

## Recommended readings

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- [LDAP for Rocket Scientists](#)
- [Basic LDAP Concepts](#)
- [Understanding the LDAP Protocol, Data Hierarchy, and Entry Components](#)

# Openldap server documentation

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Exercises are based on the OpenLDAP server implementation.

Related material at <http://www.openldap.org>.

# What is LDAP anyway?

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- Lightweight **D**irectory **A**ccess **P**rotocol
- Vendor independent
- IETF standard:

Clients interact with servers using a directory access protocol

# LDAP Server cli bind

Command	Result
<pre>ldapsearch \ -h localhost ❶ \ -D "cn=admin,dc=betrayer,dc=com" ❷\ -w password -x ❸\ -b "dc=betrayer,dc=com" ❹\ -s sub ❺ \ -LLL ❻</pre>	<pre>dn: dc=betrayer,dc=com ❶ objectClass: top objectClass: dcObject objectClass: organization o: Betrayers heaven ❷ dc: betrayer  dn: cn=admin,dc=betrayer,dc=com ❸ objectClass: simpleSecurityObject objectClass: organizationalRole cn: admin ❹ description: LDAP administrator userPassword:: e1NT...dE53N1E= ❺</pre>

# Document Information Tree (DIT)

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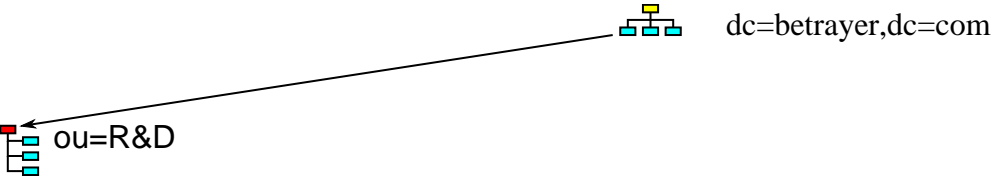


dc=betrayer,dc=com

ou=R&D

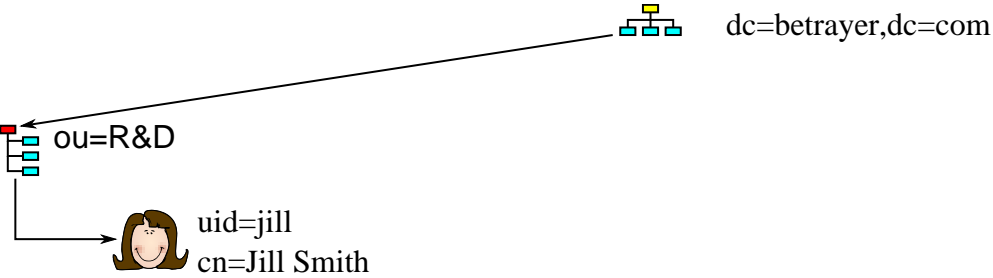
# Document Information Tree (DIT)

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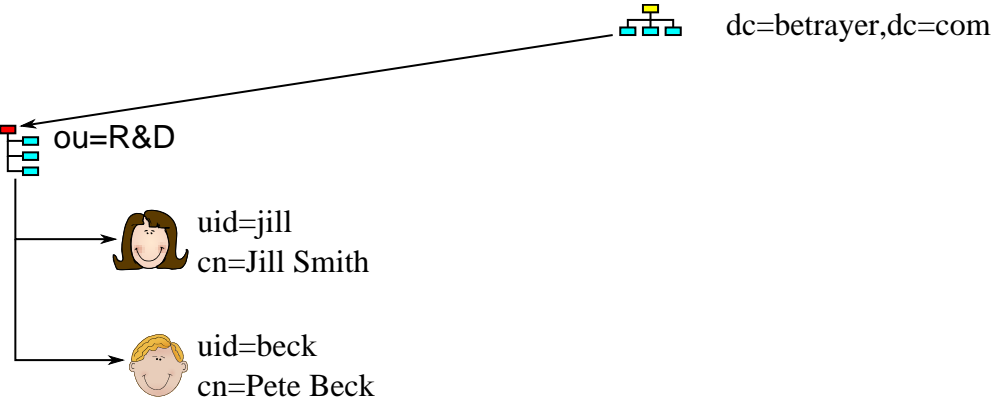


# Document Information Tree (DIT)

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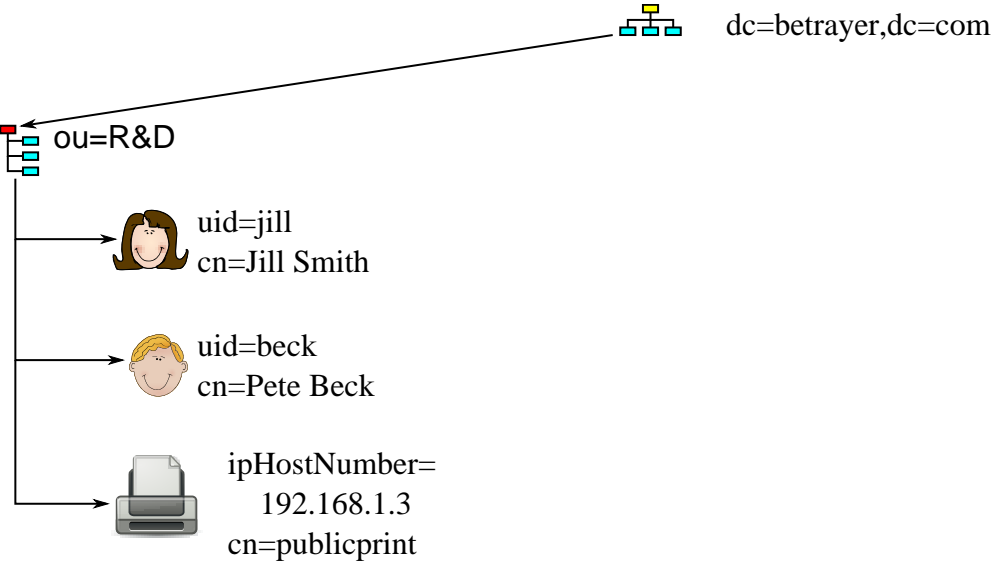


# Document Information Tree (DIT)

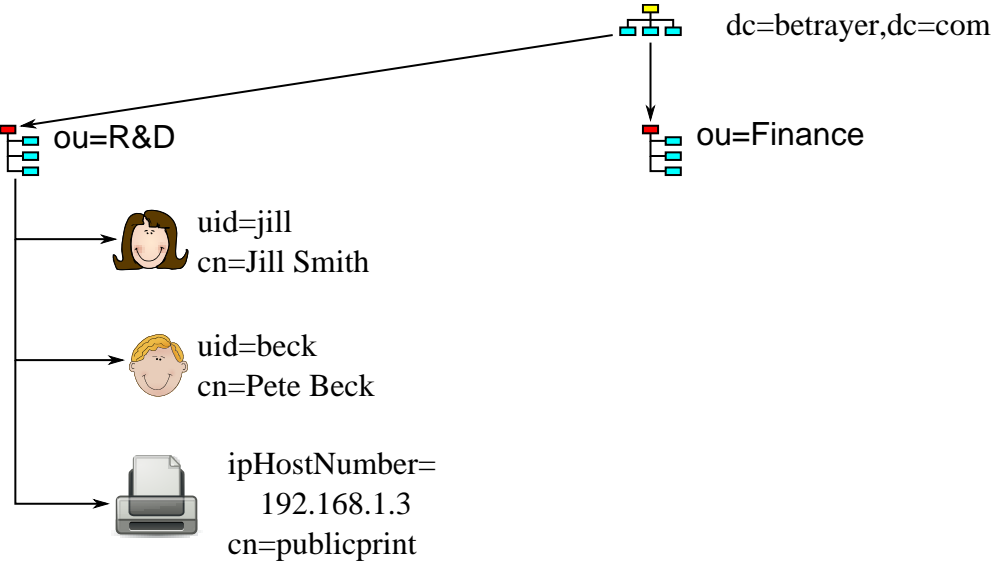




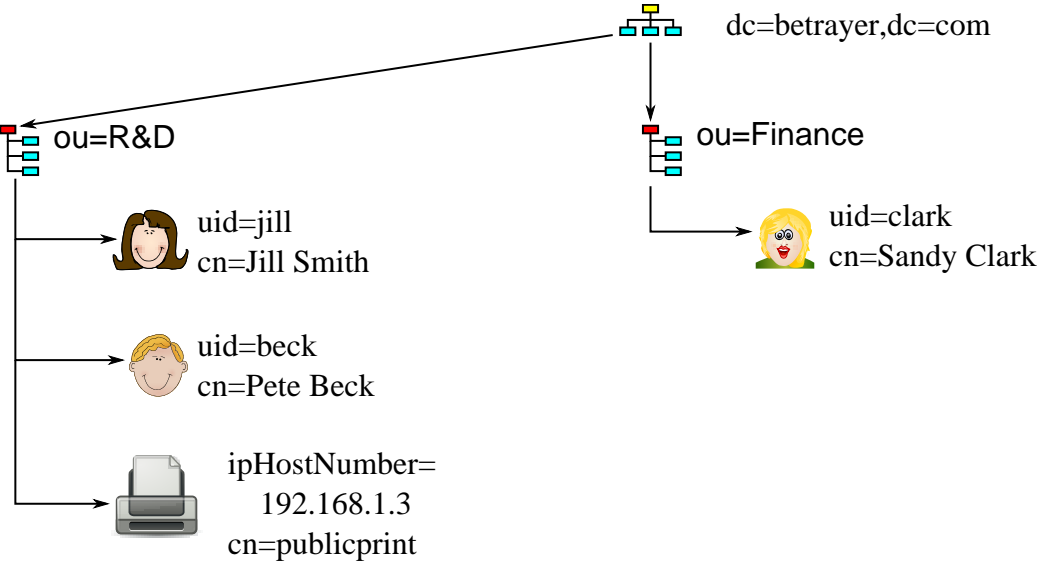
# Document Information Tree (DIT)



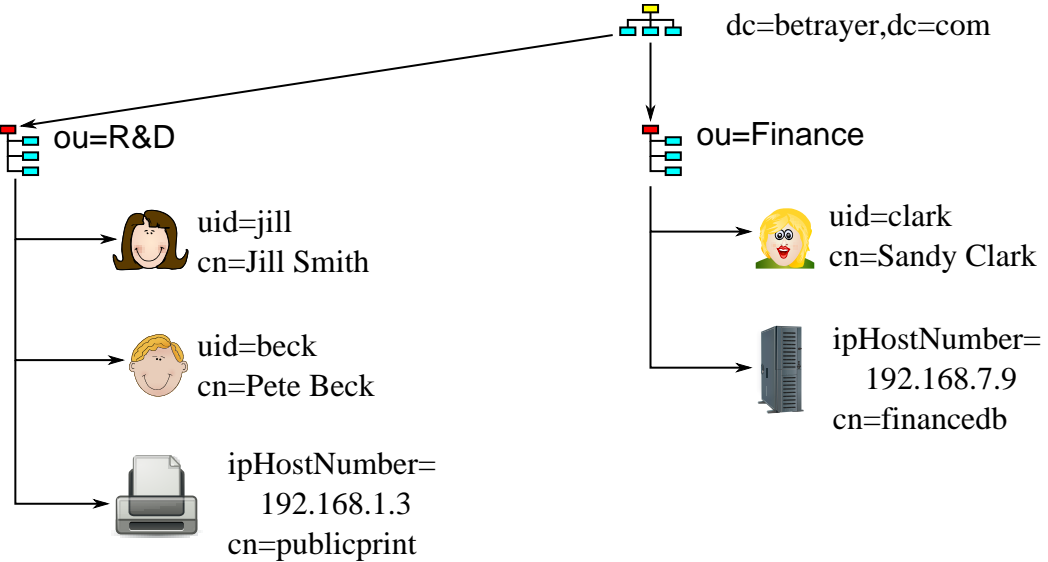
# Document Information Tree (DIT)



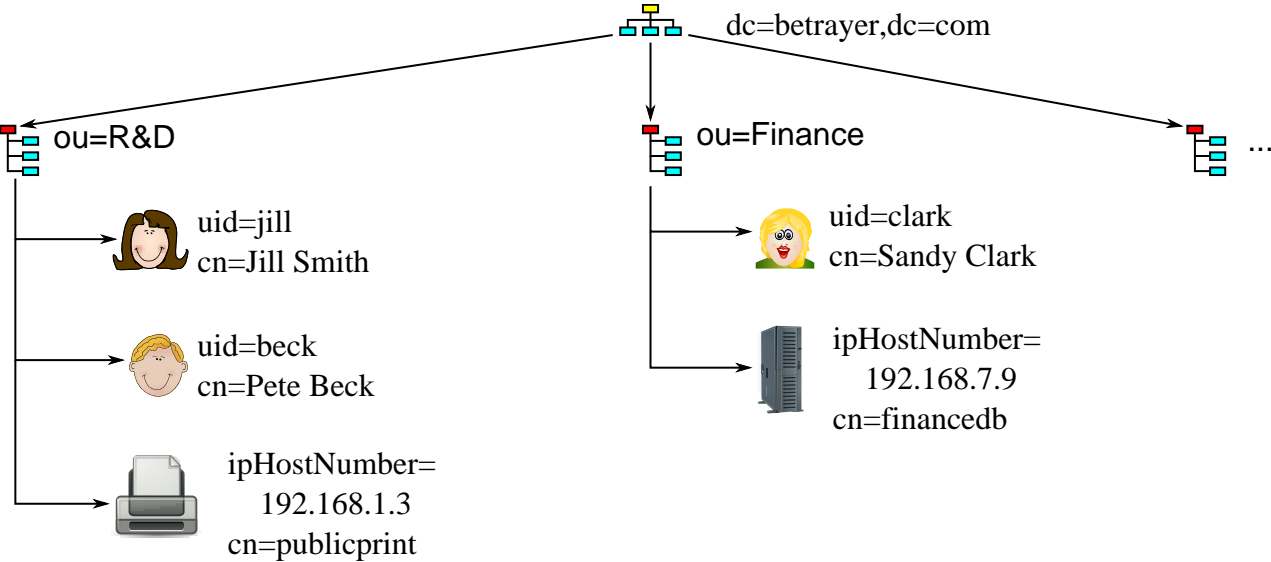
# Document Information Tree (DIT)



# Document Information Tree (DIT)



# Document Information Tree (DIT)



# Relative and absolute DNs

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 **dc=betrayer,dc=de**

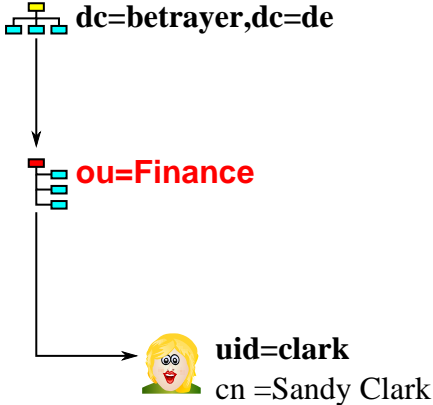
# Relative and absolute DNs

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# Relative and absolute DNs

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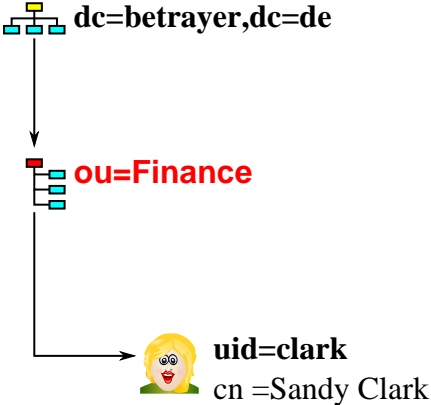




# Relative and absolute DNs

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## Relative DN values



# Relative and absolute DNs

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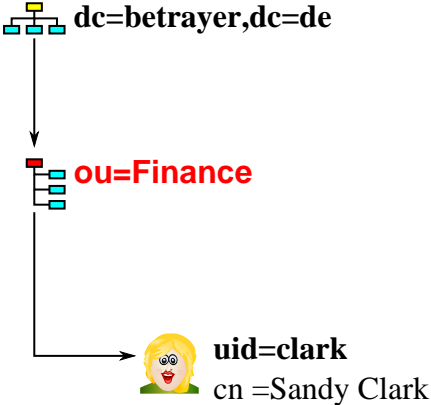
## Absolute DN values

**dc=betrayer,dc=de**

**ou=finance,dc=betrayer,dc=de**

**uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betrayer,dc=de**

## Relative DN values



# Relative and absolute DNs

## Absolute DN values

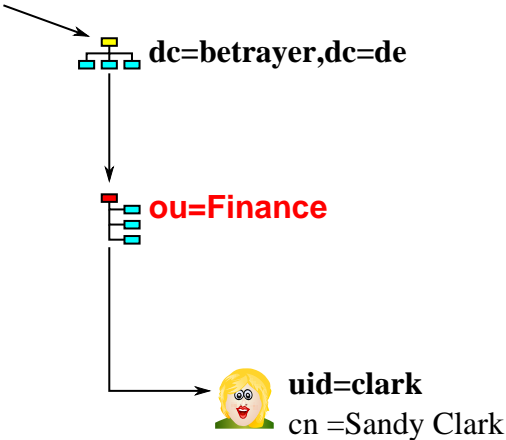
dc=betrayer,dc=de

ou=finance,dc=betrayer,dc=de

uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betrayer,dc=de

## Relative DN values

Naming  
Context



# User example

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dn: **uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betrayer,dc=de** ①

cn: Sandy Clark

homeDirectory: /home/clark

sn: Clark

**uid: clark** ②

uidNumber: 21101

givenName: Sandy

loginShell: /bin/bash

**mail: clark@betrayer.com** ③

**mail: finance@betrayer.com**

postOfficeBox: 10G

userPassword: {SSHA}noneOfYourBusiness

# objectClass

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- Structuring LDAP entry data.
- Categories:
  - Structural
  - Auxiliary
  - Abstract

# objectClass clarifications

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- Abstract classes: To be extended by other classes
- Structural classes:
- Each entry requires exactly one.
  - Specify the “main” type of object.
  - Must not inherit from auxiliary classes.

- Auxiliary classes:
- Provide non-conflicting supplementary information.
  - Think of (Java™) interfaces.
  - Must not inherit from structural classes.

# Augmenting inetOrgPerson by posixAccount

Class	Instance <b>uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betrayed,dc=de</b>
inetOrgPerson (structural)	
sn	sn: Clark
cn	cn: Sandy Clark
...	
posixAccount (auxiliary)	
cn	<b>see above</b> ⓘ
gidNumber	gidNumber: 23113
homeDirectory	homeDirectory: /home/clark
uid	uid: clark
uidNumber	uidNumber: 21101
userPassword	userPassword: {SSHA}noneOfYourBusiness
.....	

# Structural objectClass definitions

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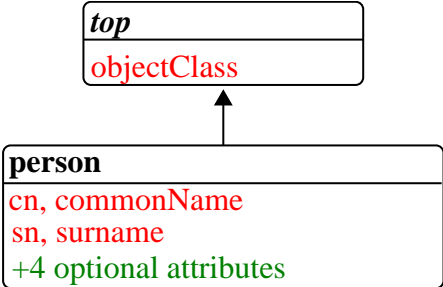
*top*

objectClass



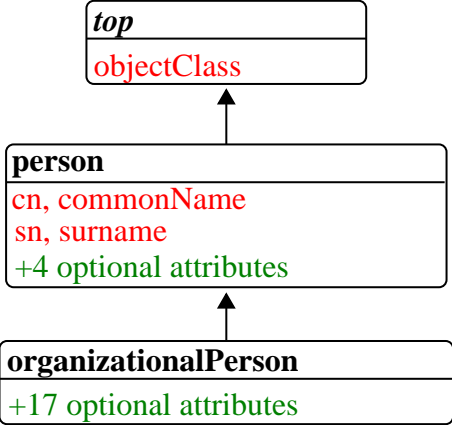
# Structural objectClass definitions

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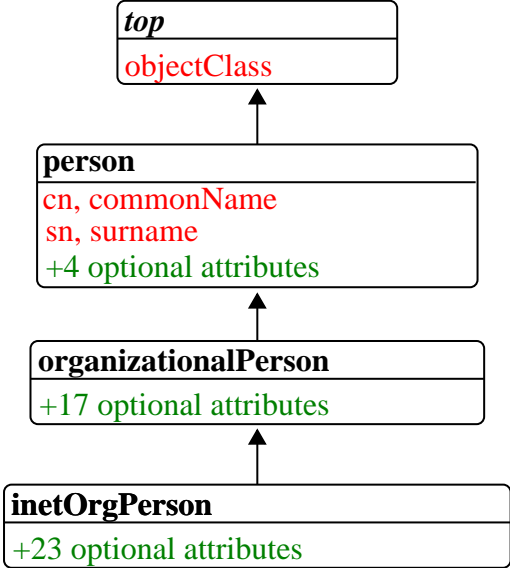
# Structural objectClass definitions

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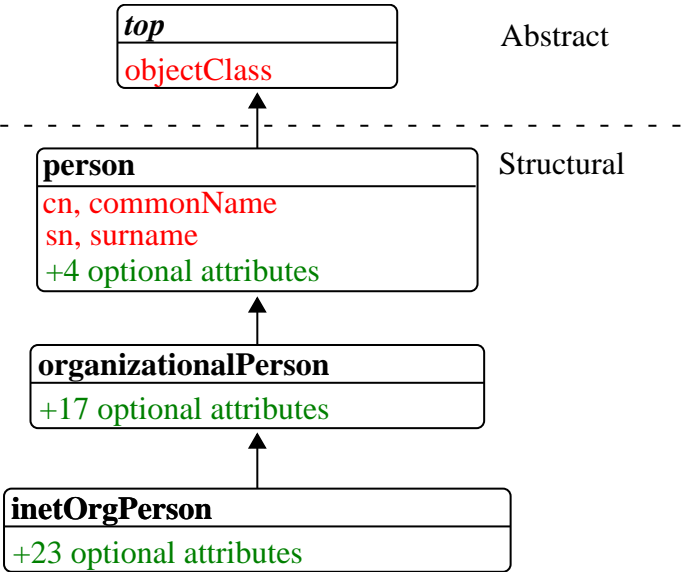


# Structural objectClass definitions

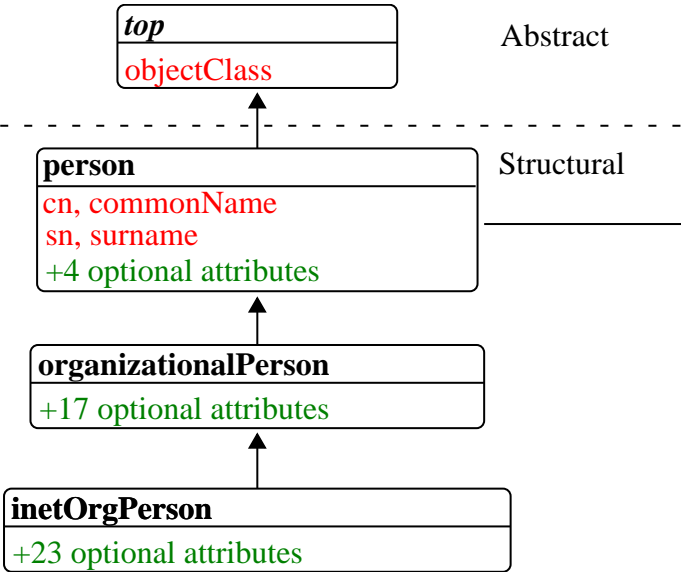
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# Structural objectClass definitions



# Structural objectClass definitions



Abstract

Structural

Relational counterpart sketch:

```
CREATE TABLE person (  
  cn VARCHAR NOT NULL,  
  sn VARCHAR NOT NULL,  
  telephoneNumber  
    VARCHAR NULL,  
  ...-- +3 more  
)
```

# Search scopes

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RFC 4520 defines three LDAP search scopes:

- baseObject (base)
- singleLevel (one)
- wholeSubtree (sub)

# Predicate based queries

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RFC 4520 defines predicate based queries using RPN style:

- (| (cn=k\*) (uidNumber < 2000))

# LDAP bind types

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- Anonymous bind: No user credentials.

Note: This typically provides limited privileges.

- Simple bind: User's DN + password:

DN: **uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betraye,dc=de**  
password: **123456789**



# LDIF exchange format

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- **L**dap **D**ata **I**nterchange **F**ormat.
- Importing and exporting LDAP Data.
- Modifying existing entries (CRUD operations).
- Pure ASCII.

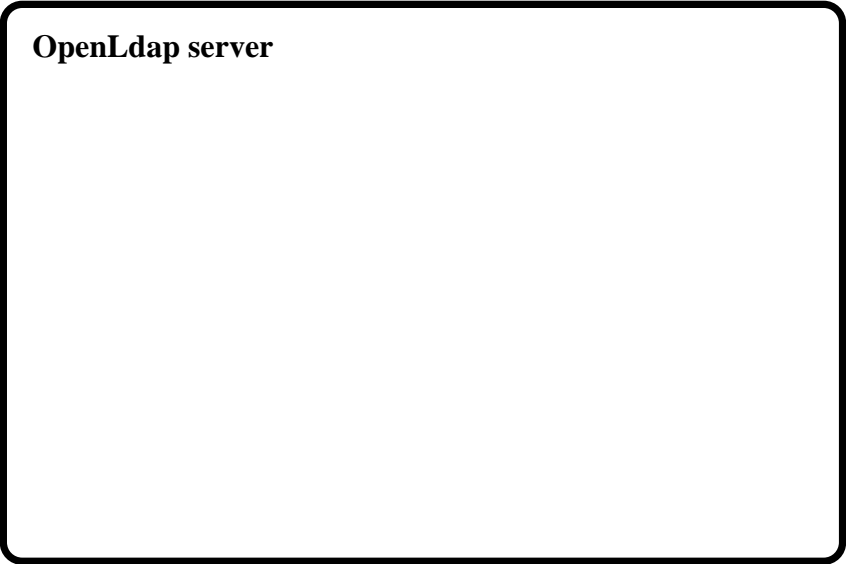
# LDIF sample

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```
dn: uid=clark,ou=finance,dc=betraye,dc=de
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
cn: Sandy Clark
homeDirectory: /home/clark
sn: Clark
uid: clark
uidNumber: 21101
givenName: Sandy
loginShell: /bin/bash
mail: clark@betraye.com
mail: finance@betraye.com
postOfficeBox: 10G
userPassword: {SSHA}noneOfYourBusiness
```

# OpenLdap server architecture

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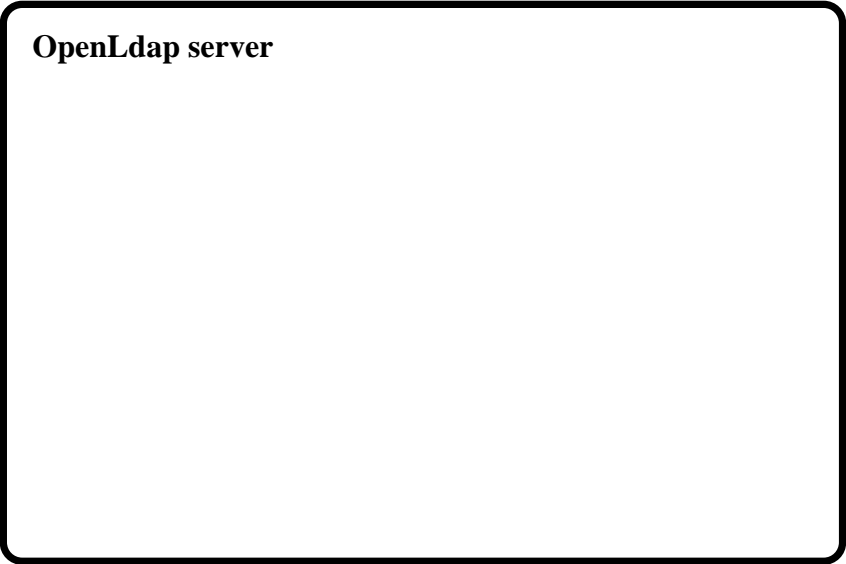


# OpenLdap server architecture

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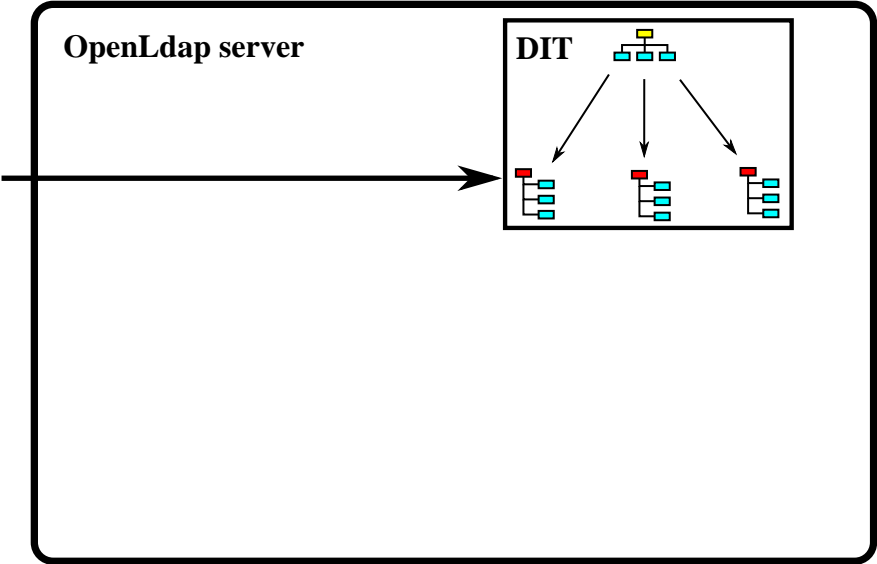
**dc=betrayer,dc=com**



# OpenLdap server architecture



dc=betrayer,dc=com

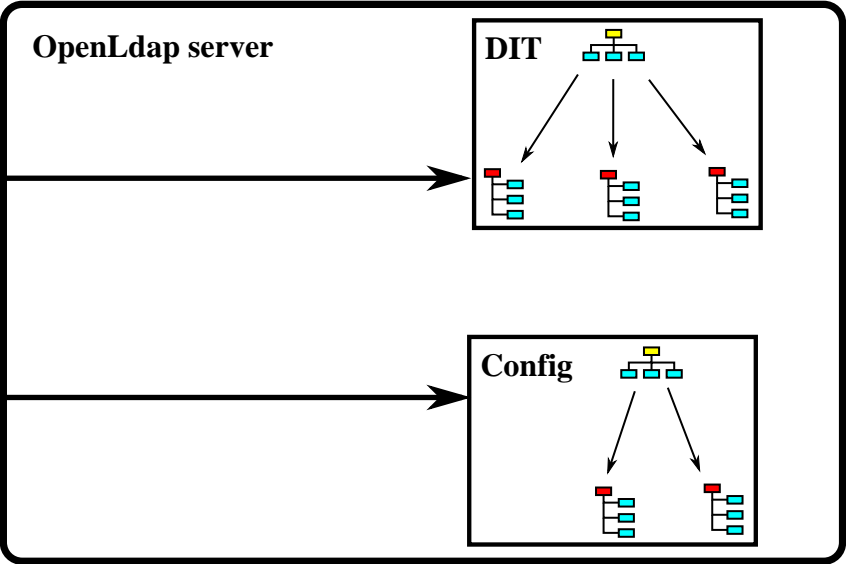


# OpenLdap server architecture



dc=betrayer,dc=com

cn=config



# An example LDAP Tree

