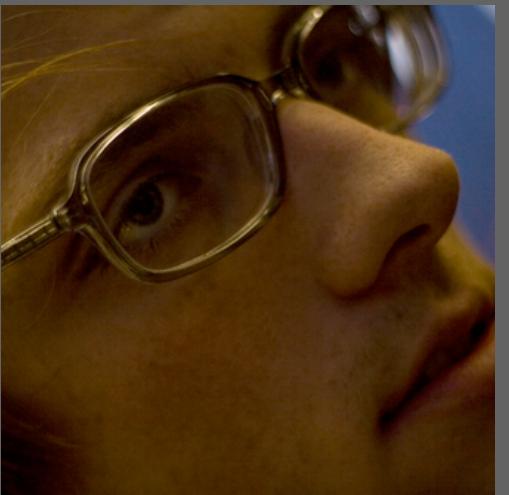


JAMFNATION

user conference

Ghost in the Cloud

Deploying the JSS on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)



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Deploying the JSS on Amazon EC2

Presentation agenda:

The five Ws (who, what, where, when, and why)

Initial goals and current solution

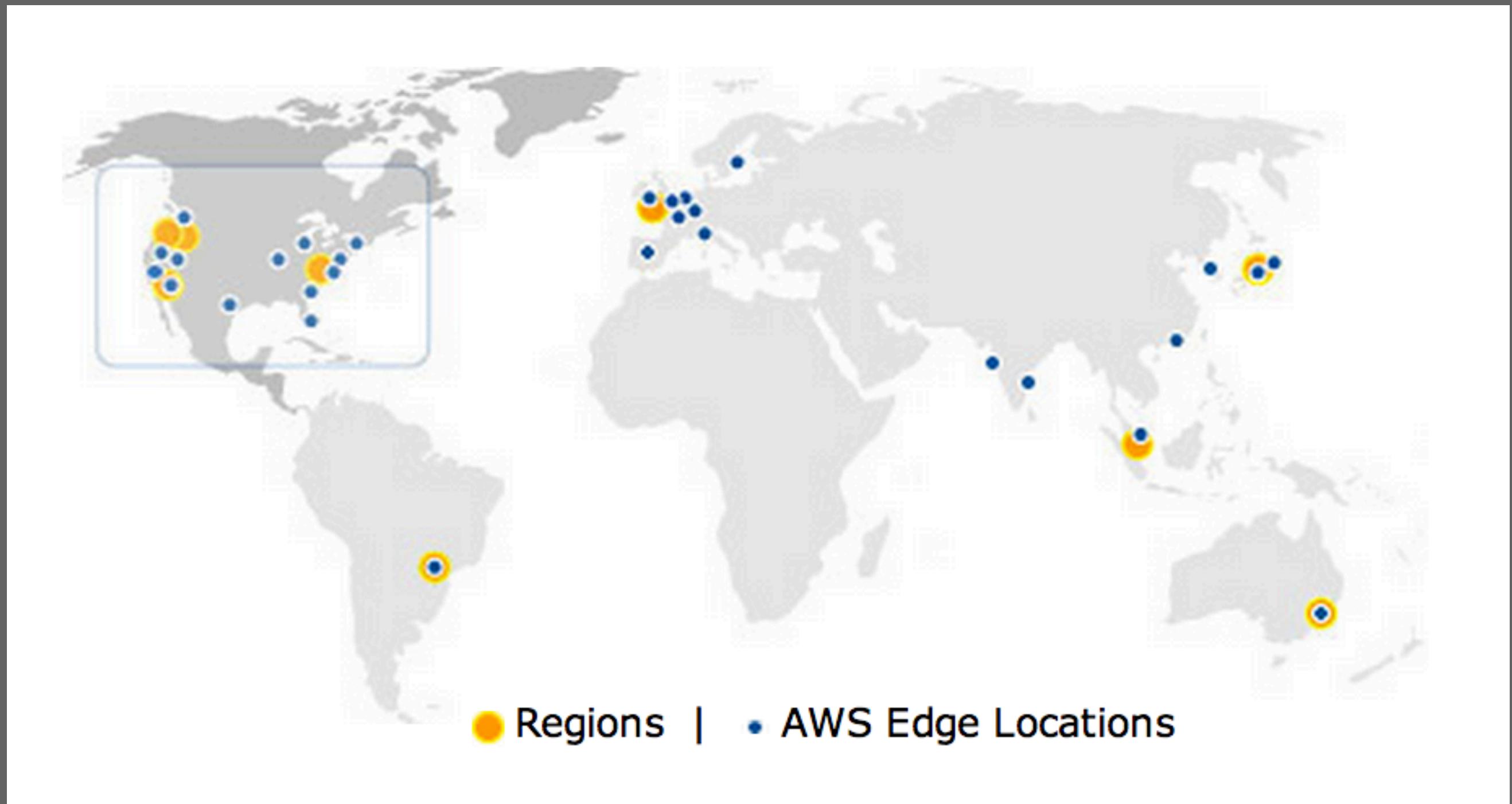
Making it work

What's it like? (production experiences)

Challenges and limitations

The Five Ws of Hosting on EC2

- What is EC2, anyway?
 - A web service that provides **resizable** compute capacity in the cloud
- Who should do this?
 - Startups, companies making use of AWS internally, etc.
- Where is this cloud?
 - Geographically distributed
- When should I do this?
 - When your organization tires of hosting infrastructure themselves
- Why would I do this?
 - Your organization is already using AWS for everything, and they'd prefer to keep it that way
 - You have multiple sites that are geographically distributed



Initial Goals

- Start small (.large)
 - Single M1.large Ubuntu instance for JSS, Distribution Point, and MySQL database
- Make it secure
 - Force HTTPS communication, HTTPS authenticated downloads, alternate SSH port, public Tomcat certificate, accessible only behind firewall (office, VPN)
- Document everything
 - So it's easy to reproduce if we ever need to tear it down

Current Solution

- One M1.large Ubuntu Instance for the JSS
- Two distribution points
 - One using EC2 instance store, one running on an on-site Mac mini
- One M1.large Instance for MySQL database
 - ...with nightly snapshots to Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)

Making it work

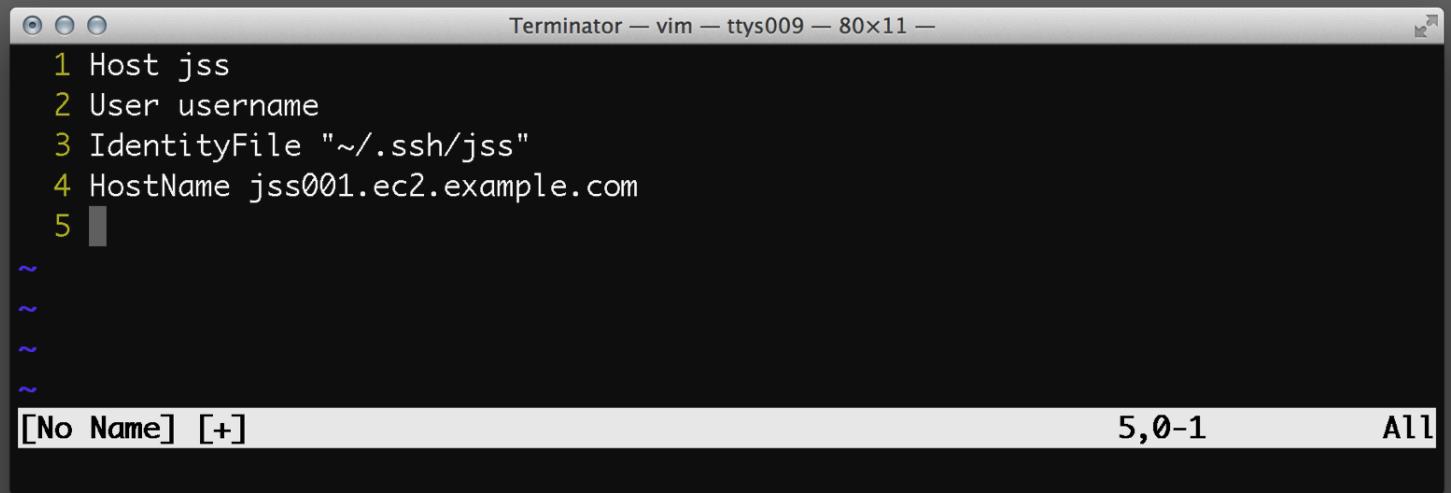
- Sign up for a free Amazon Web Services account
 - aws.amazon.com
- Provision a Linux (or Windows Server) EC2 instance
 - JSS Requirements
 - A 64-bit capable Intel processor
 - 2 GB of RAM
 - 400 MB of disk space available

- M1.medium Instance Details
 - A 64-bit capable Intel processor, (1 vCPU, Intel Xeon family)
 - 3.75 GiB of RAM
 - 410 GB of instance store disk space available
- M1.medium Instance Details
 - A 64-bit capable Intel processor (2 vCPU, Intel Xeon family)
 - 7.5 GiB of RAM
 - 420 GB of instance store disk space available

Instance Family	Instance Type	Processor Arch	vCPU	ECU	Physical Processor	Intel® AES-NI	Intel® AVX	Intel® Turbo
General purpose	m1.small	32-bit or 64-bit	1	1	Intel Xeon Family	-	-	-
General purpose	m1.medium	32-bit or 64-bit	1	2	Intel Xeon Family	-	-	-
General purpose	m1.large	64-bit	2	4	Intel Xeon Family	-	-	-
General purpose	m1.xlarge	64-bit	4	8	Intel Xeon Family	-	-	-
General purpose	m3.xlarge	64-bit	4	13	Intel Xeon E5-2670	Yes	-	-
General purpose	m3.2xlarge	64-bit	8	26	Intel Xeon E5-2670	Yes	-	-

- Create a new key pair
 - Choose a descriptive name, (e.g., jss)
 - Download the private key (Keep this safe)
- Configure a security group
 - A security group acts as a firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances
 - 80, 443, 22, 8443, 8080, 445
- Create and attach an EBS volume to instance
 - Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) provides block level storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances
- Launch your instance

- Get public IP from EC2 Management Console
- Configure DNS, (Route 53)
- SSH into the instance
 - Copy your private key to `~/.ssh/`
 - Create (or append) SSH config file
 - Type `ssh jss` to connect to your instance



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminator — vim — ttys009 — 80x11 —". The window displays the contents of an SSH configuration file. The file contains the following entries:

```
1 Host jss
2 User username
3 IdentityFile "~/.ssh/jss"
4 HostName jss001.ec2.example.com
5
```

The terminal interface includes standard vim navigation keys (`hjknl`) and status bars at the bottom showing "[No Name] [+]" and "5,0-1 All".

Configure the instance

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt-get install openjdk-6-jdk
- sudo apt-get install mysql-server
- mysql -u root -p (enter password when prompted)
 - CREATE DATABASE jamfsoftware;
 - GRANT ALL ON jamfsoftware.* TO 'jamfsoftware'@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'passwordbutnotthisone';

Install the JSS

- Download the JSS Installer and copy to the instance
 - `scp /path/to/JSSInstallerLinux8.72.zip jss:/home/<user_name>/`
- Unzip the archive
 - `unzip JSSInstallerLinux8.72.zip`
- Run the JSS Installer
 - `sudo /home/<user_name>/jssinstaller.run`

Configure the JSS

- Point browser to <https://jss001.ec2.example.com:8443/>
- Complete the initial JSS Setup

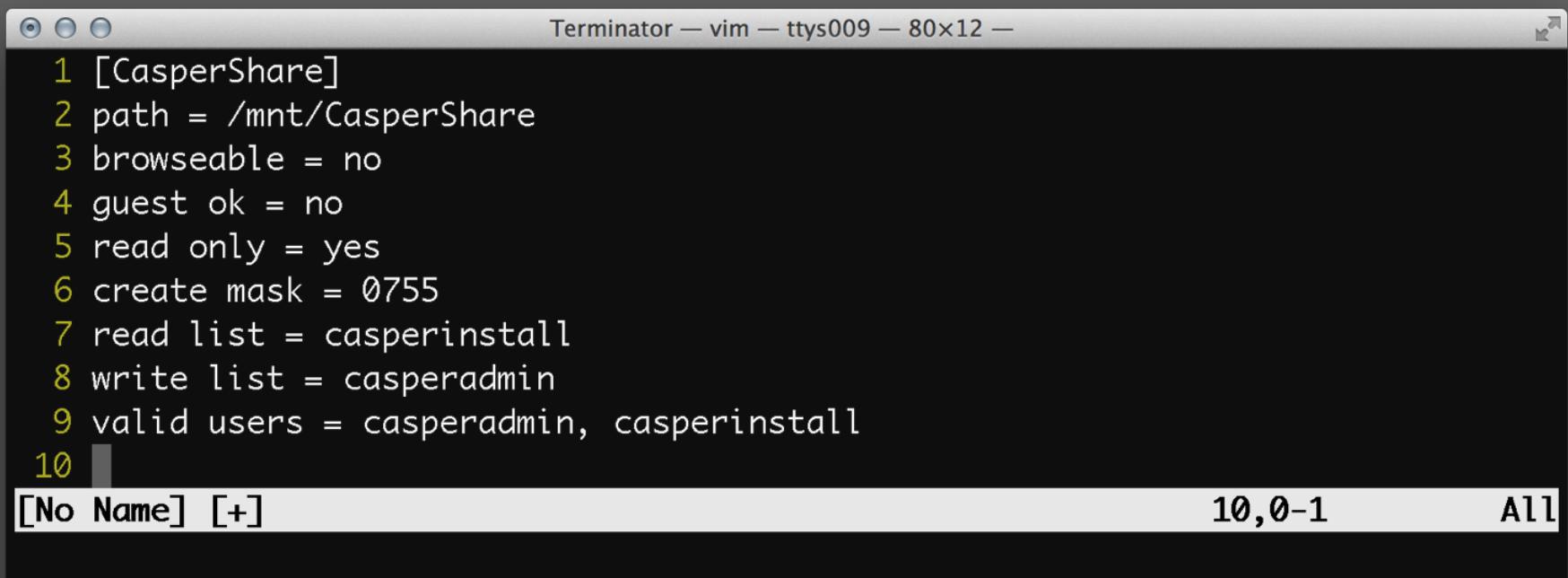
Configure Samba

for use with Casper Admin

- mkdir /mnt/CasperShare
- sudo apt-get install samba; Y
- sudo useradd -d /dev/null -s /dev/false casperadmin
- sudo useradd -d /dev/null -s /dev/false casperinstall
- sudo smbpasswd -a casperadmin
- sudo smbpasswd -a casperinstall

Configure Samba, cont.

- sudo cp /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.bak
- sudo vi /etc/samba/smb.conf



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminator — vim — ttys009 — 80x12 —". The code displayed is:

```
1 [CasperShare]
2 path = /mnt/CasperShare
3 browseable = no
4 guest ok = no
5 read only = yes
6 create mask = 0755
7 read list = casperinstall
8 write list = casperadmin
9 valid users = casperadmin, casperinstall
10
```

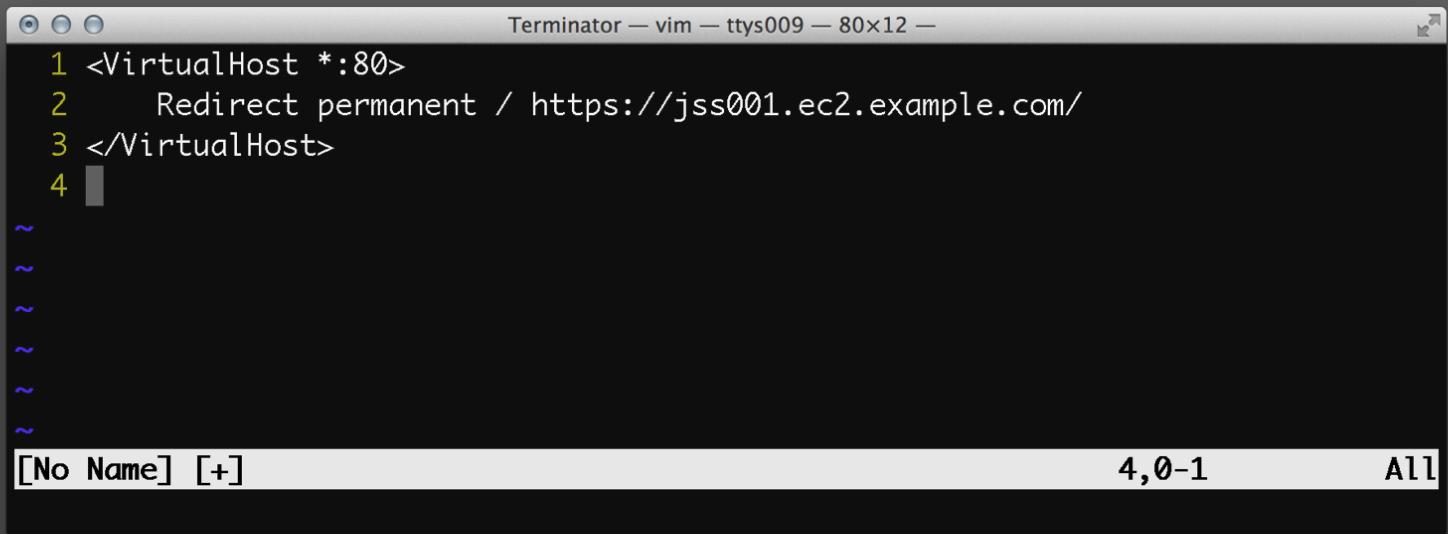
The status bar at the bottom of the terminal window shows "[No Name] [+]" on the left, "10,0-1" in the center, and "All" on the right.

Configure Samba, cont.

- sudo chown casperadmin /mnt/CasperShare
- sudo service smbd restart
- Test connectivity to smb://jss001.ec2.example.com/
CasperShare/
- Specify allowed inbound IPs in EC2 Security Groups so
Samba is not open to everyone

Install and configure Apache *for HTTPS downloads*

- sudo apt-get install apache2
- sudo apt-get install apache2.2-common
- sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/CasperShare



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminator — vim — ttys009 — 80x12 —". The code displayed is:

```
1 <VirtualHost *:80>
2   Redirect permanent / https://jss001.ec2.example.com/
3 </VirtualHost>
4
```

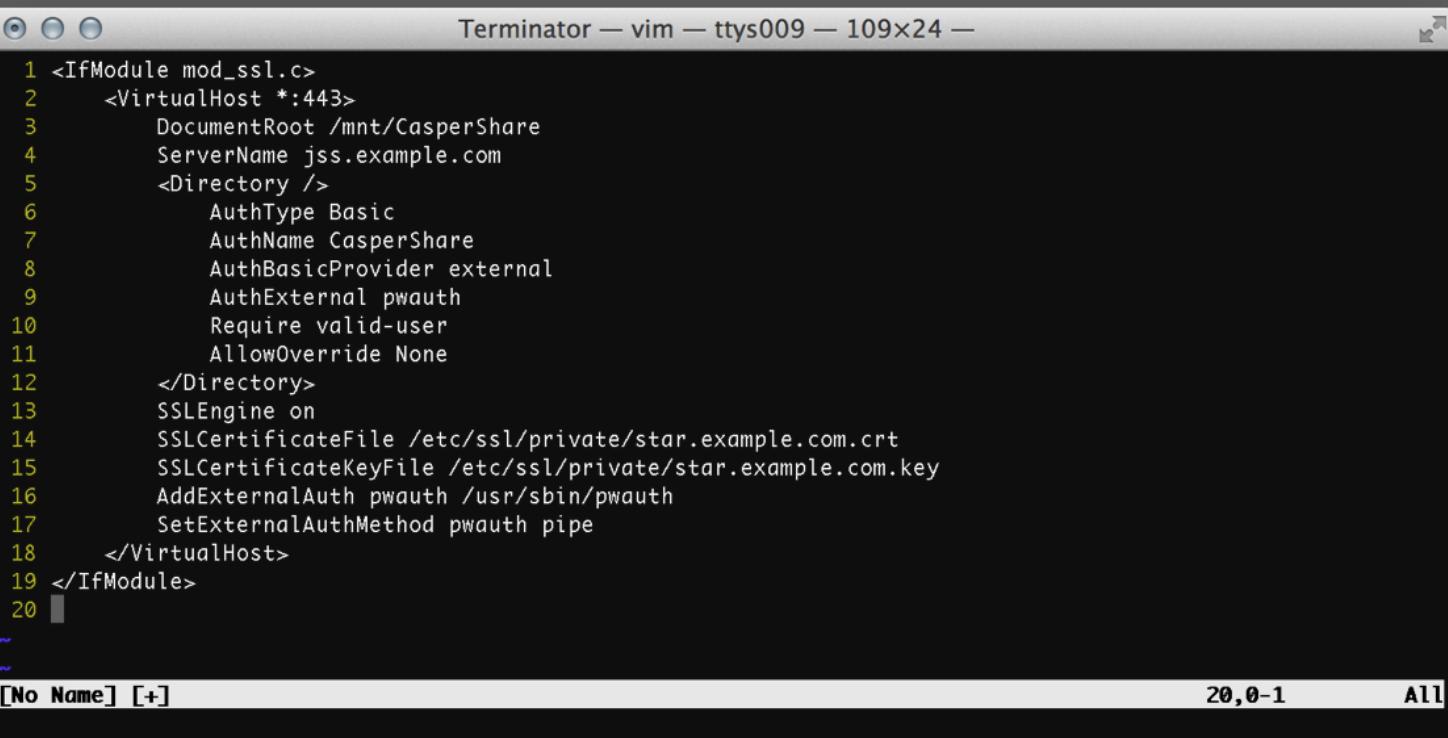
The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. The status bar at the bottom shows "[No Name] [+] 4,0-1 All".

Install and configure Apache, cont.

- Obtain a trusted SSL certificate
- Copy certificate to /etc/ssl/private/
 - sudo a2enmod ssl
 - sudo apt-get install libapache2-mod-authnz-external
 - sudo a2enmod authnz_external
 - sudo passwd casperinstall
 - Create a password when prompted

Install and configure Apache, cont.

- sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/CasperShare-ssl



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminator — vim — ttys009 — 109x24 —". The terminal displays a block of Apache configuration code, specifically for a virtual host named "CasperShare". The code includes directives for SSL, basic authentication, and external authentication using the "pauth" module. The configuration is contained within an IfModule block for mod_ssl.c, and a VirtualHost block for port 443. The configuration file is located at /etc/apache2/sites-available/CasperShare-ssl.

```
1 <IfModule mod_ssl.c>
2   <VirtualHost *:443>
3     DocumentRoot /mnt/CasperShare
4     ServerName jss.example.com
5     <Directory />
6       AuthType Basic
7       AuthName CasperShare
8       AuthBasicProvider external
9       AuthExternal pauth
10      Require valid-user
11      AllowOverride None
12    </Directory>
13    SSLEngine on
14    SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/private/star.example.com.crt
15    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/star.example.com.key
16    AddExternalAuth pauth /usr/sbin/pauth
17    SetExternalAuthMethod pauth pipe
18  </VirtualHost>
19 </IfModule>
20 ~
```

Install and configure Apache, cont.

- sudo a2dissite default
- sudo a2ensite CasperShare
- sudo a2ensite CasperShare-ssl
- Add Alias directive to /etc/apache2/httpd.conf
 - Alias /CasperShare "/mnt/CasperShare"
- sudo service apache2 restart

Testing HTTPS Downloads

- Test HTTPS downloads in a browser by going to <https://jss.example.com/CasperShare>
- Test HTTPS downloads with cURL
 - `curl -vv -u casperinstall:supersecretpassword https://jss.example.com/CasperShare/Packages/test.dmg > ~/Desktop/test.dmg`

Enabling SSL on Tomcat

...with a public certificate

- This can vary depending on distribution or CA
 - sudo su
 - cd /usr/local/jss/tomcat
 - openssl pkcs12 -export -in /etc/ssl/private/star.example.com.crt -inkey /etc/ssl/private/star.example.com.key -out star.example.com.p12 -name star_example -CAfile bundle.crt -caname root
 - Enter export password when prompted

Enabling SSL on Tomcat, cont.

- keytool -importkeystore -deststorepass supersecretpassword -destkeystore keystore.jks -srckeystore star.example.com.p12 -srcstoretype PKCS12 -srcstorepass supersecretpassword -alias star_example
- mv keystore.jks /usr/local/jss/tomcat/.keystore
- sudo /etc/init.d/jamf.tomcat7 restart
- Confirm that the JSS is using your public certificate by testing in a browser

Configuring Distribution Points

- Log in to the JSS at [https://
jss001.ec2.example.com:8443/](https://jss001.ec2.example.com:8443/)
- Configure your EC2 distribution point by going to *Settings > Servers > Distribution Points > Add Distribution Point*

Display Name: CasperShare

DNS Name or IP Address: jss001.ec2.example.co

Use this server as the Master:

Failover Distribution Point: None

Enable Automatic Load Balancing with Failover Distribution Point:

Local Path: /mnt/CasperShare/

SSH Username:

SSH Password:

Verify SSH Password:

Connection Type:

Share Name: CasperShare

Workgroup or Domain (SMB only):

Port: 445

Read-Only Username: casperinstall

Read-Only Password:

Verify Read-Only Password:

Read/Write Username: casperadmin

Read/Write Password:

Protocol:

Port:

Context:

No Authentication is Required

Username & Password Authentication is Required

Username:

Password:

Verify Password:

Certificate Authentication is Required

Enabling Change Management

- `sudo mkdir /mnt/jss_logs`
- `sudo chown -R tomcat7:tomcat7 /mnt/jss_logs`
- Enable change management by going to *Settings > General Settings > Change Management*
- Type `/mnt/jss_logs` into the *Log Directory* field

Change Management

The JSS can be configured to log all changes to a log file or a Syslog server.

Enable Change Management

Log Directory:

Size of Log File (MB):

Syslog Daemon Definitions

Hostname:

Port (Default is 514):

Production Experiences

and lessons learned

- Large downloads over the WAN connection can be painfully slow
 - To offset this, set up one or more local distribution points
 - Use rsync and cron/launchD to keep the distribution points in sync

Production Experiences, cont.

- Uploading large Packages using Casper Admin can also be very slow if the EC2 distribution point is set as the primary
- Specify a local distribution point as the primary, then rely on automatic syncing so you're not staring at a progress bar

Production Experiences, cont.

- Network Segments are your friend
- If your JSS is *puppetized*, make sure it doesn't ensure => apache_is_absent
- This really happened to us :)

Challenges

What problems did we face?

- curl/libcurl madness
 - HTTPS downloads failing due to a curl/libcurl version mismatch
 - curl -vv -u casperinstall:pass https://jss.example.com/CasperShare/Packages/test.dmg > ~/Desktop/test.dmg
 - The above didn't work when testing, but why?...

Challenges

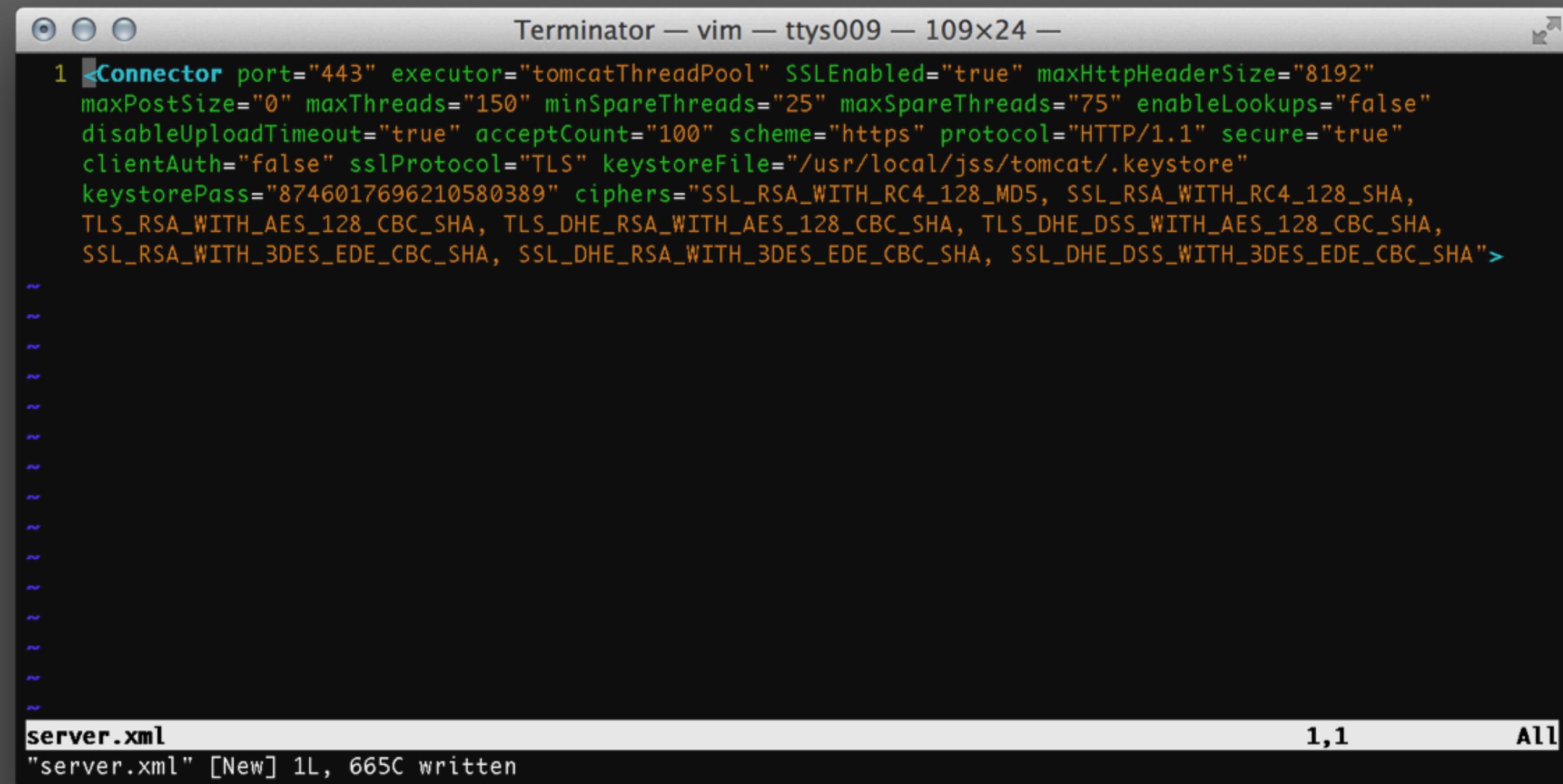
- curl -vv -3 -u casperinstall:pass https://jss.example.com/CasperShare/Packages/test.dmg > ~/Desktop/test.dmg
 - Why did this work?
 - ...because the -3 flag forces curl to use SSLv3 when negotiating with a remote SSL server
 - But why do I need to force it to use SSLv3, shouldn't it be using TLS?...

Challenges

- **Explanation:** “libcurl linked against OpenSSL 0.9.8* connects to Apache running mod_ssl linked against OpenSSL 1.0.* **AND** there is a mismatch between the hostname in the client request and/or the Common Name (CN) in the SSL certificate and/or the ServerName in the Apache config **THEN** during the initial SSL handshake which determines SSL protocol version, OpenSSL returns a TLS Alert Warning about this mismatch **AND** libcurl interprets this as a fatal error and aborts the connection”
- <http://bryanfullerton.com/2013/03/04/git-and-libcurl-with-older-openssl-connecting-to-newer-openssl-error-1112/>

Challenges, cont.

- Using the standard SSL port for Tomcat (443) and 8443 for Apache, (because some people cringe when they see :port suffixes in URLs)
- Change the tomcatuser variable from tomcat7 to root in /etc/init.d/jamf.tomcat7
- Change the redirectPort in /usr/local/jss/tomcat/conf/server.xml from 8443 to 443
 - /etc/init.d/jamf.tomcat7 restart
- Test connectivity to <https://jss001.ec2.example.com/> in a browser



```
1 <Connector port="443" executor="tomcatThreadPool" SSLEnabled="true" maxHttpHeaderSize="8192"
maxPostSize="0" maxThreads="150" minSpareThreads="25" maxSpareThreads="75" enableLookups="false"
disableUploadTimeout="true" acceptCount="100" scheme="https" protocol="HTTP/1.1" secure="true"
clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS" keystoreFile="/usr/local/jss/tomcat/.keystore"
keystorePass="8746017696210580389" ciphers="SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5, SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA,
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA, TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA, TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA,
SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, SSL_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, SSL_DHE_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA">
```

server.xml [New] 1L, 665C written 1,1 All

Challenges, cont.

- sudo vi /etc/apache2/ports.conf
 - Change Listen from 443 to 8443
- In /etc/apache2/sites-available/CasperShare-ssl change the VirtualHost directive to * :8443
- sudo service apache2 restart
- Remove the port suffix from the JSS URL in *Global Management Framework Settings*
- Specify port 8443 in *Settings > Servers > Distribution Points*
- Test HTTPS downloads in a browser by going to <https://jss001.ec2.example.com:8443/CasperShare/>

Protocol:

Port:

Context:

No Authentication is Required

Username & Password Authentication is Required

Username:

Password:

Verify Password:

Certificate Authentication is Required

Limitations

What will you be giving up?

- No Casper Remote
 - Clients report a public IP when they're behind a NAT device
- EC2 instance storage is volatile
 - Use EBS (Elastic Block Store) volumes for persistent storage

Resources

- <http://aws.amazon.com/documentation/>
- <http://bryanfullerton.com/2013/03/04/git-and-libcurl-with-older-openssl-connecting-to-newer-openssl-error-1112/>
- <http://www.justinrummel.com/jamf-software-casper-suite-in-an-amazon-ec2-cloud/>
- [http://www.jamfsoftware.com/sites/default/files/
Casper Suite-9.0 JSS Installation Guide for Linux.pdf](http://www.jamfsoftware.com/sites/default/files/Casper%20Suite-9.0%20JSS%20Installation%20Guide%20for%20Linux.pdf)
- <http://74bit.com/gossip/2012/09/casper-suite-distribution-point-on-linux/>

<https://github.com/futureimperfect/slides>



Grazie!

Danke!

Merci!

Gracias!

Obrigado!

谢谢

thank you!

спасибо!