

How to configure Ezeelogin to authenticate using Open_Ldap(Pam-Ldap) in Ubuntu?

190 Manu Chacko October 8, 2024 [Tweaks & Configuration](#) 13070

Integration of Open-LDAP (PAM-LDAP) in Ubuntu

Overview: This article describes the process of integrating Open-LDAP (PAM-LDAP) with Ubuntu, including PHP-LDAP installation, Ezeelogin configuration, and PAM-LDAP setup for SSH authentication.

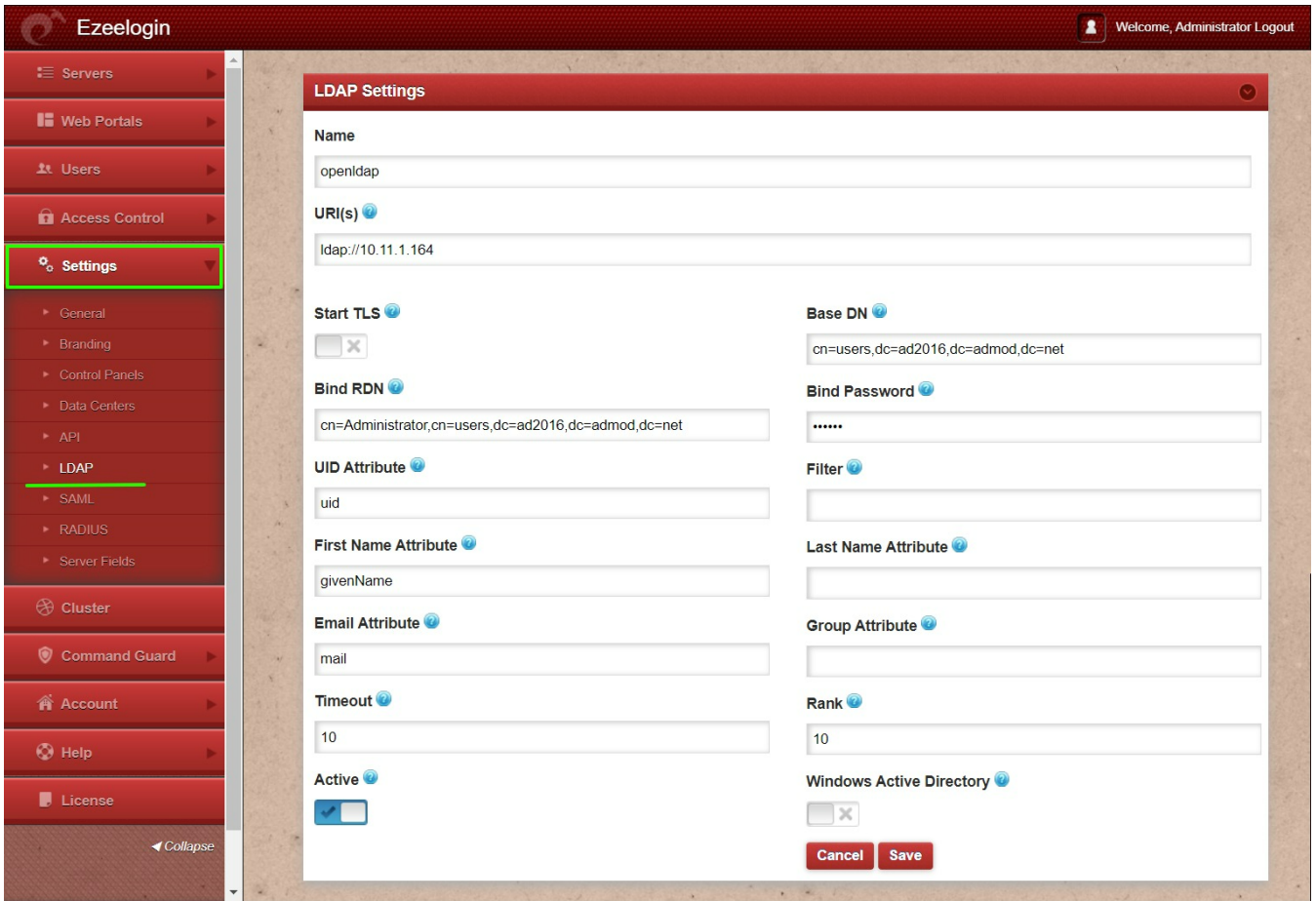
Note: Make sure that the PHP-LDAP extension is installed on the server. Replace the PHP version in the below command.

```
root@gateway:~# apt-get install phpx.x-ldap
```

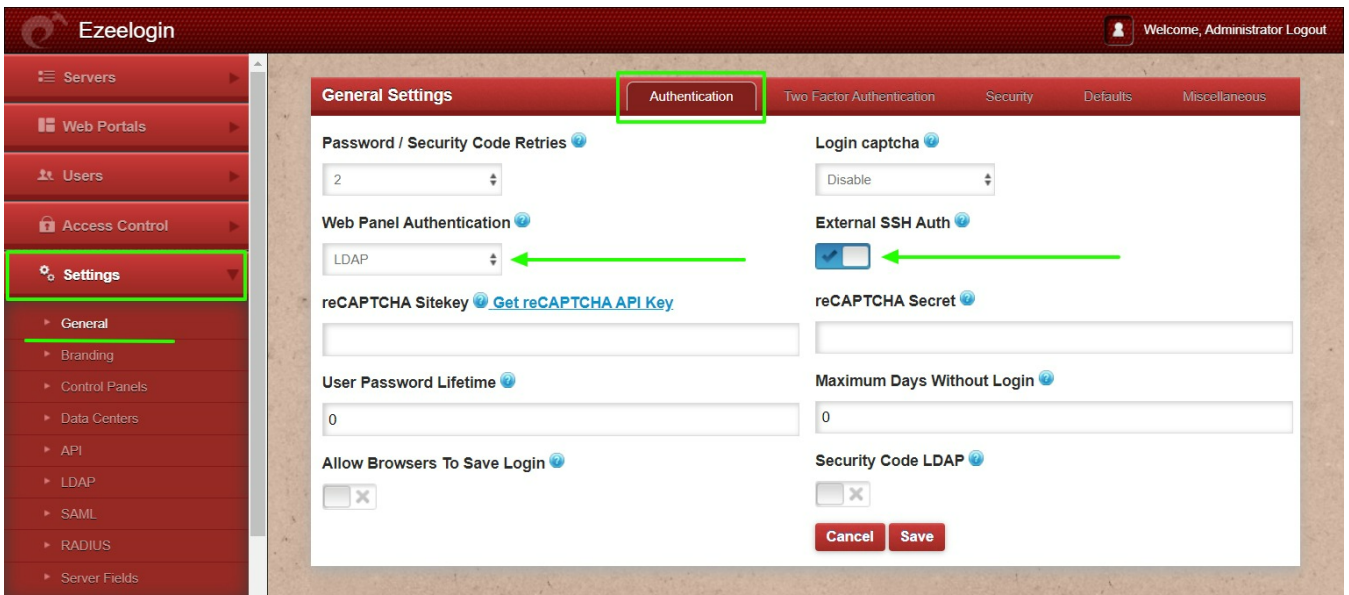
```
eg: :~# apt-get install php8.2-ldap
```

```
root@gateway:~# systemctl restart apache2
```

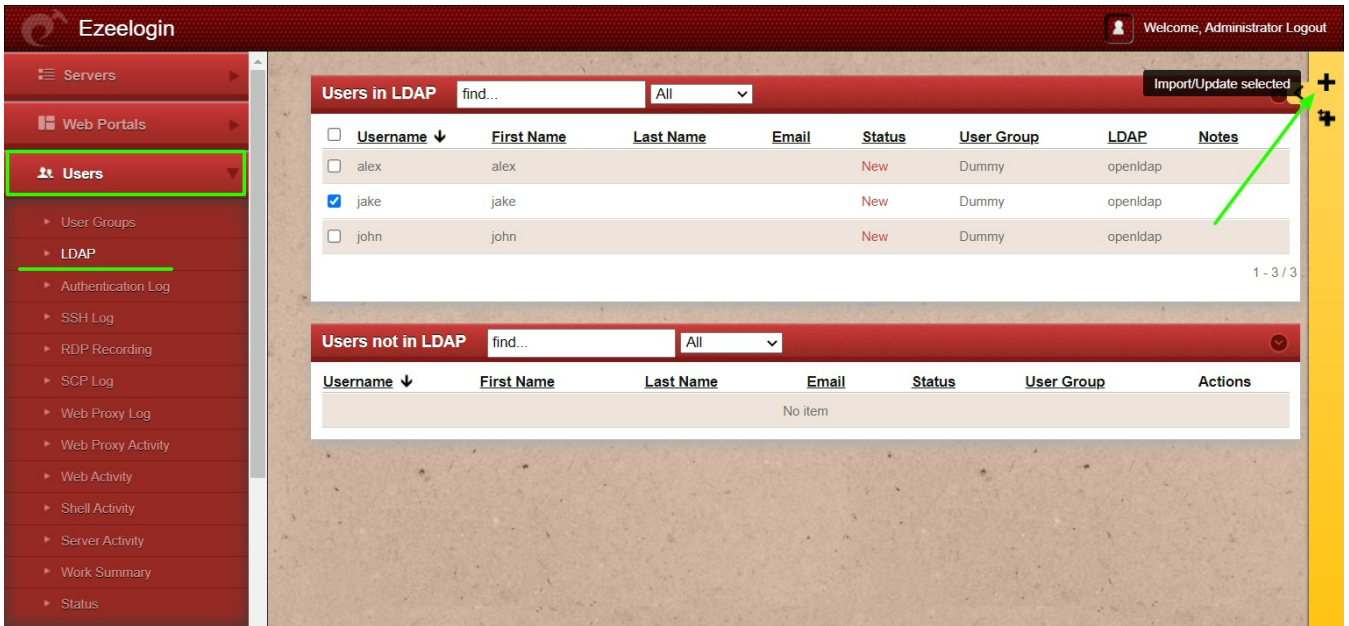
Step 1: Log in to **Web-GUI** -> **open settings** -> **Ldap** and **add the details of LDAP configurations.**



Step 2: Under Settings -> General Settings -> Authentication -> change Webpanel authentication to LDAP & enable External SSH Auth.

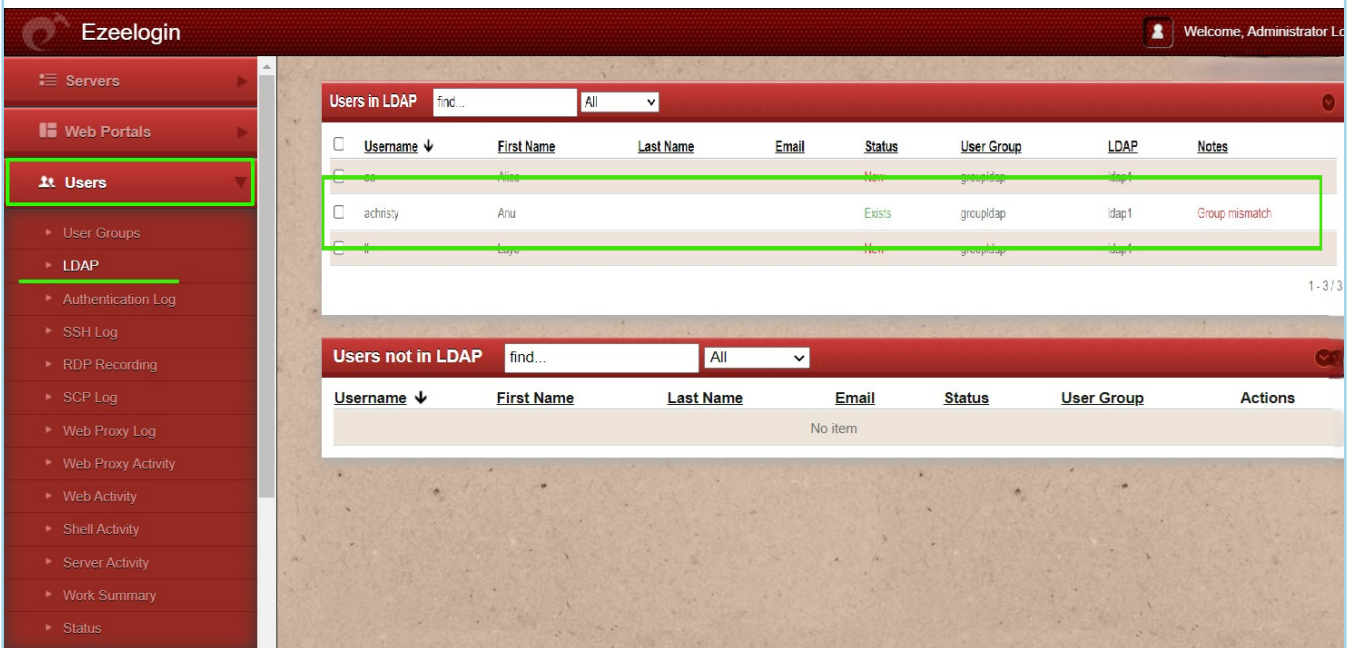


Step 3: Select the LDAP users and import them to ezeelogin.



Step 4: You can confirm the imported LDAP users were listed in Users. Now you can login to ezeelogin with ldap user in ezeelogin GUI.

Note: When importing an LDAP user, they will be assigned to the default group or the mapped user group. After the import, if we change the LDAP user to another user group, we will receive a note saying "Group Mismatch." This is not an error.



Note: After importing the users to Ezeelogin, log in with the user and set up security code for the user under Account -> Password -> New Security Code.

Let's configure PAM LDAP Authentication for SSH

Login to Ezeelogin ssh server to configure pam-LDAP

Step 1: Install pam-LDAP module by the following command

```
root@gateway:~# apt-get install ldap-auth-client ldap-auth-config nscd
```

Step 2: Enter LDAP URI, Base DN & select LDAP version 3.

Enter the details in the LDAP setting.

Step 3: Add Binddn & bind password to /etc/ldap.conf

```
root@gateway:~# nano /etc/ldap.conf
```

```
binddn cn=admin,dc=eptest,dc=net
```

```
bindpw chaSD@#234JH56hj^7
```

Note: In Ubuntu 16.x, link the directory /etc/openldap with /etc/ldap as follows

```
root@gateway:~# ln -s /etc/ldap /etc/openldap
```

Step 4: Append 'ldap' to password,group & shadow in /etc/nsswitch.conf

```
root@gateway:~# cat /etc/nsswitch.conf

# /etc/nsswitch.conf

#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
# If you have the `glibc-doc-reference' and `info' packages
installed, try:
# `info libc "Name Service Switch"' for information about this file.

passwd:      compat ldap

group:       compat ldap

shadow:      compat ldap

hosts:       files mdns4_minimal [NOTFOUND=return] dns

networks:    files

protocols:   db files

services:    db files

ethers:      db files

rpc:         db files

netgroup:    nis
```

Step 5: Enable **autocreate home directory** on login by adding the following to **/etc/pam.d/common-session** by the following command

```
root@gateway:~# echo "session optional pam_mkhome.so skel=/etc/skel umask=077"
>> /etc/pam.d/common-session
```

Step 6: Restart **nscd service**

```
root@gateway:~# service nscd restart
```

Note: Ensure the login shell of ldap user is `/usr/local/bin/ezsh`

Step 7: Now run the **id/finger** command and see whether you are able to get LDAP user details

```
root@gateway:~# finger jake

Login: jake  Name: franc t

Directory: /home/jake  Shell: /usr/local/bin/ezsh

Last login Wed Jun 13 05:02 (EDT) on pts/1 from 10.1.1.13

No mail.

No Plan.
```

```
[root@jumpserver ~]# id jake
```

```
uid=1547601108(franc) gid=1547600513(domain users) groups=1547600513(domain users)
```

Note: Run an `ldapsearch` to check the values returned from your AD server as follows. This is used for troubleshooting.

```
root@gateway:~# ldapsearch -x -LLL -E pr=200/noprompt -h 10.11.1.164 -D  
"administrator@ad2016.admod.net" -w admod_2016 -b  
"cn=jake,cn=users,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net"
```

```
dn: CN=jake,CN=Users,DC=ad2016,DC=admod,DC=net
```

```
objectClass: top
```

```
objectClass: person
```

```
objectClass: organizationalPerson
```

```
objectClass: user
```

```
cn: jake
```

```
givenName: jake
```

```
distinguishedName: CN=jake,CN=Users,DC=ad2016,DC=admod,DC=net
```

```
instanceType: 4
```

```
whenCreated: 20180703063304.0Z
```

```
whenChanged: 20180703063554.0Z
```

```
displayName: jake
```

```
uSNCreated: 45128
```

```
uSNChanged: 45136
```

```
name: jake
```

```
objectGUID:: ldapFlnRs0O6irphlTq1AA==
```

```
userAccountControl: 512
```

```
badPwdCount: 0
codePage: 0
countryCode: 0
badPasswordTime: 0
lastLogoff: 0
lastLogon: 0
pwdLastSet: 131750731848783837
primaryGroupID: 513
objectSid:: AQUAAAAAAAAUVAAAAmhs/bgMv2mlWATm4VQQAAA==
accountExpires: 9223372036854775807
logonCount: 0
sAMAccountName: jake
sAMAccountType: 805306368
userPrincipalName: jake@ad2016.admod.net
objectCategory: CN=Person,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=ad2016,DC=admod,DC=net
dSCorePropagationData: 16010101000000.0Z
uidNumber: 10001
gidNumber: 12000
unixHomeDirectory: /home/jake
loginShell: /usr/local/bin/ezsh
pagedresults: cookie=
```

Related Articles:

[How do I configure Ezeelogin to authenticate using OpenLdap\(Pam-Ldap\) in CentOS](#)

Can we map the existing user group in LDAP to ezeelogin as the ezeelogin user group?

Assigning user groups for LDAP users?

Online URL:

https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/how-to-configure-ezeelogin-to-authenticate-using-open_ldap-40;pam-ldap-41;-in-ubuntu-190.html