

# Bascule de l'authentification sur sssd

dixit Guillaume Seith “ça permet d’avoir un cache local des utilisateurs. Comme ça, même si les serveurs d’authentications ne sont pas joignables ça ne pose pas de problème.”

La “home directory” est toujours sous labo4

Voici les manipulations de Guillaume :

1. Création du fichier /etc/sss/sss.conf (le fichier d'une machine existante)
2. apt-get remove libnss-ldap
3. apt-get install sss oddjob-mkhomedir
4. ajouter sss comme source pour login et mot de passe dans /etc/nsswitch.conf
5. vérifier que dans le fichier /etc/pam.d/common-session la ligne suivante a été supprimé ou est en commentaire : session required pam\_mkhomedir.so umask=0022  
skel=/etc/skel

Pour obtenir les fichiers ci-dessus le mieux est de ce déplacer dans un des répertoire backup par exemple de menkab et de faire des copies.

Les sauvegardes de menkab sont sous /disk2/backub/menkab/dernier/etc pour tous les fichiers du répertoire /etc

Le répertoire dernier est un lien logique vers vers la dernière sauvegarde. Le répertoire a un nom de la forme : aaaa-mm-jj:hh:mm:ss\_ddd. (exemple : 2017-01-27\_12:24:19\_ven.)

===== /etc/nsswitch.conf

```
#
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# An example Name Service Switch config file. This file should be
# sorted with the most-used services at the beginning.
#
# The entry '[NOTFOUND=return]' means that the search for an
# entry should stop if the search in the previous entry turned
# up nothing. Note that if the search failed due to some other reason
# (like no NIS server responding) then the search continues with the
# next entry.
#
# Valid entries include:
#
# nisplus          Use NIS+ (NIS version 3)
# nis              Use NIS (NIS version 2), also called YP
# dns              Use DNS (Domain Name Service)
# files            Use the local files
# db               Use the local database (.db) files
# compat          Use NIS on compat mode
# hesiod           Use Hesiod for user lookups
# [NOTFOUND=return] Stop searching if not found so far
```

```
#  
  
# To use db, put the "db" in front of "files" for entries you want to be  
# looked up first in the databases  
#  
# Example:  
#passwd:      db files nisplus nis  
#shadow:      db files nisplus nis  
#group:       db files nisplus nis  
  
passwd:       files ldap sss  
shadow:       files ldap sss  
group:        files ldap sss  
  
#hosts:       db files nisplus nis dns  
hosts:        files dns  
  
# Example - obey only what nisplus tells us...  
#services:    nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
#networks:    nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
#protocols:   nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
#rpc:         nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
#ethers:      nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
#netmasks:   nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
  
bootparams:  nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files  
  
ethers:      files  
netmasks:    files  
networks:    files  
protocols:   files  
rpc:         files  
services:    files sss  
  
netgroup:    nisplus sss  
  
publickey:   nisplus  
  
automount:   files ldap  
#automount:  files  
aliases:     files nisplus  
  
sudoers:     files sss
```

=====  
/etc/sss/sss.conf

```
[nss]  
filter_groups = root  
filter_users = root  
reconnection_retries = 3
```

```
[pam]
reconnection_retries = 3

[sssd]
config_file_version = 2
reconnection_retries = 3
sbus_timeout = 30
services = nss, pam
domains = IGBMC.U-STRASBG.FR

[domain/igbmc.u-strasbg.fr]
#With this as false, a simple "getent passwd" for testing won't work. You
must do getent passwd user@domain.com
enumerate = true
cache_credentials = true

id_provider = ldap
#access_provider = ldap
auth_provider = krb5
chpass_provider = krb5

#ldap_uri = ldaps://igbmc.u-strasbg.fr
ldap_uri = ldaps://igbmc.u-strasbg.fr
ldap_search_base = dc=igbmc,dc=u-strasbg,dc=fr
#ldap_tls_cacert = /etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt
#ldap_access_filter = memberOf=CN=info-igbmc_eq,OU=Equipes,OU=EMC
Celerra,DC=igbmc,DC=u-strasbg,DC=fr

#This parameter requires that the DC present a completely validated
certificate chain. If you're testing or don't care, use 'allow' or 'never'.
#ldap_tls_reqcert = demand
ldap_tls_reqcert = allow

krb5_realm = IGBMC.U-STRASBG.FR
dns_discovery_domain = IGBMC.U-STRASBG.FR

ldap_schema = rfc2307bis
ldap_access_order = expire
ldap_account_expire_policy = ad
ldap_force_upper_case_realm = true

ldap_user_search_base = dc=igbmc,dc=u-strasbg,dc=fr
ldap_group_search_base = dc=igbmc,dc=u-strasbg,dc=fr
ldap_user_object_class = user
ldap_user_name = sAMAccountName
ldap_user_fullname = displayName
ldap_user_home_directory = unixHomeDirectory
#ldap_user_principal = userPrincipalName
ldap_group_object_class = group
ldap_group_name = sAMAccountName
```

```
#Bind credentials
#ldap_sasl_mech = GSSAPI
#krb5_keytab = /etc/emclldap.keytab
#ldap_krb5_keytab = /etc/emclldap.keytab
#ldap_sasl_authid = emclldap@IGBMC.U-STRASBG.FR
ldap_default_bind_dn = CN=Authentication Cavarelli-Wurtz,OU=Comptes de
service,DC=igbmc,DC=u-strasbg,DC=fr
ldap_default_authtok = 52S5rF(JrNP5xU

#override_homedir = /home/%u
#override_shell = /bin/bash

dyndns_update = true
dyndns_refresh_interval = 43200
dyndns_update_ptr = true
dyndns_ttl = 3600

debug_level = 7
```

=====  
session

```
#
# /etc/pam.d/common-session - session-related modules common to all services
#
# This file is included from other service-specific PAM config files,
# and should contain a list of modules that define tasks to be performed
# at the start and end of sessions of *any* kind (both interactive and
# non-interactive).
#
# As of pam 1.0.1-6, this file is managed by pam-auth-update by default.
# To take advantage of this, it is recommended that you configure any
# local modules either before or after the default block, and use
# pam-auth-update to manage selection of other modules. See
# pam-auth-update(8) for details.

# here are the per-package modules (the "Primary" block)
session [default=1]          pam_permit.so
# here's the fallback if no module succeeds
session requisite           pam_deny.so
# prime the stack with a positive return value if there isn't one already;
# this avoids us returning an error just because nothing sets a success code
# since the modules above will each just jump around
session required            pam_permit.so
# The pam_umask module will set the umask according to the system default in
# /etc/login.defs and user settings, solving the problem of different
# umask settings with different shells, display managers, remote sessions
etc.
# See "man pam_umask".
session optional            pam_umask.so
# and here are more per-package modules (the "Additional" block)
```

```
session optional          pam_krb5.so
session required         pam_unix.so
#session optional       pam_ldap.so
session optional        pam_systemd.so
# end of pam-auth-update config
```

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