

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

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## 1.2 Introducción

- 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 recomandan 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 different configurations 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)
slavedDN="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.
- Olló 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 developed 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
# modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
# as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2
# of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
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# 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
cafайл="/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
skeltonDir="/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. Updating 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 smbldap-populate.

JXplorer - Conxion ldap dserver00

File Edit View Bookmark Search LDF Options Tools Security Help

Results Schema

Explore

World

- local
  - iescalquera
    - admin
    - grupos
    - Idmap
    - IESCALQUERA
    - maquinas
  - usuarios
    - alum
    - nobody
    - profes
  - root

HTML View Table Editor

inetOrgPerson/Main.html

JXplorer Main Address Other

## inetOrgPerson

Photo: Image N/A

Common Name: root

Given Name:

Surname: root

Initials:

Title:

Email Address:

Description:

User Password: \*\*\*\*

Connected To 'ldap://172.16.5.10:389'

The screenshot shows the JXplorer LDAP browser interface. On the left, there's a tree view of the LDAP directory structure under 'World'. The 'root' node is selected. In the main pane, the object 'inetOrgPerson/Main.html' is displayed in 'HTML View'. The object has a common name of 'root'. There are fields for Given Name, Surname, Initials, Title, Email Address, Description, and User Password, all of which are currently empty or show placeholder text. The bottom status bar indicates a connection to 'ldap://172.16.5.10:389'.

## 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, administraremos usuarios e os grupos.
- 
- Configurar LAM

LAM Login

User name: Manager

Password:

Language: English (Great Britain)

Login

LDAP server: ldap://localhost:389

Server profile: lam

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

Configuration overview

LDAP Account Manager

**LAM configuration**

Edit general settings

Edit server profiles

Editamos os perfiles do servidor.

Please enter your password to change the server preferences:

lam

Ok

Manage server profiles

Introducimos o contrasinal **lam**.

Configuración general Tipos de cuentas Módulos Pr

**Tipos de cuentas disponibles**

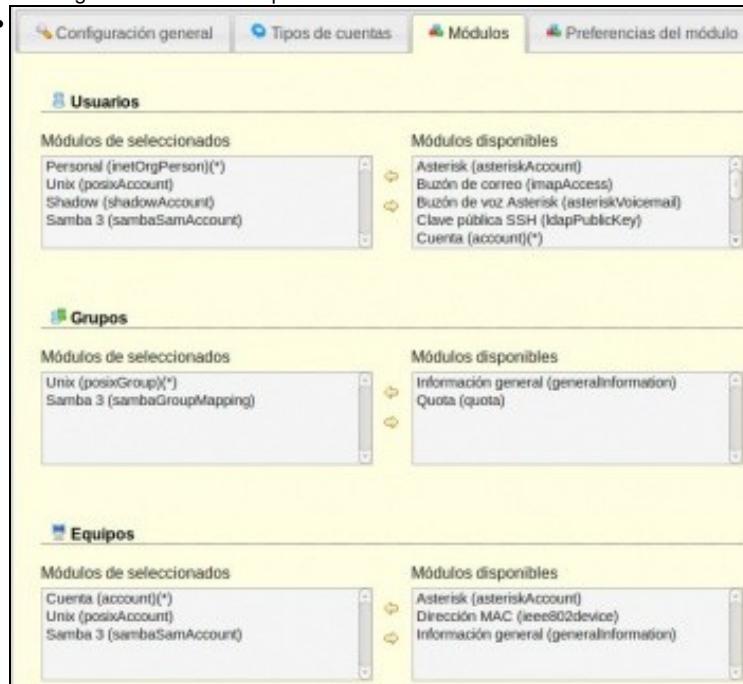
<input type="checkbox"/> Alias de email	Alias de correo (p.ej. alias de correo NIS)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DHCP	Administracion DHCP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominios de Samba	Entradas de al dominio de Samba 3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extensiones de Asterisk	Entradas de extensiones de Asterisk	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NIS grupos de red	NIS entradas de grupo de red	

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

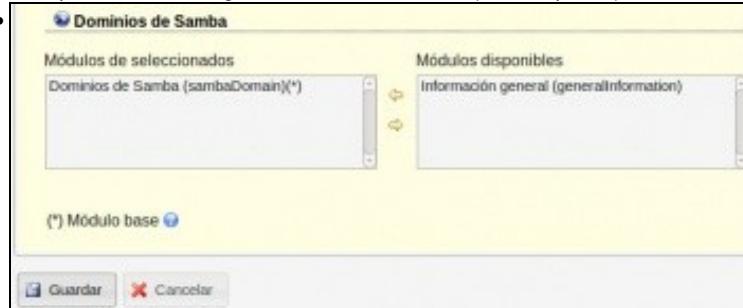
- **• Dominios de Samba** Entradas de al dominio de Samba 3
 

Sufijo LDAP	dc=iescalquera,dc=local	<a href="#">?</a>
List attributes	sambaDomainName:Domain name;sambaSID:Domain SID	<a href="#">?</a>
<a href="#">X Quitar este tipo de cuenta</a>		

E configuramos o sufijo ldap.

- 

Na lapela **Módulos** engadimos en cada obxecto (lado esquierdo) 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**.

- 

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

-- Antonio de Andrés Lema e Carlos Carrión Álvarez