

# Keyfactor Command Setup

CBOM Secure · PKI Sensor (Discover\_PKI)

## Overview

The CBOM Secure Discover\_PKI sensor integrates with Keyfactor Command via its REST API (/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates) in read-only mode, collecting certificate metadata: Subject DN and SANs, validity period, Issuer DN, certificate template, issuing CA, key algorithm and size, and serial number / thumbprint.

## Prerequisites

- Keyfactor Command web portal access with an Administrator account.
- Keyfactor Command 10.x+ with the REST API enabled.
- HTTPS connectivity from the sensor host to the API (port 443).
- A valid TLS cert on the Keyfactor server, or its CA trusted by the sensor.
- The Keyfactor base URL and the Discover\_PKI sensor installed.

## Step-by-Step Guide

### Step 1: Create a Service Account

In Admin → Security → Users, add cbom-sensor-svc (local or AD). Under Roles, add it to the Certificate Read role (read-only GET on the Certificates endpoint). Do not assign Administrator, CA Administrator, or Enrollment roles.

### Step 2: Generate API Credentials

Use an API key (on-premises) under Admin → API Keys → Add, associated with cbom-sensor-svc, with a 90/365-day expiry — or OAuth2 client credentials (cloud) with a client\_credentials grant and KeyfactorAPI:Read scope. Store the secret in a secrets manager.

### Step 3: Verify API Access

Keyfactor requires the x-keyfactor-requested-with: APIClient header on all API calls — omitting it returns 401 even with valid credentials.

```
# OAuth2 token, then query Certificates
TOKEN=$(curl -s -X POST "https://keyfactor.example.com/connect/token" \
-H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded" \
-d "grant_type=client_credentials&client_id=cbom-discover-
pki&client_secret=<SECRET>&scope=KeyfactorAPI" \
| python3 -c "import sys,json; print(json.load(sys.stdin)['access_token'])")

curl -s "https://keyfactor.example.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?
pageReturned=1&returnLimit=5" \
-H "Accept: application/json" \
-H "x-keyfactor-requested-with: APIClient"
```

```
-H "x-keyfactor-requested-with: APIClient" \  
-H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" | python3 -m json.tool
```

#### Step 4: Configure the CBOM Secure Sensor

```
sensor:  
  name: Discover_PKI  
  vendor: Keyfactor  
  enabled: true  
  schedule: "0 2 * * *"  
connection:  
  base_url: "https://keyfactor.example.com"  
  api_version: "v1"  
  verify_ssl: true  
  ca_bundle: "/etc/ssl/certs/internal-root-ca.pem"  
auth:  
  method: "oauth2_client_credentials" # or "basic" / "api_key"  
  token_endpoint: "https://keyfactor.example.com/connect/token"  
  client_id: "cbom-discover-pki"  
  client_secret: "${KEYFACTOR_CLIENT_SECRET}"  
  scope: "KeyfactorAPI"  
discovery:  
  endpoint: "/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates"  
  page_size: 100  
  include_expired: true  
  include_revoked: false  
output:  
  format: "cbom-json"  
  destination: "/var/cbom/output/keyfactor_pki_discovery.json"
```

#### Step 5: Validate

```
export KEYFACTOR_CLIENT_SECRET="your-client-secret"  
cbom-sensor run --config /path/to/keyfactor_pki.yaml --dry-run  
cbom-sensor enable Discover_PKI
```

Confirm successful authentication, paginated retrieval, and a total certificate count, then enable the scheduled job.

#### Common Errors

##### 401 Unauthorized on all requests

**Cause:** Wrong/expired credentials, or the missing x-keyfactor-requested-with header.

**Resolution:** Verify the secret, check key expiry, and ensure the header is sent on every request.

##### 403 Forbidden on Certificates

**Cause:** cbom-sensor-svc lacks the CertificateRead permission, or role membership has not propagated.

**Resolution:** Confirm membership in the Certificate Read role and the Effective Permissions; re-run after caching expires.

##### SSL CERTIFICATE\_VERIFY\_FAILED

**Cause:** The Keyfactor server uses an internal CA not trusted by the sensor host.

**Resolution:** Set `ca_bundle` to the root CA PEM; never set `verify_ssl: false` in production.

## Security Recommendations

- Prefer OAuth2 client credentials (short-lived tokens) over Basic Auth.
- Rotate API keys / client secrets every 90 days via your secrets manager.
- Restrict the account to the Certificate Read role — never enrollment, revocation, or admin.
- Store secrets in a secrets manager and inject via env vars — never plaintext YAML.
- Enable Keyfactor audit logging and confirm only GET operations occur.

## Conclusion

With a read-only Certificate Read service account and secure API credentials, the `Discover_PKI` sensor maintains a continuously updated inventory of Keyfactor-managed certificate metadata — subject, SAN, validity, issuer, template, and CA — feeding CBOM Secure.