Integrating MS Windows with NAS, UNIX and Linux

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Agenda

- Definition of the Integration Problem
- Technical Background
- Review of Solution Choices
  - Kerberos
  - LDAP
  - Samba Winbind
  - Vintela Authentication Services
- Making the choice for CIFS ID Management
- Demonstration
Market Information

- MS Windows NT4 Migrating to MS Windows Server 200x
  - With Active Directory
  - NAS / UNIX / Linux CIFS usage is growing
- Therefore:
  - Integration need growing
Server Market Share - 2002

15.4 Million of Servers

- MS Windows NT4 / 2KX: 8.2
- UNIX: 2.4
- Linux: 2.4
- NetWare: 2.4

IDC 5/2002
Market Share – Forecast 2005

21.1 Millions of Servers

UNIX 1.6

Linux 5.3

NetWare 1.6

MS Windows NT4 / 2KX 12.6

IDC 5/2002
Problem Definition

- CIFS File System operations require
  - Authentication
    - Front-end to access controls
    - Datastore location is a network design decision
      - Can be local to each device or centralized
    - Must know limitation of protocols and methods
  - Identity Resolution
    - Needed to provide unique attributes per user
    - Used to control access to CIFS resources
    - Needs to bridge disparate identity attributes
User Identity Differences

- UNIX / Linux User Identifiers
  - Older – 32 bit Unsigned Int
  - Newer – 64 bit Unsigned Int

  uid=543(jht) gid=876(users) groups=876(users),71(ntadmin), 238(engrs)

- MS Windows has complex security identifiers
  - Incompatible with UNIX / Linux eg:
    S-1-5-21-1593769616-160655940-3590153233-2013
Bridging the ID Gap

◆ MS Windows Security Identifiers
  – Design Issues
    ◆ Map to UNIX compatible UID/GID
      – On central store
      – On client / domain member server
    ◆ Store extended information in AD Schema
Cross Machine Integrity

- **How to ensure integrity:**
  - Provide Consistent UID/GID for all users
  - Essential for cross protocol file sharing
    - CIFS / NFS

- **Centralization v's Synchronization**
  - Sync solution requires more supervision
  - How secure is sync method?
Technical Background

- Microsoft Active Directory
  - Kerberos / LDAP support
  - In Windows only environment also uses proprietary protocols

- AD is the Authentication and Identity management backend of choice
  - Provides centralized network user identity administration
  - Integrates with external directories through tools like MIIS (was MMS – Microsoft Metadirectory Service)
What works with AD?

- **Interoperability Choices**
  - Kerberos – complex to install, addresses Authentication
  - LDAP – Identity Management, does not address Authentication
  - Samba Windbind
    - Authentication and Identity Management
    - Has own ID Map solution
  - Vintela Authentication Services
    - Authentication and Identity Management
    - RFC2037 schema extension for UID/GIDs
Pure MIT / Heimdal Kerberos

- **Key Limitations**
  - Must generate a per client keytab file
    - Need to migrate keytab to each client
  - Time must be kept in sync between AD servers and all Kerberos clients
    - Uses extra external process (NTP)
  - Inconvenient Authentication Only solution
    - Requires client machine pseudo-user account in AD
    - Must sync /etc/passwd with AD User Accounts to provide UID/GIDs etc.
    - No disconnected mode operation
PADL LDAP Tools

- Available from PADL Software
  - Two modules:
    - `pam_ldap`, `nss_ldap`
  - Benefits:
    - Runs on most UNIX platforms today, Free
    - Supports RFC2307 + MS Service for Unix

- Disadvantages
  - Poor Scalability
  - Lacks secure authentication to AD
  - No disconnected mode operation
Samba Winbind

- Has three parts:
  - PAM: pam_winbind.so, handles authentication
  - NSS: libnss_winbind.so, handles identity management
  - Daemon: winbindd, handles communication with remote NT4 DC's and with Active Directory DCs
  - Caches user ID info in winbindd_cache.tdb

- New to Samba-3.0.0 winbind also does all Samba ID Map handling
  - Stores mapping info in winbindd_idmap.tdb
  - Maps Windows SIDs to Unix UIDs/GIDs
Samba Winbind

Pros:
- NO disconnected mode operation
- Authentication and Identity Management
  - UNIX Accounts AND for Samba
- Scalable through caching of data

Cons:
- Same UID/GID across all Samba servers
  - ONLY with LDAP Account backend
  - Complex configuration
- Exposes ALL backend accounts
  - NT4 Domain / Active Directory Domain
Vintela Authentication Services

- **Commercial Solution**
  - AD RFC2307 AD Schema Extension
  - Microsoft Management Console Snap-In
    - UNIX Account enablement / disablement
    - Stores UID/GIDs and other UNIX account attributes
  - Uses secure Kerberos authentication
    - LDAP over Kerberos
  - AD member client cache
    - Stores only UNIX enabled account info
    - Does periodic intelligent sync to keep current
Vintela Evaluation

◆ Pros:
  – Has disconnected mode operation
  – Easy configuration
  – Consistent UID/GIDs
  – No local accounts needed
  – Scalable
  – UNIX / Linux machines get AD Machine Account

◆ Cons:
  – Commercial (Payware)
Making the Choice for CIFS

Viable choices are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>ID Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samba Winbind</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vintela Authentication Services</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
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Demonstration & Questions