1 Xerar obxectos SAMBA no LDAP. Ferramentas de administración: smbldap-tools, JXplorer, LAM

1.1 Sumario

1.2 Introdución

- Para que o noso dominio SAMBA funcione correctamente, é necesario inicializar o dominio cos usuarios, grupos e obxectos LDAP propios de SAMBA para almacenar toda a información do mesmo. Para iso usaremos **smbldap-tools**.

- Tamén veremos como administrar graficamente SAMBA: JXplorer e LAM.

1.3 smbldap-tools

- **Smbldap-tools** son un conxunto de scripts para manexar usuarios e grupos almacenados no directorio LDAP
- Pode ser usado tanto por usuarios como por clientes.
- Pódese:
    - Engadir/modificar/eliminar usuarios/grupos no LDAP do mesmo xeito que se fai cos comandos estándar (useradd, groupadd, etc).
    - Os usuarios poden cambiar o seu contrasinal e consultar información propia.
- No seguinte enlace pódese atopar máis información: https://gna.org/projects/smbldap-tools/

- A continuación amósanse os comandos asociados á utilidade

```
smbldap-
  smbldap-groupadd   smbldap-groupshow  smbldap-userdel    smbldap-usershow
  smbldap-groupdel   smbldap-passwd     smbldap-userinfo
  smbldap-grouplist  smbldap-populate   smbldap-userlist
  smbldap-groupmod   smbldap-useradd    smbldap-usermod
```

1.3.1 Iniciar dominio samba, inserindo usuarios e grupos necesarios no ldap

- Para crear os usuarios e grupos necesarios dentro de ldap que necesita samba usarase o comando: **smbldap-populate**

- Antes de poder utilizar as utilidades debemos configurar dous ficheiros de configuración do paquete **smbldap-tools**, para que poida acceder aos datos do servidor LDAP.

- En primeiro lugar realizaremos dúas comprobacións que se recomendan no inicio do propio script e nos permitirán comprobar que o servidor samba está en execución e que a conexión co servidor LDAP é correcta:

- Comprobamos que o servidor samba está efectivamente correndo:

```
service smbd status
```

- E que o equipo xa ten un SID (*Identificador de seguridade* de Windows). Copiamos ese SID:

```
net getlocalsid
SID for domain DSERVER00 is: S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868
```

- Se as comprobacións dan un resultado correcto, podemos copiar os dous ficheiros que precisamos a /etc/smbldap-tools. E axustamos os permisos:

```
#Descomprimimos un dos ficheiros de configuración:
zcat /usr/share/doc/smbldap-tools/examples/smbldap.conf.gz >  /etc/smbldap-tools/smbldap.conf

#Copiamos o outro ficheiro de configuración:
cp /usr/share/doc/smbldap-tools/examples/smbldap_bind.conf /etc/smbldap-tools/

#Axustar permisos
chmod 600 /etc/smbldap-tools/smbldap_bind.conf
```

1.3.2 Configuración ficheiro smbldap_bind.conf

- Este ficheiro de configuración vaille indicar a smbldap-tools cal é o usuario e contrasinal co que se accede ao servidor LDAP.
- Adaptar no ficheiro /**etc**/**smbldap-tools**/**smbldap_bind.conf** as liñas 10-13 ás circunstancias
- Como a chave vai en claro, é por iso que só se deu permiso de lectura escritura ao root.

```
# $Id$
#
##############################
# Credential Configuration #
##############################
# Notes: you can specify two differents configuration if you use a
# master ldap for writing access and a slave ldap server for reading access
# By default, we will use the same DN (so it will work for standard Samba
# release)
slaveDN="cn=admin,dc=iescalquera,dc=local"
slavePw="abc123."
masterDN="cn=admin,dc=iescalquera,dc=local"
masterPw="abc123."
```

1.3.3 Configuración ficheiro smbldap.conf

- Neste ficheiro /**etc**/**smbldap-tools**/**smbldap.conf** le os datos necesarios para poder acceder aos usuarios, grupos e máquinas do ldap.
- Configurar as liñas 36,41,60,69,80,106,111,116,121,159,165,174,194,205,211,216 como se indica.
- Ollo na liña 36 de configurar o SID do equipo do lector/a.
- Cando indicamos 4 sostenidos (####) é que ese comentario foi introducido por nós e esa liña viña activa no ficheiro orixinal.

```
# $Id$
#
# smbldap-tools.conf : Q & D configuration file for smbldap-tools

#  This code was developped by IDEALX (http://IDEALX.org/) and
#  contributors (their names can be found in the CONTRIBUTORS file).
#
#                 Copyright (C) 2001-2002 IDEALX
#
#  This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
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#  of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
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#  This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
#  but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
#  MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.  See the
#  GNU General Public License for more details.
#
#  You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
#  along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
#  Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307,
```

```
#  USA.

#  Purpose :
#       . be the configuration file for all smbldap-tools scripts

##############################################################################
#
# General Configuration
#
##############################################################################

# Put your own SID. To obtain this number do: "net getlocalsid".
# If not defined, parameter is taking from "net getlocalsid" return
SID="S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868"

# Domain name the Samba server is in charged.
# If not defined, parameter is taking from smb.conf configuration file
# Ex: sambaDomain="IDEALX-NT"
sambaDomain="IESCALQUERA"

##############################################################################
#
# LDAP Configuration
#
##############################################################################

# Notes: to use to dual ldap servers backend for Samba, you must patch
# Samba with the dual-head patch from IDEALX. If not using this patch
# just use the same server for slaveLDAP and masterLDAP.
# Those two servers declarations can also be used when you have
# . one master LDAP server where all writing operations must be done
# . one slave LDAP server where all reading operations must be done
#   (typically a replication directory)

# Slave LDAP server
# Ex: slaveLDAP=127.0.0.1
# If not defined, parameter is set to "127.0.0.1"
####slaveLDAP="ldap.example.com"

# Slave LDAP port
# If not defined, parameter is set to "389"
slavePort="389"

# Master LDAP server: needed for write operations
# Ex: masterLDAP=127.0.0.1
# If not defined, parameter is set to "127.0.0.1"
####masterLDAP="ldap.example.com"

# Master LDAP port
# If not defined, parameter is set to "389"
#masterPort="389"
masterPort="389"

# Use TLS for LDAP
# If set to 1, this option will use start_tls for connection
# (you should also used the port 389)
# If not defined, parameter is set to "0"
####ldapTLS="1"

# Use SSL for LDAP
# If set to 1, this option will use SSL for connection
# (standard port for ldaps is 636)
# If not defined, parameter is set to "0"
ldapSSL="0"

# How to verify the server's certificate (none, optional or require)
# see "man Net::LDAP" in start_tls section for more details
verify="require"

# CA certificate
# see "man Net::LDAP" in start_tls section for more details
cafile="/etc/smbldap-tools/ca.pem"
```

```
# certificate to use to connect to the ldap server
# see "man Net::LDAP" in start_tls section for more details
clientcert="/etc/smbldap-tools/smbldap-tools.example.com.pem"

# key certificate to use to connect to the ldap server
# see "man Net::LDAP" in start_tls section for more details
clientkey="/etc/smbldap-tools/smbldap-tools.example.com.key"

# LDAP Suffix
# Ex: suffix=dc=IDEALX,dc=ORG
suffix="dc=iescalquera,dc=local"

# Where are stored Users
# Ex: usersdn="ou=Users,dc=IDEALX,dc=ORG"
# Warning: if 'suffix' is not set here, you must set the full dn for usersdn
usersdn="ou=usuarios,${suffix}"

# Where are stored Computers
# Ex: computersdn="ou=Computers,dc=IDEALX,dc=ORG"
# Warning: if 'suffix' is not set here, you must set the full dn for computersdn
computersdn="ou=maquinas,${suffix}"

# Where are stored Groups
# Ex: groupsdn="ou=Groups,dc=IDEALX,dc=ORG"
# Warning: if 'suffix' is not set here, you must set the full dn for groupsdn
groupsdn="ou=grupos,${suffix}"

# Where are stored Idmap entries (used if samba is a domain member server)
# Ex: groupsdn="ou=Idmap,dc=IDEALX,dc=ORG"
# Warning: if 'suffix' is not set here, you must set the full dn for idmapdn
idmapdn="ou=Idmap,${suffix}"

# Where to store next uidNumber and gidNumber available for new users and groups
# If not defined, entries are stored in sambaDomainName object.
# Ex: sambaUnixIdPooldn="sambaDomainName=${sambaDomain},${suffix}"
# Ex: sambaUnixIdPooldn="cn=NextFreeUnixId,${suffix}"
sambaUnixIdPooldn="sambaDomainName=${sambaDomain},${suffix}"

# Default scope Used
scope="sub"

# Unix password hash scheme (CRYPT, MD5, SMD5, SSHA, SHA, CLEARTEXT)
# If set to "exop", use LDAPv3 Password Modify (RFC 3062) extended operation.
password_hash="SSHA"

# if password_hash is set to CRYPT, you may set a salt format.
# default is "%s", but many systems will generate MD5 hashed
# passwords if you use "$1$%.8s". This parameter is optional!
password_crypt_salt_format="%s"

##############################################################################
#
# Unix Accounts Configuration
#
##############################################################################

# Login defs
# Default Login Shell
# Ex: userLoginShell="/bin/bash"
userLoginShell="/bin/bash"

# Home directory
# Ex: userHome="/home/%U"
userHome="/home/iescalquera/%U"

# Default mode used for user homeDirectory
userHomeDirectoryMode="700"

# Gecos
userGecos="Usuario de IES Calquera"

# Default User (POSIX and Samba) GID
defaultUserGid="513"
```

```
# Default Computer (Samba) GID
defaultComputerGid="515"

# Skel dir
skeletonDir="/etc/skel_ubuntu"

# Treat shadowAccount object or not
shadowAccount="1"

# Default password validation time (time in days) Comment the next line if
# you don't want password to be enable for defaultMaxPasswordAge days (be
# careful to the sambaPwdMustChange attribute's value)
defaultMaxPasswordAge="45"

################################################################################
#
# SAMBA Configuration
#
################################################################################

# The UNC path to home drives location (%U username substitution)
# Just set it to a null string if you want to use the smb.conf 'logon home'
# directive and/or disable roaming profiles
# Ex: userSmbHome="\\PDC-SMB3\%U"
userSmbHome="\\dserver00\%U"

# The UNC path to profiles locations (%U username substitution)
# Just set it to a null string if you want to use the smb.conf 'logon path'
# directive and/or disable roaming profiles
# Ex: userProfile="\\PDC-SMB3\profiles\%U"
####userProfile="\\PDC-SRV\profiles\%U"

# The default Home Drive Letter mapping
# (will be automatically mapped at logon time if home directory exist)
# Ex: userHomeDrive="H:"
userHomeDrive="Z:"

# The default user netlogon script name (%U username substitution)
# if not used, will be automatically username.cmd
# make sure script file is edited under dos
# Ex: userScript="startup.cmd" # make sure script file is edited under dos
userScript="inicio.bat"

# Domain appended to the users "mail"-attribute
# when smbldap-useradd -M is used
# Ex: mailDomain="idealx.com"
mailDomain="iescalquera.local"

################################################################################
#
# SMBLDAP-TOOLS Configuration (default are ok for a RedHat)
#
################################################################################

# Allows not to use smbpasswd (if with_smbpasswd="0" in smbldap.conf) but
# prefer Crypt::SmbHash library
with_smbpasswd="0"
smbpasswd="/usr/bin/smbpasswd"

# Allows not to use slappasswd (if with_slappasswd="0" in smbldap.conf)
# but prefer Crypt:: libraries
with_slappasswd="0"
slappasswd="/usr/sbin/slappasswd"

# comment out the following line to get rid of the default banner
# no_banner="1"
```

- Na liña 174 indicamos que os ficheiros base de cada usuario creado con smbldap-tools debe ser copiado de /etc/skel_ubuntu.
- Co cal, imos copiar de script o directorio skel_ubuntu de scripts a /etc.

```
cp -r /root/scripts/skel_ubuntu /etc/
```

1.3.4 Crear OUs, grupos e usuarios SAMBA no ldap: smbldap-populate

- Antes de facer nada é conveniente facer unha copia de todo o contido do LDAP, para o que podemos usar o comando **slapcat**:

```
slapcat -l backup.ldif
```

- Agora xa podemos executar o comando **smbldap-populate** para crear os usuarios, grupos e obxectos LDAP necesarios para o dominio samba.

```
smbldap-populate
```

- Como se pode ver na imaxe, o comando crea as unidades organizativas no LDAP necesarias para almacenar toda a información de samba e os grupos propios dun dominio Windows (Administradores do dominio, Usuarios do dominio, etc.).
- Tamén crea o usuario **root** no LDAP e como usuario samba, e teremos que asignarlle un contrasinal:

```
entry dc=iescalquera,dc=local already exist.
entry ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local already exist.
entry ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local already exist.
adding new entry: ou=maquinas,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: ou=idmap,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: uid=root,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: uid=nobody,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Domain Admins,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Domain Users,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Domain Guests,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Domain Computers,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Administrators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Account Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Print Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Backup Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
adding new entry: cn=Replicators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
entry sambaDomainName=IESCALQUERA,dc=iescalquera,dc=local already exist. Updatin
g it...

Please provide a password for the domain root:
Changing UNIX and samba passwords for root
New password:
Retype new password:
administrador@server00:~$ _
```

- Nesta imaxe, observar como se crean as OUs, Grupos e Usuarios que precisa o servizo de SAMBA.
- Observar como a OU maquinas, nesta imaxe, é creada neste proceso. No noso caso xa foi creada cando configuramos LAM.

- Comprobacións
- Unidades Organizativas

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -s one -b dc=iescalquera,dc=local dn
dn: cn=admin,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=maquinas,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: sambaDomainName=IESCALQUERA,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=Idmap,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
```

- O obxecto sambaDomainName permite controlar como se van xerar os SIDs dos obxectos Windows e como se xestionara? os contrasinais, entre outras cousas.

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b sambaDomainName=IESCALQUERA,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: sambaDomainName=IESCALQUERA,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
sambaAlgorithmicRidBase: 1000
sambaNextUserRid: 1000
sambaMinPwdLength: 5
sambaPwdHistoryLength: 0
sambaLogonToChgPwd: 0
sambaMaxPwdAge: -1
sambaMinPwdAge: 0
sambaLockoutDuration: 30
sambaLockoutObservationWindow: 30
sambaLockoutThreshold: 0
sambaForceLogoff: -1
sambaRefuseMachinePwdChange: 0
gidNumber: 1000
sambaDomainName: IESCALQUERA
sambaSID: S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868
sambaNextRid: 1000
uidNumber: 1000
objectClass: sambaDomain
objectClass: sambaUnixIdPool
```

- ♦ **Usuarios**

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local dn
dn: ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=profes,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=sol,ou=profes,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=noe,ou=profes,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=dam1,ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: ou=dam2,ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=mon,ou=dam1,ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=tom,ou=dam1,ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=pia,ou=dam2,ou=alum,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=root,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: uid=nobody,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
```

- Observar que agora temos dous novos usuarios: root e nobody.

```
getent passwd | tail -n 7
  sol:x:10000:10000:"Profe - Sol Lua":/home/iescalquera/profes/sol:/bin/bash
  noe:x:10001:10000:Profe - Noe Ras:/home/iescalquera/profes/noe:/bin/bash
  mon:x:10002:10000:DAM1 Mon Mon:/home/iescalquera/alumnos/dam1/mon:/bin/bash
  tom:x:10003:10000:DAM1 Tom Tom:/home/iescalquera/alumnos/dam1/tom:/bin/bash
  pia:x:10004:10000:DAM2 Pia Fdez:/home/iescalquera/alumnos/dam2/pia:/bin/bash
  root:x:0:0:Netbios Domain Administrator:/home/iescalquera/root:/bin/false
  nobody:x:65534:514:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/false
```

- Observar que por agora os usuarios iniciais do ldap non teñen atributos do esquema samba.

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b dc=iescalquera,dc=local uid=sol
dn: uid=sol,ou=profes,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: shadowAccount
uid: sol
sn:: TMO6YQ==
cn:: UHJvZmUgLSBTb2wgTMO6YQ==
givenName: Sol
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
loginShell: /bin/bash
mail: sol@iescalquera.local
initials: SL
shadowExpire: -1
gecos: "Profe - Sol Lua"
homeDirectory: /home/iescalquera/profes/sol
```

- Pero si o teñen os 2 usuarios que se engadiron. Observar como ten un SID de Windows.

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b dc=iescalquera,dc=local uid=root
dn: uid=root,ou=usuarios,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
objectClass: sambaSamAccount
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: shadowAccount
uid: root
cn: root
sn: root
gidNumber: 0
uidNumber: 0
homeDirectory: /home/iescalquera/root
sambaLogonTime: 0
sambaLogoffTime: 2147483647
sambaKickoffTime: 2147483647
sambaPwdCanChange: 0
sambaHomePath: \\dserver00\root
sambaHomeDrive: Z:
sambaPrimaryGroupSID: S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868-512
sambaSID: S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868-500
loginShell: /bin/false
gecos: Netbios Domain Administrator
sambaLMPassword: B7515DC140629D41AAD3B435B51404EE
sambaAcctFlags: [U]
sambaNTPassword: 3EC585243C919F4217175E1918E07780
sambaPwdLastSet: 1400007291
sambaPwdMustChange: 1403895291
shadowMax: 45
```

- **Grupos**

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local dn
dn: ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-usuarios,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-profes,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-dam1-profes,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-dam2-profes,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-alum,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-dam1-alum,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=g-dam2-alum,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Domain Admins,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Domain Users,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Domain Guests,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Domain Computers,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Administrators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Account Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Print Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Backup Operators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
dn: cn=Replicators,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
```

- Observar os novos grupos.

```
getent group | tail -n 16
  g-usuarios:*:10000:
  g-profes:*:10001:noe,sol
  g-dam1-profes:*:10002:sol
  g-dam2-profes:*:10003:noe,sol
  g-alum:*:10004:tom,mon,pia
  g-dam1-alum:*:10005:tom,mon
  g-dam2-alum:*:10006:pia
  Domain Admins:*:512:root
  Domain Users:*:513:
  Domain Guests:*:514:
  Domain Computers:*:515:
```

```
Administrators:*:544:
Account Operators:*:548:
Print Operators:*:550:
Backup Operators:*:551:
Replicators:*:552:
```

- Observar que os grupos que había no ldap non teñen atributos do esquema samba.

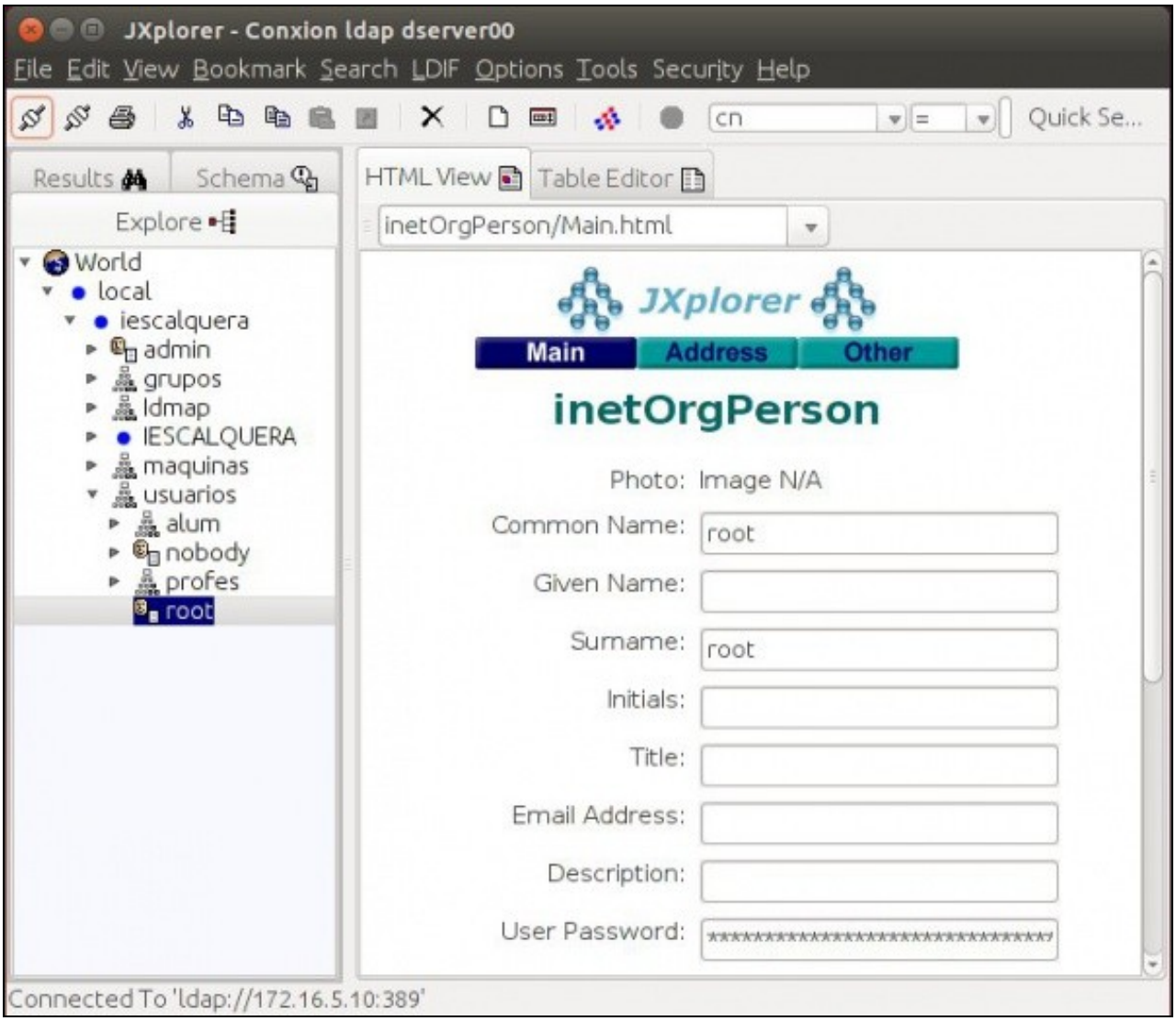
```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b dc=iescalquera,dc=local cn=g-usuarios
dn: cn=g-usuarios,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
objectClass: posixGroup
cn: g-usuarios
gidNumber: 10000
```

- Pero observar que os grupos engadidos con smbldap-populate si teñen a tributos do esquema samba:

```
ldapsearch -x -LLL -b dc=iescalquera,dc=local cn="Domain A*"
dn: cn=Domain Admins,ou=grupos,dc=iescalquera,dc=local
objectClass: top
objectClass: posixGroup
objectClass: sambaGroupMapping
cn: Domain Admins
gidNumber: 512
memberUid: root
description: Netbios Domain Administrators
sambaSID: S-1-5-21-3472892566-1518861306-3316237868-512
sambaGroupType: 2
displayName: Domain Admins
```

1.4 JXplorer

- Dende a ferramenta JXplorer podemos administrar os usuarios, grupos e OUs do ldap.
- Podemos ver os novos obxectos creados con smbladap-populate.



1.5 Ldap Account Manager: LAM

- Dende LAM para administrar os atributos SAMBA dos obxectos precisamos configurar os módulos de LAM antes de entrar a administrar o ldap.
- Logo, no seguinte punto, administraremosos usuarios e os grupos.

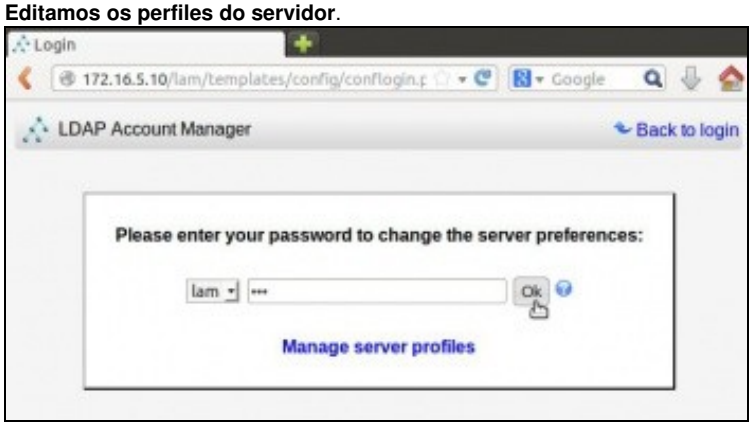
- Configurar LAM

- 

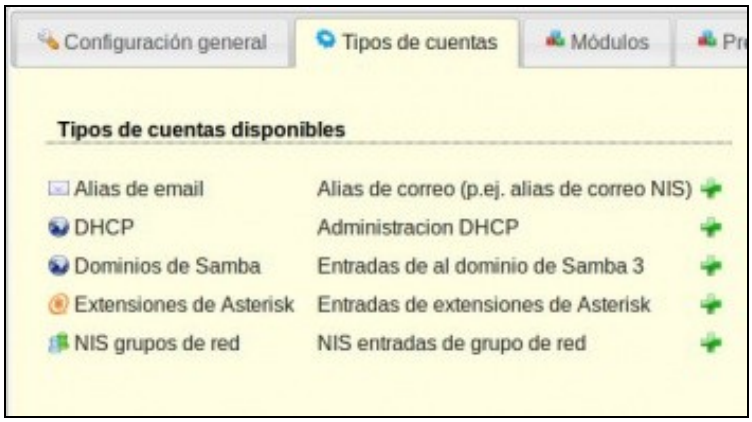
Unha vez conectados á utilidade, prememos en **LAM configuration**.

- 

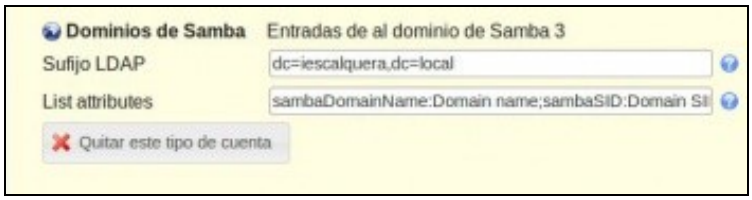
Editamos os perfiles do servidor.

- 

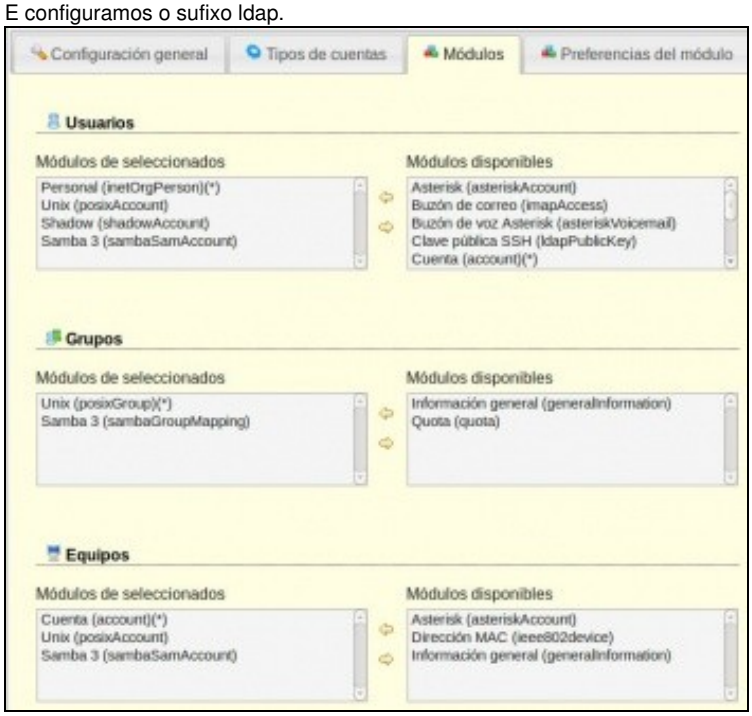
Introducimos o contrasinal **lam**.

- 

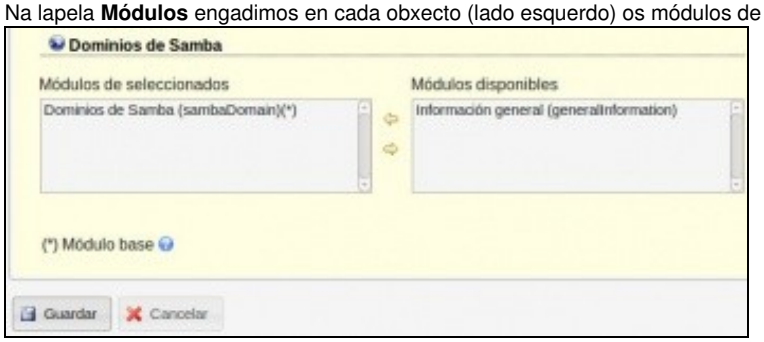
Na lapela **Tipos de contas** engadimos as entradas do esquema samba.

- 

E configuramos o sufixo ldap.

- 

Na lapela **Módulos** engadimos en cada obxecto (lado esquerdo) os módulos de samba3.

- 

Ao final da páxina vemos o módulo samba. Observar que estea nos módulos seleccionados o Módulo **Samba Domains**. Premer en **Gardar**.

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Entramos no LAM para ver, por exemplo os atributos samba do usuario root.

-- Antonio de Andrés Lema e Carlos Carrión Álvarez