

# FreelPA Cross Forest Trusts

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# FreeIPA Cross Forest Trusts

- 1 FreeIPA
  - What is FreeIPA?
  - Cross Forest Trusts
- 2 Samba
  - Work on Samba for FreeIPA
- 3 Demo

# Talloc Tutorial

Pavel Brezina wrote Talloc tutorial!  
<http://talloc.samba.org/>

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# FreelPA: <http://www.freeipa.org>

## ■ I: Identity

- LDAP-based store for common objects (users, groups, hosts, services, ...)
- 389-ds as an LDAP server with FreelPA server-side plugins
- MIT Kerberos KDC with FreelPA driver
- Integrated certificate management with Dogtag Certificate Authority
- Python-based command line and Web management tools

## ■ P: Policy

- Delegation and separation of access
  - Flexible delegation of editing controls
- Host-based access controls to services:
  - Everything is denied by default, define rules to allow
  - <user or group[, source host]>→<host, service>
- Rules enforced at client side with **SSSD** project

## ■ A: Audit Coming...

# FreeIPA v2.2

FreeIPA v2.2 is the current stable version:

- SE Linux user maps deployment, SSH known hosts management with SSSD 1.8.0
- Available in Fedora 17 beta 1
- Will be available in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3

Allows to deploy full GNU/Linux-based solution with centrally manageable servers and clients:

- Multi-master replication
- Client systems support with SSSD and LDAP/Kerberos-compatible solutions like `nss_ldap`, `pam_ldap`
- Active Directory two-way synchronization for side-by-side deployments

# Active Directory integration

Winsync plugin for Active Directory triggers synchronization of users and groups:

- Configured as a IPA replica of special type
- Two-way, change in AD brings in change to IPA and backward
- Only allows sync back users, not groups
- Incomplete management of password change enforcement

A better integration solution is required!

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# Kerberos cross-forest trusts

FreelPA deployment is a fully managed Kerberos realm

- Can be integrated with Windows as RFC4120-compliant Kerberos realm
- Traditional Kerberos trust management applies:
  - on GNU/Linux side `~/k5login` should be defined to impersonate users with identities
  - on Active Directory side manual mapping is performed with special tools in a similar way
- Does not scale well for thousands of users and hosts:
  - a foreign realm principal impersonates our realm's user
  - requires additional management of special users to impersonate doubling the management effort
  - mapping has to happen on every single machine. Manually?

# Kerberos cross-forest trusts

## Active Directory native cross forest trusts

- Require two Active Directory domains
- AD domain establishes trust with another AD domain via LSA RPC
- AD uses LSA RPC to map incoming principals to SIDs
  - technically: KDC + CLDAP + LSA RPC
  - FreelPA provides KDC and LDAP, Samba 3 provides LSA RPC
- Stage 1: we are interested in allowing AD users to connect to FreelPA services
  - e.g. PuTTY from Windows machine connecting to FreelPA ssh service

# Kerberos cross-forest trusts

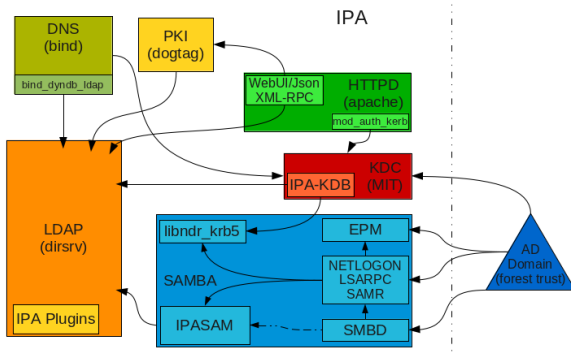
What was missing?

- Samba passdb backend to FreelPA supporting trust storage and retrieval
- CLDAP plugin to FreelPA to respond on AD discovery queries
- FreelPA KDC backend to generate MS PAC
- Configuration tools to setup trusts

# FreeIPA v3 architecture

Full overview is available at

[http://freeipa.org/page/IPAv3\\_Architecture](http://freeipa.org/page/IPAv3_Architecture)



# Kerberos cross-forest trusts

## FreeIPA passdb backend:

- Expansion of traditional LDAP passdb backend
- New schema objects and attributes to support trusted domain information
- Support for uid/gid ranges for multi-master replicas
- Kerberos principal creation for foreign domain account

## FreeIPA KDC backend:

- Generates MS PAC information out of LDAP info and add to the ticket
- Allows to accept principals and tickets from a trusted cross forest realm
- Verifies and sign MS PAC coming from a trusted cross forest realm

# Kerberos cross-forest trusts

FreelPA configuration tools:

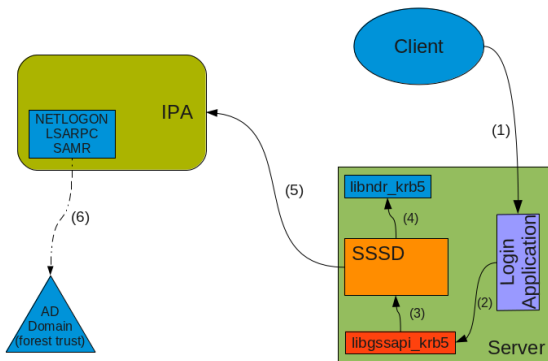
- FreelPA has command line (CLI) and Web user interfaces
- `ipa trust-ad-add` creates new cross-forest trust
  - CLI operates with Kerberos authentication
  - Request is sent to FreelPA server via XML-RPC over HTTPS with Kerberos auth
  - FreelPA uses S4U2Proxy Kerberos feature to allow constrained delegation
  - Samba 4 Python bindings are used to establish trust
    - Code runs under non-privileged account (apache)
    - Uses Kerberos ticket obtained via XML-RPC with the help of `mod_kerb_auth`
    - Issues Kerberos-authenticated LSA RPC requests to a local `smbd`
    - Uses AD credentials or shared secret passed via XML-RPC request to talk to AD DC

# Using FreelPA services with AD credentials

Use of FreelPA client system with AD cross forest credentials:

- Client system is provisioned with `ipa-client-install`
- SSSD is configured during provisioning to talk to FreelPA LDAP
- `krb5.conf` is configured to perform mapping of cross forest trusted realm principal to user name 1:1 without removing the realm, e.g. `Administrator@ad.local` becomes user `'Administrator@ad.local'`

# Using FreeIPA services with AD credentials





# Using FreelPA services with AD credentials

On client SSH log-in following happens:

- SSH checks if user exists on the system
- SSSD NSS plugin handles the request and sees the user is not local. It requests additional FreelPA extended operation plugin for 389-ds that performs external domain user/group mapping using Winbind
- UID/GID are returned to SSH, GSSAPI is used to log-in that 'local' user now
- Now SSSD NSS plugin uses MS PAC from the Kerberos ticket to fill up groups information using FreelPA LDAP

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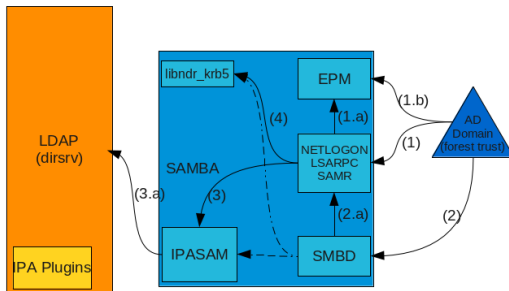
## 3 Demo

# What did we do?

What a wurst!

- Spoolss Rewrite
- Spoolss Daemon
- Endpoint Mapper Daemon
- Pimped RPC Server
- Prefork Library
- LSA Service Daemon

# This is the worst!



# Spoolss Rewrite

- Use winreg to store spoolss values instead of several tdb's
- Improve internal/(external) rpc connection handling

# Spoolss Daemon

- Named pipe proxy over unix socket
- Doesn't scale but works for testing

# Named Pipe Proxy

- A special unix socket
- smbld just accepts the named pipe connection and forwards it to the unix socket
- Authentication is done by the service handling the named pipe proxy.

# Endpoint Mapper Daemon

- It is a simple port mapper needed for tcp/ip communication
- First implementation only supported named pipes
- If you want to know more look at my SambaXP talk from 2011



# Pimped RPC Server

- Added tcp/ip support
- Added ncalrpc support over unix sockets
- ncalrpc special root mode for privileged operations

# Preforked Library

- Research: We want a preforked library with a mutex around `accept(2)`
- The mutex didn't work that well, so we do a race on `accept(2)` now
- Small daemon with pretty small memory footprint
- We prefork 5 children by default
- Values are tunable via config options for each daemon

# Preforked Spoolss Daemon

- Research: We want a preforked library with a mutex around `accept()`

# LSA Service Daemon

- Preforked daemon
- Handles TCP/IP, Named Pipe and NCALRPC connections
- Provides LSA/SAMR/Netlogon Services

# FreeIPA Cross Forest Trusts

- EPMD and LSASD is all we need from Samba

DEMO

## Questions & Answers

- Slides <http://www.samba.org/~asn/>