Dante, Module LDAP

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1 Description

The *LDAP* module provides LDAP based user access control for the *Dante* SOCKS server.

Based on a users LDAP group membership or LDAP attributes, the module can be used to e.g., limit users access to web/ftp sites, or to only allow access for temporary staff to work related web/ftp sites.

If the username contains a domain extension, the module determines the LDAP server in an automatic way using the following method:

- 1. Extract the domain name from the username e.g. *DOMAIN.COM* from *user@DOMAIN.COM* when GSSAPI authentication is used.
- 2. Perform a DNS SRV record lookup (typically available in a Windows environment with Active Directory),
 - (a) without SSL, from *_ldap._tcp.DOMAIN.COM*.
 - (b) with SSL, from _ldaps._tcp.DOMAIN.COM, or if this entry does not exist, from _ldap._tcp.DOMAIN.COM.
- 3. Perform a DNS A record lookup of DOMAIN.COM.
- 4. Use /etc/hosts file entry for DOMAIN.COM.
- 5. Sort entries by weight and priority and remove duplicates.

If the username does not contain any domain extension a pre-configured LDAP URL can be used to verify the LDAP group membership of users.

The module authenticates to the LDAP server using SASL/GSSAPI with the appropriate entry of the GSSAPI or LDAP specific keytab or the username/password provided as part of the LDAP URL.

2 Syntax

The syntax used to control the behavior of the LDAP module is as follows:

ldap.group: <LDAP-GROUP|LDAP-GROUP@|LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM>
The parameters are defined as follows:

LDAP-GROUP name of LDAP group to be used for any user.

LDAP-GROUP@ name of LDAP group to be used for users who have a domain extension in their username (e.g. user@DOMAIN1.COM).

LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM name of LDAP group to be used only for users who have a domain extension of *DOMAIN.COM* in their username.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.group.hex: <LDAP-GROUP|LDAP-GROUP@|LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM>
The parameters are defined as follows:

LDAP-GROUP name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used for any user.

LDAP-GROUP@ name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used for users who have a domain extension in their username (e.g. *user@DOMAIN1.COM*).

LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used only for users who have a domain extension of *DOMAIN.COM* (not in UTF-8) in their username.

For a translation of hex UTF-8 see for example http://www.utf8-chartable.de/unicode-utf8-table.pl

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.group.hex.all: <LDAP-GROUP|LDAP-GROUP@|LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM>
The parameters are defined as follows:

LDAP-GROUP name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used for any user.

LDAP-GROUP@ name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used for users who have a domain extension in their username (e.g. *user@DOMAIN1.COM*).

LDAP-GROUP@DOMAIN.COM name of LDAP group in hex UTF-8 to be used only for users who have a domain extension of *DOMAIN.COM* in hex UTF-8 in their username.

For a translation of hex UTF-8 see for example http://www.utf8-chartable.de/unicode-utf8-table.pl

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.domain: <DOMAIN>

The parameter is defined as follows:

DOMAIN default Kerberos domain to be used for pam/username authentication to emulate a GSSAPI user.

ldap.url: <URL>

The parameter is defined as follows:

URL LDAP URL of the form

ldap(s)://<username>:<password>@<Host:Port>/<basedn>.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.server: <server@DOMAIN.COM>

The parameter is defined as follows:

server@DOMAIN.COM LDAP server name of the LDAP server for domain *DO-MAIN.COM*. This setting avoids the automated server determination via DNS SRV or *A records*.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.basedn: <base DN|base DN@DOMAIN.COM>

The parameters are defined as follows:

base DN base DN for LDAP search for any LDAP server.

base DN@DOMAIN.COM the base DN for LDAP search for LDAP server for domain *DOMAIN.COM*.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.basedn.hex: <base DN|base DN@DOMAIN.COM>

The parameters are defined as follows:

base DN base DN in hex UTF-8 for LDAP search for any LDAP server.

base DN@DOMAIN.COM base DN for LDAP search for LDAP server for domain *DOMAIN.COM*.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.basedn.hex.all: <base DN|base DN@DOMAIN.COM>
The parameters are defined as follows:

base DN base DN in hex UTF-8 for LDAP search for any LDAP server.

base DN@DOMAIN.COM base DN for LDAP search for LDAP server for domain *DOMAIN.COM* in hex UTF-8.

This statement can be repeated.

ldap.port: <PORT>

The parameter is defined as follows:

PORT LDAP port to be used for automatic LDAP server determination if no SRV DNS records exist.

ldap.port.ssl: <PORT>

The parameter is defined as follows:

PORT LDAP SSL port to be used for automatic LDAP server determination if no SRV DNS records exist.

ldap.ssl: no|yes

Require SSL for LDAP connection. The default value is no.

ldap.certcheck: no|yes

Require SSL certificate check. The default value is no.

ldap.certfile: <filename>
The parameter is defined as follows:

filename OpenLDAP CA certificate file name.

ldap.certpath: <pathname>

The parameter is defined as follows:

pathname Sun/Mozilla LDAP SDK certificate database location.

ldap.debug: <debug level>

The parameter is defined as follows:

debug level OpenLDAP debug level to set when OpenLDAP is used. The default value is 0.

ldap.mdepth: <maximal search depth>

The parameter is defined as follows:

maximal search depth maximal depth of recursive group searches in Active Directory. The default value is 0.

ldap.keeprealm: no|yes

Keep the realm name when comparing username with LDAP user attribute. The default value is no.

ldap.filter: <filter>

The parameter is defined as follows:

filter search filter for an OpenLDAP server. The default filter is (memberuid=%s) and assumes a rfc2307bis schema.

ldap.filter.hex: <filter>

The parameter is defined as follows:

filter search filter in hex UTF-8 for an OpenLDAP server. The default filter is (memberuid=%s) and assumes a rfc2307bis schema.

ldap.filter.ad: <filter>

The parameter is defined as follows:

filter search filter for an Active Directory server. The default filter is (samaccount-name=%s).

ldap.filter.ad.hex: <filter>

The parameter is defined as follows:

filter search filter in hex UTF-8 for an Active Directory server. The default filter is (samaccountname=%s).

ldap.attribute: <attribute>

The parameter is defined as follows:

attribute OpenLDAP server to be matched against the *ldap.group* values to identify the users group membership. The default attribute is *cn*.

ldap.attribute.hex: <attribute>

The parameter is defined as follows:

attribute hex UTF-8 for an OpenLDAP server to be matched against the *ldap.group* values to identify the users group membership. The default attribute is *cn*.

ldap.attribute.ad: <attribute>

The parameter is defined as follows:

attribute Active Directory server to be matched against the *ldap.group* values to identify the users group membership. The module will search recursively through groups. The default attribute is *memberof*.

ldap.attribute.ad.hex: <attribute>

The parameter is defined as follows:

attribute hex UTF-8 for an Active Directory server to be matched against the *ldap.group* values to identify the users group membership. The module will search recursively through groups. The default attribute is *memberof*.

ldap.keytab: <keytab>

The parameter is defined as follows:

keytab file containing the Kerberos principals to authenticate the module to the LDAP servers. The default keytab is *FILE:/etc/sockd.keytab* or the value of *gssapi.keytab* if it is set.

ldap.auto.off: no|yes

Disable automatic determination of LDAP server. The default value is no.

3 Semantics

The LDAP module statements described above are generally only used as a part of Dante socks-rules.

4 Special notes

The *Dante* server uses a set of timeout values defined in the Dante source code. The following values are defined in the file *include/sockd.h*:

SOCKD_LDAP_DEADTIME the time a dead LDAP server should not be retried.

SOCKD_LDAP_SEARCHTIME the maximal time an LDAP search can take.

SOCKD_LDAP_TIMEOUT the maximal network connect time for an LDAP connection.

The following value is defined in *include/config.h*:

SOCKD_LDAPCACHE_TIMEOUT is the maximal time a LDAP group result is cached.

Should it be necessary to change these values, the above values will need to be redefined and the Dante server recompiled.

5 Examples

This section shows several examples of how it is possible to use the *LDAP* module. The first examples require GSSAPI user authentication. For Windows clients, the Opentext (formerly Hummingbird) client can be used (see http://connectivity.opentext.com/products/socks-client.aspx).

5.1 Limiting access to web/http

The rules below shows how one can limit access to web sites from clients on the 10.0.0.0/8 network to members of the *SOCKS_ALLOW* LDAP group.

```
# client-rule, no ldap statements.
client pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0
  gssapi.enctype: clear integrity confidentiality
}

# socks-rule, including a ldap statement.
pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0 port = http
  command: connect
  ldap.group: SOCKS_ALLOW
}
```

For an OpenLDAP server with a rfc2307bis schema or an Active Directory server, *User1* and *User2* will be allowed, whereas *User3* would be refused access (see Appendix for additional details).

5.2 Limiting access to SSL VPNs

The next rule, if placed before other general rules, shows how one can limit access for temporary staff on the 10.0.0.0/8 network to only a specific work related site.

```
client pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0
  gssapi.enctype: clear integrity confidentiality
}

pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: sslvpn.example.com port = 443
  command: connect
  ldap.group: Temporary
  ldap.filter: (uid=%s)
  ldap.attribute: employeeType
}

pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0 port = 443
  command: connect
  ldap.group: Permanent
  ldap.filter: (uid=%s)
```

```
ldap.attribute: employeeType
}
```

Assuming the OpenLDAP configuration in the Appendix example is used, the temporary user *User3* is only allowed to connect to *sslvpn.example.com* on port 443 whereas the permanent users *User1* and *User2* can connect to any secure website via https.

5.3 Limiting ftp to company employees only

The next rule shows how one can limit access to ftp sites to company employees on the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

Note that this example will only work for *active* ftp, because there are no fixed port numbers for *passive* ftp.

```
client pass {
 from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0
  gssapi.enctype: clear integrity confidentiality
pass {
  from: 0.0.0.0/0 port = ftp-data to: 10.0.0.0/8
  command: bindreply
  ldap.group: MyCompany
  ldap.keeprealm: yes
  ldap.filter.ad: (userprincipalname=%s)
  ldap.attribute.ad: company
pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 port = ftp to: 0.0.0.0/0
  command: connect
 ldap.group: MyCompany
 ldap.keeprealm: yes
  ldap.filter.ad: (userprincipalname=%s)
  ldap.attribute.ad: company
```

Assuming the Active Directory example in the Appendix is used, *User3* is only allowed to connect to ftp data whereas the users *User1* and *User2* are not allowed.

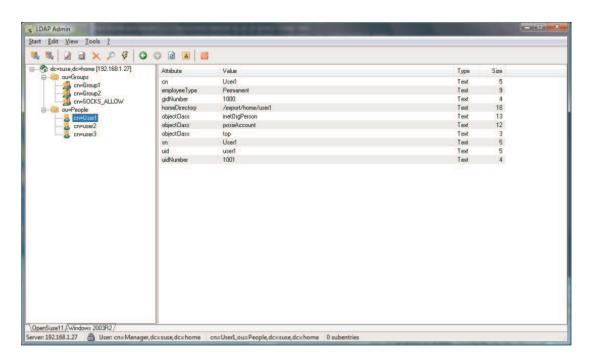
5.4 Using an LDAP URL to determine LDAP group membership

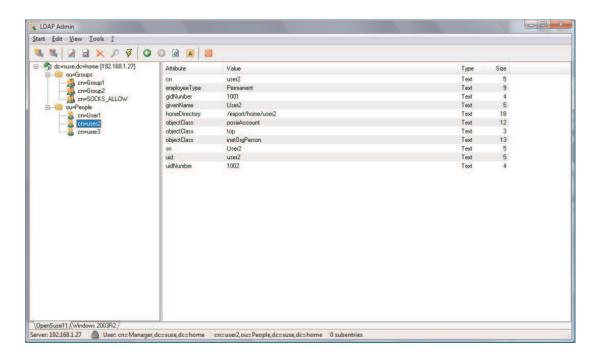
The next rule shows how one can limit access to ftp sites for company employees on the 10.0.0.0/8 network without requiring GSSAPI authentication. An LDAP URL with a directly specified username (here *user*) and password (here *pass*) is used for authentication.

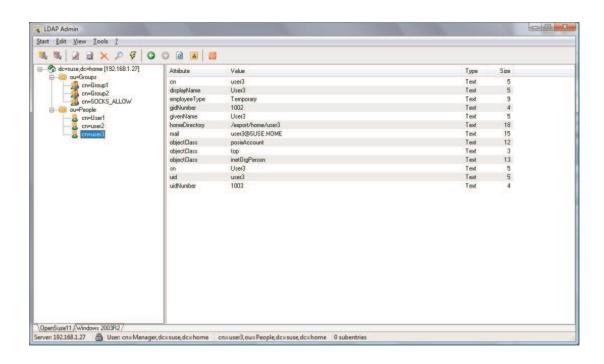
```
client pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 to: 0.0.0.0/0
pass {
  from: 0.0.0.0/0 port = ftp-data to: 10.0.0.0/8
  command: bindreply
  ldap.group: SOCKS_ALLOW
  ldap.auto.off: yes
  ldap.url: ldap://user:pass@ldap1.example.com:389/OU=SALES,DC=MYCOMPANY,DC=COM
  ldap.url: ldap://user:pass@ldap2.example.com:389/OU=SALES,DC=MYCOMPANY,DC=COM
pass {
  from: 10.0.0.0/8 port = ftp to: 0.0.0.0/0
  command: connect
 ldap.group: SOCKS_ALLOW
 ldap.auto.off: yes
 ldap.url: ldap://user:pass@ldap1.example.com:389/OU=SALES,DC=MYCOMPANY,DC=COM
  ldap.url: ldap://user:pass@ldap2.example.com:389/OU=SALES,DC=MYCOMPANY,DC=COM
```

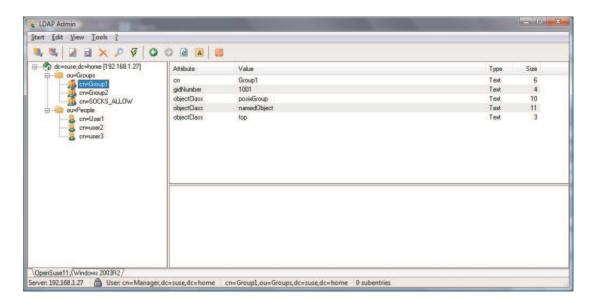
6 Appendix

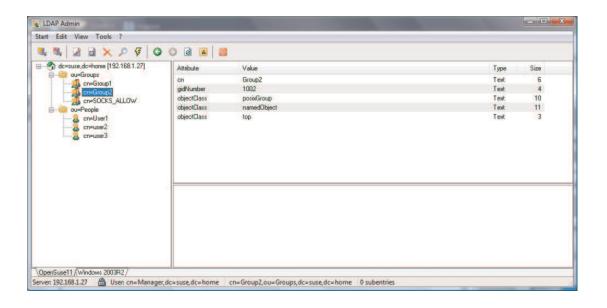
6.1 OpenLdap

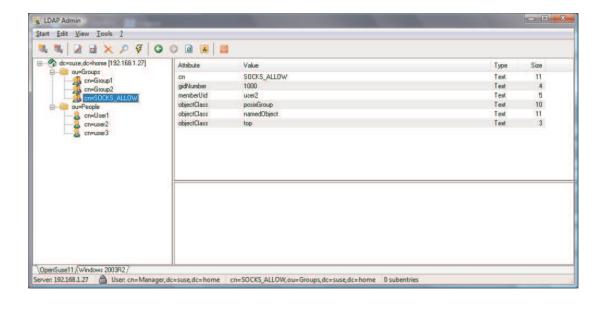












6.2 Active Directory

