

The next value to modify will use the same domain components that you just set up in the last entry. Add these after the "cn=admin" in the entry below:

```
$servers->setValue('login','bind_id','cn=admin,dc=test,dc=com');
```

Search for the following section about the "hidetemplatewarning" attribute. We want to uncomment this line and set the value to "true" to avoid some annoying warnings that are unimportant.

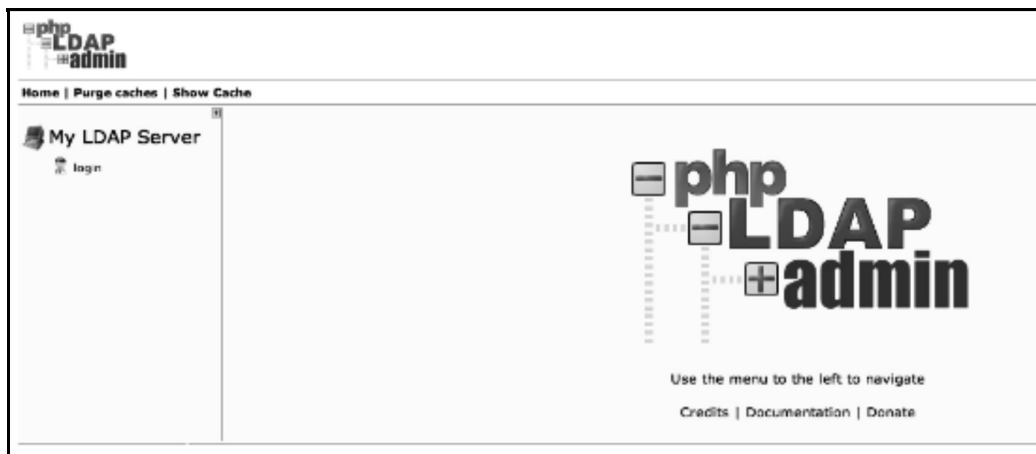
```
$config->custom->appearance['hide_template_warning'] = true;
```

Save and close the file.

Log Into the Web Interface

You can access by going to your domain name or IP address followed by "/phpldapadmin" in your web browser:

```
domain_name_or_IP_address/phpldapadmin
```



Click on the "login" link on the left-hand side.

You will receive a login prompt. The correct Login DN (distinguished name) should be pre-populated if you configured PHPLdapadmin correctly. In our case, this would be "cn=admin,dc=test,dc=com".

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Authenticate to server My LDAP Server

Warning: This web connection is unencrypted.

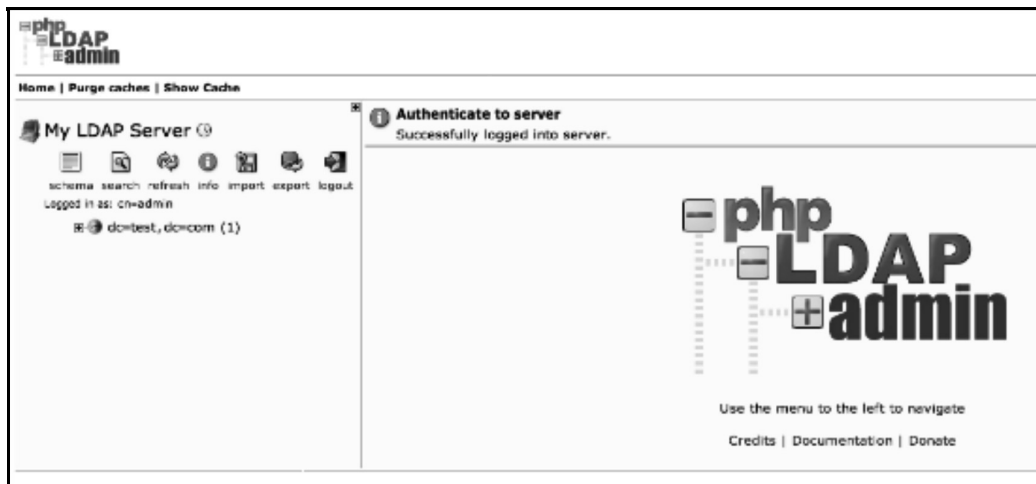
Login DN:

Password:

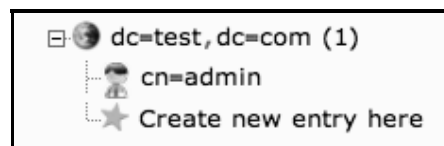
Anonymous ☐

Enter the password you selected during our slapd configuration.

You will be presented with a rather sparse interface initially.



If you click on the "plus" next to the domain components (dc=test,dc=com), you will see the admin login we are using.



Add Organizational Units, Groups, and Users

LDAP is very flexible. You can create hierarchies and relationships in many different ways, depending on what kind of information you need accessible and what case you have.

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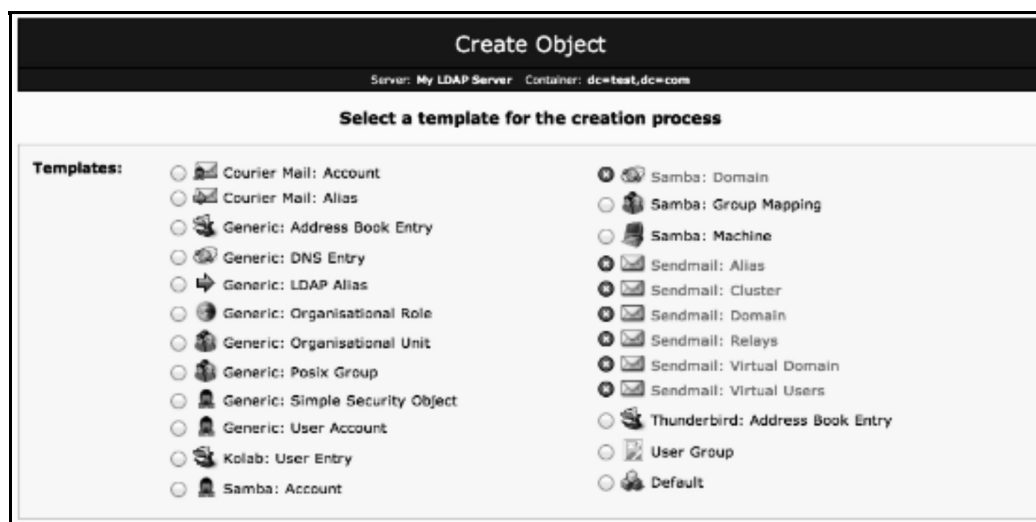
We will create some basic structure to our information and then populate it with information.

Create Organizational Units

First, we will create some categories of information where we will place the later information. Because this is a basic setup, we will only need two categories: groups and users.

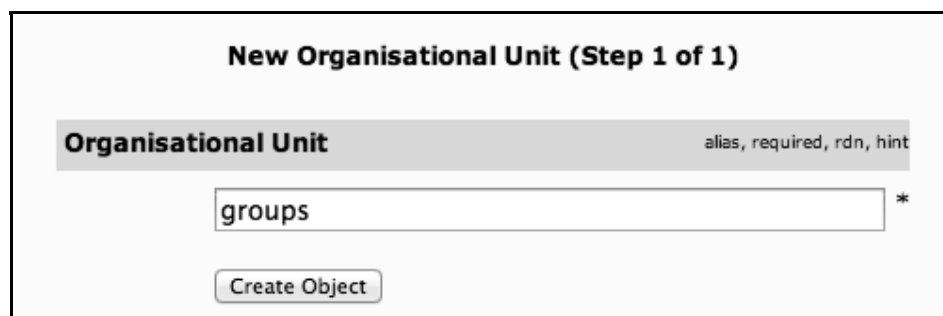
Click on the "Create new entry here" link on the left-hand side.

Here, we can see the different kinds of entries we can create.



Because we are only using this as an organizational structure, rather than an information-heavy entry, we will use the "Generic: Organizational Unit" template.

We will be asked to create a name for our organizational unit. Type "groups":

The image shows a form titled 'New Organisational Unit (Step 1 of 1)'. It has a header bar with the text 'Organisational Unit' and a hint 'alias, required, rdn, hint'. Below the header bar is a text input field containing the word 'groups' followed by an asterisk. Below the input field is a button labeled 'Create Object'.

We will then need to commit the changes.

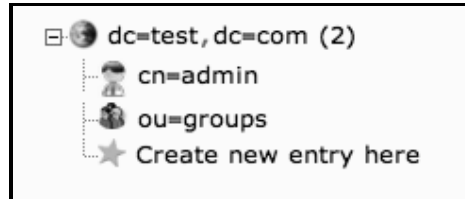
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Do you want to create this entry?

Attribute	New Value	Skip
ou=groups,dc=test,dc=com		
objectClass	organizationalUnit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organisational Unit	groups	<input type="checkbox"/>

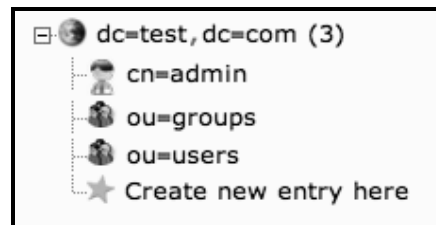
Commit Cancel

When this is complete, we can see a new entry on the left-hand side.



We will create one more organizational structure to get ourselves going. Repeat the procedure, but this time, use the name "users".

When you are done, you should have something that looks like this:

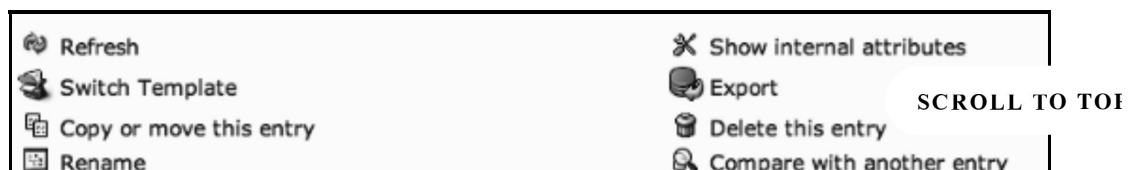


Create Groups

We will be creating three different groups that could be used to organize users into different "access" groups based on the privileges they require.

We will create an "admin" group, an "irc" group, and a "user" group. We could then allow members of different groups to authenticate if we set up client LDAP authentication.

We want to create the groups within the "groups" organizational unit. Click on the "groups" category we created. In the main pane, click on the "Create a child entry" within the groups category.



★ **Create a child entry**
Add new attribute

Hint: To delete an attribute, empty the text field and click save.

Hint: To view the schema for an attribute, click the attribute name.

This time, we will choose the "Generic: Posix Group" category.

☐ Generic: Organisational Role
 ☐ Generic: Organisational Unit
 ☐ **Generic: Posix Group**
☐ Generic: Simple Security Object
 ☐ Generic: User Account

Fill in "admin" as the group name. Click "Create Object" and then confirm on the next page.

New Posix Group (Step 1 of 1)

GID Number alias, required, hint, ro

 500

Group alias, required, rdn

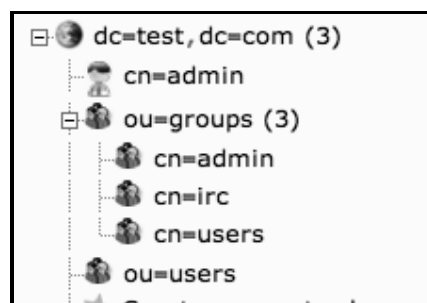
 admin *

Users alias, hint

Create Object

Repeat the process, but simply replace the "admin" name with "irc" and "user". Be sure to re-click the "ou=groups" entry before creating child entries, or else you may create entries under the wrong category.




You should now have three groups in the left-hand panel:



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Create new entry here





You can see an overview of the entries in the "ou=groups" category by clicking on that entry, and then clicking on "View 3 children":

	cn=admin	dn	cn=admin,ou=groups,dc=test,dc=com
		cn	admin
		gidNumber	500
		objectClass	posixGroup
			top
	cn=irc	dn	cn=irc,ou=groups,dc=test,dc=com
		cn	irc
		gidNumber	501
		objectClass	posixGroup
			top
	cn=users	dn	cn=users,ou=groups,dc=test,dc=com
		cn	users
		gidNumber	502
		objectClass	posixGroup
			top

Create Users

Next, we will create users to put in these groups. Start by clicking the "ou=users" category. Click on "Create a child entry".

We will choose "Generic: User Account" for these entries.


- ☐  Generic: Simple Security Object
- ☐  Generic: User Account
- ☐  Kolab: User Entry
- ☐  Samba: Account

We will be given a lot of fields to fill out:

New User Account (Step 1 of 1)

Common Name alias, required, rdn

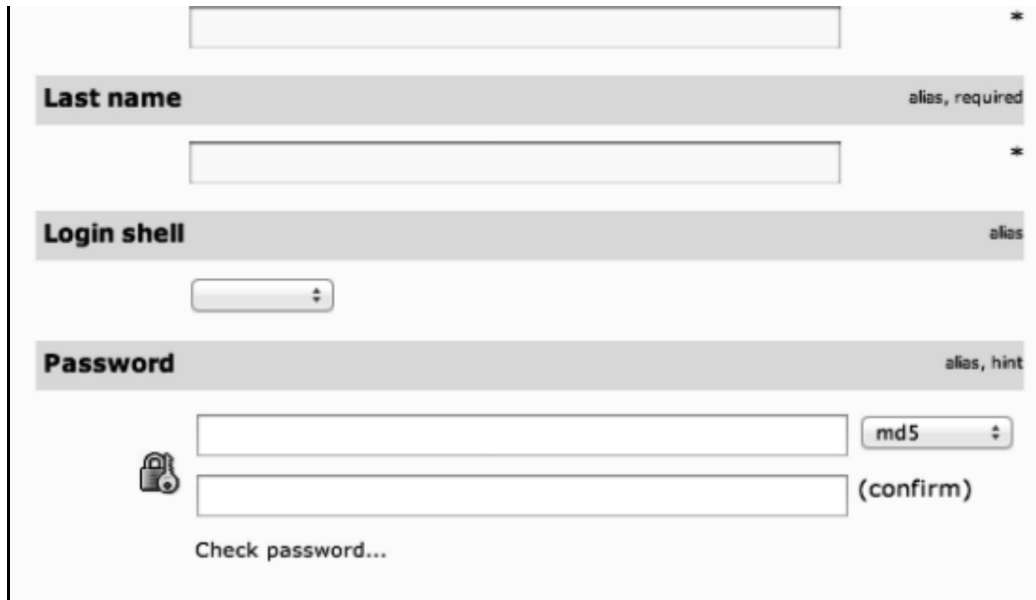
First name alias



GID Number alias, required, hint

Home directory

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A screenshot of a web-based LDAP entry creation form. It contains several input fields and labels: a top text field with an asterisk; a 'Last name' label with 'alias, required' and an asterisk; another text field with an asterisk; a 'Login shell' label with 'alias'; a dropdown menu; a 'Password' label with 'alias, hint'; a password input field with an 'md5' dropdown; a second password input field labeled '(confirm)'; a lock icon; and a 'Check password...' link.

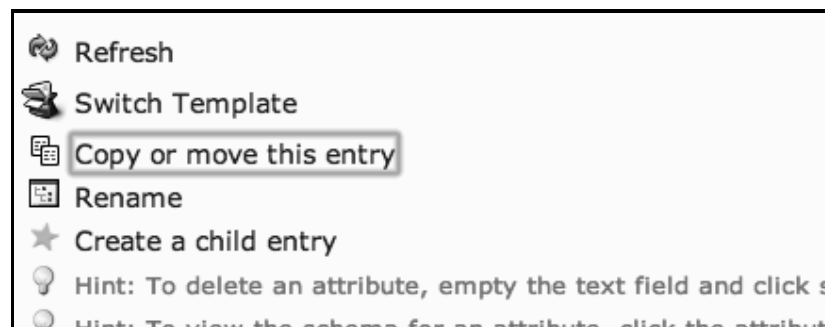
Fill in all of the entries with information that makes sense for your user.

Something to keep in mind is that the "Common Name" needs to be unique for each entry in a category. So you may want to use a username format instead of the default "FirstName LastName" that is auto-populated.

Click "Create Object" at the bottom and confirm on the following page.

To create additional users, we will take advantage of the ability to copy entries.

Click on the user you just created in the left-hand panel. In the main pane, click "Copy or move this entry":



Adjust the "cn=user" portion of the entry to point it to the common name you'd like to use for the new entry. Click "Copy" at the bottom:



A screenshot of a form for creating a new LDAP entry. It has two rows: 'Destination DN:' with a text field containing 'cn=user2,ou=users,dc=test,dc=com' and a 'SCROLL TO TOP' button; and 'Destination Server:' with a text field containing 'My LDAP Server'.

Delete after copy (move): ☐

Copy

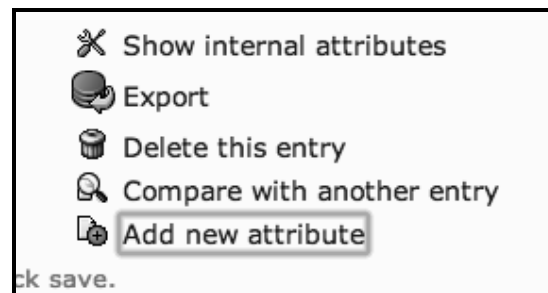
Hint: Copying between different servers only works if there are no schema viola

You will be given the next page populated with your first users data. You will need to adjust it to match the new users information.

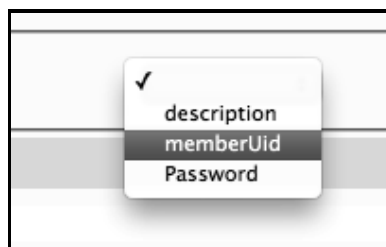
Be sure to adjust the uidNumber. Click the "Create Object" button at the bottom.

Add Users to Groups

We can add users to various groups by clicking on the group in question. In the main pane, select "Add new attribute":



Select "memberUid" from the drop down menu:



In the text field that populates, enter the first user you'd like to add. Click "Update Object" at the bottom:

memberUid

user2

cn

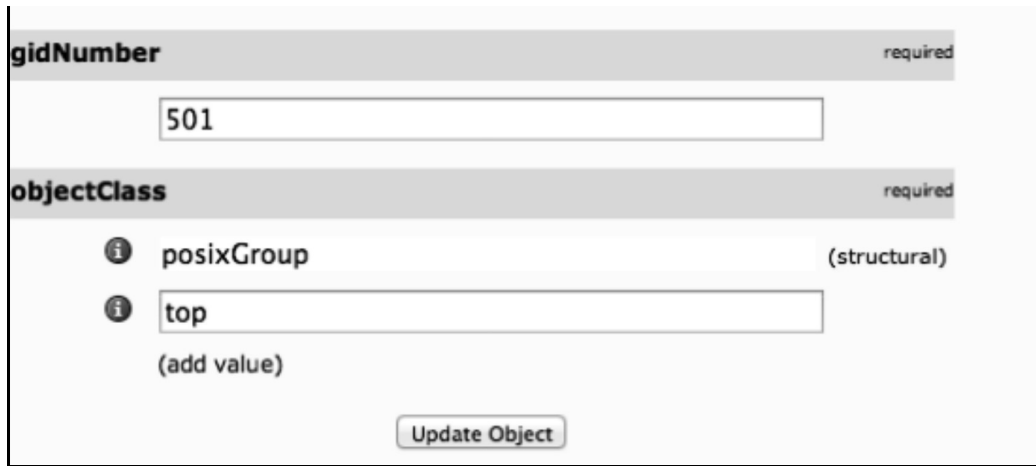
required, rdn

irc

(add value)

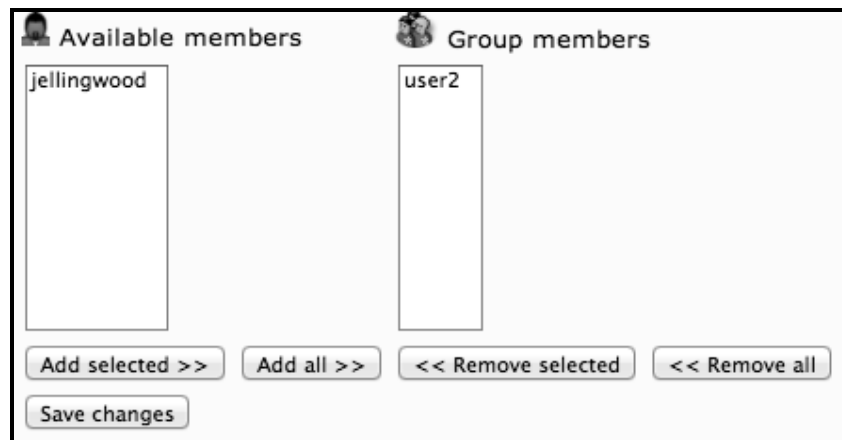
(rename)

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The image shows a web-based LDAP configuration interface. It has two main sections. The first section is labeled 'gidNumber' and has a 'required' tag; it contains a text input field with the value '501'. The second section is labeled 'objectClass' and also has a 'required' tag. It contains two entries: 'posixGroup' with the note '(structural)' and 'top' in a text input field. Below these entries is a link '(add value)'. At the bottom of the form is a button labeled 'Update Object'.

You can then add more members by clicking "modify group members" and selecting them from the available choices:



The image shows a web-based LDAP group member management interface. It is divided into two columns: 'Available members' and 'Group members'. The 'Available members' column contains a list box with the name 'jellingwood'. The 'Group members' column contains a list box with the name 'user2'. Below the list boxes are four buttons: 'Add selected >>', 'Add all >>', '<< Remove selected', and '<< Remove all'. At the bottom left is a button labeled 'Save changes'.

Conclusion

You should now have a basic LDAP server set up with a few users and groups. You can expand this information and add all of the different organizational structures to replicate the structure of your business.

We will cover in another section [how to authenticate using the LDAP credentials](#) for various services.

By Justin Ellingwood



Heart

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