

# Connect linux to AD

First you need to install some lib

```
sudo apt install sssd-ad sssd-tools realmd adcli krb5-user
```

version kerberos → 5 et ne pas remplir le reste seulement cliquer sur “OK” puis redémarrer le package

Run la commande suivante pour voir si l’AD est joignable

```
sudo realm -v discover <domain>
```

vous aurez ce retour si l’AD est contactée

```
* Resolving: _ldap._tcp.<domain>
* Performing LDAP DSE lookup on: x.x.x.x
* Performing LDAP DSE lookup on: x.x.x.x
* Successfully discovered: <domain>
<domain>
type: kerberos
realm-name: <domain>
domain-name: <domain>
configured: kerberos-member
server-software: active-directory
client-software: sssd
required-package: sssd-tools
required-package: sssd
required-package: libnss-sss
required-package: libpam-sss
required-package: adcli
required-package: samba-common-bin
login-formats: %U@<domain>
login-policy: allow-realm-logins
```

Joignez l’AD avec votre compte administrateur (xxxxx\_adm)

```
sudo realm join <domain> -v --computer-  
ou='OU=xxxxx,OU=xxxxx,OU=xxxxx,OU=xxxxxx,OU=xxxxx,DC=xxxxx,DC=xxxxx' --user=xxx_adm  
Password for xxxxx_adm:
```

et vous aurez se retour si la connexion se fait bien

```
* Resolving: _ldap._tcp.ad1.example.com  
* Performing LDAP DSE lookup on: x.x.x.x  
* Successfully discovered: ad1.example.com  
Password for Administrator:  
* Unconditionally checking packages  
* Resolving required packages  
* LANG=C /usr/sbin/adcli join --verbose --domain ad1.example.com --domain-realm AD1.EXAMPLE.COM --  
domain-controller x.x.x.x --login-type user --login-user Administrator --stdin-password  
* Using domain name: ad1.example.com  
* Calculated computer account name from fqdn: AD-CLIENT  
* Using domain realm: ad1.example.com  
* Sending NetLogon ping to domain controller: x.x.x.x  
* Received NetLogon info from: SERVER1.ad1.example.com  
* Wrote out krb5.conf snippet to /var/cache/realmd/adcli-krb5-hUfTUg/krb5.d/adcli-krb5-conf-hv2kzi  
* Authenticated as user: xxxxxx_adm@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM  
* Looked up short domain name: AD1  
* Looked up domain SID: S-1-5-21-2660147319-831819607-3409034899  
* Using fully qualified name: ad-client.ad1.example.com  
* Using domain name: ad1.example.com  
* Using computer account name: AD-CLIENT  
* Using domain realm: ad1.example.com  
* Calculated computer account name from fqdn: AD-CLIENT  
* Generated 120 character computer password  
* Using keytab: FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab  
* Found computer account for AD-CLIENT$ at: CN=xxxxx,CN=xxxxx,DC=ad1,DC=example,DC=com  
* Sending NetLogon ping to domain controller: x.x.x.x  
* Received NetLogon info from: SERVER1.ad1.example.com  
* Set computer password  
* Retrieved kvno '3' for computer account in directory: CN=AD-  
CLIENT,CN=Computers,DC=ad1,DC=example,DC=com  
* Checking RestrictedKrbHost/ad-client.ad1.example.com  
* Added RestrictedKrbHost/ad-client.ad1.example.com  
* Checking RestrictedKrbHost/AD-CLIENT  
* Added RestrictedKrbHost/AD-CLIENT
```

```
* Checking host/ad-client.ad1.example.com
*   Added host/ad-client.ad1.example.com
* Checking host/AD-CLIENT
*   Added host/AD-CLIENT
* Discovered which keytab salt to use
* Added the entries to the keytab: AD-CLIENT$@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM: FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab
* Added the entries to the keytab: host/AD-CLIENT@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM: FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab
* Added the entries to the keytab: host/ad-client.ad1.example.com@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM: FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab
* Added the entries to the keytab: RestrictedKrbHost/AD-CLIENT@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM: FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab
* Added the entries to the keytab: RestrictedKrbHost/ad-client.ad1.example.com@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM:
FILE:/etc/krb5.keytab
* /usr/sbin/update-rc.d sssd enable
* /usr/sbin/service sssd restart
* Successfully enrolled machine in realm
```

Si votre serveur ne joins que un seul AD vous pouvez retirer la partie FQDN des utilisateurs dans `/etc/sss/sss.conf`

```
[sss]
domains = ad1.example.com
config_file_version = 2
services = nss, pam

[domain/ad1.example.com]
default_shell = /bin/bash
krb5_store_password_if_offline = True
cache_credentials = True
krb5_realm = AD1.EXAMPLE.COM
realmd_tags = manages-system joined-with-adcli
id_provider = ad
fallback_homedir = /home/%u
ad_domain = ad1.example.com
use_fully_qualified_names = False
ldap_id_mapping = True
access_provider = ad
```

Ensuite activez la création automatique des homedir et redémarrer le service `sss`

```
sudo pam-auth-update --enable mkhomedir
sudo service sss restart
```

## Se login avec un utilisateur de l'AD

```
sudo login
```

```
ad-client login: john@ad1.example.com
```

```
Password:
```

```
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-24-generic x86_64)
```

```
...
```

```
Creating directory '/home/john@ad1.example.com'.
```

```
john@ad1.example.com@ad-client:~$
```

On peut aussi voir notre ticket kerberos avec la commande suivante:

```
john@ad1.example.com@ad-client:~$ klist
```

```
Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1725801106_9UxVlz
```

```
Default principal: john@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM
```

```
Valid starting    Expires          Service principal
```

```
04/16/20 21:32:12 04/17/20 07:32:12 krbtgt/AD1.EXAMPLE.COM@AD1.EXAMPLE.COM
```

```
  renew until 04/17/20 21:32:12
```

⚠ In case the server crashed the LDAP connexion can fail so just restart the `sssd` service and next the server:

```
sudo service sssd restart
```

```
reboot
```

⚠ After restart if the connexion always don't initiate check the space available on the `/` partition:

```
sudo df -h
```

```
# Filesystem                Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
# /dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv 47G   11G   34G   25% /
```

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