Tiger Directory Services Review Changes in Tiger and Tiger Server

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P224

Introduction

- Architecural Changes Affecting both Tiger and Tiger Server
- Server-specific changes and new features



Architectural Changes

- New Shadow Hash architecture
- Nested Groups
- · ACL's
- Active Directory Plug-in



New Shadow Hash Architecture

- · Old: NTLMv1 and SHA-1
 - New: Client only stores SHA-1 by default
 - Server stores NTLM (v1 and 2) by default, but supports everything needed to support authentication for Server Services.
 - Password Server is not running unless you upgraded.
 - Demo: hash architecture and pwpolicy



Nested Groups

- Groups Within Groups
 - Nested groups, or subgroups
- GUI: Workgroup Manager
 - Demo
- · cli: dseditgroup
 - Demo

```
localhost:~ mb$ dseditgroup -n /
LDAPv3/127.0.0.1 -o edit -u 4am -p -a admin -t
group www
Please enter user password:
```



Active Directory

- Support for Nested Groups
- Static Mapping (good for Mail Server)
- · NTLMv2
- "Kerberos" proxy authentication (good for VPN)
- GUI support for network homes and protocol choice
- -enablesso (server only)





Server-Specific Changes

- No more naming conflicts
- in-directory ACL's
- kerberized LDAP
- Binding Policies
- Machine Accounts and Authenticated Binding



Master Creation Process

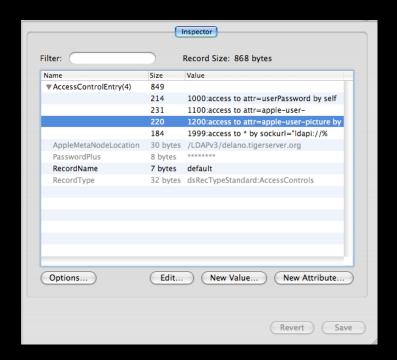
- · Admin user no longer copied from local domain.
 - slapconfig -createldapmasterandadmin
- · slapconfig log is more verbose and available in gui

	Create a new Open Directory master domain Creating a new Open Directory master domain requires you to create a new administrator account for that domain. This account needs to have a unique name, short name and user ID.				
New Accou	nt				
Name:		Directory Administrator			
Short Name:		diradmin	User ID:	1000	
Password:					
Verify:					
Domain Info	o				
Kerberos Realm: od		odm.tigerserver.org			
Search Base: dc=tigerserver,dc=local					
		Search base is optional.			
		(Cancel	Create	



In-directory ACL's

- Access controls are stored in LDAP database
- This means they are replicated.
- Paves the way for more granular control to the directory





Kerberized LDAP

• After kinit, easily modify the directory securely using ldapadd, etc.



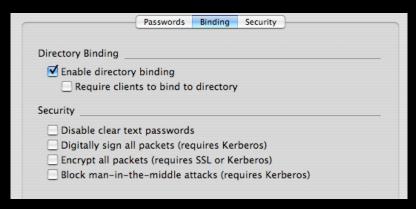
Machine Accounts and Authenticated Binding

- Directory no longer has to be world readible
- Machines maintain unique account with domain; it is used to query the directory
- Much like Active Directory



Binding Policies

- Variety of Security Options
 - Disable clear text passwords
 - Digitally sign all packets
 - Encrypt all packets
 - Block man-in-the-middle attacks
- THESE ARE ADVISORY. ANOYMOUS ACCESS IS STILL ENABLED.





Distributed Authorization in Open Directory

- · What is it?
 - delegate certain administrative tasks to non-admins
 - permit use of Workgroup Manager
 - Make use of OU's
- · How?
 - Essentially, a combination of custom mappings and ACL's



Distributed Authorization in Open Directory

- create OU's (phpldapadmin is a nice tool)
- Delegate administration using LDAP ACL's
 - Use WGM's All Records tab to add another value to the AccessControlEntry attribute on the default AccessControl entry
 - -1300:access to dn.sub="ou=marketing,dc=example,dc=com" by group/posixGroup/memberUid="cn=admin,cn=groups,ou=marketing,dc=example,dc=com" write by * read
- Custom mappings
- WGM unlocks if you can authenticate as a user in the "admin" group, even if it is not the domain-level admin group.



Distributed Authorization: Custom Mappings

Record Type	Mapping	
Users	cn=Users,dc=example,dc=com	
AccessControls	cn=accesscontrols, dc=example,dc=com	
Groups	cn=Groups,ou=marketing,dc=example,dc=com	
Computers	cn=Computers,ou=marketing,dc=example, dc=com	
Computer_Lists	cn=Computer_Lists,ou=marketing,dc=exa mple,dc=com	



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