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NoMachine Authentication Guide
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1. NoMachine Integration with Various Authorization methods

Welcome to this guide about how NoMachine can work in environments where authorization methods such as SSH password authentication or Kerberos authentication are enabled. This document applies to NoMachine 4 or later and it is mainly intended for Administrators wishing to integrate NoMachine with their authentication infrastructure. This is not a technical guide about how to setup the system authentication infrastructure but rather a collection of How Tos based on real examples of integration made in the NoMachine labs.

Whilst the product line of server and client software is named as the Company brand, NoMachine, the software programs and libraries continue the tradition of NX naming convention. That's why this guide will use 'NoMachine Server' to refer to the product and 'NX Users', 'NX sessions' and so on to refer to the utilisation of the programs.

1.1. Document Convention and Important Notices

The following conventions are used in this guide:

- Case studies on Linux use Ubuntu 11.04 32 bit as operating system on client and server side. All instructions refer to such environment and may require some tuning if applied to different environments.
- Case studies on Windows use Windows XP. All instructions refer to such environment but should apply also to Windows Vista and 7.
- On Windows it is supported only Kerberos client.
- Commands on Linux are intended to be run from a xterm or similar as normal user or with the sudo program when specified.

1.2. Resources on the Web

The NoMachine Web site, http://www.nomachine.com provides a variety of online resources in conjunction with the software and its usage:

The NoMachine Packages
The latest version of the NoMachine packages is available at: http://www.nomachine.com/download

Latest News
To stay updated with the most recent releases of the NoMachine software, as well as the latest news please subscribe to the ML here: http://www.nomachine.com/mailinglist.php

The Installation Guides
For detailed information about how to install and upgrade your NoMachine installation, please see the guides available at: http://www.nomachine.com/installation.php

The Knowledge Base
The NoMachine Knowledge Base, http://www.nomachine.com/kb, provides technical documents especially for administrators as well as end-users guides, articles, and “howto's”.

Leave Feedback About This Guide
Our goal is to provide comprehensive and clear documentation for all NoMachine products. If you would like to send us your comments and suggestions, you can use the contact tool available at http://www.nomachine.com/contactus.php, selecting Web Quality Feedback as your option.

2. Authorization Phases in NoMachine

In order to be authorized to start a NX session, there are 2 authorization phases:

- The first authorization phase happens when a client (e.g. NoMachine Player) requests to connect to the server host where NoMachine Server is installed. Authentication relies on the SSH subsystem.
- The second authorization phase occurs when NoMachine Server requests to connect to the host where a NoMachine Node is installed. Also in this case, authentication relies on the SSH subsystem. The Node can be that one locale to NoMachine Server or a remote node.

2.1. Authorization Methods

NoMachine supports the following authentication methods to get the client authenticated to server through SSH:

**Client to Server**

- NX login as nx user using the NX SSH key and user password based authentication on the system.
- System login with password based authentication.
- System login with SSH key based authentication.
- System login with SSH key based authentication and SSH key stored on a smart card.
- System login with Kerberos ticket existing on client side.

When the node is remote, the following methods are supported to authenticate NoMachine Server to the node:

**Server to Node**

- Login with the NX SSH key.
- Login with password.
- Login with SSH key forwarded from client (e.g. NoMachine Player) via Server to Node.
- Login with Kerberos ticket forwarded from client via Server to Node.
- Login with Kerberos ticket requested on Server host by Kinit on server host.
- Login with Kerberos ticket requested by PAM module on Server host.
- Login with password to Kerberos ticket requested by PAM module on Node host.
Table below reports possible combinations of authorization methods used between client/server and server/node:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>client to server</th>
<th>server to node</th>
<th>Combination 1-1: NX login and password based auth</th>
<th>Combination 2-1: System login with password based auth</th>
<th>Combination 3-1: System login key based auth</th>
<th>Combination 4-1: System login key based auth with SSH key stored on smartcard</th>
<th>Combination 5-1: System login with Kerberos ticket on client side</th>
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<tr>
<td>Login with NX SSH key</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login with password</td>
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<tr>
<td>Login with SSH key forwarded from client via server to node</td>
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<tr>
<td>Login with Kerberos ticket forwarded from client via NX server to NX node</td>
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<tr>
<td>Login with Kerberos ticket requested on NX server host by Kinit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Login with Kerberos ticket requested by PAM module on NX server host</td>
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<tr>
<td>Login with password to Kerberos ticket requested by PAM module on NX node host</td>
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Combination 1-1 uses the NX login. This is the default method and doesn't require any particular configuration on the system.

In a similar way, the system login with password based authentication (combination 2-1) should work out-of-the box.

In order to make NoMachine working with the other combinations of authentication method, it can be necessary instead to configure the system. Case studies deal exactly with these combinations and provide How To instructions to set the environment.
• **Use SSH key based system authentication**: system login with key based authentication (combination 3-1) and system login with key based authentication and SSH key forwarding to NX node (combination 3-3).

  How To
  - Set-up SSH to use key authentication.
  - Generate SSH key-pair and store it on the server.

• **Use SSH key authentication with smart card**: system login with key based authentication and SSH key stored on a smart card (combination 4-1) and system login with key based authentication, SSH key stored on a smart card and SSH key forwarding to node (combination 4-3).

  How To
  - Set-up a smart card reader, generate smart card keys and store them on smart card.
  - Set-up SSH to use smart card key authentication.

• **Use SSH Kerberos authentication**: system login with Kerberos ticket (combination 5-1), NX login using Kerberos ticket requested on the NX server host (combination 1-5), system login using Kerberos ticket available on the client with ticket forwarding from client via Server to Node (combination 5-4), system login with PAM Kerberos Module on NoMachine Server host (combination 2-6) and NX login with PAM Kerberos Module on Node host (combination 1-7).

  How To
  - Set-up SSH authorization using Kerberos.

### 2.2. The Case Studies Environment

Scenarios have been deployed in the following environments:

- **Client OS (and Kerberos Client OS)**: Ubuntu 11.04 32 bit and Windows XP.
- **Server OS (and Kerberos Server OS)**: Ubuntu 11.04 32 bit.
- **Kerberos version**: Kerberos 5 release 1.8.3 for Linux and Kerberos 5 release 1.9.2 for Windows.
- **PKCS#15 compliant smart card** to be compatible with OpenSC.

Client is the machine from which user is connecting, namely the NoMachine Player host. Server is the system where user wants to connect to, namely the machine where NoMachine Server (and Kerberos) or Node is installed.

While steps for configuring the environment are universal, specific instructions might be needed to adapt to a different environment. For example names of packages or paths may depend on the operating system.
3. Use SSH Key Based System Authentication on Linux

3.1. How To Set-up SSH to Use Key Authentication

To be able to use key based authentication in SSH connections, you need to ensure that key authentication is not disabled explicitly.

On the client machine verify the SSH configuration files placed in: /etc/ssh/ssh_config or in: ~/.ssh/config in case of a per-user settings.

The following entry should not be present or should be commented-out:

```
PubkeyAuthentication no
```

Then verify that this entry is not active in the SSHD configuration file, /etc/ssh/sshd_conf, on the NX Server host.

Now everything should be ready to use key authentication: SSH on default settings will try to use your public key before it will prompt for your password.

3.2. How To Generate a SSH Key-pair and Store it on the Server

Let's assume that you are logged on your client machine as user nxtest.

**Step 1** - Generate the SSH key-pair by using the SSH key generator utility:

```
$ ssh-keygen
```

If no option is specified, it generates a couple fo RSA keys. Otherwise, use the option `-t` to specify type of key to create.

**Step 2** - Name the private key.

You will be prompted to enter a file name for the private key. Public will be stored as <private_key_file_name>.pub. If you leave it blank, keys will be created in the default folder, i.e. the one shown in brackets:

```
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/nxtest/.ssh/id_rsa):
```

**Step 3** - Give a password.

In the next step you will be prompted for a password. You can leave it blank, but it is recommended to enter a password:

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): Enter same passphrase again:
```
Step 4 - Put the keys in the appropriate place.

Now that you have your own key-pair, put them in appropriate places for SSH to find them when needed.

By default, the private key is already stored on your client computer in the right place. If you are logged as nxtest user, that key is at: /home/nxtest/.ssh/id_rsa. Just make sure that nobody but you will have access to it. If you saved the key in another place, move it to /home/nxtest/.ssh.

The public key, on the other hand, should be distributed to every server you wish to have access to. So if you want to have access as user <username> on server <hostname> you should copy the content of your id_rsa.pub file and paste it in the following file on <hostname>:

```
/home/<username>/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

Now each time you connect via ssh to <hostname>:

```
$ ssh <username>@<hostname>
```

You will be authenticated using your public key, and prompted for the passwordphrase to it, if you specified a password during the key generation.

**TIP**

If you have chosen a different path from the default one for storing the private key (id_rsa), please remember to run the ssh command with the `-i` option to specify a file from which the private key for authentication is read:

```
ssh <username>@<hostname> -i <id_rsa_file_path>
```

### 3.3. Run an NoMachine Session with System Login and Key Based Authentication

**Pre-requisite**

You have generated your own SSH key-pair and placed the public key on the desired server.

Run NoMachine Player on your client machine:

- Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
- Choose 'Use the system login' and access its advanced configuration options.
- In the System login settings panel choose 'Use key based authentication'. The Player should load the private key if it is placed in a default location. Otherwise, specify path to your private key.
- Exit the configuration panels and launch the session. If you have generated the key-pair with a password, NoMachine Player will prompt you for it.

### 3.4. Run a Session with System Login with Key Based Authentication and SSH Key Forwarding to the Node

**Pre-requisite**

You have generated your own SSH key-pair and placed the public key on the desired server.

Run NoMachine Player and follow steps described in the previous paragraph.

Additionally, select the 'Forward authentication' checkbox in the System login settings panel.

### 4. Use SSH Key Authentication with Smart Card on Linux

Support for authentication with smart card has been set-up by relying on the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and using an OpenSC compatible smart card.

#### 4.1. How To Set-up a Smart Card Reader

**Pre-requisite**

You have installed a set of tools and libraries necessary to deal with smart card:

- opensc ([http://www.opensc-project.org/opensc](http://www.opensc-project.org/opensc))
- pcsclite ([http://pcsclite.alioth.debian.org](http://pcsclite.alioth.debian.org))
- engine_pkcs11 ([http://www.opensc-project.org/engine_pkcs11](http://www.opensc-project.org/engine_pkcs11))

**Step 1** - Erase the smart card:

```
$ pkcs15-init -E
```

This command will erase the card prior to creating the PKCS #15 data structure.

**Step 2** - Create the PKCS #15 structure.

Now you can create the PKCS #15 structure by running the following command with options at your convenience, for example:

```
$ pkcs15-init --create-pkcs15 --profile pkcs15+onepin
```
--use-default-transport-key --pin 0000 --puk 111111 --label "NX Test 01"

Verify that the command has been executed properly:

$ pkcs15-tool --dump

You should obtain an output similar to:

PKCS#15 Card [NX Test 01]:
Version : 1
Serial number : 3035350110260511
Manufacturer ID: EnterSafe
Last update : 20111006144034Z
Flags : EID compliant

PIN [User PIN]
Com. Flags: 0x3
ID : 01
Flags : [0x32], local, initialized, needs-padding
Length : min_len:4, max_len:16, stored_len:16
Pad char : 0x00
Reference : 1
Type : ascii-numeric
Path : 3f005015

Step 3: Generate the RSA keys.

To generate the RSA keys you can use the following command and specify options suitable for you. For example:

$ pkcs15-init --generate-key rsa/2048 --auth-id 01 --pin 0000

Verify that command above has been executed properly:

$ pkcs15-tool --list-keys

Output of this command should be similar to:

Private RSA Key [Private Key]
Object Flags : [0x3], private, modifiable
Usage : [0x4], sign
Access Flags : [0x1D], sensitive, alwaysSensitive, neverExtract, local
ModLength : 2048
Key ref : 1 (0x1)
Native : yes
Path : 3f005015
Auth ID : 01
ID : 19d22905b8c4c766240f697ea81c0fe0750cb928
GUID : {19d22905-b8c4-c766-240f-697ea81c0fe0}
**TIP**

Remember ID from output of command above, you will need it later.

**Step 4** - Check the available slots:

$ pkcs11-tool --list-slots --module /usr/local/lib/opensc-pkcs11.so

Output of this command should be similar to:

Available slots:
Slot 0 (0xffffffff): Virtual hotplug slot (empty)
Slot 1 (0x1): Feitian SCR310 00 00
token label: NX Test 01 (User PIN)
token manuf: EnterSafe
token model: PKCS#15
token flags: rng, login required, PIN initialized, token initialized
serial num : 3035350110260511

**TIP**

Remember Slot number from output of command above, you will need it later.

**Step 5** - Generate the OpenSSL certificate.

Run the OpenSSL command line tool:

$ openssl

and load ENGINE, the cryptographic module support engine. Remember to set a proper path to engine. For example:

OpenSSL> engine dynamic -pre SO_PATH:/usr/lib/engines/engine_pkcs11.so
-pre ID:pkcs11 -pre LIST_ADD:1 -pre LOAD -pre
MODULE_PATH:opensc-pkcs11.so

If you are not using Certificate Authority (e.g. Kerberos), require self-signed certificate:

OpenSSL> req -engine pkcs11 -new -key slot_SLOT-id_ID -keyform engine -x509 -out
cert.pem -text

Otherwise, if you are using Kerberos, generate request for certificate:
OpenSSL> req -engine pkcs11 -new -key slot_<SLOT>-id_<ID> -keyform engine -out client.req

<SLOT> is the Slot number retrieved from output of command at Step 4 and <ID> is value of field ID retrieved from output of command at Step 3.

TIP
Additional steps are necessary to use smart cards with Kerberos. Please consult section of this guide dedicated to Kerberos.

Step 6 - Store the certificate:

$ pkcs15-init --store-certificate cert.pem --auth-id 01 --id <ID> --format pem

<ID> should be replaced with values from Step 4.

TIP
If you are using Kerberos, cert.pem should be generated using CA of Kerberos KDC (Key Distribution Center). This is explained in the How To available in the section of this guide dedicated to Kerberos.

4.2. How To Set-up SSH to Use Smart Card Key Authentication

Pre-requisite
You have installed set of tools and libraries necessary to deal with smart card:

- opensc (http://www.opensc-project.org/opensc)
- pcsclite (http://pcsclite.alioth.debian.org)
- engine_pkcs11 (http://www.opensc-project.org/engine_pkcs11)

Step 1 - Retrieve the SSH-RSA public key from your smart card

$ pkcs15-tool --list-public-keys

This command lists the data structures on a smart card. It's output is similar to:

Public RSA Key [Private Key]
Com. Flags : 2
Usage : [0x4], sign
Access Flags: [0x0]  
ModLength : 2048  
Key ref : 0  
Native : no  
Path : 3f0050153000  
Auth ID :  
  ID : 19d22905b8c4c766240f697ea81c0fe0750cb928

Then retrieve the RSA public part of the key by running:

```
$ pkcs15-tool --read-ssh-key <ID>
```

where `<ID>` is obtained from output `pkcs15-tool --list-public-keys` command.

The command above reads the public key with the given ID and writes it to the output in format suitable for `$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

Now you need to put the public key on the server host. Copy that output and paste it on the server host in your home, namely in the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

SSHD on the server host should now be ready to authenticate using the SSH keys obtained from your smart card.

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

If the smart card is not inserted into the reader, SSH will not prompt to insert it. SSH will just print "no slots" and try to use password authentication.

**Step 2 - Enabling SSH Key forwarding.**  
This step is necessary only if you need to forward the SSH key obtained from the smartcard to the server host.

**On your server host**

First of all, check if the SSH authentication program, ssh-agent, is running. To do that, you can verify if the proper environmental variable is set by running from xterm or similar:

```
$ echo $SSH_AUTH_SOCK
```

If the result of the command is an empty string, run:

```
$ eval `ssh-agent`
```

If ssh-agent is running, you should get an output similar to:

```
Agent pid 9256
```

Then, add the SSH public key to the ssh-agent:
SSH Authentication:

- $ ssh-add -s /usr/local/lib/opensc-pkcs11.so
- $ ssh-add -l

Output of this command should be similar to:

```
```

Finally, enable agent forwarding, if it's not already active. Check the SSHD configuration file, namely `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file to verify that it has the following entry active:

**AllowAgentForwarding yes**

**On your client host**

Enable agent forwarding by editing the SSH configuration file, namely `~/.ssh/config`. Make sure that this entry exists and is not commented-out:

**ForwardAgent yes**

Alternatively you can run ssh command with `-A` parameter which enables forwarding of the authentication agent connection.

### 4.3. Run a Session with System Login and Key Based Authentication and SSH Key Stored on a Smart Card

**Pre-requisite**

You have generated your own SSH public-private key-pair and placed the public key on the desired server host.

Run NX Player on your client machine:

- Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
- Choose 'Use the system login' and access its advanced configuration options.
- In the System login settings panel choose 'Use smartcard authentication'. The Player will try to search for the pkcs11 module, which provides access to smart card reader, in typical places on your machine. If necessary, specify it manually.
- Exit the configuration panels and launch the session.
- Enter your PIN when you will be prompted for.
The session should now be up and running.

4.4. Run a Session with System Login and Key Based Authentication, SSH Key Stored on Smart Card and SSH Key Forwarding to the Node

**Pre-requisite**
You have generated your own SSH public - private key-pair and placed the public key on the desired server host.

You need to follow steps described in the previous paragraph.

Additionally, select the 'Forward authentication' checkbox in the System login settings panel.

5. Use SSH Kerberos Authentication on Linux

5.1. How To Install Kerberos

You need to install and configure Kerberos on both the client and the server host.

*Install Kerberos on server host*

**Step 1** - Install krb5-kdc and krb5-admin-server packages:

```
$ sudo apt-get install krb5-kdc krb5-admin-server
```

During installation of those packages you will be prompted to enter the following data: REALM_NAME, KDC Host Name, Admin Server Host Name. Specify them at your convenience.

**Step 2** - Create new realm (or administrative domain):

```
$ sudo krb5_newrealm
```

*Install Kerberos on client host*

**Step 1** - Install krb5-user package:

```
$ sudo apt-get install krb5-user
```

5.2. How To Configure Kerberos

*Configure Kerberos on server host*

**Step 1** - Add new principal (or entry) to Kerberos KDC (Key Distribution Center) database:
$ sudo kadmin.local
kadmin.local: addprinc <username>

**TIP**

If you want to use Kerberos with SSH or PAM, `<username>` should be one of the existing system users on that server machine. Unless you're using PAM and ~/.k5login file. Then you can use any names and add them to ~/.k5login file.

**Step 2 - Add a principal to KDC for each client machine:**

- $ sudo kadmin.local -q "addprinc -randkey host/<fully_qualified_hostname>"
- $ sudo kadmin.local -q "ktadd host/<fully_qualified_hostname>"

### 5.3. How To Set-up SSH authorization using Kerberos

SSH supports 3 ways to authenticate using Kerberos:

- Use pre-obtained ticket generated by using the kinit command.
- Set up PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules) on server host to deal with Kerberos and create ticket on the server host.
- Obtain a ticket by using smart card authentication.

### 5.4. How to Generate Kerberos Ticket and Forward It to Server Host

**Step 1 - Obtain the Kerberos ticket for the default principal.**

On your client host, run:

$ kinit

You will be prompted to enter your Kerberos password.

If you want to forward this ticket automatically to the server host system you want to access, you can modify the '/etc/krb5.conf' file and ensure that the following entry is present in the [appdefaults] section:

```
forwardable = true
```

Otherwise you can just add the `-f` option to 'kinit' command.

To check if the ticket is forwardable, you can run:

$ klist -f
and verify if ‘F’ is present among the flags.

**Step 2** - Configure SSH to use GSSAPI authentication.

Now you have to configure SSH to use GSSAPI authentication and, if needed, forward the ticket.

You can edit the global ssh settings file located in `/etc/ssh/ssh_config` on client machine and ensure that the following settings are not commented out. They have to be set as it follows:

```
GSSAPIAuthentication yes
GSSAPIDelegateCredentials yes
```

This last entry is necessary to forward the ticket and can be omitted if you don't need it.

If you prefer to apply changes on a per-user basis, edit the per-user settings in the `~/.ssh/config` file.

As an alternative, you can add the `-K` option when running the `ssh` command: it enables GSSAPI-based authentication and forwarding of GSSAPI credentials to the server.

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

If tickets are not forwarded due to a pre-authentication issue, you can solve it by explicitly disabling pre-authentication while setting up Kerberos principals.

You can do that by running the following commands:

```
$ sudo kadmin.local
kadmin.local: modprinc -requires_preauth krbtgt/<REALM_NAME>
```

**5.5. How to Set-up PAM and Kerberos on Server Host**

**Step 1** - Install the PAM module for Kerberos on the server host:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libpam-krb5
```

The PAM module should work out-of-the-box with default settings since the installation sets `pam-krb5` module as the first one to be tried while authenticating.

If you need to change this behavior or add some custom options, you can modify the `/etc/pam.d/common-auth` file.

Now, when you log-in to the server host with PAM configured to use the kerberos module, you have to enter you Kerberos password. You will obtain the kerberos ticket on the server host.
5.6. How to Obtain a Ticket by Using Smart Card Authentication

Let's assume that you want to be your own Certificate Authority (CA) and you want to create and sign your own certificate requests.

**Step 1** - Create the CA private key:

```bash
$ openssl genrsa -out cakey.pem 2048
```

**Step 2** - Generate the CA certificate:

```bash
$ openssl req -key cakey.pem -new -x509 -out cacert.pem
```

**Step 3** - Generate the KDC (key distribution center) key:

```bash
$ openssl genrsa -out kdckey.pem 2048
```

**Step 4** - Generate certificate request for KDC:

```bash
$ openssl req -new -out kdc.req -key kdckey.pem
```

**Step 5** - Create OpenSSL extension file.

This file should be a regular text file containing content reported between ---CUT--- section below. Create such file in the current directory and give it any name. We will refer to it later as to `<extension_file_name>`.

```plaintext
--- CUT ---

[kdc_cert]
basicConstraints=CA:FALSE

# Here are some examples of the usage of nsCertType. If it is omitted
keyUsage = nonRepudiation, digitalSignature, keyEncipherment,
keyAgreement

#Pkinit EKU
extendedKeyUsage = 1.3.6.1.5.2.3.5

subjectKeyIdentifier=hash
authorityKeyIdentifier=keyid,issuer

# Copy subject details
issuerAltName=issuer:copy

# Add id-pkinit-san (pkinit subjectAlternativeName)
subjectAltName=otherName:1.3.6.1.5.2.2;SEQUENCE:kd_c_princ_name

[kdc_princ_name]
```
realm = EXP:0, GeneralString:${ENV::REALM}
principal_name = EXP:1, SEQUENCE:kdc_principal_seq

[kdc_principal_seq]
name_type = EXP:0, INTEGER:1
name_string = EXP:1, SEQUENCE:kdc_principals

[kdc_principals]
princ1 = GeneralString:krbtgt
princ2 = GeneralString:${ENV::REALM}

[ client_cert ]

# These extensions are added when 'ca' signs a request.
basicConstraints=CA:FALSE

keyUsage = digitalSignature, keyEncipherment, keyAgreement
extendedKeyUsage = 1.3.6.1.5.2.3.4
subjectKeyIdentifier=hash
authorityKeyIdentifier=keyid,issuer

subjectAltName=otherName:1.3.6.1.5.2.2;SEQUENCE:princ_name

# Copy subject details

issuerAltName=issuer:copy

[princ_name]
realm = EXP:0, GeneralString:${ENV::REALM}
principal_name = EXP:1, SEQUENCE:principal_seq

[principal_seq]
name_type = EXP:0, INTEGER:1
name_string = EXP:1, SEQUENCE:principals

[principals]
princ1 = GeneralString:${ENV::CLIENT}

-- CUT ---
Step 6 - Generate proper certificate for KDC:

$ REALM=<$REALM_NAME$>; export REALM
$ CLIENT=<$principal_name$>; export CLIENT
Replace <REALM_NAME> and <principal_name> with the proper realm and principal.

$ openssl x509 -req -in kdc.req -CAkey cakey.pem -CA cacert.pem -out kdc.pem -extfile <extension_file_name> -extensions kdc_cert -CAcreateserial

Step 7 - Generate client certificate:

$ openssl genrsa -out clientkey.pem 2048

Step 8 - Generate certificate request:

$ openssl req -new -key clientkey.pem -out client.req

TIP
When using smart cards, please execute steps 7 and 8 according to instructions reported in paragraph: 4.1. How To Set-up a Smart Card Reader

Step 9 - Generate certificate for the request:

$ REALM=<$REALM_NAME$>; export REALM
$ CLIENT=<$user_name$>; export CLIENT

$ openssl x509 -CAkey cakey.pem -CAcacert.pem -req -in client.req -extensions client_cert -extfile <extension_file_name> -out client.pem

Step 10 - KDC configuration in '/etc/krb5.conf' file on the server host should be:

pkinit_identity =
FILE:/var/lib/krb5kdc/kdc.pem,/var/lib/krb5kdc/kdckey.pem
pkinit_anchors =FILE:/var/lib/krb5kdc/cacert.pem

TIP
If you want users to authenticate with key obtained by pkinit (e.g. smartcard) and not with password, modify principals to use pre_auth:

$ sudo kadmin.local -q "modprinc +requires_preauth $principal_name"

Step 11 - Client configuration (in '/etc/krb5.conf' file) on the client host should be:
[realms]
<REALM_NAME> = {
pkinit_anchors = FILE:/etc/krb5/cacert.pem
pkinit_identities =
FILE:/etc/krb5/client.pem, etc/krb5/clientkey.pem
}

TIP
- KDC has 'pkinit_identitY' and client has: 'pkinit_identitIES' option.
- cacert.pem should verify client key, so be sure to use the proper one.
- When using smartcard keys, use: 'pkinit_identities =
  PKCS11:/usr/local/lib/opensc-pkcs11.so'

5.7. Run a Session with System Login and Kerberos Ticket

Pre-requisite
You have installed and configured Kerberos properly on both server and client host.

To be sure you have a valid Kerberos ticket, first of all run:

$ klist

Output of this command should be similar to this:

Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000
Default principal: nxuser@NOMACHINE.COM

Valid starting Expires Service principal
10/07/11 09:31:16 10/07/11 19:31:16 krbtgt/NOMACHINE.COM@NOMACHINE.COM
renew until 10/08/11 09:31:17

If you don't have yet a valid ticket, obtain it by running:

$ kinit

Enter your Kerberos password when prompted and check once again if ticket was obtained successfully.

Once you are sure you have a valid ticket, run NX Player:
Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
Choose 'Use the system login' and access its advanced configuration options.
In the System login settings panel choose 'Use Kerberos authentication'.
Exit the configuration panels and launch the NX session. You should be prompted for your password.

### 5.8. Run a Session with NX Login and Kerberos Ticket Requested on the Server Host

#### Pre-requisite

- You have installed and configured Kerberos properly on server host.
- You have configured NoMachine Server to use GSSAPI authentication towards NX Node. Uncomment and activate the following key in the server configuration file, namely '/usr/NX/etc/server.cfg' file:
  
  ```
  EnableGSSAPIAuthentication 1
  ```

Run NX Player:

- Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
- Choose 'Use the NX login'.
- Exit the configuration panels and launch the session. You should be prompted for your login and password.

### 5.9. Run a Session with System Login, Kerberos Ticket and Ticket Forwarding to the Node

#### Pre-requisite

- You need to have installed and configured Kerberos properly on server host.
- You need to get NoMachine server authenticated to the Node and add it as node to the server regardless if it's localhost or not. Localhost is not mapped properly and therefore not recognized by Kerberos. To do that you can use tools built in nxnode and nxserver and run the following commands:
  
  ```
  # ./nxnode --keyadd /usr/NX/etc/keys/node.localhost.id_dsa.pub
  # ./nxserver --nodeadd <name of the node>
  ```

Note that this works only if your NX Server supports multi-node.

Check if you have valid and forwardable Keberos ticket:
$ klist -f

The output of this command should be similar to this:

Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000
Default principal: nxuser@NOMACHINE.COM

Valid starting Expires Service principal
10/07/11 09:31:16 10/07/11 19:31:16 krbtgt/NOMACHINE.COM@NOMACHINE.COM
renew until 10/08/11 09:31:17, Flags: FPRI

Check if 'F' is present among the flags. This means that the ticket is forwardable. If you don't have valid ticket, obtain it by running:

$ kinit -f

Enter your Kerberos password when prompted and check if ticket was obtained successfully.

**TIP**

If you have modified the '/etc/krb5.conf' file to contain `forwardable = true` in `[appdefaults]` section, then you don't need to use the '-f' option.

### 5.10. Run a Session with System Login, Kerberos Ticket and PAM Module on Server host

**Pre-requisites**

- You need to have installed and configured Kerberos properly on server host.
- You need to get NoMachine Server authenticated to the Node and add it as node to the server regardless if it's localhost or not. Localhost is not mapped properly and therefore not recognized by Kerberos. To do that you can use tools built in nxnode and nxserver and run the following commands:

  # ./nxnode --keyadd /usr/NX/etc/keys/node.localhost.id_dsa.pub
  # ./nxserver --nodeadd <name of the node>

Note that this works only if your NX Server supports multi-node.

Run NX Player:
Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
Choose 'Use the system login'.

Exit the configuration panels and launch the session. You should be prompted for your login and password. Enter your Kerberos password, not your system password.

If everything has been done correctly, your Kerberos credentials should be available in the session. To check if the ticket has been properly forwarded, run an xterm or similar into your session and execute:

```
$ klist
```

Output of this command should be similar to:

```
Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000
Default principal: nxuser@NOMACHINE.COM
Valid starting Expires Service principal
10/07/11 09:31:16 10/07/11 19:31:16 krbtgt/NOMACHINE.COM@NOMACHINE.COM
renew until 10/08/11 09:31:17
```

5.11. System Login with Kerberos Ticket and PAM Module on the Node Host

Pre-requisites

- You have installed and configured Kerberos properly on server host.
- User must be able to authenticate on Kerberos and on Server with the same password.

Run NX Player:

- Create a new session or select an existing one. Open its 'Connection' panel.
- Choose 'Use the NX login'.

Exit the configuration panels and launch the session. You should be prompted for your login and password. Enter your Kerberos password, not your system password.

If everything has been done correctly, your Kerberos credentials should be available in the session.

To check if the ticket has been properly forwarded, run an xterm or similar into your session and execute:

```
$ klist
```
Output of this command should be similar to:

```
Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000
Default principal: nxuser@NOMACHINE.COM

Valid starting Expires Service principal
10/07/11 09:31:16 10/07/11 19:31:16 krbtgt/NOMACHINE.COM@NOMACHINE.COM
renew until 10/08/11 09:31:17
```

### 6. Use SSH Kerberos Authentication on Windows (Client Side)

#### 6.1. How To Install Kerberos

You need to install and configure Kerberos on the client host:

- Download the installer of MIT Kerberos for Windows from: [http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/index.html#krb5-1.9](http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/index.html#krb5-1.9)
- Run the installer with administrative privileges.

#### 6.2. How To Configure Kerberos

Configure Kerberos on client host by editing manually the krb5.ini file

**Step 1** - Open the `<WINDIR>/krb5.ini` file with administrative privileges. `<WINDIR>` is the Windows installation directory, for example C:\Windows.

**Step 2** - Edit the file as it follows:

- Add new domain in [domain_realms], e.g:

  ```ini
  nomachine.com = "NOMACHINE.COM"
  ```

- Add new realm in [realms], e.g:

  ```ini
  NOMACHINE.COM = {
  admin_server = "nomachine.com"
  kdc = "nomachine.com"
  master_kdc = "nomachine.com"
  }
  ```

- Optionally, set default_realm in [libdefaults], e.g:
default_realm = "NOMACHINE.COM"

As an alternative, you may use the GUI tool shipped with the Kerberos package:

**Step 1** - Run the netidmgr.exe tool with administrative privileges.

**Step 2** - Choose Options -> General -> Realms from the menu and apply the same settings as described above for editing manually the krb5.ini file.

### 6.3. How To Set-up SSH Authorization Using Kerberos

**Step 1** - Obtain a Kerberos ticket from KDC (Key Distribution Center):

To obtain the Kerberos ticket, run the netidmgr.exe tool shipped with the Kerberos package and choose Credentials -> Obtain new credentials from the menu.

**Step 2** - Configure SSH to use GSSAPI authentication and, if needed, forward the ticket:

Edit the ssh settings file and add the following parameters to `ssh` argument:

- `-o GSSAPIAuthentication=yes`
- `-o GSSAPIDelegateCredentials=yes`

This last entry is necessary to forward the ticket and can be omitted if you don't need it.

For example:

```
ssh -o GSSAPIAuthentication=yes localhost
```

As an alternative, you can add the `-K` option when running the `ssh` command: it enables GSSAPI-based authentication and forwarding of GSSAPI credentials to the server.

**TIP**

Remember to use the proper fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of your KDC server for SSH connection.

Alternatively, you need to add entry for KDC to hosts files. On Windows systems hosts file should be placed in:

```
<WINDIR>/system32/drivers/etc/hosts
```

For example, you hosts file could be similar to:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
89.72.9.222 testdrive.nomachine.com
```
TROUBLESHOOTING

If SSH connection fails with an error similar to: "Unspecified GSS failure. Minor code may provide more information. Incorrect net address", try to use an addressless ticket. To do that, run the netidmgr.exe tool and check the addressless option in the New credentials window. Then retrieve the new ticket.