

# Open Source Identity Management

From Password to Policy

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# Agenda

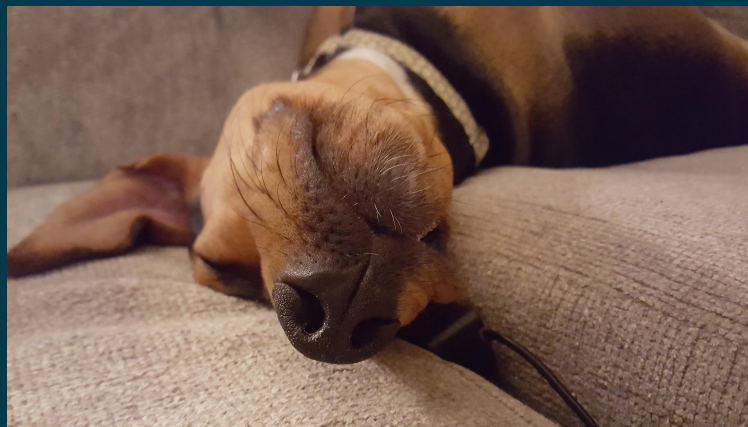
What to expect:

- Introductions
- What's in an identity and why is it important?
- What are my options?
- Why is this all important?
- Put the sexy back in Identity Management

# Introductions

# Who am I?

- Senior Technical Account Manager at Red Hat
- Community member for FreeIPA, Dogtag, SSSD, opensc, and 389-ds
- Husband
- Father
- Baker
- Dog owner
- Man of many interests



Also... Happy National Donut Day!



# What is an identity?

# So... Who do you think you are?

Or “what” for that matter...

- #define identity
- Everything has an identity!
- To secure your environment, you must first identify your environment
  - People (users)
  - Places (locations, hosts, etc.)
  - Things (hosts, services, devices, etc.)
- You ARE a unique snowflake.
- You ARE your job. You ARE the clothes you wear!
  - Sorry Tyler... You're wrong.

# So why is this important?

- Well, knowing is half the battle!
  - <pause for unanimous G. I. Joe!>
- When you know WHO you have, and WHAT you have, you can apply policy!
  - Policy provides the when, where, and why



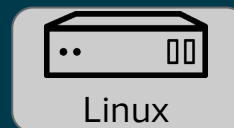
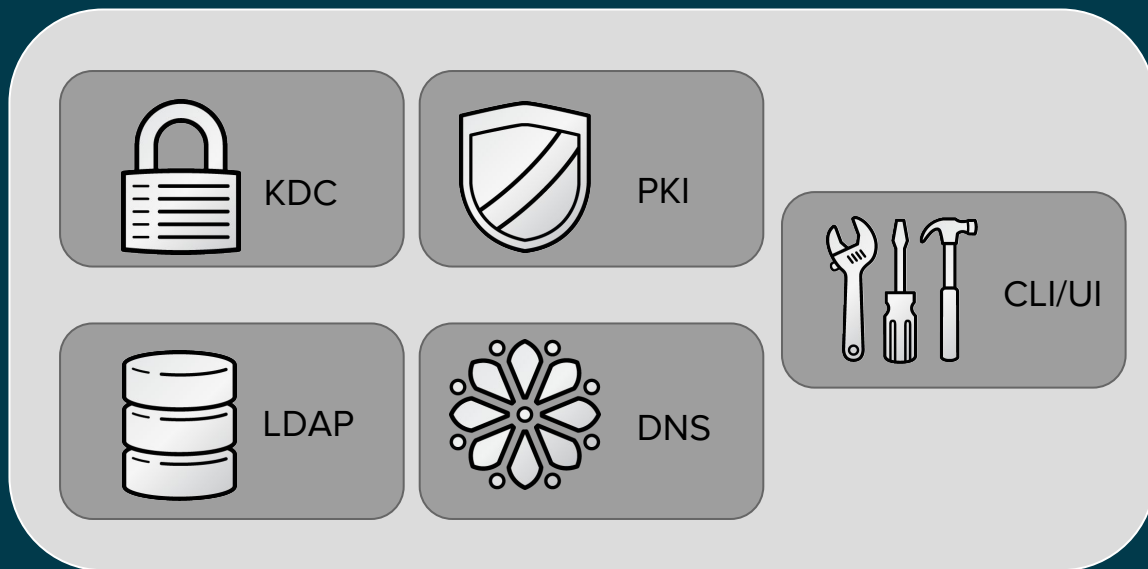
# OK... What are my options?

So many tools, not enough time.

- So many different tools out there
  - OpenLDAP
  - MIT Kerberos
  - Etc.
- We're going to focus on a couple today.
  - Enter FreeIPA!



# FreeIPA Architecture



Admin

# FreeIPA Architecture Is...

- Each component provided by individual projects:
  - MIT Kerberos
  - bind, bind-dyndb, bind-ldap
  - 389-ds
  - Dogtag
- client/server based
  - lpa-server
  - lpa-client
- SSSD as authentication 'gateway'

# FreeIPA Features

- Centralized authentication via Kerberos or LDAP
- Identity management:
  - users, groups, hosts, host groups, netgroups, services
  - user lifecycle management
    - Stage, Active, Preserved
- Manageability:
  - Simple installation scripts for server and client
  - Rich CLI and web-based user interface
  - Pluggable and extensible framework for UI/CLI
  - Flexible delegation and administrative model
    - Self, delegated, role based; read permissions

# Features (cont.)

- Replication:
  - Supports multi-server deployment based on the multi-master replication (up to 20 replicas)
  - Recommended deployment 2K-3K clients per replica
  - Details depend on the number of data centers and their geo location
- Backup and Restore
- Compatibility with broad set of clients (LINUX/UNIX)

# Policy Features

- Host-based access control
- Centrally-managed SUDO
- SSH key management
- Group-based password policies
- Automatic management of private groups
- Can act as NIS server for legacy systems
- SELinux user mapping
- Auto-membership for hosts and users
- Serving sets of automount maps to different clients
- Different POSIX data and SSH keys for different sets of hosts

# Two factor authentication

- 2FA
  - Native HOTP/TOTP support with FreeOTP and Yubikey
  - Proxied 2FA authentication over RADIUS for other solutions
  - 2FA for AD users (in works)
- Smart Card
  - Associate X.509 certificate with user record
  - Leverage SSSD or pam\_pkcs11 to leverage for authentication

# DNS

- DNS is optional but convenient
- Advantages (automation and security):
  - The SRV records get created automatically
  - Host records get created automatically when hosts are added
  - The clients can update their DNS records in a secure way (GSS-TSIG)
  - The admin can delegate management of the zones to whomever he likes
  - Built in DNSSEC support (Tech Preview in RHEL 7.2)
- Disadvantages:
  - You need to delegate a zone



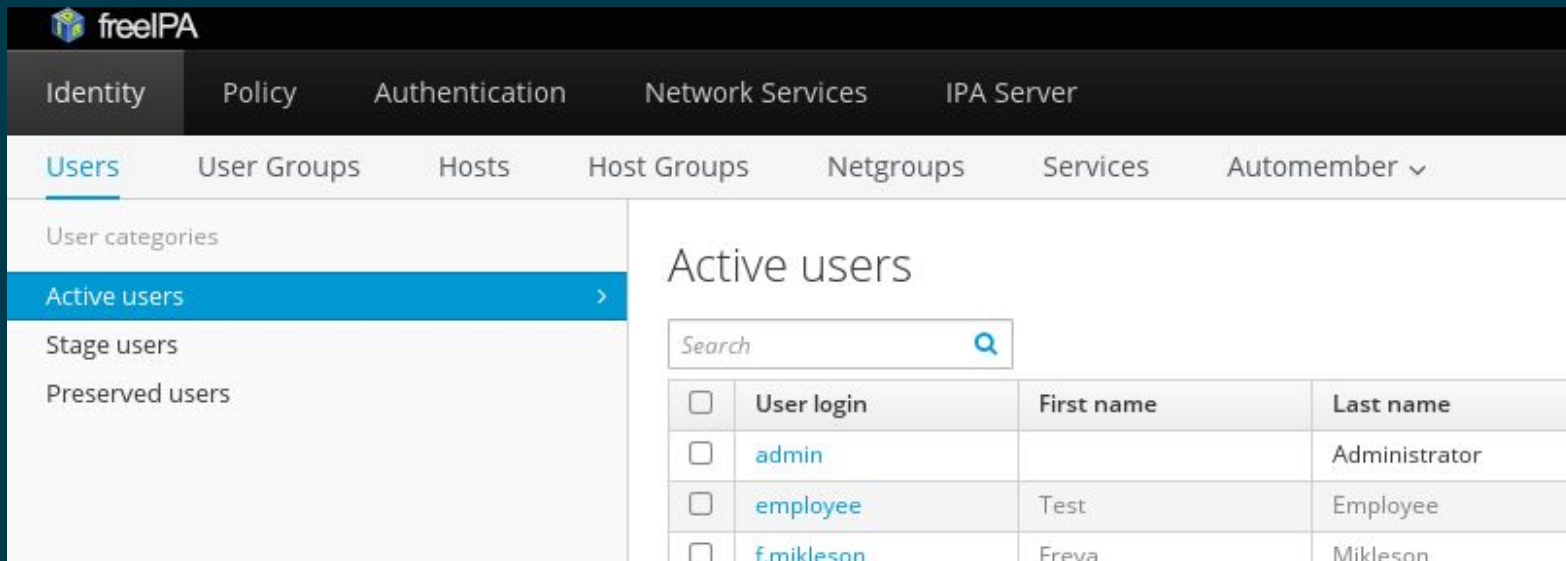
# PKI

- CA related capabilities
  - Certificate provisioning for users (new in RHEL-7.2), hosts and services
  - Multiple certificate profiles (new in RHEL-7.2)
  - Sub CAs (in works)
- CA deployment types
  - CA-less
  - Chained to other CA
  - Self-signed root
- Tool to change deployment type and rotate CA keys
  - Flexibility in deploying CAs on different replicas
- Key store (Vault) - new in RHEL-7.2

# Requisite Meme



# Managing Identities (GUI)



freeIPA

Identity Policy Authentication Network Services IPA Server

Users User Groups Hosts Host Groups Netgroups Services Automember ▾

User categories

- Active users >
- Stage users
- Preserved users

## Active users

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	User login	First name	Last name
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin		Administrator
<input type="checkbox"/>	employee	Test	Employee
<input type="checkbox"/>	fmikleson	Freya	Mikleson

# Managing Policy (GUI)

The screenshot shows the freelPA web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Identity', 'Policy', 'Authentication', 'Network Services', and 'IPA Server'. Under the 'Policy' tab, there are sub-menus for 'Host Based Access Control', 'Sudo', 'SELinux User Maps', 'Password Policies', and 'Kerberos Ticket Policy'. The main content area is titled 'HBAC Rules' and features a search input field. Below the search field is a table with the following data:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule name	Status	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	allow_all	✓ Enabled	Allow all users to access any host from any host

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries.

This screenshot shows the 'Policy' dropdown menu in the freelPA GUI. The menu is open, displaying the following options: 'HBAC Rules', 'HBAC Services', 'HBAC Service Groups', and 'HBAC Test'. The 'HBAC Rules' option is currently selected and highlighted in blue.

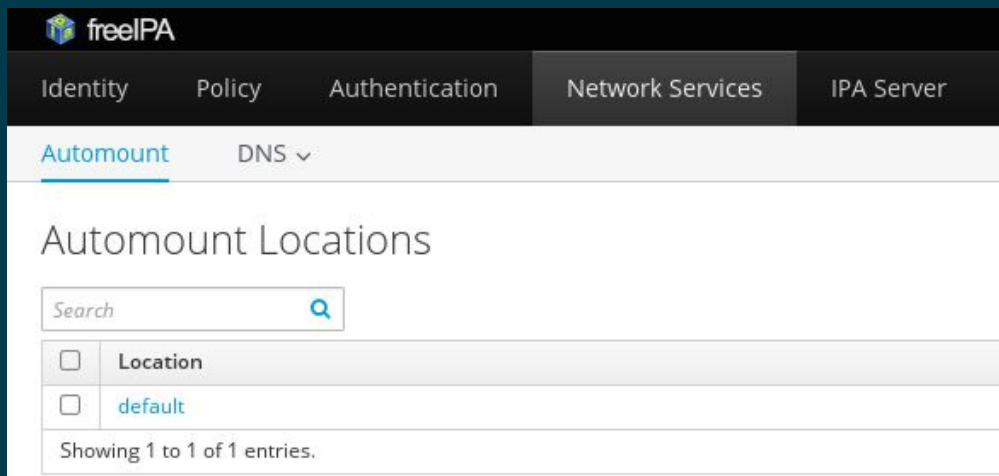
This screenshot shows the 'Sudo' dropdown menu in the freelPA GUI. The menu is open, displaying the following options: 'Sudo Rules', 'Sudo Commands', and 'Sudo Command Groups'.

# Managing Authentication (GUI)

The screenshot displays the freeIPA web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Identity', 'Policy', 'Authentication' (selected), 'Network Services', and 'IPA Server'. Below this, there are sub-tabs for 'Certificates', 'OTP Tokens', and 'RADIUS Servers'. The left sidebar shows a tree view with 'Certificates' selected. The main content area is titled 'Certificates' and features a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'Subject' and a search icon. Below the search bar is a table with three columns: a checkbox, 'Serial Number', and 'Subject'. The table contains three rows of data.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Serial Number	Subject
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	CN=Certificate Authority, O=FreeIPA
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	CN=OCSP Subsystem, O=FreeIPA
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	CN=ipa.demo1.freeipa.org

# Managing Network Services (GUI)

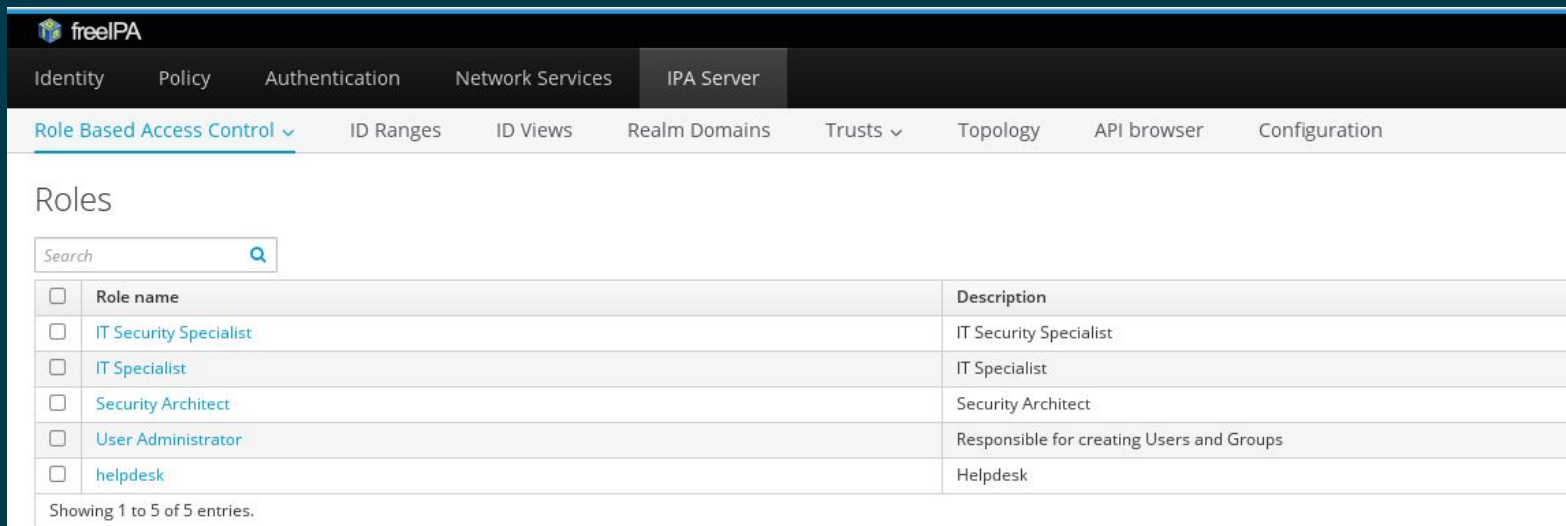


The screenshot displays the freeIPA web interface. At the top, the 'freelPA' logo is visible on the left, and navigation tabs for 'Identity', 'Policy', 'Authentication', 'Network Services', and 'IPA Server' are on the right. The 'Network Services' tab is active. Below the navigation, there are two sub-tabs: 'Automount' (selected) and 'DNS'. The main content area is titled 'Automount Locations' and features a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a table with one entry:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	default

At the bottom of the table area, it says 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries.'

# Managing the IPA server (GUI)



The screenshot shows the freeIPA web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Identity', 'Policy', 'Authentication', 'Network Services', and 'IPA Server'. Under 'IPA Server', there are sub-menus: 'Role Based Access Control' (selected), 'ID Ranges', 'ID Views', 'Realm Domains', 'Trusts', 'Topology', 'API browser', and 'Configuration'. The main content area is titled 'Roles' and features a search box. Below the search box is a table with 5 entries, each with a checkbox, a role name, and a description.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">IT Security Specialist</a>	IT Security Specialist
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">IT Specialist</a>	IT Specialist
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Security Architect</a>	Security Architect
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">User Administrator</a>	Responsible for creating Users and Groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">helpdesk</a>	Helpdesk

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries.

# So what about the CLI?

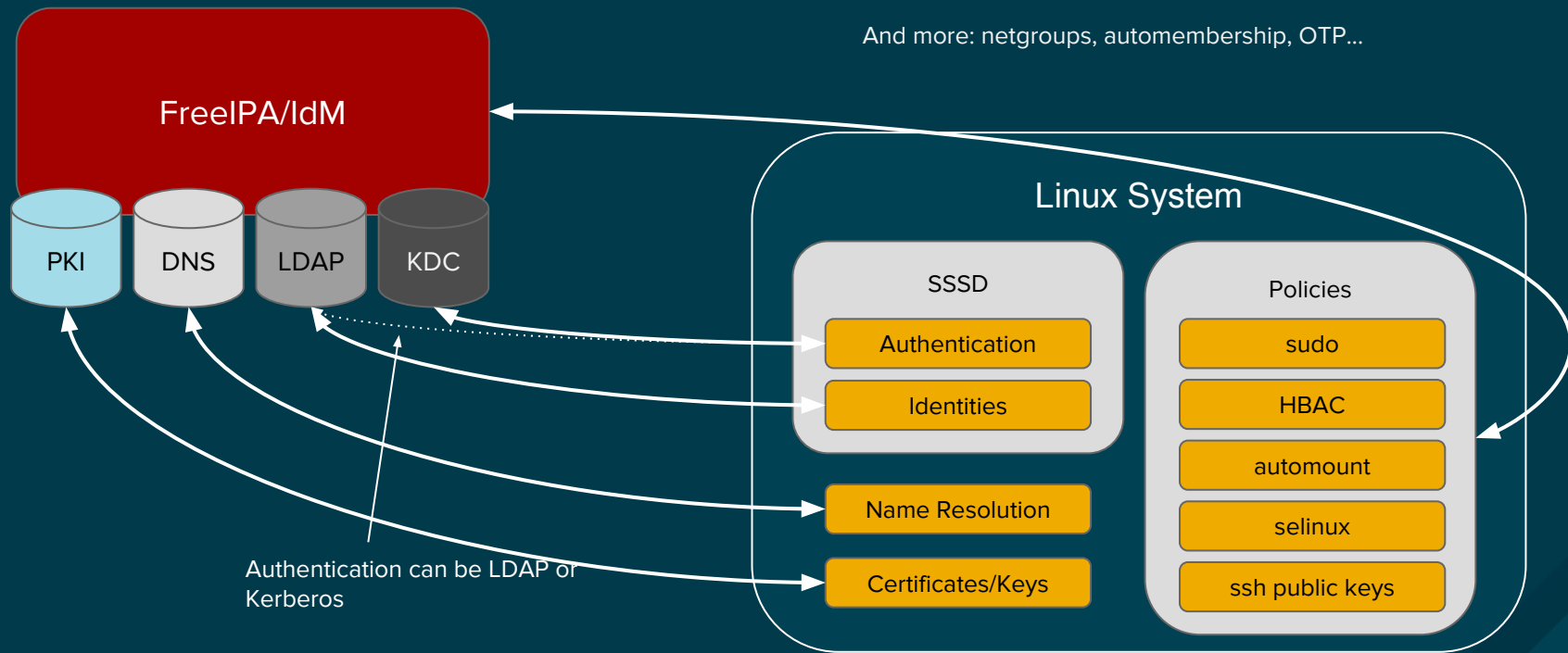
- Everything done through the GUI has an associated CLI command
- Leverages API backend.
- `lpa <operation> <options>`
- Examples:
  - `lpa user-add dsirrine --first David --last Serrine`
  - `lpa group-add foo --users=dsirrine`
  - `lpa sudoadd --setattr=<attribute>`



# SSSD

- SSSD = System Security Services Daemon
- SSSD is a service used to retrieve information from a central identity management system.
- SSSD connects a Linux system to a central identity store:
  - Active Directory
  - FreeIPA
  - Any other directory server
- Provides authentication and access control
- Credential caching

# SSSD/FreeIPA Integration



# Realmd

- Component of Linux
- Main goal is to detect domain environment using DNS (detection)
  - AD
  - FreeIPA
  - Kerberos
- Join system to the domain (using SSSD or Winbind)
- Do it in one command or click
- Availability: command line, D-BUS interface, system installer, desktop
  - `realm {join, leave, list, trust}`

# Active Directory Integration

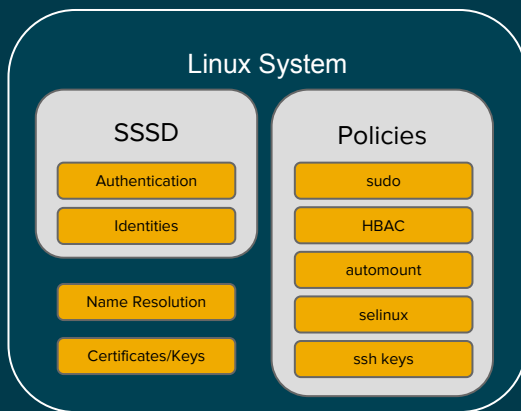
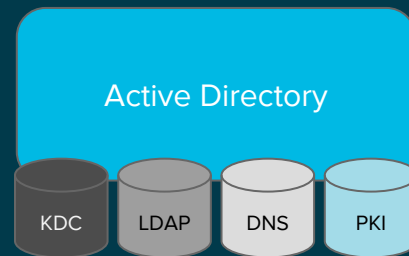
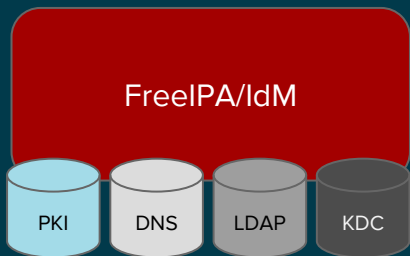


# SSSD Based Direct Integration

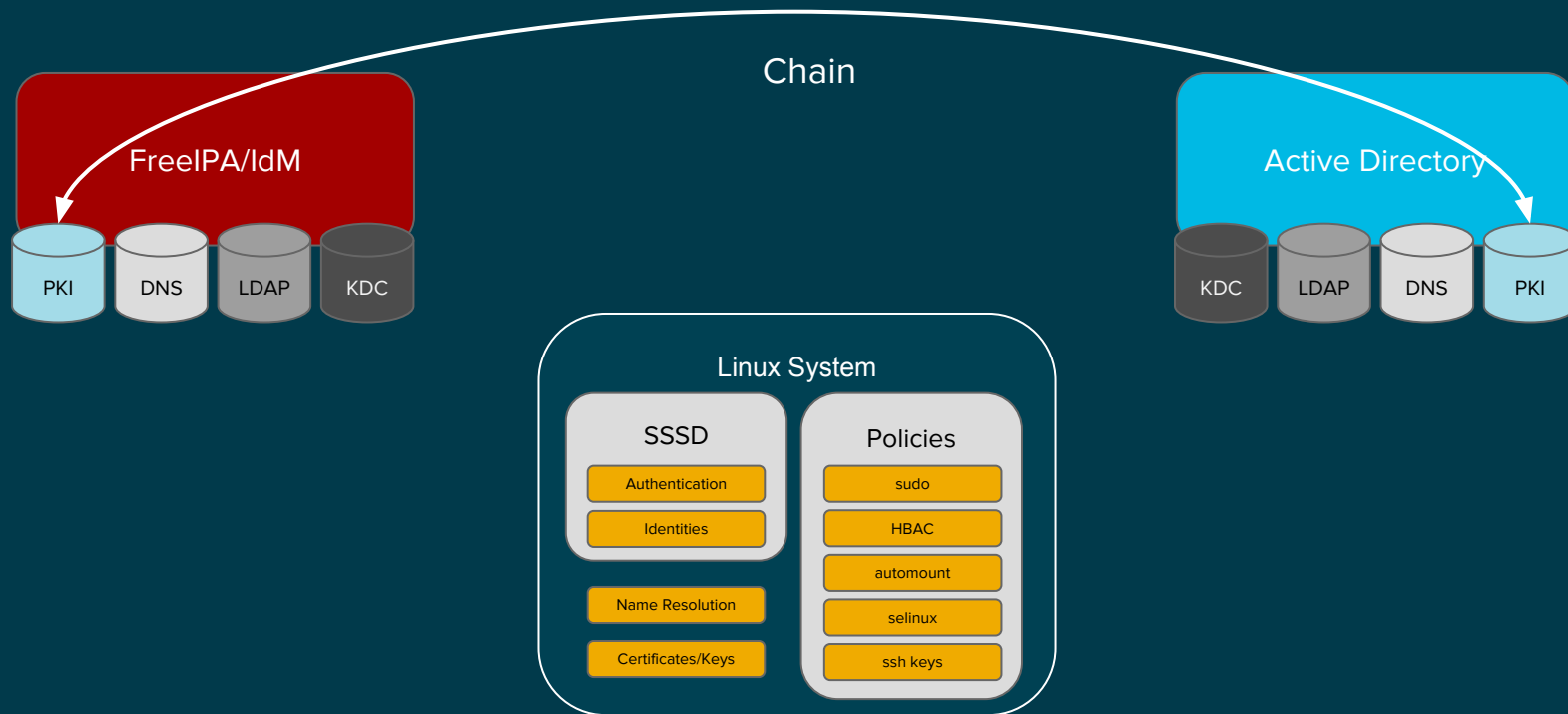
## Pros and Cons

- Pros:
  - Does not require SFU/IMU but can use them
  - Can be used with different identity sources
  - Support transitive trusts in AD domains and forest trusts with FreeIPA
  - Supports CIFS client and Samba FS integration
  - GPO for Windows based HBAC
- Cons:
  - No NTLM support, no support for AD forest trusts (yet)
  - No SSO with OTP
  - Not all policies are centrally managed

# FreeIPA/IdM AD Integration with Trust

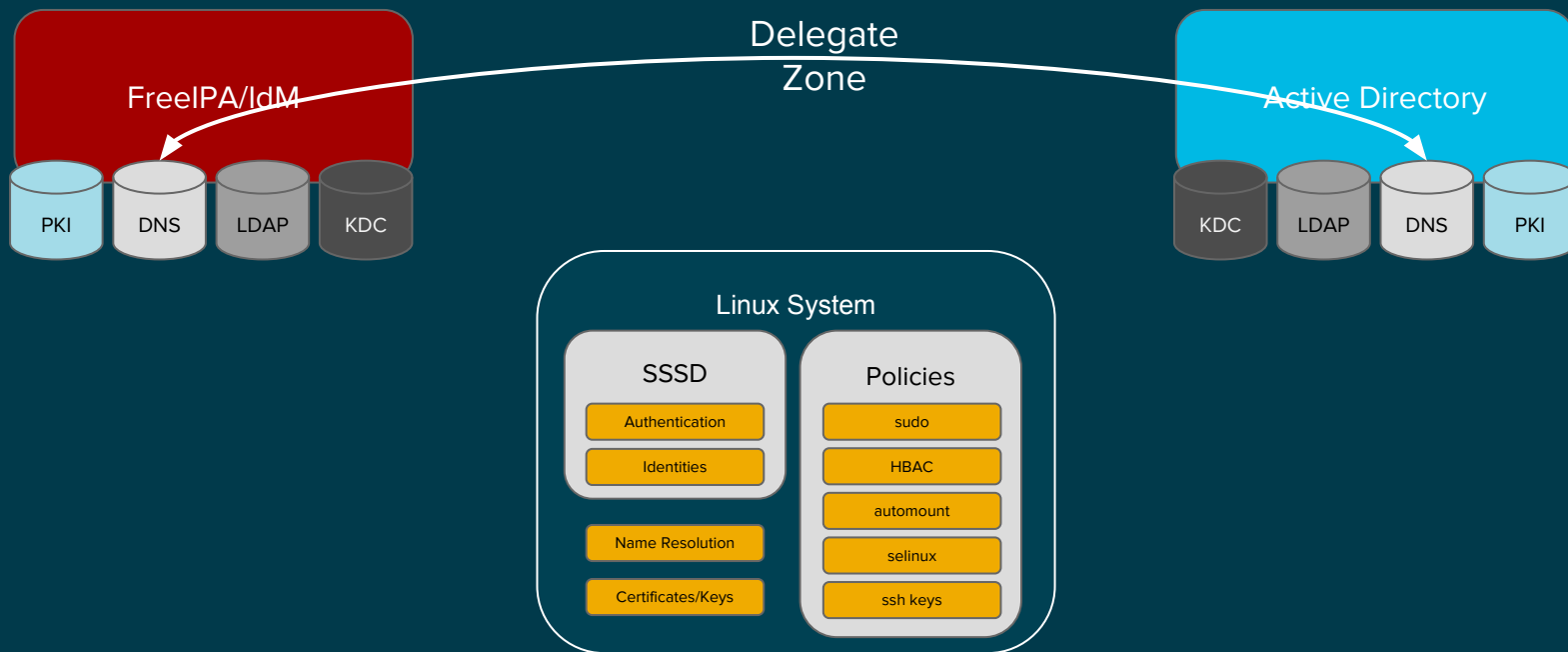


# FreeIPA/IdM AD Integration with Trust

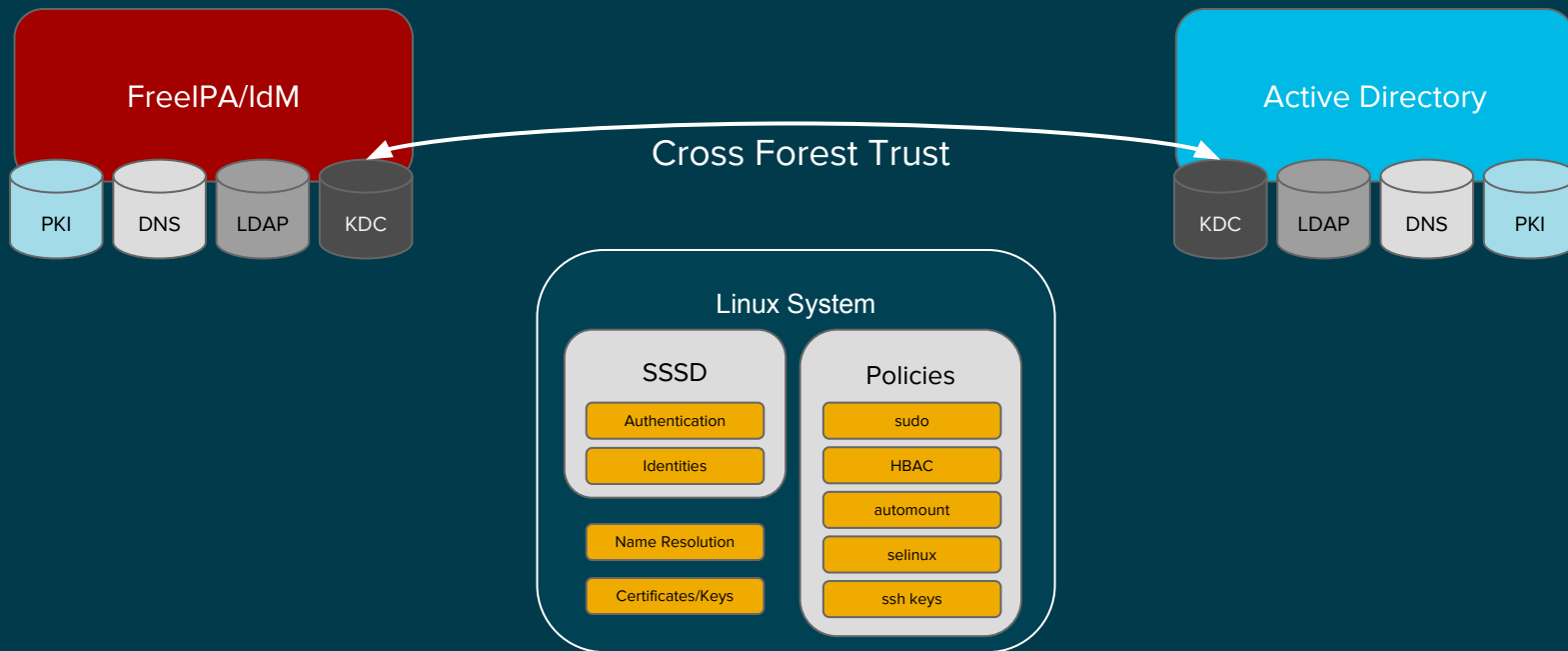




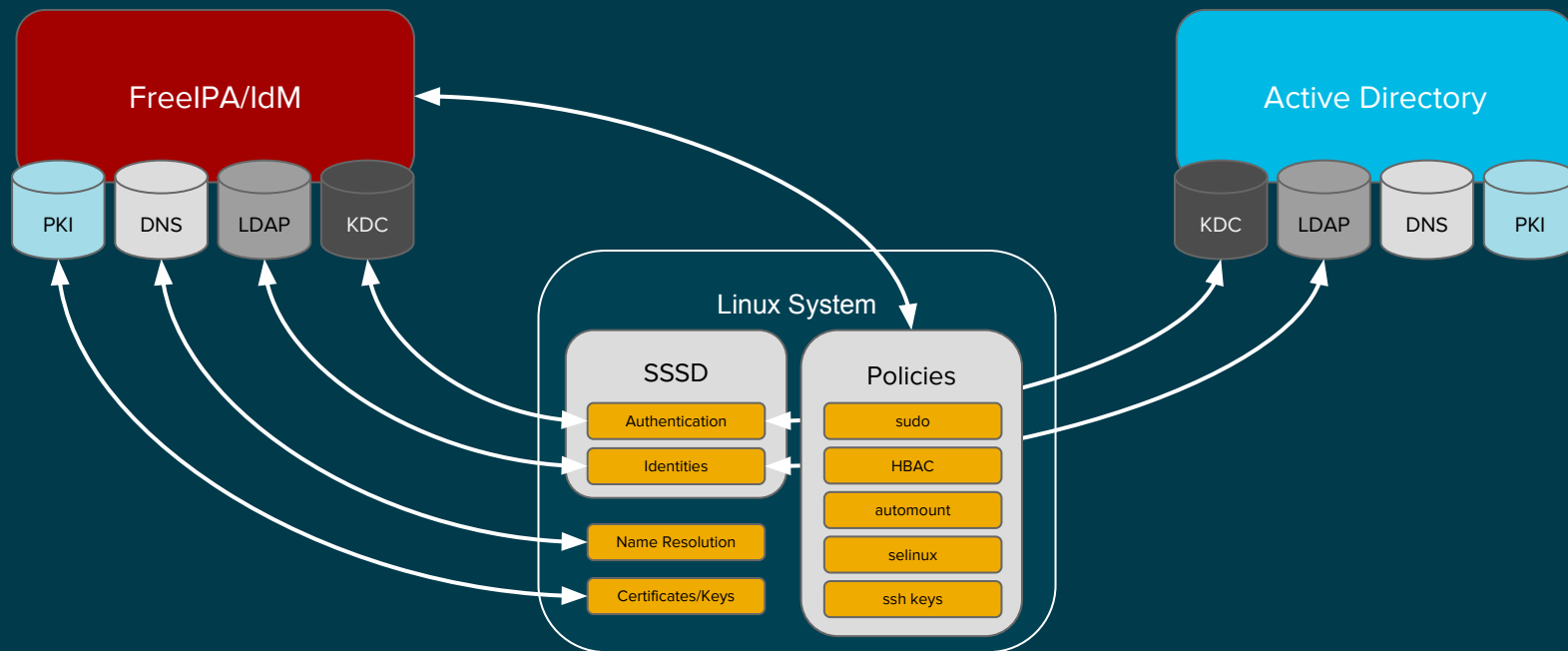
# FreeIPA/IdM AD Integration with Trust



# FreeIPA/IdM AD Integration with Trust



# FreeIPA/IdM AD Integration with Trust



# Trust Based Solution

## Pros and Cons

- Pros:
  - Reduces cost – no CALs or 3rd party
  - Policies are centrally managed
  - Gives control to Linux admins
  - Enabled independent growth of the Linux environment
  - No synchronization required
  - Authentication happens in AD
- Requirement:
  - Proper DNS setup

# User Mapping

## Details

- Can leverage SFU/IMU for POSIX (brown field)
- Can do dynamic mapping of the SIDs to UIDs & GIDs (green field)
- Static override with ID views

# Trust

## Details

- Two-way and one-way trust (FreeIPA trusts AD)
  - AD/Samba DC trusting FreeIPA is on the roadmap
- Trust agents (different behavior of different replicas)
- Migration from the sync to trust

# Federated Identity with Ipsilon or Keycloak

- Bring your own Identity Provider (IDP)
- SAML, OpenID, OAUTH
- Allows for authentication with trusted credentials from outside source
  - You've seen it. "Log in with your Facebook now!"
- Think of connecting all your services with a single trusted identity

# Interesting and upcoming

- Clevis and Tang
  - Asymmetric secret sharing based on environmental data
- pam\_hbac
  - Module that provides hbac support for Unix
- pam\_sudo
  - Module that provides sudo support for Unix



Why is this all important?

# Limit your known unknowns

- Solid Identity Management concepts and practices can limit your known unknowns
- Users, groups, hosts, services, policies... They're all tied together.

# Putting the sexy back in Identity Management

# Resources, blogs, etc.

- Where can you find me?
  - Twitter: @dsirrine
  - <https://dsirlab.wordpress.com>
  - #freeipa
  - #dogtag-pki

# Training

- Training
  - [http://www.freeipa.org/page/Documentation#FreeIPA\\_Training\\_Series](http://www.freeipa.org/page/Documentation#FreeIPA_Training_Series)
- Blog aggregation
  - <http://planet.freeipa.org/>
- FreeIPA demo instance in the cloud
  - <http://www.freeipa.org/page/Demo>

# More resources!

- Community Sites:
  - FreeIPA - [www.freeipa.org](http://www.freeipa.org)
    - [freeipa-users@redhat.com](mailto:freeipa-users@redhat.com) & [freeipa-devel@redhat.com](mailto:freeipa-devel@redhat.com)
  - SSSD - <https://fedorahosted.org/sssds/>
    - [sssds-users@redhat.com](mailto:sssds-users@redhat.com) & [sssds-devel@redhat.com](mailto:sssds-devel@redhat.com)
  - Dogtag - <https://pki.fedoraproject.org>
    - [pki-users@redhat.com](mailto:pki-users@redhat.com) & [pki-devel@redhat.com](mailto:pki-devel@redhat.com)
  - 389-ds - <http://directory.fedoraproject.org/>
    - [389-users@redhat.com](mailto:389-users@redhat.com) & [389-devel@redhat.com](mailto:389-devel@redhat.com)

# Blogs

- Pam\_hbac
  - [https://jhrozek.wordpress.com/2016/05/26/pam\\_hbac-a-pam-module-to-enforce-ipa-access-control-rules/](https://jhrozek.wordpress.com/2016/05/26/pam_hbac-a-pam-module-to-enforce-ipa-access-control-rules/)
- Clevis and Tang
  - <https://blog-ftweedal.rhcloud.com/2016/02/introduction-to-tang-and-clevis/>
- PKI Goodness
  - <https://blog-nkinder.rhcloud.com/>
  - <https://blog-ftweedal.rhcloud.com/>
- Security
  - <http://sobersecurity.blogspot.com/>

**THANK YOU**