

LUGS-Treff @ 24.08.2006



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Mario Iseli
<admin@marioiseli.com>

What is a directory?

(Where did i put that damn username?)

- Your business partners, friends, coworkers.
- Do you know all their E-Mail addresses?
- How many lines does your /etc/hosts contain?
- How do you share this information?
- Imagine a world without DNS!

What is a directory?

(Where did i put that damn username?)

- DNS stores all Hosts in a distributed, hierarchical database
- LDAP can store all your contacts
- LDAP can be distributed
- LDAP is extendable
- LDAP has a nice structure
- LDAP can be easily integrated into applications

What is a directory?

(Where did i put that damn username?)

- Sense of distribution (geographic, organisational, security reasons)
- Sense of centrality (laziness of administrators, one change fixes all)
- Reasons why OpenLDAP is a good solution (open standard, supported by most software, PAM+NSS, easy to administrate)

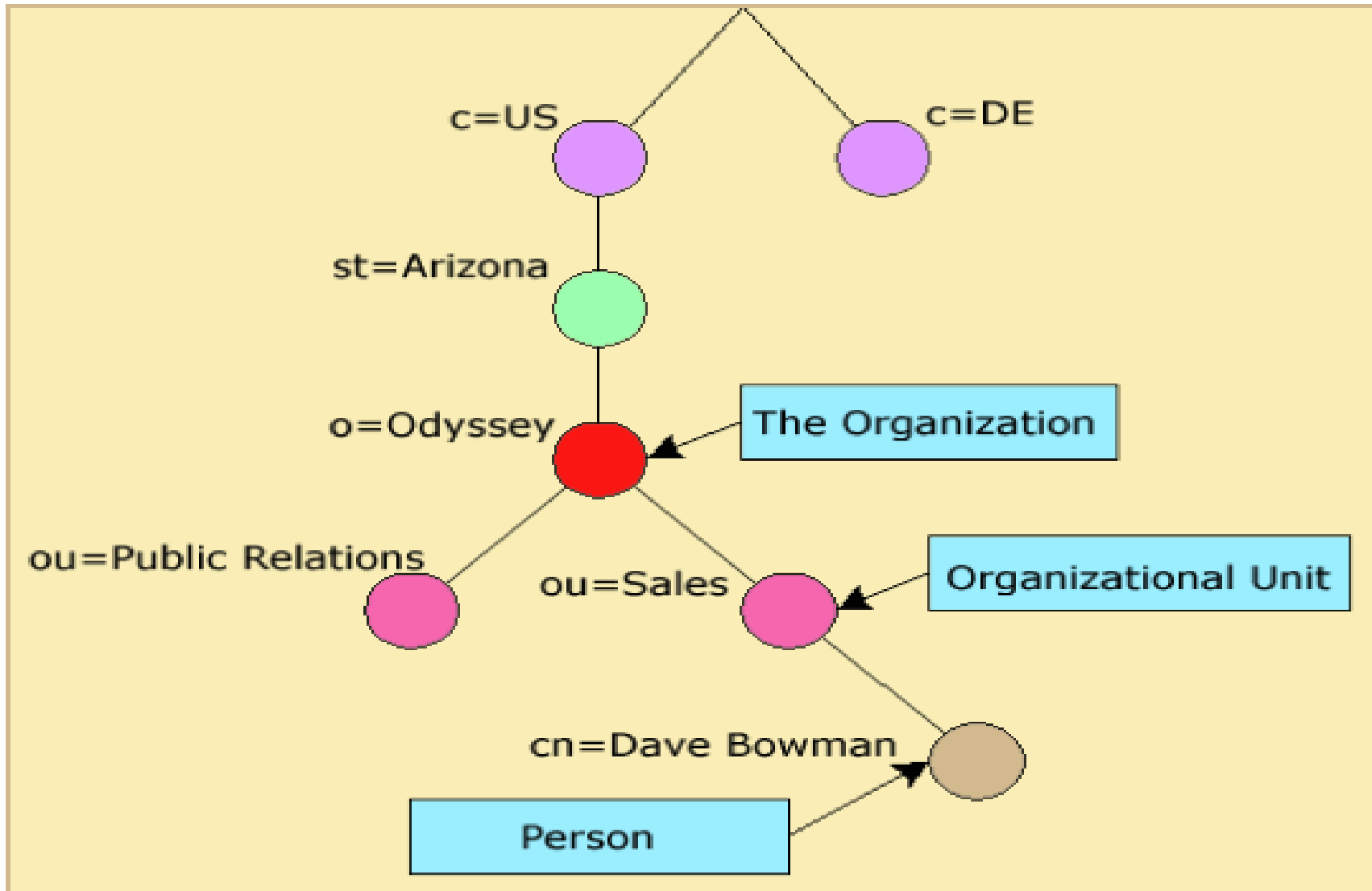
LDAP – The protocol

- RFC 2251-2256 Core set of RFCs
- RFC 2829 Authentication
- RFC 2830 TLS extensions
- RFC 3377 Technical specification

LDAP – the protocol

- LDAP – LIGHTWEIGHT????
- X.500 – Heavyweight!
- 9 core operations
- Easier API

LDAP – the protocol



LDIF – LDAP interchange format

```
#LDIF example for ou=people,dc=marioiseli,dc=com
dn: ou=people,dc=marioiseli,dc=com
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: people
telephoneNumber: +41 79 573 12 31
description: In this OU are my address book entries, note that I don't need a “\”
            as in most UNIX config files when I use more than one line.
```


Some words about objectClasses

- every entry must have at least one!
- can have more than one
- the OID (registered by IANA)
- can be defined as you want (schema)
- Structural / Auxiliary / Abstract

```
objectclass ( 1.3.6.1.1.1.1.13 NAME 'automount' SUP top STRUCTURAL
  DESC 'An entry in an automounter map'
  MUST ( cn $ automountInformation $ objectclass )
  MAY ( description ) )
```

referral – the objectClass

```
# ou=accounts,dc=marioiseli,dc=com is on ldap2  
dn: ou=people,dc=marioiseli,dc=com  
objectClass: referral  
ref: ldap://ldap2.local/ou=people,dc=marioiseli,dc=com
```

Authentication on LDAP

- Anonymous (empty user and passwd)
- Simple authentication
- SSL/TLS
- SASL
- userPassword -> {CRYPT}, {MD5}, {SHA}, {SSHA}

Authentication on LDAP

- Supported SASL-AUTH-Mechanisms:
 - ANONYMOUS
 - CRAM-MD5
 - DIGEST-MD5
 - GSSAPI
 - KERBEROS_V4
 - LOGIN
 - PLAIN
 - SCRAM-MD5

SSL/TLS with OpenLDAP

- TLSCipherSuite (see ciphers(1))
- TLSCertificateFile
- TLSCertificateKeyFile

Database-Backends

- “database” parameter in slapd.conf
 - bdb (Berkeley DB 4)
 - ldbm (GNU Database Manager / Sleepycat)
 - passwd (as argument a filename)
 - shell (for doing some experiments?)

ACL

access to *
by * read

access to attrs=userPassword
by self write
by * auth

access to dn="uid=bla,ou=bla,dc=bla"
by dn="cn=admin,dc=bla"

ACL

- Levels:
 - write
 - read
 - search
 - compare
 - auth
 - non

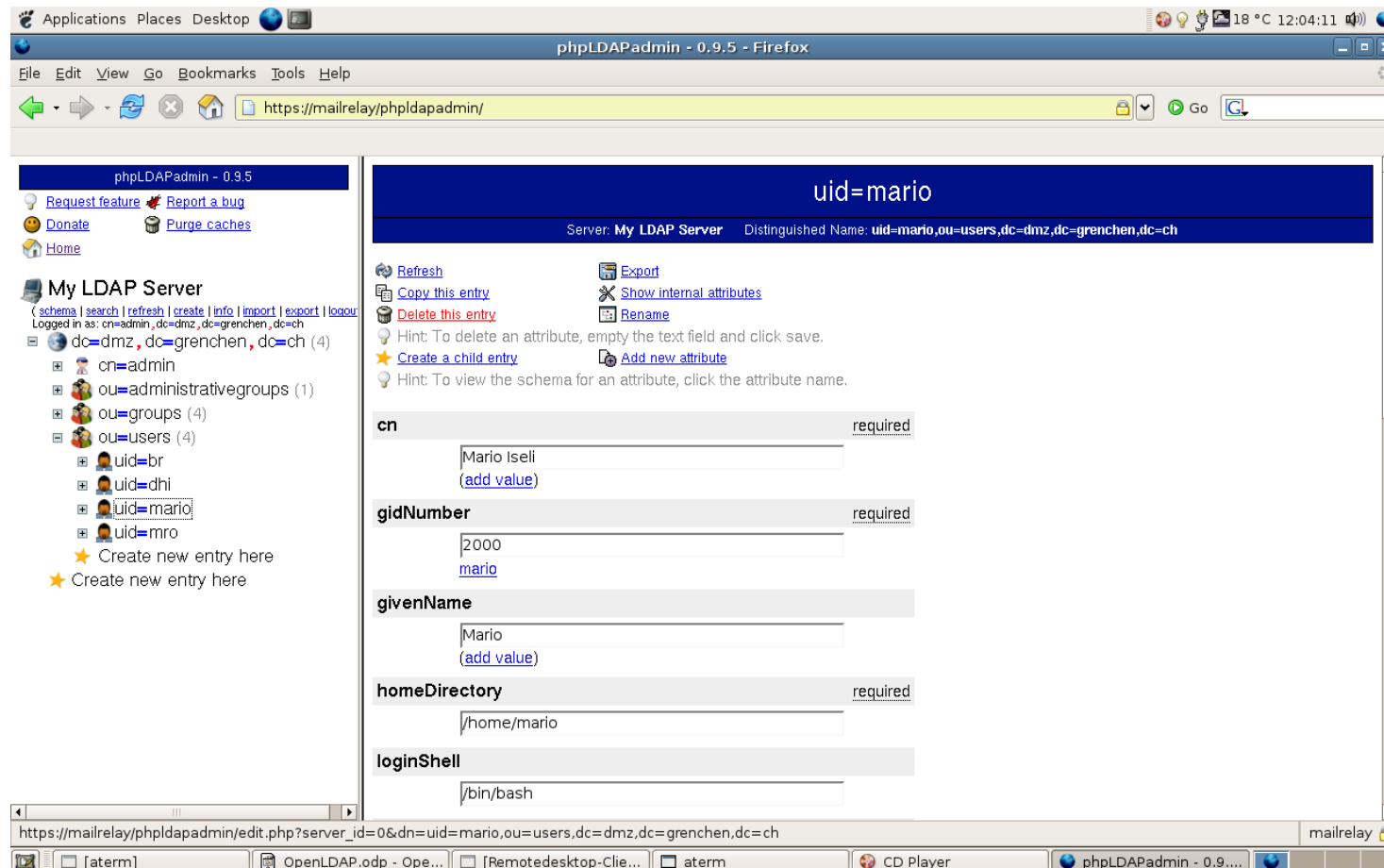
ACL

- Accessowners:
 - * (= Everybody)
 - self
 - anonymous
 - users
 - Regexps for DN's are possible

Administrate LDAP “the hard way”

- `for i in `ls /usr/bin | grep ^ldap`; do man $i; done`

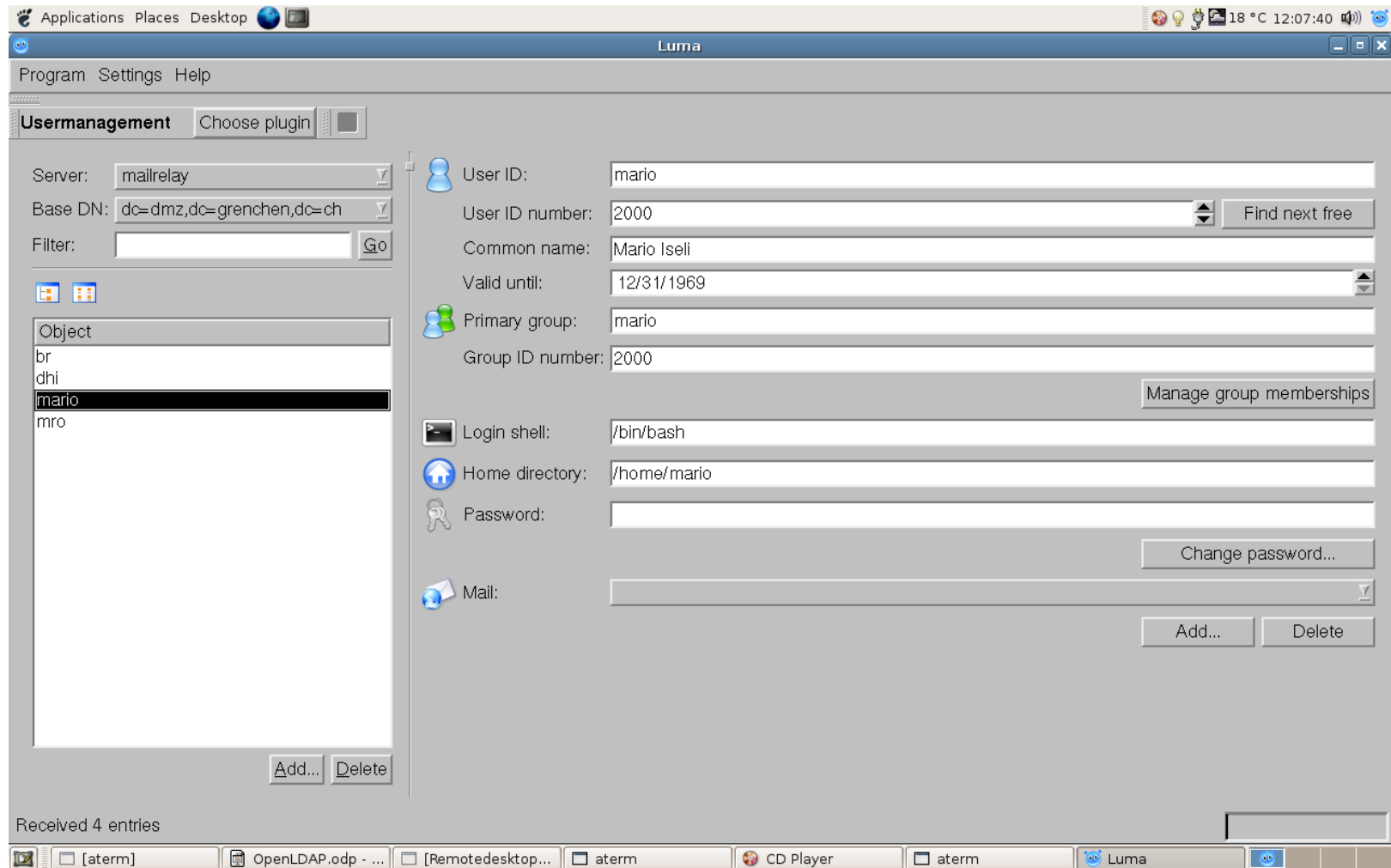
... the easier way (phpldapadmin)



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Mario Iseli
<admin@marioiseli.com>

luma



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Mario Iseli
<admin@marioiseli.com>

slurpd (master)

replica

```
host=slave.local  
suffix="dc=lugs,dc=ch"  
binddn="cn=replica,dc=lugs,dc=ch"  
credentials="Bla?"  
bindmethod=simple  
tls=yes
```

slurpd (slave)

```
updatedn="dc=lugs,dc=ch"  
updateref=ldap://master.local
```

ldap.conf

- host (if not specified nss_ldap will try to lookup over DNS with SRV records for ldap.tcp.<domain>).
- base (basedn where the search should begin)
- ldap_version
- binddn
- bindpw
- rootbinddn
- ssl
- scope (sub / one / base)
- uri

pam_ldap.conf

- pam_min_uid
- pam_max_uid
- pam_password (needs an encryption algorithm)

nss_ldap.conf

- nss_base_group
- nss_base_hosts
- nss_base_rpc
- nss_base_netgroups

Use nss and pam

- Add “ldap” to /etc/nsswitch.conf where needed
- For pam use “pam_ldap.so” in /etc/pam.d/*

netgroups

- objectClass: nisNetGroup
- cn: sysadmins
- nisNetgroupTriple: (selene.lugs.ch,-,-)
- memberNisNetGroup: techies
- userAccounts may also have a “host”

autofs

- ObjectClass: nisMap
- nisMapName: auto.home
- /home
ldap:ldap.lugs.ch:nisMapName=auto.home,dc=lugs,dc=ch

Apache mod_ldap

AuthType Basic

AuthName "For internal users only"

AuthLDAPUrl ldap://localhost:389/ou=users,dc=lugs,dc=ch?uid

require valid-user

Samba

security = user

ldap admin dn = "cn=1337r00t,dc=lugs,dc=ch"

ldap server = localhost

ldap ssl = start_tls

ldap suffix = ou=samba,dc=lugs,dc=ch

-> smbpasswd -w CrYpTeDPaSsWoRd

-> objectClass: sambaAccount

Addressbooks

- objectClass: inetOrgPerson
- Compatible with most MUA's (including M\$ Outlook)

Storing DNS-Information in LDAP

```
zone "mydomain.de" {  
    type master;  
    database "ldap  
ldap://127.0.0.1/ou=mydomain,ou=DNS,dc=lugs,dc=ch 172800";  
};
```

You can find good schema files on the Internet which allow you to do almost everything with DNS!

LDAP with OpenVPN

- Server: <http://www.marioiseli.com/stuff/ldap.sh>
- Client: add “auth-user-pass” to conf-file

Resources

- <http://www.rrze.uni-erlangen.de/dienste/arbeiten-rechnen/linux/how>
- <http://www.openldap.org/doc/admin23/>
- “LDAP – System Administration” (ISBN: 1-56592-491-6)
- This presentation: <http://www.marioiseli.com/stuff/OpenLDAP.pdf>

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- The Debian Project (Software)
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