

# Kerberos V5 application programming library

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## 1 Introduction

This document describes the routines that make up the Kerberos V5 application programming interface. It is geared towards programmers who already have a basic familiarity with Kerberos and are in the process of including Kerberos authentication as part of applications being developed.

The function descriptions included are up to date, even if the description of the functions may be hard to understand for the novice Kerberos programmer.

### 1.1 Acknowledgments

The Kerberos model is based in part on Needham and Schroeder's trusted third-party authentication protocol and on modifications suggested by Denning and Sacco. The original design and implementation of Kerberos Versions 1 through 4 was the work of Steve Miller of Digital Equipment Corporation and Clifford Neuman (now at the Information Sciences Institute of the University of Southern California), along with Jerome Saltzer, Technical Director of Project Athena, and Jeffrey Schiller, MIT Campus Network Manager. Many other members of Project Athena have also contributed to the work on Kerberos. Version 4 is publicly available, and has seen wide use across the Internet.

Version 5 (described in this document) has evolved from Version 4 based on new requirements and desires for features not available in Version 4.

### 1.2 Kerberos Basics

Kerberos performs authentication as a trusted third-party authentication service by using conventional (shared secret key<sup>1</sup>) cryptography. Kerberos provides a means of verifying the identities of principals, without relying on authentication by the host operating system, without basing trust on host addresses, without requiring physical

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<sup>1</sup> *Secret* and *private* are often used interchangeably in the literature. In our usage, it takes two (or more) to share a secret, thus a shared DES key is a *secret* key. Something is only *private* when no one but its owner knows it. Thus, in public key cryptosystems, one has a public and a *private* key.

security of all the hosts on the network, and under the assumption that packets traveling along the network can be read, modified, and inserted at will.

When integrating Kerberos into an application it is important to review how and when Kerberos functions are used to ensure that the application's design does not compromise the authentication. For instance, an application which uses Kerberos' functions only upon the *initiation* of a stream-based network connection, and assumes the absence of any active attackers who might be able to "hijack" the stream connection.

The Kerberos protocol code libraries, whose API is described in this document, can be used to provide encryption to any application. In order to add authentication to its transactions, a typical network application adds one or two calls to the Kerberos library, which results in the transmission of the necessary messages to achieve authentication.

The two methods for obtaining credentials, the initial ticket exchange and the ticket granting ticket exchange, use slightly different protocols and require different API routines. The basic difference an API programmer will see is that the initial request does not require a ticket granting ticket (TGT) but does require the client's secret key because the reply is sent back encrypted in the client's secret key. Usually this request is for a TGT and TGT based exchanges are used from then on. In a TGT exchange the TGT is sent as part of the request for tickets and the reply is encrypted in the session key from the TGT. For example, once a user's password is used to obtain a TGT, it is not required for subsequent TGT exchanges.

The reply consists of a ticket and a session key, encrypted either in the user's secret key (i.e., password), or the TGT session key. The combination of a ticket and a session key is known as a set of *credentials*.<sup>2</sup> An application client can use these credentials to authenticate to the application server by sending the ticket and an *authenticator* to the server. The authenticator is encrypted in the session key of the ticket, and contains the name of the client, the name of the server, the time the authenticator was created.

In order to verify the authentication, the application server decrypts the ticket using its service key, which is only known by the application server and the Kerberos server. Inside the ticket, the Kerberos server had placed the name of the client, the name of the server, a DES key associated with this ticket, and some additional information. The application server then uses the ticket session key to decrypt the authenticator, and verifies that the information in the authenticator matches the information in the ticket, and that the timestamp in the authenticator is recent (to prevent reply attacks). Since the session key was generated randomly by the Kerberos server, and delivered only encrypted in the service key, and in a key known only by the user, the application server can be confident that user is really who he or she claims to be, by virtue of the fact that the user was able to encrypt the authenticator in the correct key.

To provide detection of both replay attacks and message stream modification attacks, the integrity of all the messages exchanged between principals can also be guaranteed<sup>3</sup> by generating and transmitting a collision-proof checksum<sup>4</sup> of the client's message, keyed with the session key. Privacy and integrity of the messages exchanged between principals can be secured<sup>5</sup> by encrypting the data to be passed using the session key.

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<sup>2</sup>In Kerberos V4, the "ticket file" was a bit of a misnomer, since it contained both tickets and their associated session keys. In Kerberos V5, the "ticket file" has been renamed to be the *credentials cache*.

<sup>3</sup>Using `krb5_mk_safe()` and `krb5_rd_safe()` to create and verify KRB5\_SAFE messages

<sup>4</sup>aka cryptographic checksum, elsewhere this is called a hash or digest function

<sup>5</sup>Using `krb5_mk_priv()` and `krb5_rd_priv()` to create and verify KRB5\_PRIV messages

### 1.2.1 The purpose of Realms

The Kerberos protocol is designed to operate across organizational boundaries. Each organization wishing to run a Kerberos server establishes its own *realm*. The name of the realm in which a client is registered is part of the client's name, and can be used by the end-service to decide whether to honor a request.

By establishing *inter-realm* keys, the administrators of two realms can allow a client authenticated in the local realm to use its credentials remotely. The exchange of inter-realm keys (a separate key may be used for each direction) registers the ticket-granting service of each realm as a principal in the other realm. A client is then able to obtain a ticket-granting ticket for the remote realm's ticket-granting service from its local realm. When that ticket-granting ticket is used, the remote ticket-granting service uses the inter-realm key (which usually differs from its own normal TGS key) to decrypt the ticket-granting ticket, and is thus certain that it was issued by the client's own TGS. Tickets issued by the remote ticket-granting service will indicate to the end-service that the client was authenticated from another realm.

This method can be repeated to authenticate throughout an organization across multiple realms. To build a valid authentication path<sup>6</sup> to a distant realm, the local realm must share an inter-realm key with an intermediate realm which communicates<sup>7</sup> with either the distant remote realm or yet another intermediate realm.

Realms are typically organized hierarchically. Each realm shares a key with its parent and a different key with each child. If an inter-realm key is not directly shared by two realms, the hierarchical organization allows an authentication path to be easily constructed. If a hierarchical organization is not used, it may be necessary to consult some database in order to construct an authentication path between realms.

Although realms are typically hierarchical, intermediate realms may be bypassed to achieve cross-realm authentication through alternate authentication paths<sup>8</sup>. It is important for the end-service to know which realms were transited when deciding how much faith to place in the authentication process. To facilitate this decision, a field in each ticket contains the names of the realms that were involved in authenticating the client.

### 1.2.2 Fundamental assumptions about the environment

Kerberos has certain limitations that should be kept in mind when designing security measures:

- Kerberos does not address “Denial of service” attacks. There are places in these protocols where an intruder can prevent an application from participating in the proper authentication steps. Detection and solution of such attacks (some of which can appear to be not-uncommon “normal” failure modes for the system) is usually best left to the human administrators and users.
- Principals must keep their secret keys secret. If an intruder somehow steals a principal's key, it will be able to masquerade as that principal or impersonate any server to the legitimate principal.

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<sup>6</sup>An *authentication path* is the sequence of intermediate realms that are transited in communicating from one realm to another.

<sup>7</sup>A realm is said to *communicate* with another realm if the two realms share an inter-realm key

<sup>8</sup>These might be established to make communication between two realms more efficient

- “Password guessing” attacks are not solved by Kerberos. If a user chooses a poor password, it is possible for an attacker to successfully mount an offline dictionary attack by repeatedly attempting to decrypt, with successive entries from a dictionary, messages obtained which are encrypted under a key derived from the user’s password.

### 1.3 Glossary of terms

Below is a list of terms used throughout this document.

**Authentication** Verifying the claimed identity of a principal.

**Authentication header** A record containing a Ticket and an Authenticator to be presented to a server as part of the authentication process.

**Authentication path** A sequence of intermediate realms transited in the authentication process when communicating from one realm to another.

**Authenticator** A record containing information that can be shown to have been recently generated using the session key known only by the client and server.

**Authorization** The process of determining whether a client may use a service, which objects the client is allowed to access, and the type of access allowed for each.

**Ciphertext** The output of an encryption function. Encryption transforms plaintext into ciphertext.

**Client** A process that makes use of a network service on behalf of a user. Note that in some cases a *Server* may itself be a client of some other server (e.g. a print server may be a client of a file server).

**Credentials** A ticket plus the secret session key necessary to successfully use that ticket in an authentication exchange.

**KDC** Key Distribution Center, a network service that supplies tickets and temporary session keys; or an instance of that service or the host on which it runs. The KDC services both initial ticket and ticket-granting ticket requests. The initial ticket portion is sometimes referred to as the Authentication Server (or service). The ticket-granting ticket portion is sometimes referred to as the ticket-granting server (or service).

**Kerberos** Aside from the 3-headed dog guarding Hades, the name given to Project Athena’s authentication service, the protocol used by that service, or the code used to implement the authentication service.

**Plaintext** The input to an encryption function or the output of a decryption function. Decryption transforms ciphertext into plaintext.

**Principal** A uniquely named client or server instance that participates in a network communication.

**Principal identifier** The name used to uniquely identify each different principal.

**Seal** To encipher a record containing several fields in such a way that the fields cannot be individually replaced without either knowledge of the encryption key or leaving evidence of tampering.

**Secret key** An encryption key shared by a principal and the KDC, distributed outside the bounds of the system, with a long lifetime. In the case of a human user's principal, the secret key is derived from a password.

**Server** A particular Principal which provides a resource to network clients.

**Service** A resource provided to network clients; often provided by more than one server (for example, remote file service).

**Session key** A temporary encryption key used between two principals, with a lifetime limited to the duration of a single login *session*.

**Sub-session key** A temporary encryption key used between two principals, selected and exchanged by the principals using the session key, and with a lifetime limited to the duration of a single association.

**Ticket** A record that helps a client authenticate itself to a server; it contains the client's identity, a session key, a timestamp, and other information, all sealed using the server's secret key. It only serves to authenticate a client when presented along with a fresh Authenticator.

## 2 Useful KDC parameters to know about

The following is a list of options which can be passed to the Kerberos server (also known as the Key Distribution Center or KDC). These options affect what sort of tickets the KDC will return to the application program. The KDC options can be passed to `krb5_get_in_tkt()`, `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_password()`, `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_skey()`, and `krb5_send_tgs()`.

Symbol	RFC section	Valid for get_in_tkt?
KDC_OPT_FORWARDABLE	2.6	yes
KDC_OPT_FORWARDED	2.6	
KDC_OPT_PROXIABLE	2.5	yes
KDC_OPT_PROXY	2.5	
KDC_OPT_ALLOW_POSTDATE	2.4	yes
KDC_OPT_POSTDATED	2.4	yes
KDC_OPT_RENEWABLE	2.3	yes
KDC_OPT_RENEWABLE_OK	2.7	yes
KDC_OPT_ENC_TKT_IN_SKEY	2.7	
KDC_OPT_RENEW	2.3	
KDC_OPT_VALIDATE	2.2	

The following is a list of preauthentication methods which are supported by Kerberos. Most preauthentication methods are used by `krb5_get_in_tkt()`, `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_password()`, and `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_skey()`; at some sites, the Kerberos server can be configured so that during the initial ticket transaction, it will only return encrypted tickets after the user has proven his or her identity using a supported preauthentication mechanism. This is done to make certain password guessing attacks more difficult to carry out.

Symbol	In RFC?	Valid for get_in_tkt?
KRB5_PADATA_NONE	yes	yes
KRB5_PADATA_AP_REQ	yes	
KRB5_PADATA_TGS_REQ	yes	
KRB5_PADATA_PW_SALT	yes	
KRB5_PADATA_ENC_TIMESTAMP	yes	yes
KRB5_PADATA_ENC_SECURID		yes

KRB5\_PADATA\_TGS\_REQ is rarely used by a programmer; it is used to pass the ticket granting ticket to the Ticket Granting Service (TGS) during a TGS transaction (as opposed to an initial ticket transaction).

KRB5\_PW\_SALT is not really a preauthentication method at all. It is passed back from the Kerberos server to application program, and it contains a hint to the proper password salting algorithm which should be used during the initial ticket exchange.

### 3 Error tables

#### 3.1 error\_table krb5

The Kerberos v5 library error code table follows. Protocol error codes are ERROR\_TABLE\_BASE\_krb5 + the protocol error code number. Other error codes start at ERROR\_TABLE\_BASE\_krb5 + 128.

KRB5KDC_ERR_NONE	No error
KRB5KDC_ERR_NAME_EXP	Client's entry in database has expired
KRB5KDC_ERR_SERVICE_EXP	Server's entry in database has expired
KRB5KDC_ERR_BAD_PVNO	Requested protocol version not supported
KRB5KDC_ERR_C_OLD_MAST_KVNO	Client's key is encrypted in an old master key
KRB5KDC_ERR_S_OLD_MAST_KVNO	Server's key is encrypted in an old master key
KRB5KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN	Client not found in Kerberos database
KRB5KDC_ERR_S_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN	Server not found in Kerberos database
KRB5KDC_ERR_PRINCIPAL_NOT_UNIQUE	Principal has multiple entries in Kerberos database
KRB5KDC_ERR_NULL_KEY	Client or server has a null key
KRB5KDC_ERR_CANNOT_POSTDATE	Ticket is ineligible for postdating
KRB5KDC_ERR_NEVER_VALID	Requested effective lifetime is negative or too short
KRB5KDC_ERR_POLICY	KDC policy rejects request
KRB5KDC_ERR_BADOPTION	KDC can't fulfill requested option
KRB5KDC_ERR_ETYPE_NOSUPP	KDC has no support for encryption type
KRB5KDC_ERR_SUMTYPE_NOSUPP	KDC has no support for checksum type
KRB5KDC_ERR_PADATA_TYPE_NOSUPP	KDC has no support for padata type
KRB5KDC_ERR_TRTYPE_NOSUPP	KDC has no support for transited type
KRB5KDC_ERR_CLIENT_REVOKED	Clients credentials have been revoked
KRB5KDC_ERR_SERVICE_REVOKED	Credentials for server have been revoked
KRB5KDC_ERR_TGT_REVOKED	TGT has been revoked
KRB5KDC_ERR_CLIENT_NOTYET	Client not yet valid - try again later
KRB5KDC_ERR_SERVICE_NOTYET	Server not yet valid - try again later
KRB5KDC_ERR_KEY_EXP	Password has expired
KRB5KDC_PREAMUTH_FAILED	Preauthentication failed
KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAMUTH_REQUIRE	Additional pre-authentication required
KRB5KDC_ERR_SERVER_NOMATCH	Requested server and ticket don't match
error codes 27-30 are currently placeholders	
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BAD_INTEGRITY	Decrypt integrity check failed
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_TKT_EXPIRED	Ticket expired
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_TKT_NYV	Ticket not yet valid
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_REPEAT	Request is a replay
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_NOT_US	The ticket isn't for us
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADMATCH	Ticket/authenticator don't match
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_SKEW	Clock skew too great
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADADDR	Incorrect net address
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADVERSION	Protocol version mismatch
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_MSG_TYPE	Invalid message type
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_MODIFIED	Message stream modified
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADORDER	Message out of order
KRB5PLACEHOLD_43	KRB5 error code 43
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADKEYVER	Key version is not available
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_NOKEY	Service key not available
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_MUT_FAIL	Mutual authentication failed
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADDIRECTION	Incorrect message direction
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_METHOD	Alternative authentication method required
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADSEQ	Incorrect sequence number in message
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_INAPP_CKSUM	Inappropriate type of checksum in message
error codes 51-59 are currently placeholders	
KRB5KRB_ERR_GENERIC	Generic error (see e-text)
KRB5KRB_ERR_FIELD_TOOLONG	Field is too long for this implementation
error codes 62-127 are currently placeholders	

KRB5_LIBOS_BADLOCKFLAG	Invalid flag for file lock mode
KRB5_LIBOS_CANTREADPWD	Cannot read password
KRB5_LIBOS_BADPWDMATCH	Password mismatch
KRB5_LIBOS_PWDINTR	Password read interrupted
KRB5_PARSE_ILLCHAR	Illegal character in component name
KRB5_PARSE_MALFORMED	Malformed representation of principal
KRB5_CONFIG_CANTOPEN	Can't open/find configuration file
KRB5_CONFIG_BADFORMAT	Improper format of configuration file
KRB5_CONFIG_NOTENUFSPACE	Insufficient space to return complete information
KRB5_BADMSGTYPE	Invalid message type specified for encoding
KRB5_CC_BADNAME	Credential cache name malformed
KRB5_CC_UNKNOWN_TYPE	Unknown credential cache type
KRB5_CC_NOTFOUND	Matching credential not found
KRB5_CC_END	End of credential cache reached
KRB5_NO_TKT_SUPPLIED	Request did not supply a ticket
KRB5KRB_AP_WRONG_PRINC	Wrong principal in request
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_TKT_INVALID	Ticket has invalid flag set
KRB5_PRINC_NOMATCH	Requested principal and ticket don't match
KRB5_KDCREP_MODIFIED	KDC reply did not match expectations
KRB5_KDCREP_SKEW	Clock skew too great in KDC reply
KRB5_IN_TKT_REALM_MISMATCH	Client/server realm mismatch in initial ticket request
KRB5_PROG_ETYPE_NOSUPP	Program lacks support for encryption type
KRB5_PROG_KEYTYPE_NOSUPP	Program lacks support for key type
KRB5_WRONG_ETYPE	Requested encryption type not used in message
KRB5_PROG_SUMTYPE_NOSUPP	Program lacks support for checksum type
KRB5_REALM_UNKNOWN	Cannot find KDC for requested realm
KRB5_SERVICE_UNKNOWN	Kerberos service unknown
KRB5_KDC_UNREACH	Cannot contact any KDC for requested realm
KRB5_NO_LOCALNAME	No local name found for principal name

KRB5_RC_TYPE_EXISTS	Replay cache type is already registered
KRB5_RC_MALLOC	No more memory to allocate (in replay cache code)
KRB5_RC_TYPE_NOTFOUND	Replay cache type is unknown
KRB5_RC_UNKNOWN	Generic unknown RC error
KRB5_RC_REPLAY	Message is a replay
KRB5_RC_IO	Replay I/O operation failed XXX
KRB5_RC_NOIO	Replay cache type does not support non-volatile storage
KRB5_RC_PARSE	Replay cache name parse/format error
KRB5_RC_IO_EOF	End-of-file on replay cache I/O
KRB5_RC_IO_MALLOC	No more memory to allocate (in replay cache I/O code)
KRB5_RC_IO_PERM	Permission denied in replay cache code
KRB5_RC_IO_IO	I/O error in replay cache i/o code
KRB5_RC_IO_UNKNOWN	Generic unknown RC/IO error
KRB5_RC_IO_SPACE	Insufficient system space to store replay information
KRB5_TRANS_CANTOPEN	Can't open/find realm translation file
KRB5_TRANS_BADFORMAT	Improper format of realm translation file
KRB5_LNAME_CANTOPEN	Can't open/find lname translation database
KRB5_LNAME_NOTRANS	No translation available for requested principal
KRB5_LNAME_BADFORMAT	Improper format of translation database entry
KRB5_CRYPTOSYSTEM_INTERNAL	Cryptosystem internal error
KRB5_KT_BADNAME	Key table name malformed
KRB5_KT_UNKNOWN_TYPE	Unknown Key table type
KRB5_KT_NOTFOUND	Key table entry not found
KRB5_KT_END	End of key table reached
KRB5_KT_NOWRITE	Cannot write to specified key table
KRB5_KT_IOERR	Error writing to key table
KRB5_NO_TKT_IN_RLM	Cannot find ticket for requested realm
KRB5DES_BAD_KEYPAR	DES key has bad parity
KRB5DES_WEAK_KEY	DES key is a weak key
KRB5_BAD_KEYTYPE	Keytype is incompatible with encryption type
KRB5_BAD_KEYSIZE	Key size is incompatible with encryption type
KRB5_BAD_MSIZ	Message size is incompatible with encryption type
KRB5_CC_TYPE_EXISTS	Credentials cache type is already registered.
KRB5_KT_TYPE_EXISTS	Key table type is already registered.
KRB5_CC_IO	Credentials cache I/O operation failed XXX
KRB5_FCC_PERM	Credentials cache file permissions incorrect
KRB5_FCC_NOFILE	No credentials cache file found
KRB5_FCC_INTERNAL	Internal file credentials cache error
KRB5_CC_NOMEM	No more memory to allocate (in credentials cache code)

## errors for dual TGT library calls

KRB5_INVALID_FLAGS	Invalid KDC option combination (library internal error)
KRB5_NO_2ND_TKT	Request missing second ticket
KRB5_NOCREDS_SUPPLIED	No credentials supplied to library routine

## errors for sendauth and rcvauth

KRB5_SENDAUTH_BADAUTHVERS	Bad sendauth version was sent
KRB5_SENDAUTH_BADAPPLVERS	Bad application version was sent (via sendauth)
KRB5_SENDAUTH_BADRESPONSE	Bad response (during sendauth exchange)
KRB5_SENDAUTH_REJECTED	Server rejected authentication (during sendauth exchange)
KRB5_SENDAUTH_MUTUAL_FAILED	Mutual authentication failed (during sendauth exchange)

	errors for preauthentication
KRB5_PREAUTH_BAD_TYPE	Unsupported preauthentication type
KRB5_PREAUTH_NO_KEY	Required preauthentication key not supplied
KRB5_PREAUTH_FAILED	Generic preauthentication failure
	version number errors
KRB5_RCACHE_BADVNO	Unsupported replay cache format version number
KRB5_CCACHE_BADVNO	Unsupported credentials cache format version number
KRB5_KEYTAB_BADVNO	Unsupported key table format version number
	other errors
KRB5_PROGATYPE_NOSUPP	Program lacks support for address type
KRB5_RC_REQUIRED	Message replay detection requires rcache parameter
KRB5_ERR_BAD_HOSTNAME	Hostname cannot be canonicalized
KRB5_ERR_HOST_REALM_UNKNOWN	Cannot determine realm for host
KRB5_SNAME_UNSUPP_NAMETYPE	Conversion to service principal undefined for name type
KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_V4_REPLY	Initial Ticket Response appears to be Version 4 error
KRB5_REALM_CANT_RESOLVE	Cannot resolve KDC for requested realm
KRB5_TKT_NOT_FORWARDABLE	Requesting ticket can't get forwardable tickets

### 3.2 error\_table kdb5

The Kerberos v5 database library error code table

	From the server side routines
KRB5_KDB_INUSE	Entry already exists in database
KRB5_KDB_UK_SERROR	Database store error
KRB5_KDB_UK_RERROR	Database read error
KRB5_KDB_UNAUTH	Insufficient access to perform requested operation
KRB5_KDB_NOENTRY	No such entry in the database
KRB5_KDB_ILL_WILDCARD	Illegal use of wildcard
KRB5_KDB_DB_INUSE	Database is locked or in use—try again later
KRB5_KDB_DB_CHANGED	Database was modified during read
KRB5_KDB_TRUNCATED_RECORD	Database record is incomplete or corrupted
KRB5_KDB_RECURSIVELOCK	Attempt to lock database twice
KRB5_KDB_NOTLOCKED	Attempt to unlock database when not locked
KRB5_KDB_BADLOCKMODE	Invalid kdb lock mode
KRB5_KDB_DBNOTINITED	Database has not been initialized
KRB5_KDB_DBINITED	Database has already been initialized
KRB5_KDB_ILLDIRECTION	Bad direction for converting keys
KRB5_KDB_NOMASTERKEY	Cannot find master key record in database
KRB5_KDB_BADMASTERKEY	Master key does not match database
KRB5_KDB_INVALIDKEYSIZE	Key size in database is invalid
KRB5_KDB_CANTREAD_STORED	Cannot find/read stored master key
KRB5_KDB_BADSTORED_MKEY	Stored master key is corrupted
KRB5_KDB_CANTLOCK_DB	Insufficient access to lock database
KRB5_KDB_DB_CORRUPT	Database format error
KRB5_KDB_BAD_VERSION	Unsupported version in database entry

### 3.3 error\_table kv5m

The Kerberos v5 magic numbers errorcode table follows. These are used for the magic numbers found in data structures.

KV5M_NONE	Kerberos V5 magic number table
KV5M_PRINCIPAL	Bad magic number for krb5_principal structure
KV5M_DATA	Bad magic number for krb5_data structure
KV5M_KEYBLOCK	Bad magic number for krb5_keyblock structure
KV5M_CHECKSUM	Bad magic number for krb5_checksum structure
KV5M_ENCRYPT_BLOCK	Bad magic number for krb5_encrypt_block structure
KV5M_ENC_DATA	Bad magic number for krb5_enc_data structure
KV5M_CRYPTOSYSTEM_ENTRY	Bad magic number for krb5_cryptosystem_entry structure
KV5M_CS_TABLE_ENTRY	Bad magic number for krb5_cs_table_entry structure
KV5M_CHECKSUM_ENTRY	Bad magic number for krb5_checksum_entry structure
KV5M_AUTHDATA	Bad magic number for krb5_authdata structure
KV5M_TRANSITED	Bad magic number for krb5_transited structure
KV5M_ENC_TKT_PART	Bad magic number for krb5_enc_tkt_part structure
KV5M_TICKET	Bad magic number for krb5_ticket structure
KV5M_AUTHENTICATOR	Bad magic number for krb5_authenticator structure
KV5M_TKT_AUTHENT	Bad magic number for krb5_tkt_authent structure
KV5M_CREDS	Bad magic number for krb5_creds structure
KV5M_LAST_REQ_ENTRY	Bad magic number for krb5_last_req_entry structure
KV5M_PA_DATA	Bad magic number for krb5_pa_data structure
KV5M_KDC_REQ	Bad magic number for krb5_kdc_req structure
KV5M_ENC_KDC_REP_PART	Bad magic number for krb5_enc_kdc_rep_part structure
KV5M_KDC_REP	Bad magic number for krb5_kdc_rep structure
KV5M_ERROR	Bad magic number for krb5_error structure
KV5M_AP_REQ	Bad magic number for krb5_ap_req structure
KV5M_AP_REP	Bad magic number for krb5_ap_rep structure
KV5M_AP_REP_ENC_PART	Bad magic number for krb5_ap_rep_enc_part structure
KV5M_RESPONSE	Bad magic number for krb5_response structure
KV5M_SAFE	Bad magic number for krb5_safe structure
KV5M_PRIV	Bad magic number for krb5_priv structure
KV5M_PRIV_ENC_PART	Bad magic number for krb5_priv_enc_part structure
KV5M_CRED	Bad magic number for krb5_cred structure
KV5M_CRED_INFO	Bad magic number for krb5_cred_info structure
KV5M_CRED_ENC_PART	Bad magic number for krb5_cred_enc_part structure
KV5M_PWD_DATA	Bad magic number for krb5_pwd_data structure
KV5M_ADDRESS	Bad magic number for krb5_address structure
KV5M_KEYTAB_ENTRY	Bad magic number for krb5_keytab_entry structure
KV5M_CONTEXT	Bad magic number for krb5_context structure
KV5M_OS_CONTEXT	Bad magic number for krb5_os_context structure

### 3.4 error\_table asn1

The Kerberos v5/ASN.1 error table mappings

ASN1_BAD_TIMEFORMAT	ASN.1 failed call to system time library
ASN1_MISSING_FIELD	ASN.1 structure is missing a required field
ASN1_MISPLACED_FIELD	ASN.1 unexpected field number
ASN1_TYPE_MISMATCH	ASN.1 type numbers are inconsistent
ASN1_OVERFLOW	ASN.1 value too large
ASN1_OVERRUN	ASN.1 encoding ended unexpectedly
ASN1_BAD_ID	ASN.1 identifier doesn't match expected value
ASN1_BAD_LENGTH	ASN.1 length doesn't match expected value
ASN1_BAD_FORMAT	ASN.1 badly-formatted encoding
ASN1_PARSE_ERROR	ASN.1 parse error

## 4 libkrb5.a functions

This section describes the functions provided in the `libkrb5.a` library. The library is built from several pieces, mostly for convenience in programming, maintenance, and porting.

### 4.1 Main functions

The main functions deal with the nitty-gritty details: verifying tickets, creating authenticators, and the like.

#### 4.1.1 The `krb5_context`

The `krb5_context` is designed to represent the per process state. When the library is made thread-safe, the context will represent the per-thread state. Global parameters which are “context” specific are stored in this structure, including default realm, default encryption type, default configuration files and the like. Functions exist to provide full access to the data structures stored in the context and should not be accessed directly by developers.

```
krb5_error_code                                     init_context
krb5_init_context(/* OUT */
                  krb5_context * context)
```

Initializes the context `*context` for the application. Currently the context contains the encryption types, a pointer to operating specific data and the default realm. In the future, the context may be also contain thread specific data. The data in the context should be freed with `krb5_free_context()`.

Returns system errors.

```
void                                               free_context
krb5_free_context(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context)
```

Frees the context returned by `krb5_init_context()`. Internally calls `krb5_os_free_context()`.

```
krb5_error_code                                     set_default_in_tkt_etypes
krb5_set_default_in_tkt_etypes(/* IN/OUT */
                               krb5_context context,
                               /* IN */
                               const krb5_etype * etypes)
```

Sets the desired default encryption type `etypes` for the context if valid.

Returns ENOMEM, KRB5\_PROG\_ETYPE\_NOSUPP.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_default_in_tkt_etypes(/* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_context context,
                                /* OUT */
                                krb5_enctype ** etypes)

```

get\_default\_in\_tkt\_etypes

Retrieves the default encryption types from the context and stores them in `etypes` which should be freed by the caller.

Returns ENOMEM.

#### 4.1.2 The `krb5_auth_context`

While the `krb5_context` represents a per-process or per-thread context, the `krb5_auth_context` represents a per-connection context are used by the various functions involved directly in client/server authentication. Some of the data stored in this context include keyblocks, addresses, sequence numbers, authenticators, checksum type, and replay cache pointer.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_init(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   /* OUT */
                   krb5_auth_context * auth_context)

```

auth\_con\_init

The `auth_context` may be described as a per connection context. This context contains all data pertinent to the the various authentication routines. This function initializes the `auth_context`.

The default flags for the context are set to enable the use of the replay cache (`KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME`) but no sequence numbers. The function `krb5_auth_con_setflags()` allows the flags to be changed.

The default checksum type is set to `CKSUMTYPE_RSA_MD4_DES`. This may be changed with `krb5_auth_con_setcksumtype()`.

The `auth_context` structure should be freed with `krb5_auth_con_free()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_free(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_auth_context auth_context)

```

auth\_con\_free

Frees the `auth_context` `auth_context` returned by `krb5_auth_con_init()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setflags(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                       /* IN */
                       krb5_int32 flags)

```

auth\_con\_setflags

Sets the flags of `auth_context` to `funcparamflags`. Valid flags are:

Symbol	Meaning
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME	Use timestamps
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_TIME	Save timestamps to output structure
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_SEQUENCE	Use sequence numbers
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_SEQUENCE	Copy sequence numbers to output structure

krb5\_error\_code auth\_con\_getflags

```
krb5_auth_con_getflags(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* IN */
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_int32 * flags)
```

Retrieves the flags of `auth_context`.

krb5\_error\_code auth\_con\_setaddr

```
krb5_auth_con_setaddr(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* IN */
    krb5_address * local_addr,
    krb5_address * remote_addr)
```

Copies the `local_addr` and `remote_addr` into the `auth_context`. If either address is NULL, the previous address remains in place.

krb5\_error\_code auth\_con\_getaddr

```
krb5_auth_con_getaddr(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_address ** local_addr,
    krb5_address ** remote_addr)
```

Retrieves `local_addr` and `remote_addr` from the `auth_context`. If `local_addr` or `remote_addr` is not NULL, the memory is first freed with `krb5_free_address()` and then newly allocated. It is the callers responsibility to free the returned addresses in this way.

krb5\_error\_code auth\_con\_setports

```
krb5_auth_con_setports(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* IN */
    krb5_address * local_port,
    krb5_address * remote_port)
```

Copies the `local_port` and `remote_port` addresses into the `auth_context`. If either address is NULL, the previous address remains in place. These addresses are set by `krb5_auth_con_genaddr()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setuserkey(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                          /* IN */
                          krb5_keyblock * keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_setuserkey

This function overloads the keyblock field. It is only useful prior to a **krb5\_rd\_req\_decode()** call for user to user authentication where the server has the key and needs to use it to decrypt the incoming request. Once decrypted this key is no longer necessary and is then overwritten with the session key sent by the client.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_getkey(/* IN/OUT */
                     krb5_context context,
                     krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                     /* OUT */
                     krb5_keyblock ** keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_getkey

Retrieves the keyblock stored in **auth\_context**. The memory allocated in this function should be freed with a call to **krb5\_free\_keyblock()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_getrecvsubkey(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                             /* OUT */
                             krb5_keyblock ** keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_getrecvsubkey

Retrieves the **recv\_subkey** keyblock stored in **auth\_context**. The memory allocated in this function should be freed with a call to **krb5\_free\_keyblock()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_getsendsubkey(/* IN/OUT */
                              krb5_context context,
                              krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                              /* OUT */
                              krb5_keyblock ** keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_getsendsubkey

Retrieves the **send\_subkey** keyblock stored in **auth\_context**. The memory allocated in this function should be freed with a call to **krb5\_free\_keyblock()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setrecvsubkey(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                             /* OUT */
                             krb5_keyblock * keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_setrecvsubkey

Sets the **recv\_subkey** keyblock stored in **auth\_context**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setsendsubkey(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                             /* OUT */
                             krb5_keyblock * keyblock)

```

auth\_con\_setsendsubkey

Sets the send\_subkey keyblock stored in `auth_context`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_setcksumtype(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                       /* IN */
                       krb5_cksumtype cksumtype)

```

auth\_setcksumtype

Sets the checksum type used by the other functions in the library.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_getlocalseqnumber(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                             /* IN */
                             krb5_int32 * seqnumber)

```

auth\_getlocalseqnumber

Retrieves the local sequence number that was used during authentication and stores it in `seqnumber`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_getremoteseqnumber(/* IN/OUT */
                              krb5_context context,
                              krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                              /* IN */
                              krb5_int32 * seqnumber)

```

auth\_getremoteseqnumber

Retrieves the remote sequence number that was used during authentication and stores it in `seqnumber`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_getauthenticator(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                             /* OUT */
                             krb5_authenticator ** authenticator)

```

auth\_getauthenticator

Retrieves the authenticator that was used during mutual authentication. It is the callers responsibility to free the memory allocated to `authenticator` by calling `krb5_free_authenticator()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_initivector(/* IN/OUT */
                           krb5_context context,
                           krb5_auth_context auth_context)

```

auth\_con\_initivector

Allocates memory for and zeros the initial vector in the `auth_context` keyblock.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setivector(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
                          /* IN */
                          krb5_pointer ivector)

```

auth\_con\_setivector

Sets the `i_vector` portion of `auth_context` to `ivector`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_con_setrcache(/* IN/OUT */
                         krb5_context context,
                         krb5_auth_context auth_context,
                         /* IN */
                         krb5_rcache rcache)

```

auth\_con\_setrcache

Sets the replay cache that is used by the authentication routines to `rcache`.

### 4.1.3 Principal access functions

Principals define a uniquely named client or server instance that participates in a network communication. The following functions allow one to create, modify and access portions of the `krb5_principal`.

Other functions found in other portions of the manual include `krb5_sname_to_principal()`, `krb5_free_principal()`,

While it is possible to directly access the data structure in the structure, it is recommended that the functions be used.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_parse_name(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* IN */
                 const char * name,
                 /* OUT */
                 krb5_principal * principal)

```

parse\_name

Converts a single-string representation `name` of the principal name to the multi-part principal format used in the protocols.

A single-string representation of a Kerberos name consists of one or more principal name components, separated by slashes, optionally followed by the “@” character and a realm name. If the realm name is not specified, the local realm is used.

The slash and “@” characters may be quoted (i.e., included as part of a compo-

nent rather than as a component separator or realm prefix) by preceding them with a backslash (“\”) character. Similarly, newline, tab, backspace, and null characters may be included in a component by using `\n`, `\t`, `\b` or `\0`, respectively.

The realm in a Kerberos name may not contain the slash, colon or null characters.

`*principal` will point to allocated storage which should be freed by the caller (using `krb5_free_principal()`) after use.

`krb5_parse_name()` returns `KRB5_PARSE_MALFORMED` if the string is badly formatted, or `ENOMEM` if space for the return value can't be allocated.

```
krb5_error_code                                     unparse_name
krb5_unparse_name(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  /* IN */
                  krb5_const_principal principal,
                  /* OUT */
                  char ** name)
```

Converts the multi-part principal name `principal` from the format used in the protocols to a single-string representation of the name. The resulting single-string representation will use the format and quoting conventions described for `krb5_parse_name()` above.

`*name` points to allocated storage and should be freed by the caller when finished.

`krb5_unparse_name()` returns `KRB_PARSE_MALFORMED` if the principal does not contain at least 2 components, and system errors (`ENOMEM` if unable to allocate memory).

```
krb5_error_code                                     unparse_name_ext
krb5_unparse_name_ext(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      krb5_const_principal principal,
                      /* IN/OUT */
                      char ** name,
                      unsigned int * size)
```

`krb5_unparse_name_ext()` is designed for applications which must unparse a large number of principals, and are concerned about the speed impact of needing to do a lot of memory allocations and deallocations. It functions similarly to `krb5_unparse_name()` except if `*name` is non-null, in which case, it is assumed to contain an allocated buffer of size `*size` and this buffer will be resized with `realloc()` to hold the unparsed name. Note that in this case, `size` must not be null.

If `size` is non-null (whether or not `*name` is null when the function is called), it will be filled in with the size of the unparsed name upon successful return.

```
krb5_data *                                         princ_realm
krb5_princ_realm(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context krb5_principal principal )
```

A macro which returns the realm of `principal`.

```
void                                                                    princ_set_realm
krb5_princ_set_realm(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal krb5_data *realm )
```

A macro which returns sets the realm of `principal` to `realm`.

```
void                                                                    princ_set_realm_data
krb5_princ_set_realm_data(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal char *data )
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which returns sets the data portion of the realm of `principal` to `data`.

```
void                                                                    princ_set_realm_length
krb5_princ_set_realm_length(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal intlength )
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which returns sets the length `principal` to `length`.

```
void                                                                    princ_size
krb5_princ_size(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal )
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which gives the number of elements in the principal. May also be used on the left size of an assignment.

```
void                                                                    princ_type
krb5_princ_type(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal )
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which gives the type of the principal. May also be used on the left size of an assignment.

```
                                                                    princ_data
krb5_princ_data(krb5_contextcontext krb5_principalprincipal )
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which gives the pointer to data portion of the principal. May also be used on the left size of an assignment.

```
krb5_princ_component(krb5_context context, krb5_principal principal, int i)
```

princ\_component

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

A macro which gives the pointer to *i*th element of the principal. May also be used on the left side of an assignment.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_build_principal(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_principal * princ,
    /* IN */
    unsigned int rlen,
    const char * realm,
    char *s1, *s2, ..., 0)
```

build\_principal

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_build_principal_va(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_principal * princ,
    /* IN */
    unsigned int rlen,
    const char * realm,
    va_list ap)
```

build\_principal\_va

**krb5\_build\_principal()** and **krb5\_build\_principal\_va()** perform the same function; the former takes variadic arguments, while the latter takes a pre-computed varargs pointer.

Both functions take a realm name **realm**, realm name length **rlen**, and a list of null-terminated strings, and fill in a pointer to a principal structure **princ**, making it point to a structure representing the named principal. The last string must be followed in the argument list by a null pointer.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_build_principal_ext(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_principal * princ,
    /* IN */
    unsigned int rlen,
    const char * realm,
    int len1, char *s1, int len2, char *s2, ..., 0)
```

build\_principal\_ext

**krb5\_build\_principal\_ext()** is similar to **krb5\_build\_principal()** but it takes its components as a list of (length, contents) pairs rather than a list of null-terminated strings. A length of zero indicates the end of the list.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_principal(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_const_principal inprinc,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_principal * outprinc)

```

copy\_principal

Copy a principal structure, filling in `*outprinc` to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with `krb5_free_principal()`.

```

krb5_boolean
krb5_principal_compare(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       /* IN */
                       krb5_const_principal princ1,
                       krb5_const_principal princ2)

```

principal\_compare

If the two principals are the same, return TRUE, else return FALSE.

```

krb5_boolean
krb5_realm_compare(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   /* IN */
                   krb5_const_principal princ1,
                   krb5_const_principal princ2)

```

realm\_compare

If the realms of the two principals are the same, return TRUE, else return FALSE.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_425_conv_principal(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        /* IN */
                        const char * name,
                        const char * instance,
                        const char * realm,
                        /* OUT */
                        krb5_principal * princ)

```

425\_conv\_principal

Build a principal `princ` from a V4 specification made up of `name.instance@realm`. The routine is site-customized to convert the V4 naming scheme to a V5 one. For instance, the V4 “rcmd” is changed to “host”.

The returned principal should be freed with `krb5_free_principal()`.

#### 4.1.4 The application functions

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_encode_kdc_rep(/* IN */
                    const krb5_msgtype type,
                    const krb5_enc_kdc_rep_part * encpart,
                    krb5_encrypt_block * eblock,
                    const krb5_keyblock * client_key,
                    /* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_kdc_rep * dec_rep,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_data ** enc_rep)

```

encode\_kdc\_rep

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Takes KDC rep parts in *\*rep* and *\*encpart*, and formats it into *\*enc\_rep*, using message type *type* and encryption key *client\_key* and encryption block *eblock*.

*enc\_rep->data* will point to allocated storage upon non-error return; the caller should free it when finished.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_decode_kdc_rep(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_data * enc_rep,
                    const krb5_keyblock * key,
                    const krb5_etype etype,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_kdc_rep ** dec_rep)

```

decode\_kdc\_rep

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Takes a KDC\_REP message and decrypts encrypted part using *etype* and *\*key*, putting result in *\*dec\_rep*. The pointers in *dec\_rep* are all set to allocated storage which should be freed by the caller when finished with the response (by using **krb5\_free\_kdc\_rep()**).

If the response isn't a KDC\_REP (tgs or as), it returns an error from the decoding routines.

Returns errors from encryption routines, system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kdc_rep_decrypt_proc(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          /* IN */
                          const krb5_keyblock * key,
                          krb5_const_pointer decryptarg,
                          /* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_kdc_rep * dec_rep)

```

kdc\_rep\_decrypt\_proc

Decrypt the encrypted portion of *dec\_rep*, using the encryption key *key*. The

parameter `decryptarg` is ignored.

The result is in allocated storage pointed to by `dec_rep->enc_part2`, unless some error occurs.

This function is suitable for use as the `decrypt_proc` argument to `krb5_get_in_tkt()`.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_encrypt_tkt_part(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      const krb5_keyblock * srv_key,
                      /* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_ticket * dec_ticket)
                                                                encrypt_tkt_part
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Encrypts the unencrypted part of the ticket found in `dec_ticket->enc_part2` using `srv_key`, and places result in `dec_ticket->enc_part`. The `dec_ticket->enc_part` will be allocated by this function.

Returns errors from encryption routines, system errors

`enc_part->data` is allocated and filled in with encrypted stuff.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_decrypt_tkt_part(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      const krb5_keyblock * srv_key,
                      /* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_ticket * dec_ticket)
                                                                decrypt_tkt_part
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Takes encrypted `dec_ticket->enc_part`, decrypts with `dec_ticket->etype` using `srv_key`, and places result in `dec_ticket->enc_part2`. The storage of `dec_ticket->enc_part2` will be allocated before return.

Returns errors from encryption routines, system errors

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_send_tgs(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               /* IN */
               const krb5_flags kdcoptions,
               const krb5_ticket_times * timestruct,
               const krb5_enctype * etypes,
               const krb5_cksumentype sumtype,
               krb5_const_principal sname,
               krb5_address * const * addr,
               krb5_authdata * const * authorization_data,
               krb5_pa_data * const * padata,
               const krb5_data * second_ticket,
               /* IN/OUT */
               krb5_creds * in_cred,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_response * rep)

```

send\_tgs

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Sends a request to the TGS and waits for a response. `kdcoptions` is used for the options in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `timestruct` values are used for `from`, `till`, and `rtime` in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `etypes` is a list of etypes used in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `sumtype` is used for the checksum in the `AP_REQ` in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `sname` is used for `sname` in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `addr`, if non-NULL, is used for addresses in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `authorization_data`, if non-NULL, is used for `authorization_data` in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `padata`, if non-NULL, is combined with any other supplied pre-authentication data for the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `second_ticket`, if required by options, is used for the 2nd ticket in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`. `in_cred` is used for the ticket and session key in the `KRB_AP_REQ` header in the `KRB_TGS_REQ`.

The KDC realm is extracted from `in_cred->server`'s realm.

The response is placed into `*rep`. `rep->response.data` is set to point at allocated storage which should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_cred_from_kdc(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       /* IN */
                       krb5_ccache ccache,
                       krb5_creds * in_cred,
                       /* OUT */
                       krb5_cred ** out_cred,
                       krb5_creds *** tgts)

```

get\_cred\_from\_kdc

Retrieve credentials for principal `in_cred->client`, server `creds->server`, possibly `creds->second_ticket` if needed by the ticket flags.

`ccache` is used to fetch initial TGT's to start the authentication path to the server.

Credentials are requested from the KDC for the server's realm. Any TGT credentials obtained in the process of contacting the KDC are returned in an array of

credentials; `tgts` is filled in to point to an array of pointers to credential structures (if no TGT's were used, the pointer is zeroed). TGT's may be returned even if no useful end ticket was obtained.

The returned credentials are NOT cached.

If credentials are obtained, `creds` is filled in with the results; `creds->ticket` and `creds->keyblock->key` are set to allocated storage, which should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns errors, system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_cred_via_tkt(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      krb5_creds * tkt,
                      const krb5_flags kdcoptions,
                      krb5_address *const * address,
                      krb5_creds * in_cred,
                      /* OUT */
                      krb5_creds ** out_cred)

```

get\_cred\_via\_tkt

Takes a ticket `tkt` and a target credential `in_cred`, attempts to fetch a TGS from the KDC. Upon success the resulting is stored in `out_cred`. The memory allocated in `out_cred` should be freed by the called when finished by using `krb5_free_creds()`.

`kdcoptions` refers to the options as listed in Table 2. The optional `address` is used for addressed in the KRB\_TGS\_REQ (see `krb5_send_tgs()`).

Returns errors, system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_credentials(/* IN/OUT */
                     krb5_context context,
                     /* IN */
                     const krb5_flags options,
                     krb5_ccache ccache,
                     krb5_creds * in_creds,
                     /* OUT */
                     krb5_creds * out_creds)

```

get\_credentials

This routine attempts to use the credentials cache `ccache` or a TGS exchange to get an additional ticket for the client identified by `in_creds->client`, with following information:

- **The server** identified by `in_creds->server`
- **The options** in `options`. Valid choices are KRB5\_GC\_USER\_USER and KRB5\_GC\_GC\_CACHED
- **The expiration date** specified in `in_creds->times.endtime`
- **The session key type** specified in `in_creds->keyblock.keytype` if it is non-zero.

If `options` specifies `KRB5_GC_CACHED`, then `krb5_get_credentials()` will only search the credentials cache for a ticket.

If `options` specifies `KRB5_GC_USER_USER`, then `krb5_get_credentials()` will get credentials for a user to user authentication. In a user to user authentication, the secret key for the server is the session key from the server's ticket-granting-ticket (TGT). The TGT is passed from the server to the client over the network — this is safe since the TGT is encrypted in a key known only by the Kerberos server — and the client must pass this TGT to `krb5_get_credentials()` in `in_creds->second_ticket`. The Kerberos server will use this TGT to construct a user to user ticket which can be verified by the server by using the session key from its TGT.

The effective **expiration date** is the minimum of the following:

- The expiration date as specified in `in_creds->times.endtime`
- The requested start time plus the maximum lifetime of the server as specified by the server's entry in the Kerberos database.
- The requested start time plus the maximum lifetime of tickets allowed in the local site, as specified by the KDC. This is currently a compile-time option, `KRB5_KDB_MAX_LIFE` in `config.h`, and is by default 1 day.

If any special authorization data needs to be included in the ticket, — for example, restrictions on how the ticket can be used — they should be specified in `in_creds->authdata`. If there is no special authorization data to be passed, `in_creds->authdata` should be `NULL`.

Any returned ticket and intermediate ticket-granting tickets are stored in `ccache`.

Returns errors from encryption routines, system errors.

`krb5_error_code`

`get_in_tkt`

```

krb5_get_in_tkt(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* IN */
    const krb5_flags options,
    krb5_address * const * addrs,
    const krb5_enctype * etypes,
    const krb5_preauthtype * ptypes,
    krb5_error_code (*key_proc)(krb5_context context,
                                const krb5_keytype type,
                                krb5_data * salt,
                                krb5_const_pointer keyseed,
                                krb5_keyblock ** key),
    krb5_const_pointer keyseed,
    krb5_error_code (*decrypt_proc)(krb5_context context,
                                    const krb5_keyblock * key,
                                    krb5_const_pointer decryptarg,
                                    krb5_kdc_rep * dec_rep),
    krb5_const_pointer decryptarg,
    /* IN/OUT */
    krb5_creds * creds,
    krb5_ccache ccache,
    krb5_kdc_rep ** ret_as_reply)

```

This all-purpose initial ticket routine, usually called via `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_key()` or `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_password()` or `krb5_get_in_tkt_with_keytab()`.

Attempts to get an initial ticket for `creds->client` to use server `creds->server`, using the following: the realm from `creds->client`; the options in `options` (listed in Table 2); and `ptypes`, the preauthentication method (valid preauthentication methods are listed in Table 2). `krb5_get_in_tkt()` requests encryption type `etypes` (valid encryption types are `ETYPE_DES_CBC_CRC` and `ETYPE_RAW_DES_CBC`), using `creds->times.starttime`, `creds->times.endtime`, `creds->times.renew_till` as from, till, and rtime. `creds->times.renew_till` is ignored unless the `RENEWABLE` option is requested.

`key_proc` is called, with `context`, `keytype`, `keyseed` and `padata` as arguments, to fill in `key` to be used for decryption. The valid key types for `keytype` are `KEYTYPE_NULL`,<sup>9</sup> and `KEYTYPE_DES`.<sup>10</sup> However, `KEYTYPE_DES` is the only key type supported by MIT kerberos. The content of `keyseed` depends on the `key_proc` being used. The `padata` passed to `key_proc` is the preauthentication data returned by the KDC as part of the reply to the initial ticket request. It may contain an element of type `KRB5_PADATA_PW_SALT`, which `key_proc` should use to determine what salt to use when generating the key. `key_proc` should fill in `key` with a key for the client, or return an error code.

`decrypt_proc` is called to perform the decryption of the response (the encrypted part is in `dec_rep->enc_part`; the decrypted part should be allocated and filled into `dec_rep->enc_part2`. `decryptarg` is passed on to `decrypt_proc`, and its content depends on the `decrypt_proc` being used.

If `addrs` is non-NULL, it is used for the addresses requested. If it is null, the system standard addresses are used.

If `ret_as_reply` is non-NULL, it is filled in with a pointer to a structure containing the reply packet from the KDC. Some programs may find it useful to have direct access to this information. For example, it can be used to obtain the pre-authentication data passed back from the KDC. The caller is responsible for freeing this structure by using `krb5_free_kdc_rep()`.

If `etypes` is non-NULL, then it is used as for the list of valid encryption types. Otherwise, the context default is used (as returned by `krb5_get_default_in_tkt_etypes()`).

A successful call will place the ticket in the credentials cache `ccache` and fill in `creds` with the ticket information used/returned.

Returns system errors, preauthentication errors, encryption errors.

---

<sup>9</sup>See RFC section 6.3.1

<sup>10</sup>See RFC section 6.3.4

krb5\_error\_code

```

krb5_get_in_tkt_with_password(/* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_context context,
                                /* IN */
                                const krb5_flags options,
                                krb5_address * const * addr,
                                const krb5_etype * etypes,
                                const krb5_preauthtype * pre_auth_types,
                                const char * password,
                                krb5_ccache ccache,
                                /* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_creds * creds,
                                krb5_kdc_rep ** ret_as_reply)

```

get\_in\_tkt\_with\_password

Attempts to get an initial ticket using the null-terminated string `password`. If `password` is NULL, the password is read from the terminal using as a prompt the globalname `krb5_default_pwd_prompt1`.

The password is converted into a key using the appropriate string-to-key conversion function for the specified `keytype`, and using any salt data returned by the KDC in response to the authentication request.

See `krb5_get_in_tkt()` for documentation of the `options`, `addr`, `pre_auth_type`, `etype`, `keytype`, `ccache`, `creds` and `ret_as_reply` arguments.

Returns system errors, preauthentication errors, encryption errors.

krb5\_error\_code

```

krb5_get_in_tkt_with_keytab(/* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_context context,
                                /* IN */
                                const krb5_flags options,
                                krb5_address * const * addr,
                                const krb5_etype * etypes,
                                const krb5_preauthtype * pre_auth_types,
                                const krb5_keytab * keytab,
                                krb5_ccache ccache,
                                /* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_creds * creds,
                                krb5_kdc_rep ** ret_as_reply)

```

get\_in\_tkt\_with\_keytab

Attempts to get an initial ticket using `keytab`. If `keytab` is NULL, the default keytab is used (e.g., `/etc/v5srvtab`).

See `krb5_get_in_tkt()` for documentation of the `options`, `addr`, `pre_auth_type`, `etype`, `ccache`, `creds` and `ret_as_reply` arguments.

Returns system errors, preauthentication errors, encryption errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_in_tkt_with_skey(/* IN/OUT */
                           krb5_context context,
                           /* IN */
                           const krb5_flags options,
                           krb5_address * const * addrs,
                           const krb5_etype * etypes,
                           const krb5_preauthtype * pre_auth_types,
                           const krb5_keyblock * key,
                           krb5_ccache ccache,
                           /* IN/OUT */
                           krb5_creds * creds,
                           krb5_kdc_rep ** ret_as_reply)

```

get\_in\_tkt\_with\_skey

Attempts to get an initial ticket using **key**. If **key** is NULL, an appropriate key is retrieved from the system key store (e.g., */etc/v5srvtab*).

See **krb5\_get\_in\_tkt()** for documentation of the **options**, **addrs**, **pre\_auth\_type**, **etype**, **ccache**, **creds** and **ret\_as\_reply** arguments.

Returns system errors, preauthentication errors, encryption errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_mk_req(/* IN/OUT */
             krb5_context context,
             krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
             /* IN */
             const krb5_flags ap_req_options,
             char * service,
             char * hostname,
             krb5_data * in_data,
             /* IN/OUT */
             krb5_ccache ccache,
             /* OUT */
             krb5_data * outbuf)

```

mk\_req

Formats a KRB\_AP\_REQ message into **outbuf**.

The server to receive the message is specified by **hostname**. The principal of the server to receive the message is specified by **hostname** and **service**. If credentials are not present in the credentials cache **ccache** for this server, the TGS request with default parameters is used in an attempt to obtain such credentials, and they are stored in **ccache**.

**ap\_req\_options** specifies the KRB\_AP\_REQ options desired. Valid options are:

```

AP_OPTS_USE_SESSION_KEY
AP_OPTS_MUTUAL_REQUIRED

```

The checksum method to be used is as specified in **auth\_context**.

**outbuf** should point to an existing **krb5\_data** structure. **outbuf->length** and **outbuf->data** will be filled in on success, and the latter should be freed by the caller when it is no longer needed; if an error is returned, however, no storage is allocated and **outbuf->data** does not need to be freed.

Returns system errors, error getting credentials for `server`.

krb5\_error\_code

mk\_req\_extended

```
krb5_mk_req_extended(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
    /* IN */
    const krb5_flags ap_req_options,
    krb5_data * in_data,
    krb5_creds * in_creds,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_data * outbuf)
```

Formats a KRB\_AP\_REQ message into `outbuf`, with more complete options than `krb5_mk_req()`.

`outbuf`, `ap_req_options`, `auth_context`, and `ccache` are used in the same fashion as for `krb5_mk_req()`.

`in_creds` is used to supply the credentials (ticket and session key) needed to form the request.

If `in_creds->ticket` has no data (length == 0), then an error is returned.

During this call, the structure elements in `in_creds` may be freed and reallocated. Hence all of the structure elements which are pointers should point to allocated memory, and there should be no other pointers aliased to the same memory, since it may be deallocated during this procedure call.

If `ap_req_options` specifies `AP_OPTS_USE_SUBKEY`, then a subkey will be generated if need be by `krb5_generate_subkey()`.

A copy of the authenticator will be stored in the `auth_context`, with the principal and checksum fields nulled out, unless an error is returned. (This is to prevent pointer sharing problems; the caller shouldn't need these fields anyway, since the caller supplied them.)

Returns system errors, errors contacting the KDC, KDC errors getting a new ticket for the authenticator.

krb5\_error\_code

generate\_subkey

```
krb5_generate_subkey(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* IN */
    const krb5_keyblock * key,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_keyblock ** subkey)
```

Generates a pseudo-random sub-session key using the encryption system's random key functions, based on the input `key`.

`subkey` is filled in to point to the generated subkey, unless an error is returned. The returned key (i.e., `*subkey`) is allocated and should be freed by the caller with `krb5_free_keyblock()` when it is no longer needed.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_rd_req(/* IN/OUT */
            krb5_context context,
            krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
            /* IN */
            const krb5_data * inbuf,
            krb5_const_principal server,
            krb5_keytab keytab,
            /* IN/OUT */
            krb5_flags * ap_req_options,
            /* OUT */
            krb5_ticket ** ticket)

```

rd\_req

Parses a KRB\_AP\_REQ message, returning its contents. Upon successful return, if `ticket` is non-NULL, `*ticket` will be modified to point to allocated storage containing the ticket information. The caller is responsible for deallocating this space by using `krb5_free_ticket()`.

`inbuf` should contain the KRB\_AP\_REQ message to be parsed.

If `auth_context` is NULL, one will be generated and freed internally by the function.

`server` specifies the expected server's name for the ticket. If `server` is NULL, then any server name will be accepted if the appropriate key can be found, and the caller should verify that the server principal matches some trust criterion.

If `server` is not NULL, and a replay detection cache has not been established with the `auth_context`, one will be generated.

`keytab` specifies a keytab containing generate a decryption key. If NULL, `krb5_kt_default` will be used to find the default keytab and the key taken from there<sup>11</sup>.

If a keyblock is present in the `auth_context`, it will be used to decrypt the ticket request and the keyblock freed with `krb5_free_keyblock()`. This is useful for user to user authentication. If no keyblock is specified, the `keytab` is consulted for an entry matching the requested keytype, server and version number and used instead.

The authenticator in the request is decrypted and stored in the `auth_context`. The client specified in the decrypted authenticator is compared to the client specified in the decoded ticket to ensure that the compare.

If the `remote_addr` portion of the `auth_context` is set, then this routine checks if the request came from the right client.

`sender_addr` specifies the address(es) expected to be present in the ticket.

The replay cache is checked to see if the ticket and authenticator have been seen and if so, returns an error. If not, the ticket and authenticator are entered into the cache.

Various other checks are made of the decoded data, including, cross-realm policy, clockskew and ticket validation times.

The keyblock, subkey, and sequence number of the request are all stored in the `auth_context` for future use.

<sup>11</sup>i.e., `srvtab` file in Kerberos V4 parlance

If the request has the AP\_OPTS\_MUTUAL\_REQUIRED bit set, the local sequence number, which is stored in the `auth_context`, is XORed with the remote sequence number in the request.

If `ap_req_options` is non-NULL, it will be set to contain the application request flags.

Returns system errors, encryption errors, replay errors.

```
krb5_error_code rd_req_decoded
krb5_rd_req_decoded(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
    /* IN */
    const krb5_ap_req * req,
    krb5_const_principal server,
    /* IN/OUT */
    krb5_keytab keytab,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_ticket ** ticket)
```

Essentially the same as `krb5_rd_req()`, but uses a decoded AP\_REQ as the input rather than an encoded input.

```
krb5_error_code mk_rep
krb5_mk_rep(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_data * outbuf)
```

Formats and encrypts an AP\_REP message, including in it the data in the `auth_context` portion of `auth_context`, encrypted using the keyblock portion of `auth_context`.

When successful, `outbuf->length` and `outbuf->data` are filled in with the length of the AP\_REQ message and allocated data holding it. `outbuf->data` should be freed by the caller when it is no longer needed.

If the flags in `auth_context` indicate that a sequence number should be used (either `KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_SEQUENCE` or `KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_SEQUENCE`) and the local sequence number in the `auth_context` is 0, a new number will be generated with `krb5_generate_seq_number()`.

Returns system errors.

```
krb5_error_code rd_rep
krb5_rd_rep(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_auth_context auth_context,
    /* IN */
    const krb5_data * inbuf,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_ap_rep_enc_part ** repl)
```

Parses and decrypts an AP\_REP message from `*inbuf`, filling in `*repl` with a

pointer to allocated storage containing the values from the message. The caller is responsible for freeing this structure with **krb5\_free\_ap\_rep\_enc\_part()**.

The keyblock stored in **auth\_context** is used to decrypt the message after establishing any key pre-processing with **krb5\_process\_key()**.

Returns system errors, encryption errors, replay errors.

```
krb5_error_code mk_error
krb5_mk_error(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               /* IN */
               const krb5_error * dec_err,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_data * enc_err)
```

Formats the error structure **\*dec\_err** into an error buffer **\*enc\_err**.

The error buffer storage (**enc\_err->data**) is allocated, and should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns system errors.

```
krb5_error_code rd_error
krb5_rd_error(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               /* IN */
               const krb5_data * enc_errbuf,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_error ** dec_error)
```

Parses an error protocol message from **enc\_errbuf** and fills in **\*dec\_error** with a pointer to allocated storage containing the error message. The caller is responsible for freeing this structure by using **krb5\_free\_error()**.

Returns system errors.

```
krb5_error_code generate_seq_number
krb5_generate_seq_number(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          /* IN */
                          const krb5_keyblock * key,
                          /* OUT */
                          krb5_int32 * seqno)
```

Generates a pseudo-random sequence number suitable for use as an initial sequence number for the KRB\_SAFE and KRB\_PRIV message processing routines.

**key** parameterizes the choice of the random sequence number, which is filled into **\*seqno** upon return.

sendauth

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_sendauth(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
               /* IN */
               krb5_pointer fd,
               char * appl_version,
               krb5_principal client,
               krb5_principal server,
               krb5_flags ap_req_options,
               krb5_data * in_data,
               krb5_creds * in_creds,
               /* IN/OUT */
               krb5_ccache ccache,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_error ** error,
               krb5_ap_rep_enc_part ** rep_result,
               krb5_creds ** out_creds)

```

**krb5\_sendauth()** provides a convenient means for client and server programs to send authenticated messages to one another through network connections. **krb5\_sendauth()** sends an authenticated ticket from the client program to the server program using the network connection specified by **fd**. In the MIT Unix implementation, **fd** should be a pointer to a file descriptor describing the network socket. This can be changed in other implementations, however, if the routines **krb5\_read\_message()**, **krb5\_write\_message()**, **krb5\_net\_read()**, and **krb5\_net\_write()** are changed.

The parameter **appl\_version** is a string describing the application protocol version which the client is expecting to use for this exchange. If the server is using a different application protocol, an error will be returned.

The parameters **client** and **server** specify the kerberos principals for the client and the server. They are ignored if **in\_creds** is non-null. Otherwise, **server** must be non-null, but **client** may be null, in which case the client principal used is the one in the credential cache's default principal.

The **ap\_req\_options** parameter specifies the options which should be passed to **krb5\_mk\_req()**. Valid options are listed in Table 4.1.4. If **ap\_req\_options** specifies **MUTUAL\_REQUIRED**, then **krb5\_sendauth()** will perform a mutual authentication exchange, and if **rep\_result** is non-null, it will be filled in with the result of the mutual authentication exchange; the caller should free **\*rep\_result** with **krb5\_free\_ap\_rep\_enc\_part()** when done with it.

If **in\_creds** is non-null, then **in\_creds->client** and **in\_creds->server** must be filled in, and either the other structure fields should be filled in with valid credentials, or **in\_creds->ticket.length** should be zero. If **in\_creds->ticket.length** is non-zero, then **in\_creds** will be used as-is as the credentials to send to the server, and **ccache** is ignored; otherwise, **ccache** is used as described below, and **out\_creds**, if not NULL, is filled in with the retrieved credentials.

**ccache()** specifies the credential cache to use when one is needed (i.e., when **in\_creds()** is null or **in\_creds->ticket.length** is zero). When a credential cache is not needed, **ccache()** is ignored. When a credential cache is needed and **ccache()** is null, the default credential cache is used. Note that if the credential cache is needed and does not contain the needed credentials, they will be retrieved from the KDC and stored in

the credential cache.

If mutual authentication is used and `rep_result` is non-null, the sequence number for the server is available to the caller in `*rep_result->seq_number`. (If mutual authentication is not used, there is no way to negotiate a sequence number for the server.)

If an error occurs during the authenticated ticket exchange and `error` is non-null, the error packet (if any) that was sent from the server will be placed in it. This error should be freed with `krb5_free_error()`.

```
krb5_error_code                                     recvauth
krb5_recvauth(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_auth_context * auth_context,
               /* IN */
               krb5_pointer fd,
               char * appl_version,
               krb5_principal server,
               char * rc_type,
               krb5_int32 flags,
               krb5_keytab keytab,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_ticket ** ticket)
```

`krb5_recvauth()` provides a convenient means for client and server programs to send authenticated messages to one another through network connections. `krb5_sendauth()` is the matching routine to `krb5_recvauth()` for the server. `krb5_recvauth()` will engage in an authentication dialogue with the client program running `krb5_sendauth()` to authenticate the client to the server. In addition, if requested by the client, `krb5_recvauth()` will provide mutual authentication to prove to the client that the server represented by `krb5_recvauth()` is legitimate.

`fd` is a pointer to the network connection. As in `krb5_sendauth()`, in the MIT Unix implementation `fd` is a pointer to a file descriptor.

The parameter `appl_version` is a string describing the application protocol version which the server is expecting to use for this exchange. If the client is using a different application protocol, an error will be returned and the authentication exchange will be aborted.

If `server` is non-null, then `krb5_recvauth()` verifies that the server principal requested by the client matches `server`. If not, an error will be returned and the authentication exchange will be aborted.

The parameters `server`, `auth_context`, and `keytab` are used by `krb5_rd_req()` to obtain the server's private key.

If `server` is non-null, the principal component of it is used to determine the replay cache to use. Otherwise, `krb5_recvauth()` will use a default replay cache.

The `flags` argument allows the caller to modify the behavior of `krb5_recvauth()`. For non-library callers, `flags` should be 0.

`ticket` is optional and is only filled in if non-null. It is filled with the data from the ticket sent by the client, and should be freed with `krb5_free_ticket()` when it is no longer needed.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_mk_safe(/* IN/OUT */
              krb5_context context,
              krb5_auth_context auth_context,
              /* IN */
              const krb5_data * userdata,
              /* OUT */
              krb5_data * outbuf,
              /* IN/OUT */
              krb5_replay_data * outdata)

```

Formats a KRB\_SAFE message into `outbuf`.

`userdata` is formatted as the user data in the message. Portions of `auth_context` specify the checksum type; the keyblock which might be used to seed the checksum; full addresses (host and port) for the sender and receiver. The `local_addr` portion of `*auth_context` is used to form the addresses used in the KRB\_SAFE message. The `remote_addr` is optional; if the receiver's address is not known, it may be replaced by NULL. `local_addr`, however, is mandatory.

The `auth_context` flags select whether sequence numbers or timestamps should be used to identify the message. Valid flags are listed below.

Symbol	Meaning
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME	Use timestamps and replay cache
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_TIME	Copy timestamp to <code>*outdata</code>
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_SEQUENCE	Use sequence numbers
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_SEQUENCE	Copy sequence numbers to <code>*outdata</code>

If timestamps are to be used (i.e., if KRB5\_AUTH\_CONTEXT\_DO\_TIME is set), an entry describing the message will be entered in the replay cache so that the caller may detect if this message is sent back to him by an attacker. If KRB5\_AUTH\_CONTEXT\_DO\_TIME is not set, the `auth_context` replay cache is not used.

If sequence numbers are to be used (i.e., if either KRB5\_AUTH\_CONTEXT\_DO\_SEQUENCE or KRB5\_AUTH\_CONTEXT\_RET\_SEQUENCE is set), then `auth_context` local sequence number will be placed in the protected message as its sequence number.

The `outbuf` buffer storage (i.e., `outbuf->data`) is allocated, and should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns system errors, encryption errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_rd_safe(/* IN/OUT */
             krb5_context context,
             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
             /* IN */
             const krb5_data * inbuf,
             /* OUT */
             krb5_data * outbuf,
             /* IN/OUT */
             krb5_replay_data * outdata)

```

Parses a KRB\_SAFE message from `inbuf`, placing the data in `*outbuf` after verifying its integrity.

The keyblock used for verifying the integrity of the message is taken from the `auth_context` `recv_subkey` or `keyblock`. The keyblock is chosen in the above order by the first one which is not NULL.

The `remote_addr` and `localaddr` portions of the `*auth_context` specify the full addresses (host and port) of the sender and receiver, and must be of type **ADDRTYPE\_ADDRPORT**.

The `remote_addr` parameter is mandatory; it specifies the address of the sender. If the address of the sender in the message does not match `remote_addr`, the error `KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADADDR` will be returned.

If `local_addr` is non-NULL, then the address of the receiver in the message must match it. If it is null, the receiver address in the message will be checked against the list of local addresses as returned by `krb5_os_localaddr()`. If the check fails, `KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADARRD` is returned.

The `outbuf` buffer storage (i.e., `outbuf->data` is allocated storage which the caller should free when it is no longer needed.

If `auth_context_flags` portion of `auth_context` indicates that sequence numbers are to be used (i.e., if `KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DOSEQUENCE` is set in it), The `remote_seq_number` portion of `auth_context` is compared to the sequence number for the message, and `KRB5_KRB_AP_ERR_BADORDER` is returned if it does not match. Otherwise, the sequence number is not used.

If timestamps are to be used (i.e., if `KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME` is set in the `auth_context`), then two additional checks are performed:

- The timestamp in the message must be within the permitted clock skew (which is usually five minutes), or `KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_SKEW` is returned.
- The message must not be a replayed message, according to `rcache`.

Returns system errors, integrity errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_mk_priv(/* IN/OUT */
             krb5_context context,
             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
             /* IN */
             const krb5_data * userdata,
             /* OUT */
             krb5_data * outbuf,
             krb5_replay_data * outdata)

```

mk\_priv

Formats a KRB\_PRIV message into `outbuf`. Behaves similarly to `krb5_mk_safe()`, but the message is encrypted and integrity-protected rather than just integrity-protected.

`inbuf`, `auth_context`, `outdata` and `outbuf` function as in `krb5_mk_safe()`.

As in `krb5_mk_safe()`, the `remote_addr` and `remote_port` part of the `auth_context` is optional; if the receiver's address is not known, it may be replaced by `NULL`. The `local_addr`, however, is mandatory.

The encryption type is taken from the `auth_context` keyblock portion. If `i_vector` portion of the `auth_context` is non-null, it is used as an initialization vector for the encryption (if the chosen encryption type supports initialization vectors) and its contents are replaced with the last block of encrypted data upon return.

The flags from the `auth_context` selects whether sequence numbers or timestamps should be used to identify the message. Valid flags are listed below.

Symbol	Meaning
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME	Use timestamps in replay cache
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_TIME	Use timestamps in output data
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_SEQUENCE	Use sequence numbers in replay cache
KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_RET_SEQUENCE	Use sequence numbers in replay cache and output data

Returns system errors, encryption errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_rd_priv(/* IN/OUT */
             krb5_context context,
             krb5_auth_context auth_context,
             /* IN */
             const krb5_data * inbuf,
             /* OUT */
             krb5_data * outbuf,
             krb5_data * outdata)

```

rd\_priv

Parses a KRB\_PRIV message from `inbuf`, placing the data in `*outbuf` after decrypting it. Behaves similarly to `krb5_rd_safe()`, but the message is decrypted rather than integrity-checked.

`inbuf`, `auth_context`, `outdata` and `outbuf` function as in `krb5_rd_safe()`.

The `remote_addr` part of the `auth_context` as set by `krb5_auth_con_setaddrs()` is mandatory; it specifies the address of the sender. If the address of the sender in the

message does not match the `remote_addr`, the error `KRB5KRB_AP_ERR_BADADDR` will be returned.

If `local_addr` portion of the `auth_context` is non-NULL, then the address of the receiver in the message much match it. If it is null, the receiver address in the message will be checked against the list of local addresses as returned by `krb5_os_localaddr()`.

The `keyblock` portion of `auth_context` specifies the key to be used for decryption of the message. If the `i_vector` element, is non-null, it is used as an initialization vector for the decryption (if the encryption type of the message supports initialization vectors) and its contents are replaced with the last block of encrypted data in the message.

The `auth_context` flags specify whether timestamps (`KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_TIME`) and sequence numbers (`KRB5_AUTH_CONTEXT_DO_SEQUENCE`) are to be used.

Returns system errors, integrity errors.

#### 4.1.5 Miscellaneous main functions

```
krb5_boolean                                     address_search
krb5_address_search(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_address * addr,
                    krb5_address * const * addrlist)
```

If `addr` is listed in `addrlist`, or `addrlist` is null, return TRUE. If not listed, return FALSE.

```
krb5_boolean                                     address_compare
krb5_address_compare(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_address * addr1,
                    const krb5_address * addr2)
```

If the two addresses are the same, return TRUE, else return FALSE.

```
int                                              fulladdr_order
krb5_fulladdr_order(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_fulladdr * addr1,
                    const krb5_fulladdr * addr2)
```

Return an ordering on the two full addresses: 0 if the same, < 0 if first is less than 2nd, > 0 if first is greater than 2nd.

```

int
krb5_address_order(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_address * addr1,
                    const krb5_address * addr2)

```

address\_order

Return an ordering on the two addresses: 0 if the same, < 0 if first is less than 2nd, > 0 if first is greater than 2nd.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_addresses(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_address * const * inaddr,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_address *** outaddr)

```

copy\_addresses

Copy addresses in `inaddr` to `*outaddr` which is allocated memory and should be freed with `krb5_free_addresses()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_authdata(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_authdata * const * inauthdat,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_authdata *** outauthdat)

```

copy\_authdata

Copy an authdata structure, filling in `*outauthdat` to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with `krb5_free_authdata()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_authenticator(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        /* IN */
                        const krb5_authenticator * authfrom,
                        /* OUT */
                        krb5_authenticator ** authto)

```

copy\_authenticator

Copy an authenticator structure, filling in `*outauthdat` to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with `krb5_free_authenticator()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_keyblock(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_keyblock * from,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_keyblock ** to)

```

copy\_keyblock

Copy a keyblock, filling in `*to` to point to the newly allocated copy, which should

be freed with **krb5\_free\_keyblock()**.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_keyblock_contents(/* IN/OUT */
                             krb5_context context,
                             /* IN */
                             const krb5_keyblock * from,
                             /* OUT */
                             krb5_keyblock * to)
                                                                    copy_keyblock_contents
```

Copy keyblock contents from **from** to **to**, including allocated storage. The allocated storage in **to** should be freed by using **free(to->contents)**.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_checksum(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    const krb5_checksum * ckfrom,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_checksum ** ckto)
                                                                    copy_checksum
```

Copy a checksum structure, filling in **\*ckto** to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with **krb5\_free\_checksum()**.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_creds(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* IN */
                 const krb5_creds * incred,
                 /* OUT */
                 krb5_creds ** outcred)
                                                                    copy_creds
```

Copy a credentials structure, filling in **\*outcred** to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with **krb5\_free\_creds()**.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_data(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                /* IN */
                const krb5_data * indata,
                /* OUT */
                krb5_data ** outdata)
                                                                    copy_data
```

Copy a data structure, filling in **\*outdata** to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with **krb5\_free\_data()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_copy_ticket(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  /* IN */
                  const krb5_ticket * from,
                  /* OUT */
                  krb5_ticket ** pto)

```

copy\_ticket

Copy a ticket structure, filling in **\*pto** to point to the newly allocated copy, which should be freed with **krb5\_free\_ticket()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_server_rcache(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       /* IN */
                       const krb5_data * piece,
                       /* OUT */
                       krb5_rcache * ret_rcache)

```

get\_server\_rcache

Generate a replay cache name, allocate space for its handle, and open it. **piece** is used to distinguish this replay cache from others currently in use on the system. Typically, **piece** is the first component of the principal name for the client or server which is calling **krb5\_get\_server\_rcache()**.

Upon successful return, **ret\_rcache** is filled in to contain a handle to an open rcache, which should be closed with **krb5\_rc\_close()**.

## 4.2 Credentials cache functions

The credentials cache functions (some of which are macros which call to specific types of credentials caches) deal with storing credentials (tickets, session keys, and other identifying information) in a semi-permanent store for later use by different programs.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_resolve(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                /* IN */
                char * string_name,
                /* OUT */
                krb5_ccache * id)

```

cc\_resolve

Fills in **id** with a ccache identifier which corresponds to the name in **string\_name**.

Requires that **string\_name** be of the form “type:residual” and “type” is a type known to the library.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_gen_new(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                /* IN */
                krb5_cc_ops * ops,
                /* OUT */
                krb5_ccache * id)

```

cc\_gen\_new

Fills in `id` with a unique ccache identifier of a type defined by `ops`. The cache is left unopened.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_register(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* IN */
                 krb5_cc_ops * ops,
                 krb5_boolean override)

```

cc\_register

Adds a new cache type identified and implemented by `ops` to the set recognized by `krb5_cc_resolve()`. If `override` is `FALSE`, a ticket cache type named `ops->prefix` must not be known.

```

char *
krb5_cc_get_name(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* IN */
                 krb5_ccache id)

```

cc\_get\_name

Returns the name of the ccache denoted by `id`.

```

char *
krb5_cc_default_name(/* IN/OUT */
                     krb5_context context)

```

cc\_default\_name

Returns the name of the default credentials cache; this may be equivalent to `getenv("KRB5CCACHE")` with an appropriate fallback.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_default(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* OUT */
                 krb5_ccache * ccache)

```

cc\_default

Equivalent to `krb5_cc_resolve(context, krb5_cc_default_name(), ccache)`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_initialize(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_ccache id,
                   /* IN */
                   krb5_principal primary_principal)

```

cc\_initialize

Creates/refreshes a credentials cache identified by `id` with primary principal set to `primary_principal`. If the credentials cache already exists, its contents are destroyed.

Errors: permission errors, system errors.

Modifies: cache identified by `id`.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_destroy(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_ccache id) cc_destroy
```

Destroys the credentials cache identified by `id`, invalidates `id`, and releases any other resources acquired during use of the credentials cache. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache. After return, `id` must not be used unless it is first reinitialized using `krb5_cc_resolve()` or `krb5_cc_gen_new()`.

Errors: permission errors.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_close(/* IN/OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_ccache id) cc_close
```

Closes the credentials cache `id`, invalidates `id`, and releases `id` and any other resources acquired during use of the credentials cache. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache. After return, `id` must not be used unless it is first reinitialized using `krb5_cc_resolve()` or `krb5_cc_gen_new()`.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_store_cred(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   /* IN */
                   krb5_ccache id,
                   krb5_creds * creds) cc_store_cred
```

Stores `creds` in the cache `id`, tagged with `creds->client`. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache.

Errors: permission errors, storage failure errors.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_retrieve_cred(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      krb5_ccache id,
                      krb5_flags whichfields,
                      krb5_creds * mcreds,
                      /* OUT */
                      krb5_creds * creds) cc_retrieve_cred
```

Searches the cache `id` for credentials matching `mcreds`. The fields which are to be matched are specified by set bits in `whichfields`, and always include the principal name `mcreds->server`. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache.

If at least one match is found, one of the matching credentials is returned in `*creds`. The credentials should be freed using `krb5_free_credentials()`.

Errors: error code if no matches found.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_get_principal(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    /* IN */
    krb5_ccache id,
    krb5_principal * principal)
cc_get_principal
```

Retrieves the primary principal of the credentials cache (as set by the `krb5_cc_initialize()` request) The primary principal is filled into `*principal`; the caller should release this memory by calling `krb5_free_principal()` on `*principal` when finished.

Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_start_seq_get(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_ccache id,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_cc_cursor * cursor)
cc_start_seq_get
```

Prepares to sequentially read every set of cached credentials. `cursor` is filled in with a cursor to be used in calls to `krb5_cc_next_cred()`.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_next_cred(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_ccache id,
    /* OUT */
    krb5_creds * creds,
    /* IN/OUT */
    krb5_cc_cursor * cursor)
cc_next_cred
```

Fetches the next entry from `id`, returning its values in `*creds`, and updates `*cursor` for the next request. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache and `*cursor` be a cursor returned by `krb5_cc_start_seq_get()` or a subsequent call to `krb5_cc_next_cred()`.

Errors: error code if no more cache entries.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_end_seq_get(/* IN/OUT */
    krb5_context context,
    krb5_ccache id,
    krb5_cc_cursor * cursor)
cc_end_seq_get
```

Finishes sequential processing mode and invalidates `*cursor`. `*cursor` must never be re-used after this call.

Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache and `*cursor` be a cursor re-

turned by `krb5_cc_start_seq_get()` or a subsequent call to `krb5_cc_next_cred()`.

Errors: may return error code if `*cursor` is invalid.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_remove_cred(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_ccache id,
                    krb5_flags which,
                    krb5_creds * cred)
cc_remove_cred
```

Removes any credentials from `id` which match the principal name `cred->server` and the fields in `cred` masked by `which`. Requires that `id` identifies a valid credentials cache.

Errors: returns error code if nothing matches; returns error code if couldn't delete.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_cc_set_flags(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_ccache id,
                 /* IN */
                 krb5_flags flags)
cc_set_flags
```

Sets the flags on the cache `id` to `flags`. Useful flags are defined in `<krb5.h>`.

```
unsigned int
krb5_get_notification_message()
get_notification_message
```

Intended for use by Windows. Will register a unique message type using `RegisterWindowMessage()` which will be notified whenever the cache changes. This will allow all processes to recheck their caches.

### 4.3 Replay cache functions

The replay cache functions deal with verifying that AP\_REQ's do not contain duplicate authenticators; the storage must be non-volatile for the site-determined validity period of authenticators.

Each replay cache has a string "name" associated with it. The use of this name is dependent on the underlying caching strategy (for file-based things, it would be a cache file name). The caching strategy uses non-volatile storage so that replay integrity can be maintained across system failures.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_auth_to_rep(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 /* IN */
                 krb5_tkt_authent * auth,
                 /* OUT */
                 krb5_donot_replay * rep)
auth_to_rep
```

Extract the relevant parts of `auth` and fill them into the structure pointed to by `rep`. `rep->client` and `rep->server` are set to allocated storage and should be freed when `*rep` is no longer needed.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_resolve_full(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_rcache * id,
                    /* IN */
                    char * string_name)
rc_resolve_full
```

`id` is filled in to identify a replay cache which corresponds to the name in `string_name`. The cache is not opened. Requires that `string_name` be of the form “type:residual” and that “type” is a type known to the library.

Before the cache can be used `krb5_rc_initialize()` or `krb5_rc_recover()` must be called.

Errors: error if cannot resolve name.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_resolve_type(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_rcache * id,
                    /* IN */
                    char * type)
rc_resolve_type
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Looks up `type` in the list of known cache types and if found attaches the operations to `*id` which must be previously allocated.

If `type` is not found, `KRB5_RC_TYPE_NOTFOUND` is returned.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_register_type(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_rc_ops * ops)
rc_register_type
```

Adds a new replay cache type implemented and identified by `ops` to the set recognized by `krb5_rc_resolve()`. This function requires that a ticket cache of the type named in `ops->prefix` has not been previously registered.

```
char *
krb5_rc_default_name(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context)
rc_default_name
```

Returns the name of the default replay cache; this may be equivalent to `getenv("KRB5RCACHE")` with an appropriate fallback.

```
char *
krb5_rc_default_type(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context)
rc_default_type
```

Returns the type of the default replay cache.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_default(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_rcache * id)
rc_default
```

This function returns an unopened replay cache of the default type and default name (as would be returned by **krb5\_rc\_default\_type**() and **krb5\_rc\_default\_name**()). Before the cache can be used **krb5\_rc\_initialize**() or **krb5\_rc\_recover**() must be called.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_initialize(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_rcache id,
                  krb5_deltat auth_lifespan)
rc_initialize
```

Creates/refreshes the replay cache identified by **id** and sets its authenticator lifespan to **auth\_lifespan**. If the replay cache already exists, its contents are destroyed.

Errors: permission errors, system errors

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_recover(/* IN */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_rcache id)
rc_recover
```

Attempts to recover the replay cache **id**, (presumably after a system crash or server restart).

Errors: error indicating that no cache was found to recover

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_destroy(/* IN */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_rcache id)
rc_destroy
```

Destroys the replay cache **id**. Requires that **id** identifies a valid replay cache.

Errors: permission errors.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_close(/* IN */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_rcache id)
rc_close
```

Closes the replay cache **id**, invalidates **id**, and releases any other resources acquired during use of the replay cache. Requires that **id** identifies a valid replay cache.

Errors: permission errors

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_store(/* IN */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_rcache id,
               krb5_donot_replay * rep)
rc_store
```

Stores **rep** in the replay cache **id**. Requires that **id** identifies a valid replay cache.

Returns KRB5KRB\_AP\_ERR\_REPEAT if **rep** is already in the cache. May also return permission errors, storage failure errors.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_expunge(/* IN */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_rcache id)
rc_expunge
```

Removes all expired replay information (i.e. those entries which are older than then authenticator lifespan of the cache) from the cache **id**. Requires that **id** identifies a valid replay cache.

Errors: permission errors.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_get_lifespan(/* IN */
                     krb5_context context,
                     krb5_rcache id,
                     /* OUT */
                     krb5_deltat * auth_lifespan)
rc_get_lifespan
```

Fills in **auth\_lifespan** with the lifespan of the cache **id**. Requires that **id** identifies a valid replay cache.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_rc_resolve(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_rcache id,
                 /* IN */
                 char * name)
rc_resolve
```

Initializes private data attached to **id**. This function **MUST** be called before the other per-replay cache functions.

Requires that **id** points to allocated space, with an initialized **id->ops** field.

Since **krb5\_rc\_resolve()** allocates memory, **krb5\_rc\_close()** must be called to free the allocated memory, even if neither **krb5\_rc\_initialize()** or **krb5\_rc\_recover()** were successfully called by the application.

Returns: allocation errors.

```
char *
krb5_rc_get_name(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_rcache id)
rc_get_name
```

Returns the name (excluding the type) of the rcache `id`. Requires that `id` identifies a valid replay cache.

```
char *
krb5_rc_get_type(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_rcache id)
rc_get_type
```

Returns the type (excluding the name) of the rcache `id`. Requires that `id` identifies a valid replay cache.

#### 4.4 Key table functions

The key table functions deal with storing and retrieving service keys for use by unattended services which participate in authentication exchanges.

Keytab routines are all be atomic. Every routine that acquires a non-sharable resource releases it before it returns.

All keytab types support multiple concurrent sequential scans.

The order of values returned from `krb5_kt_next_entry()` is unspecified.

Although the “right thing” should happen if the program aborts abnormally, a close routine, `krb5_kt_free_entry()`, is provided for freeing resources, etc. People should use the close routine when they are finished.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_register(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  /* IN */
                  krb5_kt_ops * ops)
kt_register
```

Adds a new ticket cache type to the set recognized by `krb5_kt_resolve()`. Requires that a keytab type named `ops->prefix` is not yet known.

An error is returned if `ops->prefix` is already known.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_resolve(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  /* IN */
                  const char * string_name,
                  /* OUT */
                  krb5_keytab * id)
kt_resolve
```

Fills in `*id` with a handle identifying the keytab with name “`string_name`”. The keytab is not opened. Requires that `string_name` be of the form “`type:residual`” and

“type” is a type known to the library.

Errors: badly formatted name.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_default_name(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    char * name,
                    int namesize)
kt_default_name
```

**name** is filled in with the first **namesize** bytes of the name of the default keytab. If the name is shorter than **namesize**, then the remainder of **name** will be zeroed.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_default(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                /* IN */
                krb5_keytab * id)
kt_default
```

Fills in **id** with a handle identifying the default keytab.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_read_service_key(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        /* IN */
                        krb5_pointer keyprocarg,
                        krb5_principal principal,
                        krb5_kvno vno,
                        krb5_keytype keytype,
                        /* OUT */
                        krb5_keyblock ** key)
kt_read_service_key
```

If **keyprocarg()** is not NULL, it is taken to be a **char \*** denoting the name of a keytab. Otherwise, the default keytab will be used. The keytab is opened and searched for the entry identified by **principal**, **keytype**, and **vno**, returning the resulting key in **\*key** or returning an error code if it is not found.

**krb5\_free\_keyblock()** should be called on **\*key** when the caller is finished with the key.

Returns an error code if the entry is not found.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_add_entry(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  /* IN */
                  krb5_keytab id,
                  krb5_keytab_entry * entry)
kt_add_entry
```

Calls the keytab-specific add routine **krb5\_kt\_add\_internal()** with the same function arguments. If this routine is not available, then KRB5\_KT\_NOWRITE is returned.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_remove_entry(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* IN */
                    krb5_keytab id,
                    krb5_keytab_entry * entry)

```

kt\_remove\_entry

Calls the keytab-specific remove routine **krb5\_kt\_remove\_internal()** with the same function arguments. If this routine is not available, then KRB5\_KT\_NOWRITE is returned.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_get_name(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_keytab id,
                 /* OUT */
                 char * name,
                 /* IN */
                 unsigned int namesize)

```

kt\_get\_name

name is filled in with the first **namesize** bytes of the name of the keytab identified by **id**(. If the name is shorter than **namesize**, then , name will be null-terminated.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_close(/* IN/OUT */
              krb5_context context,
              krb5_keytab id)

```

kt\_close

Closes the keytab identified by **id** and invalidates **id**, and releases any other resources acquired during use of the key table.

Requires that **id** identifies a keytab.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_get_entry(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_keytab id,
                  /* IN */
                  krb5_principal principal,
                  krb5_kvno vno,
                  krb5_keytype keytype,
                  /* OUT */
                  krb5_keytab_entry * entry)

```

kt\_get\_entry

Searches the keytab identified by **id** for an entry whose principal matches **principal**, whose keytype matches **keytype**, and whose key version number matches **vno**. If **vno** is zero, the first entry whose principal matches is returned.

Returns an error code if no suitable entry is found. If an entry is found, the entry is returned in **\*entry**; its contents should be deallocated by calling **krb5\_kt\_free\_entry()** when no longer needed.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_free_entry(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_keytab_entry * entry)

```

kt\_free\_entry

Releases all storage allocated for **entry**, which must point to a structure previously filled in by **krb5\_kt\_get\_entry()** or **krb5\_kt\_next\_entry()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_start_seq_get(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      krb5_keytab id,
                      /* OUT */
                      krb5_kt_cursor * cursor)

```

kt\_start\_seq\_get

Prepares to read sequentially every key in the keytab identified by **id**. **cursor** is filled in with a cursor to be used in calls to **krb5\_kt\_next\_entry()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_next_entry(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_keytab id,
                   /* OUT */
                   krb5_keytab_entry * entry,
                   /* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_kt_cursor * cursor)

```

kt\_next\_entry

Fetches the “next” entry in the keytab, returning it in **\*entry**, and updates **\*cursor** for the next request. If the keytab changes during the sequential get, an error is guaranteed. **\*entry** should be freed after use by calling **krb5\_kt\_free\_entry()**.

Requires that **id** identifies a valid keytab. and **\*cursor** be a cursor returned by **krb5\_kt\_start\_seq\_get()** or a subsequent call to **krb5\_kt\_next\_entry()**.

Errors: error code if no more cache entries or if the keytab changes.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_kt_end_seq_get(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_keytab id,
                    krb5_kt_cursor * cursor)

```

kt\_end\_seq\_get

Finishes sequential processing mode and invalidates **cursor**, which must never be re-used after this call.

Requires that **id** identifies a valid keytab and **\*cursor** be a cursor returned by **krb5\_kt\_start\_seq\_get()** or a subsequent call to **krb5\_kt\_next\_entry()**.

May return error code if **cursor** is invalid.

## 4.5 Free functions

The free functions deal with deallocation of memory that has been allocated by various routines. It is recommended that the developer use these routines as they will know about the contents of the structures.

```
void                                                                 xfree
krb5_xfree(/* IN/OUT */
            void * ptr)
```

Frees the pointer ,  
ptr .This is a wrapper macro to **free()** that is designed to keep lint “happy.”

```
void                                                                 free_data
krb5_free_data(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_data * val)
```

Frees the data structure **val**, including the pointer **val** which has been allocate by any of numerous routines.

```
void                                                                 free_principal
krb5_free_principal(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_principal val)
```

Frees the **pwd\_data val** that has been allocated from **krb5\_copy\_principal()**.

```
void                                                                 free_authenticator
krb5_free_authenticator(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        krb5_authenticator * val)
```

Frees the authenticator **val**, including the pointer **val**.

```
void                                                                 free_authenticator_contents
krb5_free_authenticator_contents(/* IN/OUT */
                                krb5_context context,
                                krb5_authenticator * val)
```

Frees the authenticator contents of **val**. The pointer **val** is not freed.

```
void                                                                 free_addresses
krb5_free_addresses(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    krb5_address ** val)
```

Frees the series of addresses **\*val** that have been allocated from **krb5\_copy\_addresses()**.

```
void
krb5_free_address(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_address * val)
free_address
```

Frees the address `val`.

```
void
krb5_free_authdata(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_authdata ** val)
free_authdata
```

Frees the authdata structure pointed to by `val` that has been allocated from `krb5_copy_authdata()`.

```
void
krb5_free_enc_tkt_part(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       krb5_enc_tkt_part * val)
free_enc_tkt_part
```

Frees `val` that has been allocated from `krb5_enc_tkt_part()` and `krb5_decrypt_tkt_part()`.

```
void
krb5_free_ticket(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_ticket * val)
free_ticket
```

Frees the ticket `val` that has been allocated from `krb5_copy_ticket()` and other routines.

```
void
krb5_free_tickets(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_ticket ** val)
free_tickets
```

Frees the tickets pointed to by `val`.

```
void
krb5_free_kdc_req(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_kdc_req * val)
free_kdc_req
```

Frees the `kdc_req val` and all substructures. The pointer `val` is freed as well.

```
void
krb5_free_kdc_rep(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_kdc_rep * val)
free_kdc_rep
```

Frees the `kdc_rep val` that has been allocated from `krb5_get_in_tkt()`.

```

void
krb5_free_kdc_rep_part(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        krb5_enc_kdc_rep_part * val)

```

free\_kdc\_rep\_part

Frees the kdc\_rep\_part val.

```

void
krb5_free_error(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_error * val)

```

free\_error

Frees the error val that has been allocated from **krb5\_read\_error()** or **krb5\_sendauth()**.

```

void
krb5_free_ap_req(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_ap_req * val)

```

free\_ap\_req

Frees the ap\_req val.

```

void
krb5_free_ap_rep(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_ap_rep * val)

```

free\_ap\_rep

Frees the ap\_rep val.

```

void
krb5_free_safe(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_safe * val)

```

free\_safe

Frees the safe application data val that is allocated with **decode\_krb5\_safe**.

```

void
krb5_free_priv(/* IN/OUT */
                 krb5_context context,
                 krb5_priv * val)

```

free\_priv

Frees the private data val that has been allocated from **decode\_krb5\_priv()**.

```

void
krb5_free_priv_enc_part(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          krb5_priv_enc_part * val)

```

free\_priv\_enc\_part

Frees the private encoded part val that has been allocated from **decode\_krb5\_enc\_priv\_part()**.

```

void                                                                 free_cred
krb5_free_cred(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_cred * val)

```

Frees the credential `val`.

```

void                                                                 free_creds
krb5_free_creds(/* IN/OUT */
                krb5_context context,
                krb5_creds * val)

```

Calls `krb5_free_cred_contents()` with `val` as the argument. `val` is freed as well.

```

void                                                                 free_cred_contents
krb5_free_cred_contents(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        krb5_creds * val)

```

The function zeros out the session key stored in the credential and then frees the credentials structures. The argument `val` is **not** freed.

```

void                                                                 free_cred_enc_part
krb5_free_cred_enc_part(/* IN/OUT */
                        krb5_context context,
                        krb5_cred_enc_part * val)

```

Frees the addresses and ticket\_info elements of `val`. `val` is **not** freed by this routine.

```

void                                                                 free_checksum
krb5_free_checksum(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_checksum * val)

```

The checksum and the pointer `val` are both freed.

```

void                                                                 free_keyblock
krb5_free_keyblock(/* IN/OUT */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_keyblock * val)

```

The keyblock contents of `val` are zeroed and the memory freed. The pointer `val` is freed as well.

```

void                                                                 free_pa_data
krb5_free_pa_data(/* IN/OUT */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_pa_data ** val)

```

Frees the contents of `*val`. `val` is freed as well.

```

void
krb5_free_ap_rep_enc_part(/* IN/OUT */
                           krb5_context context,
                           krb5_ap_rep_enc_part * val)

```

free\_ap\_rep\_enc\_part

Frees the subkey keyblock (if set) as well as `val` that has been allocated from `krb5_rd_rep()` or `krb5_send_auth()`.

```

void
krb5_free_tkt_authent(/* IN/OUT */
                       krb5_context context,
                       krb5_tkt_authent * val)

```

free\_tkt\_authent

Frees the ticket and authenticator portions of `val`. The pointer `val` is freed as well.

```

void
krb5_free_pwd_data(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context,
                    passwd_pwd_data * val)

```

free\_pwd\_data

Frees the `pwd_data` `val` that has been allocated from `decode_krb5_pwd_data()`.

```

void
krb5_free_pwd_sequences(/* IN/OUT */
                          krb5_context context,
                          passwd_phrase_element ** val)

```

free\_pwd\_sequences

Frees the `passwd_phrase_element` `val`. This is usually called from `krb5_free_pwd_data()`.

```

void
krb5_free_realm_tree(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      krb5_principal * realms)

```

free\_realm\_tree

Frees the realms tree `realms` returned by `krb5_walk_realm_tree()`.

```

void
krb5_free_tgt_creds(/* IN/OUT */
                     krb5_context context,
                     krb5_creds ** tgts)

```

free\_tgt\_creds

Frees the TGT credentials `tgts` returned by `krb5_get_cred_from_kdc()`.

## 4.6 Operating-system specific functions

The operating-system specific functions provide an interface between the other parts of the `libkrb5.a` libraries and the operating system.

Beware! Any of the functions below are allowed to be implemented as macros. Prototypes for functions can be found in `<krb5.h>`; other definitions (including macros,

if used) are in `<krb5/libos.h>`.

The following global symbols are provided in `libos.a`. If you wish to substitute for any of them, you must substitute for all of them (they are all declared and initialized in the same object file):

```
extern char *krb5_defkeyname: default name of key table file
extern char *krb5_lname_file: name of aname/lname translation database
extern int krb5_max_dgram_size: maximum allowable datagram size
extern int krb5_max_skdc_timeout: maximum per-message KDC reply timeout
extern int krb5_skdc_timeout_shift: shift factor (bits) to exponentially back-off
    the KDC timeouts
extern int krb5_skdc_timeout_1: initial KDC timeout
extern char *krb5_kdc_udp_portname: name of KDC UDP port
extern char *krb5_default_pwd_prompt1: first prompt for password reading.
extern char *krb5_default_pwd_prompt2: second prompt
```

#### 4.6.1 Operating specific context

The `krb5_context` has space for operating system specific data. These functions are called from `krb5_init_context()` and `krb5_free_context()`, but are included here for completeness.

```
krb5_error_code os_init_context
krb5_os_init_context(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context)
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Initializes `context->os_context` and establishes the location of the initial configuration files.

```
krb5_error_code os_free_context
krb5_os_free_context(/* IN/OUT */
                    krb5_context context)
```

NOTE: This is an internal function, which is not necessarily intended for use by application programs. Its interface may change at any time.

Frees the operating system specific portion of `context`.

#### 4.6.2 Configuration based functions

These functions allow access to configuration specific information. In some cases, the configuration may be overridden by program control.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_set_config_files(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      const char ** filenames)

```

set\_config\_files

Sets the list of configuration files to be examined in determining machine defaults. **filenames** is an array of files to check in order. The array must have a NULL entry as the last element.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_krbhst(/* IN */
                 krb5_context context,
                 const krb5_data * realm,
                 /* OUT */
                 char *** hostlist)

```

get\_krbhst

Figures out the Kerberos server names for the given **realm**, filling in **hostlist** with a null terminated array of pointers to hostnames.

If **realm** is unknown, the filled-in pointer is set to NULL.

The pointer array and strings pointed to are all in allocated storage, and should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_free_krbhst(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  char * const * hostlist)

```

free\_krbhst

Frees the storage taken by a host list returned by **krb5\_get\_krbhst()**.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_default_realm(/* IN */
                       krb5_context context,
                       /* OUT */
                       char ** lrealm)

```

get\_default\_realm

Retrieves the default realm to be used if no user-specified realm is available (e.g. to interpret a user-typed principal name with the realm omitted for convenience), filling in **lrealm** with a pointer to the default realm in allocated storage.

It is the caller's responsibility for freeing the allocated storage pointed to be **lream** when it is finished with it.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_set_default_realm(/* IN */
                       krb5_context context,
                       char * realm)

```

set\_default\_realm

Sets the default realm to be used if no user-specified realm is available (e.g. to interpret a user-typed principal name with the realm omitted for convenience). (c.f. `krb5_get_default_realm`)

If `realm` is NULL, then the operating system default value will be used.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_host_realm(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context,
                    const char * host,
                    /* OUT */
                    char *** realmlist)

```

get\_host\_realm

Figures out the Kerberos realm names for `host`, filling in `realmlist` with a pointer to an `argv[]` style list of names, terminated with a null pointer.

If `host` is NULL, the local host's realms are determined.

If there are no known realms for the host, the filled-in pointer is set to NULL.

The pointer array and strings pointed to are all in allocated storage, and should be freed by the caller when finished.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_free_host_realm(/* IN */
                     krb5_context context,
                     char * const * realmlist)

```

free\_host\_realm

Frees the storage taken by a `realmlist` returned by `krb5_get_local_realm()`.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_get_realm_domain(/* IN/OUT */
                      krb5_context context,
                      /* IN */
                      const char * realm,
                      /* OUT */
                      char ** domain)

```

get\_realm\_domain

Determines the proper name of a realm. This is mainly so that a krb4 principal can be converted properly into a krb5 one. If `realm` is null, the function will assume the default realm of the host. The returned `*domain` is allocated and must be freed by the caller.

### 4.6.3 Disk based functions

These functions all relate to disk based I/O.

```
krb5_error_code                                     lock_file
krb5_lock_file(/* IN */
                krb5_context context,
                in fd,
                int mode)
```

Attempts to lock the file in the given `mode`; returns 0 for a successful lock, or an error code otherwise.

The caller should arrange for the file referred by `fd` to be opened in such a way as to allow the required lock.

Modes are given in `<krb5/libos.h>`

```
krb5_error_code                                     unlock_file
krb5_unlock_file(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  int fd)
```

Attempts to (completely) unlock the file. Returns 0 if successful, or an error code otherwise.

```
krb5_error_code                                     create_secure_file
krb5_create_secure_file(/* IN */
                         krb5_context context,
                         const char * pathname)
```

Creates a file named `pathname` which can only be read by the current user.

```
krb5_error_code                                     sync_disk_file
krb5_sync_disk_file(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context,
                    FILE * fp)
```

Assures that the changes made to the file pointed to by the file handle `fp` are forced out to disk.

### 4.6.4 Network based routines

These routines send and receive network data the specifics of addresses and families on a given operating system.

```
krb5_error_code                                     os_localaddr
krb5_os_localaddr(/* IN */
                   krb5_context context,
                   /* OUT */
                   krb5_address *** addr)
```

Return all the protocol addresses of this host.

Compile-time configuration flags will indicate which protocol family addresses might be returned. `*addr` is filled in to point to an array of address pointers, terminated by a null pointer. All the storage pointed to is allocated and should be freed by the caller with `krb5_free_address()` when no longer needed.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_gen_portaddr(/* IN */
                 krb5_context context,
                 const krb5_address * adr,
                 krb5_const_pointer ptr,
                 /* OUT */
                 krb5_address ** outaddr)
gen_portaddr
```

Given an address `adr` and an additional address-type specific portion pointed to by `port` this routine combines them into a freshly-allocated `krb5_address` with type `ADDRTYPE_ADDRPORT` and fills in `*outaddr` to point to this address. For IP addresses, `ptr` should point to a network-byte-order TCP or UDP port number. Upon success, `*outaddr` will point to an allocated address which should be freed with `krb5_free_address()`.

```
krb5_error_code
krb5_sendto_kdc(/* IN */
               krb5_context context,
               const krb5_data * send,
               const krb5_data * realm,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_data * receive)
sendto_kdc
```

Send the message `send` to a KDC for realm `realm` and return the response (if any) in `receive`.

If the message is sent and a response is received, 0 is returned, otherwise an error code is returned.

The storage for `receive` is allocated and should be freed by the caller when finished.

```
int
krb5_net_read(/* IN */
             krb5_context context,
             int fd,
             /* OUT */
             char * buf,
             /* IN */
             int len)
net_read
```

Like `read(2)`, but guarantees that it reads as much as was requested or returns -1 and sets `errno`.

(make sure your sender will send all the stuff you are looking for!) Only useful on stream sockets and pipes.

```

int                                                    net_write
krb5_net_write(/* IN */
                krb5_context context,
                int fd,
                const char * buf,
                int len)

```

Like `write(2)`, but guarantees that it writes as much as was requested or returns -1 and sets `errno`.

Only useful on stream sockets and pipes.

```

krb5_error_code                                       write_message
krb5_write_message(/* IN */
                   krb5_context context,
                   krb5_pointer fd,
                   krb5_data * data)

```

**krb5\_write\_message()** writes data to the network as a message, using the network connection pointed to by `fd`.

```

krb5_error_code                                       read_message
krb5_read_message(/* IN */
                  krb5_context context,
                  krb5_pointer fd,
                  /* OUT */
                  krb5_data * data)

```

Reads data from the network as a message, using the network connection pointed to by `fd`.

#### 4.6.5 Operating specific access functions

These functions are involved with access control decisions and policies.

```

krb5_error_code                                       aname_to_localname
krb5_aname_to_localname(/* IN */
                        krb5_context context,
                        krb5_const_principal aname,
                        int lsize,
                        /* OUT */
                        char * lname)

```

Converts a principal name `aname` to a local name suitable for use by programs wishing a translation to an environment-specific name (e.g. user account name).

`lsize` specifies the maximum length name that is to be filled into `lname`. The translation will be null terminated in all non-error returns.

Returns system errors.

```

krb5_boolean
krb5_kuserok(/* IN */
             krb5_context context,
             krb5_principal principal,
             const char * luser)

```

kuserok

Given a Kerberos principal `principal`, and a local username `luser`, determine whether user is authorized to login to the account `luser`. Returns TRUE if authorized, FALSE if not authorized.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_sname_to_principal(/* IN */
                       krb5_context context,
                       const char * hostname,
                       const char * sname,
                       krb5_int32 type,
                       /* OUT */
                       krb5_principal * ret_princ)

```

sname\_to\_principal

Given a hostname `hostname` and a generic service name `sname`, this function generates a full principal name to be used when authenticating with the named service on the host. The full principal name is returned in `ret_princ`.

The realm of the principal is determined internally by calling `krb5_get_host_realm()`.

The `type` argument controls how `krb5_sname_to_principal()` generates the principal name, `ret_princ`, for the named service, `sname`. Currently, two values are supported: `KRB5_NT_SRV_HOST`, and `KRB5_NT_UNKNOWN`.

If `type` is set to `KRB5_NT_SRV_HOST`, the hostname will be canonicalized, i.e. a fully qualified lowercase hostname using the primary name and the domain name, before `ret_princ` is generated in the form "sname/hostname@LOCAL.REALM." Most applications should use `KRB5_NT_SRV_HOST`.

However, if `type` is set to `KRB5_NT_UNKNOWN`, while the generated principal name will have the form "sname/hostname@LOCAL.REALM" the hostname will not be canonicalized first. It will appear exactly as it was passed in `hostname`.

The caller should release `ret_princ`'s storage by calling `krb5_free_principal()` when it is finished with the principal.

#### 4.6.6 Miscellaneous operating specific functions

These functions handle the other operating specific functions that do not fall into any other major class.

```

krb5_error_code
krb5_timeofday(/* IN */
               krb5_context context,
               /* OUT */
               krb5_context context,
               krb5_int32 * timeret)

```

timeofday

Retrieves the system time of day, in seconds since the local system's epoch. [The ASN.1 encoding routines must convert this to the standard ASN.1 encoding as needed]

```
krb5_error_code                                     us_timeofday
krb5_us_timeofday(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context,
                    /* OUT */
                    krb5_int32 *seconds,
                    krb5_int32 *microseconds)
```

Retrieves the system time of day, in seconds since the local system's epoch. [The ASN.1 encoding routines must convert this to the standard ASN.1 encoding as needed]

The seconds portion is returned in *\*seconds*, the microseconds portion in *\*microseconds*.

```
krb5_error_code                                     read_password
krb5_read_password(/* IN */
                    krb5_context context,
                    const char *prompt,
                    const char *prompt2,
                    /* OUT */
                    char *return_pwd,
                    /* IN/OUT */
                    unsigned int *size_return)
```

Read a password from the keyboard. The first *\*size\_return* bytes of the password entered are returned in *return\_pwd*. If fewer than *\*size\_return* bytes are typed as a password, the remainder of *return\_pwd* is zeroed. Upon success, the total number of bytes filled in is stored in *\*size\_return*.

*prompt* is used as the prompt for the first reading of a password. It is printed to the terminal, and then a password is read from the keyboard. No newline or spaces are emitted between the prompt and the cursor, unless the newline/space is included in the prompt.

If *prompt2* is a null pointer, then the password is read once. If *prompt2* is set, then it is used as a prompt to read another password in the same manner as described for *prompt*. After the second password is read, the two passwords are compared, and an error is returned if they are not identical.

Echoing is turned off when the password is read.

If there is an error in reading or verifying the password, an error code is returned; else zero is returned.

```
krb5_error_code                                     random_confounder
krb5_random_confounder(/* IN */
                        krb5_context context,
                        int size,
                        /* OUT */
                        krb5_pointer fillin)
```

Given a length and a pointer, fills in the area pointed to by *fillin* with *size* random octets suitable for use in a confounder.

krb5\_error\_code

gen\_replay\_name

```
krb5_gen_replay_name(/* IN */  
    krb5_context context,  
    const krb5_address * inaddr,  
    const char * uniq,  
    /* OUT */  
    char ** string)
```

Given a `krb5_address` with type `ADDRTYPE_ADDRPORT` in `inaddr`, this function unpacks its component address and additional type, and uses them along with `uniq` to allocate a fresh string to represent the address and additional information. The string is suitable for use as a replay cache tag. This string is allocated and should be freed with `free()` when the caller has finished using it. When using IP addresses, the components in `inaddr->contents` must be of type `ADDRTYPE_INET` and `ADDRTYPE_PORT`.

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