Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'sudoers_timestamp.5'

C:\>man sudoers_timestamp.5

SUDOERS_TIMESTAMP(5) BSD File Formats Manual SUDOERS_TIMESTAMP(5)

NAME

sudoers_timestamp ? Sudoers Time Stamp Format

DESCRIPTION

The sudoers plugin uses per-user time stamp files for credential caching. Once a user has been authenticated, they may use sudo without a password for a short period of time (15 minutes unless overridden by the timestamp_timeout option). By default, sudoers uses a separate record for each terminal, which means that a user's login sessions are authenticated separately. The timestamp_type option can be used to se? lect the type of time stamp record sudoers will use.

A multi-record time stamp file format was introduced in sudo 1.8.10 that uses a sin? gle file per user. Previously, a separate file was used for each user and terminal combination unless tty-based time stamps were disabled. The new format is extensible and records of multiple types and versions may coexist within the same file.

All records, regardless of type or version, begin with a 16-bit version number and a 16-bit record size.

Time stamp records have the following structure:

```
/* Time stamp entry types */
#define TS_GLOBAL       0x01    /* not restricted by tty or ppid */
#define TS_TTY          0x02    /* restricted by tty */
#define TS_PPID         0x03    /* restricted by ppid */
#define TS_LOCKEXCL     0x04    /* special lock record */
```

```
/* Time stamp flags */
#define TS_DISABLED             0x01    /* entry disabled */
#define TS_ANYUID               0x02    /* ignore uid, only valid in key */
struct timestamp_entry {
    unsigned short version;     /* version number */
    unsigned short size;        /* entry size */
    unsigned short type;        /* TS_GLOBAL, TS_TTY, TS_PPID */
    unsigned short flags;       /* TS_DISABLED, TS_ANYUID */
    uid_t auth_uid;             /* uid to authenticate as */
    pid_t sid;                  /* session ID associated with tty/ppid */
    struct timespec start_time; /* session/ppid start time */
    struct timespec ts;         /* time stamp (CLOCK_MONOTONIC) */
    union {
        dev_t ttydev;           /* tty device number */
        pid_t ppid;             /* parent pid */
    } u;
};
```

The timestamp_entry struct fields are as follows:

version

The version number of the timestamp_entry struct. New entries are created with a version number of 2. Records with different version numbers may coexist in the same file but are not inter-operable.

size The size of the record in bytes.

type The record type, currently TS_GLOBAL, TS_TTY, or TS_PPID.

flags

Zero or more record flags which can be bit-wise ORed together. Supported flags are TS_DISABLED, for records disabled via sudo -k and TS_ANYUID, which is used only when matching records.

auth_uid

The user-ID that was used for authentication. Depending on the value of the rootpw, runaspw and targetpw options, the user-ID may be that of the invoking user, the root user, the default runas user or the target user.

sid The ID of the user's terminal session, if present. The session ID is only used

when matching records of type TS_TTY.

start_time

The start time of the session leader for records of type TS_TTY or of the par? ent process for records of type TS_PPID. The start_time is used to help pre? vent re-use of a time stamp record after a user has logged out. Not all sys? tems support a method to easily retrieve a process's start time. The start_time field was added in sudoers version 1.8.22 for the second revision of the timestamp_entry struct.

ts The actual time stamp. A monotonic time source (which does not move backward) is used if the system supports it. Where possible, sudoers uses a monotonic timer that increments even while the system is suspended. The value of ts is updated each time a command is run via sudo. If the difference between ts and the current time is less than the value of the timestamp_timeout option, no password is required.

u.ttydev

The device number of the terminal associated with the session for records of type TS_TTY.

u.ppid

The ID of the parent process for records of type TS_PPID.

LOCKING

In sudoers versions 1.8.10 through 1.8.14, the entire time stamp file was locked for exclusive access when reading or writing to the file. Starting in sudoers 1.8.15, individual records are locked in the time stamp file instead of the entire file and the lock is held for a longer period of time. This scheme is described below.

The first record in the time stamp file is of type TS_LOCKEXCL and is used as a lock record to prevent more than one sudo process from adding a new record at the same time. Once the desired time stamp record has been located or created (and locked), the TS_LOCKEXCL record is unlocked. The lock on the individual time stamp record, however, is held until authentication is complete. This allows sudoers to avoid prompting for a password multiple times when it is used more than once in a pipeline.

Records of type TS_GLOBAL cannot be locked for a long period of time since doing so would interfere with other sudo processes. Instead, a separate lock record is used to prevent multiple sudo processes using the same terminal (or parent process ID)

from prompting for a password as the same time.

SEE ALSO

sudoers(5), sudo(8)

HISTORY

Originally, sudo used a single zero-length file per user and the file's modification time was used as the time stamp. Later versions of sudo added restrictions on the ownership of the time stamp files and directory as well as sanity checks on the time stamp itself. Notable changes were introduced in the following sudo versions:

1.4.0

Support for tty-based time stamp file was added by appending the terminal name to the time stamp file name.

1.6.2

The time stamp file was replaced by a per-user directory which contained any tty-based time stamp files.

1.6.3p2

The target user name was added to the time stamp file name when the targetpw option was set.

1.7.3

Information about the terminal device was stored in tty-based time stamp files for sanity checking. This included the terminal device numbers, inode number and, on systems where it was not updated when the device was written to, the inode change time. This helped prevent re-use of the time stamp file after lo? gout.

1.8.6p7

The terminal session ID was added to tty-based time stamp files to prevent re-use of the time stamp by the same user in a different terminal session. It also helped prevent re-use of the time stamp file on systems where the terminal device's inode change time was updated by writing.

1.8.10

A new, multi-record time stamp file format was introduced that uses a single file per user. The terminal device's change time was not included since most systems now update the change time after a write is performed as required by POSIX.

1.8.15

Individual records are locked in the time stamp file instead of the entire file and the lock is held until authentication is complete.

1.8.22

The start time of the terminal session leader or parent process is now stored in non-global time stamp records. This prevents re-use of the time stamp file after logout in most cases.

Support was added for the kernel-based tty time stamps available in OpenBSD which do not use an on-disk time stamp file.

AUTHORS

Many people have worked on sudo over the years; this version consists of code written primarily by:

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See the CONTRIBUTORS file in the sudo distribution (https://www.sudo.ws/contribu?tors.html) for an exhaustive list of people who have contributed to sudo.

BUGS

If you feel you have found a bug in sudo, please submit a bug report at https://bugzilla.sudo.ws/

SUPPORT

Limited free support is available via the sudo-users mailing list, see https://www.sudo.ws/mailman/listinfo/sudo-users to subscribe or search the archives.

DISCLAIMER