

## 5.4.3 Kerberos in ApacheDS 1.5.5



This site was updated for ApacheDS 1.5.5.

### Overview

This page shows how to activate and setup the KDC server of ApacheDS 1.5.5 (build from trunk 2009-08-04). This is a very simple setup (host: localhost, realm: EXAMPLE.COM). Need to check the setup for other hosts and realms...

### Activate Kerberos

Activate the keyDerivationInterceptor and the kdcServer. Also set saslHost and saslPrincipal to localhost. Add entries for users **not** before you have activated those elements, otherwise the krb5Key won't be created!

server.xml

```
<spring:beans ...>
  <defaultDirectoryService ...>
    ...
    <interceptors>
      ...
      <keyDerivationInterceptor/>
      ...
    </interceptors>
  </defaultDirectoryService>
  ...

<!--
=====
| Kerberos server configuration |
=====
-->
<kdcServer id="kdcServer" searchBaseDn="ou=Users,dc=example,dc=com">
  <transports>
    <tcpTransport port="60088" nbThreads="4" backLog="50"/>
    <udpTransport port="60088" nbThreads="4" backLog="50"/>
  </transports>
  <directoryService>#directoryService</directoryService>
</kdcServer>

...

<ldapServer ...
  saslHost="localhost"
  saslPrincipal="ldap/localhost@EXAMPLE.COM"
  searchBaseDn="ou=users,dc=example,dc=com"
  ...>
  ...

</spring:beans>
```

Here is a complete server.xml: [server.xml](#)

### Optional: Logging

Configure debug level logging in log4j.properties:

```
log4j.logger.org.apache.directory.server.kerberos=DEBUG
```

### Restart the Server

Restart the server, you should see the following output:

```
Starting the Kerberos server
   _\ \
  / - \ | ' \ / _\| / _\| ' / / \| _\ \
 / _\ \ \| _\ ) | ( _\ | ( _\ | | | _\ / . \ | _\ \ \| _\ \
/_\ \ \ . _\ / \ _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ | _\ |
|_ |

[19:28:03] INFO [org.apache.directory.server.ldap.LdapServer] - Kerberos service started.
Kerberos service started.
Kerberos server started.
```

## Load User Data

Load the following data into the server, e.g. using Apache Directory Studio: [kdc-data.ldif](#)

Note: The activated keyDerivationInterceptor automatically creates the krb5Key attributes:

The screenshot shows the Apache Directory Studio interface. On the left, the LDAP Browser pane displays the directory structure under 'DIT'. The 'uid=hnelson,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=com' entry is selected. On the right, the Entry Editor pane shows the LDIF data for this entry. The DN is specified as 'uid=hnelson,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=com'. The attribute table lists various attributes with their values:

Attribute Description	Value
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>inetOrgPerson</i>
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>krb5KDCEntry</i>
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>krb5Principal</i>
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>organizationalPerson</i>
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>person</i>
<b>objectClass</b>	<i>top</i>
<b>cn</b>	<b>Horatio Nelson</b>
<b>krb5KeyVersionNumber</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>krb5PrincipalName</b>	<b>hnelson@EXAMPLE.COM</b>
<b>sn</b>	<b>Nelson</b>
<b>krb5Key</b>	0.....d.a.[
<b>krb5Key</b>	0.....!K8....._4mA{.
<b>krb5Key</b>	0.....^I.)gzD..5?.
<b>krb5Key</b>	0!.....W..)R.,...C.=..^...]>J^%
<b>uid</b>	<b>hnelson</b>
<b>userPassword</b>	<b>secret</b>

## Authenticate using kinit (Unix/Linux)

Make sure kinit is installed.

A minimal /etc/krb5.conf file looks as follows (make sure the port matches!):

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = EXAMPLE.COM

[realms]
    EXAMPLE.COM = {
        kdc = localhost:60088
    }

[domain_realm]
    .example.com = EXAMPLE.COM
    example.com = EXAMPLE.COM

[login]
    krb4_convert = true
    krb4_get_tickets = false
```

Then try to authenticate, password is 'secret':

```
stefan@r61:~$ kinit hnelson@EXAMPLE.COM
Password for hnelson@EXAMPLE.COM:

stefan@r61:~$ klist
Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000
Default principal: hnelson@EXAMPLE.COM

Valid starting     Expires            Service principal
08/04/09 19:54:22  08/05/09 19:54:21  krbtgt/EXAMPLE.COM@EXAMPLE.COM

Kerberos 4 ticket cache: /tmp/tkt1000
klist: You have no tickets cached
```

## Authenticate using Apache Directory Studio

You can also configure Apache Directory Studio to use Kerberos (GSSAPI) for authentication. If you use the following authentication parameters you don't need to configure any Kerberos settings in your native operating system.

