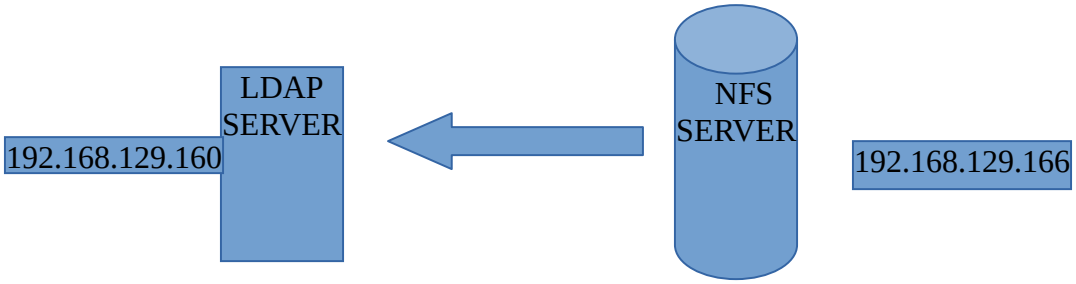
OpenLDAP is a free open source Light Weight Directory Access protocol developed by the OpenLDAP project. It is a platform independent protocol, so that it runs on all Linux/Unix like systems, Windows, AIX, Solaris and Android.



Tasks:

Create a ldap server for centralized login and create a centralized storage where all user logged in via ldap authentication should have common storage.

Pre-requisites:

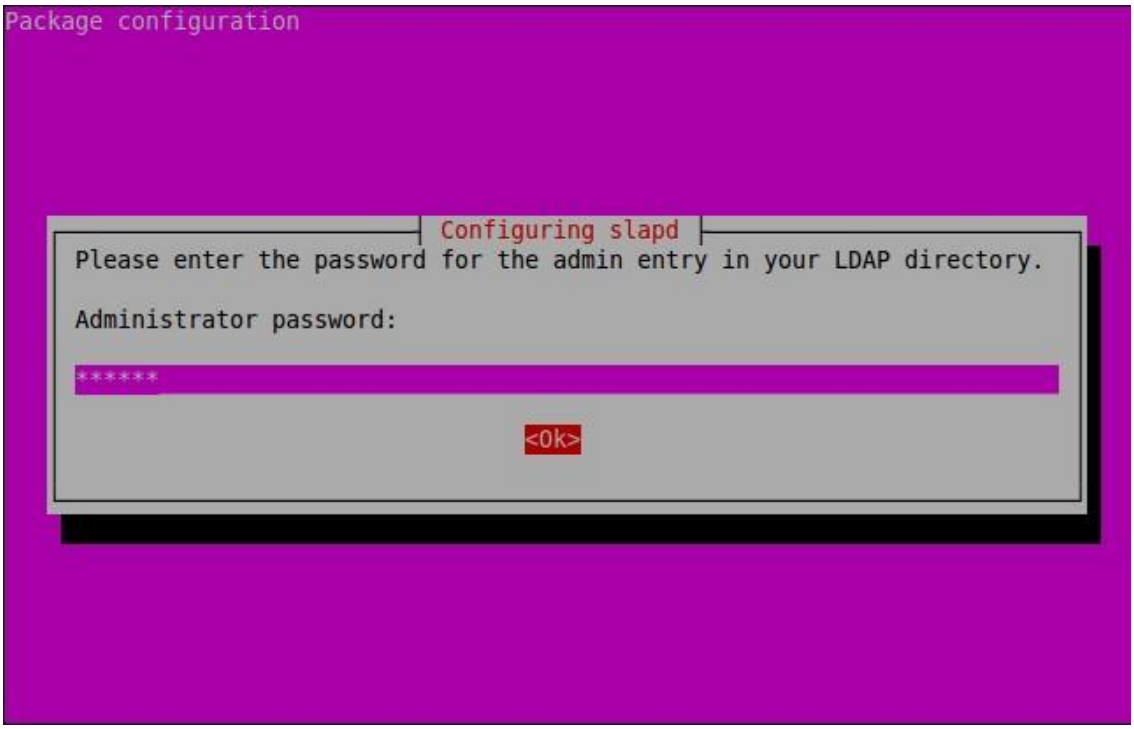
Domain: test.com

IP Address: 192.168.129.160

first install the required package!

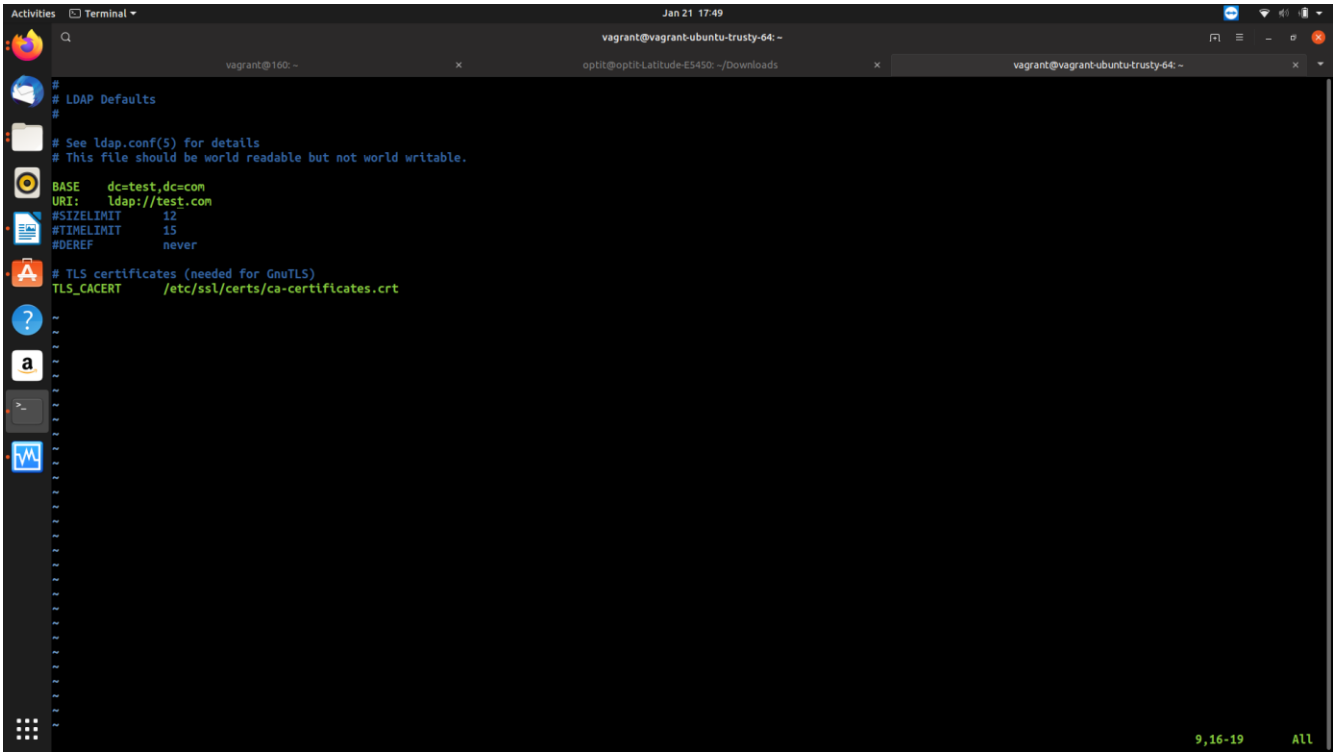
#apt-get install slapd ldap-utils

During installation set the Administrator password



#vi *etc/ldap/ldap.conf*

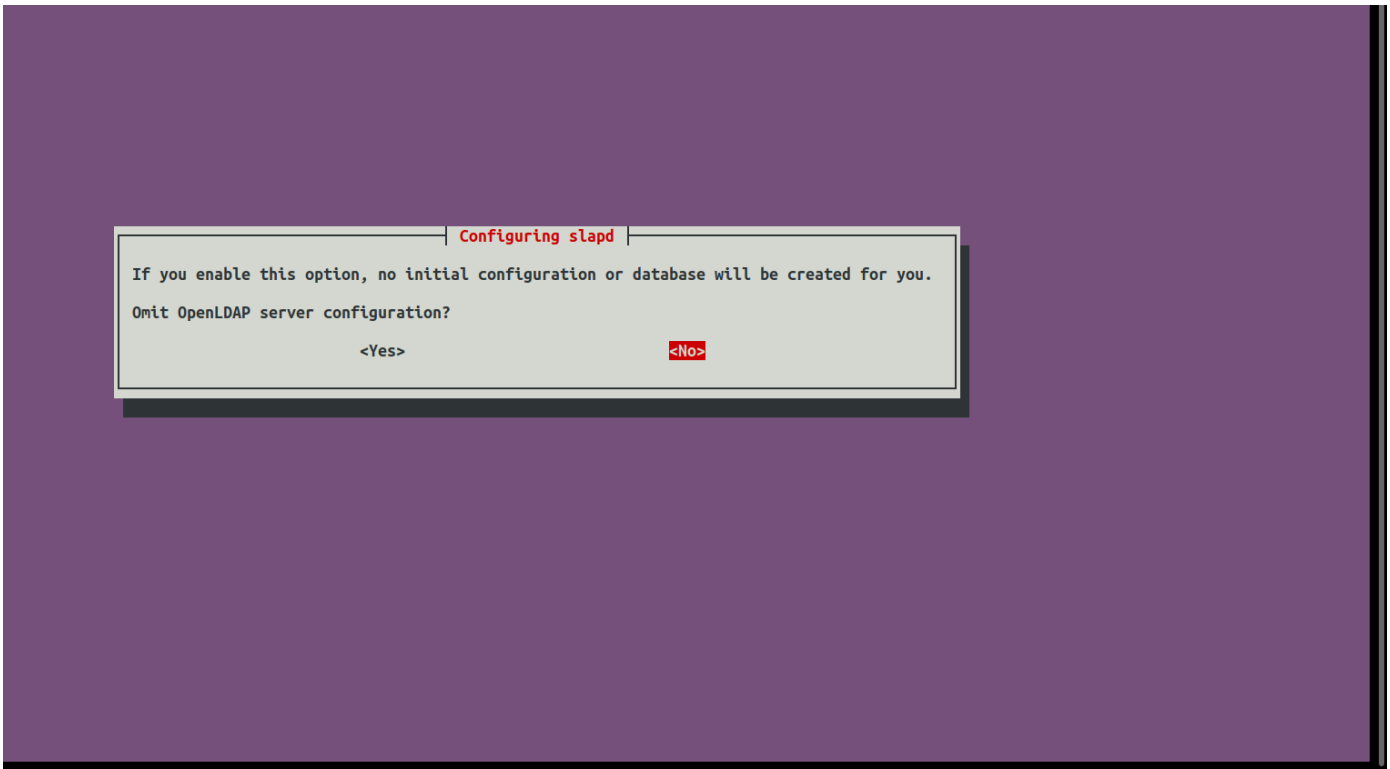
enter the domain name



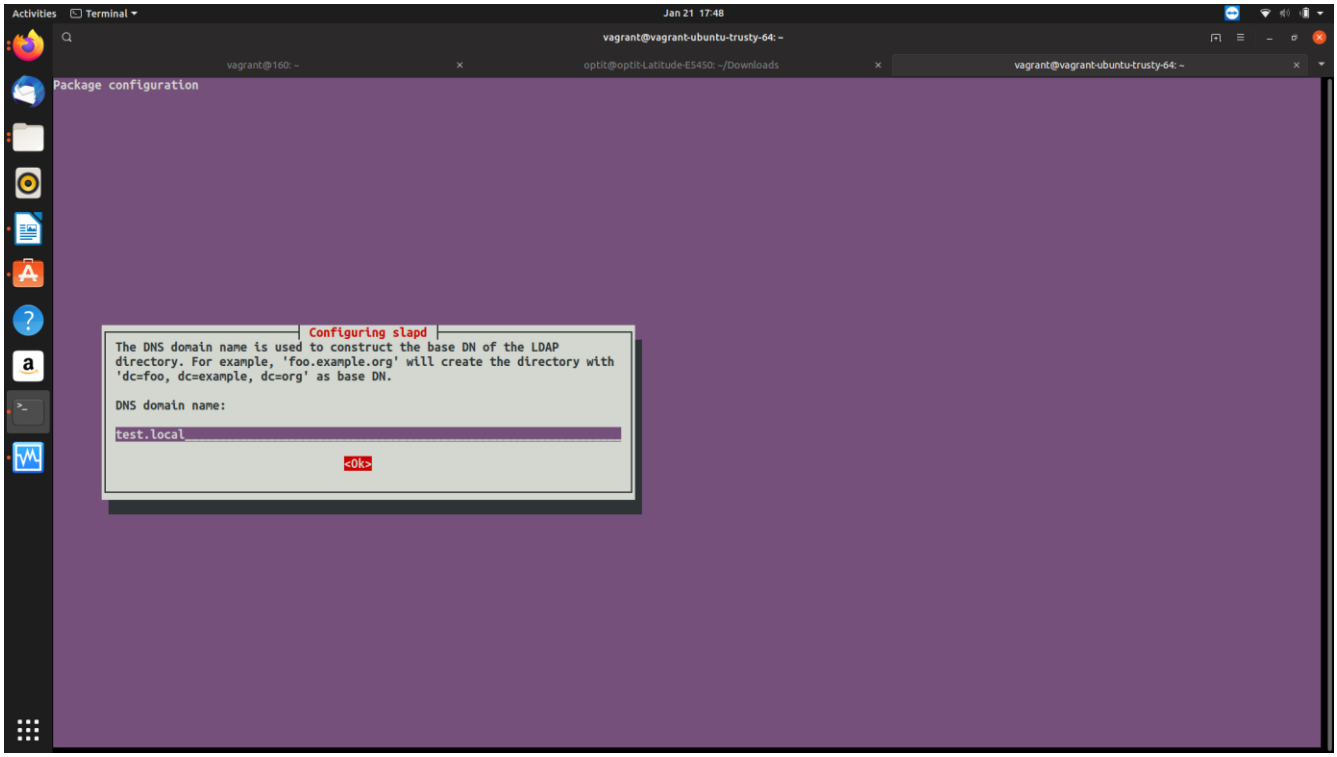
save and close

we need to reconfigure ldap again

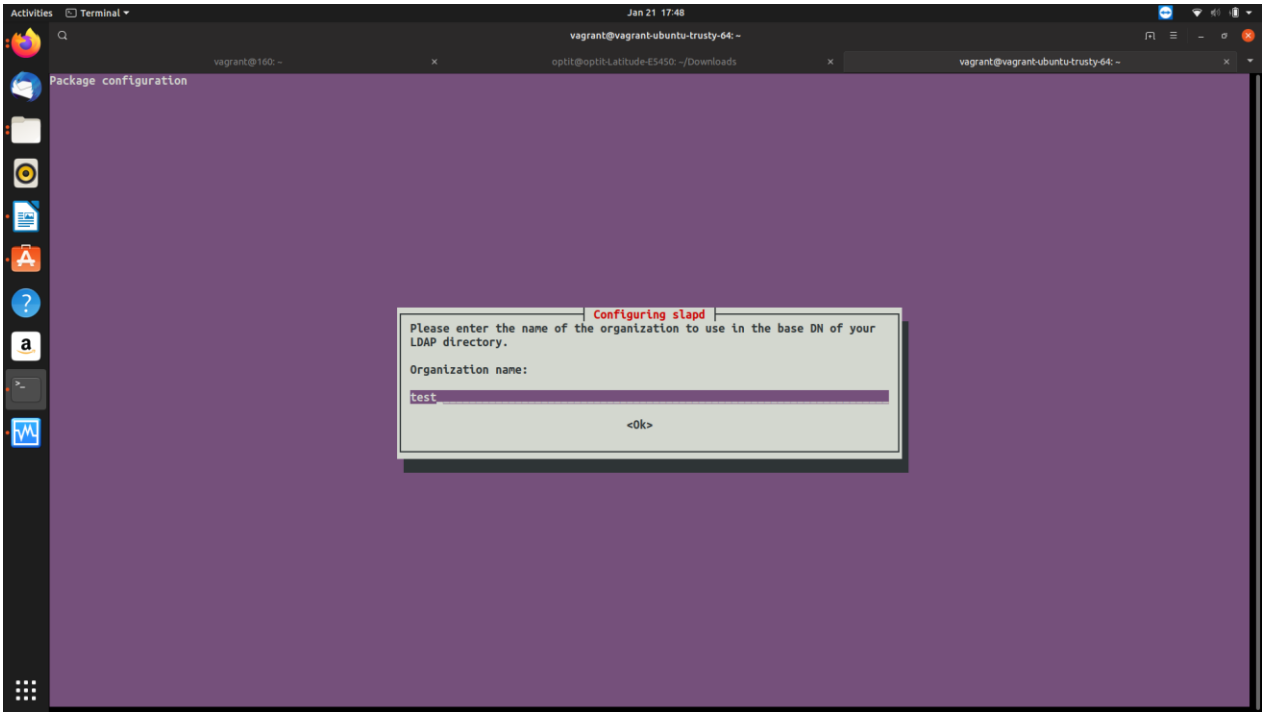
#dpkg-reconfigure slap



Step 2

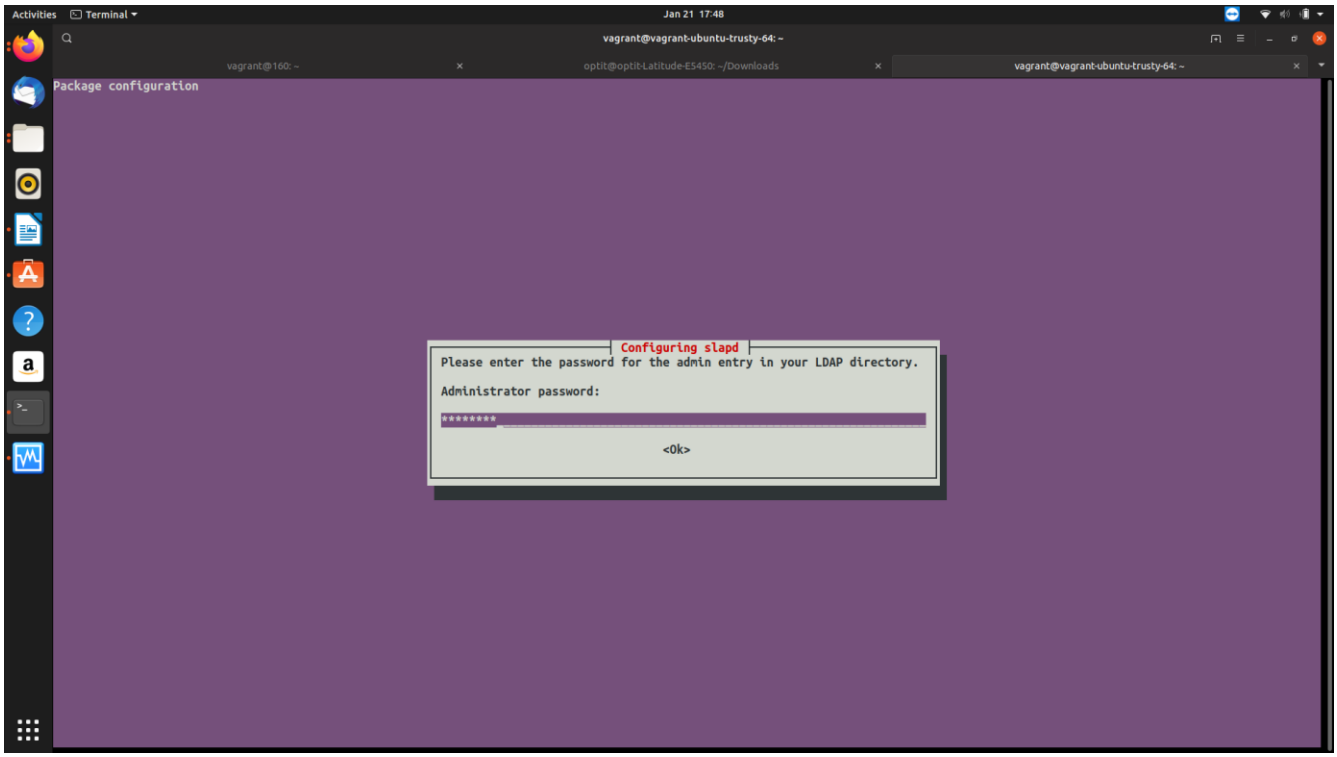

Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:48
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
The DNS domain name is used to construct the base DN of the LDAP directory. For example, 'foo.example.org' will create the directory with 'dc=foo, dc=example, dc=org' as base DN.
DNS domain name:
test.local
<Ok>

Step 3

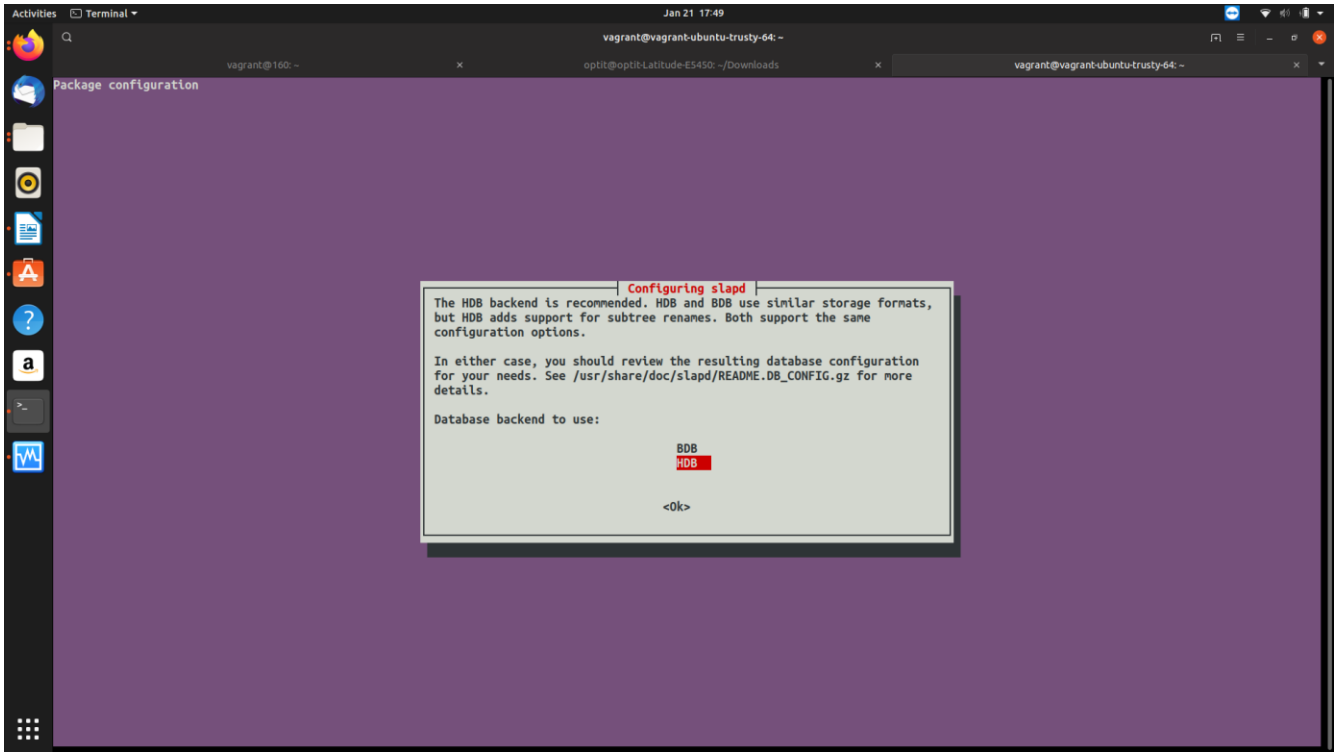

Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:48
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
Please enter the name of the organization to use in the base DN of your LDAP directory.
Organization name:
test
<Ok>

Step 4:

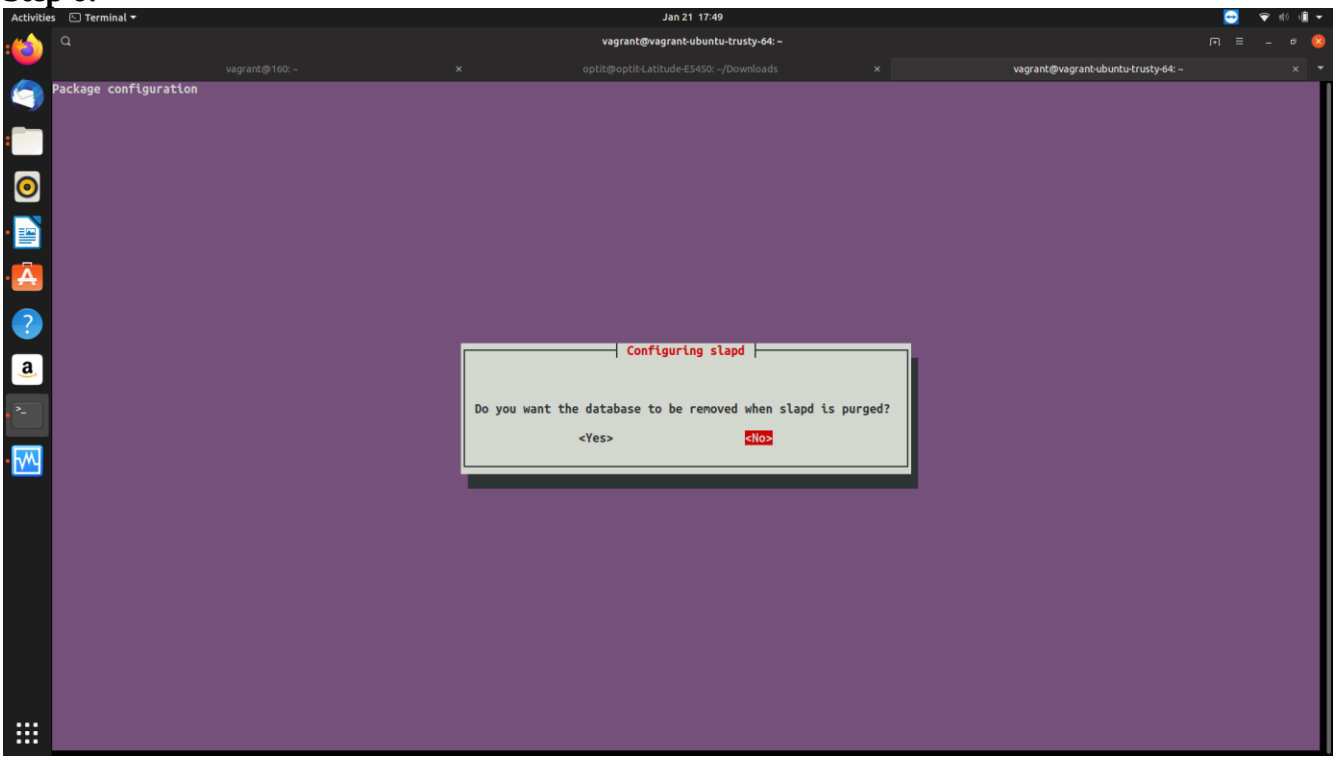
Step 4



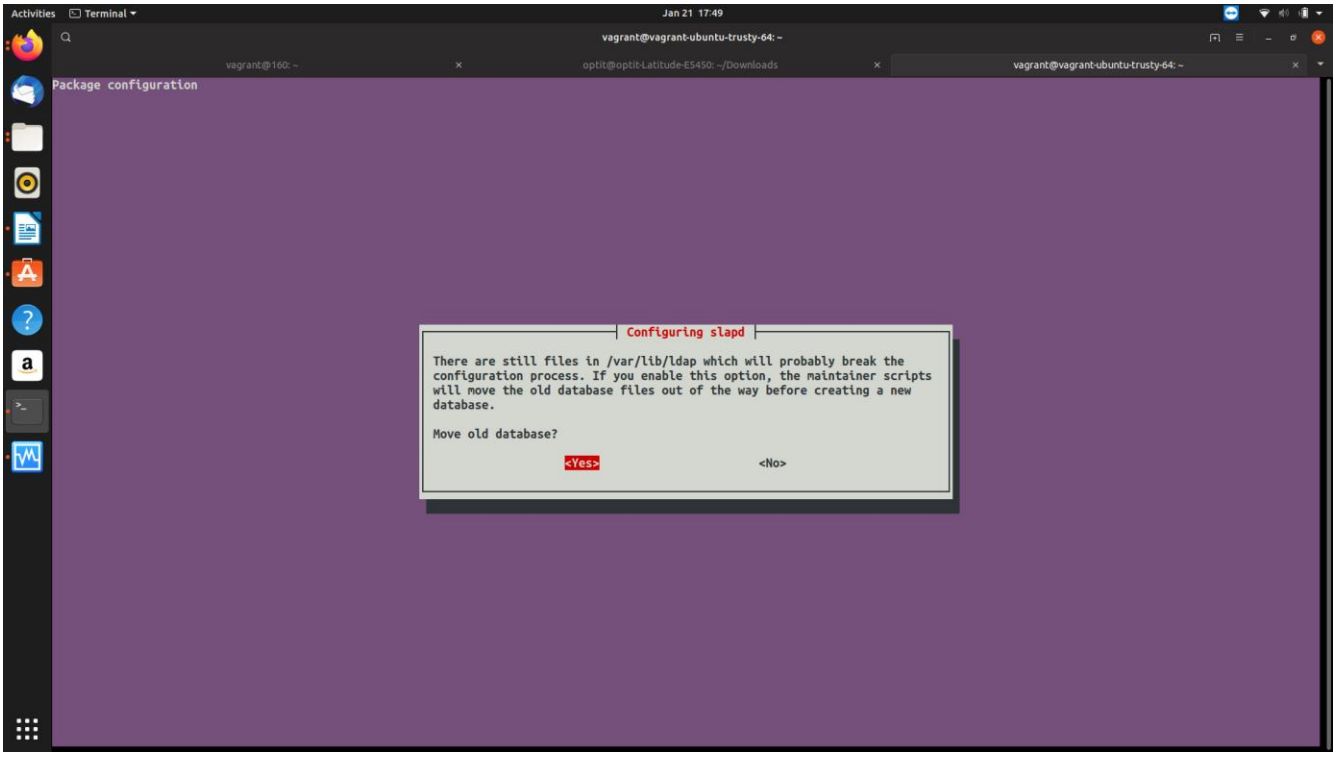
Step 5:


Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:49
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
The HDB backend is recommended. HDB and BDB use similar storage formats, but HDB adds support for subtree renames. Both support the same configuration options.
In either case, you should review the resulting database configuration for your needs. See /usr/share/doc/slapd/README.DB_CONFIG.gz for more details.
Database backend to use:
BDB
HDB
<Ok>

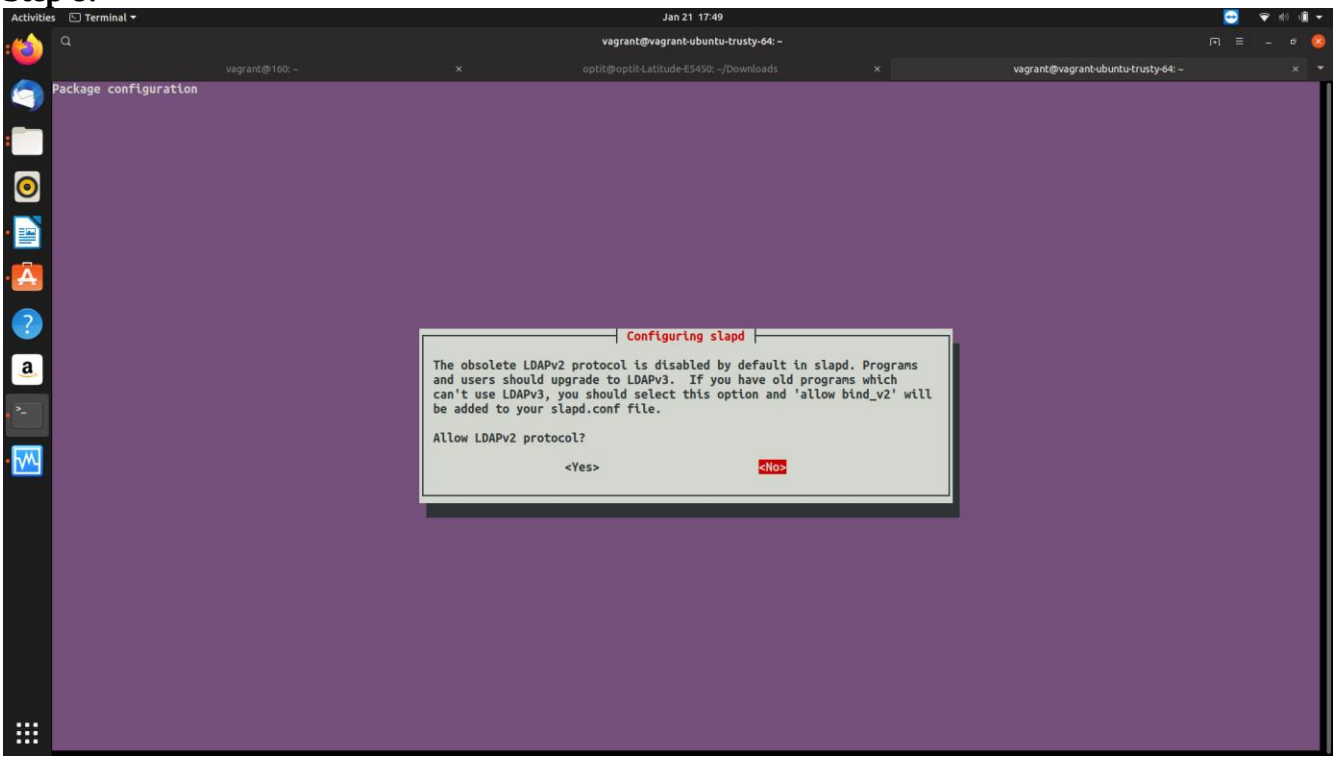
Step 6:


Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:49
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
Do you want the database to be removed when slapd is purged?
<Yes>
<No>

Step 7:


Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:49
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
There are still files in /var/lib/ldap which will probably break the configuration process. If you enable this option, the maintainer scripts will move the old database files out of the way before creating a new database.
Move old database?
<Yes>
<No>

Step 8:


Activities
Terminal
Jan 21 17:49
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
vagrant@160: ~
optit@optit-Latitude-E5450: ~/Downloads
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64: ~
Package configuration
Configuring slapd
The obsolete LDAPv2 protocol is disabled by default in slapd. Programs and users should upgrade to LDAPv3. If you have old programs which can't use LDAPv3, you should select this option and 'allow bind_v2' will be added to your slapd.conf file.
Allow LDAPv2 protocol?
<Yes>
<No>

done .

Just Confirm your settings
#ldapsearch -x

Next we need to install php admin

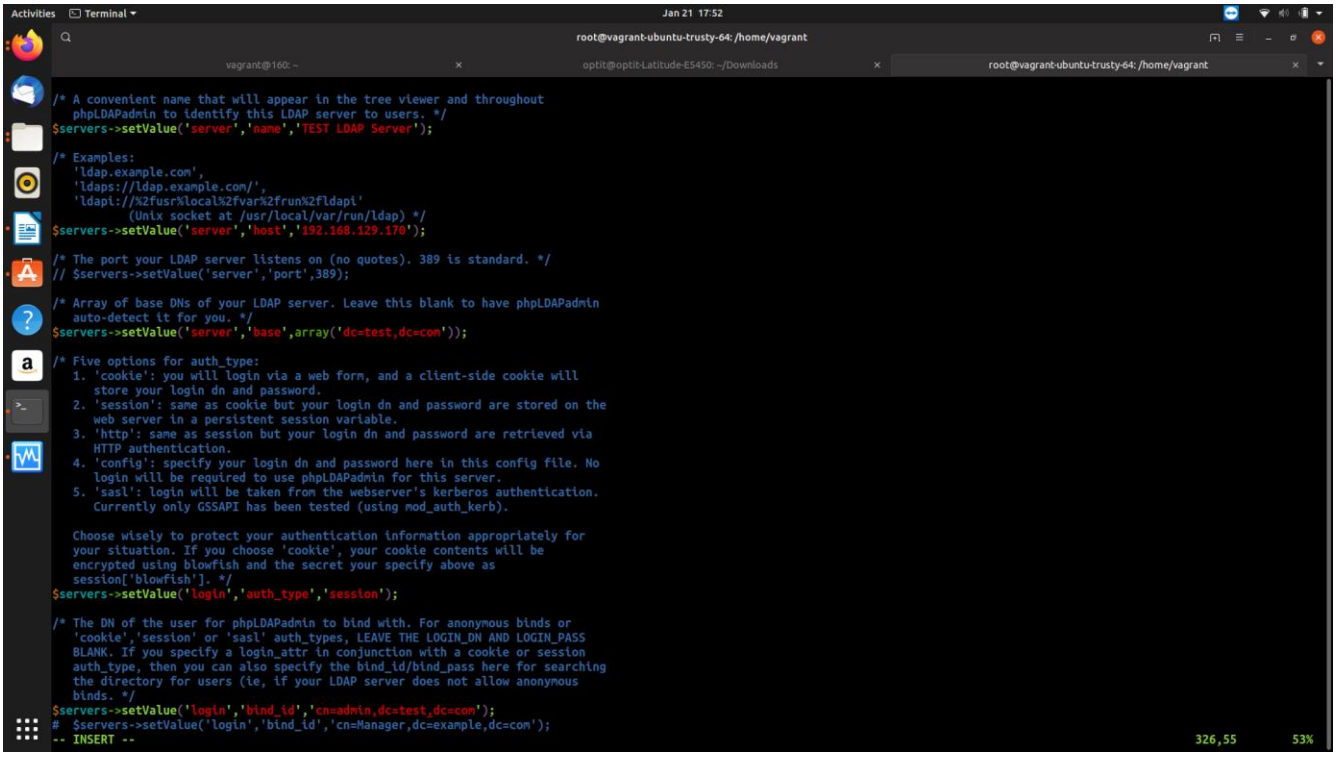
 # apt-get install phpldapadmin

Create a symoblic link for phpldap directory

#ln -s /usr/share/phpldapadmin/ /var/www/phpldapadmin

Edit the phpldapadmin conf file and do the necessary changes

 # vi *etc/phpldapadmin/config.php*



Restart the apache2 service

#service apache2 restart

update the port in firewall

#ufw allow 389
#ufw allow 80

TEST THE PHPLDAP

in browser enter **http://<ip_address_of_server>/phpldapadmin**

Once the Above steps are done, We need to create NFS Server for centralized storage.

SERVER CONFIGURATION

#apt-get install nfs-utils

#mkdir NFS_Storage

#chmod 777 NFS_Storage

#vi *etc/exports*

*/NFS_Storage * (rw,sync,no_root_squash)*

CLIENT CONFIGURATION (here our client will be ldap server)

#apt-get install nfs-common

#mkdir home/local

#chmod 777 /home/local

#mount -t nfs <server_ip:/path> home/local

#mount -a

#df -h (to verify the mount point)