GT 5.2.2 GSI-OpenSSH: System Administrator’s Guide

Introduction

This guide contains advanced configuration information for system administrators working with GSI-OpenSSH. It provides references to information on procedures typically performed by system administrators, including installation, configuring, deploying, and testing the installation.

⚠️ Important

This information is in addition to the basic Globus Toolkit prerequisite, overview, installation, security configuration instructions in Installing GT 5.2.2. Read through this guide before continuing!

This guide is meant solely to cover the GSI aspects of GSI-OpenSSH, and is not meant to be a full manual for OpenSSH itself. Please refer to the OpenSSH Home Page¹ for general documentation for OpenSSH.

¹http://www.openssh.org/
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Chapter 1. Building and Installing

GSI-OpenSSH is built and installed as part of a default GT 5.2.2 installation. For basic installation instructions, see Installing GT 5.2.2. No extra installation steps are required for this component.

1. Optional Build-Time Configuration

You can optionally pass build-time configure options to the GSI-OpenSSH package using the --with-gsiopenshargs option when running configure for your GT 5.2.2 installation. For example:

```bash
./configure --prefix=$HOME/globus
--with-gsiopenshargs="--with-pam"
```

No options are typically needed for client-only installations, but options are often needed for full server functionality. The following table lists suggested options for different platforms.

Table 1.1. GSI-OpenSSH build arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>--with-pam --with-md5-passwords --with-tcp-wrap-pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solaris</td>
<td>--with-pam --with-md5-passwords --with-tcp-wrap-pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irix</td>
<td>--with-tcp-wrap-pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIX</td>
<td>--with-tcp-wrap-pers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If you enable PAM support with the --with-pam configuration option, be sure to also set "UsePAM yes" in $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/sshd_config after installation.

If you have an already configured and installed system-wide SSHD and you would like your build of GSI-OpenSSH to behave similarly, investigate the configure options available in GSI-OpenSSH and select those options that would add the functionality that your current SSHD possesses. Be aware that since GSI-OpenSSH is based on OpenSSH, the standard set of functionality is turned on by default.

*Please do not attempt to override the following options:*

--prefix
--sysconfdir
--with-globus
--with-globus-flavor
--with-ssl-dir

2. Building and Installing only GSI-OpenSSH

If you wish to install GSI-OpenSSH without installing the rest of the Globus Toolkit, follow the instructions in Installing GT 5.2.2 with the following changes. First, you do not need Ant, a JDK, or a JDBC database to build only GSI-OpenSSH. Second, instead of running "make", run:

```bash
globus$ make gsi-openssh
```
This will install the GSI-OpenSSH client and server programs. For client-only installations, simply do not configure or use the installed server.
Chapter 2. Configuring

The GSI-enabled OpenSSH software is installed with a default set of configuration files, described below. You may want to modify the ssh_config file before using the clients and the sshd_config file before using the server.

If the GSI-enabled OpenSSH install script finds existing SSH key pairs, it will create symbolic links to them rather than generating new key pairs. The SSH key pairs are not required for GSI authentication. However, if you wish to support other SSH authentication methods, make sure the sshd (running as root) can read the key pair files (i.e., beware of NFS mounts with root_squash). If running multiple sshds on a system, we recommend configuring them so they all use the same key pairs (i.e., use symbolic links) to avoid client-side confusion.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/moduli
  moduli is a crypto parameter for generating keys.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_config
  ssh_config contains options that are read by ssh, scp, and sftp at run-time. The installed version is the default provided by OpenSSH, with GSI authentication and X11Forwarding enabled. You may need to customize this file for compatibility with your system SSH installation (i.e., compare it with /etc/ssh/ssh_config).

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_key[.pub]
  Your system's RSA public-/private-key pair for SSH protocol 1 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa[.pub]
  Your system's DSA public-/private-key pair for SSH protocol 2 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa[.pub]
  Your system's RSA public-/private-key pair for SSH protocol 2 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_prng_cmds
  ssh_prng_cmds contains paths to a number of files that ssh-keygen may need to use if your system does not have a built-in entropy pool (like /dev/random).

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/sshd_config
  sshd_config contains options that are read by sshd when it starts up. The installed version is the default provided by OpenSSH, with X11Forwarding enabled. You may need to customize this file for compatibility with your system SSH installation (i.e., compare it with /etc/ssh/sshd_config). For example, to enable PAM authentication, you may need to set "UsePAM yes" in this file.
Chapter 3. Deploying

1. To install the GSI-Enabled OpenSSH Server on most systems, you must be a privileged user, such as root.

   `sh$ /bin/su - root`

   Note: If your system functions like this and you attempt to run these commands as a user other than root, these commands should fail.

2. (optional) Start a copy of your system's currently running SSH server on an alternate port by running, eg.

   `sh# /usr/sbin/sshd -p 2000 &`

   You may then choose to log in to this server and continue the rest of these steps from that shell. We recommend doing this since some sshd shutdown scripts do particularly nasty things like killing all of the running SSH servers on a system, not just the parent server that may be listening on port 22. Roughly translated, this step is about guaranteeing that an alternate method of access is available should the main SSH server be shutdown and your connection via that server be terminated.

3. Locate your server's startup/shutdown script directory. On some systems this directory may be located at /etc/rc.d/init.d, but since this location is not constant across operating systems, for the purposes of this document we will refer to this directory as INITDIR. Consult your operating system's documentation for your system's location.

4. Run the following command.

   `sh# mv $INITDIR/sshd $INITDIR/sshd.bak`

5. Either copy or link the new sshd script to your system's startup/shutdown script directory.

   `sh# cp $GLOBUS_LOCATION/sbin/SXXsshd $INITDIR/sshd`

6. Shutdown the currently running main SSH server.

   `sh# $INITDIR/sshd.bak stop`

7. Provided you still have a connection to the machine, start the new SSH server.

   `sh# $INITDIR/sshd start`

8. Test the new server by connecting to the standard SSH port (22) and authenticating via multiple methods. Especially test that GSI authentication works correctly.

9. If you are performing a new install, or if the old server was not configured to be started at run-time and shutdown automatically at system halt or reboot, either use a system utility such as RedHat's chkconfig to configure the system for the correct run-levels, or manually link up the correct run-levels.

   `sh# /sbin/chkconfig sshd reset`
The recommended run-levels are listed in a set of comments within the SXXsshd startup script. For example, on standard Unix systems we recommend running the GSI-Enabled OpenSSH server in run-levels two, three, four, and five.

10. Finally, if, as a precautionary measure, you started a SSH server on an alternate port in order to complete the install process, you can now safely stop all instances of that server.
Chapter 4. Testing

1. Edit the file `$GLOBUS_LOCATION/sbin/SXXsshd` so that the GSI-Enabled OpenSSH server starts up on an alternate port.

2. Run the command

```sh
sh# $GLOBUS_LOCATION/sbin/SXXsshd start
```

and verify that the server is running by checking that it both shows up in a process listing and creates a file named `$GLOBUS_LOCATION/var/sshd.pid`.

3. From a remote machine attempt to connect to the local server on the modified test port using the standard SSH authentication methods plus authenticating via your GSI credentials. This may require you to authorize these users via an appropriate entry in the grid-mapfile.

4. Stop the SSH server by running the command

```sh
sh# $GLOBUS_LOCATION/sbin/SXXsshd stop
```

and reverse any changes you made that altered the port on which the server resided upon startup. After this step, running SXXsshd start should start the server on the default port (22).
Chapter 5. Security Considerations

1. GSI-OpenSSH Security Considerations

GSI-OpenSSH is a modified version of OpenSSH\(^1\) and includes full OpenSSH functionality. For more information on OpenSSH security, see the OpenSSH Security\(^2\) page.

\(^1\) [http://www.openssh.org/](http://www.openssh.org/)
\(^2\) [http://www.openssh.org/security.html](http://www.openssh.org/security.html)
Chapter 6. Debugging

1. Logging

The GSI-OpenSSH server logs to the system logger (syslog). Log messages from OpenSSH are unmodified in GSI-OpenSSH. GSI-specific log messages include:

failed to map GSI user DN
GSI user DN mapped to target user username
GSI user DN is authorized as target user username
GSI user DN is not authorized as target user username

In the messages above, DN is replaced with the client certificate subject distinguished name, and username is replaced with the local Unix username.
Chapter 7. Troubleshooting

Please see the GSI-OpenSSH Troubleshooting Page\(^1\).

\(^1\) http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/ts_common.html
Chapter 8. Usage statistics collection

1. GSI-OpenSSH usage statistics collection

By default, the GSI-OpenSSH server (sshd) will send a UDP packet containing usage information to usage-stats.cilogon.org:4810 after serving each request. See the Privacy Policy\(^1\) for details. You can see the Globus Usage Statistics policy here\(^2\).

\(^1\) http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/privacy.html
\(^2\) /toolkit/docs/latest-stable/Usage_Stats.html
Introduction

This is a guide for using the GSI-enabled OpenSSH client. It assumes that you (or your system administrator) have already installed the GSI OpenSSH and that you have also acquired a user certificate from an appropriate Certificate Authority.
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Chapter 1. Using GSI-OpenSSH

1. Creating a proxy

First, set the GLOBUS_LOCATION environment variable to the location of your GSI-enabled OpenSSH installation. It may already be set for you by your system administrator.

Then, create a proxy credential for GSI authentication by running the `grid-proxy-init` program. This is your single sign-on to the Grid. By default, `grid-proxy-init` will create a proxy credential good for 12 hours.

To create a proxy credential with a different lifetime, use the `-hours` option.

For example:

```
% grid-proxy-init -hours 8
```

2. Deleting a proxy

To delete a proxy that was previously create with grid-proxy-init, run:

```
% grid-proxy-destroy
```

3. Getting authorized to connect to a site

Before you can connect to a site, the site needs to know the identity in your certificate so that it can map that identity to your local account. At a minimum, the site will need to know your subject name from your certificate. You can get your subject name by running `grid-cert-info` with the `-subject` argument. For example:

```
% grid-cert-info -subject
```

Email your subject name to the administrator of the system you wish to connect to so that they can add your entry to the appropriate authorization files.

Once you have your proxy credential, all you should have to do is run gsissh, providing it with the hostname of the host you want to connect to. For example:

```
% gsissh myhost.somedomain.edu
```

You should then find yourself automatically logged into your account on the remote system. If something goes wrong, please see Chapter 2, for assistance.
GSI-OpenSSH Commands

The (1), (1), and (1) commands provide the same interfaces as the standard OpenSSH ssh, scp, and sftp commands, respectively, with the added ability to perform X.509 proxy credential authentication and delegation.
Name
gsissh — Secure remote login

Synopsis
gsissh

Tool description
Use the gsissh command to securely login to a remote machine.

Command syntax

gsissh [-l login_name] hostname | user@hostname [command]
Name
gsiscp — Secure remote file copy

Synopsis
gsiscp

Tool description
Use the gsiscp command to securely copy files to or from a remote machine.

Command syntax
gsiscp [-P port] [[user@]host1:]file1 [...] [[user@]host2:]destfile
Name
gsisftp — Secure file transfer

Synopsis
gsisftp

Tool description
The gsisftp command provides an interactive interface for transferring files to and from remote machines.

Command syntax
gsisftp [[user@]host[:dir[/]]]
Chapter 2. Troubleshooting

Some common errors are listed below. If you need additional assistance, please run gsish with the ‘-vvv’ argument (specifying verbose output) and send the output to your system administrator for assistance.

1. Errors

Table 2.1. GSI-OpenSSH Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Possible Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSS-API error Failure acquiring GSSAPI credentials: GSS_S_CREDENTIALS_EXPIRED</td>
<td>This means that your proxy certificate has expired.</td>
<td>Run grid-proxy-init to acquire a new proxy certificate, then run gsish again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...no proxy credentials...</td>
<td>Failing to run grid-proxy-init to create a user proxy with which to connect will result in the client notifying you that no local credentials exist. Any attempt to authenticate using GSI will fail in this case.</td>
<td>Verify that your GSI proxy has been properly initialized via grid-proxy-info. If you need to initialize the proxy, use the command grid-proxy-init.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...bad file system permissions on private key; key must only be readable by the user...</td>
<td>The host key that the SSH server is using for GSI authentication must only be readable by the user which owns it. Any other permissions will cause this error.</td>
<td>Make sure that the host key's UNIX permissions are mode 400 (that is, it should only have mode readable for the user that owns the file, and no other mode bits should be set).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...gssapi received empty username; failed to set username from gssapi context; Failed external-keyx for &lt;user&gt; from &lt;host&gt; &lt;port&gt;...</td>
<td>If the server was passed an &quot;implicit username&quot; (i.e. requested to map the incoming connection to a username based on some contextual clues such as the certificate's subject), and no entry exists in the grid-mapfile for the incoming connection's certificate subject, the server should output a clue that states it is unable to set the username against which to authenticate.</td>
<td>Add an entry for the user to the Section 1.2, “Gridmap file”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...INTERNAL ERROR: authenticated invalid user xxx...</td>
<td>If the subject name given in the system's grid-mapfile points to a non-existent user, the server will give an internal error which is best caught when it is running in debugging mode.</td>
<td>Add a new account to the system matching the username pointed at by the user's subject in the grid-mapfile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...gssapi received empty username; no suitable client data; failed to set username from gssapi context;</td>
<td>Should the user attempt to connect without first creating a proxy certificate, or if the user is connecting via a SSH client that does not support GSI authentication, the serv-</td>
<td>Verify that you are using a GSI-enabled SSH client and that your GSI proxy has been properly initialized via grid-proxy-info. If you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Possible Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failed external-keyx for &lt;user&gt; from &lt;host&gt; &lt;port&gt;...</td>
<td>The client will note that no GSSAPI data was sent to it. Verify that the client is able to connect through another GSI service (such as the gatekeeper) to make sure that the user's proxy has been created correctly.</td>
<td>You need to initialize this proxy, use the command <code>grid-proxy-init</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. The gsissh command prompts you for a pass phrase when you run it

This could mean that you don't have a proxy certificate; try running `grid-proxy-init` and then running gsissh again. It could also mean that the GSI authentication is failing for some reason and gsissh is falling back to a different authentication mechanism. Reasons that it might fail include:

- The host you are connecting to does not have a GSI-enabled OpenSSH server.
- You are not authorized to use GSI authentication to the host. Contact the administrator.
Chapter 3. Debugging

For information about sys admin debugging, see Chapter 6.

1. Specifying verbose output

If you need additional assistance, please run gsissh with the '-vvv' argument (specifying verbose output) and send the output to your system administrator for assistance.
Chapter 4. Usage statistics collection

1. GSI-OpenSSH usage statistics collection

By default, the GSI-OpenSSH server (sshd) will send a UDP packet containing usage information to usage-stats.cilogon.org:4810 after serving each request. See the Privacy Policy\(^1\) for details. You can see the Globus Usage Statistics policy here\(^2\).

\(^1\) http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/privacy.html
\(^2\) /toolkit/docs/latest-stable/Usage_Stats.html
Glossary

C

Certificate Authority (CA) An entity that issues certificates.

P

proxy credentials The combination of a proxy certificate and its corresponding private key. GSI typically stores proxy credentials in /tmp/x509up_u<uid>, where <uid> is the user id of the proxy owner.

U

user certificate A EEC belonging to a user. When using GSI, this certificate is typically stored in $HOME/.globus/usercert.pem. For more information on possible user certificate locations, see this.
GT 5.2.2 GSI-OpenSSH:
Developer's Guide
GT 5.2.2 GSI-OpenSSH: Developer's Guide

Introduction

This document provides information for GSI-OpenSSH developers.

The changes to OpenSSH\(^1\) to add GSI support are limited, because we build on the existing GSSAPI support in OpenSSH for Kerberos. See the GSI-OpenSSH Internals\(^2\) page for more details.

\(^1\) http://www.openssh.org/
\(^2\) http://dev.globus.org/wiki/GSI-OpenSSH/Internals
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Chapter 1. Before you begin

1. Feature summary

Supported Features

• The gsissh command provides a secure remote login service with forwarding of X.509 proxy credentials.

• The gsiscp and gsisftp commands provide a secure file transfer service authenticated with X.509 proxy credentials, mimicking the rcp/scp and ftp/sftp commands.

• All standard OpenSSH features are supported, excluding Kerberos authentication. Kerberos authentication is not compatible with GSI-enabled OpenSSH.

• The GSI-OpenSSH server can replace the standard system SSH server in typical environments.

• If no username is given on the command-line, GSI-OpenSSH automatically determines the username that corresponds to the X.509 proxy certificate subject in the server's grid-map-file.

Deprecated Features

• None

2. Tested platforms

Tested Platforms for GSI-OpenSSH

• Mac OS X 10.5

• x86/x86_64 GNU/Linux

• PPC AIX 5.3

• Sun4u Solaris 5.10

3. Backward compatibility summary

GSI-OpenSSH is backward compatible.

4. Technology dependencies

GSI-OpenSSH depends on the following GT components:

• GSI C

GSI-OpenSSH depends on the following 3rd party software:

• OpenSSH1

1 http://www.openssh.org/
5. GSI-OpenSSH Security Considerations

GSI-OpenSSH is a modified version of OpenSSH\textsuperscript{2} and includes full OpenSSH functionality. For more information on OpenSSH security, see the OpenSSH Security\textsuperscript{3} page.

\textsuperscript{2} http://www.openssh.org/
\textsuperscript{3} http://www.openssh.org/security.html
Chapter 2. Usage scenarios

The GSI-OpenSSH interface is through command-line tools only.
Chapter 3. Tutorials

There are no tutorials available at this time
Chapter 4. Architecture and design overview

See the GSI-OpenSSH Internals\(^1\) page.

\(^1\) http://dev.globus.org/wiki/GSI-OpenSSH/Internals
GSI-OpenSSH Commands

The (1), (1), and (1) commands provide the same interfaces as the standard OpenSSH ssh, scp, and sftp commands, respectively, with the added ability to perform X.509 proxy credential authentication and delegation.
**Name**
gsissh — Secure remote login

**Synopsis**

gsissh

**Tool description**

Use the *gsissh* command to securely login to a remote machine.

**Command syntax**

*gsissh* [-l login_name] hostname | user@hostname [command]
Name
gsiscp — Secure remote file copy

Synopsis
gsiscp

Tool description
Use the gsiscp command to securely copy files to or from a remote machine.

Command syntax
gsiscp [-P port] [[user@]host1:]file1 [...] [[user@]host2:]destfile
Name
gsisftp — Secure file transfer

Synopsis
gsisftp

Tool description
The gsisftp command provides an interactive interface for transferring files to and from remote machines.

Command syntax

gsisftp [[user@]host[:dir/]]
Chapter 5. Configuring

The GSI-enabled OpenSSH software is installed with a default set of configuration files, described below. You may want to modify the ssh_config file before using the clients and the sshd_config file before using the server.

If the GSI-enabled OpenSSH install script finds existing SSH key pairs, it will create symbolic links to them rather than generating new key pairs. The SSH key pairs are not required for GSI authentication. However, if you wish to support other SSH authentication methods, make sure the sshd (running as root) can read the key pair files (i.e., beware of NFS mounts with root_squash). If running multiple sshds on a system, we recommend configuring them so they all use the same key pairs (i.e., use symbolic links) to avoid client-side confusion.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/moduli
  moduli is a crypto parameter for generating keys.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_config
  ssh_config contains options that are read by ssh, scp, and sftp at run-time. The installed version is the default provided by OpenSSH, with GSI authentication and X11Forwarding enabled. You may need to customize this file for compatibility with your system SSH installation (i.e., compare it with /etc/ssh/ssh_config).

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_key[.pub]
  Your system's RSA public/private-key pair for SSH protocol 1 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa[.pub]
  Your system's DSA public/private-key pair for SSH protocol 2 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa[.pub]
  Your system's RSA public/private-key pair for SSH protocol 2 communications.

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/ssh_prng_cmds
  ssh_prng_cmds contains paths to a number of files that ssh-keygen may need to use if your system does not have a built-in entropy pool (like /dev/random).

- $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/ssh/sshd_config
  ssdh_config contains options that are read by sshd when it starts up. The installed version is the default provided by OpenSSH, with X11Forwarding enabled. You may need to customize this file for compatibility with your system SSH installation (i.e., compare it with /etc/ssh/sshd_config). For example, to enable PAM authentication, you may need to set “UsePAM yes” in this file.
Chapter 6. Environment variable interface

1. Environmental variables for GSI-OpenSSH

The GSI-enabled OpenSSHD needs to be able to find certain files and directories in order to properly function.

The items that OpenSSHD needs to be able to locate, their default location and the environment variable to override the default location are:

- **Host key**
  
  Default location: /etc/grid-security/hostkey.pem
  
  Override with X509_USER_KEY environment variable

- **Host certificate**
  
  Default location: /etc/grid-security/hostcert.pem
  
  Override with X509_USER_CERT environment variable

- **Grid map file**
  
  Default location: /etc/grid-security/grid-mapfile
  
  Override with GRIDMAP environment variable

- **Certificate directory**
  
  Default location: /etc/grid-security/certificates
  
  Override with X509_CERT_DIR environment variable
Chapter 7. Troubleshooting

1. Common GT Errors

2. Errors

Table 7.1. GSI-OpenSSH Errors

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<tr>
<td>...no proxy credentials...</td>
<td>Failing to run grid-proxy-init to create a user proxy with which to connect will result in the client notifying you that no local credentials exist. Any attempt to authenticate using GSI will fail in this case.</td>
<td>Verify that your GSI proxy has been properly initialized via grid-proxy-init.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...bad file system permissions on private key; key must only be readable by the user...</td>
<td>The host key that the SSH server is using for GSI authentication must only be readable by the user which owns it. Any other permissions will cause this error.</td>
<td>Make sure that the host key's UNIX permissions are mode 400 (that is, it should only have mode readable for the user that owns the file, and no other mode bits should be set).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...gssapi received empty username; failed to set username from gss-api context; Failed external-keyx for &lt;user&gt; from &lt;host&gt; &lt;port&gt;...</td>
<td>If the server was passed an &quot;implicit username&quot; (i.e. requested to map the incoming connection to a username based on some contextual clues such as the certificate's subject), and no entry exists in the grid-mapfile for the incoming connection's certificate subject, the server should output a clue that states it is unable to set the username against which to authenticate.</td>
<td>Add an entry for the user to the Section 1.2, “Gridmap file”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...INTERNAL ERROR: authenticated invalid user xxx...</td>
<td>If the subject name given in the system's grid-mapfile points to a non-existent user, the server will give an internal error which is best caught when it is running in debugging mode.</td>
<td>Add a new account to the system matching the username pointed at by the user's subject in the grid-mapfile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...gssapi received empty username; no suitable client data; failed to set username</td>
<td>Should the user attempt to connect without first creating a proxy certificate, or if the user is connecting via a SSH client that does not supp-</td>
<td>Verify that you are using a GSI-enabled SSH client and that your GSI proxy has been properly initialized via grid-proxy-init. If you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Additional GSI-OpenSSH Troubleshooting

Please see the [GSI-OpenSSH Troubleshooting Page](http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/ts_common.html) at NCSA.
Chapter 8. Related Documentation

Please see the GSI-OpenSSH Home Page\(^1\) at NCSA for more information.

\(^1\)http://grid.ncsa.uiuc.edu/ssh/
# Glossary

## C

certificate subject

An identifier for the certificate owner, e.g. "/DC=org/DC=doegrids/OU=People/CN=John Doe 123456". The subject is part of the information the CA binds to a public key when creating a certificate.

## G

grid map file

A file containing entries mapping certificate subjects to local user names. This file can also serve as an access control list for GSI enabled services and is typically found in `/etc/grid-security/grid-mapfile`. For more information see the Gridmap section [here](#).

## H

host certificate

An EEC\(^3\) belonging to a host. When using GSI this certificate is typically stored in `/etc/grid-security/hostcert.pem`. For more information on possible host certificate locations see the [GSI C Developer's Guide](#).

## P

proxy credentials

The combination of a proxy certificate and its corresponding private key. GSI typically stores proxy credentials in `/tmp/x509up_u<uid>` , where `<uid>` is the user id of the proxy owner.

\(^3\) #EEC
No special procedures are required for upgrading GSI-OpenSSH installations. GSI-OpenSSH is backward compatible.
GT 5.2.2 GSI-OpenSSH: Quality Profile

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1. Test coverage reports

Not yet available.

2. Code analysis reports

Not yet available.

3. Known Problems in Util OpenSSH

None.

4. Fixed Bugs for Util OpenSSH

See the GSI OpenSSH 5.5 Announcement for a list of fixes in this release.

5. Performance reports

None.

1 http://lists.globus.org/pipermail/gsi-openssh-announce/2012-May/000015.html
GT 5.2.2 Release Notes: GSI-OpenSSH

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1. Component Overview

GSI-OpenSSH is a modified version of OpenSSH that adds support for X.509 proxy certificate authentication and delegation, providing a single sign-on remote login and file transfer service. GSI-OpenSSH can be used to login to remote systems and transfer files between systems without entering a password, relying instead on a valid proxy credential for authentication. GSI-OpenSSH forwards proxy credentials to the remote system on login, so commands requiring proxy credentials (including GSI-OpenSSH commands) can be used on the remote system without the need to manually create a new proxy credential on that system. For more information about GSI-OpenSSH, see the GSI-OpenSSH Home Page.

2. Feature summary

Supported Features

- The gsish command provides a secure remote login service with forwarding of X.509 proxy credentials.
- The gsiscp and gsisftp commands provide a secure file transfer service authenticated with X.509 proxy credentials, mimicking the rcp/scp and ftp/sftp commands.
- All standard OpenSSH features are supported, excluding Kerberos authentication. Kerberos authentication is not compatible with GSI-enabled OpenSSH.
- The GSI-OpenSSH server can replace the standard system SSH server in typical environments.
- If no username is given on the command-line, GSI-OpenSSH automatically determines the username that corresponds to the X.509 proxy certificate subject in the server’s grid-map-file.

 Deprecated Features

- None

1 http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/
3. Summary of Changes in Util OpenSSH

GT 5.2.2 contains GSI-OpenSSH 5.5. See the GSI-OpenSSH Release History\(^2\) for more details on this and other GSI-OpenSSH versions.

4. Fixed Bugs for Util OpenSSH

See the GSI OpenSSH 5.5 Announcement\(^3\) for a list of fixes in this release.

5. Known Problems in Util OpenSSH

None.

6. Technology dependencies

GSI-OpenSSH depends on the following GT components:

- GSI C

GSI-OpenSSH depends on the following 3rd party software:

- OpenSSH\(^4\)

7. Tested platforms

Tested Platforms for GSI-OpenSSH

- Mac OS X 10.5
- x86/x86_64 GNU/Linux
- PPC AIX 5.3
- Sun4u Solaris 5.10

8. Backward compatibility summary

GSI-OpenSSH is backward compatible.

9. Associated Standards

Associated standards for GSI-OpenSSH:

- RFC 2743\(^5\) GSSAPI
- RFC 2744\(^6\) GSSAPI: C-bindings

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\(^2\) [http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/history.html](http://grid.ncsa.illinois.edu/ssh/history.html)

\(^3\) [http://lists.globus.org/pipermail/gsi-openssh-announce/2012-May/000015.html](http://lists.globus.org/pipermail/gsi-openssh-announce/2012-May/000015.html)

\(^4\) [http://www.openssh.org/](http://www.openssh.org/)


10. For More Information

See GSI-OpenSSH more information about this component.

Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>An identifier for the certificate owner, e.g. &quot;/DC=org/DC=doegrids/OU=People/CN=John Doe 123456&quot;. The subject is part of the information the CA binds to a public key when creating a certificate.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proxy certificate</td>
<td>A short lived certificate issued using a EEC. A proxy certificate typically has the same effective subject as the EEC that issued it and can thus be used in its place. GSI uses proxy certificates for single sign on and delegation of rights to other entities. For more information about types of proxy certificates and their compatibility in different versions of GT, see <a href="http://dev.globus.org/wiki/Security/ProxyCert-Types">http://dev.globus.org/wiki/Security/ProxyCert-Types</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy credentials</td>
<td>The combination of a proxy certificate and its corresponding private key. GSI typically stores proxy credentials in /tmp/x509up_u&lt;uid&gt;, where &lt;uid&gt; is the user id of the proxy owner.</td>
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