

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 300
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
fs.file-max = 64000
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
```

```
* soft nofile 524288
* hard nofile 524288
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# vi /etc/profile
```

```
ulimit -n 524288
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# sysctl --system
```

```
* Applying /usr/lib/sysctl.d/00-system.conf ...
* Applying /usr/lib/sysctl.d/50-default.conf ...
kernel.sysrq = 16
kernel.core_uses_pid = 1
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 1
net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter = 1
net.ipv4.conf.default.accept_source_route = 0
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_source_route = 0
net.ipv4.conf.default.promote_secondaries = 1
net.ipv4.conf.all.promote_secondaries = 1
fs.protected_hardlinks = 1
fs.protected_symlinks = 1
* Applying /etc/sysctl.d/99-sysctl.conf ...
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 300
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
fs.file-max = 64000
* Applying /etc/sysctl.conf ...
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 300
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
fs.file-max = 64000
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# vi /etc/pam.d/login
```

```
session required /lib/security/pam_limits.so
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# shutdown -r 0
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# useradd ldap
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# passwd ldap
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# yum install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/7/x86_64/e/epel-release-7-9.noarch.rpm
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# yum install 389-* -y
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# setup-ds-admin.pl
```

```
=====
This program will set up the 389 Directory and Administration Servers.
```

It is recommended that you have "root" privilege to set up the software.

Tips for using this program:

- Press "Enter" to choose the default and go to the next screen
- Type "Control-B" then "Enter" to go back to the previous screen
- Type "Control-C" to cancel the setup program

Would you like to continue with set up? [yes]: yes

```
=====
Your system has been scanned for potential problems, missing patches,
etc. The following output is a report of the items found that need to
be addressed before running this software in a production
environment.
```

389 Directory Server system tuning analysis version 14-JULY-2016.

NOTICE : System is x86_64-unknown-linux3.10.0-514.6.2.el7.x86_64 (2 processors).

WARNING: There are only 1024 file descriptors (soft limit) available, which limit the number of simultaneous connections.

WARNING : The warning messages above should be reviewed before proceeding.

Would you like to continue? [no]: yes

```
=====
Choose a setup type:
```

1. Express
Allows you to quickly set up the servers using the most common options and pre-defined defaults. Useful for quick evaluation of the products.
2. Typical
Allows you to specify common defaults and options.
3. Custom
Allows you to specify more advanced options. This is recommended for experienced server administrators only.

To accept the default shown in brackets, press the Enter key.

Choose a setup type [2]:

=====
 Enter the fully qualified domain name of the computer on which you're setting up server software. Using the form <hostname>.<domainname>
 Example: eros.example.com.

To accept the default shown in brackets, press the Enter key.

Warning: This step may take a few minutes if your DNS servers can not be reached or if DNS is not configured correctly. If you would rather not wait, hit Ctrl-C and run this program again with the following command line option to specify the hostname:

General.FullMachineName=your.hostname.domain.name

Computer name [389-ds.example.com]:

=====
 The servers must run as a specific user in a specific group. It is strongly recommended that this user should have no privileges on the computer (i.e. a non-root user). The setup procedure will give this user/group some permissions in specific paths/files to perform server-specific operations.

If you have not yet created a user and group for the servers, create this user and group using your native operating system utilities.

System User [dirsrv]: ldap
 System Group [dirsrv]: ldap

=====
 Server information is stored in the configuration directory server. This information is used by the console and administration server to configure and manage your servers. If you have already set up a configuration directory server, you should register any servers you set up or create with the configuration server. To do so, the following information about the configuration server is required: the fully qualified host name of the form <hostname>.<domainname>(e.g. hostname.example.com), the port number (default 389), the suffix, the DN and password of a user having permission to write the configuration information, usually the configuration directory administrator, and if you are using security (TLS/SSL). If you are using TLS/SSL, specify the TLS/SSL (LDAPS) port number (default 636) instead of the regular LDAP port number, and provide the CA certificate (in PEM/ASCII format).

If you do not yet have a configuration directory server, enter 'No' to

be prompted to set up one.

Do you want to register this software with an existing configuration directory server? [no]:

=====

Please enter the administrator ID for the configuration directory server. This is the ID typically used to log in to the console. You will also be prompted for the password.

Configuration directory server administrator ID [admin]:
 Password:
 Password (confirm):

=====

The information stored in the configuration directory server can be separated into different Administration Domains. If you are managing multiple software releases at the same time, or managing information about multiple domains, you may use the Administration Domain to keep them separate.

If you are not using administrative domains, press Enter to select the default. Otherwise, enter some descriptive, unique name for the administration domain, such as the name of the organization responsible for managing the domain.

Administration Domain [example.com]:

=====

The standard directory server network port number is 389. However, if you are not logged as the superuser, or port 389 is in use, the default value will be a random unused port number greater than 1024. If you want to use port 389, make sure that you are logged in as the superuser, that port 389 is not in use.

Directory server network port [389]: **9831**

=====

Each instance of a directory server requires a unique identifier. This identifier is used to name the various instance specific files and directories in the file system, as well as for other uses as a server instance identifier.

Directory server identifier [389-ds]:

=====

The suffix is the root of your directory tree. The suffix must be a valid DN.

It is recommended that you use the dc=domaincomponent suffix convention. For example, if your domain is example.com, you should use dc=example,dc=com for your suffix. Setup will create this initial suffix for you, but you may have more than one suffix. Use the directory server utilities to create additional suffixes.

Suffix [dc=example, dc=com]:

```
=====
```

Certain directory server operations require an administrative user. This user is referred to as the Directory Manager and typically has a bind Distinguished Name (DN) of cn=Directory Manager. You will also be prompted for the password for this user. The password must be at least 8 characters long, and contain no spaces. Press Control-B or type the word "back", then Enter to back up and start over.

Directory Manager DN [cn=Directory Manager]:

Password:

Password (confirm):

```
=====
```

The Administration Server is separate from any of your web or application servers since it listens to a different port and access to it is restricted.

Pick a port number between 1024 and 65535 to run your Administration Server on. You should NOT use a port number which you plan to run a web or application server on, rather, select a number which you will remember and which will not be used for anything else.

Administration port [9830]:

```
=====
```

The interactive phase is complete. The script will now set up your servers. Enter No or go Back if you want to change something.

Are you ready to set up your servers? [yes]: yes

Creating directory server . . .

Your new DS instance '389-ds' was successfully created.

Creating the configuration directory server . . .

Beginning Admin Server creation . . .

Creating Admin Server files and directories . . .

Updating adm.conf . . .

Updating admpw . . .

Registering admin server with the configuration directory server . . .

Updating adm.conf with information from configuration directory server . . .

Updating the configuration for the httpd engine . . .

Starting admin server . . .
 The admin server was successfully started.
 Admin server was successfully created, configured, and started.
 Exiting . . .
 Log file is '/tmp/setupodH0ik.log'

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl start dirsrv@389-ds.service dirsrv-admin.service dirsrv
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl status dirsrv@389-ds.service dirsrv-admin.service dirsrv
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl enable dirsrv@389-ds.service dirsrv-admin.service
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dirsrv-admin.service to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/dirsrv-admin.service.
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# setup-ds-dsgw
#####
This shell script will configure the Directory Server
Gateway, Phonebook and Org Chart web applications to
work with the Administration Server.
```

```
Reading parameters from Administration Server config . . .
Using Administration Server URL http://389-ds.example.com:9830 . . .
Reading parameters from Directory Server /etc/dirsrv/slapd-389-ds . . .
Using Directory Server URL ldap://389-ds.example.com:389/dc=example,dc=com . . .
Generating config file /etc/dirsrv/dsgw/dsgw.conf . . .
Generating config file /etc/dirsrv/dsgw/pb.conf . . .
Generating config file /etc/dirsrv/dsgw/orgchart.conf . . .
Generating config file /etc/dirsrv/dsgw/default.conf . . .
Generating the credential database directory . . .
Updating information in /etc/tmpfiles.d/dirsrv-dsgw.conf
Adding configuration to httpd config file /etc/dirsrv/admin-serv/httpd.conf . . .
Enabling links to web apps from Administration Server home page . . .
```

```
The Directory Server Gateway web applications have been successfully configured.
You will need to restart your Administration Server.
#####
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl restart dirsrv@389-ds.service dirsrv-admin.service
dirsrv.target
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl enable dirsrv@389-ds.service dirsrv-admin.service
dirsrv.target
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dirsrv-admin.service to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/dirsrv-admin.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dirsrv.target to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/dirsrv.target.
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl start firewalld
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl enable firewalld
```

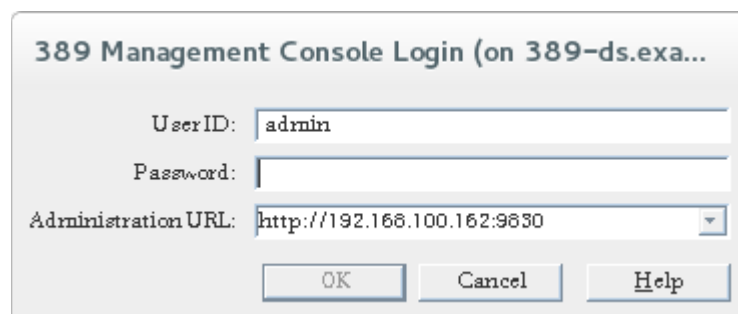
```
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=389/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=636/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=9830/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=9831/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=80/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=443/tcp
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@389-ds carlos]# firewall-cmd --list-ports
443/tcp 80/tcp 9830/tcp 389/tcp 9831/tcp 636/tcp
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl enable dirsrv-admin.service dirsrv.target
[root@389-ds carlos]# systemctl start dirsrv-admin.service dirsrv.target
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# start-
start-dirsrv start-ds-admin start-std
[root@389-ds carlos]# stop-d
stop-dirsrv stop-ds-admin
```

```
[root@389-ds carlos]# yum groupinstall "X Window System"
```

```
[carlos@centos-pavilion ~]$ ssh -X root@192.168.100.162 /usr/bin/389-console -a
http://192.168.100.162:9830
```



The image shows a dialog box titled "389 Management Console Login (on 389-ds.exe...)". It contains three input fields: "UserID:" with the text "admin", "Password:" which is empty, and "Administration URL:" with the text "http://192.168.100.162:9830". Below the fields are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

389 Management Console - Mozilla Firefox

389 Management Console x 389 Directory Server... x +

192.168.100.162:9830/dist/download

Google FHF LPIC-300 samba VLAN VPN ldap Poly rdesktop Docker http://blog.vettore.org/... rdesktop rdesktop packettracer

389 Server Products

Services for Users

- [Directory Server Express](#)
Search for users by name, user ID or extension.
- [Directory Server Org Charts](#)
Browse org charts of your organization.

Services for Administrators

- [Directory Server Gateway](#)
Search for and edit directory entries.
- [389 Project Home Page](#)
Check for upgrades and information about 389 server products.
- [389 Administration Express](#)
View server status and configuration/log data.

Copyright (C) 2001 Sun Microsystems, Inc. Used by permission.
Copyright (C) 2005 Red Hat, Inc.
All rights reserved.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2

389 Management Console (on 389-ds.example.com)

Console Edit View Object Help

389 Console

Servers and Applications Users and Groups

Default View

- example.com
 - 389-ds.example.com
 - Server Group
 - Administration Server
 - Directory Server (389-ds)

Directory Server (389-ds)

Server name: Directory Server (389-ds)

Description:

Installation date: March 11, 2017 10:57:04 AM CET

Product name: 389 Directory Server

Vendor: 389 Project

Version: 1.3.5.10

Build number: 2017.062.34

Revision:

Server status: Started

Port: 389

Directory Server Gateway - Mozilla Firefox

Directory Server Gateway x 389 Directory Server... x +

192.168.100.162:9830/clients/dsgw/bin/lang?context=dsgw

Google FHF LPIC-300 samba VLAN VPN ldap Poly rdesktop Docker http://blog.vettore.org/... rdesktop rdesktop packettracer

Directory Server Gateway

Standard Search Advanced Search New Entry Authentication

You are using the Directory Server Gateway. This interface can be used to search for, modify, and create entries that are stored in the Directory Server. You are currently viewing the Standard Search screen, which provides an easy and convenient way to search the directory. Standard Search examines what you type and automatically selects one or more methods for searching the directory. Enter a name, telephone number, user id, or e-mail address in the Search For field and click the Search button to quickly locate directory entries. Click the Help button if you need additional assistance.

The toolbar you see at the top of this window is always available when you are using the Directory Server Gateway. In addition to Standard Search, you can click the other buttons to perform a variety of tasks. If you want to modify your own directory entry, first search for it using Standard or Advanced Search and then click the Edit Person button within the entry display.

Advanced Search	With Advanced Search, you can specify exactly what you are looking for, what attribute you wish to search for, and what type of matching you wish to allow.
New Entry	New Entry allows you to create new entries in the directory. Depending on how the system administrator has set up your directory you may need to be granted special permission to add new entries. If you are not sure, ask your system administrator.
Authenticate	You use the authentication screens to log into and out of the directory. You need to authenticate before you can modify or add entries to the directory. You may also need to authenticate before searching the directory, if your system administrator requires it.

Fuentes:

<http://www.cadilinea.com/blog/linux/manuales-linux/instalar-ldap-389-ds-en-centos-7x/>

<http://www.ehowstuff.com/setup-389-directory-server-on-centos-7/>