) Riavviare sshd

Rif:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-set-up-multi-factor-authentication-for-ssh-on-ubuntu-16-04>

[https://www.insecure.ws/linux/openssh\\_oath.html#configuring-openssh-with-oath-and-public-keys-2-factor-authentication](https://www.insecure.ws/linux/openssh_oath.html#configuring-openssh-with-oath-and-public-keys-2-factor-authentication) [https://www.insecure.ws/linux/openssh\\_oath.html](https://www.insecure.ws/linux/openssh_oath.html)

<http://delyan.me/securing-ssh-with-totp/>

<https://serverfault.com/questions/594135/different-requiredauthentications2-for-sshd-and-sftp-subsystem>

UTILIZZARE andOTP

a manina si va su "aggiungi dettagli", nel campo "Etichetta" inserire il nome a vostro piacere della chiave, in "chiave segreta" inserire il "Base32 secret"

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