

Henry Enterprise Secure Portal - MFA-Enabled Role-Based Access System"

Author: Henry Ibe

Goal & Vision:

"Secure. Auditable. Role-Based. Cloud-Ready."

This project is a real-world, **enterprise-grade IAM and Access Control demo** designed to simulate how a modern cloud company — **Henry Enterprise LLC** — would implement:

- Zero Trust principles
- Role-based portals
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Centralized Identity with LDAP/SSO
- Auditable access logging (Cloudwatch)
- Visualization (Grafana/Prometheus)

All built step-by-step in an RHEL 9 EC2 instance on AWS Free Tier.

Target Use Case: An internal **Employee Portal for HR, IT Support, Sales,** and **Admins**, each with its own dashboard. Unauthorized users can't access or even view protected routes. All login and access activities are logged, monitored, and visualized with CloudWatch, Prometheus, and Grafana.

Core Technologies

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Component	Purpose	Key Features
FreeIPA	LDAP + Kerberos Backend	Centralized directory, role-based groups
Keycloak	OIDC Identity Provider	LDAP federation, MFA(TOTP), Realm roles
Flask + Apache (httpd)	Employee Portal	Secure reverse proxy, RBAC enforcement
Podman / Docker	Container runtime	Isolated Keycloak & supporting service
Prometheus + Grafana	Monitoring stack	Visual metrics dashboards, audit insights
AWS Cloudwatch	Centralized logging	Real-time log metrics & dashboards
RHEL 9 EC2	Secure host	SELinux, chronyd sync, systemd service

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Phase 1: system prerequisite check.

[[scripts/00-prereqs-check.sh](#)]

System Prerequisite check (scripts/00-prereqs-check.sh). Ensures that the environment is ready for automation.

- OS: RHEL 9 verified
- User: ec2-user (sudo-capable)
- Tools: sudo, curl, ping
- Network: outbound connectivity confirmed
- Hostname: Valid and persistent
- Time sync: chronyd running (Kerberos critical)
- SELinux: enforcing or permissive
- DNS resolution working

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In this step, we automated everything with a script. In our project directory on GitHub, it will be located under scripts/ as [00-prereqs-check.sh](#). If successful, the outcome will resemble the image below.

```
Root dispersion : 0.000407508 seconds
Update interval : 32.2 seconds
Leap status      : Normal

[+] 🛡️ Checking SELinux status...
Enforcing

[+] 🚀 Setting hostname to ipa1.henry-iam.internal...
Static hostname: ipa1.henry-iam.internal
Icon name: computer-vm
Chassis: vm [01F
           584]
Machine ID: ec2c9a067c3c1988a48b3038c28fe770
Boot ID: 35085939df4a4d04a5deb016c96e3355
Virtualization: amazon
Operating System: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.6 (Plow)
CPE OS Name: cpe:/o:redhat:enterprise_linux:9::baseos
Kernel: Linux 5.14.0-570.22.1.el9_6.x86_64
Architecture: x86-64
Hardware Vendor: Amazon EC2
Hardware Model: t3.small
Firmware Version: 1.0

[+] ✅ All prerequisites passed. System is ready.
```

Phase 2 — FreeIPA Bootstrap (With Auto Password Generation) [[scripts/20-freeipa.sh](#)]

Tasks:

- Auto-install FreeIPA in integrated mode
- Domain: henry-iam.internal
- Create groups: hr, it_support, sales, admins
- Create demo users with auto-generated secure passwords
- Save credentials to /etc/henry-portal/freeipa-users.txt

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#verify: script name, [20-freeipa.sh](#)

```
Client hostname: ipal.henry-iam.internal
Realm: HENRY-IAM.INTERNAL
DNS Domain: henry-iam.internal
IPA Server: ipal.henry-iam.internal
BaseDN: dc=henry-iam,dc=internal
Configured /etc/sss/sssd.conf
Systemwide CA database updated.
Adding SSH public key from /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
Adding SSH public key from /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub
Adding SSH public key from /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub
SSSD enabled
Configured /etc/openldap/ldap.conf
Configured /etc/ssh/ssh_config
Configured /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/04-ipa.conf
Configuring henry-iam.internal as NIS domain.
Client configuration complete.
The ipa-client-install command was successful
This program will set up IPA client.
Version 4.12.2
```

Phase 3 — Keycloak Setup (OIDC + LDAP + TOTP)

[[scripts/30-keycloak.sh](#)]

Tasks:

- Pull Keycloak image (v23+)
- Auto-generate admin credentials

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- Configure LDAP bind to FreeIPA
- Enable TOTP (MFA)
- Create realm: security-project-1
- Create OIDC client: employee-portal

Outcome: Keycloak admin console available on <http://<host>:8180/> and LDAP users can now authenticate with MFA

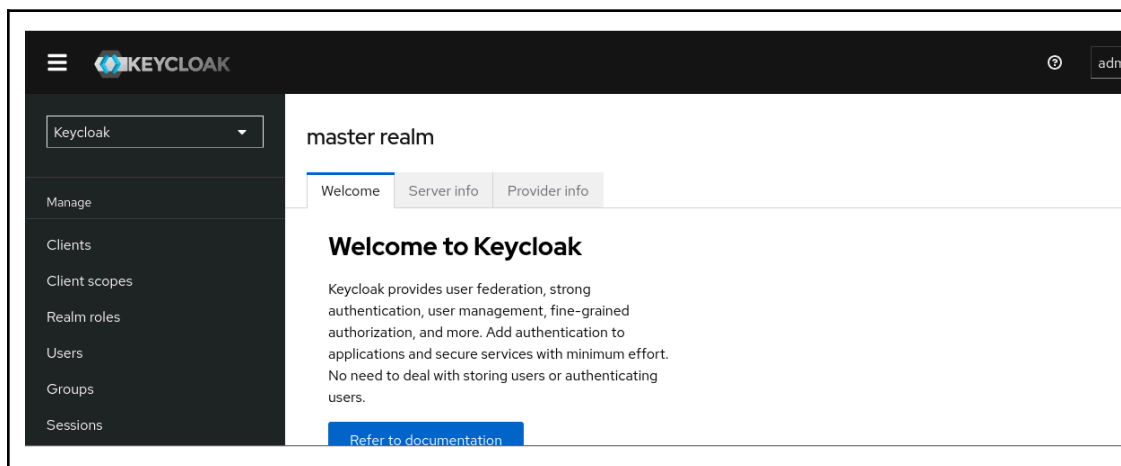
#Verify. In the image, we will see the details of our configured Keycloak. When we log in with the admin details, we will get the second image.

```
# Keycloak Admin Credentials
# Generated: Thu Oct  9 07:05:47 AM UTC 2025

KC_ADMIN_USER=admin
KC_ADMIN_PASSWORD=Admin123!@#
KC_URL=http://localhost:8180
KC_EXTERNAL_URL=http://:8180
KC_PORT=8180
KC_HOSTNAME=ipa1.henry-iam.internal
KC_PUBLIC_IP=
KC_REALM=henry
KC_VERSION=25.0.6
KC_DEMO_MODE=true
[ec2-user@ipa1 henry-enterprise-iam]$ client_loop: send disconnect: Brok
```

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Phase 4 – Automated Realm + Roles + Clients Setup

[scripts/[40-keycloak-init.sh](#)]

Uses [kcadm.sh](#) for fully automated realm provisioning.

Tasks:

- Create realm: henry-enterprise
- Create roles: HR, IT Support, Sales, Admin
- Create OIDC clients: employee-portal, hr-portal
- Configure:
 1. Token lifespan
 2. Secure redirects URLs
 3. Role mappings to JWT claims

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#verify

```
[+] Using environment file: ./env
[+] Using Keycloak container: keycloak
[+] Logging in to Keycloak CLI
[+] Creating realm: henry
[+] Ensuring base roles exist
[+] Created role: hr
[+] Created role: it_support
[+] Created role: sales
[+] Created role: admins
[+] Creating OIDC client: employee-portal
[+] Creating demo user: henry-admin
[+] Setting password for henry-admin
[+] Assigning role 'admins' to henry-admin
```

✓ Phase 40 Complete - Realm, roles, client, and user ready!

```
Realm:      henry
User:       henry-admin / HenryAdmin123!
Roles:      hr, it_support, sales, admins
Client:     employee-portal
Admin URL:  http://54.196.175.103:8180/admin
```

HENRY

Update Account Information

Email *

henry-admin@henry.local

Please specify this field.

First name *

Henry

Please specify this field.

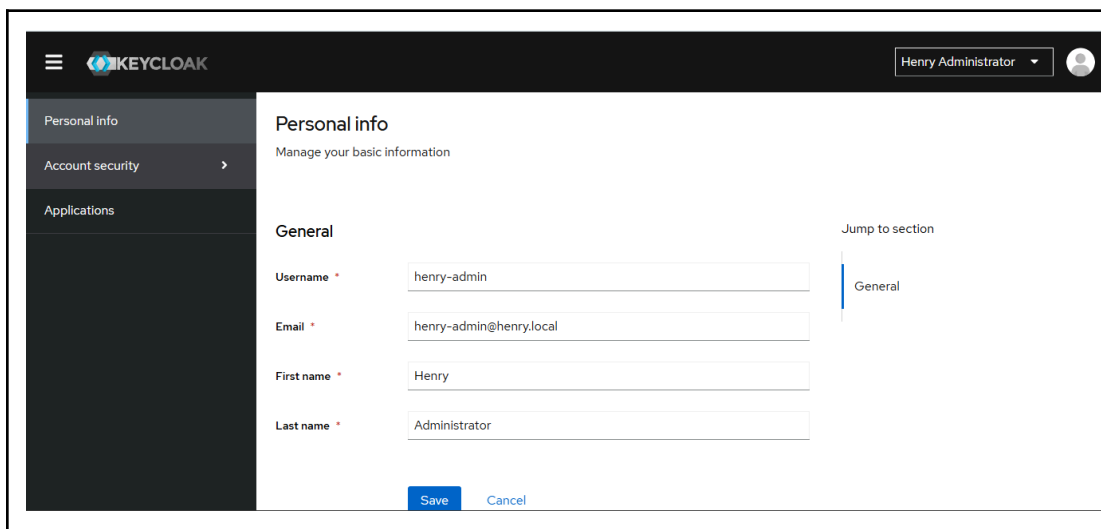
Last name *

Administrator

Please specify this field.

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Phase 5 – Direct LDAP Auth Portal (Apache + Flask)

[scripts/[50-portal.sh](#)]

Tasks:

- Deploy Flask web app under /employee/
- Configure Apache reverse proxy + systemd service
- Implement role-based views
 1. /hr
 2. /it
 3. /sales
 4. /admins

Log all authentication attempts to /var/log/henry-portal/access.log

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Phase 6 — OIDC-Protected Employee Portal (/portal) (scripts/[60-portal-oidc.sh](#))

The goal in this phase is to build a secure, role-based **Employee Portal** served under **https://<host>/portal/** and protected by Keycloak (OIDC).

The main business website landing page will represent **Henry Enterprise LLC**, with a clearly labeled link to the employee portal. Once the user clicks “Portal,” they are prompted to log in with their Keycloak credentials, and upon authentication, are redirected to a role-specific custom page:

- “HR = HR dashboard”
- “IT Support = IT dashboard”
- “Sales = CRM/leads dashboard”
- “Admin = Full access dashboard”

Role Mapping (Realm Roles → portal Views”

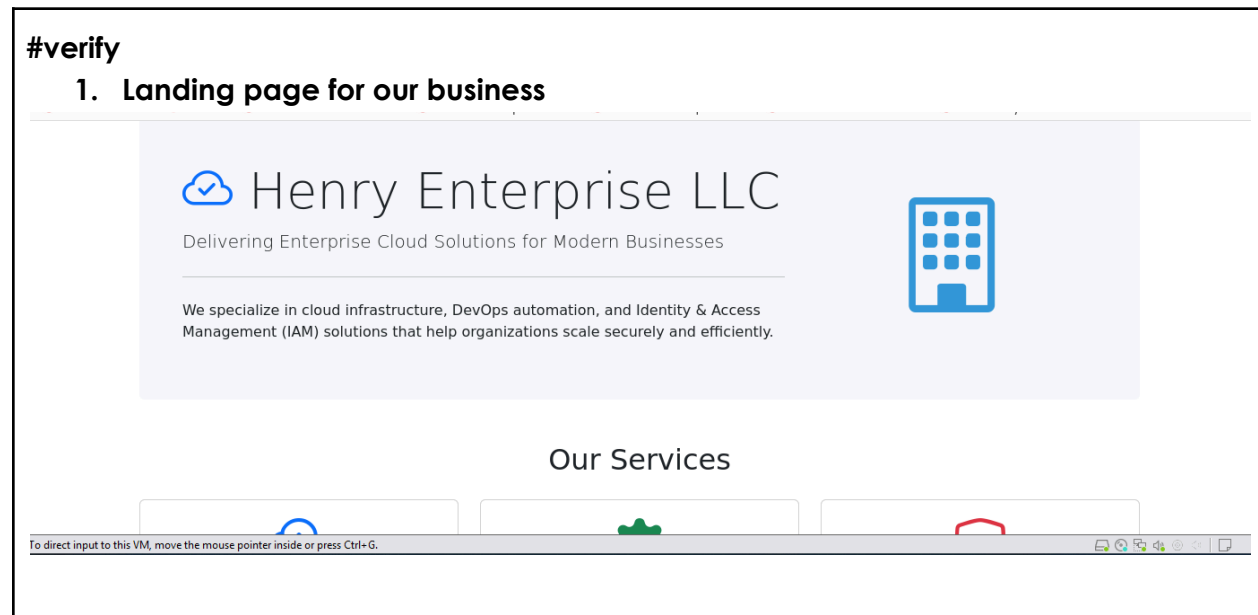
Realm Roles	Portal Views
hr	HR dashboard: employee table
it_support	IT tools: logs/tickets summary
sales	Sales: Leads/CRm sample
admins	Admin: user counts + full access

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Each role has a distinct, visually separate web page representing its domain, not just conditional components on the same page. After login, users are redirected to their custom section immediately based on their realm role.

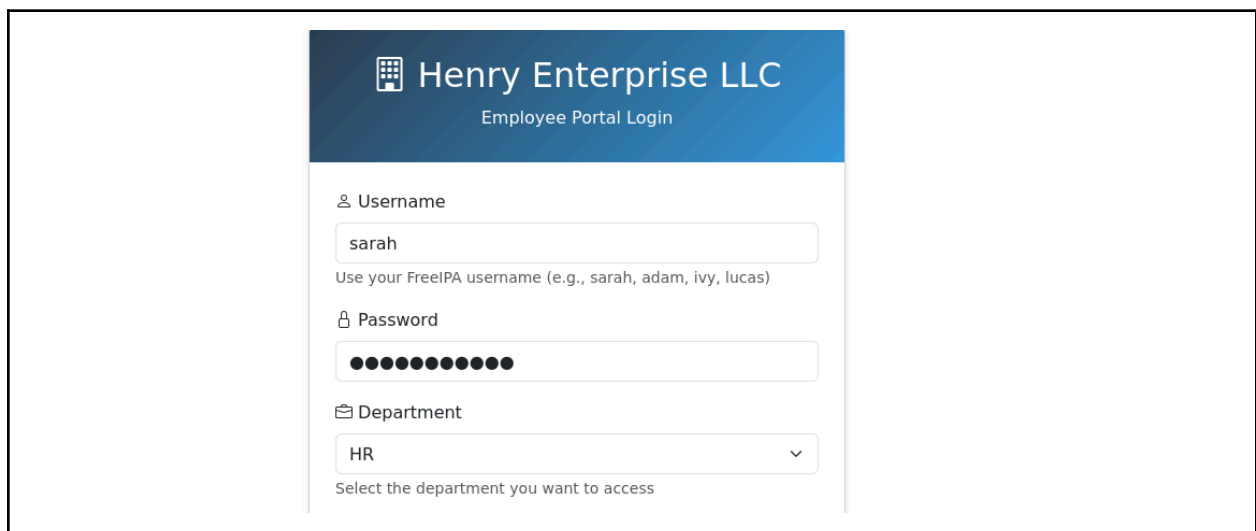
- MFA enforced during Keycloak login



#verify: Logging in as the user Sarah in the HR dept.
2.

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The screenshot shows the login interface for the Henry Enterprise LLC Employee Portal. The header is a blue bar with the company logo and name. Below the header, there are three input fields: Username, Password, and Department. The Username field contains the text 'sarah'. The Password field is masked with dots. The Department field is a dropdown menu with 'HR' selected. Below the Department field, there is a small text prompt: 'Select the department you want to access'.

Henry Enterprise LLC
Employee Portal Login

Username
sarah
Use your FreeIPA username (e.g., sarah, adam, ivy, lucas)

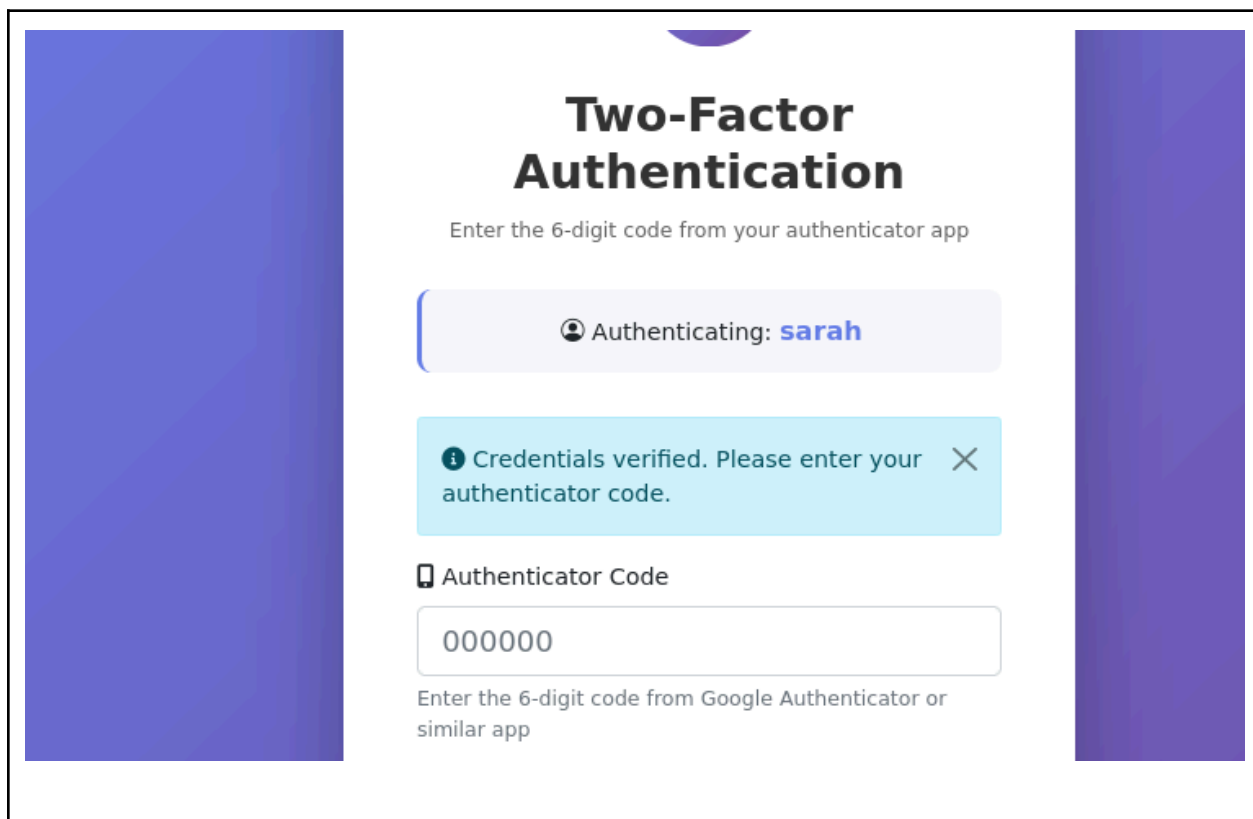
Password
●●●●●●●●

Department
HR
Select the department you want to access

#verify: I will be prompted for a TOTP code from my Google Authenticator.
3.

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The image shows a Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) interface. At the top, the title "Two-Factor Authentication" is displayed in bold. Below it, a subtitle reads "Enter the 6-digit code from your authenticator app". A status bar indicates "Authenticating: sarah". A light blue message box states "Credentials verified. Please enter your authenticator code." with a close button. Below this, the label "Authenticator Code" is shown next to a text input field containing "000000". A final instruction at the bottom says "Enter the 6-digit code from Google Authenticator or similar app". The interface is flanked by two vertical purple bars.

Two-Factor Authentication

Enter the 6-digit code from your authenticator app

Authenticating: **sarah**

Credentials verified. Please enter your authenticator code.

Authenticator Code

000000

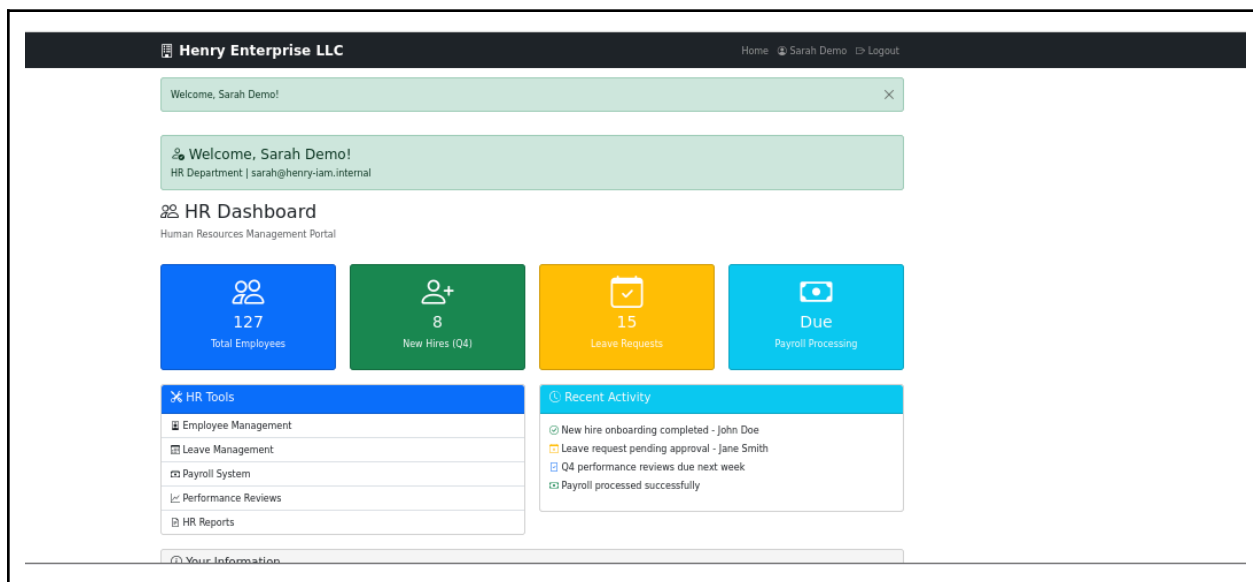
Enter the 6-digit code from Google Authenticator or similar app

#verify: A custom dashboard for user Sarah in the HR department will show when successfully authenticated.

4.

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Phase 7 - Observability with Grafana & Prometheus

[[scripts/70-monitoring.sh](#)]

Adds monitoring and audit visualization.

Metrics Tracked

- Failed logins
- Invalid TOTP attempts
- Unauthorized role access
- Login latency

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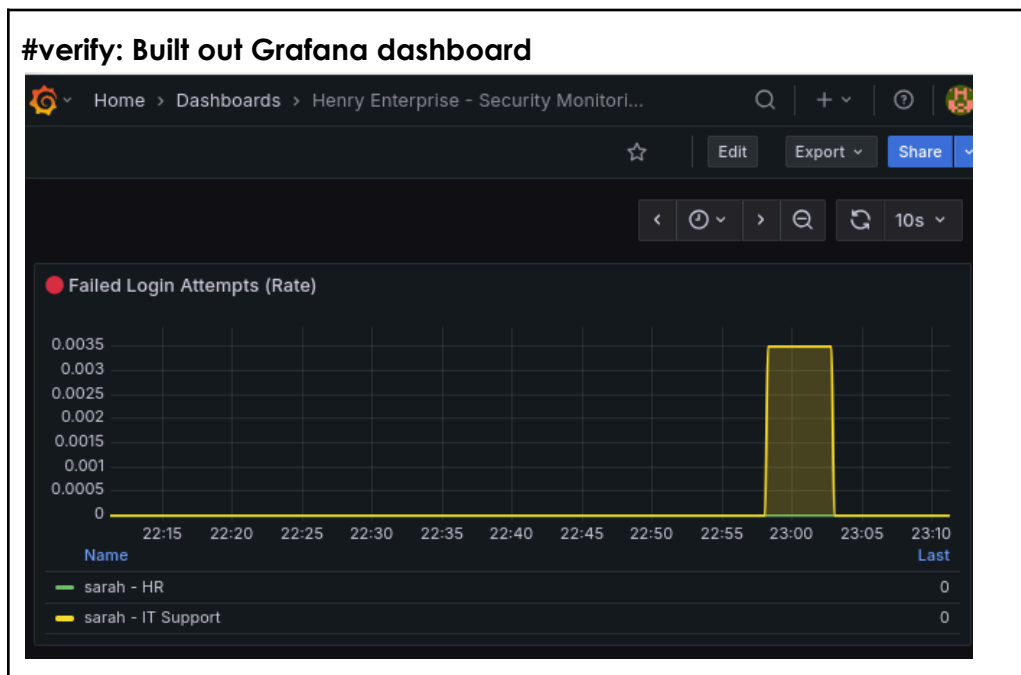
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- Login count by department
- Successful authentications

Tools

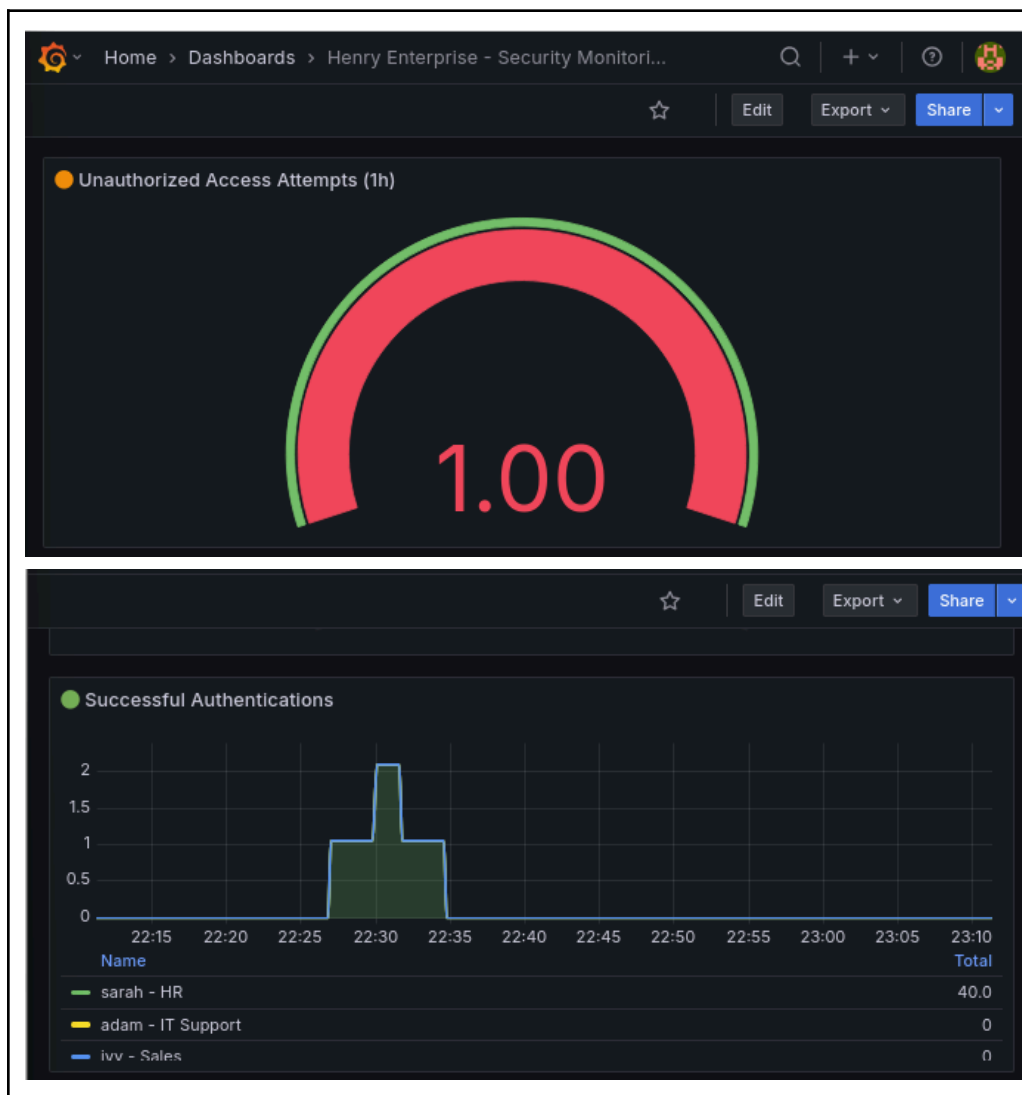
- Prometheus scrapes Flask and Apache logs
- Grafana dashboards visualize metrics

Outcome: Security dashboards display real-time authentication and access metrics.



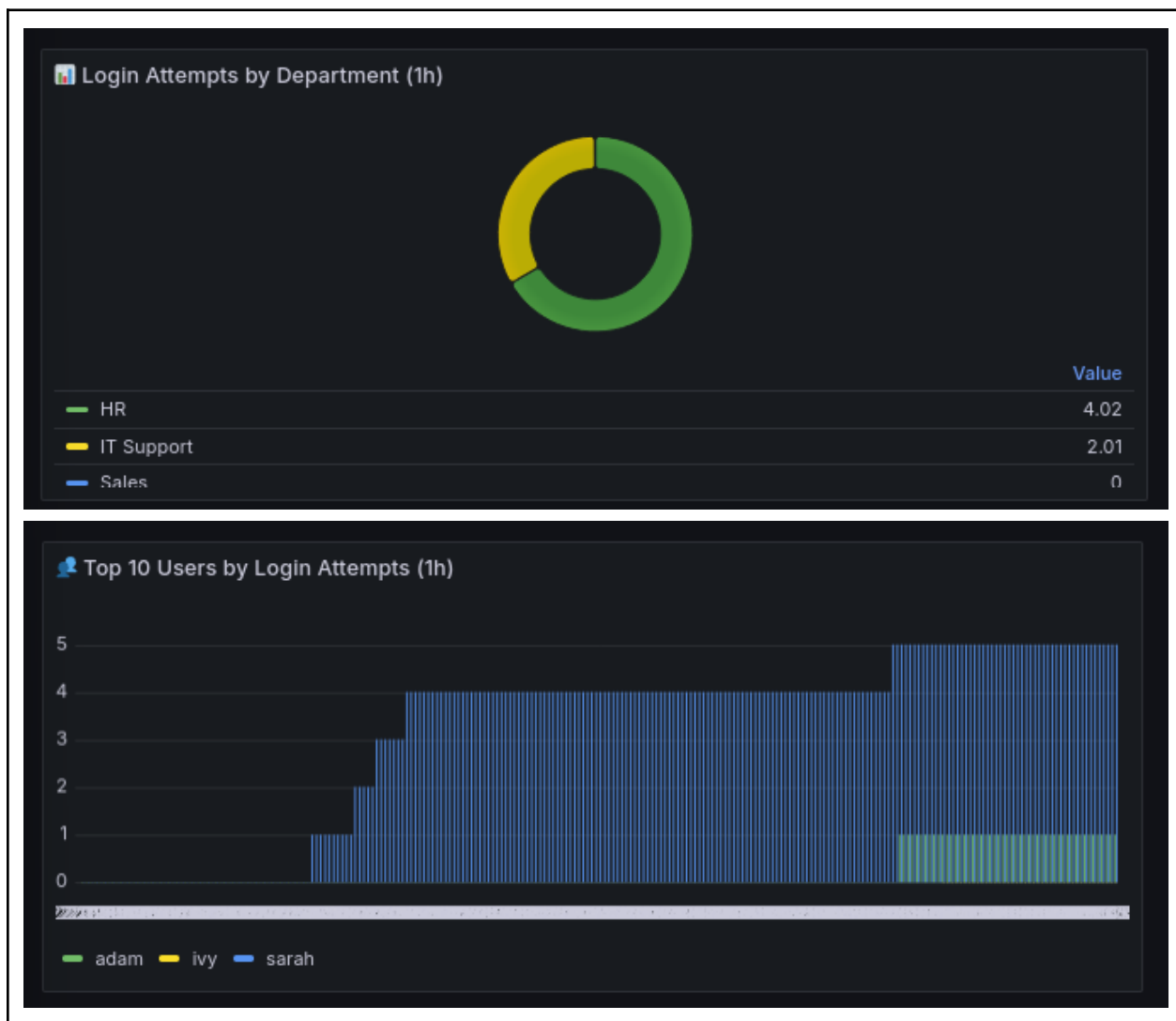
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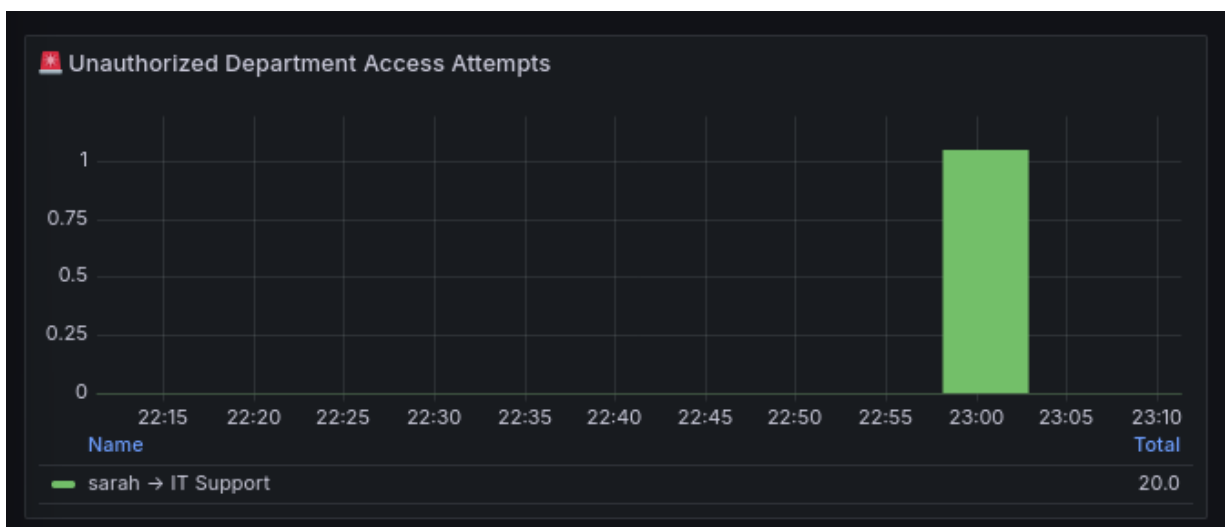
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Login Attempts Summary (1h)

Status	Count
ldap_success	3.01
complete_success	2.01
ldap_failed	1.00
totp_failed	0

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Core Security Principles Demonstrated

Security Control	Implementation
Zero Trust	Every request is authenticated; no implicit trust
Least Privilege	Role-based route enforcement
MFA	Keycloak TOTP via Google Authenticator
Auditable Access	Cloudwatch + Prometheus + Grafana
Centralized Identity	FreeIPA (LDAP/Kerberos) + Keycloak (OIDC)
Defense in Depth	Apache reverse proxy, SELinux, SSL/TLS readiness

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