CVK修改密码后无法SSH登陆

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告警信息

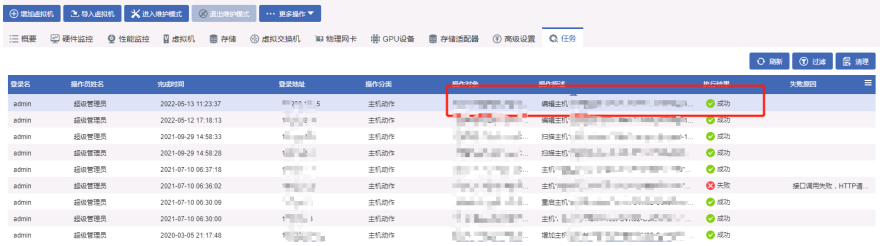
后台SSH登录CVK，输入用户名密码后提示无法登录

问题描述

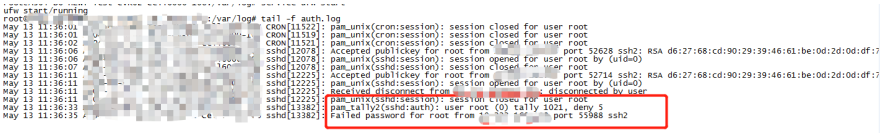
CVK主机在修改密码后无法直接SSH登录，但可以通过其他节点进行跳转或xconsole界面直接登录

过程分析

1、首先查看CAS前台进行的修改任务，任务显示修改成功，且尝试将密码再次进行修改后，仍无法正常SSH登录



2、通过其他CVK主机跳转到该CVK后台，检查登录日志auth.log，发现pam_tally2的相关打印：



3、通过该报错，怀疑与现场的SSH配置中的加固项有关，查看/etc/pam.d/sshd文件中，确实存在登录失败锁定的相关设置：

```
# PAM configuration for the Secure Shell service
auth required pam_tally2.so onerr=fail deny=5 unlock_time=180 root_unlock_time=180

# Standard Un*x authentication.
@include common-auth

# Disallow non-root logins when /etc/nologin exists.
account    required     pam_nologin.so

# Uncomment and edit /etc/security/access.conf if you need to set complex
# access limits that are hard to express in sshd_config.
# account  required     pam_access.so

# Standard Un*x authorization.
@include common-account

# Standard Un*x session setup and teardown.
@include common-session

# Print the message of the day upon successful login.
session    optional     pam_motd.so # [1]

# Print the status of the user's mailbox upon successful login.
session    optional     pam_mail.so standard noenv # [1]

# Set up user limits from /etc/security/limits.conf.
session    required     pam_limits.so

# Set up SELinux capabilities (need modified pam)
# session  required     pam_selinux.so multiple

# Read environment variables from /etc/environment and
# /etc/security/pam_env.conf.
session    required     pam_env.so # [1]
# In Debian 4.0 (etch), locale-related environment variables were moved to
# /etc/default/locale, so read that as well.
session    required     pam_env.so user_readenv=1 envfile=/etc/default/locale

# Standard Un*x password updating.
@include common-password
```

该限制默认是没有添加的，现场做过等保加固相关的操作所致。添加后即会对ssh登录进行限制，如果连续登录失败5次，就会锁定登录180s。

4、通过命令pam_tally2 -u root检查root用户的登录失败锁定次数，发现现场有1300多次登录失败的记录。

5、分析锁定的原因，现场CAS对接了监控平台，对接时需要用到CVK的root用户，修改密码后监控平台侧未及时修改对接配置，导致频繁使用错误密码访问该CVK，进而导致root被持续锁定。

解决方法

使用命令pam_tally2 -r -u root可以手动解除锁定状态。或在CAS前台直接修改CVK的密码为原密码，可避免ssh登录被锁定。

建议修改CVK主机密码时，及时关注并同步修改与CAS对接平台的对应密码，避免访问或监控出现异常。