

The ThinLinc Administrator's Guide

version 4.20.0post



ThinLinc

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The ThinLinc Administrator's Guide

Introduction

ThinLinc is a software that provides remote Linux desktop access by combining proprietary code with open-source projects like TigerVNC, noVNC and OpenSSH. The core purpose of the software is to securely grant graphical access to Linux® machines. The ThinLinc software also works closely with the existing Linux system to utilize it's already well established ecosystem.

Our hope is that ThinLinc will help make Linux more accessible for people in their everyday lives.

About the documentation

This document is meant to serve as a guide when installing or administrating ThinLinc, as well as give an overview of the features available.

The documentation is separated into multiple parts:

Introduction

Gives an overview of this document, along with information about the general architecture of the software.

Server installation

Contains information about ThinLinc's requirements and how to do a minimal ThinLinc installation.

Optional setup

Describes the next steps that can be taken after completing a minimal ThinLinc installation.

Clients

Describes the available ThinLinc clients, their differences, and how to install and use them.

Administration

Discusses the administration of ThinLinc after it is installed.

Appendixes

Extra information, e.g. configuration syntax or more niche setup options.

Finding more information

Additional information about ThinLinc can be found on the Cendio website at <https://www.cendio.com>. Some starting points can be [release notes](#), or [platform specific notes](#).

For community-based support, discussion, and best practice guides, visit the [ThinLinc Community Forum](#).

ThinLinc architecture

This chapter describes the high-level components that constitute a ThinLinc cluster. For information about how to install, set up, and maintain ThinLinc, please refer to the [Server installation](#) and [Administration](#) parts.

Major components

The three major components of a ThinLinc cluster are the master servers, agent servers, and clients. The former two are responsible for making the server-side Linux environment available for the clients.

- **Master servers** — Accepts incoming client connections and load balances them between available agent servers.

Obtaining ThinLinc

- **Agent servers** — Hosts user sessions. One agent server typically hosts multiple user sessions. Sessions are kept separate through user isolation.
- **Clients** — The application used to connect to the ThinLinc cluster. This can either be *The native client* or *ThinLinc Web Access*.

A single machine can act both as a master and an agent server simultaneously.

A common ThinLinc cluster consists of one master server, and as many agent servers as warranted by the client load. An additional redundant master server may be added to increase the robustness of the system.

System integration

ThinLinc tightly integrates with the host Linux system. For instance, ThinLinc relies on the system user database and utilizes the system's native authentication mechanisms. This is analogous to how SSH works.

Once tools and applications are installed on the agent servers, they become seamlessly accessible to the users. Similarly, the graphical user interface provided to a connected user depends on the installed desktop environment. If multiple desktop environments are installed in parallel, users are prompted to pick one at the start of a session.

Session overview

Connecting clients are handed a session on an agent server. This assignment is managed by a master server, which delegates sessions based on agent server load. The following steps are executed during the connection process:

1. Client establishes an encrypted connection to a master server.
2. Client authenticates to the master server.
3. Master server checks for an existing user session, or prepares a new session on an agent server.
4. Client disconnects from the master server.
5. Client establishes an encrypted connection to the designated agent server.

At this point, a user session is active, allowing the user to freely navigate the system. A user can leave a session either by disconnecting or logging out. If the user disconnects, the session remains active and available for reconnecting to; if the user logs out, the session terminates.

Obtaining ThinLinc

The ThinLinc client and server software is available for download, free of charge, from <https://www.cendio.com>. The software may also be downloaded from various third-party sources.

Verifying the software packages

For RPM-based systems, the software packages have been signed by Cendio. This signature can be verified using the public key available from <https://www.cendio.com/thinlinc/download>.

The key is also available from <https://keys.openpgp.org> and <https://keyserver.ubuntu.com>, by searching for the fingerprint provided on the downloads page.

Server requirements

ThinLinc system and software requirements

Minimum requirements:

- An x86_64 (or compatible) CPU
- GLIBC 2.28, or newer
- Python 3.6, or newer
- Support for .rpm or .deb package formats
- An SSH (secure shell) server

As long as your platform fulfills the requirements above, ThinLinc should work as expected. If any additional packages are required, ThinLinc will offer to install these automatically during setup.

A note on server sizing

Since each use-case is different, it is hard to provide estimates in advance of the amount of compute resources (CPU, RAM, storage, etc.) required by a ThinLinc installation. However, there are several guidelines which can help you establish these requirements early on:

- ThinLinc has very modest resource requirements. Check the requirements for your operating system and applications, and use these as a baseline instead.
- Set up a proof-of-concept installation, and monitor resources under typical usage scenarios. If you need extra temporary licenses for testing purposes, let us know.
- If you are likely to have a lot of users all logging in at the same time, make sure to size your master server accordingly.
- In cluster configurations, try to find a balance between a small number of powerful servers, and a large number of weaker ones.
- Adding and removing agent servers from a cluster is trivial. So if resource requirements change, or you don't quite get it right first time, it is easy to adjust your ThinLinc installation to suit.

Network requirements

Naturally, the network at the site where ThinLinc is to be installed needs to be prepared for the installation. This section aims to help in understanding the requirements of the network for a successful ThinLinc installation.

We will start by describing a simple setup, where all ThinLinc servers are directly accessible by the client. We will then explain how a site with NAT can use a NAT/split-DNS setup to access ThinLinc efficiently both from the inside network and from the Internet.

For details about configuring ThinLinc Web Access behind a reverse proxy, please see [Reverse proxy](#).

Note

Regardless of network configuration, each server in a ThinLinc cluster must be reachable by the client, either directly or indirectly.

A simple ThinLinc setup

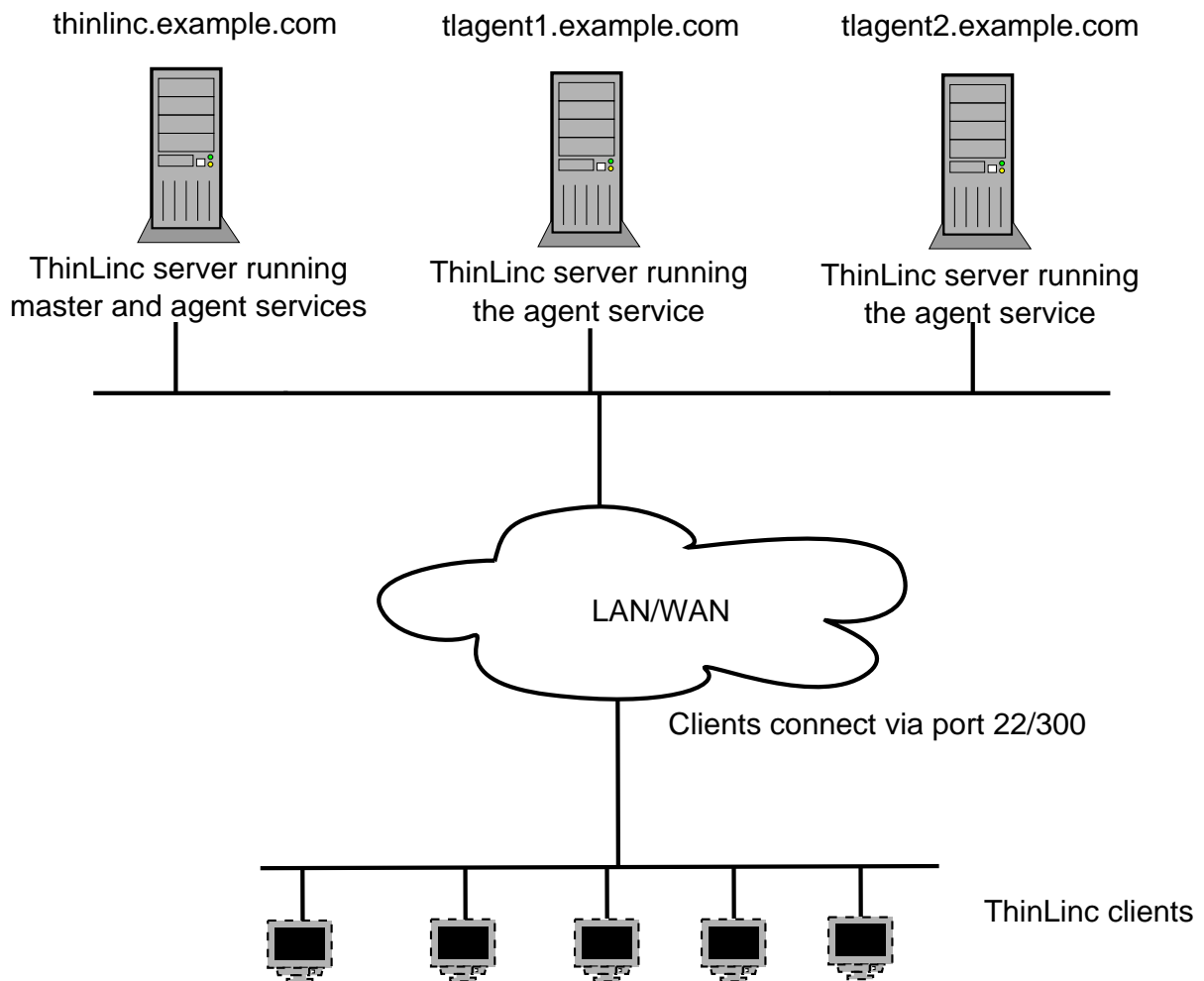


Fig. 1 A simple ThinLinc setup

In [Fig. 1](#), a simple ThinLinc setup is shown. In this setup, clients are configured to connect to **thinlinc.example.com**, DNS is configured with information about what IP addresses correspond to the hostnames **thinlinc.example.com**, **tlagent1.example.com** and **tlagent2.example.com** and no firewalls are in the path between the clients and the servers.

The number of agents will range from 1 (possibly on the same host as the master) to a larger number, based on the number of users who are using the system. In this example, there is one host running both master (the process controlling the whole ThinLinc cluster) and agent services, and two dedicated agent hosts running only sessions.

Native clients will communicate with the servers solely via SSH (port 22 by default). Browser clients will connect via TLS at port 300.

ThinLinc in a NAT/split-DNS environment

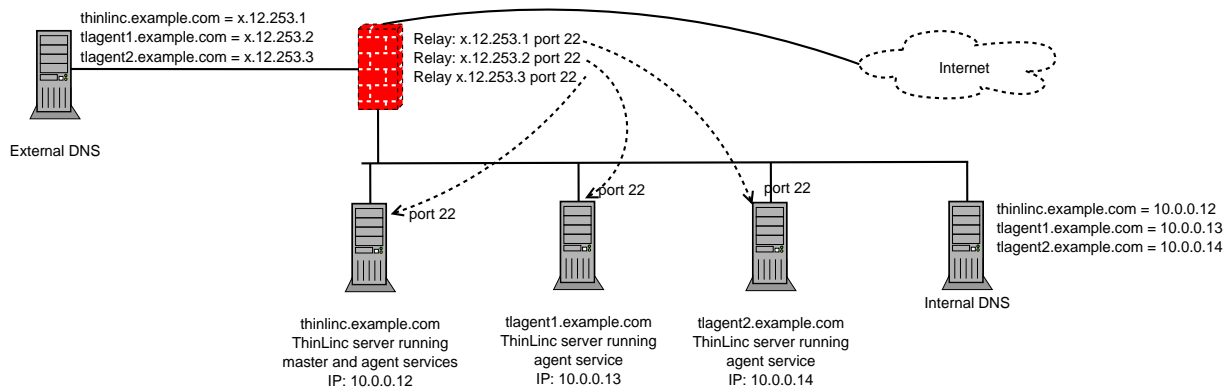


Fig. 2 ThinLinc in a NAT/Split-DNS environment

At many sites, the internal network is behind a firewall doing Network Address Translation (NAT). This means that the IP addresses on the internal network are private, and not accessible from the Internet.

As long as ThinLinc servers are only meant to be accessed from the internal network, this is no problem, and the situation will be like the one described in [A simple ThinLinc setup](#). However, if the ThinLinc servers are meant to be accessed from the Internet as well, some network configuration is required.

Relays

First, relays must be configured in the firewall. One IP address reachable from the outside network per ThinLinc server needs to be available, and each should be equipped with a relay forwarding traffic from TCP port 22 on the outside to TCP port 22 on one specific ThinLinc server. In our example, as shown in [Fig. 2](#), there is one relay listening to TCP port 22 on the externally reachable IP address **x.12.253.1** forwarding traffic to the ThinLinc server on the internal network with IP address **10.0.0.12**, one relay listening on TCP port 22 on the externally reachable IP address **x.12.253.2** forwarding traffic to the ThinLinc server on the internal network with IP address **10.0.0.13**, and so on.

Note

For single-node ThinLinc clusters where master and agent services are running on the same host, it is possible to use port forwarding instead of NAT. In this instance, a single port may be forwarded from the public interface to the host, and the ThinLinc client configured to use this port.

DNS

After configuring the relays, DNS must be configured so DNS queries for the hostnames of the ThinLinc servers get different answers depending on the origin of the query. DNS queries originating from the internal network should be answered with the real IP addresses of the servers, and DNS queries originating from the outside network should be answered with the IP addresses on the firewall, where the relays are listening.

In our example, if a host on the internal network is asking for the IP address of the hostname **thinlinc.example.com** it should get the IP address **10.0.0.12** as the answer. If an outside host is asking

Installing the ThinLinc server

for the IP address of the same hostname it should instead get the IP address **x.12.253.1** as the answer.

When configured this way, a client connecting from the internal network will communicate directly with the ThinLinc servers, without the need to pass the firewall, while clients connecting from the outside will pass through the firewall and the relays to communicate with the ThinLinc servers. This will ensure optimal performance for clients from the internal network, at the same time lowering the load on the firewall.

Configuring the agents

Finally, after configuring relays and DNS, the agents must be configured to respond with the correct hostname when asked by the master what hostname the clients should connect to. The default behavior is to respond with the IP address of the host, but that will not work in this case since clients connecting from the external network won't have any route to for example **10.0.0.13**. Instead, the agents should be configured to respond with the hostnames that can be found in both the internal and the external DNS.

For information on performing this configuration, see [External access behind NAT](#).

Installing the ThinLinc server

For information on where to find the ThinLinc server software, see [Obtaining ThinLinc](#). For instructions on how to upgrade a pre-existing ThinLinc installation, see [Upgrading ThinLinc](#).

Start by downloading the ThinLinc server, extracting the ZIP file and running the **install-server** script in the extracted archive's root directory:

```
$ unzip tl-x.y.z-server.zip
$ cd tl-x.y.z-server
$ sh ./install-server
```

install-server will install the ThinLinc server package suitable for your system from the packages subdirectory. It will then ask if you want to run ThinLinc setup. Answer yes to this prompt or start ThinLinc setup manually by running **/opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-setup**.

Moreover, remember to review the platform-specific notes that apply to your server platform: <https://www.cendio.com/thinlinc/docs/platforms/>

Note

The ThinLinc server can also be installed and configured non-interactively, see [Automated installation](#) for more information.

ThinLinc setup

ThinLinc setup is responsible for configuring ThinLinc and installing any missing dependencies. When installing ThinLinc on a new machine, ThinLinc setup always needs to be run.

ThinLinc setup will give you the choice to configure ThinLinc as a master or an agent. Selecting master will configure the system as a standalone ThinLinc server, while selecting agent will configure it as an agent node that is part of a load-balanced ThinLinc cluster. If this is the first ThinLinc system you are configuring, select master.

Note

In case you want to redo any of the configuration steps done by ThinLinc setup, you can always re-run it by running `/opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-setup`.

On SELinux enabled distributions, ThinLinc setup will optionally modify the local system policy. See [SELinux enabled distributions](#) for more information.

Sudo configuration

ThinLinc ships with an array of administration commands. Some of these needs root privileges to run. To use these commands with **sudo** and not have to specify the entire path to the command, **sudo** needs to be configured to trust ThinLinc paths. This is achieved by editing **sudo**'s `secure_path` in `/etc/sudoers` using **visudo**:

```
$ sudo visudo
```

Add `/opt/thinlinc/bin` and `/opt/thinlinc/sbin` to `secure_path` and save the file.

Example

If this was in `/etc/sudoers` before:

```
Defaults    secure_path = /sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
```

Then after you add the ThinLinc paths it should be:

```
Defaults    secure_path = /sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/opt/thinlinc/bin:/opt/thinlinc/sbin
```

External access behind NAT

As described in [ThinLinc architecture](#), the ThinLinc client first connects to the master machine. The master responds with the IP address or hostname of the agent machine assigned to host the session. The client will then directly connect to this agent machine. This is true in all cases, even when you have a standalone ThinLinc server (where a single machine acts both as the master and agent).

In cases where the agent isn't directly reachable by the client — for example, if it is behind a NAT router on a private network — specific configuration may be required. See the agent configuration parameter `/vsmagent/agent_hostname` and the [Network requirements](#) chapter for further details.

Next steps

Assuming you have a desktop environment installed alongside the ThinLinc server, you should now be able to connect using either the [Native Client](#) or the browser based [ThinLinc Web Access](#) using the same credentials as when logging in to your server over SSH. See [Choosing a client](#) and [Authentication in ThinLinc](#) for further information.

Note

Having issues connecting to your ThinLinc server? Take a look at the [Troubleshooting ThinLinc](#) chapter.

You should now have a fully functioning ThinLinc setup. If you want to make additional tweaks to your setup, a few starting points are listed below:

- [Installing license files to accommodate more than 10 concurrent users](#)
- [Spreading the session load over multiple machines](#)
- [Configuring high availability](#)
- [Enabling hardware accelerated 3D graphics with VirtualGL](#)

Authentication in ThinLinc

In this chapter we will describe how authentication of users is performed in ThinLinc

Pluggable Authentication Modules

Authentication of users in ThinLinc is performed using the *Pluggable Authentication Modules* (PAM). This means ThinLinc can authenticate users using any system for which there is a PAM module. Examples of PAM modules include **pam_ldap** for accessing LDAP directories, and **pam_sss** for authenticating via SSSD. Of course, authentication using the standard plaintext password files of Linux is also possible using the PAM module **pam_unix**.

Configuration files for PAM

PAM is configured by editing the files located in the directory `/etc/pam.d/`.

Different Linux distributions have slightly different ways of configuring PAM. The ThinLinc installation program will set up ThinLinc to authenticate using the same PAM setup as the Secure Shell Daemon, by creating a symbolic link from `/etc/pam.d/thinlinc` to either `/etc/pam.d/sshd` or `/etc/pam.d/remote`, depending on which of the latter files that exists at installation. This will work on most distributions. Be aware that the PAM settings for the Secure Shell Daemon might really be somewhere else. For example, on Red Hat distributions, the file `/etc/pam.d/system-auth` is included by all other PAM files, so in most cases, that is the file that should be modified instead of the file used by sshd.

Limitations

Some PAM modules and authentication mechanisms are case-sensitive, while others are not. Usernames in the ThinLinc client are case-sensitive by default, however this behavior can be changed. See **LOWERCASE_LOGIN_NAME** in [Client configuration parameters](#) for details.

The SSH server should be configured to allow “keyboard-interactive” authentication for full functionality. The “password” authentication method does not allow multiple interactive prompts, which are required for things such as password changes during login.

Public key authentication

Introduction

Public key authentication is a more secure alternative to passwords. It uses a challenge/response mechanism that prevents even the server from gaining access to the authentication information. This section will describe how to configure ThinLinc to use it.

Key generation

In order to use public key authentication, a pair of encryption keys must be generated. Tools to accomplish this should be included with the SSH server. On Linux, that server is normally OpenSSH and the tool to generate keys is called **ssh-keygen**.

Example:

```
$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
e1:87:0d:82:71:df:e9:4a:b0:a8:e3:cd:e8:79:58:32 johndoe@example.com
```

Remember that the private key (`id_rsa` in the example) is a password equivalent and should be handled with care. The public key (`id_rsa.pub` in the example) does not need to be kept secret.

Note

The SSH key format is not standardized, so it may be required to convert the keys depending on which servers you will be using.

Server configuration

All SSH servers must support public key authentication, so any SSH server will work. It is important, however, to verify that public key authentication is not disabled. Refer to the documentation for your SSH server for instructions on how to do this.

Next, the public keys need to be associated with the correct users. For OpenSSH, you must store a copy of the public key in the users' home directory, specifically in the file `~/.ssh/authorized_keys`. This file can contain multiple keys, each on a separate line.

Client configuration

The client must have a copy of the private key associated with the public key stored on the server. The key can be stored anywhere, although on Linux it is commonly stored as `~/.ssh/id_rsa`. The user will be able to specify where the key is located in the ThinLinc client interface.

Note

The client currently only supports the OpenSSH key format. If your keys are in another format, then they must first be converted before they can be used with ThinLinc.

Smart card authentication

Introduction

Smart card public key authentication is an advanced version of the method described in [Public key authentication](#). It uses the same basic principle but stores the private key on a smart card, where it can never be extracted. This section will describe how to configure ThinLinc to use it.

General requirements

- Smart cards with an appropriate PKCS#11 library. The library included with ThinLinc requires PKCS#15 compliant smart cards and PC/SC libraries on the client system.

Key generation

The keys on the smart card are generated when the smart card is issued. How this is done is not covered by this guide.

Server configuration

To use a smart card with ThinLinc, the public key must be extracted off the card and associated with a user on the ThinLinc server. The method for doing this depends on your smart card and your SSH server.

On Linux, with the OpenSSH server and an PKCS#15 compliant smart card, the tool **pkcs15-tool** (part of the OpenSC suite) is able to extract the public key.

The first step is identifying the certificate on the card:

```
$ pkcs15-tool --list-certificates
X.509 Certificate [identification]
    Flags      : 0
    Authority: no
    Path       : 3f0050154331
    ID         : 45
```

The second step is to extract the key, based on the ID number:

```
$ pkcs15-tool --read-ssh-key 45
1024 65537 918282501237151981353694684191630174855276113858858644490084487922635
27407657612671471887563630990149686313179737831148878256058532261207121307761545
37226554073750496652425001832055579758510787971892507619849564722087378266977930
9875752082163453335538210518946058646748977963861144645730357512544251473818679
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQgQCxIx/xtVoDR2qwy4Pym7F6yKmdJsB26MUbbTiGT7o
6M6G4A215Go1kdQRNjOWDJE9HZWT0aApSkVprNeiQLe0kbELz2yND2Te/Oyl3u44YeIUImT1v4t7q9jC
MTpfZ+TpxLf0sd3DAk2So8EBA+Ukhib/ugKqfTCqB7WNh0Nw==
```

Authentication in ThinLinc

The second line, starting with `ssh-rsa`, is the one needed for SSH version 2 authentication. For instructions on how to associate this key with a user, see [Public key authentication](#).

Client configuration

The ThinLinc client requires no special configuration to use the smart card.

Automatic connection

The client is able to automatically connect to the server when a smart card is inserted (see [Security tab](#)). It does, however, require that the user is able to log in using the subject name on the card. As that is rarely a valid username, ThinLinc ships with a special NSS module, called **nss-passwdaliases**, that enables alternate names for users.

The module is configured by editing the file `/etc/passwdaliases`. The file is a colon-delimited table of alternate names and their corresponding user ids. Example:

```
givenname=John,sn=Doe,c=us:572
```

To activate the `nss-passwdaliases` module, it must be added to the list of NSS modules for the **passwd** database. This is specified in the file `/etc/nsswitch.conf`. For example, replace the following line:

```
passwd: files ldap
```

with this line:

```
passwd: files ldap passwdaliases
```

LDAP automatic update (`tl-ldap-certalias`)

ThinLinc includes the tool **tl-ldap-certalias** that can automatically update the local databases needed for smart card public key authentication, provided the system uses the OpenSSH server (or any SSH server that uses a compatible format and location for authorized public keys) and standards compliant LDAP servers where users and certificates are stored.

For details about using this command, see the full documentation for [tl-ldap-certalias](#).

One-time passwords

Introduction

One-time passwords (OTPs) can be used as a mechanism for authenticating users with ThinLinc, as a second factor together with other mechanisms such as a standard password. This technique is known as two-factor authentication (2FA).

In this section, we give an overview of the general requirements for using OTPs with ThinLinc, and how they work in practice. For configuration with specific OTP providers, please refer to the relevant third-party documentation.

General requirements

- An OTP provider which accepts the OTP twice. This is due to the ThinLinc architecture: the client authenticates first with the master server and then with the agent, using the same OTP.

- A PAM module capable of communicating with your OTP provider. Depending on the protocol being used, you may require a provider-specific module, or be able to use a generic one such as `pam_radius_auth` from the FreeRADIUS project.
- The SSH server on the ThinLinc servers must accept “keyboard-interactive” authentication. It is recommended to disable “password” authentication when using OTPs.

Configuration

As ThinLinc relies on the server operating system to handle user authentication, there is no ThinLinc-specific configuration required in order to use OTPs. However, you will need to configure PAM and SSH on all ThinLinc servers which require an OTP for user authentication. There may also be some provider-specific configuration required.

SSH configuration

The SSH server must provide “keyboard-interactive” as an authentication method when using OTPs with ThinLinc. In OpenSSH, this is achieved by using the “`KbdInteractiveAuthentication`” parameter:

```
KbdInteractiveAuthentication yes
```

Disabling the “password” authentication method can be done using the “`PasswordAuthentication`” parameter:

```
PasswordAuthentication no
```

Note that this setting does not prevent normal passwords from being used, either on their own or in combination with an OTP.

SSH must be configured to use PAM for authentication. This is the default on most Linux distributions, but you can specify PAM authentication explicitly by providing the “`UsePAM`” parameter:

```
UsePAM yes
```

PAM configuration

PAM must be configured to require an OTP for user authentication. To do this, a PAM module capable of communicating with your OTP provider must be installed.

Note

Because the PAM stack differs between systems and distributions, the following information is of a general nature only. For further details regarding PAM configuration, please refer to the relevant PAM and/or distribution-specific documentation.

To enable the module in PAM, add a corresponding rule to the relevant configuration file, normally found under `/etc/pam.d/`. The order is important, and the correct location for the rule will depend on your existing PAM stack.

You will generally want to insert a line like the following, where `module_name` is the name of the module being used to communicate with your OTP provider:

```
auth                required                module_name.so
```

Depending on the module being used, there may be additional parameters which can be specified here. For example, it may be possible to configure the prompt shown to users when entering the OTP. For further information on these parameters, refer to the PAM module documentation.

For general information on how PAM is used in ThinLinc, see [Pluggable Authentication Modules](#).

Provider-specific configuration

In addition to the steps outlined above, there may also be some provider-specific configuration to perform prior to using the OTP service for authentication. This may include passing parameters directly to the PAM module, creating or modifying a configuration file, or running an installation script. As these steps will differ between providers, please see the relevant third-party documentation for details.

Single sign-on

Introduction

Single sign-on (SSO) is a method for performing multiple authentications using the same credentials, while only having to enter them once. For example, SSO may be used when launching an application within your ThinLinc session which requires the same password as the one already entered in the ThinLinc client.

Overview

When authenticating with ThinLinc, the encrypted PIN or password is stored securely as one of the session properties. This allows it to be retrieved later, using a key which is only available within the ThinLinc session. To disable storage of the PIN or password, set the `/vsmagent/single_signon` parameter to 0 on the agent server.

ThinLinc provides a number of tools for retrieving, updating, and removing the encrypted password or PIN. These tools and their usage are described in the sections below.

Password-based SSO

The `tl-sso-password` command can be used within a ThinLinc session to retrieve or remove the stored password. This command is intended to be used in combination with other programs, rather than on its own — for example, by piping the output into a program which accepts a password on standard input.

This allows `tl-sso-password` to be used as part of a custom command to launch a program requiring authentication, without needing to prompt the user for their password again. For example, this could be done by creating a desktop application using [ThinLinc Desktop Customizer](#).

For more information on usage, see [tl-sso-password](#)

Updating the SSO password

In some situations it may be necessary to prompt the user for an SSO password, for example when the password entered in the ThinLinc client is different to the one being used within the session itself. To help with this, the command `tl-sso-update-password` is provided.

License handling

Running this command will present a dialogue to the user prompting them to enter a new password, after which the password stored inside the ThinLinc session will be updated.

To configure ThinLinc so that **tl-sso-update-password** is run during login, create a symlink as follows:

```
sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/bin/tl-sso-update-password \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/05-tl-sso-update-password
```

Token-based SSO

Some authentication methods do not require a password. For example, smart cards often use a PIN. When using these forms of authentication, ThinLinc provides the **tl-sso-token-passphrase** command for retrieving the PIN (or “token”) entered when connecting with the ThinLinc client. This command is identical to the **tl-sso-password** command outlined above, except that it operates on the token rather than the password.

When using smart card authentication, **tl-sso-token-passphrase** is used in a similar way to **tl-sso-password** for providing single sign-on with applications which require the same credentials. In this case, make sure to select “Send smart card passphrase (PIN) to server” in the “Security” tab of the ThinLinc client options, and ensure smart card readers are exported in the “Local devices” tab.

License handling

Overview

To run a session against a ThinLinc cluster, the master server must be equipped with license files. The license files specify the number of concurrent users the cluster is allowed to run.

If no license files are installed on the cluster, a maximum of three concurrent users are allowed.

Each cluster can have one or several license files. Each file contains licenses for a specific number of concurrent users. When the master service (`vsmserver.service`) starts up, it reads all license files and creates a sum of the number of concurrent users allowed based on the licenses from all files.

Licenses are backwards compatible, meaning a license issued for a newer version of ThinLinc is valid for that version and all older versions of the software. Conversely, licenses are not forwards compatible: a license issued for an older version of ThinLinc cannot be used with newer versions of the software.

Version compatibility applies to the **x** (major) and **y** (minor) parts of ThinLinc **x.y.z** versioning. The **z** (patch) number is exempt: any license valid for a given **x.y** version will work across all patch (**z**) releases.

License files have one soft and one hard limit. When the soft limit is reached, new sessions can still be started, but a license violation will be logged and sent to the administrator (see [Log files and e-mail messages](#)). If however the hard limit has been reached, new sessions cannot be started. The purpose of this system is to allow growing organizations some time to adapt the number of licenses to a growing number of concurrent sessions, avoiding loss of production.

License counting

One license is required for each pair of (**username, client hardware**). This means that if a user runs several sessions from the same client, only one license is used. If the same user runs multiple concurrent sessions from different client hardware, multiple licenses are required by the user.

Location and format of license files

License files are delivered either in the form of text files (filename extension `.license`) or ZIP files (filename extension `.zip`). Transfer each file to your ThinLinc master server and place it in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/licenses`. Make sure that the transfer of the files uses binary mode, or the license file might not be verifiable. We recommend transferring via SCP or SFTP.

After adding new license files, either restart the master service by running `/bin/systemctl restart vsmserver` or wait until the master service automatically reads in the new licenses, something that happens once every 12 hours.

Note

In a high availability setup (see [High availability](#)) with multiple master nodes, license files should be copied to `/opt/thinlinc/etc/licenses` on both nodes.

Log files and e-mail messages

ThinLinc logs user license violations to the file `/var/log/thinlinc-user-licenses`. Other license-related messages are logged to `/var/log/vsmserver.log`.

If license violations occur, ThinLinc sends email to the person defined as system administrator in the parameter `/vsmserver/admin_email` in `vsmserver.hconf`. E-mail messages warning about license violations are sent every 12 hours if any license violations have occurred.

Checking the number of valid licenses

You can use the command `tlctl license` to verify the number of valid user licenses. There is also a graph available in the administrative interface. See the [Status module](#) for more information.

Cluster installation

In this section, we will describe how to add agent servers to form a ThinLinc cluster, allowing [session load balancing](#) and redundancy.

Note

This section does *not* address configuration of high availability. For information on configuring your ThinLinc cluster for high availability, see [High availability](#).

A ThinLinc cluster consists of one master server (or two master servers in a [high availability configuration](#)) with multiple agent servers. While ThinLinc in its simplest configuration may be run with both the master and agent installed on the same machine, running ThinLinc in a cluster configuration conveys numerous advantages:

1. A cluster configuration allows load balancing of sessions across multiple agents
2. Having multiple agents offers redundancy; for example, if one agent goes down or is taken out of service for maintenance, other agents are still available to handle user sessions

3. A cluster configuration is scalable. Since most of the workload is taken up by the agents and not the master, adding more capacity to your ThinLinc installation is generally as easy as installing one or more new agent servers

Prerequisites

This chapter assumes you already have a ThinLinc master server running, installed according to [Installing the ThinLinc server](#). It also assumes you can authenticate using the same system credentials on all nodes in the ThinLinc cluster.

New agent configuration

Firstly, ThinLinc needs to be installed and configured on the new node that is to be part of the agent pool:

Note

It is recommended that all agent nodes in the cluster are kept consistent in terms of configuration and software installed. This way the user gets the same experience regardless of agent node.

Similarly, keeping user home directories on a central file server is recommended for a consistent experience over all agent nodes.

1. Install ThinLinc on the new agent node according to [Installing the ThinLinc server](#). Select Agent when asked for the type of ThinLinc server to configure.
2. Set `/vsmagent/master_hostname` to the domain name or IP of the pre-existing machine running the master service (`vsmserver`), for example:

```
$ sudo tl-config /vsmagent/master_hostname=master.example.com
```

3. For the browser client [Web Access](#) to work as intended, set `/webaccess/login_page` to the URL of the Web Access login page on the master server, for example:

```
$ sudo tl-config /webaccess/login_page=https://master.example.com:3000/
```

4. Restart the agent and Web Access service (`vsmagent` and `tlwebaccess`) on the new agent node:

```
$ sudo systemctl restart vsmagent tlwebaccess
```

Master configuration

The machine running the master service then need to be made aware of the agent node configured in the last step:

High availability

1. Add the newly created agent to `/subclusters/<name>/agents` of the subcluster where the extra capacity is needed. If you are not using the *subcluster features* of ThinLinc, add it to the **Default** subcluster:

```
$ # Get the current list of agents in the Default subcluster
$ tl-config /subclusters/Default/agents
127.0.0.1
$ # Add the new agent (new-agent.example.com) to the agent list
$ sudo tl-config /subclusters/Default/agents=\
"127.0.0.1 new-agent.example.com"
```

2. Restart the master service:

```
$ sudo systemctl restart vsmserver
```

Next steps

Your new agent node is now ready to accept new sessions. For further information about further configuring and maintaining your ThinLinc cluster, see [Clustering](#).

High availability

This chapter describes how to set up ThinLinc with High Availability (from now on referred to as “HA”) for the master servers. Since the master handles load balancing and the session database, it can be problematic if the machine fails. ThinLinc HA provides protection for this service against the single point of failure that the hardware running the master service normally is.

The basic principle behind this setup is to have two redundant servers, both acting as masters. If one of the masters goes down, the other one will take over with no or short interruption of service.

Note

The HA functionality provided by ThinLinc provides synchronization of the ThinLinc session database across two master servers. The software used by these machines to implement failover is not part of ThinLinc, and must be installed and configured according to your requirements. The industry standard for doing so on Linux is provided by Pacemaker and Corosync, see <https://clusterlabs.org> for more information.

High availability overview

Background — reasons for a HA setup

In a standard ThinLinc setup, there is a single point of failure — the master server. If the master is down, no new ThinLinc connections can be made, and reconnections to existing sessions can't be established. Existing sessions still connected to the agent will however continue to work. A ThinLinc cluster with one master and three agent servers is illustrated in [Fig. 3](#).

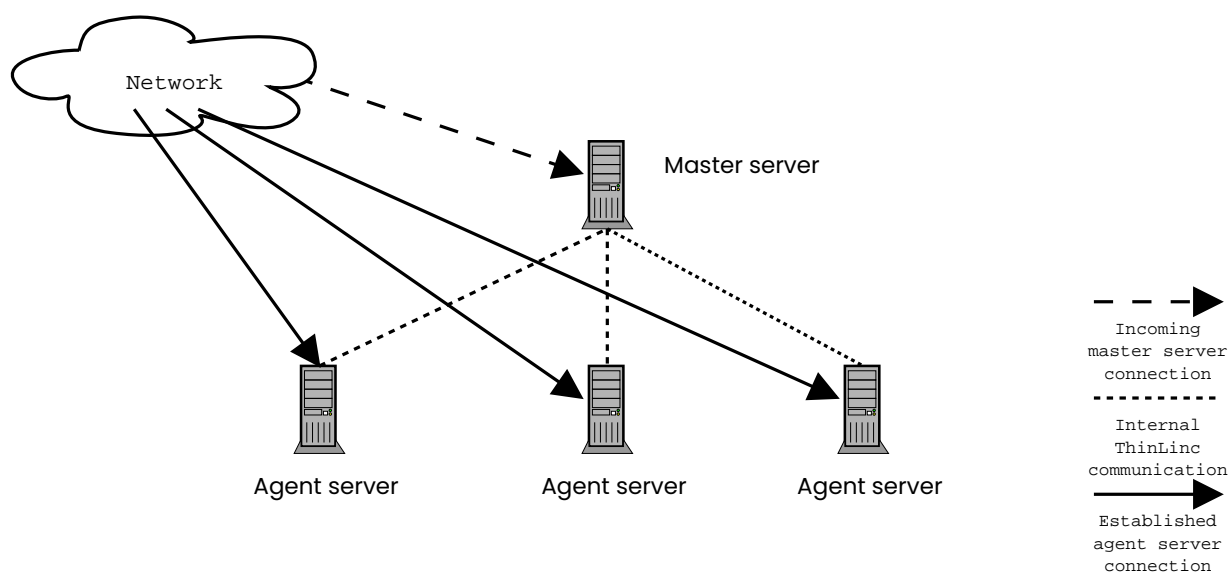


Fig. 3 A non-HA ThinLinc cluster setup

Here, the incoming connections are handled by the master which distributes the connections to the three agents. If the master goes down, no new connections can occur. The master is the single point of failure in a non-HA ThinLinc cluster.

Solution — elimination of single point of failure

In order to eliminate the single point of failure, we configure the cluster for HA with two redundant master servers. Note that ThinLinc's HA functionality only handles the parts of your HA setup that keeps the ThinLinc session database synchronized between the two master servers. Supplementary software is required, read more about this in [Theory of operation](#).

When ThinLinc as well as your systems are configured this way, the two master servers are in constant contact with each other, each checking if the other one is up and running. If one of the masters goes down for some reason, for example hardware failure, the other machine detects the failure and automatically takes over the service with only a short interruption for the users. No action is needed from the system administrator.

Theory of operation

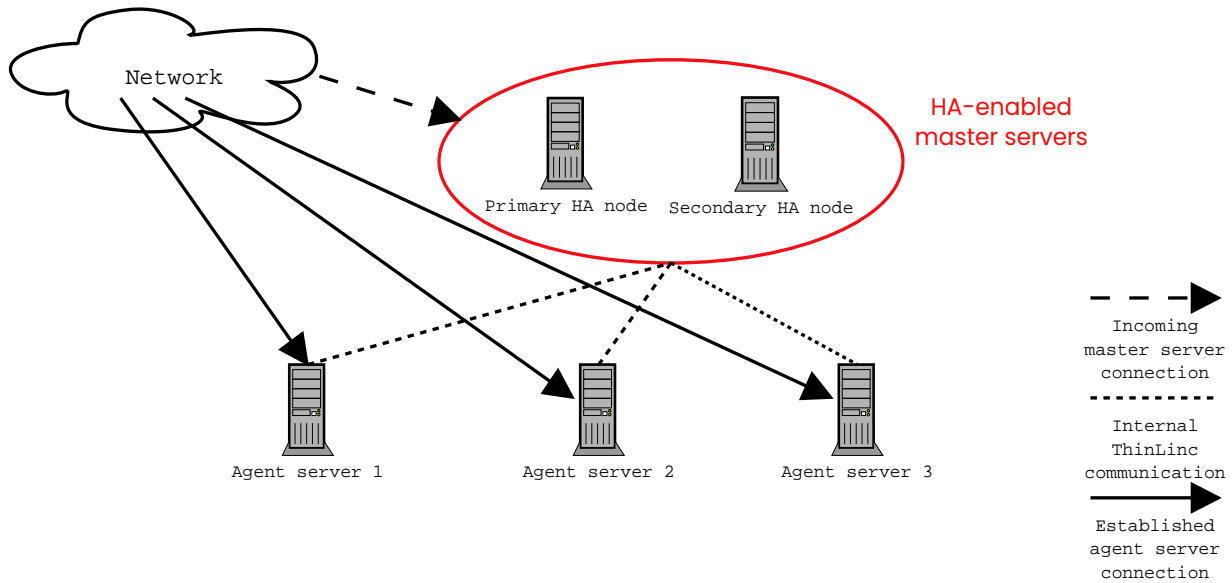


Fig. 4 A ThinLinc HA cluster setup

In a HA setup, as illustrated in Fig. 4 two redundant machines are acting as master servers. One of the machines is primary, the other one is secondary. The primary machine is normally handling master server requests, but if it fails, the secondary machine takes over. When the primary machine comes online, it takes over again. That is, in normal operation, it's always the primary machine that's working, the secondary is in standby, receiving information from the primary about new and deleted sessions, maintaining its own copy of the session database.

Both servers have a unique hostname and a unique IP address, but there is also a third IP address that is active only on the node currently responsible for the master service. This is usually referred to as a resource IP address, which the clients are connecting to. ThinLinc does not move this resource IP address between servers. Therefore, supplementary software is required for this purpose.

Configuration of ThinLinc for HA operations

In this section, we describe how ThinLinc is configured for high availability.

Installation of a new HA cluster

In this section, we will describe how to set up a new HA cluster. In the examples we will use a primary node with the hostname **tlha-primary** and IP address **10.0.0.2**, a secondary node with the hostname **tlha-secondary** and IP address **10.0.0.3**, and a resource IP address of **10.0.0.4** with the DNS name **tlha**.

1. Begin by installing ThinLinc as described in [Installing the ThinLinc server](#) on both nodes.
2. Both nodes in the HA cluster must have the same SSH host key. Copy `/etc/ssh/ssh_host_*` from the primary host to the secondary host, and restart **sshd** on the secondary host.
3. Install and configure the system-level high-availability software, for example the software provided by the ClusterLabs project, which can be found at <https://clusterlabs.org>. This and other high-availability software may also be provided as part of your distribution, so check for the solution which best fits your requirements before proceeding.
4. Configure the system's high-availability software to watch the status of the other machine via the network, and to enable the resource IP address **10.0.0.4** on the active node. The machine with the hostname **tlha-primary** should normally be active.

5. Configure each agent server to allow privileged operations both from **tlha-primary** and **tlha-secondary**:

```
$ sudo tl-config '/vsmagent/allowed_clients=tlha-primary tlha-secondary'
```

Also, set the **/vsmagent/master_hostname** to the DNS name of the HA interface:

```
$ sudo tl-config /vsmagent/master_hostname=tlha
```

Restart each agent service (`vsmagent.service`) after changing the configuration values.

6. Verify operations of the master service (`vsmserver.service`) on both nodes. Make sure you can start the service properly on both hosts, and connect to the respective hosts. It should be possible to connect, using **tlclient**, to both **tlha-primary** and to **tlha-secondary**.

Both nodes should be configured with the same subcluster configuration.

Warning

It is **very important** that 127.0.0.1 is not in the list of agent servers of any subcluster. If the master servers are also acting as agent servers, their unique hostnames or IP addresses must be added to **/subclusters/<name>/agents** instead of 127.0.0.1. The reason for this is that 127.0.0.1 will be a different server based on which master is currently active.

7. After verifying that normal ThinLinc connections work as intended when using both the primary and the secondary master's hostname, it is time to enable HA. This is done by setting **/HA/enabled** to 1, and by specifying the nodes in the cluster in **/HA/nodes**. For example:

```
$ sudo tl-config /HA/enabled=1
$ sudo tl-config '/HA/nodes=tlha-primary.example.com tlha-secondary.example.com'
```

Configuration should be identical on both nodes. Restart the master service (`vsmserver.service`) on both nodes after configuration.

8. If the master service can't safely determine which of the two nodes in **/HA/nodes** is the remote node, and which is the local node, it will start without HA enabled, and log a message. If this happens, validate your hostname and DNS setup. One of the entries of **/HA/nodes** must match the local machine. Either the resolved IP of one of the entries in **/HA/nodes** must match the local IP, or one entry must exactly match the local hostname as returned by **uname -n**.
9. Once HA has been configured, tests should be performed in order to confirm that the failover works as expected. This can normally be done by simply removing the network cable from the primary node, and ensuring that the secondary node then takes over. Check also that any active ThinLinc sessions have been synchronized from the primary to the secondary node, and that logging in to such a session on the secondary node succeeds once the primary node has been disabled.

Printer features

Your ThinLinc HA cluster is now configured! When sessions are created, changed or deleted on the currently active node, this information will be synchronized to the other node. If the other node has to take over service, its copy of the session data will be up-to-date, and it can start serving new requests instantly. When the primary node comes up again, the secondary node will resynchronize with the primary node.

Reconfiguring an existing ThinLinc installation into HA mode

If you have an existing ThinLinc installation and want to eliminate the single point of failure (the single master server), the procedure is very much like the procedure for installing a new HA cluster.

Recovering from hardware failures

If situations occur where the secondary node has been forced to take over service because the primary node failed for some reason, it's important to know how to recover.

Recovering from minor failures

If the primary went down because of a minor failure (overheating trouble, faulty processor, faulty memory etc.) and the contents of the files in `/var/lib/vsm` are untouched, recovery is very simple and fully automatic. Simply start the server and let the two masters resynchronize with each other.

Recovering from catastrophic failure

If a catastrophic failure has occurred, and no data on the disks of the primary can be recovered, ThinLinc needs to be reinstalled and HA must be reinitialized.

Install ThinLinc as described in [Configuration of ThinLinc for HA operations](#), but before restarting the master service after enabling HA in the configuration file, copy the file `/var/lib/vsm/sessions` from the secondary to the primary. That will preload the database of active sessions with more current values on the primary.

Printer features

ThinLinc has several printer-related features that aim to provide the user with maximum flexibility while making the administrator's work easier. A ThinLinc system normally uses CUPS (Common Unix Printing System) to provide normal printing services. By integrating with CUPS, ThinLinc also provides the following features:

- **Local printer support** allows users to print documents on a printer that is connected to their terminal from applications running on the ThinLinc server.

See [Local printer support](#) for documentation on this feature.

- **Nearest printer** is a feature that simplifies the printing process for the user by automatically printing to a printer that is located at the terminal the user is currently using. Users only need to know that they should always print to the **nearest** printer — the system will figure out the rest based on a database of terminals, printers and locations, eliminating the need to learn the names of printers at different locations. This decreases the need for support.

See [Nearest printer support](#) for documentation on this feature.

- **Printer access control** uses the same database of terminals, locations and printers as the Nearest Printer feature to dynamically limit which printers a user may print to based on the terminal the user is currently using. This feature also limits the list of printers seen by each user to the printers the user is allowed to use, simplifying choice of printer for the user by only showing the printers that are relevant at the current location.

See [Printer access control](#) for documentation on this feature.

Printer configuration overview

This section provides an overview of how printing is configured in a ThinLinc cluster.

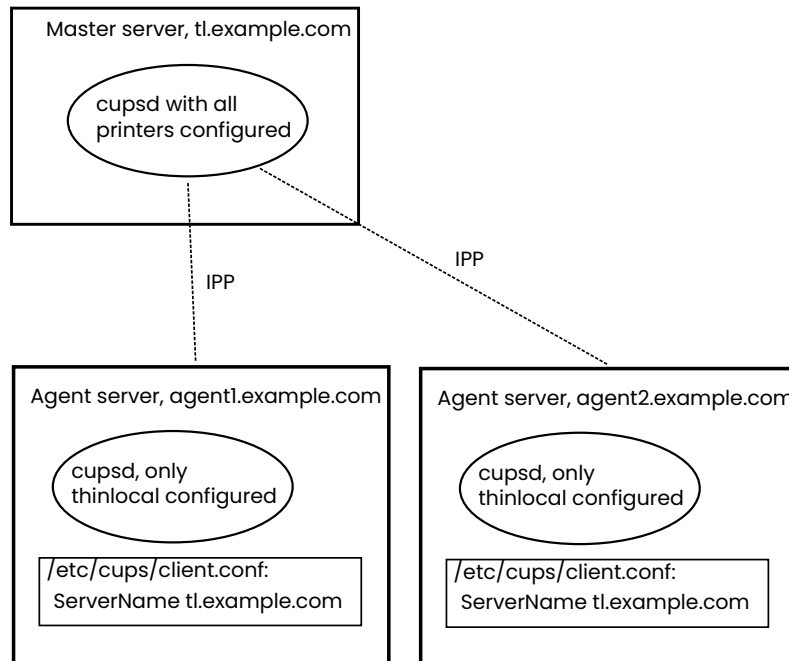


Fig. 5 Printer configuration overview

CUPS browsing

It is important that the CUPS Browsing feature is **turned off** on all machines in the cluster, or problems with duplicate **thinlocal** printers will occur.

CUPS configuration on the master server

In the CUPS configuration on the master server, configure all printers that need to be available. Either use distribution-specific tools, or the built-in administration interface in CUPS which can usually be reached by using a web browser, connecting to port 631 on the machine, i.e. <http://tl.example.com:631/>.

The **nearest** and **thinlocal** queues, used by the nearest printer and the local printer features respectively, are added by ThinLinc setup.

Printers, with one exception (see below) only need to be configured on the master server. Agent servers will use the CUPS daemon (cupsd) on the master server for printing.

CUPS configuration on the agent server(s)

The agent servers in the cluster (the machines hosting user sessions) need a running CUPS daemon (**cupsd**), but this only needs one printer defined — the **thinlocal** queue. The **thinlocal** queue is added by ThinLinc setup when installing the ThinLinc on the agent server.

When using the **nearest** queue, the CUPS daemon on the agent servers must also have the hostname or IP address of the master server specified. This is done using the “ServerName” parameter in the CUPS configuration file `/etc/cups/client.conf`.

Note

The CUPS daemon on each agent must listen to requests on the network interface, and allow printer jobs from the master to be submitted to the **thinlocal** queue.

When a user submits a job to the local printer, i.e. to the **thinlocal** queue, the printer job will be submitted to the CUPS daemon running on the master server. It will then be respooled to the cupsd on the agent server hosting the session. This is to make central configuration of all other printers possible.

Local printer support

Theory of operation

With ThinLinc, it is possible to print to a printer attached to the client computer. Two primary modes of operation available: device independent and device dependent. Both modes can be used at the same time. See below for details about the two modes.

The thinlocal printer is cluster-aware. If a user submits a print job on a node in a ThinLinc cluster which does not host the user's session, the print job will automatically be respooled to the correct node. This is used in the recommended setup (see [Printer configuration overview](#)).

If a user has more than one session, print jobs submitted to the local printer will be redirected to the client that made the last connection.

The local printer features are implemented as a backend to CUPS (*Common Unix Printing System*).

Note

When using local printers, we recommend that you activate the parameter [/vsmserver/unbind_ports_at_login](#).

Device-independent mode

The device-independent mode is designed to provide universal access to any local printer without having to install drivers on the ThinLinc server. This is achieved by converting the print job to the Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) on the remote desktop server, and then sending it through an encrypted tunnel to the client. The client subsequently prints the job on the local printer.

Because the driver on the ThinLinc server is device independent, it has no way to know what capabilities (duplex ability, trays, paper size, etc.) the printer connected to the client has. At the same time, applications that want to print needs to know about these capabilities to print correctly.

As a compromise, the universal printer is configured with a PPD (*Postscript Printer Definition*) that covers a broad range of printer capabilities — it's a *Generic Postscript Printer* driver. This makes it possible for CUPS to convert input formats to the correct format before sending them to the local printer. It also means that default values can be set for some of the configuration parameters, for example paper size, using the CUPS configuration interface.

Device dependent mode

The device dependent mode is to be used when it is necessary to access all options on the printer, or when the communication with the printer cannot be expressed in terms of normal pages (e.g. a label printer). In this mode the printer driver is installed on the ThinLinc server and the data is sent unmodified to the local printer.

Note

ThinLinc has no way of verifying that the connected printer is the correct one, so it is up to the user to make sure that a device dependent queue is not used with a different printer.

Installation and configuration

Use ThinLinc setup to install the PDF conversion filter, the backend and queue in CUPS on all agent servers. This adds a new queue named **thinlocal** to CUPS and makes it available to your users. This queue is the one to use for device independent mode described above.

After installation, the local printer is ready for use. Make sure your ThinLinc client is configured to allow redirection of printers, then print to the **thinlocal** queue, and the job will be rerouted to the default printer of the client you're currently using.

Device dependent queues are installed as if installing the printer locally on the ThinLinc server. The only difference is that the URI shall be specified as `thinlocal:/`. Example:

```
$ sudo lpadmin -p thinlocal-label -v 'thinlocal:/' \
-P /media/cd/label-printer.ppd
```

Parallel port emulation

ThinLinc also includes a very basic form of parallel port emulation that gives legacy application access to the local printer. It is built on top of the **thinlocal** queue, which means it only works if certain requirements are satisfied:

- The application must only write to the port. Reading is not supported, neither is monitoring nor altering the port status pins.
- After a print job is completed, the application must close the port. As the emulation is unaware of the printer protocol, closing the port is the only way it can determine where one job ends and another begins.

To access the emulated parallel port, configure the application to use the port `$TLSESSIONDATA/dev/lp0`.

Nearest printer support

With the ThinLinc *nearest printer* feature, printer jobs are sent to a printer selected based on the physical address of the users terminal. This is typically used to implement printer queues based on physical proximity.

The nearest printer is implemented as an extra printer queue, on top of the real printers. Printer jobs sent to the **nearest** queue will be sent to the *nearest printer backend*. The backend is a program which is called by CUPS together with all needed information. The backend will look at the username requesting the printout and ask the ThinLinc master server for more information about this user. The information includes which terminal the user is currently using. The backend then queries the

Printer features

information stored in Hiveconf for a list of printers that are considered near the terminal used by the printing user. When a printer is known the backend will place the job in that printer queue.

The **nearest** queue is added to the master server by ThinLinc setup. The recommended setup is to configure one **nearest** printer queue in the CUPS daemon on the master server, and then let all agents use this CUPS daemon. See [Printer configuration overview](#) for an overview of printer setup in a ThinLinc cluster.

Administration of the nearest printer feature in ThinLinc

The nearest printer system needs information about groups of terminals, known as *locations*, which typically represents some physical layout. The information connects terminals to locations and also links printers to the locations. Available printers are automatically fetched from the underlying printing system and are available for assignment to locations and/or terminals.

Information about terminals, locations and their associated printers can be administrated using the ThinLinc Web Administration, see the [Locations module](#).

Each location should be entered with a name, and may have an optional description. A location can for example represent a classroom, a department, a house, and so on. Each location can be associated with one or more printers, including the special **nearest** and **thinlocal** printers. Typically it will include all printers available near that physical location the location represents. If the location is so big that different printers are close to different parts of the location, then you should probably divide the location into smaller parts, each represented by a separate location.

A location can be set to handle clients which are not defined using a terminal definition ("unknown terminals").

Each terminal in the ThinLinc Web Administration represents one physical terminal in the installation and is defined by its terminal network interface hardware (MAC) address. The hardware address can be entered in many formats, but will be converted to all uppercase hexadecimal form separated by a colon, i.e. 01:23:45:67:89:AB.

A terminal must be associated with a location.

Nearest printer selection algorithm

If a terminal has a printer directly assigned to it in the terminals module in tlwebadm, that printer will be the nearest printer for that terminal. For terminals without a printer directly assigned (the normal situation), the first printer in the list of printers for the terminal's location is selected when the user submits a printer job to the **nearest** queue.

If the client is not a known terminal, i.e. its hardware address was not found, it will use the printer for the location marked as handling unknown terminals. If not, there will be no printer available.

If a user is using multiple sessions, print jobs submitted via **nearest** printer will be redirected to the printer that is found starting from the client that made the last connection.

Printer drivers

When printing via the **nearest** printer, the CUPS client can't get hold of all information about the real printer where the job will actually be printed because it doesn't know that the printer job will be rerouted by the **nearest** driver. Therefore, the printing application has no way to know about the number of trays, the paper sizes available etc. This is a problem for some applications, and it also adds to the number of applications that will be misconfigured, for example selecting the wrong paper size.

As a compromise, the **nearest** printer is configured with a PPD (*Postscript Printer Definition*) that covers a broad range of printer capabilities — it's a *Generic Postscript Printer* driver. This makes it possible to configure default values for some of the settings, for example paper size, using the CUPS configuration interface.

Printer features

If all the printers in your organization are of the same type, it may be a good idea to replace the Generic Postscript PPD installed for the **nearest** queue with a PPD for the specific printer in use. That will let CUPS-aware applications select between the specific set of features available for the specific printer model.

Printer access control

In a ThinLinc cluster, all printers that any user of the cluster needs to be able to print to must be defined centrally, or the user will not be able to print from applications that run in a ThinLinc session. For large installations, this leads to a very long list of available printers.

A long list of printers leads to usability problems — having to select a printer from a long list can be troublesome. Also, it opens for problems with printer jobs being printed at remote locations by mistake (or on purpose, by users finding it amusing to send “messages” to other locations).

The solution to this problem is the printer access control feature of ThinLinc. By integrating with CUPS (the Common Unix Printing System), the list of printers a user is presented with and allowed to print to is limited to the printers that should be available to a specific terminal, based on information in a database of printers, terminals and locations.

Note

The printer access control feature will affect all users on the ThinLinc cluster. The only user excepted from limitations of the printer list is the superuser (root) — all other users will only see and be able to use printers based on the location of their terminals, when the printer access control feature is enabled.

Theory of operation

Each time a user requests a new session or reconnects to an existing session, the hardware (MAC) address of the terminal is sent along with the request from the ThinLinc client. Using the same database as the *nearest printer* feature used to find which printer is closest to the user, the printer access control feature calculates which printers the user is allowed to use, and then configures the access control of the printing system (CUPS).

This way, the user is presented with a list of printers that only contains the printers relevant for the location where the terminal the user is currently using is located. In a situation where a user has multiple sessions running from multiple clients, all printers associated with the different terminals will be made available.

Requirements

- CUPS v1.2 or higher.

Activating the printer access control feature

First, make sure you have configured the printers in your ThinLinc cluster as documented in [Printer configuration overview](#). For the printer access control feature, a central CUPS daemon on the master host is required, and all agent hosts must have a correctly configured `/etc/cups/client.conf`.

To activate the printer access feature, create two symlinks on the master server as follows:

```
$ sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-limit-printers \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionstartup.d
```

```
$ sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-limit-printers \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionreconnect.d
```

The first symlink makes sure **tl-limit-printers** is run when sessions are started. The second makes sure it is run at reconnects to existing sessions. More details about these directories can be found in [Master node scripts](#).

Note

With the above configuration (symlinking **tl-limit-printers** into `sessionstartup.d` and `sessionreconnect.d`), the client will not get an answer back from the server until **tl-limit-printers** has finished its execution. This is the desired behavior if it is strictly necessary that printer access rights are correct when the user connects to the session.

If it is acceptable that the final list of printers shown to the user may not be finished when the user connects to the session, **tl-limit-printers** can instead be executed in the background, as detailed in [Master node scripts](#).

After creating the symlinks, try connecting to your ThinLinc cluster with a ThinLinc client and bring up an application that lists the available printers. The list of printers should now be limited according to configuration.

Note

The printer list limitation doesn't work for applications that use the deprecated "cupsGetPrinters" library call. This means that older applications might show the whole list of printers. The access control is still enforced, which means that even if a disallowed printer is shown in the list of printers, users can't submit jobs to it.

Most applications in a modern Linux distribution doesn't have this problem.

Configuration

Configuration of the printer access control feature is mostly a matter of using `tlwebadm` (see the [Locations module](#) for details) to add the hardware address of all terminals as well as information about where they are located and which printers are to be available for each location.

Unknown terminals / terminals without hardware address

When a client reports a hardware address that is not present in the database of terminals, or when no hardware address is reported, the default behavior is to disallow access to all printers, rendering an empty printer list for the user.

There is however a way to give even unknown terminals access to one or more printers — define a special location and enable the `Use for unknown terminals` switch. Then add the printers that should be available for the unknown terminals.

One common configuration is to add such a location and then add the **thinlocal** printer to this location. This way, unknown terminals, for example people working from their home computers, will be able to use their locally connected printer, but no other printer will be available.

3D acceleration

Overview

VirtualGL is used to provide server-side hardware 3D acceleration to applications displayed on a remote client. VirtualGL can be used with ThinLinc to provide accelerated graphics for OpenGL applications running in a Linux environment.

Although ThinLinc is designed to work in combination with VirtualGL, VirtualGL is not developed or maintained directly by Cendio AB, and as such is not shipped as a part of the ThinLinc product.

Installation and configuration

Full documentation regarding the installation and configuration of VirtualGL can be found online at <https://virtualgl.org/Documentation/Documentation>.

Note

The following section numbers references the VirtualGL 2.3.3 documentation. Documentation for past or future VirtualGL releases may have different section numbers.

For the general case, it should be sufficient to consult the following sections:

- 5.1 — Installing VirtualGL on Linux
- 6.1 — Granting Access to the 3D X Server

And see also:

- 9.1 — Using VirtualGL with an X Proxy on the Same Server

For more advanced configuration, such as using a remote application server with VGL Transport, see the following sections:

- 6.3 — SSH Server Configuration
- 8 — Using VirtualGL with the VGL Transport

Automated installation

ThinLinc's server installation can be automated to simplify large-scale deployments.

ThinLinc also allows for non-interactive installation, useful for scripting and integration with other configuration management tools.

Start by installing the server package suitable for your system, using your distribution's package manager. The packages are found in the `packages` subdirectory of the ThinLinc server ZIP.

To configure ThinLinc, you need to run ThinLinc setup. You can automate this process by providing it with an answer file. Begin by generating an answer template by running the following command:

```
$ /opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-setup -g ANSWER-FILE
```

A list of questions which the interactive ThinLinc setup would ask is written to `ANSWER-FILE`. Edit this file with answers suitable for your system. The file uses the same Hiveconf syntax also used for the ThinLinc configuration files, described in [Hiveconf](#).

Uninstalling the ThinLinc server

You can then use the `-a` option for ThinLinc setup to make it read answers specified in the previously generated file:

```
$ sudo /opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-setup -a ANSWER-FILE
```

Uninstalling the ThinLinc server

Contrary to the installation process, there is no formal server uninstall script. As a substitute, the ThinLinc server may readily be uninstalled via command line by referring to the package 'thinlinc-server', using the package manager native to the system. For instance, on an RPM-based system that would entail

```
$ sudo dnf remove thinlinc-server
```

Depending on the Linux distribution, it is possible that some server-related files may linger in `/opt/thinlinc/` after uninstall. To completely purge these, one may freely remove this directory.

However, note that client-related files are distributed in parallel with server-related files in this directory tree. Hence, in the presence of a client installation, it is ill-advised to remove `/opt/thinlinc/` indiscriminately.

Reverse proxy

Running *ThinLinc Web Access* behind a reverse proxy is a way to integrate ThinLinc into existing infrastructure or meet organizational requirements. This chapter explains the requirements ThinLinc Web Access places on a reverse proxy to function correctly.

In a ThinLinc cluster, users start at the ThinLinc master server, but their actual sessions run on individual agents to which ThinLinc Web Access automatically redirects traffic. If a reverse proxy is used, it must be configured to handle this routing and forward the connection to the correct internal agent.

To support a proxy environment, specific ThinLinc parameters should be updated. This involves enabling the `X-Forwarded-For` header to identify client IPs (see *Forwarding client IP addresses*) and updating `/webaccess/login_page` to match the public URL for the login page.

Please note that this is a conceptual guide intended to illustrate the routing logic. You must adapt the configuration to match your environment.

ThinLinc specific information

When a user starts a session, the master redirects the client to a specific path in the format `/connect/<agent identifier>/`. This identifier is determined by the `/vsmagent/agent_hostname` (or the agent's IP if unset). The proxy must capture this path to correctly route the traffic to the agent service.

Note

In a scenario where a large number of simultaneous ThinLinc sessions are directed through a single reverse proxy, the reverse proxy might become a network bottleneck. In such cases, make sure to take ThinLinc's bandwidth requirements into account in your reverse proxy architecture.

Basic proxy setup

Below is an example Nginx configuration for a setup with a single ThinLinc server running both the master and agent services. All requests to the root / are forwarded to the ThinLinc backend.

Pay special attention to the path handler /connect/tl.internal.example.com/.

```
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name tl.internal.example.com;

    # ... (SSL configuration) ...

    proxy_read_timeout 999h;

    location / {
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:3000/;
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
    }

    location /connect/tl.internal.example.com/ {
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:3000/;
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
    }
}
```

ThinLinc Web Access relies on WebSocket connections to establish and maintain user sessions. Therefore, your proxy must set the Upgrade and Connection headers again. If this is not configured correctly, users will be able to load the login page but unable to start a session.

Once the session is established, the proxy should allow the connection to remain open for long periods, even when the user is idle. Default proxy read timeouts are typically short and might abruptly disconnect inactive users. To avoid this, it is recommended to increase the proxy's read timeout.

Note

Do not use the proxy timeout to enforce idle limits. If you wish to disconnect users after a specific period of inactivity, this should be configured within ThinLinc using the `-MaxIdleTime` parameter. For more information, see [Limiting lifetime of ThinLinc sessions](#).

Multi-agent setup

In a ThinLinc cluster with more than one agent, follow the instructions in [Basic proxy setup](#), but replicate the agent-specific path handler for every additional agent, as in the example below.

```
location /connect/agent1.internal.example.com/ {
    proxy_pass https://agent1.internal.example.com:3000/;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
```

```
} proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
```

Custom path configuration

You may also want to serve the entire ThinLinc Web Access interface from a specific sub-path, such as `/subpath/`, instead of from the server root `/`. This requires prefixing all of your ThinLinc path handlers. The master's path becomes `/subpath/` and the agent paths will also be nested under it, such as `/subpath/connect/agent1.internal.example.com/`.

```
location /subpath/ {
    proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:300/;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
}

location /subpath/connect/tl.internal.example.com/ {
    proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:300/;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
}

location /subpath/connect/agent1.internal.example.com/ {
    proxy_pass https://agent1.internal.example.com:300/;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
}
```

Distributed agents

In complex or geographically distributed environments, you may not want to proxy all agent connections through a single entry point. A more scalable approach is to use a main proxy for the login page, which then redirects clients to their specific agent connections.

```
location ~ /connect/tl.sweden.example.com/(.*) {
    return 307 https://tl.sweden.example.com/$1;
}
```

The redirection sends the client to a new hostname. This can be the agent server directly, if it is exposed on the network. Alternatively, it can be a dedicated proxy server configured to forward the traffic to the internal agent as below.

```
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name tl.sweden.example.com;

    # ... (SSL configuration) ...

    location / {
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.sweden.example.com:300/;
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
    }
}
```

Forwarding client IP addresses

```
}  
}
```

The following configuration brings together all the concepts discussed in this guide for a more advanced example.

```
server {  
    listen 443 ssl;  
    server_name tl.example.com;  
  
    # ... (SSL configuration) ...  
  
    proxy_read_timeout 999h;  
  
    location /subpath/ {  
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:300/;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;  
    }  
  
    location /subpath/connect/tl.internal.example.com/ {  
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.example.com:300/;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;  
    }  
  
    location ~ /subpath/connect/tl.sweden.example.com/(.*) {  
        return 307 https://tl.sweden.example.com/$1;  
    }  
}  
  
server {  
    listen 443 ssl;  
    server_name tl.sweden.example.com;  
  
    # ... (SSL configuration) ...  
  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass https://tl.internal.sweden.example.com:300/;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;  
    }  
}
```

Forwarding client IP addresses

When ThinLinc is run behind a reverse proxy, all incoming connections originate from the proxy server's IP address. This prevents ThinLinc from identifying the original client. To solve this, ThinLinc supports the X-Forwarded-For HTTP header. Most proxies can be configured to add this header, which passes the original client IP along with the request.

To use this feature, you must tell ThinLinc which proxies to trust by populating the `/webaccess/trusted_proxies` parameter with your proxy's IP address. ThinLinc will only accept the X-Forwarded-For header from these trusted sources.

Choosing a client

When one or more trusted proxies are configured, the server will scan the X-Forwarded-For header to find the connecting client's true IP address. The search stops when an untrusted address is found, and this becomes the new client address.

Warning

Do not configure trusted proxies if you are not absolutely sure that all listed proxies can be trusted (i.e., are controlled by you) and are correctly configured. Otherwise, your system may be susceptible to spoofing attacks.

Choosing a client

There are two separate clients that can be used to connect to your ThinLinc server or cluster: *The native client* and the web client *ThinLinc Web Access*. In this chapter, we cover the differences between the two.

Note

As an administrator, you have the option to let your users choose which client to use, or only allow access to your ThinLinc server or cluster using one of them.

Compared to Web Access, the native ThinLinc client offers a wider range of features, including full-screen over multiple monitors, sound redirection, and access to client-side hardware such as printers and smart card readers. It is also capable of providing server-side access to your client-side file system. It supports authentication using passwords, public keys, smart cards, one-time passwords, and Kerberos. The native client is available on all major desktop and thin client operating systems. See *Installation* for a list of all supported platforms.

On the other hand, Web Access offers the flexibility of being available on all platforms with a modern web browser, including mobile devices. It supports authentication using passwords and one-time passwords.

The native client

This chapter describes the native ThinLinc client and how it is installed, used, and configured.

Installation

In this chapter we will document how to install, configure and run the ThinLinc client on all different platforms including dedicated thin terminals.

For information on where to find the ThinLinc client software, see *Obtaining ThinLinc*.

Windows

Requirements

The supported Windows versions are Windows 10 or later, and Windows Server 2016 or later.

Choosing a client

Installing the Windows client

To install the client on a Windows machine, unpack the client bundle and enter the `client-windows` directory. Then click on the file `tl-x.y.z-client-windows.exe` and follow the instructions.

You will also find unpacked version of the ThinLinc Windows client under the `tl-x.y.z-client-windows-x64` directory. It makes it possible to run the client directly from the bundle or other media, like a portable application, without the requirement of installing the client.

For more information about how to configure the client, read [Configuration storage](#).

Unattended installation

The ThinLinc client can also be installed or upgraded silently (without the graphical installation wizard). This is done by adding the `/S` switch when running the installer:

```
.\tl-x.y.z-client-windows.exe /S
```

This is useful when installing the ThinLinc client remotely. Similarly, the `/S` switch can also be passed to `uninstall.exe` to silently uninstall the ThinLinc client.

Running the Windows client

During installation the ThinLinc client will be added to the Start menu. To start the client you select it from the Start menu.

macOS

Requirements

The supported macOS versions are macOS Ventura (version 13) or later.

Note

macOS comes with a default setting that breaks the multi monitor functionality of the ThinLinc client. A workaround to this problem is to disable setting `Displays have separate Spaces` in settings for Mission Control found in System Preferences.

Installing the macOS client

The client for macOS can be found in the directory `client-macos` in the client bundle. To install the client, follow these steps:

1. Double-click on the file `tl-x.y.z_rel-client-macos.dmg`.
2. Drag the ThinLinc client application to an application folder of your choice.
3. Eject the ThinLinc client volume.

Running the macOS client

To start the ThinLinc client, double-click on the client application. The client can also be added to and started from the Dock.

Command and Alt keys on macOS

The Alt key (also known as the Option key) behaves very differently on macOS compared to its behavior on other platforms. It closely resembles the PC AltGr key, found on international keyboards. ThinLinc therefore treats these keys in a special manner on macOS in order to provide a good integration between the client and the remote ThinLinc system.

Whenever either of the Alt keys are pressed, ThinLinc will behave as if AltGr was pressed. The left Command key is used as a replacement for Alt to use shortcuts like Alt+F. The right Command key retains its behavior of acting like the Super/Windows key.

Linux PC

Requirements

- A compatible CPU architecture:
 - An x86_64 (or compatible) CPU
 - An ARMv7 (or compatible) CPU with Thumb-2 and VFP3D16
- GLIBC 2.28, or newer

Installing the Linux client

The Linux client is distributed in three different kinds of packages. One that can be installed using the RPM package system, one in the DEB package format, and one in compressed tar archive form for any Linux distribution.

If you need more information than mentioned here, read [Configuration storage](#).

In the instructions below, we will assume that you have unpacked your client bundle to `~/tl-x.y.z-clients`.

Installation on RPM-based distributions

The RPM-based client can be found in the directory `client-linux-rpm` in the client bundle. It is suitable for systems such as Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE, and Mandrake. Perform the following steps to install it on a 64-bit system:

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-rpm
$ sudo rpm -Uvh thinlinc-client-x.y.z-rel.x86_64.rpm
```

or the following steps on a 32-bit ARM hard-float system:

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-rpm
$ sudo rpm -Uvh thinlinc-client-x.y.z-rel.armv7hl.rpm
```

Installation on DEB-based distributions

The DEB-based client can be found in the directory `client-linux-deb` in the client bundle. It is suitable for systems such as Debian and Ubuntu. Perform the following step to install it on a 64-bit system:

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-deb
$ sudo dpkg -i thinlinc-client_x.y.z-rel_amd64.deb
```

or the following steps on a 32-bit ARM hard-float system:

Choosing a client

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-deb
$ sudo dpkg -i thinlinc-client_x.y.z-rel_armhf.deb
```

Installation on other Linux distributions

A client without any specific package format can be found in the directory `client-linux-dynamic` in the client bundle. It is possible to run this client from any directory, even from the unpacked client bundle. We generally recommend installing it in `/opt/thinlinc`. Perform the following steps to install the client to `/opt/thinlinc` on a 64-bit system:

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-dynamic
$ sudo mkdir -p /opt/thinlinc
$ sudo cp -a tl-x.y.z-rel-client-linux-dynamic-x86_64/* /opt/thinlinc/
```

or the following steps on a 32-bit ARM hard-float system:

```
$ cd ~/tl-x.y.z-clients/client-linux-dynamic
$ sudo mkdir -p /opt/thinlinc
$ sudo cp -a tl-x.y.z-rel-client-linux-dynamic-armhf/* /opt/thinlinc/
```

The client is also available as tar archives for easy transfer to other systems without having to copy the entire client bundle.

Running the Linux client

On Linux systems the client will be installed as `/opt/thinlinc/bin/tlclient`. The client package contains settings that add `/opt/thinlinc/bin` to `PATH`.

To run the client, click on the **ThinLinc client** icon in your desktop environment. Typically, the icon is found in the **Internet** category. You can also run the client by executing `/opt/thinlinc/bin/tlclient`.

Thin terminals

ThinLinc has support for several thin terminals, i.e. hardware built with the task of providing a thin client as a primary design goal.

HP ThinPro terminals

HP ThinPro terminals are based on Ubuntu, and therefore one can use the DEB package provided in our ThinLinc client bundle for this terminal.

Manual installation/upgrade of ThinLinc client

Below we will describe the process of manually installing the ThinLinc client on Ubuntu-based HP ThinPro Linux terminals.

1. Use the tool **Administrator/User mode switch** to authenticate as administrator.
2. Start an X terminal from the advanced tab in the control panel.
3. Unlock the file system:

```
# fsunlock
```


Choosing a client

4. Copy the ThinLinc client .deb package from ThinLinc client bundle onto a USB memory stick, and connect it to the terminal. Go into the directory which represents your connected USB device with command:

```
# cd /tmp/tmpfs/media/my_usb_storage
```

As an alternative, it is also possible to download the client package from a web server using the **wget** command.

5. Install the ThinLinc client package using Debian package manager command:

```
# dpkg -i thinlinc-client*.deb
```

6. Lock down the file system before closing the X terminal window:

```
# fslock
```

7. Reboot.

8. Add a ThinLinc connection in the connection manager.

The HP **Connection Wizard** does not include an entry for ThinLinc. Press **Skip**, then add a ThinLinc connection in the **Connection Manager**.

The default user and administrator share the same home directory, and it is therefore important to NOT start the ThinLinc client as administrator the first time. This will make the ThinLinc client configuration only accessible by administrator and not the default user.

On “zero” clients, the default server name is set when the ThinLinc connection type is selected. To change server name, temporarily switch to another connection type, then switch back to ThinLinc. Also, to configure the ThinLinc client, enter an invalid username/password combination in the HP login dialog. Acknowledge the error. It is then possible to access the full ThinLinc client interface.

IGEL Universal Desktop

A client package for IGEL Universal Desktop terminals is provided. It is included in the directory **client-igel** in the client bundle. IGEL Universal Desktop is a modern embedded operating system which works well. Some editions include a bundled ThinLinc client. We do not recommend this client. Instead, install the client as described below.

Note

Installation of our client package is only possible on IGEL terminals with the **Custom Partition** feature. Please ask your IGEL representative for more information.

Installing/Upgrading the ThinLinc client on IGEL terminals

Below we will describe how to install and configure the ThinLinc client on IGEL terminals, using the **Custom partition**. You can use either the Universal Management Suite software running on a separate workstation, or the setup software installed on the terminal. You will need access to a web server which allows you to publish the client files.

Choosing a client

1. Edit the configuration of the terminal. Select **System » Firmware » Customization » Custom Partition**.
2. Under the **Partition** option, make sure that **Enable Partition** is checked. Enter a size, such as **100M**. The partition must be at least 25 MiB. The upper limit depends on the hardware used. Make sure that the mount point is **/custom**.
3. Under the **Download** option, press the star to create a new data source. Enter the URL to the web server where the ThinLinc client package definition is located. Example: `http://www.example.com/client-igel/thinlinc-amd64.inf`
4. Under **Custom Application**, press the star to create a new application entry. Use a **Session name** such as **ThinLinc**.
5. Click on **Settings**. Enter the **Icon name**:

```
/custom/thinlinc/icon.png
```

To set up the client to use the terminal's normal language, enter this **Command**:

```
/custom/thinlinc/bin/tlclient
```

To setup the client to use Swedish, use this **Command**:

```
env LC_ALL=sv_SE.UTF-8 /custom/thinlinc/bin/tlclient
```

6. Press **OK** to save the configuration.

Other thin terminals

The ThinLinc client can be made to run on almost any Linux-based thin terminal as well as on some Windows-based appliances. Contact Cendio if you need help on a consultancy basis.

Running ThinLinc on a ThinStation terminal

The [ThinStation project](#) is an open source thin client Linux distribution that can be booted in many different ways, including entirely over the network on diskless machines and via a LiveCD.

A client package for ThinStation is shipped as part of the ThinLinc client distribution. In this section, we will document how to use and configure this package with ThinStation.

Installing and building the package

Begin by downloading and unpacking the ThinStation main distribution available from the [ThinStation webpages](#).

Enter the ThinStation directory created while unpacking, and replace the ThinLinc package included with ThinStation with the updated package from the `client-thinstation` directory in the `client-bundle`:

```
$ rm -rf packages/thinlinc/  
$ tar zxvf tl-x.y.z-rel-client-thinstation.tar.gz
```

Edit the `build.conf` and uncomment the line `package thinlinc` in the **Applications** section.

Run the `build` script and wait for its completion.

Choosing a client

If everything went well, there will now be ThinStation images available in the `boot-images` directory. Use the appropriate boot image for your preferred boot method.

Configuring the ThinLinc client when running on a ThinStation terminal

When running on a network-booted ThinStation terminal, the client is configured by adding statements to the configuration file that is downloaded at boot by ThinStation. The default name of this file is `thinstation.conf.network`, located in your `tftpboot`. There can also be other filenames that configure specific terminals based on their IP or hardware (MAC) addresses.

Basic configuration

For the ThinLinc client to appear at all, a ThinStation “session” must be created. This is done by adding a few lines to the `thinstation.conf.network` file. Here’s an example:

```
SESSION_0_TYPE=thinlinc
SESSION_0_THINLINC_SERVER=t1.example.com
SESSION_0_THINLINC_OPTIONS="-u johndoe"
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_NFS_SERVER_ENABLED=0
```

The above example will make ThinLinc appear on the display of the client after boot. It will set the server name to `t1.example.com`, and it will reset the username field. It will also disable export of local drives. See below for information on enabling local drives on ThinStation.

All standard client options can be added to the `SESSION_0_THINLINC_OPTIONS` variable. For example, to lock down the server field, add `-l server`.

Configuration using the client configuration file

Some of the features of the ThinLinc client can’t be configured via command-line options. Instead, the configuration file must be altered. To allow features such as local drive and sound redirection to work when running on ThinStation, the ThinLinc client package for ThinStation has features for altering the configuration file on the client.

To alter the configuration file, add statements on the form `SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_<configuration file variable name> = <value>` to `thinstation.conf.network`. An example follows:

```
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_NFS_SERVER_ENABLED=1
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_SOUND_ENABLED=1
```

The above example will set the **NFS_SERVER_ENABLED** to 1 and the **SOUND_ENABLED** to 1, and so on.

Enabling sound and local drive redirection

If the hardware running ThinStation has support for it and the correct sound and disk device modules has been loaded, the ThinLinc client will be able to support sound and local drive redirection. The following configuration lines in `thinstation.conf.network` will enable sound redirection and local drive redirection for USB storage devices:

```
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_NFS_EXPORTS=/mnt/usbdevice,rw,/mnt/cdrom,ro
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_NFS_SERVER_ENABLED=1
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_SOUND_ENABLED=1
SESSION_0_THINLINC_CONFIG_NFS_ROOT_WARNING=0
```

Avoiding question about server host key

When running on a device with non-volatile storage, such as a hard disk, the ThinLinc client stores the public part of the SSH host key of the ThinLinc client the first time it connects to the server after asking the user to verify the fingerprint of the key. At subsequent connects, this copy is used to verify that the client is connecting to the correct server.

When running on a diskless ThinStation host, the key can be stored only in volatile memory (on a RAM disk), so the client will ask the user to verify the fingerprint once each time the client has been rebooted. Since it is normal behavior to reboot a ThinStation terminal once a day, this will lead to a confusing situation for users, not to mention that it will decrease security.

To solve this problem, the ThinLinc client package for ThinStation tries to download a file name `ssh_known_hosts` from the tftproot. If it exists, it will be used as a database of known host keys on the client.

To create this file, log in with the client to the ThinLinc server, using the same server name as the one that will be configured on the clients. Then copy the file `~/.thinlinc/known_hosts` to `<tftproot>/ssh_known_hosts`.

Client usage

Starting the ThinLinc client is normally easy, but the method can differ somewhat between the available operating systems. See [Installation](#) for instructions on how to start the client on different platforms.

The started ThinLinc client

When the ThinLinc client is started it will show the login window. This window contains a ThinLinc logo, text fields where needed information can be entered, buttons for control and at the very bottom a status field that gives information about the login procedure.

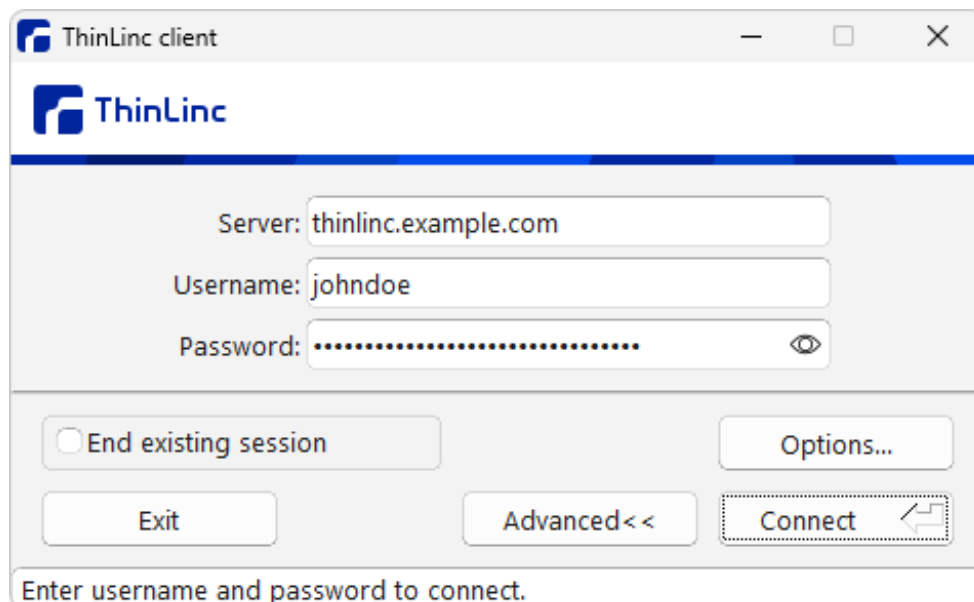


Fig. 6 The ThinLinc client login window

Logging in to a ThinLinc server

To log in to a ThinLinc server, the client needs to do a successful user authentication. This means that it needs to tell the ThinLinc server a username and a corresponding authentication information (a password or an encryption key). The ThinLinc server controls that the information is valid and accepts or denies the login attempt.

The information the client must know to successfully log in the user to a ThinLinc server is a server address, a username and the corresponding authentication information. When the client is started it will display two text fields labeled **Server** and **Name**, and one text field labeled **Password**, **Key** or **Certificate**. This may differ depending on command-line arguments.

Accepted values for the server field is the hostname or the IP address of the server. The name field should be filled in with the ThinLinc username. The authentication information needed depends on the type of authentication used:

- For password authentication, a plain text password should be entered. The password won't be shown as clear text when entered.
- For public key authentication, the path to an encryption key must be entered or browsed to using the ... button.
- For smart card authentication, a certificate must be selected in the dropdown menu.

The server name, username, key path and certificate name are saved when the user tries to start the session, so they don't have to be entered again each time a new session is wanted.

When the user has entered the server address, username and authentication information, it is possible to log in. This is done by pressing the **Connect** button or the Enter key on the keyboard. The client will then try to establish a connection with the ThinLinc server. If any of the fields has a bad value that prevents the client from successfully logging in, for example if the username or password is incorrect, there will be a response message shown as a message box with the relevant information.

Note

By default, usernames are case-sensitive when logging in via the ThinLinc client. This behavior may be changed using an option in the client configuration file — see **LOWERCASE_LOGIN_NAME** in *Client configuration parameters* for details.

If the login attempt is successful a ThinLinc session will start, an old one will be reused or a session selection box might be presented, all depending on the client's settings and how many sessions the user has running. See *Advanced tab* for more information on how the choice is made.

Choosing a client

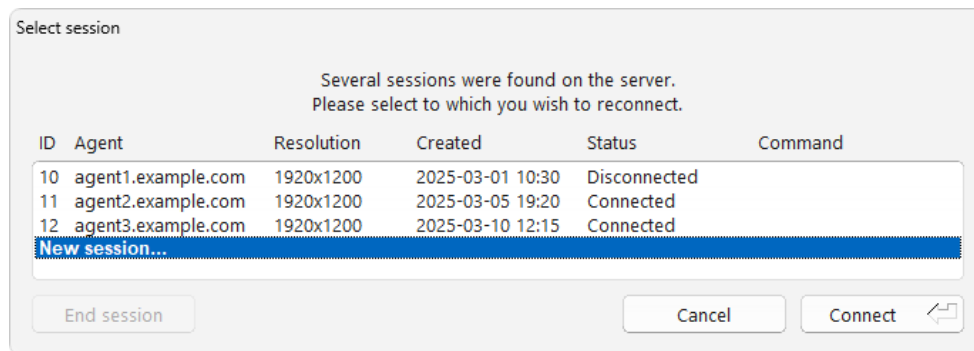


Fig. 7 The ThinLinc client session selection window

The session selection window presents the user with a list of relevant sessions and several buttons to act on those sessions:

Connect

Connect to the selected session, or create a new session if the current selection is *Create new session...*

End session

Forcefully terminate the selected session and restart the connection procedure.

Cancel

Abort the connection and return to the main window.

The server will then prepare a graphical session on a ThinLinc server. The client then connects to this session and displays it. Normally the user now sees a dialog with different session options. The user can there select for example to run a Linux session or a Windows session. Depending on the choice the server at the other end will start that kind of session.

Language settings

The ThinLinc client gets all its strings from a database. This way it can be easily translated, by just providing a new database for a new language.

On Linux-based systems, the client picks up which language to use by reading the standard POSIX locale environment variables:

LC_ALL

If this environment variable is set, it takes precedence over all other locale variables. It will affect all locale settings, including message strings, sorting order, money representation, decimal numbers, etc.

LC_MESSAGES

If LC_ALL is not set but this one is, it will make the messages of the client adhere to the language in question, in effect making the client use that language. There are several other variables of this kind, but they do not affect the ThinLinc client.

LANG

If LC_ALL is not set then the value of this variable will be used for all locale categories that are not explicitly set, e.g. LC_MESSAGES.

There is also a variable called LANGUAGE on some systems, but it is non-standard, and we do not recommend the use of it.

If none of these variables are set, the locale defaults to C, which in practice means American English. The value of the variables should be of the form *language_country*, where *language* and *country*

Choosing a client

are 2-letter codes. Currently, the languages delivered with the client are Brazilian Portuguese (pt_BR), English (en_US), Dutch (nl_NL), French (fr_FR), German (de_DE), Italian (it_IT), Russian (ru_RU), Spanish (es_ES), Swedish (sv_SE), and Turkish (tr_TR).

On Windows, the same environment variables can be set in a script that also starts the ThinLinc client. An example script called `altlang.cmd` is installed with the ThinLinc client for Windows. If nothing is set, the Windows client will use the language setting that was given with the control panel.

The ThinLinc session life cycle

When the user has started a ThinLinc session the client login interface disappears from the desktop. The client program continues to run in the background as long as the ThinLinc session is running. The client enters a service mode where it handles services needed to fulfill the requested features. For example the client handles the export of local printers, drives, and so on. When the ThinLinc session quits the client service engine quits as well.

There are several ways a session can end. The most common one is that the user chooses to log out from the session. That causes the session to finish on the server side. The ThinLinc server finds out that the session has finished and disconnects the client. Another possibility is to intentionally disconnect the client, without finishing the session on the server. This can be done by using the session menu. See [The session menu](#) below for information about how to do this. When the client disconnects before the session running on the server is told to end, then the session will continue to run on the server. The next time the user logs in the server will reconnect the user to the very same session. This way it's possible to, for example, disconnect a session at work, go home, reconnect to that session and continue to work.

If the user knows that there already is a session running on the server, but still wants to start a new fresh session, then it's possible to check the **End existing session** check box that exists in the client login interface (advanced mode only). The client will then tell the server that it wants to end the existing session (if it exists) and get a new one.

Network issues or problems with ThinLinc services can sometimes prevent the servers from checking the status of a session. Such a session will be considered unreachable and the client will not be able to reconnect to it. The user can choose to abandon the session or wait for the problem to be resolved. However, abandoning the session causes the ThinLinc server to stop tracking it and can leave applications running without any way of reaching them.

The session menu

When the ThinLinc session is authenticated and the ThinLinc session is running it's possible to control the session. For example it's possible to change between full-screen mode and window mode, and to disconnect the ThinLinc client from the server.

To switch to windowed mode there is a session menu that pops up when the user presses a predefined key. The default key for this is F8, but the key is configurable from the client options. See [Advanced tab](#) for more information about how to change this key. In the session menu you should select **Full screen** to toggle full-screen mode.

Client command line usage

To run the ThinLinc client from the command line you run the program `tlclient`, optionally followed by options and a server name. The correct program syntax is as follows.

tlclient [*options*] [*server*][:*port*]

The optional *server* field can be used to specify a ThinLinc server that should be predefined in the server field when the client is started. The optional *port* parameter causes the client to try to connect another TCP/IP port number than the normal SSH port when establishing its secure connection to the ThinLinc server. More information about custom SSH settings is available at [Security tab](#).

Choosing a client

The ThinLinc client is highly controllable from the command line by the use of command-line arguments. Many parts of the client can be controlled this way, including the server address and username. It is possible to force settings and lock tabs and fields in the config interface to prevent them from being changed.

All arguments written on the command line override the settings saved from previous sessions. The options window will show the current settings, including the settings from the command line. The client settings are only stored to file when the user presses the **OK** button in the options window. This means that options from the command line normally don't affect the saved settings. But if the user opens the options window and accepts the settings by pressing the **OK** button, then the settings, including the one from the command line, will be saved.

For a complete list of arguments supported by your client you can run the client with the argument `-?`.

Description of available command-line arguments

Here follows a description for all available command-line arguments.

-?, --help

Display a help summary.

--version

Display client version information and exit.

-a, --advanced

Start client in advanced mode. Advanced mode means that the client will show the **Server** field, **Options...** button and the **End existing session** checkbox. The advanced mode is the normal mode used when you start the ThinLinc client. A simpler mode, where those interface components are hidden, is used automatically when you enter a server name as a command-line argument. By adding this argument you override that and always use the advanced mode.

-C <FILE>, --configfile <FILE>

Specifies an additional configuration file. Parameter values in this configuration file overrides the values specified by the system-wide and user configuration file. Settings changed from the GUI will be stored in this configuration file, instead of the user's configuration file.

-d <LEVEL>, --debug <LEVEL>

The ThinLinc client logs information about the current session to the file `~/.thinlinc/tlclient.log` on Linux systems and `%TMP%\tlclient.log` on Windows systems. The amount of information to log can be configured with this option followed by a number from 1 to 5. A low number gives less logging than a higher number. The default is a log level of 3. For more information about log file placement, see [Log file placement](#) below.

-u <USER>, --user <USER>

This option sets the username that should be filled in into the **Username** field. This can be used to override the name that is automatically saved from the last session. If, for example, you in a school classroom want it to always start with an empty **Username** field, then you can use this parameter with the empty string `""`.

-p <PASSWORD>, --password <PASSWORD>

This option sets the password that should be filled in into the **Password** field. When this option is used and a username exists (either saved from a previous session or entered with the `-u` parameter) the client will automatically try to log in, directly after start. If the login attempt fails, it will return focus to the client interface, making it possible to adjust the values. Note that the command line of `tlclient`, and therefore the password, will be visible to other processes running on the client operating system. If this is a problem in your environment, consider using the `-P` option documented below.

Choosing a client

-P <PROGRAM>, **--askpass** <PROGRAM>

This option makes it possible to specify an askpass program that should be used to achieve the password. This program should in some way ask the user for a password and then return that password together with an exit code. This triggers the auto login (see argument -p above).

-e <ENCODING>[,ENCODING...], **--encodings** <ENCODING>[,ENCODING...]

This option makes it possible to select which VNC encoding you want to use (see [Optimization tab](#) for more information about VNC encodings). Valid encodings for this option are: Tight, ZRLE, Hextile and Raw.

-l <ITEM>[,ITEM...], **--lock** <ITEM>[,ITEM...]

This option makes it possible to lock different parts of the client interface. This can be used to prevent things from being changed. Locked parts will still be shown, but will be “grayed out”, which means that they can’t be made active for change. The items that should be locked should follow this option as a comma separated list. The following items are possible to lock.

- server: Server entry field
- user: Username entry field
- display: Display tab
- localdevices: Local Devices tab
- optimization: Optimization tab
- security: Security tab
- advanced: Advanced tab

-h <ITEM>[,ITEM...], **--hide** <ITEM>[,ITEM...]

This option makes it possible to hide different parts of the client interface. This can be used to remove parts of the interface that can confuse novice users, or to prevent them from reaching parts of the interface. The following items are possible to hide.

- options: options button

-f <SETTING>[,SETTING...], **--force** <SETTING>[,SETTING...]

This option makes it possible to force a setting to a value. This can be used to preset a client with values and to force them to reset to those values each time, even if the users make changes. When an option is forced it is turned on. The following items are possible to force.

- terminate: terminate session
- fullscreen: full screen on all monitors
- sound: sound mode
- sshcomp: SSH compression

-M, **--minimize**

This option causes all other applications to be minimized when the ThinLinc client starts.

-s <PROGRAM>, **--startprogram** <PROGRAM>

Specifies the program to start in the session. Overrides the **START_PROGRAM_ENABLED** and **START_PROGRAM_COMMAND** configuration parameters.

Choosing a client

--loop

This option causes the client to run forever. The exit button is removed, and when a session has ended, a new client process is automatically started.

Note

The only way to stop the client from restarting is to terminate the **tlclient** process.

Local device export

ThinLinc supports export of different local devices. This means that a device that exists on your client computer or terminal can be reached from the ThinLinc session that runs on the server. The types of devices that can be exported varies depending on which operating system the ThinLinc client runs on. The export is, very generalized, done by establishing secure tunnels for the data transmission and services that connect both ends. Here follows more information about each type of possible export; for detailed information about how to enable each type of export in the client, see [Local devices tab](#) below.

Sound device

This feature makes it possible to hear sound from applications that runs on the ThinLinc server. Sound will be sent from the ThinLinc server to your local client through a secure connection. A small local sound daemon will be automatically started by the ThinLinc client. A secure tunnel for sound will be established during the ThinLinc session setup.

All programs that support PulseAudio should automatically be aware of this tunnel and send their sound to the client. See also [Using sound device redirection](#) for information about supporting other applications.

The sound data that is sent from the server session to the local client is uncompressed audio data. This means that it can be relatively large and may use relatively much network bandwidth. This feature should not be used if you plan to use ThinLinc over low bandwidth connections such as modems or ISDN connections.

Drives

This feature makes it possible to, in a secure way, export one or many local drives from the client machine to the server session. This can be local hard disk volumes, local CD-ROM drives, and so on. The local drive will be made available on the ThinLinc server session.

Each exported device can have individual permission settings. All export settings are made in the ThinLinc client options interface.

Printer

This feature makes it possible to export a local printer to make it available from the ThinLinc session. When enabled, the client will set up a secure tunnel for printer jobs. The client will also activate a small built-in print server that listens for printer jobs on this tunnel.

When you print to the special printer queue **thinlocal** in your ThinLinc session, then the job will be sent through this tunnel and then printed on the client machine. On Linux platforms, the print job will always be sent to the default printer. On Windows and macOS, it is possible to select whether the print job should be sent to the default printer or if the printer selection dialog should be used every print. Note that device dependent print jobs will always go to the default printer.

For more information about printer redirection in ThinLinc, see [Local printer support](#).

Smart card readers

This feature makes it possible to export all local smart cards and smart card readers to make them available from the ThinLinc session. All smart card readers available to the system will be exported to the session so there is nothing to configure except an activation switch.

The ThinLinc client relies on the PC/SC interface present on the system to communicate with the smart card readers. If you have a reader that uses another system, then that reader will not be exported.

Client configuration

To configure the ThinLinc client you press the button labeled **Options...** in the client window. That brings up the client options window. This window contains several pages of settings, ordered in tab sets. The following sections will describe each of these pages and all individual settings.

When a user presses the **OK** button, all the current settings in the options window is saved. For more information about the config file format, see [Configuration storage](#).

Display tab

The **Display** tab contains options regarding how the session should be displayed by the client.

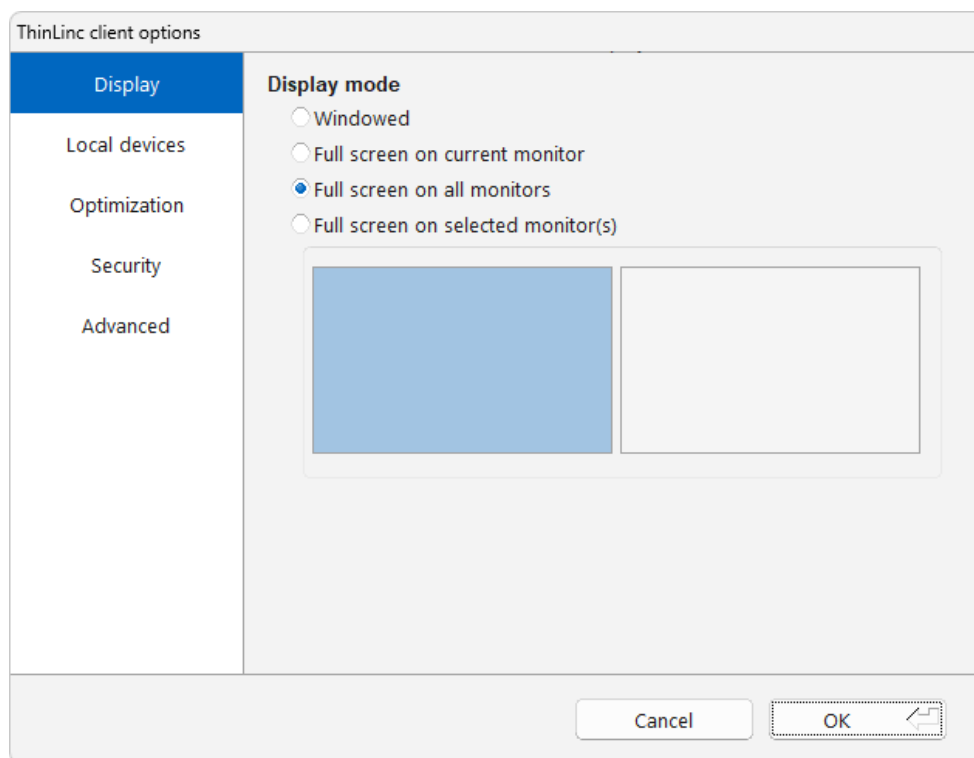


Fig. 8 Client settings display tab

Description of display tab settings

Here follows a detailed description of the settings available in the display tab.

Windowed

This option makes the ThinLinc session appear as a normal window on the desktop that can be moved and resized.

Choosing a client

Full screen on current monitor

This option makes the ThinLinc session cover the entire screen area of the monitor that the client is current on. If you run in full-screen mode and want to reach the native session that is hidden by the ThinLinc session then you can switch out from full-screen mode. To do this you press the key assigned to bring up the session pop-up menu. Normally this menu is bound to the F8 key, but can be manually changed. See the **Popup menu key** setting on the **Options** tab above for more information on this. In the session menu you should select **Full screen** to toggle full-screen mode.

Full screen on all monitors

This option makes the ThinLinc session cover the entire screen area of all the monitors that are connected to the local client. Leaving full-screen mode to access the native session is done the same way as for full screen on the current monitor.

Full screen on selected monitor(s)

This option makes the ThinLinc session cover the entire screen area of the monitors that have been selected in the monitor selection box below this option. Leaving full-screen mode to access the native session is done the same way as for the other full-screen modes.

More monitors may be included than have been selected in the selection box in order to create a rectangular session size. These extra monitors will be indicated with a checkered pattern.

Local devices tab

The local devices tab contains options for which local devices should be exported to the server and in what manner.

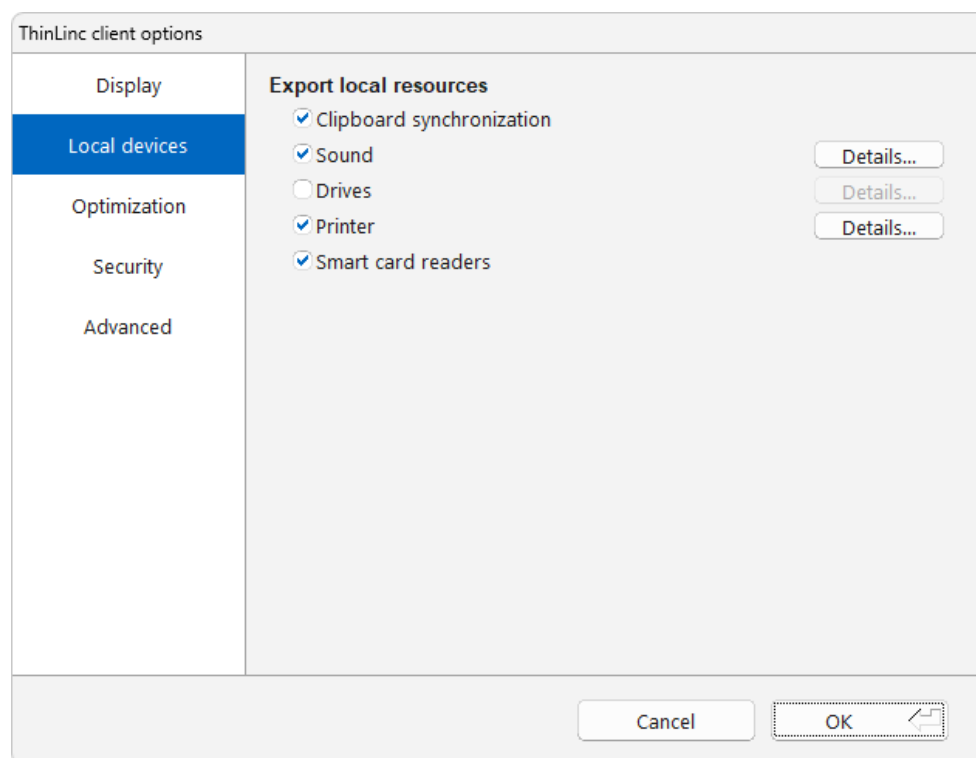


Fig. 9 Client settings local devices tab

Description of local devices tab settings

Here follows a detailed description of the settings available in the local devices tab.

Choosing a client

Export — Clipboard synchronization

With this feature enabled, the clipboard will be synchronized between the client and server. This allows copying a text locally and having it available in your ThinLinc session — and vice versa.

Export — Sound

When enabled, sound will be sent from the ThinLinc server to your local client. A small local sound daemon will be started by the client, which connects to a secure tunnel to the server. See [Using sound device redirection](#) for more information about this topic.

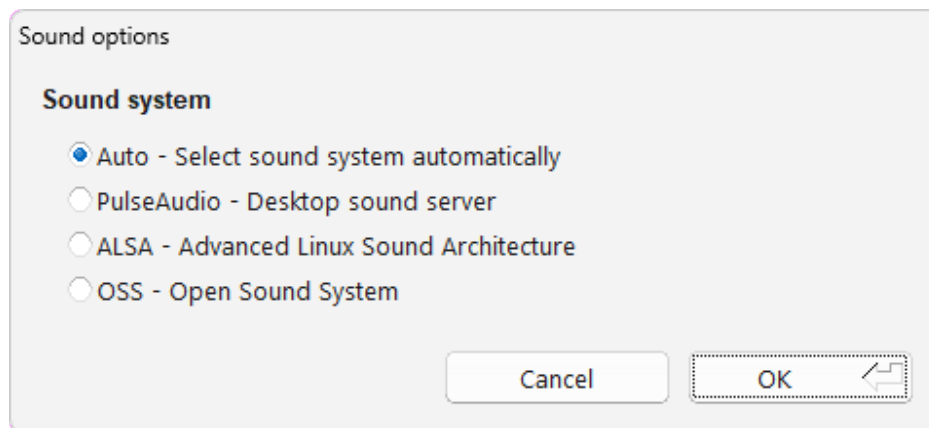


Fig. 10 Sound system selection interface

On Linux there is a **Details...** button next to the **Sound** check box that will allow you to choose between PulseAudio, ALSA and OSS for the local sound system. You can also let the ThinLinc client select the correct system automatically.

Choosing a client

Export — Drives

This check box turns on export of local devices from your terminal to the ThinLinc server. This makes your local drives available from your ThinLinc session. To select which drives to export you press the **Details...** button next to **Drives** check box. That presents a dialog where you can build a list of drives to export and set export permissions.

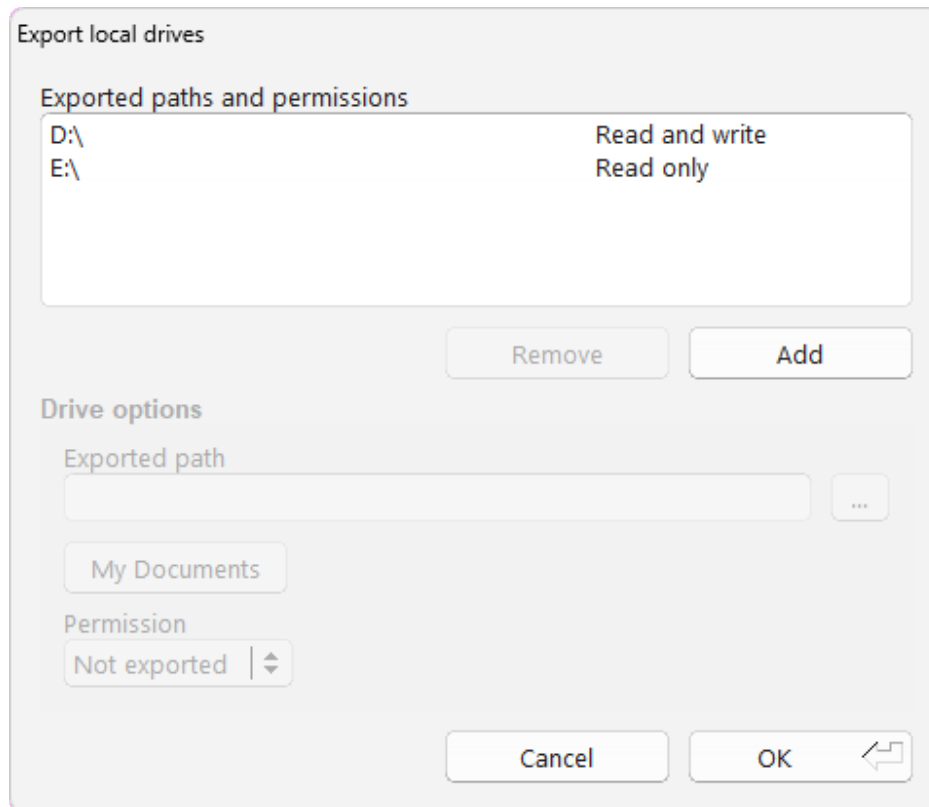


Fig. 11 Local drive export selection interface

The **Export local drives** window consists of two parts. At the top there is a list containing exported paths, with two control buttons below. The lower half contains settings fields for the currently selected path. When you select a path listed in the upper list you will see its corresponding settings in the drive options field below. You can then change the selected path by changing the values on the options field.

To add a new path to the list you press the **Add** button. That creates a new empty land in the path list. The new path will be automatically selected. You can then modify the settings in the lower half. Set the path and export permission for the new export. To set the export path you can either write it manually in the path text field or press the **...** button to bring up a file navigation window.

To remove a path you simply select a path and press the **Remove** button.

The Windows client features a mechanism that makes it easy to export the **My Documents** folder. This feature is activated by pressing the **My Documents** button. Regardless of the local folder name, this folder will be mounted as **MyDocuments** on the server.

The export permissions can be one of the following three options, **Not exported**, **Read only** and **Read and write**. The **Not exported** option can be used to temporarily turn off an export without having to delete it. The **Read only** option means that you from the ThinLinc session will be able to read from the export, but not write. The **Read and write** option means that you from the ThinLinc session will be able to both read and write.

Choosing a client

Export — Printer

By checking this check box the client will export your local printer to make it available from the ThinLinc session. For more information about this feature, see [Printer](#) and [Local printer support](#).

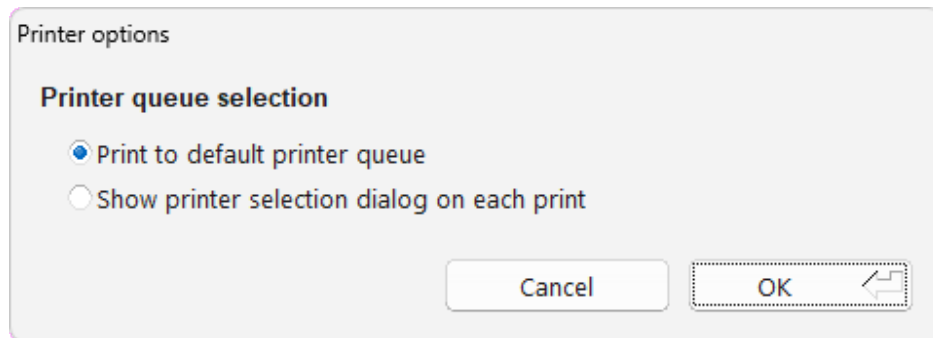


Fig. 12 Printer options dialogue

On Windows and macOS there is a **Details...** button next to the **Printer** check box that will allow you to select if the print job should be sent to the default printer or if the printer selection dialog should be used on every print.

Export — Smart card readers

This check box makes all local smart card readers and smart cards available to applications on the ThinLinc server. It is not necessary to check this box to authenticate using smart cards, but it is needed if you also wish to authenticate using smart cards to a Windows Remote Desktop Server.

Optimization tab

The **Optimization** tab contains various settings that affect the protocols used to transfer the graphic information. This includes the algorithm used for the graphic encoding. The best choices may differ from case to case. Factors that affect the algorithm choices can for example be network bandwidth, network latency, and client computer performance.

The default setting is to use the **Auto select** mode, to automatically select the best suited algorithms.

Choosing a client

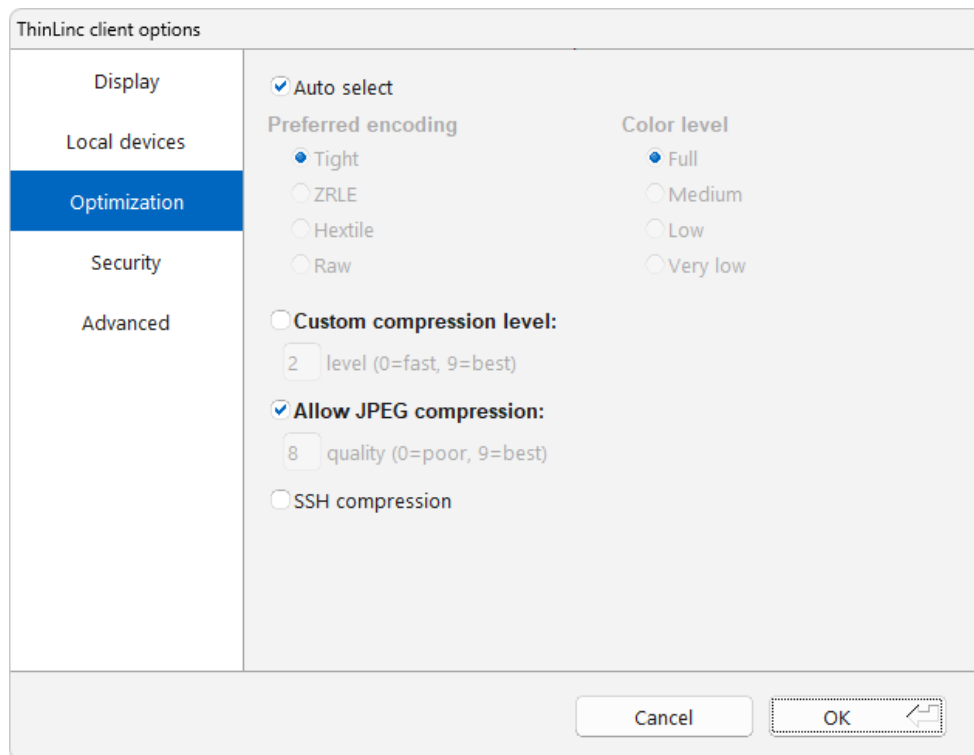


Fig. 13 Client settings optimization tab

Description of optimization tab settings

Here follows a detailed description of the settings available in the optimization tab.

Auto select

This option makes the ThinLinc system try to automatically select the best suited encoding algorithm. The network performance is measured during the life of the connection and the encoding options are adjusted based on the results. This means that the encoding options can be changed automatically during the connection, if the network performance changes. Activating this option will “gray out” the Preferred encoding and Color level options, to show that they aren’t manually controlled.

Preferred encoding

This block of settings affects the VNC protocol encoding. There are several different ways to compress and encode the graphic data that is sent from the server to your client. In this box you select one of four possible encodings. The methods differ much: Some try to use smart algorithms to select and compress the areas to send, which means slightly higher CPU usage, but most likely less bandwidth usage and faster sessions where the bandwidth is limited. Other methods use less CPU capacity but more network bandwidth. The best choice can vary much depending on place and situation. A safe choice is to let the system automatically select the best encoding by checking the Auto select checkbox above.

Choosing a client

Encoding: Tight

This choice selects the Tight encoding method. With this encoding the zlib compression library is used to compress the pixel data. It pre-processes the data to maximize compression ratios, and to minimize CPU usage on compression. Also, JPEG compression may be used to encode color-rich screen areas. The zlib compression level and the JPEG compression ratio can be manually changed. See [Custom compression level](#) and [Allow JPEG compression](#) below. Tight encoding is usually the best choice for low-bandwidth network environments (e.g. slow modem connections).

Encoding: ZRLE

This choice selects the ZRLE encoding method.

Encoding: Hextile

This choice selects the Hextile encoding method. With Hextile the screen is divided into rectangles, split up into tiles of 16×16 pixels and sent in a predetermined order. Hextile encoding is often the best choice for using in high-speed network environments (e.g. Ethernet local-area networks).

Encoding: Raw

This choice selects the Raw encoding method. This is the simplest of the encoding methods. It simply sends all the graphic data of the screen, raw and uncompressed. Since this method use the least processing power among the possible methods this is normally the best choice if the server and client runs on the same machine.

Custom compression level

By selecting this option you choose to override the standard compression level used when compressing data with the Tight encoding. You can manually select the wanted compression level by entering a number between 0 and 9. Level 0 means no compression. Level 1 uses a minimum of CPU performance and achieves weak compression ratios, while level 9 offers best compression but is slow in terms of CPU consumption on the server side. Use high levels with very slow network connections, and low levels when working over high-speed network connections. **This applies to the Tight encoding only!**

Allow JPEG compression

By selecting this option you choose to override the standard JPEG compression quality of color-rich parts of the screen. JPEG is a “lossy” compression method for images that helps the Tight encoding to significantly reduce the size of the image data. The drawback is that the resulting image, depending on the selected compression ratio, can be blurred and grainy. You can manually select the image quality by entering a number between 0 and 9. Quality level 0 gives bad image quality but very impressive compression ratios, while level 9 offers very good image quality at lower compression ratios. Note that the Tight encoder uses JPEG to encode only those screen areas that look suitable for lossy compression, so quality level 0 does not always mean unacceptable image quality.

Color level

This block of choices selects the number of colors to be used for the graphic data sent from the server to the client. The setting has four levels, [Full](#), [Medium](#), [Low](#) and [Very low](#). The default and normal is to use the [Full](#) setting. Selecting a lower number of colors will highly affect the resulting image to the worse, but may also speed up the transfer significantly when using slow network connections.

In this context, [Full](#) means the number of colors supported by the client’s graphics hardware.

Choosing a client

SSH compression

This choice selects whether or not to use SSH compression for all the data sent between ThinLinc server and client. This is normally not used since an extra compression step, above a compressing graphic encoding normally doesn't help making it smaller, only use more CPU performance. There can still be occasions where this is worth trying though. It is possible that this can help speed up printing or other exports over slow connections.

Security tab

The **Security** tab controls how the client authenticates against the ThinLinc server. The main interface of the client will be different depending on the choices made here.

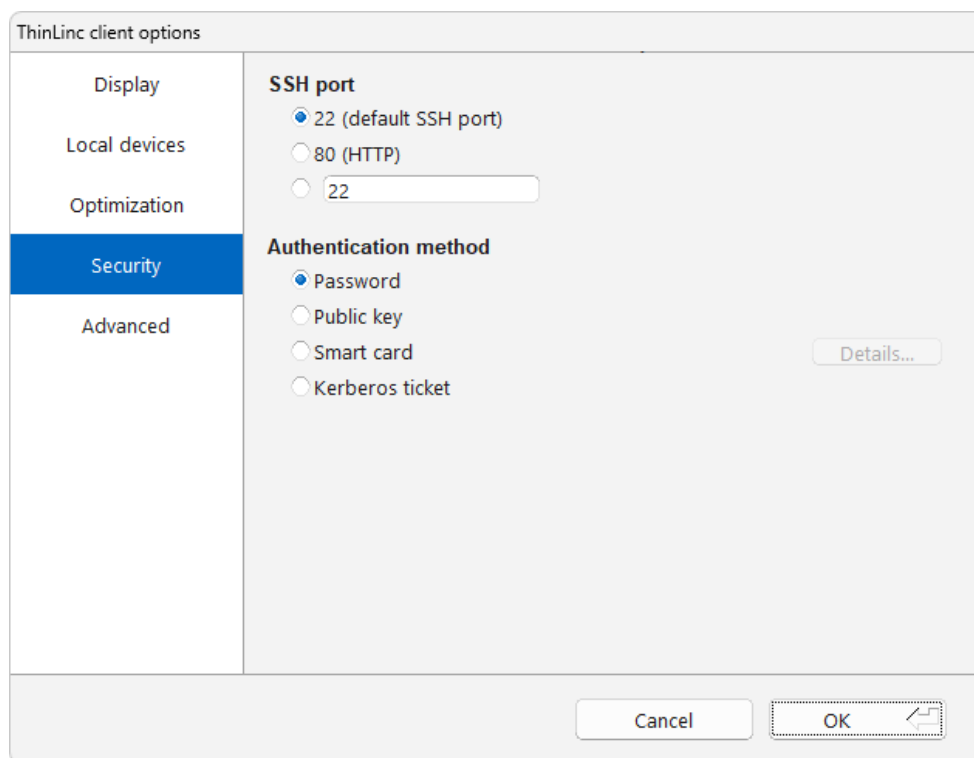


Fig. 14 Client settings security tab

Description of security tab settings

Here follows a detailed description of the settings available in the security tab.

SSH port

Choosing a client

This option selects the TCP/IP port to use when the client tries to establish an SSH connection with the ThinLinc server. The normal SSH port is 22, which also is the default selection for this option. There can be reasons to use another port on some occasions. If you for example need to use ThinLinc over the Internet, from a location where port 22 is blocked by a firewall. Then you can select a port that is open. To be able to use a port other than 22 you need to make sure that the SSH daemon (sshd), which runs on the ThinLinc server, listens to the port you want to use. The SSH daemon can be told to listen to any wanted ports. In the client interface you can select between the default port 22, port 80 and an arbitrary port number which you can enter by yourself.

Note

If the SSH host key on the server changes, e.g. due to an upgrade of the OS or SSH server software, the client will note this fact. It will then, at the next login, open a dialog and let the user confirm that the new host key is valid. If the user clicks OK, then the host key on the client for this particular server is updated on disk.

The administrator can disallow this by manually setting the parameter **ALLOW_HOSTKEY_UPDATE** to 0. See [Client configuration parameters](#) for more information.

Password

This option makes the client try to authenticate using a regular password.

Public key

This option makes the client try to authenticate using public key encryption. The user will be asked to provide a private encryption key instead of a text password.

Choosing a client

Smart card

This option makes the client try to authenticate using public key encryption, but with the private key securely stored on a smart card. The user will be asked to select a certificate on the smart card and to provide the passphrase for it.

Note

Smart card authentication requires that the smart card is readable by your PKCS#11 library. The library included by default supports PKCS#15 compliant smart cards and relies on the PC/SC interface. This is always present on Windows systems and is usually installed by default on Linux systems.

The **Details...** button lets you change the options for smart card usage and managing the certificate filters which are used to match accepted certificates for authentication.

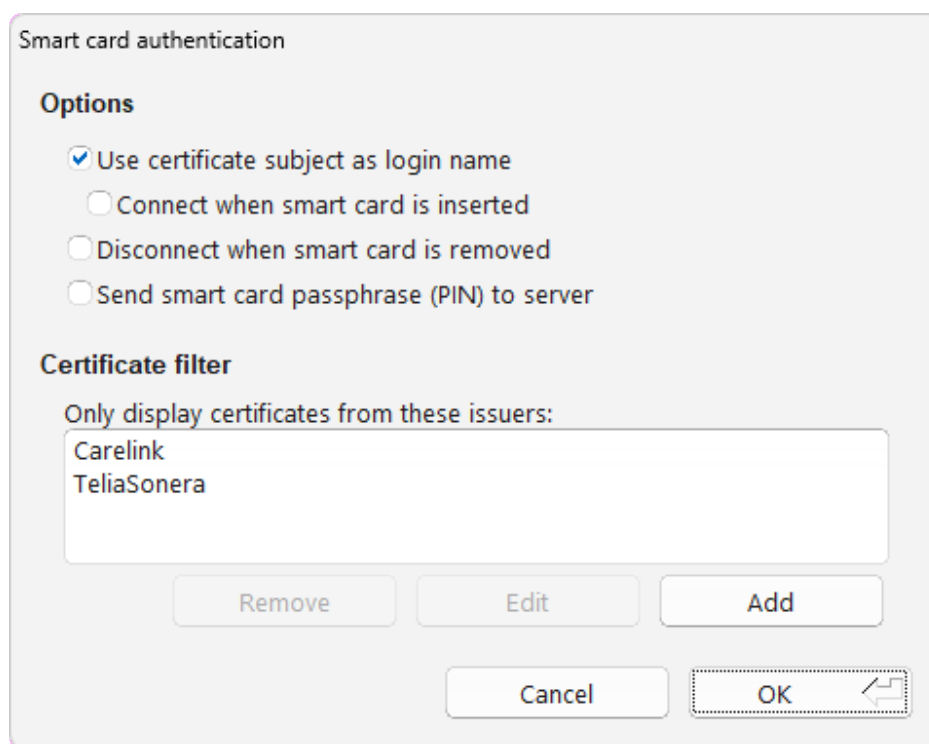


Fig. 15 Smart card authentication settings

Use certificate subject as login name

Enable this options if you want to enable automatic login. This will also hide the Username field.

Connect when smart card is inserted

This option will try to automatically connect on card insertion. Automatic connect will occur if only one certificate is available, or if there are more than one certificate available and the chosen certificate was used the last time a session was connected.

If so desired, one can use certificate filters to make sure there is only one certificate available. Read more about automatic connection below where certificate filters are discussed.

Choosing a client

See [Automatic connection](#) for information on how to configure the server for automatic smart card connection.

Disconnect when smart card is removed

Enabling this options makes the client automatically disconnect when the smart card used to authenticate is removed.

Send smart card passphrase (PIN) to server

This option makes the client transmit the smart card passphrase, as entered by the user, over to the ThinLinc server. It is required to enable smart card single sign-on.

Warning

Enabling this option reduces the security of the smart card as the passphrase would otherwise never leave the client system. The option should be left disabled if smart card single sign-on is not used.

Smart card – certificate filter

A certificate filter is used to present only allowed certificates for authentication. Certificates that do not match any filter will be hidden from the user.

When no certificate filters are configured, all available certificates on the smart card will be available for authentication.

If the resulting filtered list of certificates contains only one certificate for authentication and the auto-connect feature is enabled, that certificate will be used for authentication.

When the login dialog is displayed and the key shortcut `Control+Shift+F8` is pressed, the certificate filtering functionality is bypassed and gives you access to all certificates available on the smart card for authentication.

To add a new filter, press the **Add** button as shown in dialog [Fig. 15](#). You can also select an available filter item in the list and press **Edit** to change the settings for that specific filter. Either way, the certificate filter settings dialog [Fig. 16](#) will be shown where you can modify the settings of the filter.

Choosing a client

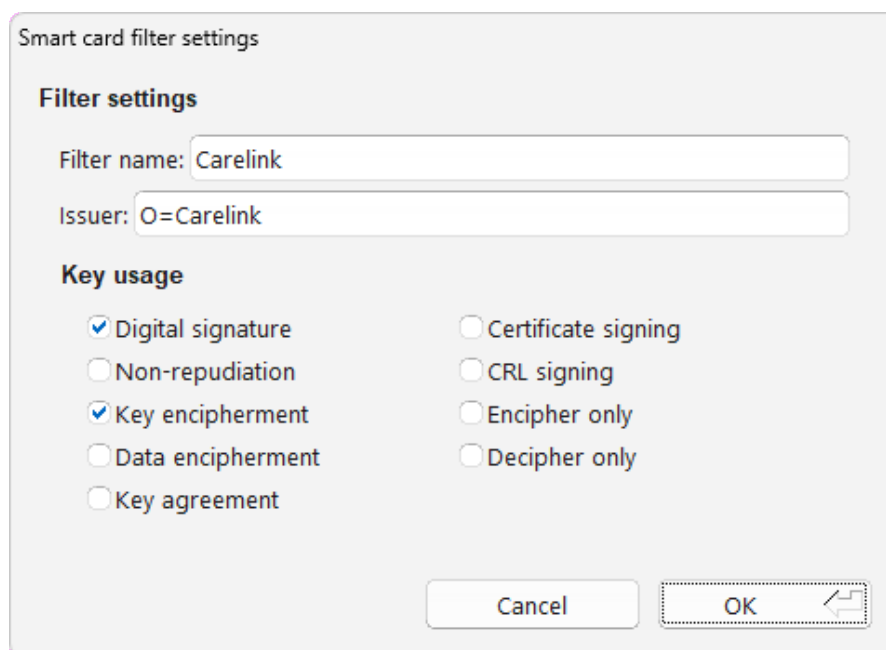
A screenshot of a 'Smart card filter settings' dialog box. It has a title bar with the text 'Smart card filter settings'. Inside, there's a section titled 'Filter settings' with two text input fields: 'Filter name:' containing 'Carelink' and 'Issuer:' containing 'O=Carelink'. Below this is a section titled 'Key usage' with two columns of radio button options. The first column has 'Digital signature' (checked), 'Non-repudiation', 'Key encipherment' (checked), 'Data encipherment', and 'Key agreement'. The second column has 'Certificate signing', 'CRL signing', 'Encipher only', and 'Decipher only'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons, with a help icon next to the 'OK' button.

Fig. 16 Certificate filter settings

Filter name

Name that will be displayed in the filter list.

Issuer

The certificate issuer field consists of a comma separated list of attribute-value pairs that all must be present in the certificate issuer field. Commonly the “common name” of the issuer is used, e.g. cn=My CA. It is also possible to allow any issuer who is part of the same organization, e.g. o=My Company Ltd.. Any registered object identifier descriptor can be used as an attribute name (see [IANA](#) for a full list).

Key usage

The certificate must have all the key usage bits selected in this window. Having more bits than those selected does not exclude a certificate.

Kerberos ticket

This option makes the client try to authenticate using an existing Kerberos ticket.

Note

This requires that a valid Kerberos ticket is available on the client, and that the SSH daemon on the ThinLinc server is configured to accept this ticket during authentication. For information about how to configure Kerberos authentication on your particular platform(s), please see the relevant vendor documentation.

Advanced tab

The **Advanced** tab contains advanced options for the ThinLinc session. This includes settings for which program to execute in the session, shadowing another user’s session, reassignment of session pop-up key and how reconnections are handled.

Choosing a client

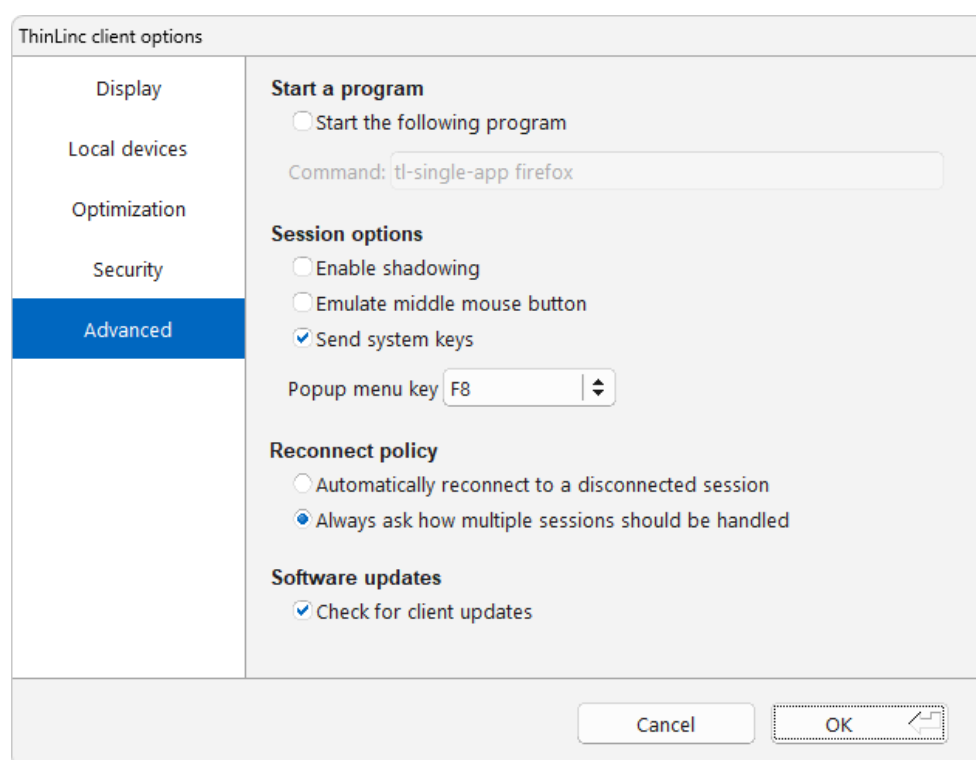


Fig. 17 Client settings advanced tab

Description of advanced tab settings

Here follows a detailed description of the settings available in the advanced tab.

Start a program

If enabled, the client requests that the server should start the session with the command supplied by the client. Otherwise, the session command is determined by the server configuration.

Enable shadowing

When enabled, an extra text field will be present in the client main window. This field is used to enter the username of the user whose session you want to shadow. For more information, see [Shadowing](#).

Send system keys

When this setting is enabled and the client is in full-screen mode, key combinations such as **Alt+Tab** will be sent to the remote system instead of being handled locally. To regain access to the local system without ending the session, the menu key must be used.

Emulate middle mouse button

When enabled, the middle mouse button can be emulated by pressing the left and right mouse button simultaneously.

Popup menu key

During a ThinLinc session you can press a specific key to bring up the session control pop-up window. This window can for example be used to toggle to and from full-screen mode and to disconnect the session. The default key for this is **F8**, but other keys can be configured here. The feature can also be disabled by selecting **None**.

Choosing a client

Reconnect policy

When the client connects to a ThinLinc server, there might already be multiple sessions running on it. Some of these sessions might be connected to another client, and some might be disconnected. The client can be configured to automatically handle some of these cases, or always ask the user what to do. This option only affects connections to servers where multiple sessions per user are allowed.

Note

Sessions that have been started with a command different from the one currently used will be ignored.

Automatically reconnect to a disconnected session

1. If there is no disconnected session and additional sessions are allowed, create a new session. The master will attempt to keep this new session on the same agent as the other sessions for this user.
2. If there is a single disconnected session, or if the server allows only one session, reconnect to the existing session.
3. Otherwise, ask how to proceed.

Always ask how multiple sessions should be handled

1. If there is no running session, create a new session.
2. If the server allows only one session, reconnect to the existing session.
3. Otherwise, ask how to proceed. If there are any running sessions for this user and the server allows an additional session, the master will place the new session on the same agent as the previous sessions of that user.

Software updates

If enabled, the client will periodically query the **UPDATE_URL** value specified in `tlclient.conf` for updates. If a newer version is available, the user will be asked if they want to install it.

Configuration storage

The ThinLinc client uses a plain text format with key/value pairs to store the configuration, except on Windows where the registry is used for this purpose. When running on a network-booted ThinStation terminal, configuration options can also be provided remotely via TFTP. See [Running ThinLinc on a ThinStation terminal](#) for further information.

Configuration file format

Each parameter is written on one line, followed by an equal sign (=) and the value of the parameter, as in the following example:

```
SOUND_ENABLED = 0
SERVER_NAME = tl.example.com
```

For descriptions of all configuration parameters, see [Client configuration parameters](#).

Configuration file locations

On Linux systems, including Linux-based thin terminals, the ThinLinc client first reads the file `/opt/thinlinc/etc/tlclient.conf`, if it exists. It then reads the file `.thinlinc/tlclient.conf` in the user's home directory, and the values there override the ones from `/opt/thinlinc/etc/tlclient.conf`. This way, a system administrator can set global defaults for client operations, while each user can still customize the client behavior.

On macOS, the behavior is the same, except that the global configuration file is located at `/Library/Application Support/ThinLinc Client/tlclient.conf`.

On all platforms, the command-line option `-C` can be used to specify a configuration file in an arbitrary location. Any name is accepted, but the file extension `.tlclient` is recommended. The Windows, Linux, and macOS packages configure the system to automatically recognize such files as configuration files for the ThinLinc client. Additionally, the Internet Media Type `application/vnd.cendio.thinlinc.clientconf` is linked to such configuration files.

Windows client configuration

On Windows, the ThinLinc client reads its configuration from the registry. All ThinLinc client data is stored under `Software\Cendio\ThinLinc\tlclient` in the HKLM and HKCU hives. The parameter names are the same as for the Linux client.

The behavior of global and user-specific settings is identical to that of other platforms, where settings in HKLM correspond to the global settings, and those in HKCU correspond to user-specific settings.

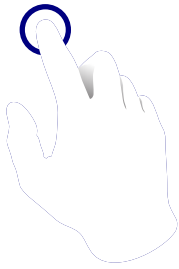
Client touch gestures

The ThinLinc client has support for a number of touch gestures when used on a touch capable monitor. These gestures allow the user to simulate certain mouse operations that would otherwise not be possible.

Note

Touch gestures are not available on macOS as it currently lacks native support for touch capable monitors.

Choosing a client



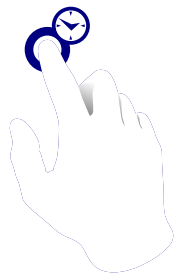
Click

Tap a single finger to simulate a click of the left mouse button.



Drag

Press a single finger and drag it across the screen to simulate pressing the left mouse button and moving the cursor.



Right click

Press and hold a single finger to simulate a press of the right mouse button.



Right click, alternative

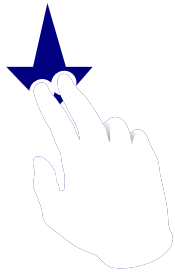
Tap two fingers to simulate a press of the right mouse button.



Middle click (*not available on Windows*)

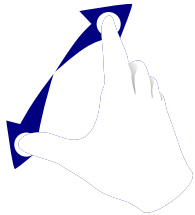
Tap three fingers to simulate a press of the middle mouse button (mouse wheel).

Choosing a client



Pan / Scroll

Press two fingers and drag them across the screen to simulate rotating the vertical or horizontal mouse wheel.



Zoom

Press two fingers and move them closer or further away from each other to simulate pressing the **Control** key and rotating the mouse wheel. Many applications interpret this combination as a request to zoom the open document in or out.

Log file placement

The ThinLinc client logs its activities in human-readable log files. For the common use case of running one client at a time, the log file is always called `tlclient.log`. Once the first client has been closed and a second client is started, the log file of the first client is renamed `tlclient.old.log` and the second client creates its log file, again called `tlclient.log`. At most two log files are kept at a time for this use case — one for the current client and one for the most recently closed client. If the file `tlclient.old.log` exists before starting a client, that file will be permanently deleted once the client is started.

Another, more rare use case is running two or more clients simultaneously. The first log file is again called `tlclient.log` and the log files of any additional clients are called `tlclient2.log`, `tlclient3.log`, and so on, up to a maximum of nine active log files. Once the maximum number of active log files is reached, any additional clients started will not have any log files associated with them.

If a client with an associated log file is closed, that log file is considered inactive. If a new client is started when less than nine log files are active, the client will once again have a log file associated with it. Note, however, that a client can *reuse* an inactive log name. In this context, *reuse* means that if e.g. the client associated with log file `tlclient3.log` is closed and a new client is opened, it is possible for the log file of the new client to again be named `tlclient3.log`.

Every time a new client is opened, all `.old.log` files will be permanently deleted and all inactive log files will be renamed from `.log` to `.old.log`. That means that when running multiple clients simultaneously, there can be several `.log` files as well as several `.old.log` files.

The locations of the log files differ between Linux and Windows systems and are explained below.

Linux log file

On Linux systems, the log file is located in the user home directory: `~/thinlinc/tlclient.log`.

Windows log file

On Windows systems the log file is located in the directory referenced from the `%TMP%` variable. The value of this variable can be achieved by running any of the following commands in a Windows command window.

Choosing a client

```
C:\> echo %TMP%
```

or

```
C:\> set
```

Observe that some directories in the Windows %TMP% path may be flagged as hidden by the Windows system. This means that you need to change directory options to display hidden files and directories to navigate to the log file.

macOS log file

On macOS systems the log file is located in the home directory for the user that runs the ThinLinc client. The path is `~/ .thinlinc/tlclient.log`.

Client customizer

Introduction

This software lets you create customized ThinLinc client installation programs. This means that when users install the customized version, they will automatically get the default settings you have configured.

One advantage with this is that you can provide, for example, a default server name. A custom client can also be used to enhance security: You can distribute SSH host keys with the client itself, so that users don't need to be concerned with SSH host key fingerprint verification.

Note

The client customizer only works for the Windows client.

Installation

Before you can start, you have to install the build environment. This is done by running the command **tl-x.y.z-client-customizer.exe** located in the client bundle. This will also create a shortcut to the build directory in the Start menu.

Building a customized client

To create a customized client, do the following:

1. Edit `settings.reg`. This file contains all the parameter names and default values that are used in **tlclient**. To customize the client, edit any of these values, and they will be installed in the registry when you install the customized client itself. You can also add your server's SSH host keys (see below).
2. Custom branding can be added to the client by simply dropping a file called `branding.png` in the root directory of the client customizer. See [Adding custom branding to the login window](#) for more details.
3. Run `build.bat` in the same directory. The file `setup.exe` will now be created. This is the installation program for the customized client.

Adding SSH host keys

To add your server's SSH host key to `settings.reg`, do the following:

1. Use **tlclient** to connect to your server, if you haven't already done so. Confirm the server's host key, if necessary.
2. Run the registry editor, and select `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Cendio\ThinLinc\tlclient\KnownHosts`
3. Export this key to an external text file.
4. Open the text file from the previous step in an editor.
5. Copy the line corresponding to your ThinLinc server. Paste this line into `settings.reg`, section `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Cendio\ThinLinc\tlclient\KnownHosts`
6. Save `settings.reg`, and proceed to create the customized client as described above.

Launching the client from a web page

This feature allows a web server, such as an intranet or a web portal, to initiate a ThinLinc client connection with a given configuration on behalf of a user.

Requirements

Web Integration requires an Apache HTTP Server, configured for TLS, with the ability to run CGI scripts.

Note

Some Linux distributions distribute their Apache HTTP Server with the `mod_cgi` module disabled. This module is required for Web Integration to work. On Ubuntu systems, it can be enabled by running the **a2enmod cgi** command and restarting the `httpd` service.

Note

If Web Integration is used over HTTP, an attacker with access to the network may be able to intercept user passwords. To protect from this happening, Web Integration automatically redirects to a HTTPS connection when HTTP is used.

Installation

The Web Integration feature is not enabled by default in a ThinLinc installation. An installation script, `/opt/thinlinc/share/web_integration/install-web-integration`, is provided for ease of installation.

```
$ sudo /opt/thinlinc/share/web_integration/install-web-integration
```

Note

After installing the Apache HTTP configuration file, make sure to restart the httpd service to load the new configuration.

While the installation script works as-is on most supported platforms, two environment variables grants you more control over where the configuration file is installed. This can be useful if you have httpd installed at a custom location.

APACHE_CONF_DIR

If your Apache HTTP Server has been installed to a non-standard location, set this environment variable to tell the installation script where the configuration directory is located.

If this parameter is unset, the installation script will attempt to find the configuration directory from a list of known locations.

```
$ sudo env APACHE_CONF_DIR=/usr/local/etc/httpd/conf.d \
/opt/thinlinc/share/web_integration/install-web-integration
```

APACHE_CONF_NAME

The default behavior of the installation script is to install the configuration file in the configuration directory with the name thinlinc.conf. If you already have a file with that name in the configuration directory that you wish to keep, set this environment variable to a different name.

```
$ sudo env APACHE_CONF_NAME=web-integration.conf \
/opt/thinlinc/share/web_integration/install-web-integration
```

Usage

The process works like this:

1. The CGI script is called with the desired parameters.
2. The CGI script generates a “launch file”, which is a normal client configuration file. When the browser receives this file, it launches the locally installed ThinLinc client.

The launch file delivered to the client is generated from the template `/opt/thinlinc/etc/tlclient.conf.webtemplate`. The CGI script performs some substitutions on this file, before sending it to the client. Currently, the following variables are substituted:

`$server_name$`

The server name where the CGI script resides.

`$login_name$`

The username, specified by the username CGI parameter.

`$password$`

The password in hexadecimal ASCII notation, specified by the password or hexpassword CGI parameters.

`$autologin$`

The value of the autologin CGI parameter.

Choosing a client

The CGI script `tlclient.cgi`

The CGI script `tlclient.cgi` is used to start the native client, when launched from a web page. It accepts many parameters which affects its operation. These are described below:

`server_name`

The desired server name.

`username`

The desired username. No default.

`password`

The desired password, in plain text. No default.

`hexpassword`

The desired password, in hexadecimal ASCII notation. This parameter overrides the `password` parameter. No default.

`redirto`

After launching the native client, the browser will redirect to the web page specified by this parameter. Default value: the empty string.

`loginsubmit`

This boolean parameter specifies if a login should be directly executed, instead of showing a login form. Default value: 0

`autologin`

This boolean parameter specifies if the native client should automatically connect to the specified server at startup. Default value: 1

`start_program_enabled`

This boolean parameter specifies if the native client should request that the server starts the session with the command supplied by the client, as indicated by the `start_program_command` parameter. Default value: 0

`start_program_command`

This parameter specifies the command to use when starting the session. Default value: `"tl-single-app firefox"`.

`displayurl`

This boolean parameter can be used for debugging and development purposes. It will display a URL with all submitted parameters, and do nothing else. Default value: 0

`shadowing_enabled`

This boolean parameter specifies if the native client should activate shadowing. Default value: 0

`shadow_name`

This parameter specifies the user to shadow. Default value is the empty string.

To make it easier to test various parameters, the HTML file `cgitest.html` is included, in the same location as `tlclient.cgi`. It also demonstrates how to create icons on web pages, which launches ThinLinc sessions.

Advanced topics

Hardware address reporting

When the client connects to a server, it reports its hardware address. On Linux, the active interface with the smallest MAC address is used. On Windows, the address of the first interface (as listed in the Control Panel) is used.

Client update notifications

The client includes a feature which can periodically check for new versions. This functionality is affected by the configuration parameters **UPDATE_ENABLED**, **UPDATE_INTERVAL**, **UPDATE_LASTCHECK**, **UPDATE_MANDATORY**, and, **UPDATE_URL**. These are described in *Client configuration parameters*. During an update check, the client retrieves the file specified by **UPDATE_URL**. An example follows:

```
WINDOWSINSTALLER = https://www.cendio.com/downloads/clients/tl-latest-client-windows.exe
LINUXINSTALLER = https://www.cendio.com/downloads/clients/thinlinc-client-latest.i686.rpm
DEFAULTINSTALLER = https://www.cendio.com/thinlinc/download
OKVERSIONS = 3.2.0 3.3.0
```

The OKVERSIONS parameter specifies a list of valid client versions. If the running client version is different, the client will notify the user. The WINDOWSINSTALLER, LINUXINSTALLER, and DEFAULTINSTALLER parameters specifies the updated client packages for Windows, Linux, and other platforms, respectively.

Adding custom branding to the login window

It is possible to add a custom logo to the main ThinLinc client window, making it easily distinguishable from a generic client. The custom logo will be placed to the right of the input fields.

Adding the logo is easy. The new logo must be a PNG file with maximum width and height of 50 pixels. On Windows, just add the file branding.png in the same directory as the executable with the custom logo. On Linux, the file name is /opt/thinlinc/lib/tlclient/branding.png.

For custom branding of the Web Access login page, see *Custom branding*.

XDM mode (Linux only)

When installing dedicated clients, for example old PCs or thin terminal boxes, it's common to install the client to run in XDM mode. XDM is an acronym for X Display Manager and is the name of a small graphical program used for graphical logins in many Linux systems. By using the ThinLinc client in XDM mode you can make sure that the client appears automatically when the client hardware is started and that it reappears directly after a user logs out.

To run the client in XDM mode you need to start it with the -x option. When running in XDM mode the following changes will be made to the client interface.

- The Exit button is removed.
- Always use full screen on all monitors.

ThinLinc Web Access

ThinLinc Web Access is a ThinLinc client that runs in modern browsers and allows access to a ThinLinc server or cluster without installing any extra software on a client device.

Server configuration

ThinLinc Web Access is served by the service tlwebaccess. The default TCP port number for this HTTP service is 300. It can be changed to some other port such as 443, assuming this port is free. The configured port must be allowed in any firewalls.

For details about configuring ThinLinc Web Access behind a reverse proxy, please see *Reverse proxy*.

In a cluster setup, the tlwebaccess service must run on all machines. The same service port should be used, and all machines must be accessible from the clients.

The setting `/webaccess/login_page` will also need to be configured in a cluster setup. The client first authenticates with the master. Once the master server has chosen an agent server for the session, the client will authenticate with that agent server. The browser will thus present pages from two different servers. First a page from the master, and then from the agent, unless the agent is on the same server of course. This parameter is a means for the agent to know the public hostname of the master server. Thus when it's properly set, the user can, when the session has ended, click a button to return from the agent to the master to log in again. The default value, which is `/`, will not redirect to another server and is only usable if you are running a standalone ThinLinc server, i.e. not a cluster. If you have more than one server or are using Network Address Translation (NAT), you must set this parameter to an address that all clients can connect to. Example:

```
login_page = https://thinlinc-master.example.com:3000/
```

Please see *Parameters in `/webaccess/`* for details on all possible settings for ThinLinc Web Access.

Certificates

For best security and user experience, we strongly recommend that you use valid TLS certificates. The certificates should match the server host names. For correct behavior, you should set the parameter `/vsmagent/agent_hostname` on each of the agents in the ThinLinc cluster.

If you can't obtain a valid TLS certificate but still want to test ThinLinc Web Access you can use a self-signed certificate. Such a certificate, created for `localhost`, is bundled with Web Access. Any use of self-signed certificates is insecure and most browsers will display warnings when they are used. Self-signed certificates must be manually approved.

Note

In Safari, the certificates **must** match the server hostname, while other browsers might be content with a warning. Firstly, this means that you cannot connect through an IP address. Secondly, you cannot use the bundled self-signed certificate. You can create a new self-signed certificate using our shipped helper script **make-dummy-cert**. OpenSSL is required to be installed for this script. Use it like this:

```
$ sudo /opt/thinlinc/etc/tlwebaccess/make-dummy-cert `hostname --fqdn`
```

Manually approving the self-signed certificate requires some additional steps in Safari compared to other browsers. On macOS the user must expand the browser dialog that complains about the certificate and choose to always accept that certificate. If the user already dismissed that dialog, then Safari has to be restarted. A self-signed certificate must be manually approved for all machines in a cluster.

If you must test a browser on iOS with a self-signed certificate you have to add the certificate as a trusted certificate authority on the iOS device. Download the certificate on the device and install it in **Settings » General » Profile**. Then you also have to enable the full trust of that root certificate in the **Certificate Trust Settings** which can be found at the bottom of the **Settings » General » About** page. See Apple's instructions [here](#). After using Safari to install the certificate, you can use Web Access in any browser on iOS.

Warning

The above steps for iOS are very insecure and are not recommended for production systems. iOS does not have a mechanism for ignoring bad certificates for a single site. This means that following the method above will result in that your device considers the certificate as a generally trusted authority. This can in turn allow whoever has access to that certificate's private key to generate a certificate that falsely appears valid for any site. For example, an evil website could appear to have a valid certificate for your bank.

Custom branding

It is possible to customize the interface of Web Access's login page. By doing this the page can better match your company's branding.

A title, logo, and background image can be specified. Each of these can be used at the same time, or independently. Note that the background image doesn't appear if the browser window is small. For more information about the configuration parameters and their possible values, see [/webaccess/branding](#).

Web Access branding can be configured and previewed through the ThinLinc web administration interface, see [Branding module](#). For branding of the native client, see [Adding custom branding to the login window](#).

Usage

ThinLinc Web Access is accessed with your web browser by browsing to the master machine, for example <https://thinlinc-master.example.com:300>. If you have configured the service to run on port 443, “:300” can be omitted.

Note

On iOS and Android devices, you can add an icon to the home screen. When the ThinLinc Web Access is launched from the home screen, it will run in full-screen mode.

Requirements

ThinLinc Web Access requires a web browser that supports modern web technologies such as WebSockets and Canvas. It is verified to work correctly on the latest versions of the major web browsers:

- Microsoft Edge
- Firefox
- Google Chrome
- Safari

Logging in to a ThinLinc server

The first thing presented to the user when browsing to ThinLinc Web Access is a login form where the user's username and password can be specified.

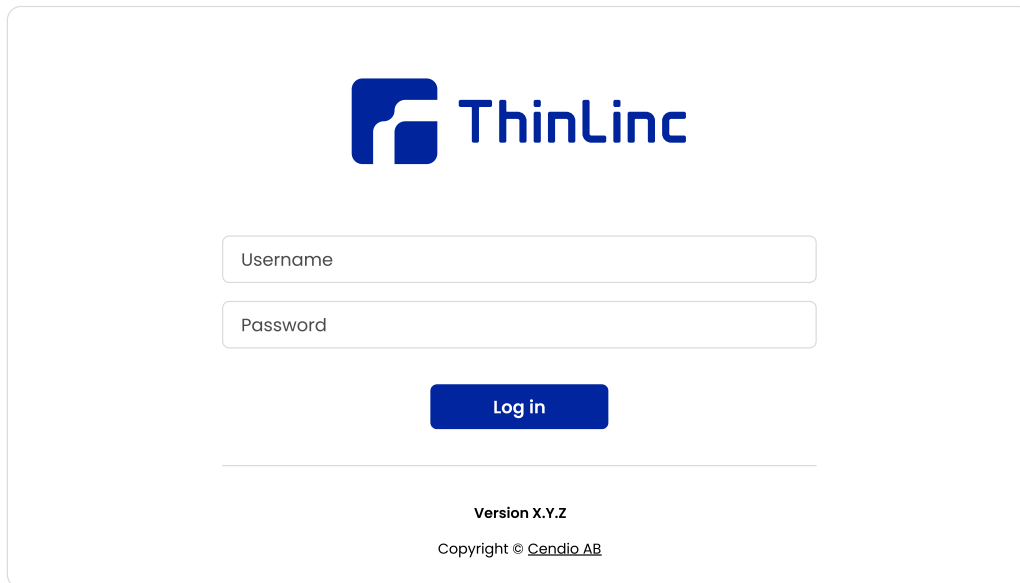
The image shows a login form for ThinLinc Web Access. At the top center is the ThinLinc logo, which consists of a blue square icon with a white stylized 'f' and the word 'ThinLinc' in a blue sans-serif font. Below the logo are two input fields: the first is labeled 'Username' and the second is labeled 'Password'. Both fields are white with a light gray border. Below these fields is a blue rectangular button with the text 'Log in' in white. A horizontal line is positioned below the button. At the bottom center, the text 'Version X.Y.Z' is displayed, followed by 'Copyright © Cendio AB'.

Fig. 18 ThinLinc Web Access login

To log in to a ThinLinc server Web Access needs to do a successful user authentication. For most systems the password will be sufficient. If more information is needed, e.g. when using one-time passwords or when a password change is needed, then Web Access will present a series of prompts for the user until the user has been fully authenticated.

If the login attempt is successful a ThinLinc session will start or an old one will be reused, depending on if the user already has a session running or not.

Note

ThinLinc Web Access does not fully support multiple sessions for the same user. If the user has multiple sessions, a random session will be chosen.

The toolbar

Once connected ThinLinc Web Access will display a toolbar on one side of the browser window for various functions. This toolbar can be hidden by clicking the small tab on the side of it. Clicking the tab again will make the toolbar reappear. The toolbar can also be moved to either side by grabbing the tab and dragging it to the desired side.

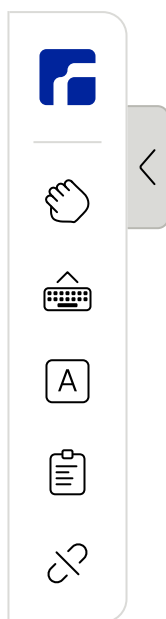


Fig. 19 ThinLinc Web Access toolbar

The ThinLinc Web Access toolbar has the following functions:

Move/Drag viewport

Toggle between sending mouse events to the ThinLinc session or panning a session that is larger than the current browser window. This button will only be shown on devices that do not have visible scrollbars.

Show keyboard

Toggle the on-screen keyboard for the device. This button will only be shown if a touch device has been detected.

Show extra keys

Displays a secondary toolbar with virtual keys for devices with limited or no physical keyboard. See [Extra keys](#) for details.

Clipboard

Opens the clipboard dialog. See [Clipboard](#) for details.

Disconnect

Disconnects ThinLinc Web Access from the current session.

Extra keys

Some physical keyboards and most on screen keyboards lack a number of keys that are commonly used in applications and desktop environments. To simplify use of these an extra toolbar is available that can simulate these keys.

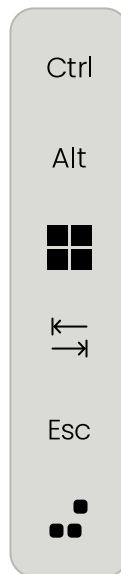


Fig. 20 ThinLinc Web Access extra keys

Control

Simulates pressing or releasing the left `Control` key.

Alt

Simulates pressing or releasing the left `Alt` key.

Windows

Simulates pressing or releasing the left `Windows` key.

Tab

Simulates pressing and releasing the `Tab` key in sequence.

Escape

Simulates pressing and releasing the `Escape` key in sequence.

Ctrl+Alt+Delete

Simulates pressing and releasing the `Control`, `Alt` and `Delete` keys in sequence.

Clipboard

For security reasons the browsers prevent ThinLinc Web Access from directly integrating with the local clipboard. Copying text to or from the ThinLinc session must therefore be handled manually via the clipboard dialog.

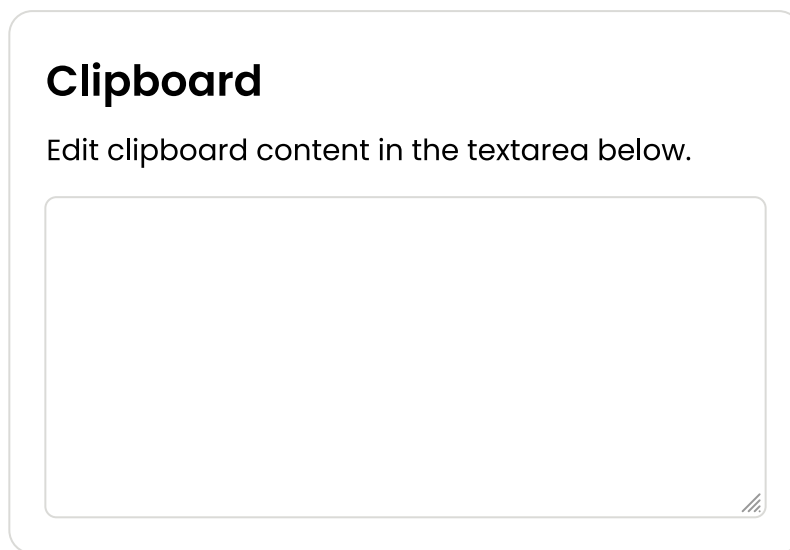


Fig. 21 ThinLinc Web Access clipboard dialog

The contents of the clipboard dialog will automatically be updated whenever the contents of the clipboard in the ThinLinc session changes. Correspondingly, if the contents of the clipboard dialog is changed by the user then the clipboard in the session will be updated to match.

Touch gestures

ThinLinc Web Access has support for the same touch gestures as the ThinLinc client when used on a touch capable monitor. These gestures allow the user to simulate certain mouse operations that would otherwise not be possible. Please see [Client touch gestures](#) for details on what gestures are available.

Command and Alt keys on macOS and iOS

The Alt key (also known as the Option key) behaves very differently on macOS and iOS compared to its behavior on other platforms. It closely resembles the PC AltGr key, found on international keyboards. ThinLinc therefore treats these keys in a special manner on macOS and iOS in order to provide a good integration between the client and the remote ThinLinc system.

For more information on how ThinLinc treats these keys see [Command and Alt keys on macOS](#).

Accessing client resources from the ThinLinc session

In this chapter we will describe how to access client resources, such as local drives, from the ThinLinc session.

Accessing the client's local drives

Introduction

Using ThinLinc, it is possible to access the clients' drives and file systems from the ThinLinc session. With thin terminals, one might want to access a local USB drive. When running the client on a workstation, applications on the remote desktop server can access all filesystems mounted at the workstation, just like local applications can.

Mounting and unmounting local drives

The exported local drives can be mounted with the command **tl-mount-localdrives**. The drives will be mounted below `$TLSESSIONDATA/drives`. A symbolic link called `thindrives` will be created in the user's home directory, pointing to this directory. The syntax for **tl-mount-localdrives** is:

```
tl-mount-localdrives [-h] [-v] [--version]
```

The option `-v` causes the tool to be executed in verbose mode, `-h` shows the syntax, and `--version` shows the program's version number.

The Hiveconf parameter `/utils/tl-mount-localdrives/mount_args` specifies the mount arguments. This Hiveconf parameter is normally found in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-mount-localdrives.hconf`. The options `mountport`, `port`, `mountvers`, `nfsvers`, `nolock`, and `tcp` will always be used.

Mounted local drives can be unmounted with the command **tl-umount-localdrives**. If some applications are using a mount at this time, they can continue to access the mount, even though the mount has been removed from the file system hierarchy (so called "lazy" unmount). The syntax for **tl-umount-localdrives** is:

```
tl-umount-localdrives [-a] [-s] [-l] [-h] [-v] [--version]
```

If option `-a` is specified, all mounted local drives for all users on this machine will be unmounted (root required). Option `-s` leads to unmounting of all mounted local drives, for all sessions belonging to the current user. With option `-l` requested, the `thindrives` link will not be updated. Given option `-v`, the tool will execute in verbose mode, `-h` will show the syntax, and finally `--version` shows the program's version number.

Note

When using multiple sessions per user, the `thindrives` link will point to the newest session that executed **tl-mount-localdrives**. **tl-umount-localdrives** will restore the link to the newest session which is not newer than the current session and which has mounted local drives.

Mounting drives at login

Often, it's convenient to automatically mount all local drives for a user when the session starts. This is done by default via a symbolic link in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d`, pointing at `/opt/thinlinc/bin/tl-mount-localdrives`. This link is created for you during installation, as well as its counterpart in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xlogout.d` which points to `/opt/thinlinc/bin/tl-umount-localdrives`.

Limitations and additional information

- Linux kernel 2.6.23 or later is required.
- A mounted local drive, for example `/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions/johndoe/47/drives/cdrom`, is only usable during the lifetime of the ThinLinc session. If the user ends the session without unmounting and then starts a new session, the mount will not be usable even if the session number happens to be same. In this case, any attempts to access the mount will give the error message "Stale NFS file handle". To be able to use the local drive, the user needs to run **tl-mount-localdrives**.
- The mounted local drive does not fully support POSIX semantics. The usual limitations of NFSv3 applies. Additionally, if the file is moved to another directory while a process has the file open, the process will get a "Stale NFS file handle" error on any subsequent file operation for that file.

- Local files are uniquely identified by their inode number. Some file system implementations, such as the Linux kernel FAT implementation, do not provide persistent inode numbers. Inode numbers will change on each remount, which usually results in “Stale NFS file handle” errors.

Using sound device redirection

Introduction

With ThinLinc, it is possible to access the client’s sound device from the ThinLinc session. This means that you can run sound applications on the remote desktop servers and listen to the sound through the client’s sound device and speakers. Input devices such as microphones can also be used.

ThinLinc can support sound redirection for almost all applications, provided that the correct libraries and utilities are installed on the ThinLinc server.

Requirements

- PulseAudio client libraries to support applications with native PulseAudio support and the ALSA plugin. ThinLinc supports version 0.9 of PulseAudio.
- **padsp** to support OSS applications via PulseAudio.
- **alsa-plugins**, version 1.0.12 or later, to support ALSA applications via PulseAudio.

PulseAudio applications

All applications that can communicate using the PulseAudio protocol will also work automatically in ThinLinc. Most current distributions are configured to use PulseAudio by default, but older ones might require some configuration to work properly.

OSS applications

Most applications that use the Open Sound System (OSS) can be made to work with ThinLinc through the **padsp** application.

padsp redirects OSS applications to the PulseAudio protocol. The following command line should be used:

```
padsp <application>
```

See the **padsp** manual page for more information.

The application which communicates with the sound device must be dynamically linked to glibc. It is not possible to intercept the accesses to OSS in a statically linked application. Most applications that you find on a Linux system will satisfy this requirement, but a test with **ldd** can also be done:

```
$ ldd /usr/bin/someapp
      not a dynamic executable
```

When using **padsp** on 64-bit platforms, make sure that you have both 32- and 64-bit versions of the necessary libraries (**libpulsedsp.so** and **libpulse.so.0**). Usually, these are found in **/usr/lib** and **/usr/lib64**. Also, the **padsp** script must not contain absolute references to these libraries. Instead, the system should automatically select the correct library, depending on if you are executing a 32- or 64-bit application. In this case it’s necessary to have both library directories included in **/etc/ld.so.conf**.

Although it is rare, some applications manage to misuse the OSS API in a way that works with local sound cards but not **padsp**. If you encounter problems, try updating the application to the latest version as it might contain fixes for such bugs.

ALSA applications

All applications that use the Advanced Linux Sound Architecture (ALSA) will also work well with ThinLinc provided the correct plugins are installed and configured. The plugins can be found in the `alsa-plugins` package (called `libasound2-plugins` on Debian-based distributions). The PulseAudio client libraries are also needed to build and use the plugins.

To redirect ALSA applications to use the plugins, the ALSA configuration must be modified. This can be done on a global level in `/etc/asound.conf` or per user in `~/.asoundrc`. Add the following to the file (creating it if necessary):

```
pcm.!default {
    type pulse
}
ctl.!default {
    type pulse
}
```

Unfortunately, there are some applications that use the ALSA API in an incorrect way. When using local hardware this usually doesn't matter, but when advanced ALSA features, like `dmix` or this plugin, are used, then problems start to appear. If an application misbehaves, the first step should be to upgrade it to the latest version.

Choosing sound system

Many applications support several sound systems and it can be difficult to know which one to use. Applications should be configured in the following manner, listed from the best solution to the worst:

1. Native PulseAudio application.
2. ALSA application using the PulseAudio plugin.
3. OSS application using **padsp**.

Using smart card redirection

Introduction

Using ThinLinc, it is possible to access the locally connected smart cards and smart card readers from the ThinLinc session. This means that you can use smart cards for encrypting your email, signing documents and authenticating against remote systems.

Requirements

- The application which communicates with the smart card must be using the PC/SC API and be dynamically linked to `pcsc-lite`.

Enabling smart card redirection

Smart card redirection is always activated on the server so there is no administration required to enable it.

Limitations and additional information

- When a client disconnects, all smart cards and smart card readers will disappear for the applications. Some applications do not handle hot-plug and must therefore be restarted when this happens.

Clustering

This chapter details the theory and configuration possibilities of a pre-existing ThinLinc cluster with multiple agent servers. For information regarding the initial setup of a ThinLinc cluster, see [Cluster installation](#).

Load balancing

An even balancing of load between agents in a cluster is important for performance and stability. The load on a ThinLinc agent comes from user sessions, thus the load balancing decision comes into play when creating new sessions. The ThinLinc master will distribute the users evenly across the available agents and the agent with the least number of users is selected to handle the new session.

If an uneven user distribution is desired among agents, it is possible to use **weights**. This can be useful, for example, if the agents have different hardware resources. See [Parameters in /agents/](#) for details on how to configure agent weights.

An agent failing to start a session will be less prioritized by the load balancer for 5 minutes. The agent will still be available for session startup — only less prioritized.

Load balancing is performed separately within each subcluster, see [Subclusters](#). See [Limiting number of users per agent](#) for how to limit concurrent users per agent, which excludes the agent from the load balancer when the limit is reached. See [Stopping new session creation on select agents in a cluster](#) for details on preventing new sessions on some agents.

Subclusters

A subcluster is a group of agents assigned to a number of individual users and/or user groups. Each subcluster can serve a specific purpose within the ThinLinc cluster. The dimension for grouping can be chosen at will and could for example be; location, project, application etc.

ThinLinc ships with one default subcluster configuration which is used for creating new sessions by any user.

To associate a user with a subcluster, either use the **users** or **groups** configuration parameter for the specific subcluster. See [Parameters in /subclusters/](#) for details on these subcluster configuration parameters.

If a subcluster does not have neither user nor group associations configured, it is used as a default subcluster. Users that do not belong to any subcluster, will have their sessions created on the default subcluster. If a user is not associated with a subcluster and there is no default subcluster configured, the user will not be able to log on to the ThinLinc cluster.

Load balancing of new sessions is performed using the list of agents defined in the **agents** parameter within each subcluster.

Note

The subcluster association rules limit the creation of new sessions and do not apply to already existing sessions. So given a case where subcluster association was changed after session startup, the user can reconnect to a session outside their configured subcluster. However, next time this user creates a session it will be created on the configured subcluster.

A subcluster is defined as a folder under the `/subclusters` configuration folder in `cluster.hconf` on the master. The folder name defines a unique subcluster name.

Here follows an example subcluster configuration for a geographic location-based grouping of agents:

```
[/subclusters/Default]
agents=tla01.eu.cendio.com tla02.eu.cendio.com

[/subclusters/usa]
agents=tla01.usa.cendio.com tla02.usa.cendio.com
groups=ThinLinc_USA

[/subclusters/india]
agents=tal01.india.cendio.com tla02.india.cendio.com
groups=ThinLinc_India
```

During the selection process for which subcluster a new session is created on, the following rules apply:

1. **users** has precedence over **groups**. This means that if a user belongs to a group that is associated with subcluster A and the user also is specified in **users** for subcluster B, the user session will be created on subcluster B.
2. **groups** has precedence over the default subcluster. This means that if a user belongs to a group that is associated with subcluster B, the user session will be created subcluster B and not on the default subcluster A.
3. If the user does not belong to an associated group nor is explicitly specified by **users** for a subcluster, the new session will be created on the default subcluster.

Note

Avoid the following configurations that will result in undefined behaviors for subclusters:

1. Avoid two subclusters without associated **users** and **groups**, e.g. default subclusters. It is undefined which of them that will be the default subcluster used for users that are not associated to a specific subcluster.
2. If a user is a member of two user groups which are used for two different subclusters, it is undefined which subcluster the new session will be created on.
3. If a user is specified in **users** of two different subclusters, it is undefined which subcluster the new session will be created on.

Keeping agent configuration synchronized in a cluster

When multiple agents have been configured as part of a cluster, it is usually desirable to keep their configurations synchronized. Instead of making the same change separately on each agent, ThinLinc ships with the tool **tl-rsync-all** to ensure that configuration changes can be synchronized easily across all agents in a cluster. See [Commands on the ThinLinc server](#) for more information on how to use this tool.

The **tl-rsync-all** command should be run on the master server, since it is the master which has the knowledge of which agents are part of the cluster.

Using the master node as a staging agent

For the reasons above, it is often useful to configure the master server as an agent as well. This allows the master to be used as a staging agent, where configuration changes can be made and tested by an administrator before pushing them out to the rest of the agents in the cluster. In this way, configuration changes are never made on the agents themselves; rather, the changes are always made on the master server, and then distributed to the agents using **tl-rsync-all**.

Note

tl-rsync-all and its sibling **tl-ssh-all** are not subcluster aware. They will affect all agents within all subclusters.

An example of how one might implement such a system is to configure the master server as an agent which only accepts sessions for a single administrative user:

1. Configure the master as an agent too. On a ThinLinc master, the **vsagent** service should already have been installed during the ThinLinc installation process; make sure that this service is running.
2. Create an administrative user, for example, **tladmin**. Give this user administrative privileges if required, i.e. sudo access.
3. Create a [subcluster](#) for the master server and associate administrator user **tladmin** to it. See the following example:

```
[/subclusters/Staging]
agents=127.0.0.1
users=tladmin
```

See [Subclusters](#) for details on subcluster configuration.

4. Restart the **vsmservice** service.

In this way, configuration changes are never made on the agents themselves; rather, the changes are always made on the master server, and then tested by logging in as the **tladmin** user. If successful, these changes are then distributed to the agents using **tl-rsync-all**.

Limiting number of users per agent

In certain use cases, it may be desirable to limit the number of users that can be active on one agent at a time. The `max_users_per_agent` parameter provides this functionality, ensuring that the agent will no longer be considered by the load balancer for new user sessions if the limit is reached. Please see [/subclusters/<name>/max_users_per_agent](#) for more details. Once the limit has been reached on all agents new users are denied from starting new sessions, with a message that there are no available agents. Because of this, one might also want to consider [Limiting lifetime of ThinLinc sessions](#).

This configuration could, for example, be relevant in scenarios where GPU access needs to be restricted, since some applications expect full access to the GPU, and as a result, are not designed to handle memory allocation failures.

Stopping new session creation on select agents in a cluster

When, for example, a maintenance window is scheduled for some agents servers, it is sometimes desirable that no new sessions are started on that part of the cluster. It is possible to prevent new sessions from being started without affecting running sessions.

To stop new session creation on specific agents, use the config variable [/agents/draining](#). Draining of agents can be enabled from the web administration interface as well, from the [Agents](#) page. Once the `vsmserver` service is restarted on the master server, new user sessions will not be created on agents that are draining. Users with existing sessions can continue working normally, and users with disconnected sessions will still be able to reconnect. An agent can this way be drained of sessions over time.

Server configuration

This chapter describes how to configure the various features of the ThinLinc server once it has been installed as described in [Installing the ThinLinc server](#).

Configuring logging on ThinLinc servers

In this section we will describe how ThinLinc logs activities on the server, and how the logging can be configured.

Logs are written by each individual session and by the following ThinLinc server components:

- The master service (`vsmserver.service`)
- The agent service (`vsmagent.service`)
- The web administration interface (`tlwebadm.service`)
- ThinLinc Web Access (`tlwebaccess.service`)
- ThinLinc's web integration

ThinLinc server components

Logging is configured by editing parameters in Hiveconf. Each component that uses the logging system has a Hiveconf folder named `logging`. In this folder and its subfolder, the logging system is configured.

Log destinations

Logs can be written to a file on disk, to syslog, or both.

Writing logs to file

The file name for the log file written to local disk is configured by editing the parameter `logfile` under the `logging` folder. To turn off logging to file, set the parameter `log_to_file` to 0. Note that the log file will still be created. If abnormal situations occur because of programming errors, data may appear in the file.

Writing logs to syslog

For large installations, using a central log host might be very convenient. ThinLinc supports writing logs to syslog, which makes it possible to collect all logs in one place.

By setting the parameter `log_to_syslog` under the `logging` folder to 1, logs will be written to syslog. Specify the syslog facility in the parameter `syslog_facility`. The default behavior is not to log to syslog.

If the parameter `syslog_host` is set, logs will be sent via UDP to the syslog daemon on the host specified. If not, logs will be sent to syslog by writing to the socket specified in `syslog_socket`. The latter is the default.

Sub-loggers

Each program doing logging uses a number of sub-loggers. Sub-loggers are a way to distinguish different types of information written by the program. For example, the master service uses the sub-loggers `license`, `session` and `shadow` for logging license-related messages, information about sessions and information about shadowing respectively. Every sub-logger can be configured to use a different log level. This allows the system administrator to, for example, increase the information about new sessions without increasing the overall log level, easing debugging of specific problems.

Log levels

The amount of logging can be configured using log levels. The log levels available are:

Table 1 Log levels

Log Level	Explanation
ERROR	Unrecoverable Errors
WARNING	Warnings — something went wrong, but ThinLinc can recover.
INFO	Messages that are useful in daily maintenance.
DEBUG	Messages that can be of use for system administrators when debugging problems.
DEBUG2	Messages useful to trained ThinLinc personnel when doing advanced debugging.

The log level configured can be seen as a barrier. If the log level is set to for example `INFO`, log messages with a level of `INFO` or higher are let through. If the log level instead is set to `DEBUG2`, all log messages are let through, since all log levels are higher than `DEBUG2`.

There is one default log level, and one log level per sub-logger defined. If the log level for a sub-logger is set to a lower value than the default log level, more information will be written by that specific sub-logger.

The default log level is configured in the `logging/defaultlevel` parameter. Each sub-logger's level can then be configured by setting the parameters under the `logging/levels` folder.

Summary

The default logging configuration is summarized in [Default log behavior](#).

Table 2 Default log behavior

Component (<i>Systemd service</i>)	Default behavior	Log configuration folder
Master (<code>vsmserver.service</code>)	Log to <code>/var/log/vsmserver.log</code>	/vsmserver/logging
Agent (<code>vsmagent.service</code>)	Log to <code>/var/log/vsmagent.log</code>	/vsmagent/logging
Web administration interface (<code>tlwebadm.service</code>)	Log to <code>/var/log/tlwebadm.log</code>	/tlwebadm/logging
Web Access (<code>tlwebaccess.service</code>)	Log to <code>/var/log/tlwebaccess.log</code>	/webaccess/logging

Per-session logging

Each session writes what is written to standard output and standard error output to a file named `xinit.log` which is located in the session directory for a specific session. For example, the log for the last session of the user *johndoe* is located in `/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions/johndoe/last/`. This log contains for example output written by software run in the session, but it also has some output from ThinLinc software that is run by the user.

Customizing the user's session

This chapter describes the primary places where administrator-defined scripts can be inserted to be run at different points of the [session lifecycle](#).

For customizing the available desktop environments, defining new ones, and other configuration of the profiles and profile chooser, see [ThinLinc profiles](#).

Master node scripts

On a master node, there are two directories of scripts that are run when a user connects to the ThinLinc cluster.

The files are executed in a numerical order, meaning that a script `42-foo` will be executed before `43-bar`.

`/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionstartup.d/`

Scripts in this directory are run as the root user after the session has been started but before the client is redirected to the agent. The environment variable `USER` is set to the username of the user connecting to the cluster.

`/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionreconnect.d/`

Scripts in this directory are run as the root user before the client is redirected to the agent. The environment variable `USER` is set to the username of the user connecting to the cluster.

Note

The client will not be redirected to the agent before the scripts have completed. If background execution is desired, place the command to be run in the background and make sure all file descriptors are closed. For example:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
/opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-limit-printers < /dev/null > /dev/null 2>&1 &
```

For further information, see [Master session startup](#).

Agent node scripts

On an agent node, there are two directories of scripts that are run as part of the session's lifecycle.

The files in these directories are executed in numerical order, meaning that a script 42-foo will be executed before 43-bar.

Scripts with a .sh extension are *sourced as shell scripts* instead of executed normally, making it possible to pass environment variables to later scripts in the chain.

/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/

Scripts in this directory are run as the logged-in user after the user's display server has started but before the selected profile is launched.

As part of the chain of the scripts in xstartup.d/, the [profile chooser](#) (20-tl-select-profile.sh) is run. It will set the environment variable TLPROFILE to the profile selected. This makes it possible to alter the behavior of scripts later in the chain based on the user's profile selection.

/opt/thinlinc/etc/xlogout.d/

Scripts in this directory are run after the selected profile has terminated, but before the display server terminates.

Any environment variables set by .sh scripts in xstartup.d/ at the start of the session will still be available here.

For further information, see [Agent session startup](#).

Examples

Inhibit "Start a program"

The native client can be configured to suppress the [profile chooser](#) and instead run a command specified by the user. See [Advanced tab](#) for more information.

When the client is configured to run a user-specified command in this manner, the agent will set the environment variable TLCOMMAND to this command. In this case, the profile selection dialog will be disabled, and **tl-run-profile** will execute the command specified by the client instead of a profile command. To disable this functionality, create the file /opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/00-no-startprog.sh, containing:

```
unset TLCOMMAND
```

Use client language

The ThinLinc client reports the language settings on the client side when requesting a session. This can be used to configure the language on the server side. The idea is that in an environment where several languages are in use, a user could automatically get their preferred language based on what their client computer is configured for.

To activate this, a symlink needs to be created:

```
$ sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/libexec/tl-set-clientlang.sh \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/00-tl-set-clientlang.sh
```

Also, make sure no other parts of the startup environment are trying to set the LANG variable. For example, on Fedora, the files `/etc/profile.d/lang.sh` and `/etc/profile/lang.csh` will override the LANG variable set by `tl-set-clientlang.sh`.

Speeding up session startup

If a user has a complicated session startup with many time-consuming operations, it can take quite a while before the user's desktop environment (for example, KDE or GNOME) begins to start. One example of when this happens is when mounting local drives.

One way of accelerating this process is to execute some of the operations in the background. Often, there is no need to mount the local drives before starting the desktop environment because it takes longer to start the desktop environment than it takes to mount the local drives. The two operations can easily run in parallel. The same goes for the example of mounting shared directories.

The easiest way to accomplish this is to add an `&` sign after commands run by scripts in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d`.

Make sure that commands that must be run before starting the window environment are run sequentially. For example, configuring desktops via TLDC must be done before starting KDE.

ThinLinc profiles

ThinLinc allows for different *profiles* to be configured, where in the most general of cases a profile maps to a specific desktop environment. Unless there is only one profile available, the users will be presented with a menu after logging in. Here they can choose for example between a desktop suited for engineering users, a desktop suited for the marketing department or perhaps for starting a Windows remote desktop client session.

The example configuration files that are delivered with ThinLinc have several different alternatives, however only those profiles that are actually available on the system are displayed. If no profiles are available the user will be shown an error upon starting a session informing them that no profiles were found. This can happen, for example, if no desktop environment has been installed on the agent. For other reasons see [Common issues](#).

This example configuration is meant to be customized for each individual ThinLinc installation.

See [Agent session startup](#) for information about how the profile chooser ties into the rest of the session startup.

Configuration

The available profiles are configured either via the [web administration interface](#), or using the configuration files under the `/profiles` path. The default configuration includes a number of examples.

If the `default` parameter is present, it specifies the default profile. The profile chooser will have this entry selected when it starts, and it may also be used automatically for some error conditions.

Server configuration

The **order** parameter selects which profiles should be available for selection, and the order in which they are displayed. This is a space-separated list.

If the **show_intro** parameter is true, a configurable introduction text will be displayed and requires user input to proceed with the logon process. The **introduction** parameter is a text that will be displayed if introduction is shown. This text block also supports **Pango Markup** format styling for a fancier text layout.

Each profile is defined under a section named **/profiles/<profile key>**. For most desktop environments only the **xdg_session** parameter needs to be configured. For custom profiles more values need to be specified, mainly **cmdline**. Please see *Parameters in /profiles/* for more details on the available options.

Custom desktops

Please read *ThinLinc Desktop Customizer* for documentation on how to configure different desktops with for example different menu and desktop icons depending on what profile is selected.

Single application

A profile can also be used to run only a single application instead of a desktop. This can be achieved using the **cmdline** parameter for a profile, in combination with the *tl-single-app* command.

Common issues

In some cases, ThinLinc will fail to find available profiles. This can happen for a few different reasons, and different errors are shown in each case — see below. More information is available in the agent's session log for the user, `/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions/<username>/last/xinit.log`, or the setup log on the agent, `/var/log/thinlinc/setup.log`.

No desktop environments installed

This error is shown when no X11 desktop environment is installed on the agent. For most use cases, ThinLinc requires an X11 desktop environment to work. Also, there should be at least one configured ThinLinc profile mapping to an installed desktop environment.

The recommended solution is to install a desktop environment, for example GNOME, KDE, XFCE or MATE. Preconfigured profiles are available for the most common desktops. Note that an X11-type desktop environment is required.

No X11 desktop environments installed

This error is shown when only Wayland-type desktops are installed on the agent — ThinLinc requires X11-type desktops. Also, there should be at least one configured ThinLinc profile mapping to an installed X11 desktop.

The recommended solution is to install the X11 version of a desktop environment. If the current desktop has no X11 version, the recommendation is to install a different desktop environment. Preconfigured profiles are available for the most common desktops.

Missing ThinLinc profile configuration

This error is shown when no profiles match the currently installed desktop environments on the agent. Although there is at least one installed desktop on the agent, none are matching currently configured profiles. For most use cases, there must be at least one profile mapping to an installed desktop.

The recommended solution is to install a different desktop environment, for example GNOME, KDE, XFCE or MATE. Preconfigured profiles are available for the most common desktops. Note that an X11-type desktop environment is required.

If no profiles match the wanted desktop, the creation of a new profile should be considered — see [Parameters in /profiles/](#). A preconfigured profile can be used as a template.

No available ThinLinc profiles

This error is shown when no profiles are available for the current user, despite the presence of configured profiles matching the installed desktop environments on the agent.

The recommended first step is to verify that the correct profiles are activated. This can be achieved via the [web administration interface](#), or by ensuring that the correct profiles are listed in [/profiles/order](#).

If the profiles are activated properly, the second step is to check that [/profiles/<profile key>/testcmd](#) returns zero for the user in question.

Limiting lifetime of ThinLinc sessions

The Xserver has three options which control the maximum lifetime of ThinLinc sessions. These are described below, and can be added to the parameter [/vsmagent/xserver_args](#).

-MaxDisconnectionTime <s>

Terminate when no client has been connected for *s* seconds. Note: Never use a value smaller than 60.

-MaxConnectionTime <s>

Terminate when a client has been connected for *s* seconds

-MaxIdleTime <s>

Terminate after *s* seconds of user inactivity. Note: Never use a value smaller than 60.

In addition to the options above which control the lifetime of the ThinLinc session, the option `-IdleTimeout` can be used to configure how long an idle session should remain connected. The `-IdleTimeout` option takes a number of seconds as an argument, and can be added to the parameter [/vsmagent/xserver_args](#) as per the options described above.

Note

Setting `-IdleTimeout s` will simply disconnect the client from the session after *s* seconds; it will not terminate the ThinLinc session itself.

Configuring HSTS headers

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) is a security mechanism that forces users to connect to a website over a secure HTTPS connection instead of insecure HTTP. This is done by the server sending an HTTP header, Strict-Transport-Security (RFC 6797). This header informs the browser that a site should only be accessed using HTTPS, and that any future attempts to access the site using HTTP will automatically be converted to HTTPS. By preventing data from being transmitted unprotected, this header can help protect websites and users from certain types of attacks, such as man-in-the-middle attacks.

Warnings and limitations

Important: Do not modify the HSTS settings unless you fully understand the potential risks, as these settings should be regarded as permanent. Incorrect configuration can lead to unintended consequences, including blocking access to other services on your domain. Below are some key warnings and limitations to consider before enabling HSTS:

- If HSTS is enabled, the browser enforces HTTPS strictly for the entire domain, converting all HTTP requests to HTTPS. This setting does not only affect ThinLinc. This causes issues if some resources are not accessible over HTTPS.
- A service may not have a valid, trusted SSL/TLS certificate and might instead use a self-signed certificate. If HSTS is enabled, browsers will block access to such services.
- If HSTS is configured to also include subdomains, all subdomains must also use HTTPS and have valid certificates. It is safer to enable HSTS on subdomains separately, since it reduces the risk of blocking access to any subdomains not fully supporting HTTPS.

Overview

The HSTS configuration has three options which control details on how it works. These options, which can be added to the `/tlwebadm/hsts` or `/webaccess/hsts` parameters, are explained more in detail in subsequent sections and in *Parameters in /tlwebadm/* and *Parameters in /webaccess/*.

Enable HSTS headers

After being turned on, the HSTS policy is enabled for the domain after the first visit to ThinLinc Web Access or Web Administration. This means the browser starts using the policy from the second visit for a set duration time. As long as the domain is revisited continuously, it will keep enforcing the usage of HTTPS. When first enabling, it is recommended to choose “testing”, please see *Parameters in /tlwebadm/* or *Parameters in /webaccess/*. Remember to restart the service after changing the configuration.

Include subdomains in the HSTS policy

When including subdomains in the HSTS policy, the browser will also enforce HTTPS usage for the subdomains of the ThinLinc host. Note the warnings above. The parameters are explained more in detail in `/tlwebadm/hsts/subdomains_included` and `/webaccess/hsts/subdomains_included`.

Allow browser HSTS preloading

Major browsers have a preload list of domains with the HSTS policy enabled, which for many is based on Chromium’s list. A request can be made to be added to Chromium’s preload list, when all requirements are met. The reason for preloading is to enable the HSTS policy at the first visit to the domain or subdomain. The results should be considered permanent once enabled and are difficult to reverse.

ThinLinc has options for this, which indicates, when enabled, that the intention is to add the domain, and subdomains, to the browsers’ lists. The parameters are explained more in detail in `/tlwebadm/hsts/allow_browser_preload` and `/webaccess/hsts/allow_browser_preload`.

Upgrading ThinLinc

This chapter will detail the process of upgrading ThinLinc servers and clusters. There are several important items that have to be considered regarding ThinLinc upgrades:

- It is required that all servers (including HA nodes) in a cluster are running the same ThinLinc version.

- All ThinLinc services will automatically be stopped during the entire upgrade. They will be started again once ThinLinc setup finishes.
- Users will not be able to reconnect to running sessions when the master service is stopped or when the agent service is stopped on the agent server running the session.
- Users will not be able to create new sessions when the master service is stopped or when no agent servers are available.
- Running sessions will be unaffected by a upgrade. This means that users can continue working. This also means that running sessions will not be getting the benefits from the new version.

Upgrading a cluster

The recommended workflow for upgrading a ThinLinc cluster is as follows:

1. Review configuration changes in the release notes for the new release. More information regarding configuration migration can be found in [Configuration migration](#).
2. Verify that the installed licenses are valid for the ThinLinc version you are upgrading to, and acquire new licenses if necessary. For details, see [New licenses](#).
3. Schedule the upgrade and if necessary prepare the users on that reconnections or creation will be unavailable during the upgrade process. The command **tl-notify** can be used to send messages to users in running sessions. Documentation for this command can be found in [Commands on the ThinLinc server](#).
4. Stop the agent services on all agent servers. The command **tl-ssh-all** can be used to run commands on all agent servers in the cluster. Documentation for this command can be found in [Commands on the ThinLinc server](#). This step will prevent reconnections and the creation of new sessions.
5. Remove all agent servers from the cluster by clearing the configuration parameter **/subclusters/<name>/agents** on the master. Details on this parameter can be found in [Parameters in /subclusters/](#). Restart the master service to take the change into effect. If HA is used, do this on both master servers.
6. Upgrade the master server. Details for installing an upgrade can be found in [Upgrading the package](#) and [Configuration migration](#). If HA is used, stop the master service on both master servers and then upgrade both servers.
7. Upgrade each agent server and manually add them back into the upgraded cluster. Upgrading agents works the same way as upgrading a master server. Add each upgraded agent to the configuration parameter **/subclusters/<name>/agents** on the master. Restart the master service afterward. If HA is used, do this on both master servers. Once at least one agent is added users will again be able to create new sessions.

Once all agent servers are upgraded and added back into the cluster all users will be able to reconnect to existing sessions and the upgrade is complete.

New licenses

Before upgrading ThinLinc, you should verify that your licenses are valid for the ThinLinc version you are upgrading to. If not, you need to acquire and install new licenses before proceeding.

Note

Licenses for version **X.Y.Z** will still work for versions with the same **X** and **Y** but higher **Z**. For example, licenses issued for ThinLinc 1.0.0 will still work with ThinLinc 1.0.1, but not with ThinLinc 1.1.0 or 2.0.0.

Run **tlctl license show** on the master node to see the maximum version your current licenses are valid for. If your current licenses are not valid for the ThinLinc version you are upgrading to, you need to acquire and install new licenses before proceeding.

New licenses can be acquired on the [ThinLinc customer portal](#). Alternatively, they can also be requested through support@cendio.com.

Newly acquired licenses are backwards compatible and should be installed before upgrading the ThinLinc server. See [Location and format of license files](#) for installation instructions.

Upgrading the package

The same installation program that you used to install ThinLinc is also used to upgrade it. It is located in the root directory of the server bundle. Extract the bundle and start the installation program as follows:

```
$ sh ./install-server
```

and answer the questions. If you prefer, you can also upgrade the ThinLinc package by hand. This package is located in the subdirectory `packages` in the server bundle.

If **install-server** was used, it will ask if ThinLinc setup should be started at the end of the package upgrade. If ThinLinc setup wasn't started automatically, it should be started manually after the package upgrade by running **/opt/thinlinc/sbin/tl-setup**.

Configuration migration

Once the package has been upgraded, a decision will sometimes be required regarding how to migrate the configuration. When a conflict between the saved configuration and the configuration in the new release arises, a choice has to be made.

ThinLinc setup will present choices regarding migration of Hiveconf files. Conflicting files that aren't Hiveconf files are not affected by ThinLinc setup. In these cases the package upgrade will have kept your configuration in place and saved the new default values from the new ThinLinc version as `.rpmnew` or `.dpkg-dist` versions of the conflicting files. Potential migration of non-Hiveconf files has to be done manually.

The three options that are presented in ThinLinc setup are as follows:

Shadowing

- Use the new Hiveconf files and migrate the parameters and values from the old files.

With this option, all configuration changes done in the earlier version are preserved. The configuration will be based on the new files. Values of parameters that have been moved or renamed in the new release will be migrated to the new parameters. Parameters that have been removed will be deleted. Comments will not be migrated. The file structure and file names may also be different. All parameters and values from the listed Hiveconf files are copied over. This means that unchanged parameters in these files will use the default values from the earlier release.

Note that a certain parameter will be defined if it is defined either in the new or old Hiveconf files. This means that if you have removed some parameters, for example one of the example profiles, those parameters will again exist after the migration. For profiles, however, this will not affect the user session, since profiles are only visible if they are also listed in the “order” parameter.

Parameters will be removed from the new Hiveconf files if they are defined elsewhere. For example, if `/vsmagent/agent_hostname` has been moved from `vsmagent.hconf` to `local.hconf`, this change will be preserved.

- Use all old Hiveconf files.

With this option, all the old files are used. Custom comments and the file structure are preserved, but no new parameters or comments from the new release are introduced. Please note that configuration files which are identical in the old and new release are not listed or processed. This means that new default values in such files are introduced even with this option.

- Ignore old Hiveconf files and use the new files.

With this option, the listed configuration files are ignored and the new files are used instead. Please note that configuration files which are identical in the old and new release are not listed or processed. This means that configuration changes to such files are preserved even with this option.

Shadowing

Introduction

Shadowing is a feature that lets a user connect to, view, and interact with ThinLinc sessions of other users. This can be useful in remote assistance and support scenarios, where trusted support personnel can connect to a user session and aid with for example application problems.

Because shadowing gives the shadowing user full control over the shadowed session, this feature should be used with caution.

The shadowing feature is enabled by default and is configured to ask the user to accept or reject a shadowing request.

Disable shadowing feature

The shadowing feature is enabled by default when installing ThinLinc. You can disable this feature, if required, using the following command:

```
$ sudo tl-config /shadowing/shadowing_mode=reject
```

When the shadowing feature is disabled, all requests to shadow a user session are actively rejected. Details about the `/shadowing/shadowing_mode` configuration parameter is described in [Parameters in /shadowing/](#).

Note

The above command should be run on all of the ThinLinc servers in your cluster.

Granting shadowing access to users

Because of the security implications of this feature, the system administrator needs to grant this permission to named users and/or groups before it can be used.

The **vsmserver** service controls whether a user requesting to shadow another user is authorized to do so. The configuration parameter **/shadowing/allowed_shadowers** from the `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/shadowing.hconf` file is read by the **vsmserver** service on startup. This parameter is described in detail in [Parameters in /shadowing/](#).

Note

After the configuration variable has been set, the **vsmserver** service needs to be restarted before the change is made active.

Shadowing notification

Notification behavior of the shadowing feature is configured by the system administrator. The notification mechanism can be configured in four different modes as described here.

- Shadow requests are silently rejected
- Shadow requests are silently accepted
- Shadow requests are accepted and the user is notified
- Shadow requests are interactively accepted or rejected by the user

To configure the shadowing mode, use the following command and select a value of **reject**, **silent**, **notify**, or **ask**. Details about the **/shadowing/shadowing_mode** configuration parameter are described in [Parameters in /shadowing/](#).

```
$ sudo tl-config /shadowing/shadowing_mode=ask
```

Note

The above command should be run on all ThinLinc servers in your cluster.

Note

Only newly started session are affected by the above change.

Shadowing a user session

The ThinLinc client must be configured for shadowing. See [Advanced tab](#) for more information.

Once the client has been configured for shadowing, enter the username of the user you wish to shadow in the User to shadow field and connect.

Hiveconf

Overview

Hiveconf is the name of the configuration system used in ThinLinc. It is however not a ThinLinc-specific configuration system, but instead a generic configuration framework for storing key/value pairs in a human-readable way, although still in a format that's easy to read and modify from a computer program.

Hiveconf stores data using a “backend”, meaning configuration data can be stored in different ways. The default backend which is also used in ThinLinc is using a text file format similar to Windows .INI-files, or the format used in smb.conf from Samba.

In ThinLinc, Hiveconf can only guarantee that files with encoding UTF-8 are correctly read. The Hiveconf-files of ThinLinc ships in UTF-8, but the encoding of the files could change if the files are opened or manually modified on a non UTF-8 system.

In this section, we will describe Hiveconf from a general point of view and also describe ThinLinc-specific details.

Basic syntax

Basically, a Hiveconf file consists of key/value pairs with an equal sign (=) between them, as in the following example:

```
vsm_server_port = 9000  
vnc_port_base = 5900
```

The values after the equal sign can be of the following types:

- String
- Boolean
- Integer
- Float
- Binary data as hexadecimal ASCII

Data can also be lists of the above types, these lists are space-separated.

Tree structure

Parameters in Hiveconf all reside in folders. Folders are just like a directory or folder in a normal file system. By adding folder directives to Hiveconf files, the parameters will be split up in a tree structure, meaning each parameter will be addressed using a path. This way, two folders can have two parameters with the same name without collision.

The benefits of this is that a software suite (for instance ThinLinc) can have one common configuration namespace, without having to name all configuration parameters uniquely, since every component in the suite can have its own namespace. In ThinLinc, the master service has its parameters in the **/vsmserver** folder, the agent service has its parameters in the **/vsmagent** folder, and so on.

Looking from a system global point of view, every software package has its own folder, meaning all configuration parameters of the system can be accessed using a common tool.

Folders are put into the configuration files by adding a path inside square brackets to the file as in the following example:

```
[/vsmserver]
unbind_ports_at_login=true

# Administrators email
admin_email = root@localhost
```

In this example, both parameters (`unbind_ports_at_login` and `admin_email`) reside in the `/vsmserver` folder. This means that they should be addressed as `/vsmserver/unbind_ports_at_login`, `/vsmserver/admin_email` respectively if used from inside a program using the Hivetool libraries. This is of course not that important from the system administrator's point of view, but it's important to understand the principle.

Mounting datasources

One Hiveconf file can use another Hiveconf file by mounting the other file using a mount command as in the following example:

```
%mount HA.hconf
```

The mount should be compared to a mount on a Linux. That is, the mount adds the tree structure of the file mounted at exactly the place in the current tree structure where the mount command was found.

Mounts can also use wildcards, as in the following example:

```
%mount conf.d/*.hconf
```

The above is exactly what you'll find if you look into the file `/opt/thinlinc/etc/thinlinc.hconf`. Hiveconf will mount all files in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d` and add them to the current folder. This is a very convenient way to add all configuration files for a specific software suite to the Hiveconf namespace.

Host-wide configuration

As we hinted in [Tree structure](#), Hiveconf lays the foundation for a host-wide configuration system where all applications on a host can be configured using a single system with a common API. This can be accomplished because each application will get its own subfolder in the host-wide configuration folder, so that two applications' parameters won't collide even if they have the same name. Using the mount command, every application can have its own configuration file, while still exporting its parameters to the host-wide folder system.

There is a host-wide Hiveconf "root", implemented by the file `/etc/root.hconf`. This file mounts all files in `/etc/hiveconf.d/` where an application can drop its own Hiveconf file at install-time, just like it can drop a file in for example `/etc/logrotate.d` or `/etc/profile.d`.

Hiveconf tools

In addition to the system libraries used by applications to read and write configuration parameters that reside in Hiveconf files, there is a command line utility named **hivetool** for inspecting and setting parameters from the command line. This can be very convenient, for example when scripting setup scripts that need to set some parameter.

hivetool without parameters will do nothing. To see all parameters on the system, run:

```
$ hivetool -Ra /
```

This instructs **hivetool** to print all parameters, beginning from the root (/) and recursing downwards. With a standard Hiveconf installation this will list Samba and KDE configuration parameters. If ThinLinc is installed, it will list ThinLinc parameters as well.

To print a specific parameter, run **hivetool** with the name of the parameter as parameter. For example:

```
$ hivetool /thinlinc/vsmserver/admin_email
root@localhost
```

Setting a parameter is equally easy. To set the `admin_email` parameter above, execute the following:

```
$ hivetool /thinlinc/vsmserver/admin_email=johndoe@example.com
```

Hiveconf and ThinLinc

ThinLinc uses Hiveconf as its primary configuration system on the server-side. In this section, we will describe the convenience utility shipped with ThinLinc. For descriptions of the folders and parameters used by ThinLinc, please refer to [Server configuration](#)

The ThinLinc configuration tool

In order to access the ThinLinc part of the Hiveconf configuration namespace without having to address it using the host-wide path (i.e. to avoid having to add `/thinlinc/` to all parameters, a tool named **tl-config** is shipped with ThinLinc).

tl-config takes the same parameters as **hivetool** and works the same way. Refer to [Hiveconf tools](#) for information about **hivetool**. Try for example:

```
$ tl-config -Ra /
```

This command will print all ThinLinc-related parameters.

Command line

This chapter gives an overview of how to manage a ThinLinc cluster using the command line. Detailed descriptions of available commands can be found in [Commands on the ThinLinc server](#).

Note

It is recommended to configure **sudo** so that these commands can be run without having to specify an absolute path. See [Sudo configuration](#) for details.

Managing sessions

Users' sessions can be examined and controlled using **tlctl session**. With this tool, it is possible to list sessions currently running on the cluster:

```
$ sudo tlctl session list
USER  DISPLAY  AGENT                STATUS  AGE
=====
alice  12       agent1.example.com   connected 11 day(s)
bob    32       agent2.example.com   connected 5 hour(s)

Listed 2 session(s).
```

If only some sessions are interesting, then it is possible to list just those:

```
$ sudo tlctl session list --agent agent2.example.com
USER  DISPLAY  AGENT                STATUS  AGE
=====
bob    32       agent2.example.com   connected 5 hour(s)

Listed 1 session(s).
```

Something may have gone wrong with a user's session, meaning it needs to be restarted. The **tlctl session** command can then be used to terminate that session:

```
$ sudo tlctl session terminate --user bob
Refreshing session information...

Terminating:
USER  DISPLAY  AGENT
=====
bob    32       agent2.example.com

Summary:
  Terminate 1 session(s)

Is this ok? [y/N]: y
```

Note

The option `--refresh` can be used to force a refresh of the session database. Without this the listed information is updated at a fixed interval, and may therefore be outdated. Use this option if it is important that the session list is up-to-date. The refresh operation might take a while, depending on the system.

Notifying users

Sometimes it may be necessary to inform users of important events, e.g. that a server needs to be restarted. Historically, the **wall** command was used for this, but it is mostly ignored by desktop environments and users may not have a terminal open.

ThinLinc includes the tool **tl-notify** that instead uses the notification mechanism built into most desktop environments. With this tool, it is easy to send a message to users:

```
$ sudo tl-notify The system will be restarted in one hour
```

Note that this command only notifies the users on the agent where the command is run. It is therefore recommended to also use **tl-ssh-all**:

```
$ sudo tl-ssh-all tl-notify The system will be restarted in one hour
```

Cluster load

The current status of ThinLinc's load monitoring can be examined using **tlctl load**. The command **tlctl load list** can be used to get a brief overview of the entire cluster:

```
$ sudo tlctl load list
AGENT          USERS
=====
agent1.example.com 11
agent2.example.com 10
```

License monitoring

The current status of ThinLinc's license monitoring can be examined using **tlctl license**. The command **tlctl license show** can be used to see the current licenses in use and the total number of licenses.

```
$ sudo tlctl license show
Current usage: 78 concurrent user(s)
User limit: 100 concurrent user(s)
Hard limit: 110 concurrent user(s)
Valid for version: 4.19 and older
```

Web administration interface

Introduction

This chapter describes the web-based ThinLinc administration interface called `tlwebadm`. This administration interface is installed automatically by the ThinLinc installation program, and may be accessed by pointing your web browser to `https://<hostname>:1010`.

The default username for logging in to `tlwebadm` is `admin`, and the password is as specified during installation (or in the case of automated installs, as specified in the [answers file](#)).

For information on configuring `tlwebadm`, for example setting a password or changing the default port, see [Parameters in /tlwebadm/](#).

Note

A password must be set and the `tlwebadm` service restarted before use.

Modules

The `tlwebadm` interface consists of several modules which address different aspects of ThinLinc configuration:

- **System health**, for viewing information about ThinLinc master, agent and Web Access services, and testing user or group lookup performance. See the [System health module](#).
- **Status**, for viewing information such as license usage, server load and sessions. See the [Status module](#).
- **Cluster**, for viewing information and managing the ThinLinc cluster, including subclusters and agent settings. See the [Cluster module](#).
- **Services**, for viewing information and configuring the master service and the agent service. See the [Services module](#).
- **Profiles**, for viewing and configuring profiles. See the [Profiles module](#).
- **Locations**, for viewing and configuring printers and terminal locations. See the [Locations module](#).
- **Desktop customizer**, for configuring desktops. See the [Desktop customizer module](#).
- **Branding**, for configuring branding of Web Access. See the [Branding module](#).
- **Help**, a module containing documentation and other useful information. See the [Help module](#).

These modules are described in more detail in the following sections.

System health module

The system health module allows you to check the running state of the ThinLinc master, agent and Web Access services. There is also a tool to perform a user or group lookup which reports the time for the lookup.

- **Service status reports the current running state of the**
master (`vsmserver.service`), agent (`vsmagent.service`), and Web Access (`tlwebaccess.service`) services.

- **Users and group lookup** allows you to test the performance of user and group lookup on the system.

Fill in values for username and/or group and click the **Test user and group lookup** button to perform a lookup.

Status module

The status module allows you to view or manipulate the following aspects of ThinLinc, by selecting the relevant submenu:

- **Licenses** allows you to view license usage.
- **Load** allows you to check the current workload on the ThinLinc agents.
- **Sessions** allows you to terminate, shadow or view details of sessions.

Licenses

The licenses menu provides license information along with graphs showing current and historical license usage. It shows the current total number of licenses, the hard limit, the support agreement ID as well as the latest ThinLinc version the licenses are valid for. If the licenses have an expiration date, it is also shown. See [Fig. 22](#) for an example.

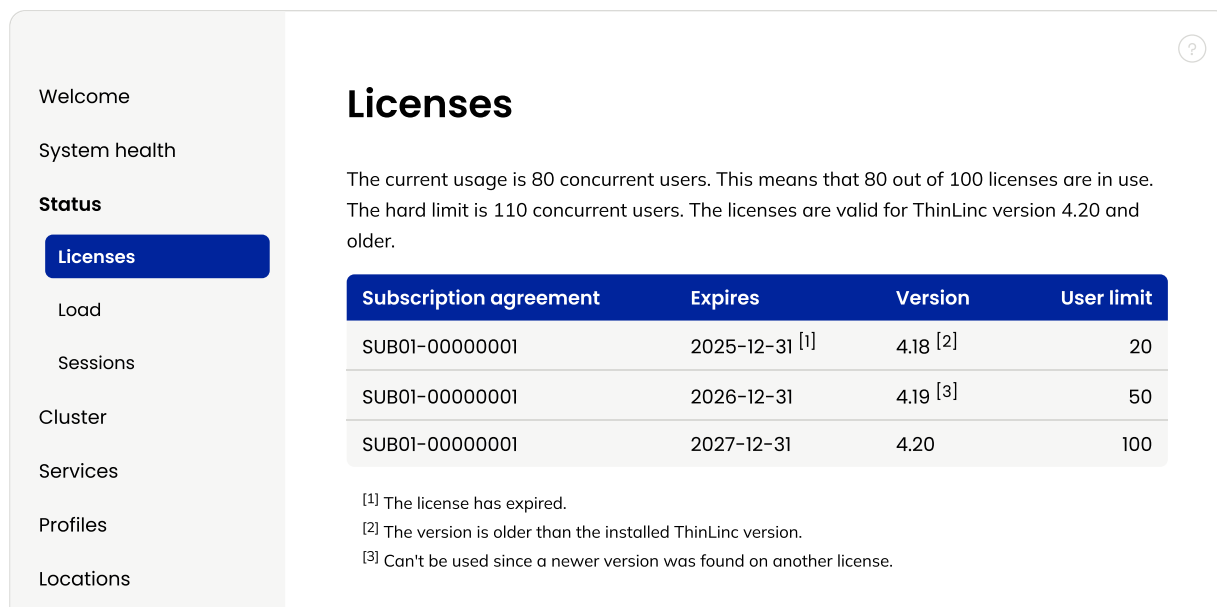


Fig. 22 Licenses overview

It also includes functionality to generate a graph displaying license usage over a specified number of days in the past.

Load

The load page displays information about system utilization across the ThinLinc agents, enabling administrators to monitor ThinLinc usage and evaluate the capacity for adding more users to the cluster. See [Fig. 23](#) for an example.

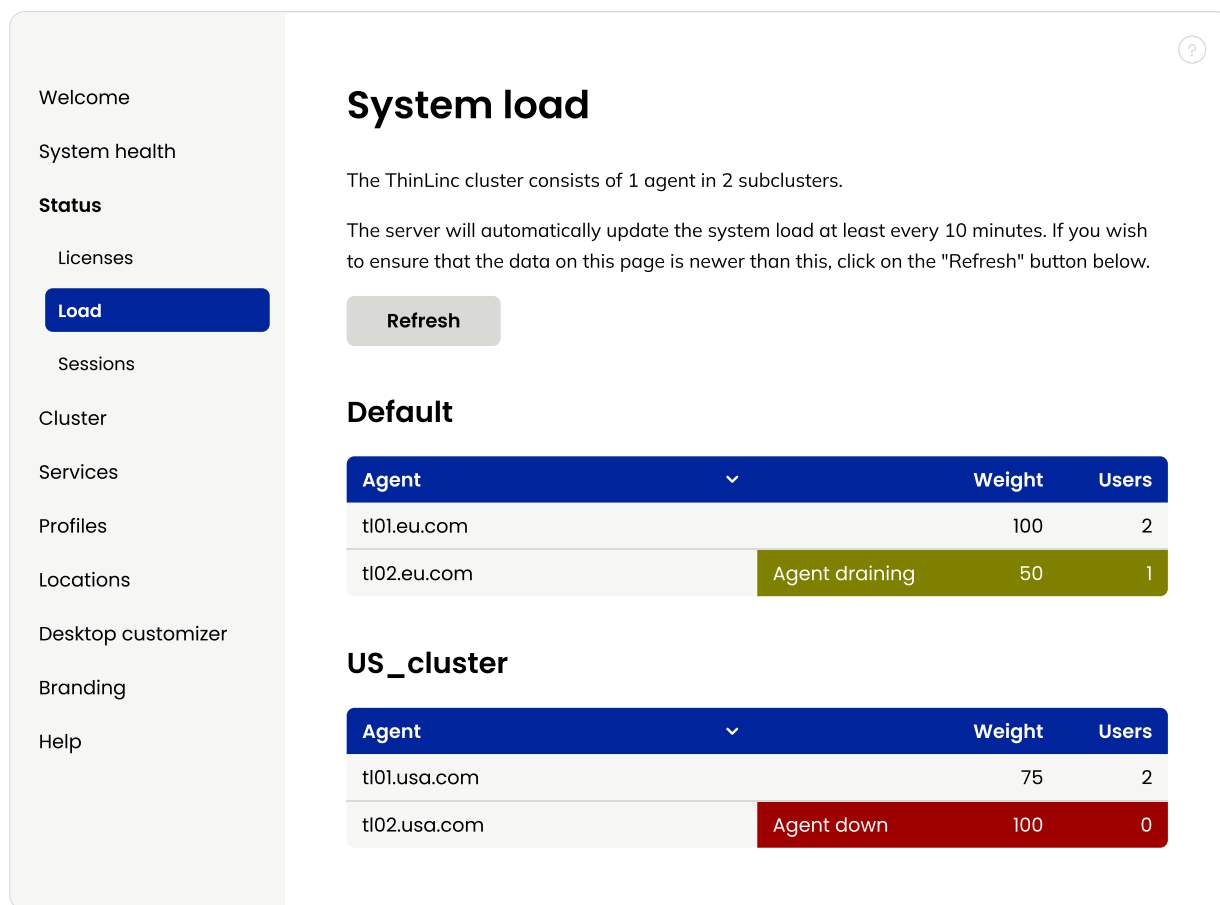


Fig. 23 Load overview

Each agent in the ThinLinc cluster is shown, along with the number of users who are running one or more ThinLinc sessions on the agent. The agent weights are also shown, if at least one agent has a configured `/agents/weights/<hostname>` that is different from the default value.

If an agent is set in draining mode by `/agents/draining`, the agent is shown as draining. If an agent isn't responding to the master, the agent is shown as down.

To ensure the data is up-to-date there is a refresh button, which will verify the sessions on all agents. The time it takes to refresh the data may vary from system to system, and this operation will block interaction on the webpage while running.

Sessions

When you select the sessions menu, a table with all currently active sessions is displayed. See [Fig. 24](#) for an example.

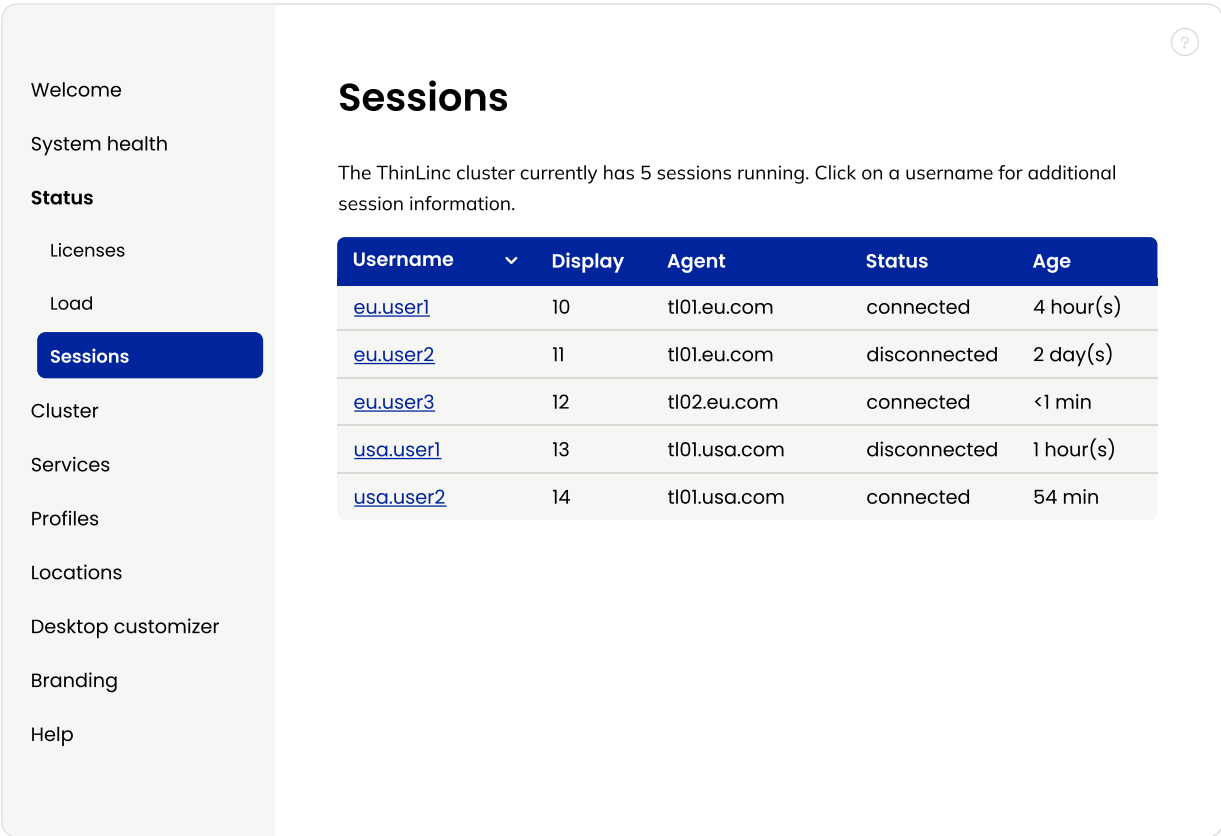


Fig. 24 Session overview

To perform tasks for a user, click on the corresponding username. This will open the session details popup, which displays additional information about the chosen session. See Fig. 25 for the layout of the popup, followed by descriptions for each field.

Session - eu.user1

Created	24-10-2025, 09:57:00 GMT+2 4 hour(s)
Session status	normal
Connection status	connected
Last connection	24-10-2025, 11:55:00 GMT+2 from 1.2.3.4 2 hour(s)
Agent	tl01.eu.com
Agent server address (as reported to client)	tl01.eu.com
Display number	10
Terminal ID (MAC address of client)	11 : 22 : 33 : 44 : 55 : 66
Framebuffer size	1024 × 768
Local screen size	1024 × 768
Session process ID	9991
Command	N/A

Terminate session

Shadow session

☐ Yes, really terminate session

Fig. 25 Popup with session information

- **Created:** A timestamp for when the session was initially created.
- **Session status:** The health status of the session as seen by the master machine.
- **Connection status:** The current connection status between the client and the session.
- **Last connection:** A timestamp for when the last connection was initiated and the IP address of the last connected client.
- **Agent:** The DNS host name of the server that is hosting the session, as seen by the master machine.

- **Agent server address:** The DNS host name of the server that is hosting this session, as seen by the client machine.
- **Display number:** Each session on a certain server has a unique number, the X Window System display number. Display zero is reserved, and never used for ThinLinc sessions.
- **Terminal ID:** An identification of the thin terminal. This is the terminal's hardware address (MAC address).
- **Framebuffer size:** The size (resolution) of the active session.
- **Local screen size:** The size (resolution) of the terminal's screen.
- **Session process ID:** The PID (process identification number) of the **tl-session** process, which is the parent for all processes belonging to a certain session.
- **Command:** The command line that was specified when starting this session. This is usually empty for full desktop sessions.

The two buttons in the popup do the following:

- **Terminate session:** By clicking this button, you can terminate a session immediately. Caution: This can lead to data loss, since applications running on the ThinLinc servers may not hold unsaved data.
- **Shadow session:** This button will generate a ThinLinc “launch file” (see [Launching the client from a web page](#)) that starts the native ThinLinc client, preconfigured to shadow the current user.

Note

The user might not be informed that shadowing is in progress if shadowing notification has been disabled. See [Shadowing](#) for details.

Cluster module

The cluster module contains information about the ThinLinc cluster, and allows managing of subclusters and agents.

- **Subclusters** allows viewing, adding, modifying or deleting subclusters.
- **Agents** allows adjusting agent settings for the cluster.

Subclusters

On this page, the configured subclusters of the ThinLinc master can be found. Subclusters are groups of agents that can be associated with users or groups. Adding, modifying or deleting existing subclusters is possible. A restart of the **vsmserver** service is required after changes to subcluster configuration in order for the changes to take effect. A toast will be shown after saving, facilitating a service restart.

The page will present a list of currently configured subclusters. This should be something like the example in [Fig. 26](#). To edit a subcluster, click on its name in the list.

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Subclusters

The ThinLinc cluster has 2 subclusters configured. Click on a subcluster name to reconfigure that subcluster.

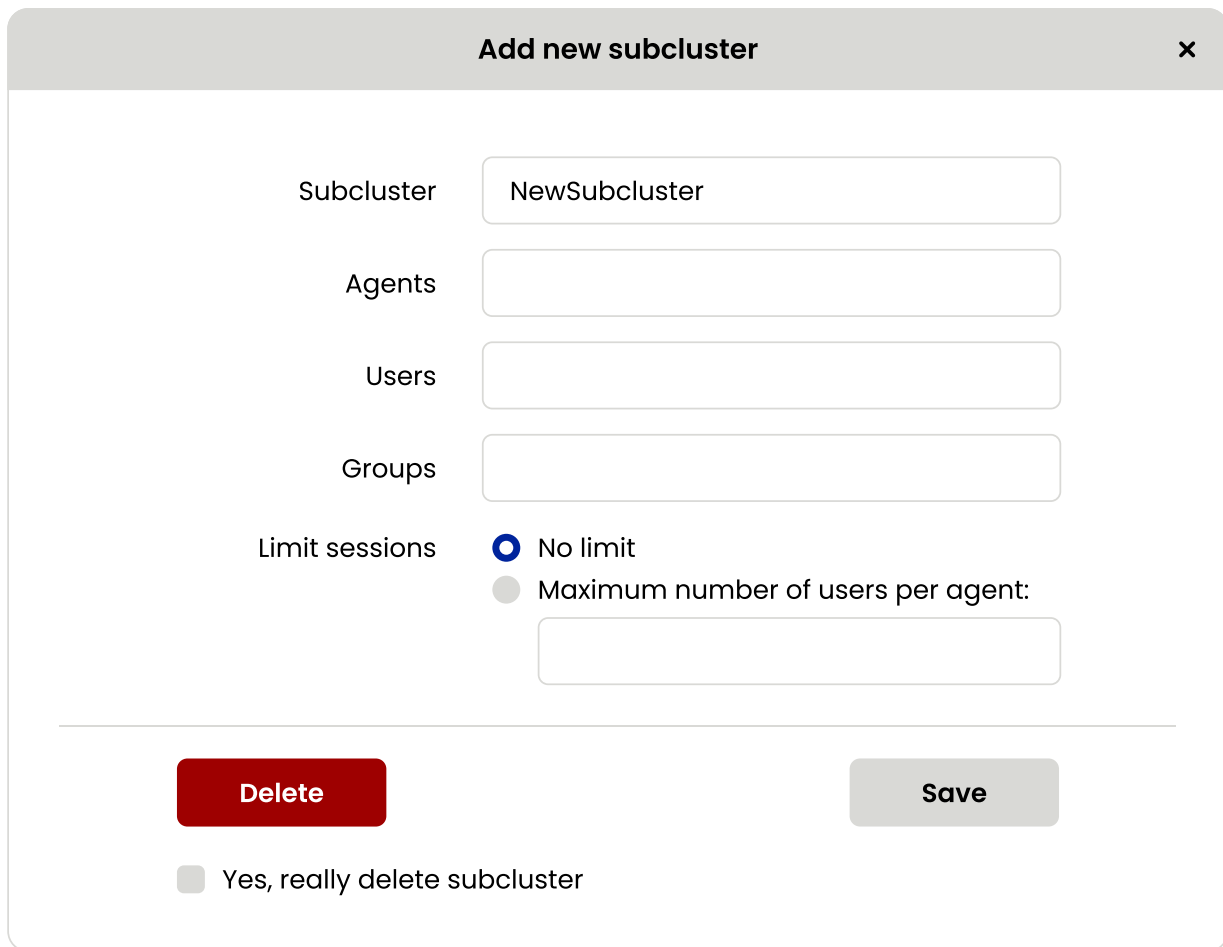
Add new subcluster

Subcluster	Agents
Default	tl01.eu.com tl02.eu.com
US_cluster	tl01.usa.com

Fig. 26 Subclusters

Fig. 26 shows a system with a total of two subclusters. The subcluster called `default` is configured with two agent servers and `US_cluster` is configured with one agent.

To add a new subcluster to the list, press the `Add new subcluster` button. This will bring up an empty subcluster edit pop-up. See figure *Fig. 27* for an example.



The image shows a modal window titled "Add new subcluster" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains five input fields: "Subcluster" (containing "NewSubcluster"), "Agents", "Users", and "Groups". Below these is a "Limit sessions" section with two radio buttons: "No limit" (selected) and "Maximum number of users per agent:" (with an empty input field). At the bottom, there is a red "Delete" button and a grey "Save" button. Below the buttons is a checkbox labeled "Yes, really delete subcluster".

Fig. 27 New subcluster pop-up

There are five editable fields in this view: Subcluster, Agents, Users, Groups and Limit sessions. The first field controls the name of the subcluster. The rest are described in [Parameters in /subclusters/](#). To save changes, press the Save button.

Agents

On this page, it is possible to configure the weight of agents, and the draining of sessions on agents. The weights allow adjusting the distribution of users across agents in the cluster. Enabling draining for an agent prevents new sessions from being created on that agent.

A restart of the **vsmsserver** service is required after changes to weight or draining configuration in order for the changes to take effect. A toast will be shown after saving, facilitating a service restart.

The page will present two lists as shown in [Fig. 28](#). The first consists of currently configured agents along with its weight. The details on how the weight works is described in [Parameters in /agents/](#). The second list consists of configured agents along with toggles for enabling draining of each agent. See [Stopping new session creation on select agents in a cluster](#) for details on draining agents.

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Agent settings

Weights

These can be used to adjust the distribution of users. Higher weights will result in more users, and lower weights will result in fewer users comparatively. The default weight is 100.

Agent	Weight
tl01.eu.com	100
tl01.usa.com	100
tl02.eu.com	100

Save

Stop new session creation on agent

Enable draining to stop new session creation on that agent. Over time this will drain that agent of sessions. Running sessions are not affected.

Agent	Draining
tl01.eu.com	<input type="checkbox"/>
tl01.usa.com	<input type="checkbox"/>
tl02.eu.com	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save

Fig. 28 Agent configuration

Services module

Services contains information about master and agent services. This module also allows configuration of master and agent.

- **Master** allows starting or stopping the **vsmserver** service, and modifying a subset of the configuration options.
- **Agent** allows starting or stopping the **vsmagent** service, and modifying a subset of the configuration options.

Master

On this page you can start or stop the master service. There are also a subset of configuration options available for configuration of the service. See [Fig. 29](#) for an example.

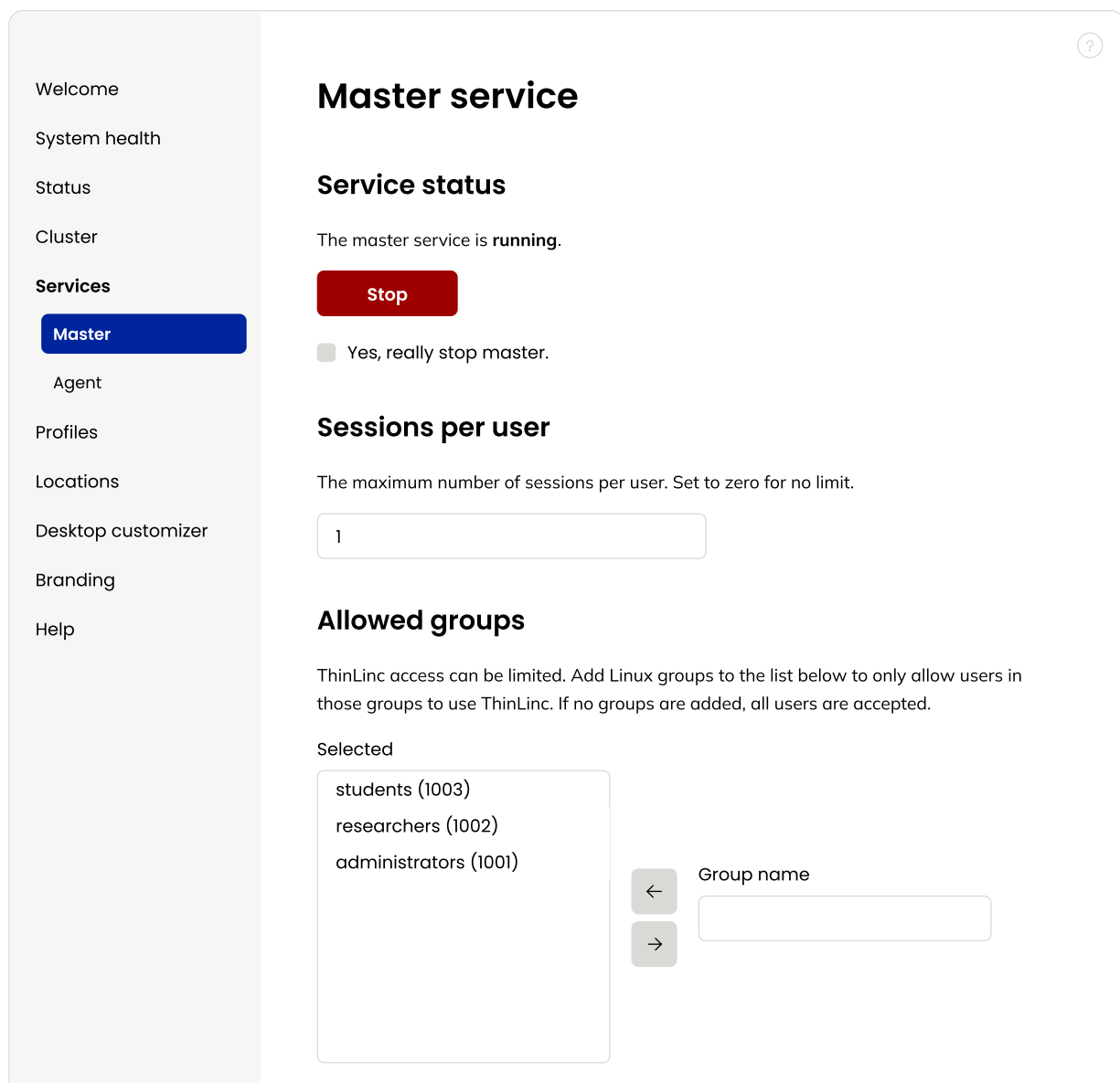


Fig. 29 Master overview

- **Service status** gives you the ability to start or stop the master service.
- **Sessions per user** allows you to configure how many sessions are allowed per user.
A value of zero means no limit and will give unlimited sessions per user.
- **Allowed groups** allows you to configure which groups should be given access to connect to ThinLinc.
If no groups are specified, all users will have access to connect to ThinLinc
- **Allowed shadowers** allows you to configure which users should be able to shadow other ThinLinc sessions.

Click the **Save** button when you want to save your changes to the configuration files. You need to restart the service to apply saved changes. A toast will be shown after saving, facilitating a service restart.

Agent

On this page you can start or stop the agent service. There are also a subset of configuration options available for configuration of the service. See [Fig. 30](#) for an example.

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Agent service

Service status

The agent service is **running**.

Stop

☐ Yes, really stop agent.

Externally reachable address to use

ThinLinc usually needs a hostname configured to be accessible from an external network. A public hostname for the agent is recommended.

☒ IP address

☐ Hostname (*t101.eu.com*)

☐ Manually specified:

Extra arguments to X server

Extra arguments to pass to the Xserver Xvnc.

`-br -localhost -verbose 3`

Save

Fig. 30 Agent overview

- Service status gives you the ability to start or stop the agent service.
- Externally reachable address to use allows you to configure the hostname that clients are redirected to.

Note

This configuration is needed if running ThinLinc in a NAT environment. See [ThinLinc in a NAT/split-DNS environment](#) for more information.

Web administration interface

- **Extra arguments to X server** allows you to configure additional arguments to the X server (**Xvnc**) for new sessions that are started.

Click the **Save** button when you want to save your changes to the configuration files. You need to restart the service to apply saved changes. A toast will be shown after saving, facilitating a service restart.

Profiles module

On this page you can modify text shown in the profile chooser, and manage profiles. You can create or delete a profile and configure the profile order. See [ThinLinc profiles](#) for more information on what a profile is.

- **Introduction texts** allows you to modify and manage translation of texts used in the profile chooser.
- **Profile list** allows you to configure the available profiles and their order.

Introduction texts

Introduction texts contain translation tables for greetings and introduction texts. See [Fig. 31](#) for an example.

Introduction texts

Greeting text

Greeting text shown at the top of the profile chooser.

Language	Greeting text	Delete
Default	Welcome to ThinLinc	
es	Bienvenido a ThinLinc	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add new translated greeting

Lang... New translated greeting

Introduction text

Toggle display of introduction text shown before choosing profiles.

☒ Show introduction

Prevent users from hiding the introduction.

☐ Force introduction

Language	Introduction text	Delete
Default	Welcome to your newly installed ThinLinc system.	
es	Bienvenido a su nuevo sistema ThinLinc.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add new translated introduction

Lang... New translated introduction

Save

Fig. 31 Introduction texts overview

You can configure whether to display the introduction texts using **Show introduction** and whether to prevent users from hiding them using **Force introduction**. When an introduction text is updated, user preferences to hide it are automatically reset, ensuring that new information is always shown to all users.

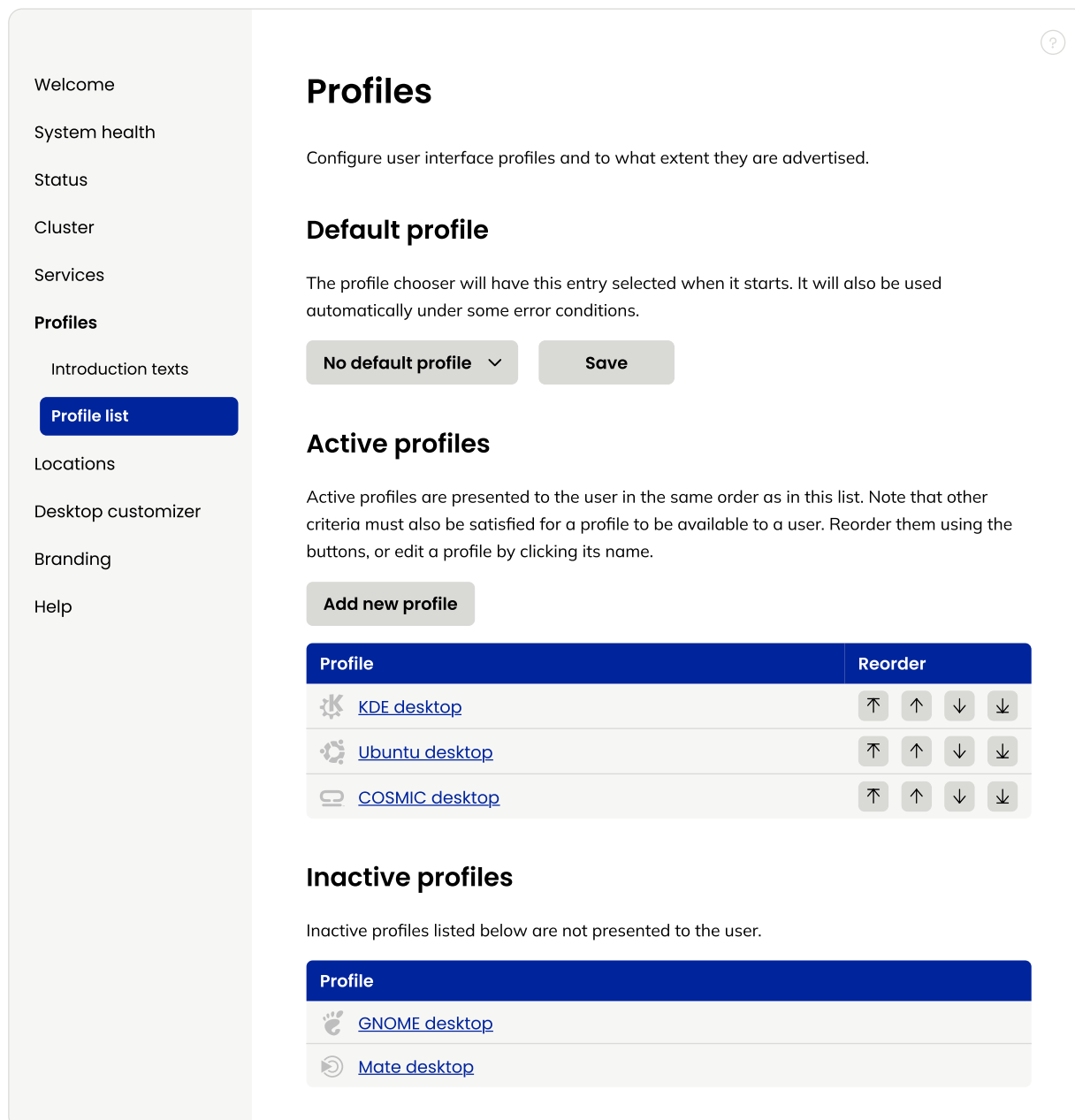
- **Greeting text** is the text to show at the top of the profile chooser.
- **Introduction text** is the text to show before presenting the list of profiles.

To add a new translation, fill in the language code and the translated string. Click the **Save** button to save the new translation and add it to the translation table.

To delete a translation select the row using the checkbox in **Delete** column of the translation table. Click the **Save** button to carry out the actual deletion of selected rows.

Profile list

The **Profile list** module contains functionality to manage your profiles. You can change the default profile, create new or edit existing profiles, or change the order of profiles. See [Fig. 32](#) for an example.



Profiles

Configure user interface profiles and to what extent they are advertised.

Default profile










The profile chooser will have this entry selected when it starts. It will also be used automatically under some error conditions.

No default profile **Save**

Active profiles

Active profiles are presented to the user in the same order as in this list. Note that other criteria must also be satisfied for a profile to be available to a user. Reorder them using the buttons, or edit a profile by clicking its name.

Add new profile

Profile	Reorder
 KDE desktop	 
 Ubuntu desktop	 
 COSMIC desktop	 

Inactive profiles

Inactive profiles listed below are not presented to the user.



Profile
 GNOME desktop
 Mate desktop

Fig. 32 Profiles overview

- **Default profile** allows you to specify the default profile to be selected in the profile chooser for first time users.

Web administration interface

- **Active profiles** allows you to modify active profiles and their order, or create new profiles. These are presented to the user in the same order as in the list. Note that other criteria must also be satisfied for a profile to be available to a user.
- **Inactive profiles** allows you to modify inactive profiles. These are not presented to the user.

Create a new profile by clicking the **Add new profile** button. If you want to edit an existing profile, click the profile name in the table of available profiles. When creating a new or editing an existing profile a pop-up is displayed. See [Fig. 33](#) for an example.

Add new profile

Identification

new_profile_id

Make profile available

☒

XDG session desktop

Default name

New profile

[Show/hide name translations](#)


Take description from

☐ Test command
☒ Manually defined text below


Default description

[Show/hide description translations](#)

Icon path



Screenshot path



Command line

Test command

Delete

Save

☐ Yes, really delete profile

Fig. 33 New profile pop-up

This pop-up is shared between both modes and each field details are described below.

- Identification

A unique string identifier for the profile which is used when referencing this profile.

- Make profile available

This will make the profile available to be selected and used. If disabled it will not be shown to the user in the profile chooser.

- XDG session desktop

The system desktop session configuration that this profile should be connected to. See [/profiles/<profile key>/xdg_session](#) for more information.

- Default name

A name for the profile which is displayed in the profile chooser.

- Take description from

The description is shown in the profile chooser when a profile is selected. This field can be a static text which is defined in the input field `Default description`.

- Test command: This will take and use the output of the defined Test command as the description for the profile.
- Manually defined text below: This will use the text defined in the Default description field below.

- Default description

A text used as the description for the profile. This is text is used if Take description from above is selected to use the manually defined text.

- Icon path

A filename of the icon to use in the profile chooser. See [/profiles/<profile key>/icon](#) for more information.

- Screenshot path

A filename of the screenshot to use in the profile chooser. See [/profiles/<profile key>/screenshot](#) for more information.

- Command line

This command is used to start up a session. In most cases this is something simple like `xfce4-session`, but in some cases there might also be arguments like `gnome-session --session gnome-classic`. See [/profiles/<profile key>/cmdline](#) for more information.

- Test command

This command is evaluated and if it returns true, the profile is shown to the user. If the command evaluates as false, the profile will not be shown in the list of available profiles for the user. See [/profiles/<profile key>/testcmd](#) for more information.

When you have finished editing the fields, click `Save` button at the bottom of the pop-up to save your changes into the configuration file.

To delete a profile, click the profile name in the table of available profiles. Then click the checkbox at the bottom of the pop-up to verify your intention about deletion of the profile. Complete the deletion by clicking the `Delete` button.

Locations module

Locations contains information about locations where terminals and printers reside. A location can be a room, a floor, a house or some other type of geographical delimitation.

Web administration interface

Every terminal should be assigned as a member of a location. In addition to terminals, printers may also be assigned to locations.

Locations

To edit a location, click on its name in the list. See [Fig. 34](#) for an example.

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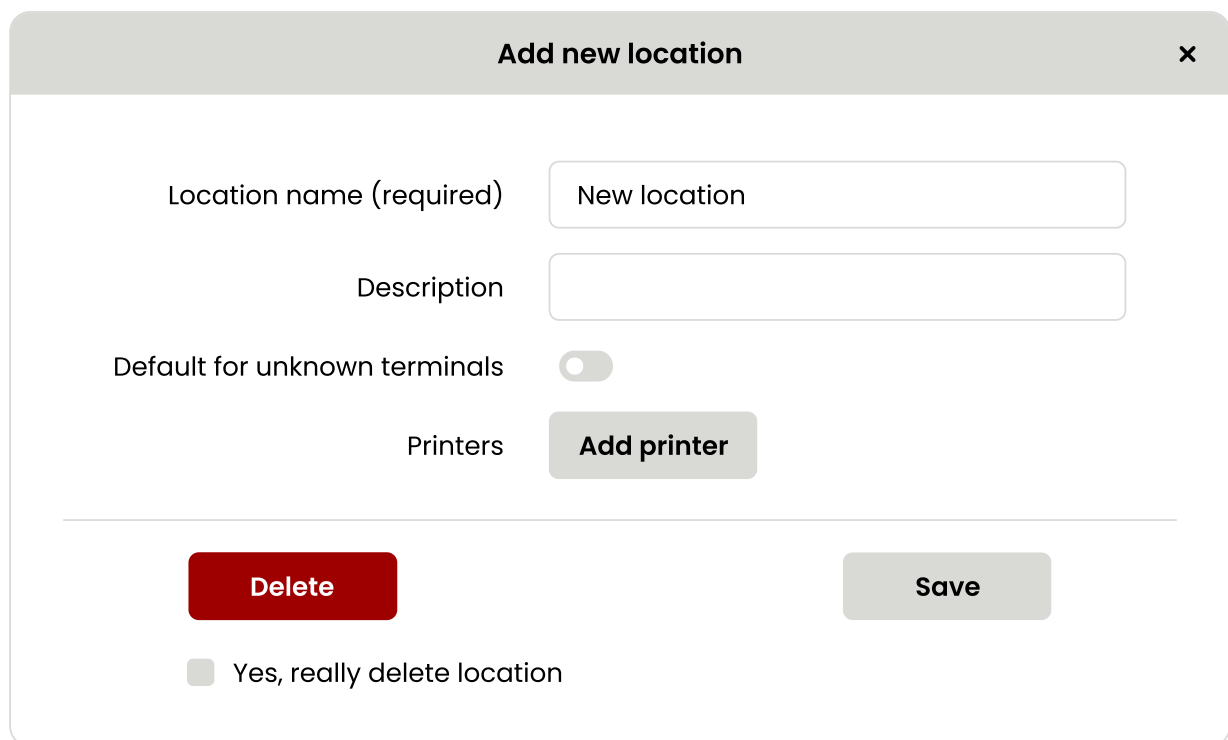
There are 2 locations configured. Click on a location name to reconfigure that location.

Add new location

Name	Description	Default
Office	Main floor	Yes
Workshop	Basement	No

Fig. 34 Locations overview

To add a new location to the list you press the **Add new location** button. This will bring up an empty location edit pop-up. See [Fig. 35](#) for an example.



The image shows a web administration interface for adding a new location. It is a modal window titled "Add new location" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains the following elements:

- Location name (required):** A text input field containing the text "New location".
- Description:** An empty text input field.
- Default for unknown terminals:** A toggle switch that is currently turned off.
- Printers:** A button labeled "Add printer".

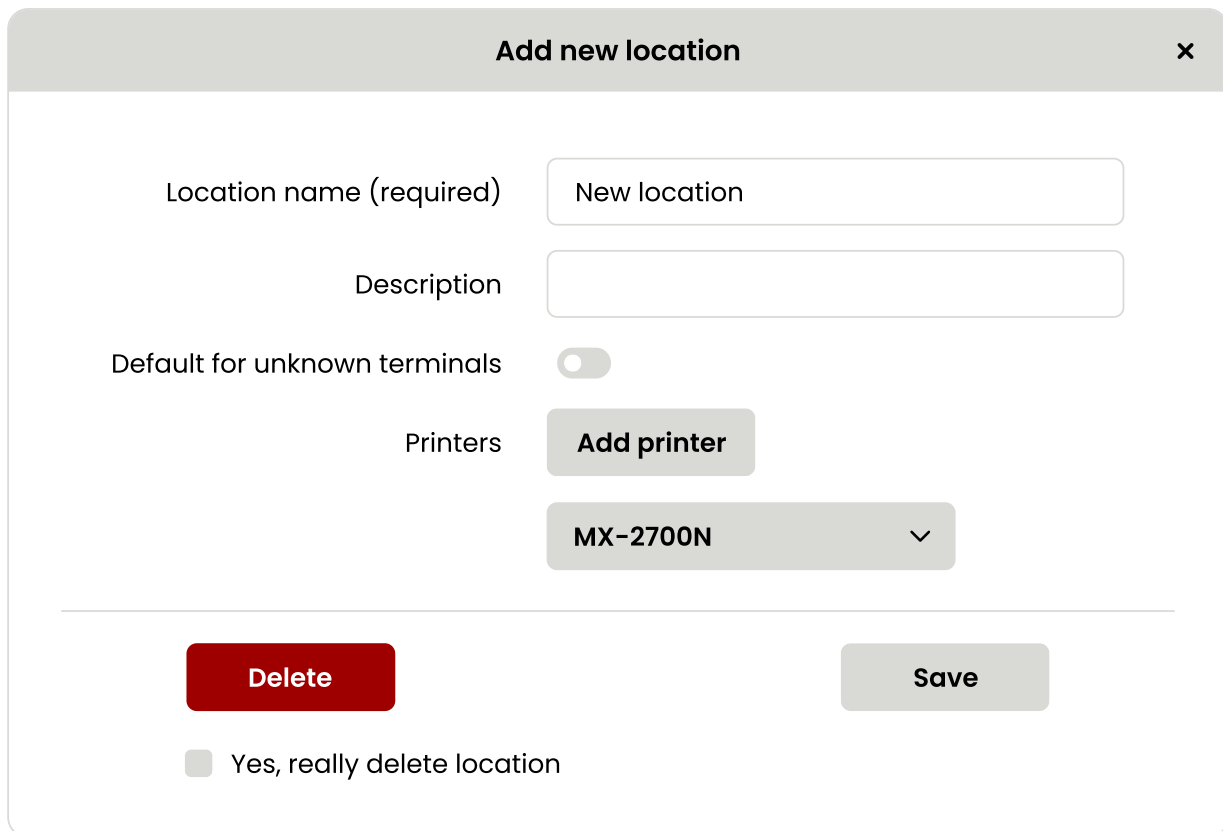
Below the form fields, there is a horizontal line. Underneath the line, there are two buttons: a red "Delete" button and a grey "Save" button. At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled "Yes, really delete location", which is currently unchecked.

Fig. 35 New location pop-up

Fill the **Name** and **Description** fields with relevant information. Enable the switch if this location is to be used as a default location for unknown terminals when using the printer access control feature (see [Printer access control](#) for details).

To save changes, press the **Save** button. When you have pressed the **Save** button you will see that the **Name** field will change from being an editable field to become a static text label. To assure data integrity between the modules you aren't allowed to change the name of an item after it's added.

The **Delete** button deletes the currently viewed location, but only if the confirmation checkbox is also checked. The **Add printer** button will add a new field to the pop-up, a drop-down menu with all possible printers. An example of this can be seen in [Fig. 36](#).



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add new location" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains the following fields and controls:

- Location name (required):** A text input field containing the text "New location".
- Description:** An empty text input field.
- Default for unknown terminals:** A toggle switch that is currently turned off.
- Printers:** A section containing an "Add printer" button and a dropdown menu showing "MX-2700N" with a downward arrow.

At the bottom of the form, there is a horizontal line separating the input fields from the action buttons and a checkbox:

- Delete:** A red button.
- Save:** A grey button.
- ☐ Yes, really delete location

Fig. 36 Location details with printer

The Printer field above has the printer **MX-2700N** selected. Remember to save the changes if you change printer! You can assign more printers to this location by clicking **Add printer** again to bring up another printer line. To remove a printer you select the **Delete** checkbox corresponding to the printer(s) you want to delete, and click **Save** to apply the changes. The printer(s) will disappear.

Note

Printers contains entries for all available printers. These entries are just shadows of the real CUPS (Common Unix Printing System) printer system entries. This means that you first need the printers to be installed in the CUPS printer system and then added to this list.

Terminals

Terminals contains necessary information about all terminals. The most important information here is every terminal's interface hardware (MAC) address.

Each terminal should be entered as described in this section. Enter the terminals module by clicking on the menu item. You will be presented with a list of currently entered terminals. This could be something like the example in [Fig. 37](#).

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There are 2 terminals configured. Click on a terminal name to reconfigure that terminal.

Add new terminal

Name	Hardware address	Location
terminal0	01:23:45:67:89:AB	New location
terminal1	AB:AB:BC:BC:CD:CD	New location

Fig. 37 Terminals

Fig. 37 shows a system with a total of two terminals.

To edit a terminal, click on its name in the list. To add a new terminal to the list you press the Add new terminal button. This will bring up an empty terminal edit pop-up. See Fig. 38 for an example.

Fig. 38 New terminal pop-up

There are three editable fields in this view, Terminal name, Hardware (MAC) address and Location. They are described in [Terminal properties](#) below.

To save changes, press the **Save** button. When you have pressed the **Save** button you will see that the Hardware (MAC) address field will change from being an editable field to become a static text label. To assure data integrity between the modules you aren't allowed to change this field after it's added.

When a new terminal is requested or when clicking an existing one in the terminals list, there will be three buttons in the pop-up. The **Save** button is used to save changes made to the terminal. The **Delete** button deletes the currently viewed terminal. The **Add printer** button will add a new printer field to the pop-up.

Table 3 Terminal properties

Name	Description
Terminal name	Name of the terminal. For example the terminal's DNS name or a name following a naming scheme that identifies the terminal.
Hardware (MAC) address	Hardware (MAC) address of the main interface of the terminal. This field is important! Without a correct value the <i>nearest</i> printer won't work!
Location	Which of the locations, entered in the Locations module, this terminal belongs to.

It is also possible to add a printer to a terminal in the terminal module. This can be used if a terminal has its own printer or is closer to another printer than the ones assigned to this terminal's location. You should use this feature moderately since it may cause more administration.

To add a printer you do exactly as in the **Locations** menu. Click the **Add printer** button, select the printer in the drop-down menu and then press **Save** to make sure that the settings are stored. To delete it, check the relevant **Delete** checkbox(es) for the printer(s) you wish to remove, and click **Save**.

Desktop customizer module

The ThinLinc desktop customizer is described more fully in its own chapter, *ThinLinc Desktop Customizer*. Links to sections of this chapter pertaining to the respective menus of the desktop customizer module are provided below for convenience.

Application groups

For information on configuring application groups using TLDC, see *Defining application groups*

Applications (manual)

For information on configuring manual applications using TLDC, see *Defining applications*

Applications (system)

For information on configuring system applications using TLDC, see *Applications*

Menu structure

For information on configuring menu structures using TLDC, see *Defining a menu structure*

Branding module

The branding module allows setting up, and previewing custom branding of ThinLinc Web Access. This can be a way to make ThinLinc Web Access better match the branding of the organization and make users feel at home.

A modified title can be set using **Page title**. **Logo image path** can be configured to use a different logo image. By setting **Background image path** a custom background image can be set for the login page. See *Fig. 39* for an example.

More information regarding these customizations can be found in *Custom branding*.

A restart of the **tlwebaccess** service is required after changes to branding configuration in order for the changes to take effect. A toast will be shown after saving, facilitating a service restart.

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Custom branding to be displayed on the Web Access login page.

Page title

Example company

Logo image path

/home/ge/logos/logo.png

Background image path

/home/ge/Pictures/bg.jpg

Save

Preview

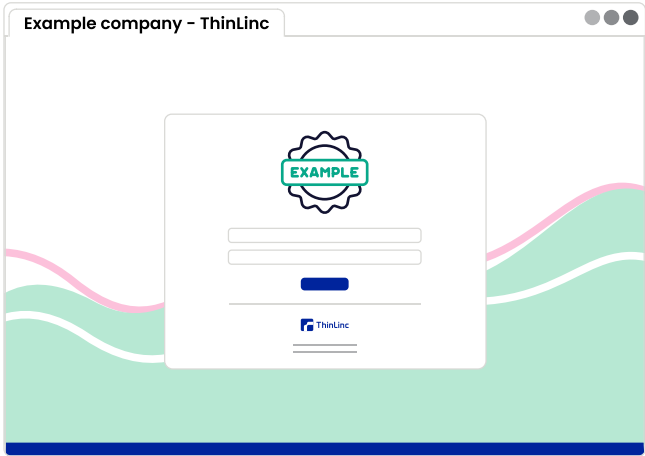


Fig. 39 Preview of custom branding

As seen in [Fig. 39](#), a preview of the custom branding is shown under the **Preview** section. This preview shows a miniature version of the login page of ThinLinc Web Access.

Using the preview, it is possible to see how the custom branding will look to the user, before restarting the service to apply the changes.

Help module

The help module contains links for documentation and other useful information.

The links for the Administrator's Guide include both the latest version of the guide and a locally installed version of the guide.

The local documentation targets the same version as the installed ThinLinc server, and can be used without internet access. This documentation can be reached through the web administration interface at `https://<hostname>:1010/doc`.

ThinLinc Desktop Customizer

In this chapter, we will describe how to create custom desktops for ThinLinc users using the ThinLinc Desktop Customizer (TLDC). TLDC relies on the freedesktop.org standard. The desktop environments [MATE](#) and [Xfce](#) are examples of desktops that can be configured using TLDC.

Note that TLDC does not work with some desktop environments such as [GNOME](#), since it does not have a traditional application menu or desktop icons.

The main purpose of TLDC is to build application menus based on parameters such as group membership, username, and ThinLinc profile. It can also add icons to the desktop of each user, based on the same parameters.

Introduction

The ThinLinc Desktop Customizer (TLDC) is a combination of a web-based configuration tool, and an activation command to be run during session startup. This enables the administrator to configure which menu entries should be made available for specific users, and which icons should be placed on the desktop. Each user's desktop configuration is determined based on parameters such as Linux group membership, username, and ThinLinc profile. Arbitrary shell commands can also be used to determine which configuration to apply.

Using the ThinLinc Desktop Customizer

By using the ThinLinc Desktop Customizer, the system administrator can decide which applications should be available in the menu and/or on the desktop for specific users. Configuration is performed using a module in the ThinLinc Web Administration interface. [Web administration interface](#) describes the interface in general; this section describes the usage of the *Desktop Customizer* module.

Concepts

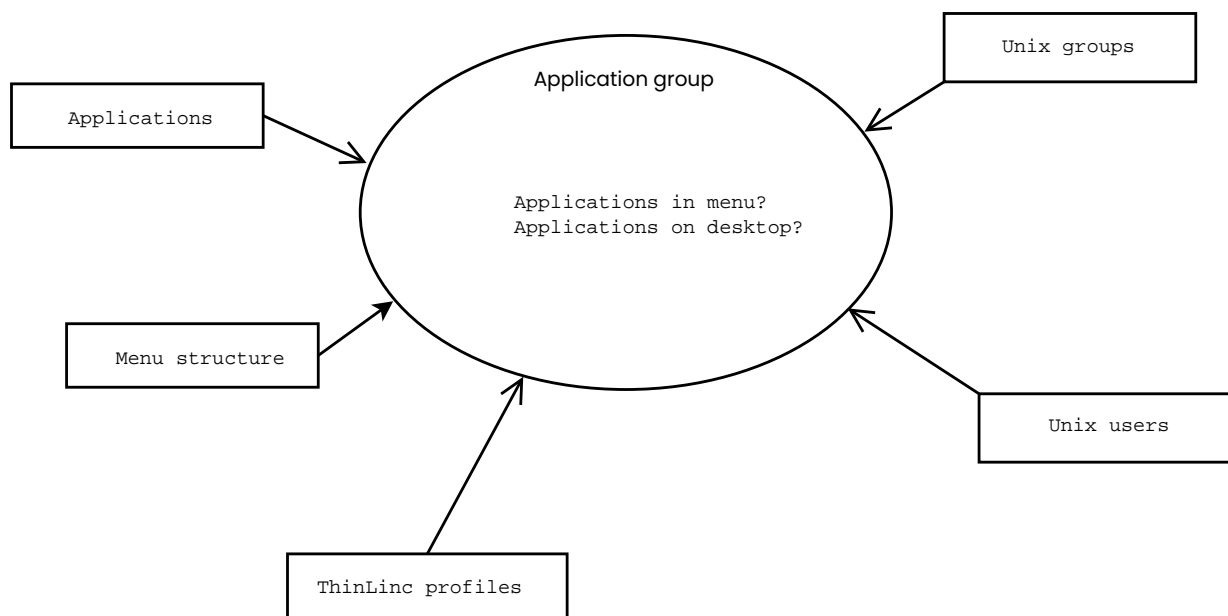


Fig. 40 ThinLinc Desktop Customizer concepts

The main concept in the ThinLinc Desktop Customizer is the *application group*. The application group defines menu structure, desktop icon placement, and which users the configuration should apply to.

Applications

The applications referenced by the application groups are found by scanning the space-separated list of directories defined in the Hiveconf parameter `/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/xdg_data_dirs`, for files named `*.desktop`. These files are read according to the [Freedesktop.org](https://freedesktop.org/DesktopMenu) Desktop Menu Specification.

In addition to the desktop files automatically found, it is also possible to manually define applications. This is needed for example when an application without a `.desktop` file has been installed, or when an application has been installed in a non-standard location.

Application groups

Applications which have been automatically located, or manually defined, may then be added to an application group. An application group defines a set of applications which should be made available to users meeting certain criteria. These criteria are discussed in more detail in section [Defining application groups](#) below.

Menu structure

Each application group can be used to add applications to a specific location in the menu structure. The menu structure itself is edited in the [Menu structure](#) part of the web administration interface.

Using the ThinLinc Desktop Customizer

The general usage of the TLDC involves one or several of the following steps:

- Create an application
- Create a folder in the menu structure
- Bind one or several applications to a folder in the menu structure, using an application group

In the following sections, we will more thoroughly describe the different actions that may be needed.

Defining applications

The defining of applications is normally the first step in using the TLDC. Click on the [Applications \(manual\)](#) link in the TLDC to see all manually defined applications. Several example applications are included with ThinLinc at installation. By clicking on the text [Applications defined by system](#), you can also see what applications are found automatically by scanning, as described in [Applications](#).

If the application you want to add to a menu or to the desktop is not found among [Applications defined by system](#), you need to define it manually. This is the case for applications installed without adding a `.desktop` file in the correct location.

Defining applications manually is done by clicking on the button [Add new application](#) (located at the top of the list of applications). This brings up a pop-up where you can define the following properties for the new application:

Default application name

This is the name of the application. It's the name that is written next to the icon (if any), in the menu, and under the icon if the application is to be added to the desktop.

The default application name is used if there is no name defined for the language in use when the application is shown, or if the language is English.

Application name (<language-code>)

This is the name of the application in the language with the [RFC 1766](#) language code <language-code>. This name is shown if the locale is set to that language when the menu or desktop is shown.

The languages that should be configurable are set by editing the space-separated list in the parameter `/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/desktop_languages`. The default value of this parameter is `sv`, which means that the TLDC will allow you to set the default name and the name in Swedish.

Command

This specifies the command to run to start the application. Enter the path to the command followed by any arguments in the **Command** box. The input box follows Bash syntax rules.

Example:

```
/usr/bin/my_program --fullscreen --title "My title"
```

Path to icon file

The filename of the icon for the application. If the icon is available in one of the directories where your desktop environment looks for icons, just the filename without the extension can be given. Otherwise, the complete path must be specified.

Enable startup feedback

Enable the switch to instruct the window manager to show a special icon while the command is starting. Note that not all applications support this functionality.

Press **Save** when done filling the fields. The application will now show up among the other manually defined applications.

Defining a menu structure

With TLDC, the normal menu structure as defined by the Linux distribution is not used. Instead, a new menu structure is defined. This gives more flexibility in designing menus. The TLDC administrator can fully decide where in the menu structure a certain application is placed.

To define the menu structure, click on the **Menu structure** submenu in the left pane of the TLDC administration interface. This leads to a view where a menu structure can be defined. The root menu folder is always available and can't be removed.

The following properties can be edited for a menu:

Default menu name

This is the name of the menu, as it will be shown in the menu.

Menu name (<language-code>)

This is the name of the menu in the language with the [RFC 1766](#) language code <language-code>. This name is shown if the locale is set to the language at runtime.

Path to icon file

The filename of the icon for the menu, shown to the left of the menu name in the menu. If the icon is available in one of the directories where your desktop environment looks for icons, just the filename without the extension can be given. Otherwise, the complete path must be specified.

Hide this menu

If this switch is enabled the menu will be a hidden menu. It will not be shown in the main menu.

Just as for applications, the name of the menu can be defined in several languages. The **Default menu name** is used if no language-specific name is defined, or if the locale specifies that the language is

English. The list of languages that can be defined using the TLDC is found in [/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/desktop_languages](#).

Defining application groups

Enter the **Application groups** section of the desktop customizer. This will present you with a list of existing application groups and their settings.

Press the button **Add new group** (located at the top in the table of existing application groups) to create a new application group. This will open a rather large pop-up, where you can define the following properties:

Name of the application group

This is the name of the application group. This is not displayed to the users, but only to the system administrator using the ThinLinc desktop customizer. Set to something that reflects the contents of the application group.

Menu of application group

A dropdown box for the menu structure folder of the application group. Applications chosen in the boxes below will be added to the chosen menu folder.

Applications added to menu

Add to the left box, labeled **Selected**, the applications that should appear in the menu folder selected above. This will only apply for users that are assigned this application group. The right box, labeled **Available**, lists applications, both manually defined and ones found installed on the system. If no applications are available, applications can be defined, as documented in [Defining application groups](#).

Applications added to desktop

Add to the left box, labeled **Selected**, the applications that should appear as icons on the desktop. This will only apply for users that are assigned this application group. Just as for applications added to the menu, only applications earlier defined, or automatically found, will show up as selectable, in the box labeled **Available**.

Linux groups with this application group

This is where you map Linux groups to application groups. In order to activate the selected application group for multiple users, ensure they are all members of a particular Linux group, and write the name of this group in the right-hand box labeled **Group name**. Then click the left arrow to add the group to the box labeled **Selected**. Multiple groups may be added in this way. When logging in, the group membership of each user is inspected to determine which application groups to assign to the user.

Note

If the mapping between the numerical group id and the group name doesn't work, the group is shown as **#<gid>**. This might be because the group has been removed from the system, or because the operating system has problems in the connection to the directory service used.

Specific users with this application group

This parameter allows you to activate the application group for specific users, regardless of group membership. Enter the username in the box to the right, and click the left arrow to add this user to the box labeled Selected.

Note

If the mapping between the numerical user id and the user name doesn't work, the user is shown as #<uid>. This might be because the user has been removed from the system, or because the operating system has problems in the connection to the directory service used.

ThinLinc profiles with this application group

This setting allows you to activate the application group when a certain ThinLinc profile is selected; see [ThinLinc profiles](#) for more information. While ThinLinc profiles are often associated with different Linux desktop environments, by using this setting you can have multiple profiles with the same desktop environment, but different menu configurations.

Shell command activating this application group

This setting allows you to activate application groups based on the return value of an arbitrary command. If the command returns 0 (which is the standard return code for success for shell commands), the application group will be activated.

This can be used for example to activate application groups based on group membership by using the **tl-memberof-group** command. It can also be used to activate an application group for all users by running **/bin/true** as activation command.

The command is run via the shell in the current user's environment when running **tl-desktop-activate.sh**. The environment variable **TLDCGROUP** is set to the application group currently under consideration for activation.

Save

Don't forget to press the **Save** button, or none of the changes will be written to the database.

Distribute configuration to all agent hosts

After doing changes to the desktop configuration, the new configuration must be copied to all agent hosts. The files and directories to be copied are `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-desktop-customizer.hconf` and all subdirectories of `/opt/thinlinc/desktops`.

Tip

Use the **tl-rsync-all** command as described in [Commands on the ThinLinc server](#) to copy the files.

Enabling the custom desktops for users

To activate the changes made using TLDC, create a symbolic link in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d`:

```
$ sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/bin/tl-desktop-activate.sh \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/35-tl-desktop-activate.sh
```

The ThinLinc session startup will read this file and write a `~/.config/menus/applications.menu` (and possibly create symbolic links under `~/.kde/share/apps/kdesktop/Desktop` if you're using KDE).

Note

The TLDC activation script only runs TLDC for non-root users. Test your TLDC configuration using a normal user.

Tips & tricks with TLDC

Unwanted icons on the desktop with KDE

At first login for each user, KDE copies files from `/usr/share/kio_desktop/DesktopLinks` to the Desktop directory of the user. This means that if there is a Home Icon in DesktopLinks and you add a Home Icon via TLDC, there will be two of them placed on the desktop.

Remove the contents of `/usr/share/kio_desktop/DesktopLinks` to solve the problem, and let TLDC be the sole provider of icons on the desktop.

Session lifecycle

This chapter details the lifecycle of ThinLinc sessions, how they are created, and which aspects in the session startup and cleanup can be customized.

Master session startup

When a user connects to a ThinLinc cluster, they are first connected to the master server.

ThinLinc session startup - on master server

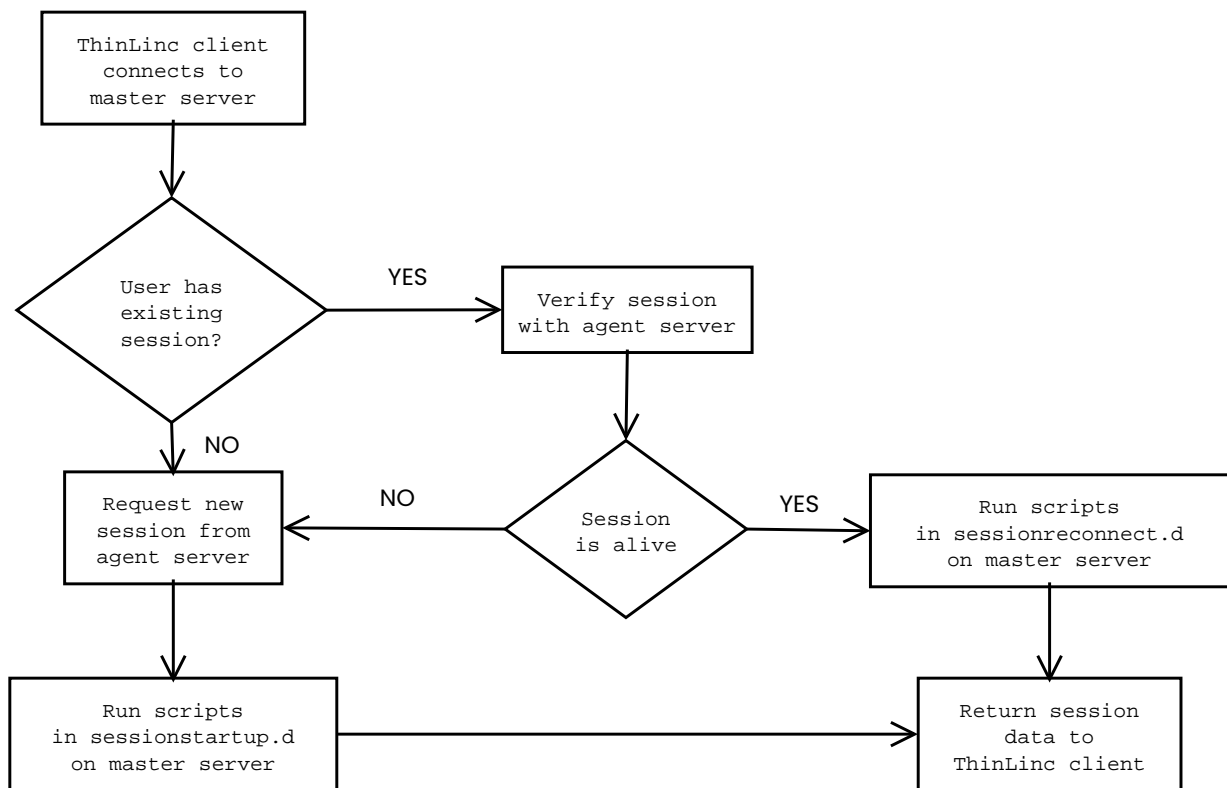


Fig. 41 Session startup procedure – on the master

Fig. 41 shows a high-level description of what happens on the master when a ThinLinc client connects:

Check for existing sessions

1. The master checks if there are any existing sessions for the user in the master's session database.
2. The master makes sure this information is up-to-date by asking the agent in question to verify that the sessions are still running.

Path A: Existing session

This path is taken if *an existing session was found*.

1. The master runs the scripts in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionreconnect.d/` as the root user. See [Master node scripts](#).
2. The master sends session information back to the client. Based on this information, the client connects directly to the agent hosting the session.

Path B: New session

This path is taken if *no sessions were found*.

1. The master determines which *subcluster* the user belongs to. Based on this, it determines which agents are candidates for hosting the user's session.
2. The master's *load balancer* picks the agent best suited to host the session from the list of candidates.

3. The master contacts the chosen agent, requesting a new graphical session for the user.
4. The master runs the scripts in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/sessionstartup.d/` as the root user. See [Master node scripts](#).
5. The master sends session information back to the client. Based on this information, the client connects directly to the agent hosting the session.

Agent session startup

ThinLinc session startup - on agent server

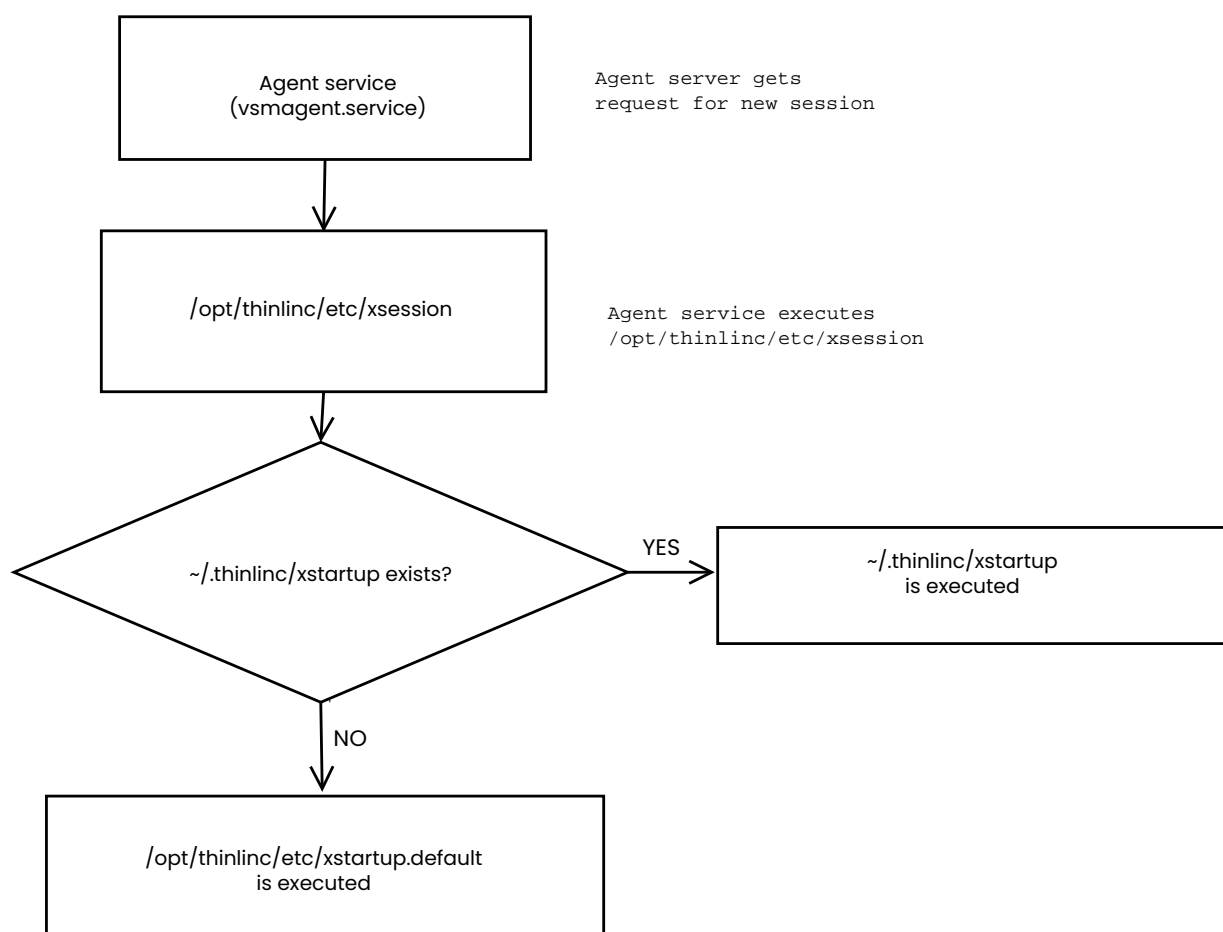


Fig. 42 Session startup procedure – on the agent

Fig. 42 outlines the flow after the master requests a new session to be created on the agent:

Check for user-configured session startup

The agent selected to host the session first executes the script `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xsession`. If `~/.thinlinc/xstartup` is not present in the user's home directory, [Path A: Default session startup](#) will be taken. If present, [Path B: User-defined session startup](#) will be taken.

Note

If it is undesirable to leave control over the session startup to to the end-user, the shell script `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xsession` can be modified so it does not execute `~/.thinlinc/xstartup`.

Any changes to `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xsession` must be reapplied after the ThinLinc server has been upgraded.

Path A: Default session startup

This path is taken if `~/.thinlinc/xstartup` was *not found*. The agent then runs the script `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.default`:

Fig. 43 outlines the high-level flow of what happens then:

ThinLinc startup

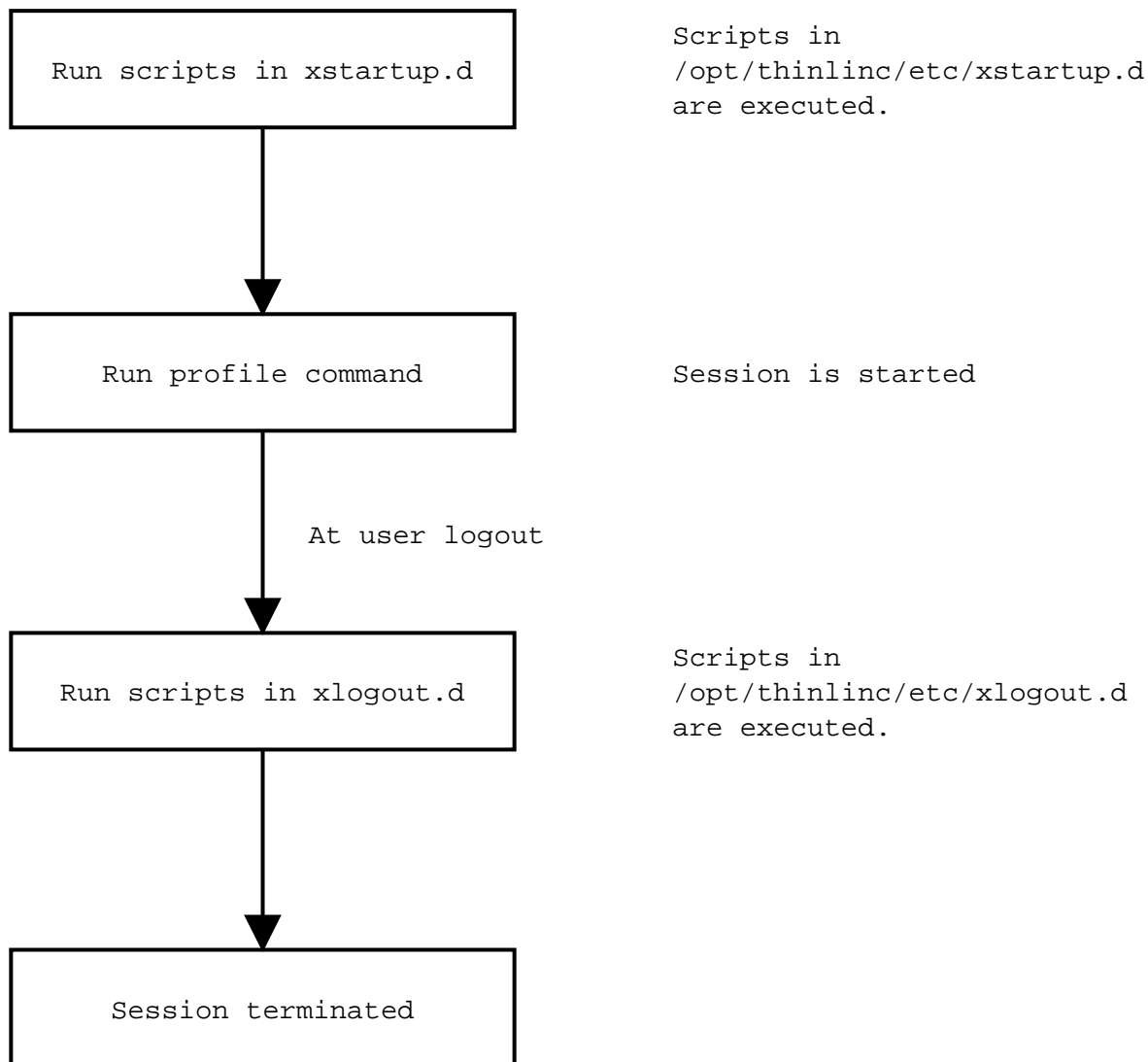


Fig. 43 The ThinLinc profiles and xstartup.default

1. All files in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/` are executed. See [Agent node scripts](#).
 3. When all scripts in `xstartup.d/` have been executed, the profile specified by the environment variable `TLPROFILE` is run. This environment variable is typically set by the [profile chooser](#) (`xstartup.d/20-tl-select-profile.sh`).
- For example, if `TLPROFILE` is set to **mate**, the profile configured in **/profiles/mate** will be run.
4. Once the profile has exited, typically by the user logging out, the scripts in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xlogout.d/` are run. See [Agent node scripts](#).

Path B: User-defined session startup

This path is taken if `~/.thinlinc/xstartup` was found. In this case, that file is executed instead of `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.default`.

The `~/.thinlinc/xstartup` script is conceptually similar to the `~/.xinitrc` commonly used for local graphical sessions.

Commands on the ThinLinc server

In this chapter, we will describe the commands shipped as part of the ThinLinc server that are meant for the end users or the system administrators.

User commands:

- `tl-config` — command-line interface to ThinLinc configuration
- `tl-desktop-restore` — reset GNOME and KDE configuration
- `tl-disconnect` — disconnect from a ThinLinc session
- `tl-env` — run command with a ThinLinc session environment
- `tl-memberof-group` — determine group membership of calling user
- `tl-mount-localdrives` — mount ThinLinc client local drives
- `tl-session-param` — get ThinLinc session information
- `tl-single-app` — run a single application in full screen
- `tl-sso-password` — get single sign-on password
- `tl-sso-token-passphrase` — get single sign-on token passphrase
- `tl-sso-update-password` — ask user for a single sign-on password
- `tl-umount-localdrives` — unmounts ThinLinc client local drives
- `tl-while-x11` — run program during ThinLinc session lifetime

Administrator commands:

- `tlctl` — control a ThinLinc cluster
- `tlctl license` — license information
- `tlctl load` — cluster load information
- `tlctl session` — session handling
- `tl-gen-auth` — generate a ThinLinc password hash
- `tl-ldap-certalias` — update local certificate authentication from LDAP
- `tl-notify` — send a message to all ThinLinc sessions
- `tl-rsync-all` — synchronize files across all ThinLinc agents
- `tl-setup` — configure the ThinLinc server
- `tl-ssh-all` — run a command on all ThinLinc agents
- `tl-support` — give ThinLinc support remote access

tl-config

Synopsis

tl-config [*options*] <*parameter*>[=*value*] ...

Description

The **tl-config** command is used to access configuration parameters used by the ThinLinc system. It is also used to set parameters from scripts, and can be used instead of an editor when some parameter needs to be changed. **tl-config** uses **hivetool**, part of the Hiveconf system. See [Hiveconf](#) for more information about Hiveconf.

Options

-a, --all-entries

Print all parameters and folders in the given folder.

-i, --import=file

Import all parameters in *file*.

-p, --purge=file

Remove parameters in *file* which exists elsewhere.

-R, --recursive

When using -a, ascend folders recursively.

-e, --eval=VAR=parameter

Print parameter value in format suitable for assignment to shell variable via evaluation.

-E folder

As -e but print all variables in specified folder.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

-x, --export

When using -e, --eval, or -E, also export the variables.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

Examples

Print all values in root, recursively:

```
$ tl-config -Ra /
```

Set **/vsmagent/agent_hostname** to `agent.example.com`:

```
$ tl-config /vsmagent/agent_hostname=agent.example.com
```

Print value of **/vsmagent/agent_hostname**:

Commands on the ThinLinc server

```
$ tl-config /vsmagent/agent_hostname  
agent.example.com
```

Set environment variable AGENTNAME to value of **/vsmagent/agent_hostname**:

```
$ eval $(tl-config -e AGENTNAME=/vsmagent/agent_hostname)
```

Set all variables in **/vsmagent/default_environment** as environment variables:

```
$ eval $(tl-config -E /vsmagent/default_environment/)
```

tl-desktop-restore

Synopsis

tl-desktop-restore

Description

When a user's GNOME or KDE desktop needs to be reset to default, the command **tl-desktop-restore** can be run. This will move the settings directories for KDE and GNOME to a backup directory named `~/old-thinlinc-desktop` in the user's home directory, which will make both GNOME and KDE revert to the default settings.

tl-disconnect

Synopsis

tl-disconnect

Description

tl-disconnect allows a user to disconnect their ThinLinc client from their ThinLinc session by running a console command. The ThinLinc session will be kept on the server, waiting for the user to reconnect. This command needs to be run from inside a ThinLinc session.

tl-env

Synopsis

tl-env [*options*] <*command*> [*args*]

Description

tl-env can be used to run a user provided command in a ThinLinc session. This can even be done from outside the session itself. It does so by temporarily restoring the session environment before executing the command. It operates on the file `xstartup.env` in the session directory.

During restore, the option `--skip-display` can be used to exclude the `DISPLAY` environment variable.

By default, **tl-env** operates on the *last* session number for the invoking user. An alternative session number can be specified with the `--session-number` option.

Options

-d, --skip-display

Do not restore `DISPLAY`.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-n nr, --session-number=nr

Use specified session number. The default is "last".

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

tl-memberof-group

Synopsis

tl-memberof-group <groupname> [groupname...]

Description

tl-memberof-group can be used to determine if the current user is a member of the specified groups.

Exit status

0

The executing user is a member of any of the given groups.

1

The executing user is not a member of any of the groups.

2

One or more of the specified groups cannot be found.

Examples

Is the user a member of the root group?

```
$ tl-memberof-group root
```

Is the user member of the sysadmin or techsupport groups?

```
$ tl-memberof-group sysadmin techsupport
```

tl-mount-localdrives

Synopsis

tl-mount-localdrives [*options*]

Description

The **tl-mount-localdrives** command is used to mount the exported local drives from the ThinLinc client in the current session. The drives will be mounted below `$TLSESSIONDATA/drives`. A symbolic link called `thindrives` will be created in the user's home directory, pointing to this directory.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-v, --verbose

Print more details about what actions are taken.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

Notes

When using multiple sessions per user, the `~/thindrives` link will point to the newest session that executed **tl-mount-localdrives**.

See also

tl-umount-localdrives(1)

tl-session-param

Synopsis

tl-session-param [*options*] <*parameter*>

Description

The **tl-session-param** command is used to access the session information managed by the master. This includes information sent by the client, such as if the client has exported any local drives, or what language is set on the client side.

Options

-a, --all-entries=FOLDER

Print all parameters and values in a folder.

-e, --eval=VAR=parameter

Print parameter value in a format suitable for assignment to a shell variable, via evaluation.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

Examples

Print all the top-level session information:

```
$ tl-session-param -a /
```

Set LANG to the client's language:

```
$ tl-session-param -e LANG=/client_params/capabilities/client_lang
```

Print the client's IP address:

```
$ tl-session-param /client_ip
```

tl-single-app

Synopsis

tl-single-app <command> [args]

Description

The **tl-single-app** command can be used to execute a single application in a ThinLinc session. A window manager with a suitable configuration is automatically started. All top-level windows are automatically maximized. Window titles are displayed in the title bar of the ThinLinc client, not in the ThinLinc session. The client close button will disconnect the session as usual. Inner close buttons closes application windows. The **tl-single-app** command can be specified as a client supplied start program (see [Inhibit “Start a program”](#)), or used with the ThinLinc profile selector (see [Configuration](#)).

Tip

If the application opens multiple top-level windows, you can switch between them by clicking on the application icon in the top-left corner.

Examples

Start Firefox via tl-single-app:

```
$ tl-single-app firefox
```

tl-sso-password

Synopsis

tl-sso-password [*options*]

Description

The **tl-sso-password** command can be used to hook up the single sign-on mechanism of ThinLinc with new applications. It can be used to test for the presence of a valid password and to feed that password out on standard output to another application.

To check for the existence of a valid password, invoke the command as **tl-sso-password --check**. A return code of zero indicates a valid password.

If the **--remove** option is specified, the password will be removed, after the retrieval or check.

There are two basic models to connect **tl-sso-password** to an application. The first is to use shell pipes:

```
$ tl-sso-password | /usr/bin/application --read-password-on-stdin
```

The second is to have the application invoke **tl-sso-password** as needed:

```
$ /usr/bin/application --password-prog tl-sso-password
```

Options

-c, --check

Returns 0 if password is available, instead of fetch.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-r, --remove

Removes the password after fetch or check.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

See also

tl-sso-token-passphrase(1)

tl-sso-token-passphrase

Synopsis

tl-sso-token-passphrase [*options*]

Description

This command is identical to **tl-sso-password**(1), except that it uses the smart card token passphrase (PIN) instead of the user's password. For usage, see the **tl-sso-password**(1) page.

Options

-c, --check

Returns 0 if token passphrase is available, instead of fetch.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-r, --remove

Removes the token passphrase after fetch or check.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

See also

tl-sso-password(1)

tl-sso-update-password

Synopsis

tl-sso-update-password

Description

This command requests a password from the user, to be used with the single sign-on mechanism of ThinLinc. It is useful when the password is not already available, for example, when using one-time passwords.

tl-umount-localdrives

Synopsis

tl-umount-localdrives [*options*]

Description

The **tl-umount-localdrives** command is used to unmount local drives previously set up by **tl-mount-localdrives**(1). By default it only unmounts the local drives for the current session, but it can also unmount the local drives for all of the user's sessions by specifying **-s**, or all local drives for all users on the current agent by specifying **-a**.

Options

-a, --all-users

Unmount all shared local drives for all users on this server (root required).

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-l, --no-adjust-symlink

Do not update the ~/thindrives link when unmounting file systems.

-s, --all-sessions

Unmount all shared local drives for the current user on this server.

-v, --verbose

Print more details about what actions are taken.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

Notes

When using multiple sessions per user, the ~/thindrives link will point to the newest session that executed **tl-mount-localdrives**(1). **tl-umount-localdrives** will restore the link to the newest session which is not newer than the current session and which has mounted local drives.

See also

tl-mount-localdrives(1)

tl-while-x11

Synopsis

tl-while-x11 *<command>* [*args*]

Description

The program **tl-while-x11** runs the command specified by *command* and terminates it when the X11 server exits. The arguments specified by *args* become the arguments to *command*.

tlctl

Synopsis

tlctl [*options*] <*command*> [*args*]

Description

tlctl can be used to inspect and control the state of a ThinLinc cluster. Note that this command only works when executed on a master machine in the ThinLinc cluster.

Options

--color=WHEN

Show colored output. The *WHEN* argument defaults to *auto* and can also be set to *always* or *never*.

If *auto* is used, colored output is enabled only when **tlctl** has its standard output connected to a terminal.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

Commands

tlctl-license(8)

Show license information.

tlctl-load(8)

Show cluster load information.

tlctl-session(8)

Manage sessions.

tlctl license

Synopsis

tlctl license [*options*] <*command*>

Description

tlctl license displays license information as currently measured by ThinLinc.

Note that if the licenses have recently been changed, the vsmserver service may need to be restarted to ensure up-to-date information.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

Commands

show

Show the current number of licenses in use, the total amount available, the hard limit, and the latest version of ThinLinc that the licenses are valid for. If the licenses have an expiration date, this is also shown.

agreement

Show all subscription agreements found.

tlctl load

Synopsis

tlctl load [*options*] <*command*> [*args*]

Description

tlctl load displays the current load status of the ThinLinc cluster, as currently measured by ThinLinc. It can be used to get a quick overview of the health of the system, or to help debug unexpected load balancing decisions.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

Commands

list [*options*]

List the basic load numbers for all agents in the cluster, with subcluster association displayed if multiple subclusters exist.

Note that the listed information is updated at a fixed interval, and may therefore be outdated. If you want to get the most up-to-date information use the **--refresh** option, this operation can be time consuming.

--refresh

Force a refresh of the load information.

--sort=HEADER

Sort the list of agents specified by *HEADER*. The default is "AGENT". Available headers are found in the list below.

Definition of command output:

AGENT

Agent names.

WEIGHT

Agent weight, as configured in `/agents/weights/<hostname>`, only shown if at least one agent has a non-default value.

USERS

Number of users on the agent running one or more ThinLinc sessions.

tlctl session

Synopsis

tlctl session [*options*] <*command*> [*args*]

Description

tlctl session can be used to inspect and control sessions in the ThinLinc cluster.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

Commands

list [*options*]

List the currently running sessions in the ThinLinc cluster. If no options are specified then all sessions will be listed. Multiple options can be combined to further restrict which sessions will be listed.

Note that the listed information is updated at a fixed interval, and may therefore be outdated. If you want to get the most up-to-date information use the **--refresh** option, this operation can be time consuming.

--refresh

Force a refresh of the session list.

--agent=AGENT

Only show the sessions running on *AGENT*.

--display=DISPLAY

Only show the sessions with display id *DISPLAY*.

--subcluster=SUBCLUSTER

Only show the sessions running in *SUBCLUSTER*.

--user=USERNAME

Only show the sessions belonging to *USERNAME*.

terminate [*options*]

Terminate one or more sessions in the ThinLinc cluster. At least one option must be given specifying with sessions to terminate. Multiple options can be combined to further restrict which sessions will be terminated.

If the `--allow-abandon` option is specified, in addition to terminating reachable sessions, unreachable sessions will be abandoned. When a session is abandoned, the master will stop tracking it which may leave stray processes on the associated agent machine.

--agent=AGENT

Terminate all sessions running on *AGENT*.

--all

Terminate all sessions in the ThinLinc cluster.

--allow-abandon

Also abandon sessions that are unreachable and thus cannot be terminated.

--display=DISPLAY

Terminate all sessions with display id *DISPLAY*.

--subcluster=SUBCLUSTER

Terminate all sessions running in *SUBCLUSTER*.

--user=USERNAME

Terminate all sessions belonging to *USERNAME*.

-y, --assume-yes

Automatically answer yes for all questions.

tl-gen-auth

Synopsis

tl-gen-auth [*password*]

Description

The **tl-gen-auth** command can be used to generate a password hash for ThinLinc Web Administration. The generated hash should be stored in the setting **/tlwebadm/password**.

tl-gen-auth will prompt for a password if *password* is not specified on the command line.

tl-ldap-certalias

Synopsis

tl-ldap-certalias [*options*]

Description

The **tl-ldap-certalias** command can automatically update the local databases needed for smart card public key authentication, provided the system uses the OpenSSH server (or any SSH server that uses a compatible format and location for authorized public keys) and standards compliant LDAP servers where users and certificates are stored.

The **tl-ldap-certalias** command can also perform validation of certificates it finds in LDAP databases. Read more about this in [Certificate validation](#).

- On invocation, a list of all users and matching certificates is gathered. How is determined by the **certificate_user_match** configuration variable. If **allow_invalid_certificates** is no, only matching valid certificates will be gathered.
- The user's home directory, as well as the `~/ .ssh` directory, are created if they are required and do not already exist. **tl-ldap-certalias** reuses the **/vsmagent/make_homedir_mode** configuration variable from vsmagent for determining the default permissions of newly created home directories.
- Any old public keys added by **tl-ldap-certalias** are removed from the `~/ .ssh/authorized_keys` file and the keys from the current set of certificates are added.
- The file `/etc/passwdaliases` is updated with a list of subject names and user id:s, to allow for login without usernames. See [Automatic connection](#) for more information.

Note

It should be noted that any custom entries in `~/ .ssh/authorized_keys` will be retained, but custom changes to `/etc/passwdaliases` will be overwritten each time **tl-ldap-certalias** is run.

After deployment, **tl-ldap-certalias** is meant to be run from cron at regular intervals, for example every 15 minutes. This makes sure that the ThinLinc system automatically keeps all user certificates updated. However, please note that if you're using certificate validation, downloading and parsing certificate revocation lists may take a long time (up to 5 minutes each). This is mitigated by caching the data from the CRLs, but the first run, and whenever the CRL needs to be updated, may take a long time. Thus, if you have certificates from a lot of different certificate authorities, don't run **tl-ldap-certalias** too often.

Since the default use of this tool is to be run from cron, the default behavior is to produce no output other than error messages. If you want more output from **tl-ldap-certalias**, see the options section.

Note

The root user must be able to write to the users' home directories for **tl-ldap-certalias** to be able to update the `~/ .ssh/authorized_keys` files.

Configuration

tl-ldap-certalias uses the `/utils/tl-ldap-certalias` Hiveconf folder for configuration purposes. On a standard ThinLinc installation, it's located in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-ldap-certalias.hconf`. See [Parameters in /utils/tl-ldap-certalias/](#) for details about the available parameters.

Certificate validation

tl-ldap-certalias can perform validation of certificates found in LDAP databases by the following methods if **allow_invalid_certificates** is set to no:

Certificate validity and expiry dates

tl-ldap-certalias now checks the certificate validity and expiry dates and rejects certificates that are not valid yet or have expired.

Matching certificate to certificate issuers

Place the CA certificates you wish to trust certificates from in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/ca/`. The CA certificates must be in DER form. If **tl-ldap-certalias** finds a certificate with an issuer that does not match any of the certificates in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/ca/`, the certificate will be considered invalid and ignored.

Certificate revocation lists

tl-ldap-certalias searches the certificates it encounters for certificate revocation lists (CRL) to make sure that the certificate has not been revoked by its issuer. Once downloaded, the CRL will be cached until the time for the next scheduled update found in the CRL list has passed.

Note

tl-ldap-certalias can only handle CRL lists distributed with HTTP.

Validation of certificate signatures.

tl-ldap-certalias can verify that the certificate signature is valid and thus assures that the certificate has not been tampered with.

Options

-d, --debug

Turn on extra debugging output to standard output. This is off by default.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-s, --simulate

Dry run mode. Specifying this option tells **tl-ldap-certalias** to avoid writing any changes to disk. This is off by default.

-v, --verbose

Turn on program status output to standard output. This is off by default.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

tl-notify

Synopsis

tl-notify [*options*] <*message*>

Description

This command sends a user-visible message to ThinLinc sessions on the server. The default is to send the message to all sessions, but the **-u** option can be used to send the message to a single recipient instead.

To send messages to all users in a ThinLinc cluster, you can use this command in combination with the **tl-ssh-all(8)** command.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-u, --user=USER

User to send message to. The default is "all".

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

tl-rsync-all

Synopsis

tl-rsync-all [*options*] <*source*> [*source*]...

Description

The **tl-rsync-all** command is used to synchronize files and directories in a ThinLinc cluster. It runs the **rsync(1)** command over SSH against all agent servers in the cluster.

options can be any **rsync(1)** option.

All specified sources will be converted to absolute paths.

Examples

Synchronize directory tree:

```
$ tl-rsync-all -a --delete /some/tree
```

See also

rsync(1), **tl-ssh-all(8)**

tl-setup

Synopsis

tl-setup [*options*]

Description

ThinLinc setup is used to configure the ThinLinc server for the local system, and to modify the local system as is required for the ThinLinc server to function correctly.

ThinLinc setup can be run graphically, in text mode, or in a fully automated mode.

Options

-a, --answers-from=FILE

Run tl-setup in non-interactive mode and read the answers from *FILE*.

-g, --generate-answers=FILE

Generate an answer file template and store it in *FILE*.

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

tl-ssh-all

Synopsis

tl-ssh-all [*options*] [*command*]

Description

The **tl-ssh-all** command is used to perform shell commands on all agents in a ThinLinc cluster. It works by running the **ssh**(1) command against all agent servers in the cluster.

options can be any **ssh**(1) option.

See also

ssh(1), **tl-rsync-all**(8)

tl-support

Synopsis

tl-support [-p <listen-port>] [-u <user>] [host[:port]]

Description

The **tl-support** command can be used to enable a support technician to log in to your ThinLinc server, even though the server is behind a firewall that doesn't allow connections to the SSH port. This is accomplished by opening a SSH connection from the server to an external server on the internet, at the same time setting up a tunnel from the remote host to the local host's SSH port. The default server to connect to is "support.thinlinc.com" with the default username "support". This command should only be used after contacting your ThinLinc support technician.

If *host* is not specified, "support.thinlinc.com" is assumed.

Options

-h, --help

Prints a short help text and exits.

-p listen-port, --port=listen-port

The remote port to listen on. If not specified, a random port will be used.

-u user, --user=user

Username to connect as. The default is "support".

--version

Prints the ThinLinc version and exits.

Server configuration parameters

The ThinLinc server is configured using a number of configuration parameters stored in Hiveconf. For information about how to access and set the parameters, please refer to [Hiveconf](#). In this chapter, we will describe the different parameters and their meaning.

The parameters used in ThinLinc are divided into a number of folders, each having zero or more subfolders. The following folders exist:

- **/profiles** contains parameters for configuring the different session profiles. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/profiles.hconf`.
- **/sessionstart** contains some parameters used during session startup. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/sessionstart.hconf`.
- **/shadowing** contains parameters used to control access to the shadowing feature. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/shadowing.hconf`.
- **/tlwebadm** contains parameters for the tlwebadm web configuration interface. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tlwebadm.hconf`.
- **/utils** contains parameters used by miscellaneous ThinLinc utilities. Each utility has its own configuration file, but all parameters are then merged in under **/utils** when read by the Hiveconf framework.
- **/vsm** contains parameters common to both the master and agent service. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsm.hconf`.

- **/vsmagent** contains parameters specific to the agent service. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsmagent.hconf`.
- **/vsmserver** contains parameters specific to the master service. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsmserver.hconf`.
- **/subclusters** contains definitions of subclusters within the ThinLinc cluster. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.
- **/agents** contains definitions of cluster agent settings. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.
- **/HA** contains parameters for high availability cluster settings. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.
- **/webaccess** contains parameters for the server part of ThinLinc Web Access. This folder normally resides in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/webaccess.hconf`.

Parameters in /profiles/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by the profiles feature. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/profiles.hconf`.

/profiles/default

The profile that should be preselected when the profile chooser starts. Can be used to indicate which profile is the recommended one.

If the user selects another profile, the user's choice will have higher priority than this setting.

/profiles/order

A space separated list of profiles that should be available for the user to choose from. The profiles will be displayed in the same order as specified here.

Note that other criteria must also be satisfied for a profile to be available to a user. See **xdg_session** and **testcmd** for more details.

/profiles/show_intro

If this parameter is true then the introduction text specified in **introduction** will be displayed by the profile chooser. Enabled by default.

/profiles/greeting

This parameter specifies the title for the introduction text specified in **introduction**. It is also shown above the profile list. **Pango Markup** can be used here to provide styling to the text (e.g. italicized words).

/profiles/introduction

This parameter specifies the introduction text shown by the profile chooser. **Pango Markup** can be used here to provide styling to the text (e.g. bold or italicized words). If **show_intro** is set to false, this text is not shown.

Each profile is defined under a section named **/profiles/<profile key>**. It has the following fields:

/profiles/<profile key>/xdg_session

Connects this ThinLinc profile with a system desktop session configuration. The directories `/etc/X11/sessions` and `/usr/share/xsessions` will be searched for a file matching `<xdg_session>.desktop`. It is recommended that this field is used for all modern desktop environments as it sets up important environment variables.

The fields **name**, **description**, **icon**, **cmdline** and **testcmd** will all be implicitly filled in by the system configuration. You can override those values individually by specifying a different value in the ThinLinc configuration.

Multiple values can be specified in this field, separated by spaces. The first matching configuration will be used. If no matching configuration can be found then the profile will not be shown.

Note

If the configuration is listed in `/etc/upstart-xsessions` then the specified command is ignored and an Upstart user session will be started instead. A manually specified **cmdline** can still be used to override the command.

/profiles/<profile key>/name

A short description of the profile, shown in the profile list. [Pango Markup](#) can be used here to provide styling to the text (e.g. italicized words).

/profiles/<profile key>/description

A longer description, shown below the name in the profile list. [Pango Markup](#) can be used here to provide styling to the text (e.g. bold or italicized words).

/profiles/<profile key>/icon

An image shown next to the name in the profile list. We recommend using SVG files, but if not, the icon should be at least 22×22. Paths can be absolute or relative `/opt/thinlinc/share/tl-select-profile`. Files must be readable by a non-privileged user. It is also possible to specify an icon name in accordance with the [icon naming specification](#).

/profiles/<profile key>/screenshot

An image with aspect ratio 4:3, shown in the profile list. Resolutions of 640×480 or 800×600 works well. Paths can be absolute or relative `/opt/thinlinc/share/tl-select-profile`. The file must be readable by a non-privileged user.

/profiles/<profile key>/cmdline

The command to execute if this profile has been chosen.

If **xdg_session** is set then the environment variable `XDG_EXEC` will be set to the original command line from the system desktop session configuration.

/profiles/<profile key>/testcmd

A shell expression or command that is executed to determine if this profile should be visible or not. A non-zero return code causes the entry to be hidden. If this field is empty or missing then the entry will always be shown.

ThinLinc includes the tool **tl-memberof-group** which may be used to test membership of groups. You can use this tool as a test command, such as `/opt/thinlinc/bin/tl-memberof-group my_profile_access_group`. This example will give members of group `my_profile_access_group` access to the profile.

If you only want to give a specific user access to the profile you may specify `test ${USER} = user`.

If **xdg_session** is set then the environment variable `XDG_TRY_EXEC` will be set to the expected binary from the system desktop session configuration. Note that this value differs in behavior from **testcmd**. `XDG_TRY_EXEC` should only name a executable binary in `PATH`, whilst **testcmd** will be executed and its return code inspected.

Parameters in /tlwebadm/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by the ThinLinc Web Administration. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tlwebadm.hconf`.

/tlwebadm/username

The username to authenticate with when accessing the web interface.

/tlwebadm/password

The password for the above user. The tool **tl-gen-auth** may be used to create hashes of the format required for use with this parameter.

/tlwebadm/cert

The path to the certificate file to be used for TLS encryption.

/tlwebadm/certkey

The path to the certificate private key file.

/tlwebadm/listen_port

The local port for the web server to listen on.

/tlwebadm/gnutls_priority

The GnuTLS priority string is used to select the order and availability of TLS versions, ciphers, key exchange, MAC, compression, signature and elliptic curve algorithms for TLS sessions. See [GnuTLS priority strings](#) for possible values.

/tlwebadm/server_tokens

If set to `true`, Web Administration includes the ThinLinc version, as well as Python version information in the “Server” response header field. If set to `false`, the “Server” response header will not include any version information. The default value is `true`.

Note

Disabling `server_tokens` might make it easier to work with some security scanners that raise alerts when this type of version information is included. But note that hiding version information does nothing to make your server more secure.

/tlwebadm/trusted_proxies

A space-separated list of proxies that should be considered trusted when handling the X-Forwarded-For HTTP header. Each entry in the list needs to be a valid IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

For more information on how this feature works and important security implications, see [Forwarding client IP addresses](#).

/tlwebadm/hsts/policy

Note the warnings about enabling HSTS policy, see [Configuring HSTS headers](#). The results should be considered permanent once enabled and are difficult to reverse. The only way to disable the HSTS policy is to wait for the specified duration, as described below, to pass until visiting the domain again.

- **Off:** The default value. The HSTS header will not be sent.
- **Testing:** Before setting the policy to permanent, it is recommended to test if the policy works for the intended domains to verify they support HTTPS. This value indicates to the browser that it should only remember this domain for 10 minutes.
- **Permanent:** This value indicates that browsers will remember this domain for 2 years. This duration is refreshed every time a domain is revisited, which is why it should be viewed as permanent.

/tlwebadm/hsts/subdomains_included

The HSTS policy will be applied to the included subdomains of the ThinLinc host if enabled.

Note

It is recommended to verify that all subdomains support HTTPS before enabling this. In order to verify, set `policy=testing`, restart the service and then visit Web Administration in the browser to enable the HSTS policy.

/tlwebadm/hsts/allow_browser_preload

Requirements: `policy=permanent` and `subdomains_included=true`

With `allow_browser_preload` enabled, it is indicated to the browser that the intention is to add the domain, and subdomains, to the browsers' lists. This would result in the HSTS policy being enabled at the first visit to the domain or subdomain.

Note

Only use this option if you are sure to support HTTPS for domains and subdomains. It may be difficult to remove domains and subdomains from the preload list.

/tlwebadm/logging/logfile

The file to use for logging tlwebadm messages. By default, this is `/var/log/tlwebadm.log`.

Parameters in /sessionstart/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by the session startup scripts. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/sessionstart.hconf`.

/sessionstart/background_color

The initial color of the background that is set early during session startup. The default color is white.

/sessionstart/background_image

A PNG used as the initial background. The image will always be zoomed to fit each individual monitor. The default is a ThinLinc- branded image.

An empty value will disable the background image. If no image is set, or if the image contains transparency then the color set by **/sessionstart/background_color** will shine through.

/sessionstart/keyboard_layout

The default virtual keyboard layout used by Xvnc. The protocol is not dependent on this being configured, but some applications can misbehave if a different virtual layout is configured compared to the real keyboard layout on the client device.

A list of possible keyboard layouts is given by this command:

```
$ man /opt/thinlinc/share/man/man7/xkeyboard-config-2.7
```

Parameters in /shadowing/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by the shadowing feature. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/shadowing.hconf`.

/shadowing/allowed_shadowers

A space-separated list of users and/or groups that are allowed to shadow other users. Group names are prefixed with + sign. Please note that these users will gain full access to other users' sessions. See [Shadowing](#) for more information.

/shadowing/shadowing_mode

A constant string value of `reject`, `silent`, `notify`, or `ask`. This value configures in which way a shadowing request is handled.

reject

All shadowing requests are rejected. You should set this if you want to disable the shadowing feature.

silent

All shadowing requests are accepted and the user will not be notified about being shadowed.

notify

All shadowing requests are accepted and a message box will be shown to notify the user when the shadowing starts and when the shadowing ends.

ask

Shows a dialog to the user and gives him the full control of deciding to accept or reject the shadowing request. If the request timeout is reached without the user making a decision then the shadowing request will be rejected. Like for `notify` the user is also informed when the shadowing ends.

See [Shadowing](#) for more information.

Parameters in /utils/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by various utilities.

Parameters in `/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/`

In this section we will describe all the parameters currently used by the ThinLinc desktop customizer. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-desktop-customizer.hconf`.

`/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/xdg_data_dirs`

A space separated list of directories that ThinLinc desktop customizer should look for applications in.

`/utils/tl-desktop-customizer/desktop_languages`

A space separated list of [RFC 1766](#) language codes. The specified languages will be available for translating application and menu names in the ThinLinc desktop customizer.

Parameters in `/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/`

In this section we will describe all the parameters currently used by **tl-ldap-certalias**. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-ldap-certalias.hconf`.

`/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/ldap_schema`

Specify the schema type that is used on the target LDAP server. Valid options are `rfc2307` and `AD`.

`rfc2307` is default and should be used with standard LDAP servers that comply with [RFC 2307](#).

`AD` should be used if the target LDAP server is an Active Directory.

`/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/allow_invalid_certificates`

This parameter controls whether to perform validation on certificates found in the LDAP database. Possible values are `yes` and `no`.

Please note that by setting this to `yes`, you will allow users with expired, invalid, revoked or untrusted certificates to log in as if their certificates are valid.

Note

If you want **tl-ldap-certalias** to match the behavior of **tl-ldap-certalias** versions earlier than 3.2.0, set this to `yes`.

`/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/certificate_user_match`

The method to use for finding certificates assigned to the user. Valid options are `sameobject` and `novell_certificate_subjectname`.

`sameobject` makes **tl-ldap-certalias** search for certificates in the `userCertificate` attribute on user objects it finds.

`novell_certificate_subjectname` allows for certificates to be stored in another LDAP tree. User objects are associated to certificates by storing subject names of certificates in a multivalued attribute called `sasAllowableSubjectName` (OID 2.16.840.1.113719.1.39.42.1.0.69) on the user object. **tl-ldap-certalias** can handle both DN:s as written by Novell iManager (`DC=com,DC=example,OU=test,CN=foo`) and as returned by `tl-certtool --subject` (`cn=foo,ou=test,dc=example,dc=com`).

`/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/users/uri`

An LDAP server URI for finding users on the form `ldap[s]://name[:port]`

`/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/users/base`

The LDAP search base for finding users.

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/users/binddn

The username to bind as for searching for users. If left blank, no bind is performed.

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/users/bindpw

The password to use in combination with **binddn** for bind operations. If **binddn** is left empty, this can also be left empty.

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/certs/uri

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/certs/base

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/certs/binddn

/utils/tl-ldap-certalias/certs/bindpw

If **certificate_user_match** is not sameobject, these settings will be used to determine where to look for certificates. They follow the same rules as the settings for users.

Parameters in /utils/tl-mount-localdrives/

In this section we will describe all the parameters currently used by **tl-mount-localdrives**. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/tl-mount-localdrives.hconf`.

/utils/tl-mount-localdrives/mount_args

Specifies any extra mount parameters to be used when mounting local drives from a client.

Parameters in /vsm/

Parameters in the **/vsm** folder are used by both the master and agent service (`vsmserver.service` and `vsmagent.service`). Neither of them need to be changed on a normal ThinLinc installation. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsm.hconf`.

/vsm/tunnel_bind_base

The tunnels set up by the client to access various resources (audio, network resources, local printer) need one port number each on the agent server the client is connected to. This parameter decides the lowest such port that is allocated by the agent service. Each user has a port range defined by the formula:

$$\text{**/vsm/tunnel_bind_base**} + display \times 10 + service_slot$$

where the *service_slot* depends on which service will use the tunnel. This port range is however used only for sessions with display numbers less than 100. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

Note

This parameter should normally not be changed.

/vsm/tunnelservices

There are several parameters under the **/vsm/tunnelservices** folder. Each one decides which ports are used as server-side termination points for the tunnels used to access client resources. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

Note

None of these parameters should normally be changed.

/vsm/tunnelslots_per_session

The number of ports to reserve for tunnel port endpoints on the server. The number of ports actually used depends on the number of services defined under **/vsm/tunnelservices**. We recommend letting this parameter have its default value (10), since that provides a margin for future services. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

Note

This parameter should normally not be changed and must not be changed whilst there are any running sessions.

/vsm/vnc_port_base

The port base for VNC communication. The VNC protocol runs on one port per active user on the agent host, and this is the base of the numbers used. That is, for the first user, the port will be **/vsm/vnc_port_base** + 1, for the second user **/vsm/vnc_port_base** + 2 and so on. This algorithm is used only for display numbers below 100. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

Note

This parameter should normally not be changed.

/vsm/vsm_agent_port

Agent service communication. This is the port that the master connects to on an agent. This traffic is not encrypted.

Note

This parameter should normally not be changed

/vsm/vsm_server_port

The port that the master service listens to.

Note

This parameter should normally not be changed

Parameters in /vsmagent/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters used by the agent service (`vsmagent.service`). These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsmagent.hconf`.

/vsmagent/agent_hostname

Public hostname; the hostname that clients are redirected to. If not defined, the agent will use the computer's IP address. If you are using Network Address Translation (NAT), you must set this parameter to an IP address or DNS name that all clients can connect to. For example:

```
agent_hostname = thinlinc.example.com
```

When ThinLinc is installed, *ThinLinc setup* will ask how this parameter should be initially configured.

/vsmagent/allowed_clients

This is the space-separated list of master servers that are allowed to connect to this agent and create new sessions. `localhost` is always allowed, as well as the IP of the hostname the agent runs on and the host specified in the `/vsmagent/master_hostname` parameter.

/vsmagent/default_environment

This subfolder of `/vsmagent` contains environment variables that should be set in each user's session. Example:

```
[/vsmagent/default_environment]
TOWN=Springfield
LC_CTYPE=sv_SE.UTF-8
FOOBAR=foobar
```

This will set the `TOWN` environment variable to `Springfield`, the `LC_CTYPE` variable to `sv_SE.UTF-8` and the `FOOBAR` variable to `foobar` in each user's session.

Note

`xsession` is executed via a login shell, which may modify the environment and override values in `/vsmagent/default_environment`.

/vsmagent/default_geometry

The default session size, to be used when clients are not requesting any specific session size.

/vsmagent/display_max

The maximum display number to be used for ThinLinc sessions on each specific agent host. Default value is 2000.

The maximum ThinLinc sessions allowed on a specific agent host is **/vsmagent/display_max** - **/vsmagent/display_min**.

/vsmagent/display_min

The lowest display numbers to use for clients. The default is 10, and unless there are other processes needing display numbers, the recommendation is not to change this number. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

/vsmagent/listen_port

The TCP port the agent service listens to for incoming requests. This should normally be set to the same value as **/vsm/vsm_agent_port**.

/vsmagent/lowest_user_port

The lowest port to be used by normal user processes. This may never be lower than **/vsmagent/max_session_port**. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

/vsmagent/make_homedir

If this parameter is true, the user's home directory will be automatically created if it doesn't exist.

/vsmagent/make_homedir_mode

When a home directory is created (see parameter **/vsmagent/make_homedir** above), the mode for the newly created directory will be determined by this parameter.

/vsmagent/master_hostname

This parameter specifies the hostname of the master server. In a HA setup, this should be the hostname or IP address for the machine that is currently the active node, to ensure that services on the agent server that need to communicate with the master always connect to the machine available.

/vsmagent/max_session_port

The highest port to use for VNC and tunnel ports on the agent. See [TCP ports used by ThinLinc](#) for an in-depth explanation of port allocation.

/vsmagent/single_signon

This parameter decides whether the passwords of the users should be saved in order to support Single Sign-On when connecting to servers from the ThinLinc session, for example when running a Windows session.

/vsmagent/xserver_args

Extra arguments to pass on to the X server Xvnc. One common case is to use **-localhost**, which makes Xvnc require connections to originate from localhost, thus forcing applications to either be local or use a tunnel (which often also means that the traffic is encrypted). Other examples include **-IdleTimeout** and **-MaxIdleTime**. For more information, see [Limiting lifetime of ThinLinc sessions](#).

/vsmagent/xauthority_location

This parameter controls the location of the Xauthority file. Currently, two values are supported: With **homedir**, the file will be placed in the user's home directory. With **sessiondir**, the file will be placed in the session directory below **/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions**. The **XAUTHORITY** environment variable is set accordingly by the agent.

Parameters in `/vsmserver/`

In this section, we will describe all the parameters used by the master service (`vsmserver.service`). These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/vsmserver.hconf`.

`/vsmserver/admin_email`

The administrators' email addresses. This is where warnings about overuse of Licenses are sent, among with other administrative messages.

`admin_email` is a space-separated list of email addresses, that needs to contain at least one email address. Make sure that all listed email addresses are valid.

`/vsmserver/allowed_clients`

A space-separated list of hosts from which privileged operations are allowed. The default (empty) allows localhost to do this. Privileged operations are for example to deactivate a session, something that should be allowed by the host running the ThinLinc Web Administration service.

`/vsmserver/allowed_groups`

ThinLinc access can be limited to certain groups. If the `allowed_groups` space-separated list is empty, all users are accepted. Otherwise, the user must be a member of the groups listed below, to be able to use ThinLinc. Example:

```
allowed_groups = students teachers
```

`/vsmserver/listen_port`

The TCP port the master service listens to for incoming requests. This should normally be set to the same value as `/vsm/vsm_server_port`.

`/vsmserver/max_sessions_per_user`

The maximum number of sessions allowed per user. 0 means no limit. The master will attempt to keep all sessions for a user on the same agent server in order to avoid problems. The problems usually come from applications that incorrectly assumes unrivaled access to the user's home directory. When on the same machine the conditions allow the applications to handle things better.

Setting this to 1 extends the limit to include non-ThinLinc graphical sessions (such as local console logins). Consequently, a new ThinLinc session will be prevented if any graphical session is already active for the user.

`/vsmserver/unbind_ports_at_login`

If this parameter is true, processes occupying the users' interval of forwarded ports will be killed at login. This means that if a user logs in twice to the same session, the second login will get working tunnel ports, if this parameter is true. The first session's tunnel ports will stop working. If the parameter is false, the first session will keep the ports.

Parameters in `/subclusters/`

In this section, we will describe all the parameters used for defining subclusters. For more information about subclusters see [Subclusters](#). These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.

/subclusters/<name>/agents

All ThinLinc agents part of this ThinLinc subcluster. New user sessions for this subcluster are created on the agents in this list. Agents later removed from the list will continue to function normally for existing sessions until those sessions end. This should be a space-separated list of DNS host names. These will be used for communication between the master and the agent. The name reported to the client is fetched from the agent itself; names in **/subclusters/<name>/agents** are not reported directly to the clients.

/subclusters/<name>/users

All users who should be associated with this specific ThinLinc subcluster. This should be a space-separated list of usernames. If both **/subclusters/<name>/users** and **/subclusters/<name>/groups** are empty it means the subcluster is a default subcluster.

/subclusters/<name>/groups

All user groups that should be associated with this specific ThinLinc subcluster. This should be a space-separated list of group names. If both **/subclusters/<name>/groups** and **/subclusters/<name>/users** are empty it means the subcluster is a default subcluster.

/subclusters/<name>/max_users_per_agent

Maximum concurrent users allowed per agent within the subcluster. The default value is 0, which implies an unlimited number of users. When the limit is reached, the agent will no longer be considered by the load balancer for new users.

Parameters in /agents/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters used for defining cluster agent settings. For more information about draining agents of sessions see [Stopping new session creation on select agents in a cluster](#). For more information about load balancing see [Load balancing](#). For more information about configuring the agent service see [Parameters in /vsmagent/](#). These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.

/agents/draining

A space-separated list of agent hostnames that should not be used for creating new sessions. Existing sessions can still be reconnected to and will continue to work as before. This can be used to drain an agent of sessions over time. The default is no draining agents.

/agents/weights/<hostname>

A number that represents the weight for an agent. The hostname of the agent is the parameter name, for example `tla01.cendio.com=200`. The hostname must match a hostname included in **agents** for a subcluster. Weights can be used to adjust the distribution of users.

The default weight is 100. Users are balanced across agents evenly within each subcluster, given that all agents have the same weight. Agents with higher weights will get more users, and lower weights will result in fewer users comparatively.

For example, given the following configuration:

```
[/subclusters/Default]
agents=tla01.cendio.com tla02.cendio.com tla03.cendio.com

[/agents/weights]
tla01.cendio.com=200
tla02.cendio.com=100
tla03.cendio.com=50
```

In a scenario with the above configuration, over time 280 users will be distributed roughly with 160 users on `tla01.cendio.com`, 80 users on `tla02.cendio.com` and 40 users on `tla03.cendio.com`.

Note

The weight must be a positive integer. Negative numbers or zero are invalid, and will be ignored. The default weight of 100 will be used.

Parameters in /HA/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters used for defining high availability cluster settings. For more information about HA see [High availability](#). These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/cluster.hconf`.

/HA/enabled

If this parameter is true, the master will try to replicate information about sessions to the other master node. See [High availability](#) for more information about ThinLinc in a high availability configuration.

/HA/nodes

This parameter lists the hostnames of both nodes in a ThinLinc high availability setup. The space-separated list should include the hostname of the current node. This means that `cluster.hconf` can be identical on both nodes.

Parameters in /webaccess/

In this section, we will describe all the parameters currently used by the ThinLinc Web Access client. These configuration parameters reside in `/opt/thinlinc/etc/conf.d/webaccess.hconf`.

/webaccess/cert

The path to the certificate file to be used for TLS encryption.

Note

This certificate may be downloaded by connecting clients to be installed in their browsers. Make sure that this file does not contain a private key.

/webaccess/certkey

The path to the certificate private key file used for TLS encryption.

/webaccess/gnutls_priority

The GnuTLS priority string is used to select the order and availability of TLS versions, ciphers, key exchange, MAC, compression, signature and elliptic curve algorithms for TLS sessions. See [GnuTLS priority strings](#) for possible values.

/webaccess/login_page

The URL which is used to redirect back to the Web Access login page on the master server. The default value is /, which redirects to the current server. This parameter needs to be changed when ThinLinc Web Access is used in a cluster setup.

/webaccess/listen_port

The local port for this service to listen on. The default port used is 300.

/webaccess/server_tokens

If set to `true`, Web Access includes the ThinLinc version, as well as Python version information in the “Server” response header field. If set to `false`, the “Server” response header will not include any version information. The default value is `true`.

Note

Disabling `server_tokens` might make it easier to work with some security scanners that raise alerts when this type of version information is included. But note that hiding version information does nothing to make your server more secure.

/webaccess/trusted_proxies

A space-separated list of proxies that should be considered trusted when handling the X-Forwarded-For HTTP header. Each entry in the list needs to be a valid IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

For more information on how this feature works and important security implications, see [Forwarding client IP addresses](#).

/webaccess/branding/title

A short string to be displayed in the browser window or tab title. This is empty by default.

/webaccess/branding/logo

The path to the logo to be displayed on the Web Access login page. Any path on the local filesystem works. If this logo is used, it will be displayed in place of the ThinLinc logo. A smaller variant of the ThinLinc logo will then appear below the login button.

Maximum displayed width and height is 360 px, it will be scaled down if larger. It is recommended to pick a logo that fits well on a white background. The image formats SVG, PNG, JPEG, GIF, and WEBP are supported. The file must be readable by a non-privileged user. Only the ThinLinc logo is used by default.

/webaccess/branding/background

The path to a background image to be displayed on the Web Access login page. Any path on the local filesystem works. This background will appear only on large screens, surrounding the central box on the login page.

The background image will be stretched to cover the entire page. A semi-transparent white overlay will be applied on top of the background. The image formats SVG, PNG, JPEG, GIF, and WEBP are supported. The file must be readable by a non-privileged user. No background image is used by default.

/webaccess/hsts/policy

Note the warnings about enabling HSTS policy, see [Configuring HSTS headers](#). The results should be considered permanent once enabled and are difficult to reverse. The only way to disable the HSTS policy is to wait for the specified duration, as described below, to pass until visiting the domain again.

- **Off:** The default value. The HSTS header will not be sent.
- **Testing:** Before setting the policy to permanent, it is recommended to test if the policy works for the intended domains to verify they support HTTPS. This value indicates to the browser that it should only remember this domain for 10 minutes.
- **Permanent:** This value indicates that browsers will remember this domain for 2 years. This duration is refreshed every time a domain is revisited, which is why it should be viewed as permanent.

/webaccess/hsts/subdomains_included

The HSTS policy will be applied to the included subdomains of the ThinLinc host if enabled.

Note

It is recommended to verify that all subdomains support HTTPS before enabling this. In order to verify, set `policy=testing`, restart the service and then visit Web Access in the browser to enable the HSTS policy.

/webaccess/hsts/allow_browser_preload

Requirements: policy=permanent and subdomains_included=true

With allow_browser_preload enabled, it is indicated to the browser that the intention is to add the domain, and subdomains, to the browsers' lists. This would result in the HSTS policy being enabled at the first visit to the domain or subdomain.

Note

Only use this option if you are sure to support HTTPS for domains and subdomains. It may be difficult to remove domains and subdomains from the preload list.

/webaccess/logging/logfile

The file to use for logging tlwebaccess messages. By default, this is /var/log/tlwebaccess.log.

Client configuration parameters

The Windows, Linux, and macOS version of the ThinLinc client all use the same names for their configuration parameters, although the storage technique used is different. In this section we will list the parameters and explain their possible values. See [Configuration storage](#) for information about where client configuration is stored on different systems.

ALLOW_HOSTKEY_UPDATE

Set to 1 if SSH host key updates should be allowed. This parameter cannot be changed from the GUI. The result of setting **ALLOW_HOSTKEY_UPDATE** to 0 is that the client cannot connect to the server if the host key is wrong. This enhances security if there is a risk for a man in the middle attack.

AUTHENTICATION_METHOD

This parameter can be set to password, publickey, scpupublickey or kerberos to select the authentication mode used by the client.

AUTOLOGIN

If this parameter is set to 1, the client will automatically log in at startup, using the server name, username and password specified in the configuration.

CERTIFICATE

Specifies the smart card certificate to use when authenticating.

CERTIFICATE_NAMING

Controls how the client presents a certificate to the user. The parameter consists of a comma separated list of naming tokens that represent bits of information from each card or certificate. Possible tokens:

`card_label`

The label specified on the smart card.

`pin_label`

The label associated with the PIN protecting this certificate.

`subject_*`

A field from the subject in the certificate. Can for example be the common name by specifying `subject_cn` or `subject_commonName`. Any registered object identifier descriptor can be used (see [IANA](#) for a full list).

`issuer_*`

A field from the issuer in the certificate, in the same manner as for `subject_*`.

The client will use as many of the tokens as necessary to give each certificate a unique name. That means that certificates on two different cards can be presented with a different number of tokens depending on how much the information between the certificates overlap. An index number will be added to the name if the names are still not unique when all tokens are used.

CLIPBOARD_SYNC_ENABLED

Set to 1 if clipboard synchronization should be enabled.

CUSTOM_COMPRESSION

Set to 1 if a custom compression method is selected.

CUSTOM_COMPRESSION_LEVEL

The selected compression level. An integer between 1 and 9.

DISPLAY_MODE

The display mode. It can be set to values `SIMPLE` and `ADVANCED`, or be left empty. In the latter case, the default behavior is to use simple mode if a server name is given as a parameter and advanced mode otherwise.

EMULATE_MIDDLE_BUTTON

Set to 1 if the client should emulate middle mouse button when pressing left and right mouse buttons simultaneously.

FULL_SCREEN_MODE

Set to 1 if the client should run in full-screen mode.

FULL_SCREEN_MONITOR_MODE

This parameter selects which monitors the client should be used when in full-screen mode and can be set to one of the following:

`current`

Use the monitor the client window is currently displayed on.

`all`

Use all available monitors.

`selected`

Use the monitors specified in [FULL_SCREEN_SELECTED_MONITORS](#).

FULL_SCREEN_SELECTED_MONITORS

This parameter specifies a comma separated list of monitor numbers that should be used in full-screen mode when **FULL_SCREEN_MONITOR_MODE** is set to `selected`. Monitors are numbered from left to right, based on their top-left corner, starting from one. If two monitors are perfectly aligned vertically then the top-most monitor is considered first.

HOST_ALIASES

This parameter specifies a list of hostname and port translations. This translation list is consulted whenever the client is about to initiate a network connection. This includes the SSH connection to the ThinLinc agent machine. The syntax for this parameter is:

```
[fromhost][:fromport]=[tohost][:toport] ...
```

If `fromhost` is omitted, the translation will apply to all hosts. The same principle is used for ports. If `tohost` or `toport` is omitted, the original host or port will be used. Multiple translations are separated with whitespace. The translation stops as soon as one match is found.

JPEG_COMPRESSION

Set to 1 if JPEG compression is wanted.

JPEG_COMPRESSION_LEVEL

The wanted compression level.

KILL_EXISTING_SESSIONS

Set to 1 if existing sessions should be ended.

Note

It makes little sense to change this value. The client never saves this setting.

LOGIN_NAME

The username.

LOWERCASE_LOGIN_NAME

Set to 1 if the client should convert the entered username to lowercase before logging into the server. This affects both the login username and the name of the user to shadow (if applicable).

NEW_PASSWORD_REGEX

This parameter specifies a regular expression. If an interactive SSH prompt matches this expression, the response is taken as a new password. The new password will be used for the SSH connection to the agent machine. It will also be sent to the server to enable Single Sign-On.

NFS_EXPORTS

A list of local drive paths and permissions. The syntax for this parameter is:

```
[path1],[permissions1],[path2],[permissions2] ...
```

As seen above, each path should be followed by the desired permissions disabled (not exported), `ro` (read only) or `rw` (read and write). See [Advanced tab](#) for their meaning. This list specifies local drives to be exported.

NFS_ROOT_WARNING

Set to 1 to enable a warning if running as root and exporting local drives.

NFS_SERVER_ENABLED

Set to 1 if local drives should be exported.

OPTIONS_POPUP_KEY

Key code for key to activate option pop-up menu.

PASSWORD

This parameter allows you to specify a password in the configuration file. It must be specified using a hexadecimal ASCII notation, which means that every character is specified by its hexadecimal value.

Warning

The password value is not encrypted. It should be treated as a clear text password. Avoid storing configuration files with a **PASSWORD** parameter on disk or transmit such files over networks without encryption.

PKCS11_MODULE

Specifies the PKCS#11 module that will be used to communicate with the smart card. The path can be relative to the base prefix of the ThinLinc client or an absolute path.

PRINTER_ENABLED

Set to 1 if local printers should be enabled.

PRINTER_SELECTION

Set to 1 if the local printer selection dialog should be displayed on every print on Windows and macOS clients. Otherwise printing jobs will be sent to the default local printer.

PRIVATE_KEY

This parameter specifies the path to the private key to be used to authenticate the user.

RECONNECT_POLICY

This parameter can be set to `single-disconnected` or `ask` to control the client's reconnect policy. See [Advanced tab](#) for their meaning.

REMOVE_CONFIGURATION

If 1, the user configuration file (or the file specified by -C) will be removed after the client has started. Settings changed in the GUI will not be stored to disk. If the client fails to remove the file, it will try to truncate it instead.

SEND_SYSKEYS

Set to 1 if the client should send system keys (like Alt+Tab) to the remote system when in full-screen mode.

SERVER_NAME

The hostname or IP of the ThinLinc server. When using ThinLinc in a cluster setup this should be the hostname or IP of the master server machine.

SHADOWING_ENABLED

Set to 1 if shadowing should be enabled.

SHADOW_NAME

The username of the user whose session should be shadowed.

SMARTCARD_AUTOCONNECT

Set to 1 if the client should automatically attempt a connection when a smart card with a suitable certificate is found, this will only work if **SMARTCARD_SUBJECT_AS_NAME** also is set to 1.

SMARTCARD_DISCONNECT

Set to 1 if the client should disconnect automatically when the smart card used for authentication is removed.

SMARTCARD_EXPORT_ENABLED

Set to 1 if local smart card readers should be exported.

SMARTCARD_FILTER_n

This is a list of certificate filters. Replace n with a sequence number that defines the order of the filter in the list.

The filter string consists of three fields where each field is separated using a | (pipe), the defined three fields are: *name*, *attributes* and *key usage* which are documented below. Here follows an example of a filter string showing its format:

```
SMARTCARD_FILTER_1=Telia|o=TeliaSonera|5
```

name

The name of the filter which will be displayed in the list of filters defined in the user interface.

attributes

This field holds a comma separated list of certificate attributes that is used when matching against available certificates, for example `0=TeliaSonera`.

key usage

This field is a bit mask value used to match against a certificate's key usage flags. It indicates the intended usage of the certificate, such as identification, signing etc.

Use this to match certificates that are intended to be used for logon. For example, identification certificates will be matched using a value of 5:

digital signature + key encipherment = 5

The values are described in the following table:

1	digital signature
2	non-repudiation
4	key encipherment
8	data encipherment
16	key agreement
32	certificate signing
64	CRL signing
128	encipher only
256	decipher only

SMARTCARD_PASSPHRASE_SSO

Set to 1 if the client should transmit the smart card passphrase to the ThinLinc server to enable smart card single sign-on. See [Security tab](#) for security implications.

SMARTCARD_SUBJECT_AS_NAME

Set to 1 if the certificate subject should be used as logon name, this will hide the name field from login window.

SOUND_ENABLED

Set to 1 if sound redirection should be enabled.

SOUND_SYSTEM

Which local sound system to use. Only used on platforms that have multiple sound systems to choose from. Possible values:

AUTO

Automatically choose the most appropriate sound system of those available.

PULSE

Use the local PulseAudio server as determined by X11 properties or environment variables.

ALSA

Use the default ALSA device.

OSS

Use the default OSS device.

SSH_ARBITRARY

Custom port number for ThinLinc connection.

SSH_COMPRESSION

Set to 1 to use the compression built into SSH.

SSH_PORT_SELECTION

Port selection for ThinLinc connection. Possible values:

- 0 for port 22 (standard SSH port).
- 1 for port 80.
- 2 for custom port set in the [SSH_ARBITRARY](#) parameter.

START_PROGRAM_COMMAND

Specifies the command to use when starting the session, if [START_PROGRAM_ENABLED](#) is active.

START_PROGRAM_ENABLED

Specifies if the client should request that the server starts the session with the command supplied by the client.

UPDATE_ENABLED

Set to 1 to enable periodic checks for new versions.

UPDATE_INTERVAL

This parameter specifies the time interval, in seconds, between client update checks.

UPDATE_LASTCHECK

This parameter specifies the time that the last update check was performed.

TCP ports used by ThinLinc

UPDATE_MANDATORY

If set to 1, updating to new client versions is mandatory.

UPDATE_URL

The HTTP URL to client update configuration file.

VNC_AUTOSELECT

Set to 1 to dynamically autoselect the compression algorithm during the session.

VNC_COLOR_LEVEL

The color level used for the session.

VNC_ENCODING_SELECTION

The encoding to use for VNC. Possible values:

- 0 for Raw
- 5 for Hextile
- 7 for Tight
- 16 for ZRLE

YESNO_PROMPT_REGEX

This parameter specifies a regular expression. If an interactive SSH prompt matches this expression, a graphical yes/no dialog will be presented, instead of a dialog for text input. Additionally, if the prompt is known to the client, an alternate text will be used. The dialog buttons Yes and No will send yes and no to the server, respectively.

TCP ports used by ThinLinc

This appendix describes all the TCP ports that must be available for ThinLinc to function correctly. Note that only some ports must be available externally and most need only be available locally on the machine or to other machines that are part of the same ThinLinc cluster.

TCP ports on a master server

22: SSH Daemon

Port 22 is not used by ThinLinc *per se*, but since no ThinLinc installation can work without a running SSH daemon, we list port 22 here. Port 22 is the normal SSH port, but basically any port can be used — the client has support for connecting to any port. Note that if the SSH daemon on the master server is listening on port **x**, all agent servers must also have their SSH daemons configured to listen on port **x**.

300: ThinLinc Web Access (`tlwebaccess.service`)

By default, ThinLinc's browser client is available on TCP port 300. Traffic to this port is encrypted (TLS).

Note

The port on which `tlwebaccess` runs is configurable via the parameter `/webaccess/listen_port`. See *Parameters in /webaccess/* for details.

1010: ThinLinc web administration interface (`tlwebadm.service`)

By default, ThinLinc's web-based administration interface is available on TCP port 1010. In order to access this interface remotely, port 1010 will need to be reachable. Traffic to this port is encrypted (TLS).

Note

The port on which `tlwebadm` runs is configurable via the parameter `/tlwebadm/listen_port`. See *Parameters in /tlwebadm/* for details.

9000: Master service (`vsmserver.service`)

The master service listens on port 9000. The traffic is not encrypted, but sensitive information will only be shared with root or connections originating from a port lower than 1024, from a list of known IP addresses.

TCP ports on an agent server

22: SSH daemon

Just as for the master server, there must be an SSH daemon running on all agent servers. This daemon is normally listening to port 22, although it can listen to other ports as well. See the entry about port 22 at *TCP ports on a master server*.

300: ThinLinc Web Access (`tlwebaccess.service`)

By default, ThinLinc's browser client is available on TCP port 300. Traffic to this port is encrypted (TLS).

Note

The port on which the web client runs is configurable via the parameter `/webaccess/listen_port`. See *Parameters in /webaccess/* for details.

904: Agent service (`vsmagent.service`)

The agent service listens on port 904 for incoming requests from the master server. The traffic is not encrypted, but the agent only allows connections originating from a port lower than 1024, from a list of known IP addresses. The protocol in use is XMLRPC through HTTP.

1010: ThinLinc web administration interface (`tlwebadm.service`)

By default, ThinLinc's web-based administration interface is available on TCP port 1010. See the entry about port 1010 at *TCP ports on a master server*.

5901–5999: VNC servers for first 99 sessions

Ports 5901–5999 are used by Xvnc processes serving display numbers strictly below 100.

TCP ports used by ThinLinc

4900–5899: Tunnels to clients

The ports in this interval are used as server-side endpoints for the SSH tunnels used to access local resources of the client, for example local drives and sound.

This interval is used for sessions with display number strictly below 100.

The algorithm used for calculating which ports to use for a specific display number in this interval is:

$$4900 + display-id \times 10 + SERVICE_SLOT$$

where *SERVICE_SLOT* is a number defined under [/vsm/tunnelservices](#).

6001–8000: X display ports

If Xvnc is configured to listen for incoming TCP requests from X Window System clients on other hosts, ports 6001–8000 are used by display numbers 1–2000. The default is not to listen for incoming TCP requests, so in the default configuration, the ports in this interval are not open.

Port 32767 downwards to 11857

The algorithm described below is used to allocate ports for the Xvnc process and for the server-side endpoints for SSH tunnels to access local resources of the client. This algorithm is used for sessions with display numbers strictly higher than 99.

Each session is allocated `/vsm/tunnelslots_per_session` (default value 10) + 1 ports, leading to an allocation of 11 ports per session with the default configuration. The ports are allocated starting with the port given as `/vsmagent/max_session_port` (default 32767), and then downwards. This means that the ports are aligned upwards as closely as possible to the upper limit defined. This is a good practice to avoid collisions with other services running on the machine.

Some examples follow

Display number 50

The VNC port will be 5950 which is:

$$5900 + display.$$

The tunnel ports allocated for this display are 5400–5409, which is:

$$4900 + (10 \times display) + SERVICE_SLOT$$

where `SERVICE_SLOT` is 0–9.

Display number 100, `/vsmagent/display_min = 10` (the default), `/vsmagent/max_session_port = 32767`.

The VNC port will be 32757, which is:

$$32767 - ((display - 100) \times (/vsm/tunnelslots_per_session + 1) + /vsm/tunnelslots_per_session)$$

Ports 32758–32767 (inclusive) will be used for tunnel ports.

Display number 300, `/vsmagent/display_min = 100`, `/vsmagent/max_session_port = 32767` (the default).

The VNC port will be 30557 which is:

$$32767 - ((display - 100) \times (/vsm/tunnelslots_per_session + 1) + /vsm/tunnelslots_per_session)$$

Ports 30558–30567 (inclusive) will be used for tunnel ports.

Display number 600, `/vsmagent/display_min = 300`, `/vsmagent/max_session_port = 32767` (the default).

The VNC port will be 29457, which is:

$$32767 - ((display - 300) \times (/vsm/tunnelslots_per_session + 1) + /vsm/tunnelslots_per_session)$$

Ports 29458–29467 (inclusive) will be used for tunnel ports.

Troubleshooting ThinLinc

In this appendix, we will describe how to troubleshoot common problems in a ThinLinc installation.

We will begin by giving a general view of the recommended troubleshooting method, and then continue with more detailed instructions for troubleshooting specific problems.

General troubleshooting method

In most cases, troubleshooting a ThinLinc session problem should follow the method outlined in [Fig. 44](#).

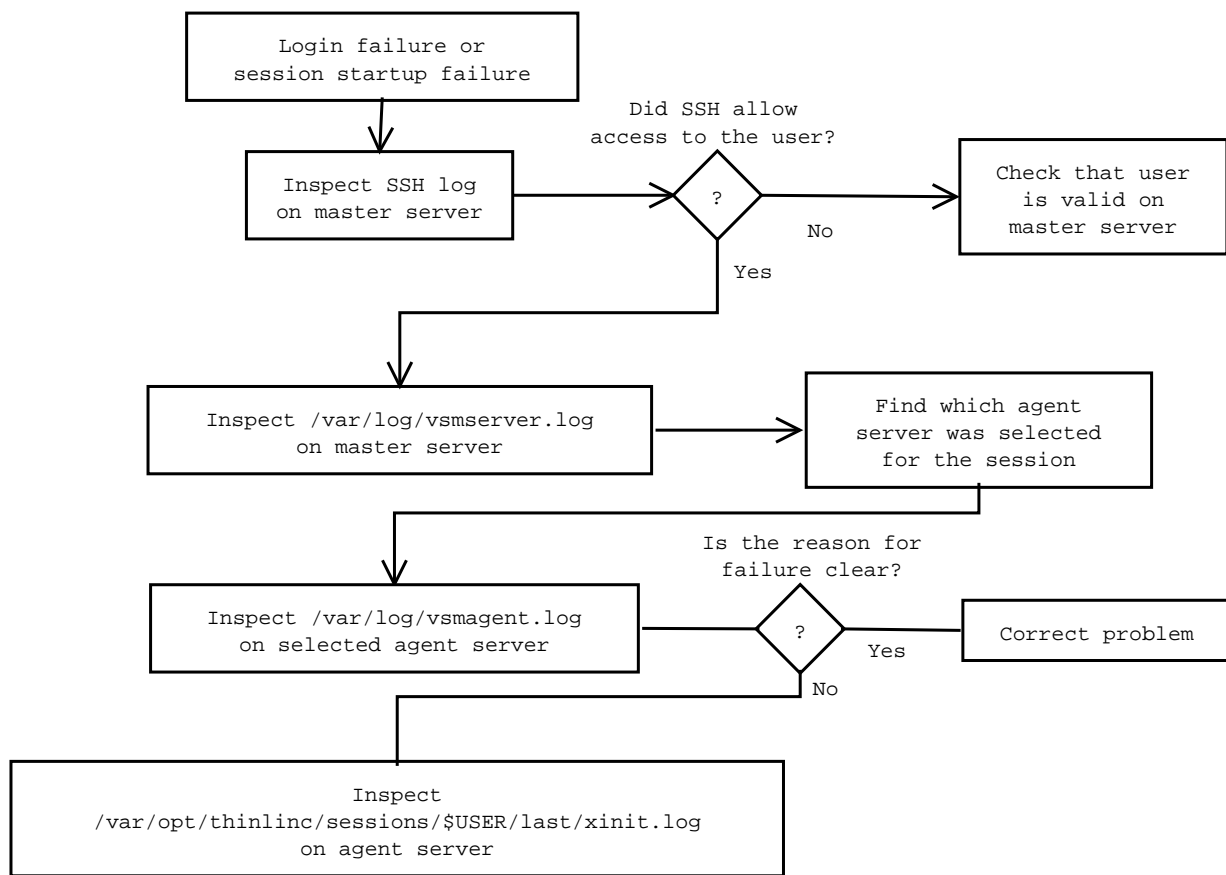


Fig. 44 The general troubleshooting method

The method is to first check that the user was let in by SSH on the master. This information is found on different places on different distributions. Common log filenames for SSH information are `/var/log/secure`, `/var/log/auth.log` or `/var/log/daemon.log`. If the user was let in by SSH, the master log (`/var/log/vsmserver.log`) is inspected. In some cases, the reason for session failure can be found there, but most of the time, it's necessary to find out which agent was selected for the session, and inspect the agent log (`/var/log/vsmagent.log`) on the server in question.

If inspecting `/var/log/vsmagent.log` on the server that was selected for the session does not reveal the reason for the failure, there is a per-session log in `/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions/<username>/last/xinit.log` where the output of commands run during session startup is stored.

In very rare cases, it might also be necessary to inspect the SSH log on the agent.

Troubleshooting specific problems

The first step should be to check if your specific problem is mentioned in the platform-specific notes available at <https://www.cendio.com/thinlinc/docs/platforms>. If your problem isn't mentioned in the platform-specific notes you should read the sections below.

Problems where the client reports an error

In the following sections, we will describe how to cope with problems where the ThinLinc client is reporting an error.

Couldn't set up secure tunnel to ThinLinc server. (Couldn't establish SSH tunnel, SSH terminated.)

This error is caused by failure to connect to the SSH daemon on the ThinLinc master. This could be caused by the fact that the SSH daemon is simply not running, or that it is not letting the user in for some reason.

Another possible reason is that there is a firewall between the user and the ThinLinc server, that forbids communication.

"Login failed! Wrong username or password."

This error is very often caused simply by the user entering an incorrect password. Begin by verifying that the user is actually entering the correct username and password.

If the username and password are correct and this is the first time the user tries to log in, check the SSH logs of the server. If SSH says that the user is invalid, that means that something is incorrect in the user's user information database entry. For example, this may happen if a user stored in eDirectory has two cn attributes, one of them different from the other.

The **getent** command can be a valuable tool to dissect problems of this type. If the output of **getent passwd <username>** doesn't produce any output, that is a sign that the user is in fact invalid.

The SSH connection succeeded, but the ThinLinc server connection failed. Perhaps this server doesn't run a ThinLinc server?

This error is most often caused by the fact that the **vsmserver** service is not running on the master. Start the **vsmserver** service and try again.

A user entering the wrong hostname, for example the hostname of one of the agents, would also get this error message. Check that the user has entered the correct hostname. In very rare cases, this could also be caused by incorrect DNS data.

ThinLinc login failed. (No agent server was available)

This error is reported if there were no working agents available according to the information on the master.

In a system with a few agent servers, restoring an agent that has been down for some reason doesn't take effect immediately — the master pings the agent servers every 40 seconds by default. Either wait for the next ping, or restart the **vsmserver** service on the master.

The status of the agents according to the master can be inspected in the [ThinLinc Web Administration](#), or using the [command line](#).

ThinLinc login failed. (Couldn't create your session)

When this error occurs, the user was valid on the master, but for some reason, the session couldn't be created on the agent.

One very common reason for this problem is that the agent has lost its connection to the user database backend (LDAP, Windows domain or other database), so the user exists on the master, but not on the agent. If this is the case, the agent log (`/var/log/vsmagent.log`) on the selected server will clearly state that the user doesn't exist on the system.

Another very common reason is home directory trouble on the agent. Verify that the home directory exists on the selected server, and that it is owned by the correct uidNumber/gidNumber. Of course, the user must have write permissions in their home directory.

To verify that the home directory works, the following command can be used:

```
$ ssh <username>@<agenthost> touch .
```

If the home directory is correctly mounted and writable by the user, the above command will not produce any output except the password question.

Couldn't set up secure tunnel to VNC! (Couldn't establish SSH tunnel, SSH terminated.)

This error is caused by failure to connect to the SSH daemon on the selected agent. This could be caused by the fact that the SSH daemon is simply not running, or that it is not letting the user in for some reason.

Another possible reason is that there is a firewall between the user and the selected agent that disallows communication.

Problems that occur after session start

In this section we will discuss some problems that can occur after the successful login, that is, after the ThinLinc login window has closed. In this phase, a number of session startup problems can occur. See [common ThinLinc profile issues](#) for problems that cause profiles to be unavailable.

Session starts, but closes down immediately

If the ThinLinc login window closes, and the session starts up but then immediately shuts down, inspect `xinit.log` found in `/var/opt/thinlinc/sessions/<username>/last/` on the selected agent. Some of the commands run during session startup will probably have written an error message that will be stored in that file.

It may also be of value to inspect the agent log on the selected server, `/var/log/vsmagent.log`.

At login, user is reconnected to previous, faulty, session

If a previous session still exists and is faulty, for example because of desktop environment failures, the user is reconnected to the same session when logging in. Disconnect from the session, enable the **End existing session** checkbox and log in again. That will terminate the current session and start a new one.

Login succeeds, but the ThinLinc desktop configuration fails

When using the ThinLinc desktop customizer, as documented in [ThinLinc Desktop Customizer](#), the KDE or GNOME menu and the entries on the desktop are customized at each login. If this fails, quota problems are very often the problem. Check the quota of the user in question.

Login succeeds, but KDE fails to start

If KDE fails to start, complaining about being unable to create symlinks and similar, quota problems are commonly the problem. Check the quota of the user in question.

Restricting access to ThinLinc servers

In some cases it might be desirable or required to restrict the users' access to the ThinLinc servers and their ability to move data in and out of the system. This chapter describes some ways this can be achieved, as well as the consequences of such restrictions.

Disabling SSH access

The system's SSH server often includes a lot of functionality for accessing the system. Completely disabling this service is a quick way to restrict most of the external access to the system. However the native ThinLinc client requires SSH to function so users will be limited to only using the web client ThinLinc Web Access.

Many SSH servers also support limiting access to just certain users. OpenSSH has settings such as `AllowGroups` and `Match` that can limit functionality without completely disabling the SSH server.

Disabling shell access

User sessions are normally started via the user's configured shell, so restricting the shell is a good method to restrict what kind of sessions the user can start. Primarily, this is useful to prevent users from running custom commands via SSH.

Changing the configured shell

Commonly the user's shell is configured to `/bin/false` in order to disable shell access. Unfortunately this also prevents access to ThinLinc as it needs to run the commands `thinlinc-login` and `/opt/thinlinc/etc/xsession` via the user's shell. As an alternative it is possible to configure `/usr/bin/thinlinc-login` as the shell. This will allow ThinLinc to function whilst preventing any other type of session.

Note that this method prevents any terminals inside the session from functioning as well. In most cases it also does not prevent users from running custom scripts and shell commands as they can use a text editor to construct such scripts.

Using ForceCommand

OpenSSH has the ability to ignore the user's configured shell and run a different command instead. This makes it possible to keep a normal shell for the user and only restrict access when connecting via SSH. However this prevents the native ThinLinc client from connecting as it needs to be able to run the command `thinlinc-login` with specific arguments. The following script can be specified as `ForceCommand` to allow only ThinLinc access via SSH:

```
#!/bin/bash
thinlinc-login -c "${SSH_ORIGINAL_COMMAND}"
```

It is also possible to apply this restriction only to a subset of users by using the `Match` setting. Please see OpenSSH's documentation for how to configure this mechanism.

Disabling port forwarding

ThinLinc relies on SSH port forwarding in order to function. However it is possible to limit that port forwarding in order to avoid unwanted network access. ThinLinc only requires forwarding via the loopback interface, so the SSH server can always be configured to only allow this without limiting ThinLinc in any way. For OpenSSH this is configured by specifying the following in `sshd_config`:

```
GatewayPorts no
PermitOpen 127.0.0.1:*
```

Note that it is also necessary to disable shell access in order to completely prevent users from forwarding ports as otherwise they could run their own forwarding software over the shell channel.

Disabling remote port forwarding

It is possible to use ThinLinc with remote port forwarding completely disabled. However this will prevent local devices such as sound, drives and printers from functioning. In OpenSSH this is configured by adding the following to `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`:

```
AllowTcpForwarding local
```

It is also possible to apply this restriction only to a subset of users by using the `Match` setting. Please see OpenSSH's documentation for how to configure this mechanism.

Note

Local port forwarding cannot be disabled as it is required for even the basic ThinLinc functionality.

Disabling clipboard

It is possible to disable clipboard transfers in either direction in order to avoid easily moving data to and from the server. The first step is adding `-noclipboard` to the ThinLinc setting `/vsmagent/xserver_args`. This prevents the user from later changing the clipboard settings. Next add `-AcceptCutText=0` to disable clipboard transfers going to the server, and `-SendCutText=0` to prevent transfers going from the server.

Disabling local drives

ThinLinc local drives redirection relies on being able to ask the kernel to mount a NFS share. This is a privileged operation that only root is permitted to perform, and as such this feature requires a setuid helper binary. This helper is called `/opt/thinlinc/libexec/tl-mount-personal` and the setuid permission can be removed by running the follow:

```
$ sudo chmod u-s /opt/thinlinc/libexec/tl-mount-personal
```

Note that this only disables the ability to use the kernel NFS client. If a user can start some other NFS client then they can still access the local drive redirection. The setuid permission is also restored each time ThinLinc is upgraded.

Restricting write access to users' home directories

When accessing directories from CIFS and NCP servers, these are mounted in subdirectories of the users' Linux home directory. It is not possible to place the Linux home directory on a CIFS or NCP server, since these typically do not support the necessary POSIX file system semantics (such as hard links). In a typical setup, applications such as Mozilla uses the Linux home directory for settings (`~/.mozilla`), while the user saves documents in `~/MyDocuments`. In this case, it might be desirable to restrict access to the Linux home directory: Forbid saving arbitrary files to it. This can be solved by using a feature of ThinLinc called **homecreatefilter**.

To activate `homecreatefilter`, create a symbolic link in the `xstartup.d` directory:

```
$ sudo ln -s /opt/thinlinc/libexec/tl-homecreatefilter.sh \
/opt/thinlinc/etc/xstartup.d/06-tl-homecreatefilter.sh
```

Configuration

The configuration file `/opt/thinlinc/etc/homecreatefilter.conf` controls which files and directories are allowed. By default, all files starting with a dot are allowed, as well as the files necessary for KDE to start.

The configuration file is line-based. A line not starting with a colon specifies a file object pattern that should be allowed. A line starting with a colon specifies a command line pattern. Processes matching this pattern will also be allowed write access, even if no file object pattern allows access.

Security considerations and limitations

The homecreatefilter feature is based on the LD_PRELOAD mechanism, which means it does not support statically linked applications. Since environment variables can be modified by the user, the user can disable the filter at will. homecreatefilter should not be regarded as a security mechanism, but rather a mechanism that prevents the user from saving documents to the Linux home directory by mistake.

In addition to the home directory, homecreatefilter restricts write access to the `~/Desktop` directory.

GnuTLS priority strings

ThinLinc uses priority strings to allow the administrator to select their own preferred availability and order of algorithms used by GnuTLS for services that use `tlstunnel`. The priority string is a colon-delimited list of strings being either keywords (groups of algorithms) or algorithms which can be individually enabled or disabled.

For more information, see the GnuTLS documentation about priority strings.

Standard configuration

ThinLinc comes configured with the priority string `NORMAL`, which means the standard, secure GnuTLS algorithms. This is the order and availability of algorithms for that priority string.

Cipher suites

```
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DHE_RSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
```

Protocols

```
VERS-TLS1.3
VERS-TLS1.2
VERS-TLS1.1
VERS-TLS1.0
VERS-DTLS1.2
VERS-DTLS1.0
```

Ciphers

```
AES-256-GCM
CHACHA20-POLY1305
AES-256-CCM
AES-256-CBC
AES-128-GCM
AES-128-CCM
AES-128-CBC
```

MACs

SHA1
AEAD

Key Exchange Algorithms

ECDHE - ECDSA
ECDHE - RSA
RSA
DHE - RSA

Groups

GROUP - SECP256R1
GROUP - SECP384R1
GROUP - SECP521R1
GROUP - X25519
GROUP - X448
GROUP - FFDHE2048
GROUP - FFDHE3072
GROUP - FFDHE4096
GROUP - FFDHE6144
GROUP - FFDHE8192

PK-signatures

SIGN-ML - DSA - 44
SIGN-ML - DSA - 65
SIGN-ML - DSA - 87
SIGN-RSA - SHA256
SIGN-RSA - PSS - SHA256
SIGN-RSA - PSS - RSAE - SHA256
SIGN-ECDSA - SHA256
SIGN-ECDSA - SECP256R1 - SHA256
SIGN-EdDSA - Ed25519
SIGN-RSA - SHA384
SIGN-RSA - PSS - SHA384
SIGN-RSA - PSS - RSAE - SHA384
SIGN-ECDSA - SHA384
SIGN-ECDSA - SECP384R1 - SHA384
SIGN-EdDSA - Ed448
SIGN-RSA - SHA512
SIGN-RSA - PSS - SHA512
SIGN-RSA - PSS - RSAE - SHA512
SIGN-ECDSA - SHA512
SIGN-ECDSA - SECP521R1 - SHA512
SIGN-RSA - SHA1
SIGN-ECDSA - SHA1

GnuTLS priority strings

Available algorithms

Here are all the available algorithms for use in a priority string in ThinLinc.

Cipher suites

```
TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256
TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256
TLS_RSA_NULL_MD5
TLS_RSA_NULL_SHA1
TLS_RSA_NULL_SHA256
TLS_RSA_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_RSA_ARCFOUR_128_MD5
TLS_RSA_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_RSA_AES_128_CCM_8
TLS_RSA_AES_256_CCM_8
TLS_DHE_DSS_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_DSS_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DHE_RSA_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
```

GnuTLS priority strings

```
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DHE_RSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_128_CCM_8
TLS_DHE_RSA_AES_256_CCM_8
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_NULL_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_NULL_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CCM
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CCM
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_128_CCM_8
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_AES_256_CCM_8
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_NULL_SHA1
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_NULL_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_NULL_SHA384
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_PSK_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_PSK_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
```


GnuTLS priority strings

```
TLS_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_PSK_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_PSK_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_PSK_NULL_SHA1
TLS_PSK_NULL_SHA256
TLS_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_PSK_NULL_SHA384
TLS_RSA_PSK_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_RSA_PSK_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_RSA_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_RSA_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_PSK_NULL_SHA1
TLS_RSA_PSK_NULL_SHA256
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_RSA_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_RSA_PSK_NULL_SHA384
TLS_RSA_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_DHE_PSK_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_DHE_PSK_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_PSK_NULL_SHA1
TLS_DHE_PSK_NULL_SHA256
TLS_DHE_PSK_NULL_SHA384
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA384
TLS_DHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_PSK_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_PSK_AES_128_CCM
TLS_PSK_AES_256_CCM
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_128_CCM
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_256_CCM
TLS_PSK_AES_128_CCM_8
TLS_PSK_AES_256_CCM_8
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_128_CCM_8
TLS_DHE_PSK_AES_256_CCM_8
TLS_DHE_PSK_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_RSA_PSK_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_PSK_CHACHA20_POLY1305
TLS_DH_ANON_ARCFOUR_128_MD5
```

GnuTLS priority strings

```
TLS_DH_ANON_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DH_ANON_CAMELLIA_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS_ECDH_ANON_NULL_SHA1
TLS_ECDH_ANON_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDH_ANON_AES_128_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDH_ANON_AES_256_CBC_SHA1
TLS_ECDH_ANON_ARCFOUR_128_SHA1
TLS_GOSTR341112_256_28147_CNT_IMIT
```

Certificate types

```
CTYPE-X.509
CTYPE-Raw Public Key
```

Protocols

```
VERS-TLS1.0
VERS-TLS1.1
VERS-TLS1.2
VERS-TLS1.3
VERS-DTLS0.9
VERS-DTLS1.0
VERS-DTLS1.2
```

Ciphers

```
AES-256-CBC
AES-192-CBC
AES-128-CBC
AES-128-GCM
AES-192-GCM
AES-256-GCM
AES-128-CCM
AES-256-CCM
AES-128-CCM-8
AES-256-CCM-8
ARCFOUR-128
ESTREAM-SALSA20-256
SALSA20-256
CHACHA20-32
CHACHA20-64
CAMELLIA-256-CBC
CAMELLIA-192-CBC
CAMELLIA-128-CBC
CHACHA20-POLY1305
CAMELLIA-128-GCM
CAMELLIA-256-GCM
GOST28147-TC26Z-CFB
GOST28147-CPA-CFB
GOST28147-CPB-CFB
GOST28147-CPC-CFB
GOST28147-CPD-CFB
AES-128-CFB8
AES-192-CFB8
AES-256-CFB8
AES-128-CFB
AES-192-CFB
AES-256-CFB
AES-128-XTS
AES-256-XTS
AES-128-SIV
AES-256-SIV
AES-128-SIV-GCM
AES-256-SIV-GCM
GOST28147-TC26Z-CNT
MAGMA-CTR-ACPKM
KUZNYECHIK-CTR-ACPKM
3DES-CBC
DES-CBC
RC2-40
NULL
```

MACs

```
SHA1
SHA256
SHA384
SHA512
SHA224
UMAC-96
UMAC-128
AEAD
MD5
GOSTR341194
STREEBOG-256
STREEBOG-512
AES-CMAC-128
AES-CMAC-256
AES-GMAC-128
AES-GMAC-192
AES-GMAC-256
GOST28147-TC26Z-IMIT
OMAC-MAGMA
OMAC-KUZNYECHIK
PBMAC1
```

Digests

```
SHA1
SHA256
SHA384
SHA512
SHA224
MD5
GOSTR341194
STREEBOG-256
STREEBOG-512
```

Key exchange algorithms

```
ECDHE-RSA
ECDHE-ECDSA
RSA
DHE-RSA
DHE-DSS
PSK
RSA-PSK
DHE-PSK
ECDHE-PSK
ANON-DH
ANON-ECDH
VKO-GOST-12
RSA-EXPORT
```

Compression

```
COMP-NULL  
COMP-ZLIB  
COMP-ZSTD
```

Groups

```
GROUP-SECP192R1  
GROUP-SECP224R1  
GROUP-SECP256R1  
GROUP-SECP384R1  
GROUP-SECP521R1  
GROUP-X25519  
GROUP-GC256B  
GROUP-GC512A  
GROUP-X448  
GROUP-FFDHE2048  
GROUP-FFDHE3072  
GROUP-FFDHE4096  
GROUP-FFDHE6144  
GROUP-FFDHE8192
```

Public Key Systems

```
RSA  
RSA-PSS  
RSA-OAEP  
RSA  
DSA  
GOST R 34.10-2012-512  
GOST R 34.10-2012-256  
GOST R 34.10-2001  
EC/ECDSA  
EdDSA (Ed25519)  
EdDSA (Ed448)  
DH  
ECDH (X25519)  
ECDH (X448)
```

PK-signatures

```
SIGN-RSA-SHA256
SIGN-RSA-SHA384
SIGN-RSA-SHA512
SIGN-RSA-PSS-SHA256
SIGN-RSA-PSS-RSAE-SHA256
SIGN-RSA-PSS-SHA384
SIGN-RSA-PSS-RSAE-SHA384
SIGN-RSA-PSS-SHA512
SIGN-RSA-PSS-RSAE-SHA512
SIGN-EdDSA-Ed25519
SIGN-EdDSA-Ed448
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA256
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA384
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA512
SIGN-ECDSA-SECP256R1-SHA256
SIGN-ECDSA-SECP384R1-SHA384
SIGN-ECDSA-SECP521R1-SHA512
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA3-224
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA3-256
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA3-384
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA3-512
SIGN-RSA-SHA3-224
SIGN-RSA-SHA3-256
SIGN-RSA-SHA3-384
SIGN-RSA-SHA3-512
SIGN-DSA-SHA3-224
SIGN-DSA-SHA3-256
SIGN-DSA-SHA3-384
SIGN-DSA-SHA3-512
SIGN-RSA-RAW
SIGN-RSA-SHA1
SIGN-RSA-SHA1
SIGN-RSA-SHA224
SIGN-RSA-RMD160
SIGN-DSA-SHA1
SIGN-DSA-SHA1
SIGN-DSA-SHA224
SIGN-DSA-SHA256
SIGN-RSA-MD5
SIGN-RSA-MD5
SIGN-RSA-MD2
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA1
SIGN-ECDSA-SHA224
SIGN-GOSTR341012-512
SIGN-GOSTR341012-256
SIGN-GOSTR341001
SIGN-DSA-SHA384
SIGN-DSA-SHA512
```

SELinux enabled distributions

ThinLinc is designed to run with reference SELinux policy and users in the unconfined context. It is possible to use ThinLinc with other policies and more restricted contexts, but will most likely require modifications to your policy to accommodate ThinLinc.

The local system policy will optionally be modified by ThinLinc setup during installation. The SELinux module and other policy changes performed can be examined in `/opt/thinlinc/share/selinux`. Execute the command `/opt/thinlinc/share/selinux/install` to reapply ThinLinc's policy changes.

Note

The ThinLinc policy module is distributed in source form and therefore requires the reference policy build environment. On Red Hat-based systems this is always installed, but other systems might require extra packages.