DHCP plugin

How to setup the dhcp-plugin (since 1.0.5)

How to configure dhcpd

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dhcp_plugin

Last update: **2015/09/18 09:25**

How to setup the dhcp-plugin

Requirements

In order to use dhcp plugin, you need to have a dhcp server installed and configured in your infrastructure environnement. You can do that installing the following:

Debian

Lenny

```
root@dhcp-server:~# apt-get install dhcp3-server-ldap
```

Squeeze

```
root@dhcp-server:~# apt-get install isc-dhcp-server-ldap
```

RPM

```
yum install isc-dhcp-server-ldap
```

In order to install dns plugin, you need to have installed and configured Systems plugin. If you don't know how to install him, you can take a look at:

- How to setup systems-plugin (since 1.0.5)

Install required packages

Debian

```
root@fd-server:~# apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dhcp
```

RPM <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

Install required schemas

Debian

```
root@fd-server:~# apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dhcp-schema
root@fd-server:~# fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dhcp-fd.schema
```

RPM

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-dhcp-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dhcp-
fd.schema
```

Configure related services

debian

In your dhcp-server add at the end of /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf file the following ldap configuration lines :

```
ldap-server "localhost";
ldap-port 389;
ldap-username "cn=ldapadmin,dc=my-domain,dc=com";
ldap-password "secret";
ldap-base-dn "dc=my-domain,dc=com";
ldap-method dynamic;
ldap-debug-file "/var/log/dhcp-ldap-startup.log";
```

Note: Adjust ldap-server, ldap-port, ldap-username, ... to your environment.

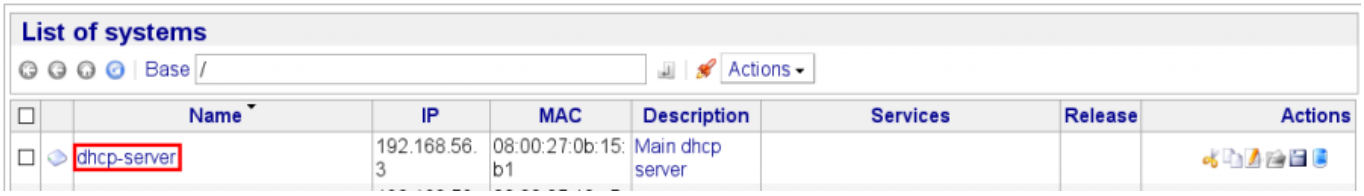
rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

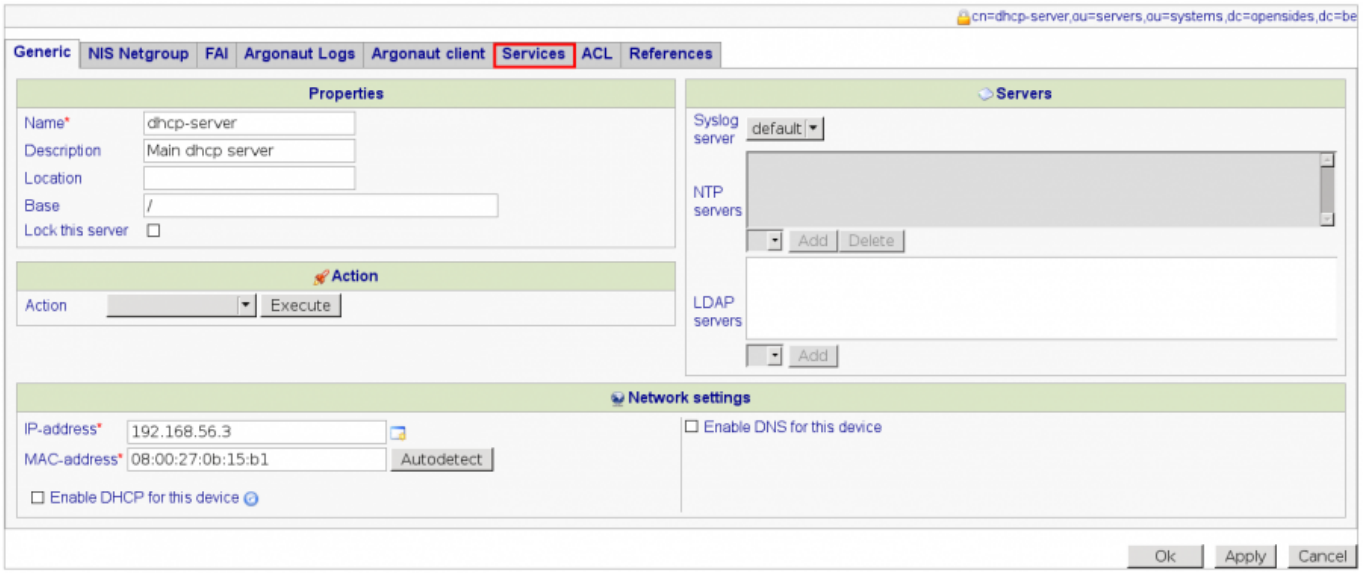
Add dhcp service to a system in fusiondirectory

1. If not already done, create a new server in fusiondirectory. If you don't know, see how to create a new server.

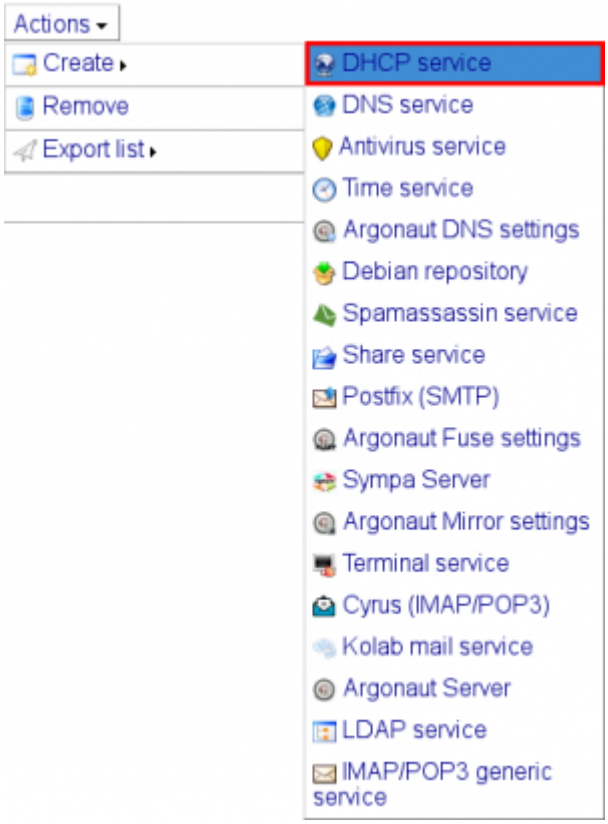
2. Click on the new server:



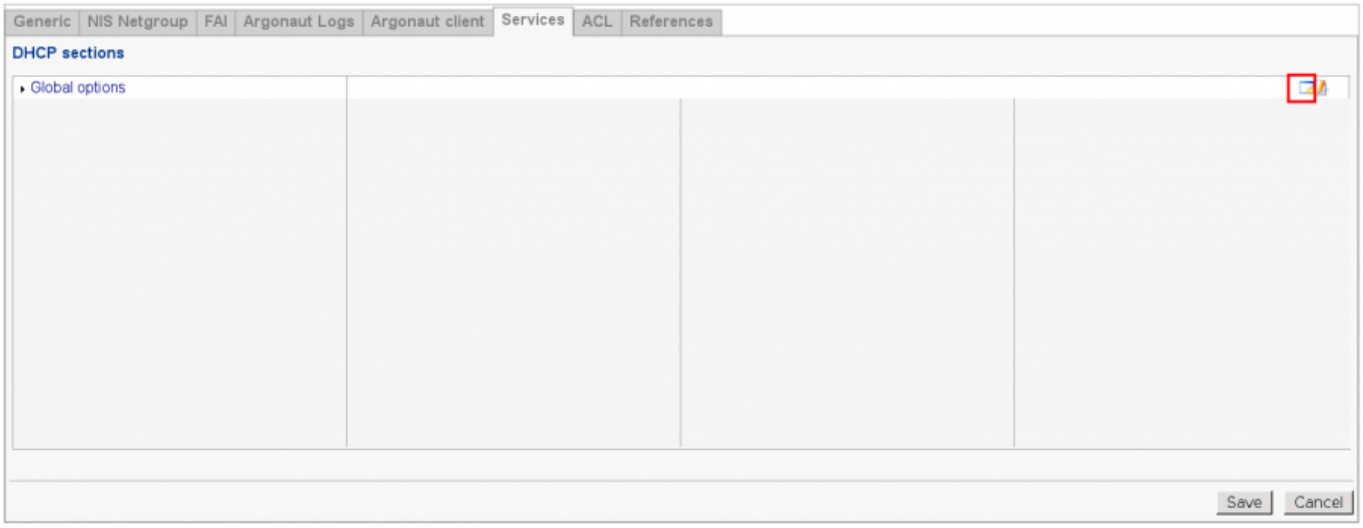
3. Click on Services:



4. Create *DHCP Service* via *Actions –> Create*:

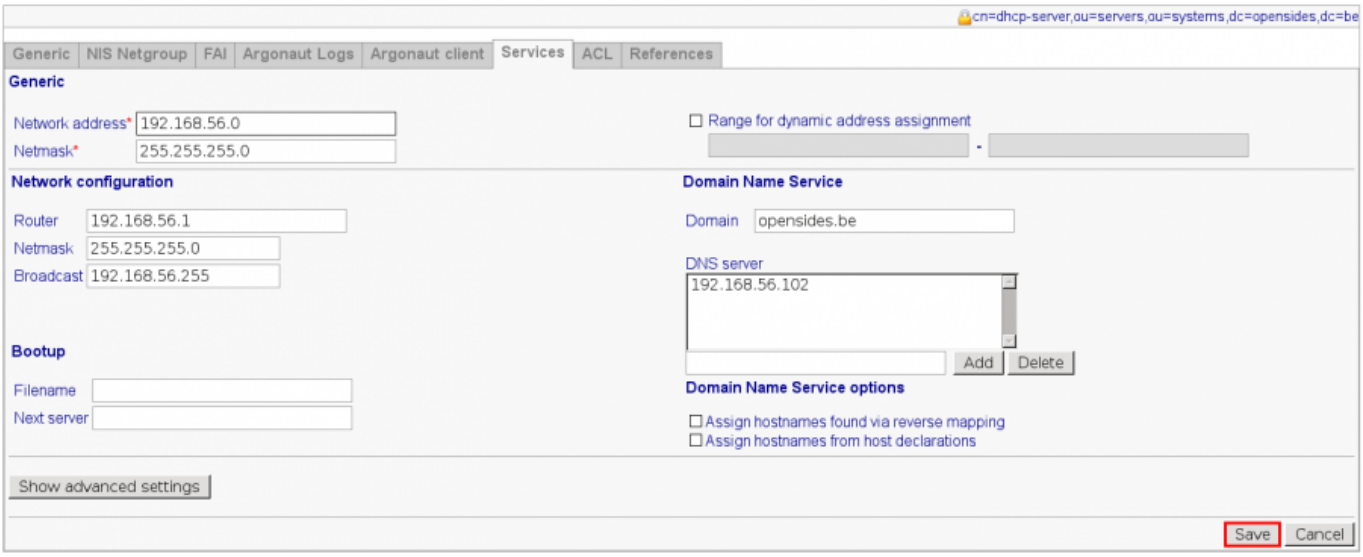


5. Insert a new dhcp section:

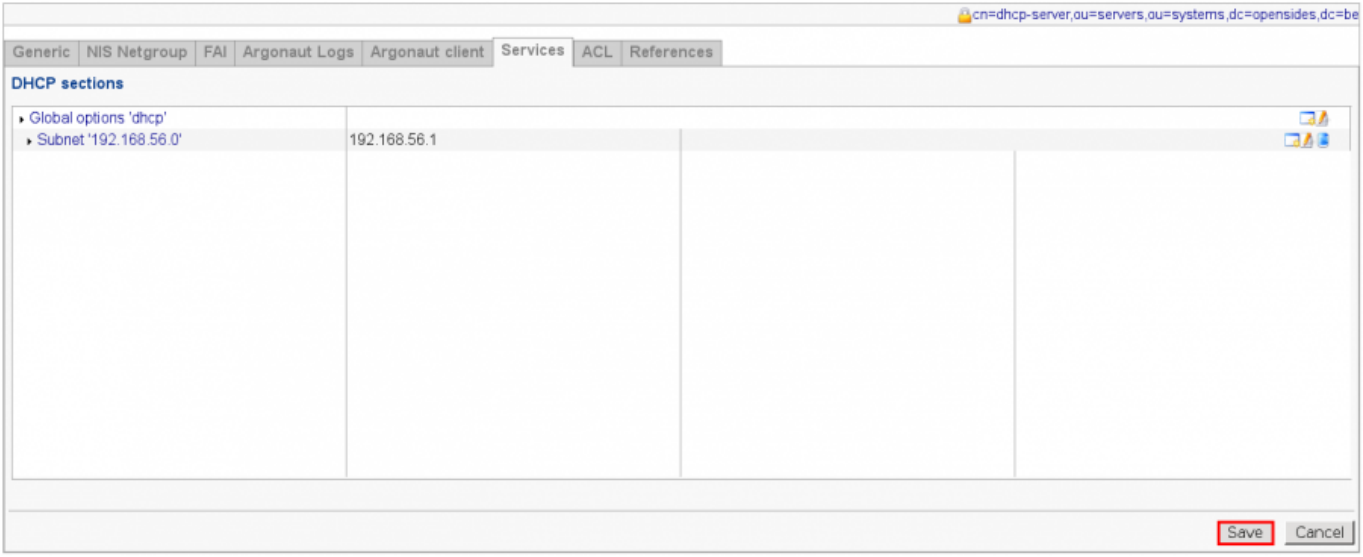


6. Choose new section “subnet” and click “Create”:

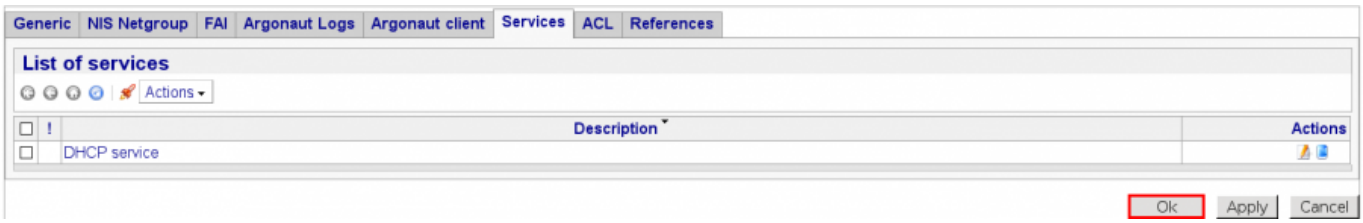
7. Fill in required fields and click “Save”:



8. Click “Save” again:



9. Click “Ok”:



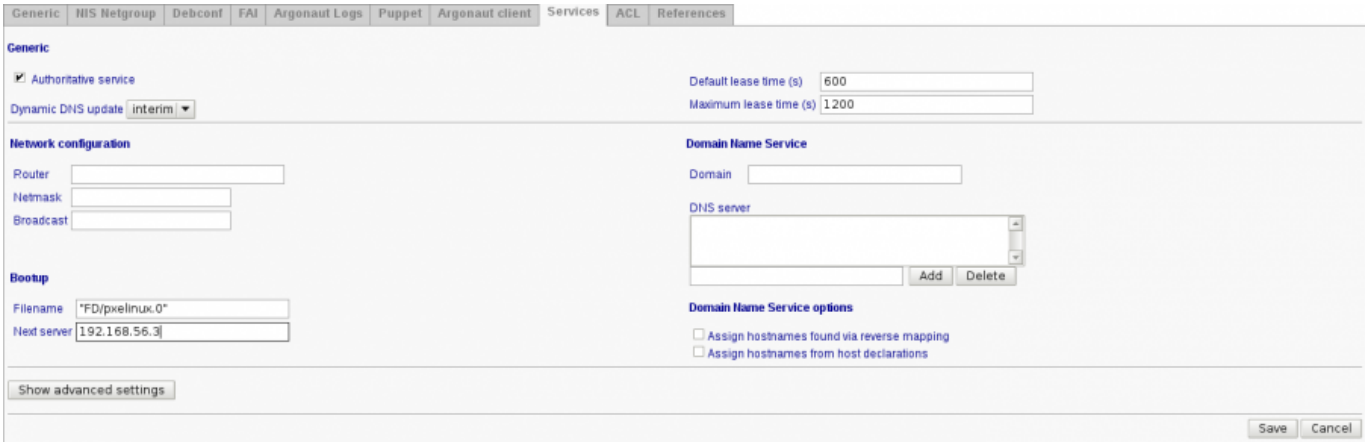
NOTE: The hostname of the dhcp-server (machine running dhcpd) MUST BE the same as the name of the server you assigned the dhcp service in fusiondirectory !! Check your /etc/hosts and the interface defined in /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server

Note on tftp setup and ddns

The tftp settings may need to be set at the Global Option 'dhcp' level of the DHCP Service.

If you define it in the subnet, make sure to save all screens untill the one listing all system's services

The Dynamic DNS update style need to be set at the Global Option level.



Generic section:

- check out “Authoritative service”
- Dynamic DNS update: “interim”

Bootup section :

Must include

- “filename”: Path/to/your/pxelinux.0 within your tftp root
- “next server”: servername or IP

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dhcp_plugin/how_to_setup_dhcp_plugin_1.0.5

Last update: **2016/02/12 21:29**

How to configure dhcpd

In order to have your DHCP server connected on LDAP, you have to install the LDAP backend.

On EL6 (and CentOS 6), the LDAP backend is provided by default with the dhcp service, so:

```
yum install dhcp
```

On debian and ubuntu, you have to install it explicitly:

```
apt-get install dhcp3-server-ldap
```

Now, just edit your dhcpd.conf file (/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf) with something like this:

dhcpd.conf

```
ldap-server "ldap.domain.test";
ldap-port 389;
ldap-username "cn=dhcp,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test";
ldap-password "p@ssw0rd";
ldap-base-dn "dc=domain,dc=test";
ldap-method dynamic;
ldap-ssl start_tls;
```

In this example:

- Our LDAP server's DNS name is ldap.domain.test
- It's listening on the default port (389)
- DHCP will bind to LDAP using a DSA account named dhcp (DN cn=dhcp,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test)
- the password of the dhcp DSA account is p@ssw0rd
- We'll lookup in the whole LDAP database for dhcp entries (you could restrict it to one server, using cn=dhcp,ou=servers,ou=systems,dc=domain,dc=test as base-dn for example)
- We'll use TLS to bind on LDAP

ldap-method can be either static or dynamic. With the dynamic method, the DHCP service will lookup in LDAP for each DHCP requests it receive, so changes in LDAP are applied immediatly. With the static method, the DHCP server will read it's config from LDAP at startup, and will keep it in memory (so you have to restart the DHCP service to propagate changes in LDAP)

Here are the slapd ACL I use for dhcp entries:

```
# Access to DHCP settings
access to dn.subtree=ou=servers,ou=systems,dc=domain,dc=test
filter=(|(objectClass=dhcpSubnet)(objectClass=dhcpService)(objectClass=dhcpS
erver)(objectClass=dhcpHost))
       by dn=cn=dhcp,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test peername.ip="127.0.0.1" read
       by dn=cn=dhcp,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test peername.ip="[::1]" read
```

```
       by dn=cn=dhcp,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test ssf=256 read
       by group.exact="cn=admins,ou=Groups,dc=domain,dc=test"
peername.ip="127.0.0.1" write
       by group.exact="cn=admins,ou=Groups,dc=domain,dc=test"
peername.ip="[::1]" write
       by group.exact="cn=admins,ou=Groups,dc=domain,dc=test" ssf=256 write
       by * none
```

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dhcp_plugin/configure_dhcpd

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

DNS plugin

- How to setup the dns-plugin
- Configure bind sdb (since 1.0.7)

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dns_plugin

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

How to setup Dns plugin

Starting from 1.0.5, argonaut-ldap2zone is the program used to create bind zone files and refresh the bind service.

Argonaut-ldap2zone is in development stage, so you need to take him from fusiondirectory development repository. Add argonaut development repository in your system, reload your list of packages and install:

debian

```
root@dhcp-server:~# echo "deb http://repos.fusiondirectory.org/argonaut/
wheezy main" >> /etc/apt/sources.list
root@dhcp-server:~# echo "deb
http://repos.fusiondirectory.org/argonaut-libs/ wheezy main" >>
/etc/apt/sources.list
root@dhcp-server:~# apt-get update
root@dhcp-server:~# apt-get install bind9 bind9-host argonaut-ldap2zone
ldap-utils
root@fd-server:~# apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dns
fusiondirectory-plugin-dns-schema
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

Requirements

In order to use dns plugin, you need to have a dns server installed and configured in your infrastructure environnement. You can do that installing the following:

debian

```
apt-get install bind9 bind9-host ldap-utils
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

In order to install dns plugin, you need to have installed and configured Systems plugin. If you don't know how to install him, you can take a look at:

- How to setup systems-plugin (since 1.0.5)

Install required packages

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dns
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

Install required schemas

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dns-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dnszone.schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dns-fd-
conf.schema
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

Configure related services

Configure your /etc/ldap/ldap.conf according to your environment:

debian

```
BASE    dc=opensides,dc=de
URI     ldap://fd-server
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

(Re)Start related service

debian

(Re)Start slapd:

```
root@fd-server:~# service slapd stop
root@fd-server:~# service slapd start
```

rpm <TODO>

```
rpm user, please edit
```

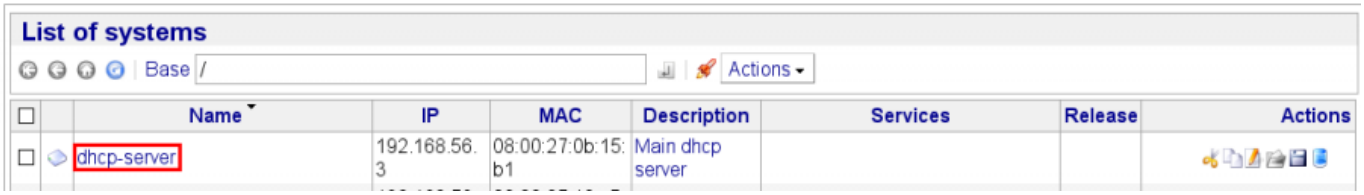
How to use the dns plugin

Add dns service to a system in fusiondirectory

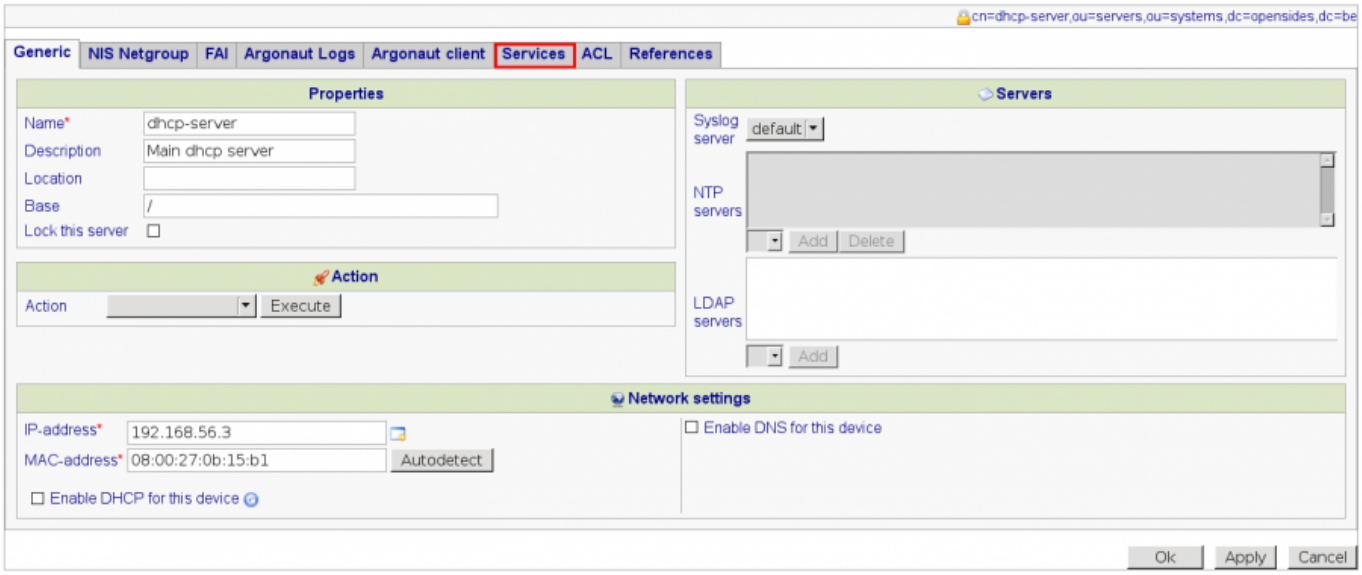
In our exemple the dns service is in dhcp-server.

1. If not already done, create a new server in fusiondirectory. If you don't know, see how to create a new server.

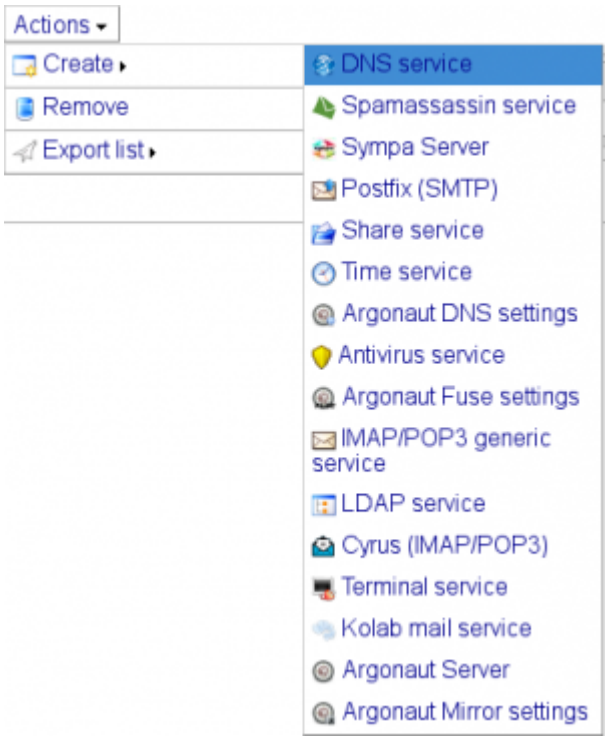
2. Click on the dhcp-server:



3. Click on Services:

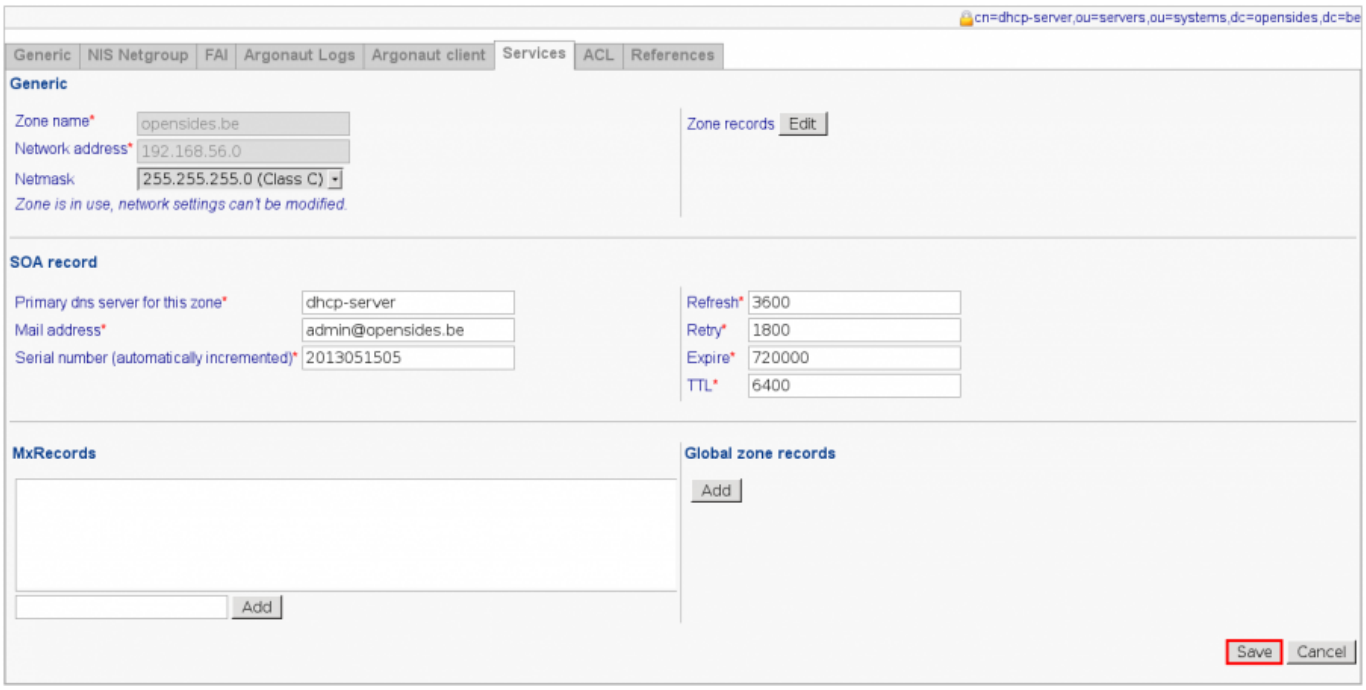


4. Create *DNS service* via *Actions –> Create*:



5. Add a new dns-zone:

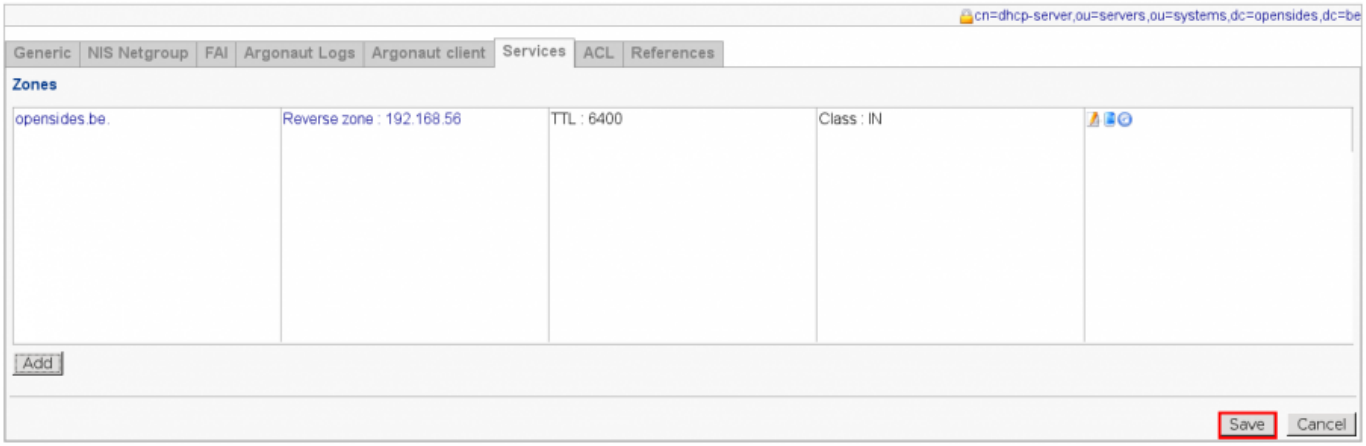
6. Fill in all required fields and click “Save”:



Note: There will be data to type in for the DNS service. All of it is just the usual information.

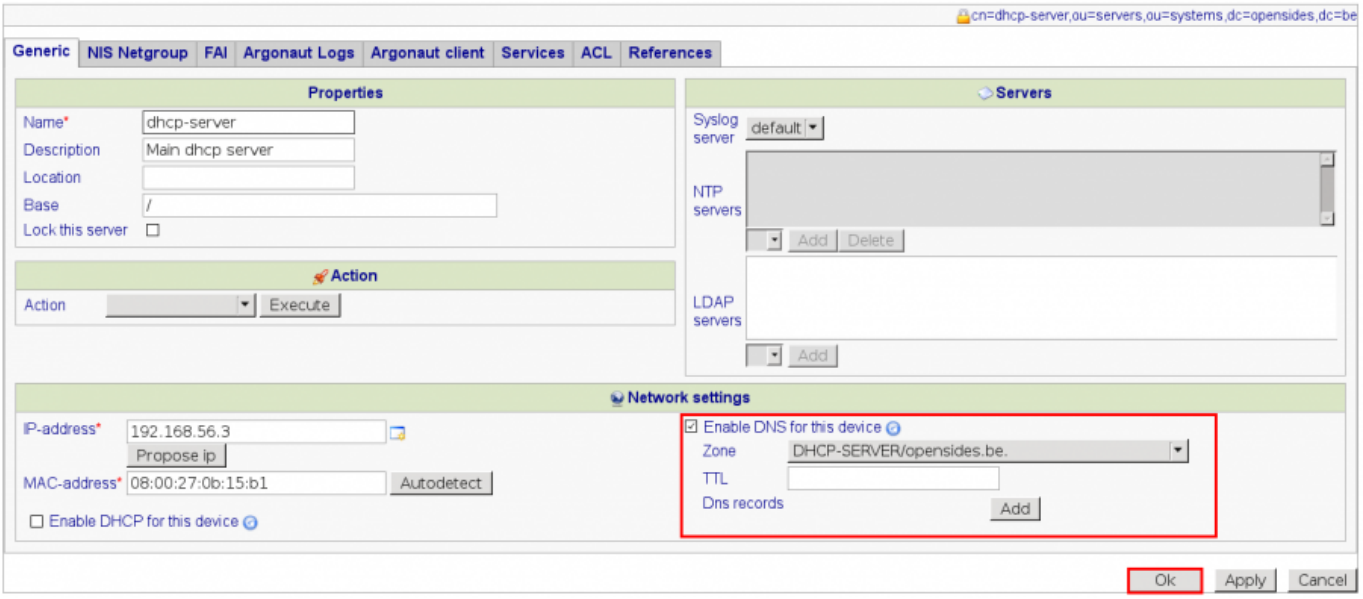
NOTE: Make sure you fill in “Primary dns server for this zone” as a HOSTNAME, NOT AN IP! Otherwise, zone file (in /var/cache/bind/db.your.zone.) will be badly formatted and won't be loaded.

7. Click “Save” again:



8. Click “Ok”:

9. Enter the server again, check the 'Enable DNS for this device' checkbox and click “Ok”:



10. You are back to main “Systems” screen now, and ready to continue with last step(s).

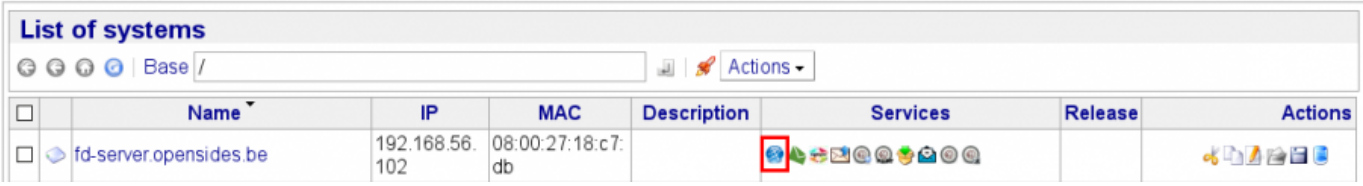
Update dns zone

If not already done, add argonaut DNS service to your dns server in fusiondirectory interface.

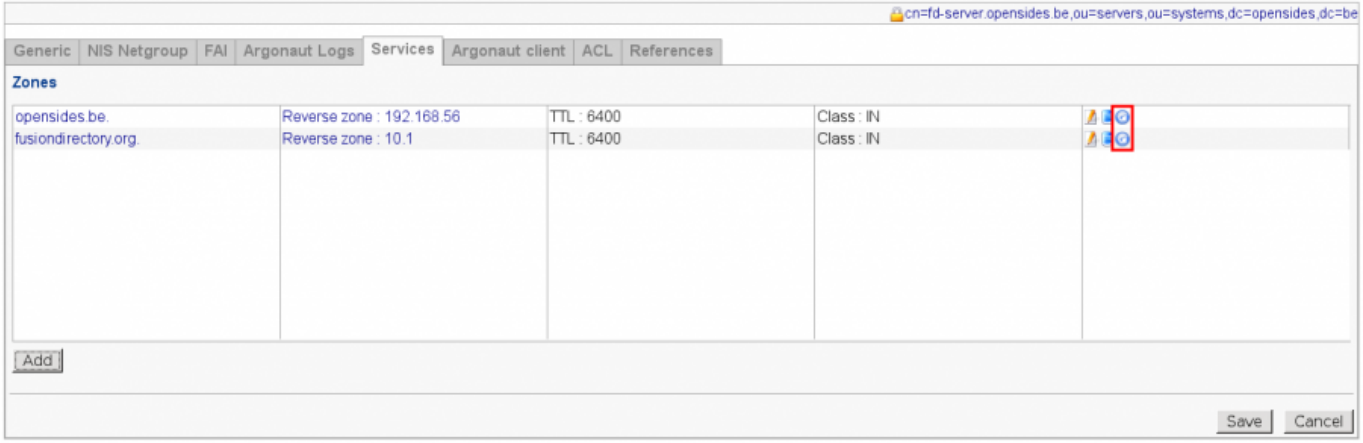
Every time that you add or change your dns zone in your dns-server, you need to update bind. You can do that directly in FusionDirectory GUI or manually from dns-server command line.

run argonaut-ldap2zone from FusionDirectory

After you have saved all your changes in your dns server, click on dns settings icon:



then you can reload the zone's clicking on button highlighted in red:



run manually argonaut-ldap2zone

On the dns server:

```
root@dhcp-server:~# argonaut-ldap2zone --verbose <name-of-the-zone>
```

If you want to test your zone before enabling it and dump it on another directory

```
root@dhcp-server:~# argonaut-ldap2zone --verbose --norestart --dumpdir
dnszone/ master.fdi <name-of-the-zone>
```

In my exemple I've created 2 zones, that give me :

```
root@dhcp-server:~# argonaut-ldap2zone --verbose labo.opensides.be
Searching DNS Zone 'labo.opensides.be.'
Found 1 results
Added record ns @ IN localhost
Added record SOA @ IN localhost root.fd-install. 201211211 3600 1800 720000
6400 500
Reverse zone is 56.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
Found 1 results
Added record ns @ IN localhost
Added record SOA @ IN localhost root.fd-install. 201211211 3600 1800 720000
6400 500
server reload successful

root@dhcp-server:~#  argonaut-ldap2zone --verbose acme.com
Searching DNS Zone 'acme.com.'
Found 1 results
Added record ns @ IN dhcp-server
Added record SOA @ IN dhcp-server admin.acme.com. 201211212 3600 1800 720000
6400 500
Reverse zone is 1.0.10.in-addr.arpa.
Found 1 results
Added record ns @ IN dhcp-server
Added record SOA @ IN dhcp-server admin.acme.com. 201211212 3600 1800 720000
6400 500
server reload successful
```

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dns_plugin/how_to_setup_dns_plugin_1.0.5

Last update: **2015/01/31 17:18**

Configure bind sdb

bind-sdb is an LDAP backend for bind. It can be used as an alternative to ldap2zone. Instead of building a standard flat file from the LDAP content, bind will do an LDAP lookup fore each DNS request it receives.

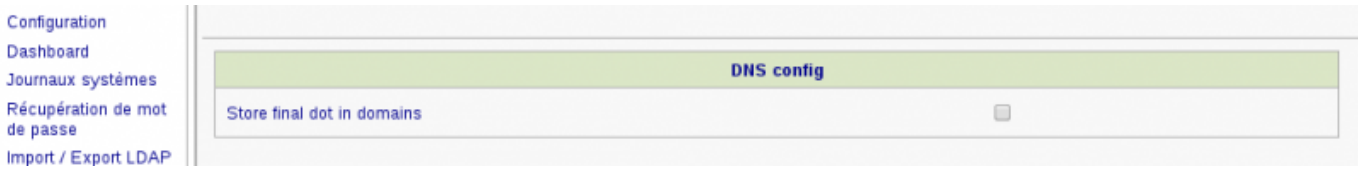
Install bind-sdb

Depending on your distribution, bind-sdb might be available in the default repositories. It's the case with EL6, so installation is just a mater of:

```
yum install bind-sdb
```

Configure FD not to store final dots in zone names

With bind-sdb, when bind performs lookups in LDAP, it doesn't add the final dot in zone names. So you have to configure FD not to add the final dots in the LDAP tree, or bind-sdb will never find a match. To do so, go in the main configuration menu, then plugins, and make sure the “Store final dot in domains” is not selected. This option is available since 1.0.7.



Create your zones as usual

Now, you can create your zones in FD interface as usual

Configure bind-sdb

We'll now configure bind to use the LDAP backend, to do so, just declare your zones in named.conf like this:

```
zone "domain.test." IN {
        type master;
        database "ldap
ldap://127.0.0.1/dc=domain,dc=test????!bindname=cn=dns%2cou=DSA%2cdc=domain%
2cdc=test,!x-bindpw=password 172800";
};
zone "10.10.in-addr.arpa." IN {
```

```
        type master;
        database "ldap
ldap://127.0.0.1/dc=domain,dc=test????!bindname=cn=dns%2cou=DSA%2cdc=domain%
2cdc=test,!x-bindpw=password 172800";
};
```

In this example:

- Bind runs on the same box than the LDAP service (ldap://127.0.0.1)
- Our zone is domain.test, and its using the 10.10.0.0/16 network
- To access DNS data, we're using a DSA account named dns. It's DN is cn=dns,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test, and we have to enter it URI escapped, so it become cn=dns%2cou=DSA%2cdc=domain%2cdc=test
- the password for this DSA account is “password”
- 172800 is the default TTL for entries which doesn't have a TTL defined

Fix Me!: I couldn't get TLS working between bind-sdb and slapd. It should be possible to enable TLS adding the option !x-tls in the LDAP URI

slapd acl

Here're the slapd ACL I've added to restrict access to DNS entries to the dns DSA account:

```
# Access to DNS entries
access to dn.subtree=ou=servers,ou=systems,dc=domain,dc=test
filter=(objectClass=dNSZone)
       by dn=cn=dns,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test peername.ip="127.0.0.1" read
       by dn=cn=dns,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test peername.ip="[::1]" read
       by dn=cn=dns,ou=DSA,dc=domain,dc=test ssf=256 read
       by group.exact="cn=admins,ou=Groups,dc=domain,dc=test" write
       by * none
```

Just adjust it to your need.

DNS Cache

With this setup, bind won't do any caching of responses, it'll just query LDAP each time it has to anwser. This is not optimal, and can put a high load on your LDAP server. In order to prevent this, you can configure:

- bind to only listen on the loopback of your DNS server
- a DNS cache can listen on the network interface and manage queries:
  - Requests for example.test are forwarded to bind
  - Requests for any other domain are forwarded to another DNS (or directly resolved recursivly)
  - Replies are cached

You can use unbound for example as a DNS cache. Here are some sample config files:

named.conf

```
options {
        listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
        directory       "/var/named";
        dump-file       "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
        memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
        allow-query     { localhost;};
        recursion no;

        dnssec-enable no;
        dnssec-validation no;
        dnssec-lookaside auto;

        /* Path to ISC DLV key */
        bindkeys-file "/etc/named.iscdlv.key";

        managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";
};

logging {
        channel default_file {
                file "/var/log/named.log" size 10m;
                severity info;
                print-time yes;
                print-severity yes;
                print-category yes;
        };
        category default{ default_file; };
};

zone "domain.test." IN {
        type master;
        database "ldap
ldap://127.0.0.1/dc=domain,dc=test????!bindname=cn=dns%2cou=DSA%2cdc=do
main%2cdc=test,!x-bindpw=password 172800";
};
zone "10.10.in-addr.arpa." IN {
        type master;
        database "ldap
ldap://127.0.0.1/dc=domain,dc=test????!bindname=cn=dns%2cou=DSA%2cdc=do
main%2cdc=test,!x-bindpw=password 172800";
};
```

unbound.conf

```
server:
        verbosity: 1
        statistics-interval:
```

```
        statistics-cumulative: no
        extended-statistics: yes
        num-threads: 2
        interface: 10.10.4.10
        interface-automatic: no
        do-ip6: no
        access-control: 127.0.0.1 allow
        access-control: 10.10.0.0/16 allow
        chroot: ""
        username: "unbound"
        directory: "/etc/unbound"
        log-time-ascii: yes
        pidfile: "/var/run/unbound/unbound.pid"
        hide-identity: yes
        hide-version: yes
        harden-glue: yes
        harden-dnssec-stripped: yes
        harden-below-nxdomain: yes
        harden-referral-path: yes
        use-caps-for-id: no
        unwanted-reply-threshold: 10000000
        do-not-query-localhost: no
        prefetch: yes
        prefetch-key: yes
        dlv-anchor-file: "/etc/unbound/dlv.isc.org.key"
        trusted-keys-file: /etc/unbound/keys.d/*.key
        auto-trust-anchor-file: "/etc/unbound/root.anchor"
        val-clean-additional: yes
        val-permissive-mode: no
        val-log-level: 1
        local-zone: "domain.test." transparent
        local-zone: "10.10.in-addr.arpa." transparent
        include: /etc/unbound/local.d/*.conf
remote-control:
        control-enable: no
        server-key-file: "/etc/unbound/unbound_server.key"
        server-cert-file: "/etc/unbound/unbound_server.pem"
        control-key-file: "/etc/unbound/unbound_control.key"
        control-cert-file: "/etc/unbound/unbound_control.pem"
include: /etc/unbound/conf.d/*.conf
stub-zone:
       name: "domain.test"
       stub-addr: 127.0.0.1
stub-zone:
       name: "10.10.in-addr.arpa."
       stub-addr: 127.0.0.1
forward-zone:
       name: "."
       forward-addr: 88.191.254.60
       forward-addr: 88.191.254.70
```

With this example:

- All the queries for domain.test and its reverse zone (10.10.in-addr.arpa) will be forwarded to bind-sdb (and then cached by unbound)
- Every other requests will be forwarded to 88.191.254.60 and 88.191.254.70

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dns_plugin/bind_sdb

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

Dovecot plugin

- How to install Dovecot plugin
- Add Dovecot service

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dovecot_plugin

Last update: **2015/10/12 10:11**

Howto install Dovecot plugin

Requirements

In order to install dovecot plugin, you need to have installed and configured mail plugin. If you don't know how to install him, you can take a look at:

Howto install mail plugin

Installation

Archlinux

```
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot-schema
```

Debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot-schema
```

RHEL / SL

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot-schema
```

SLES / Suse

```
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-dovecot-schema
```

Insert schema

Archlinux / SL / SLES / Suse

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dovecot-
fd.schema
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dovecot-fd.schema
```

Debian

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/dovecot-
fd.schema
```

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

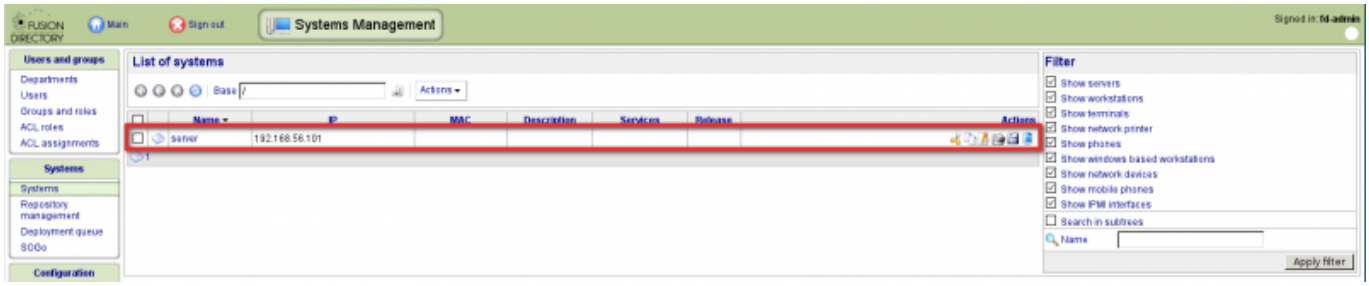
Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dovecot_plugin/installation

Last update: **2016/02/12 21:34**

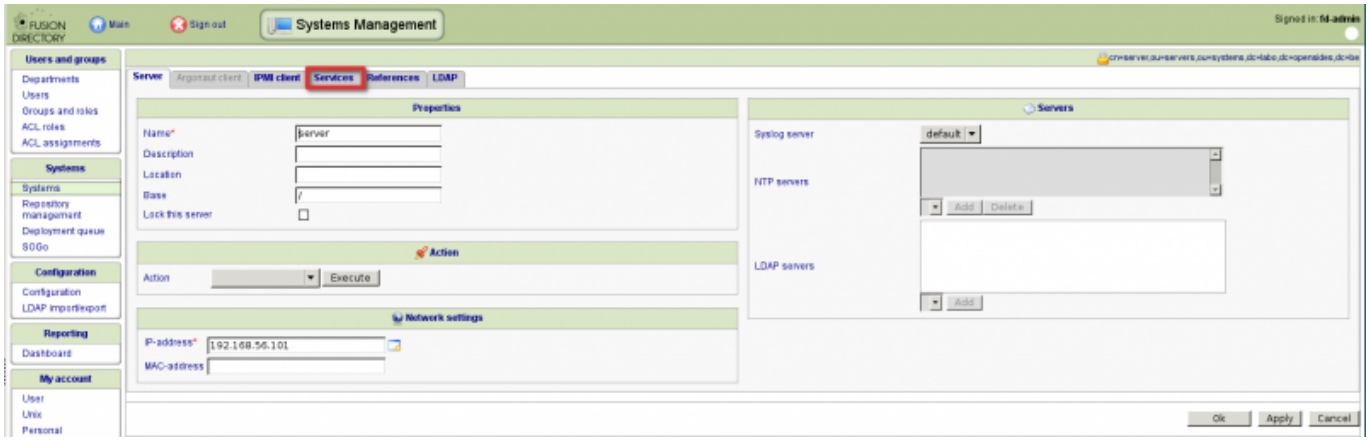
Add Dovecot service

Go to systems

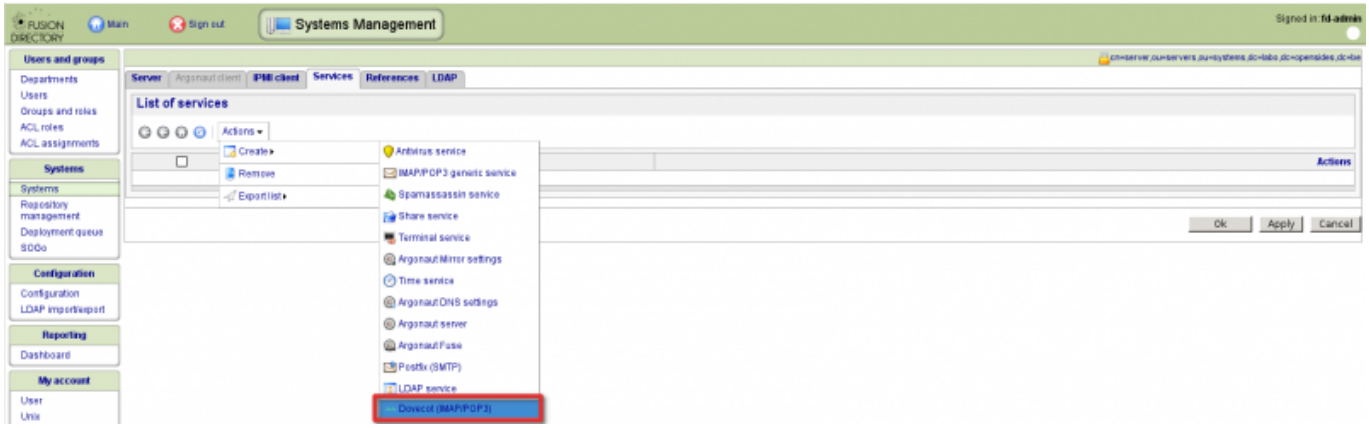
Create your server or edit an server



Click on services tab

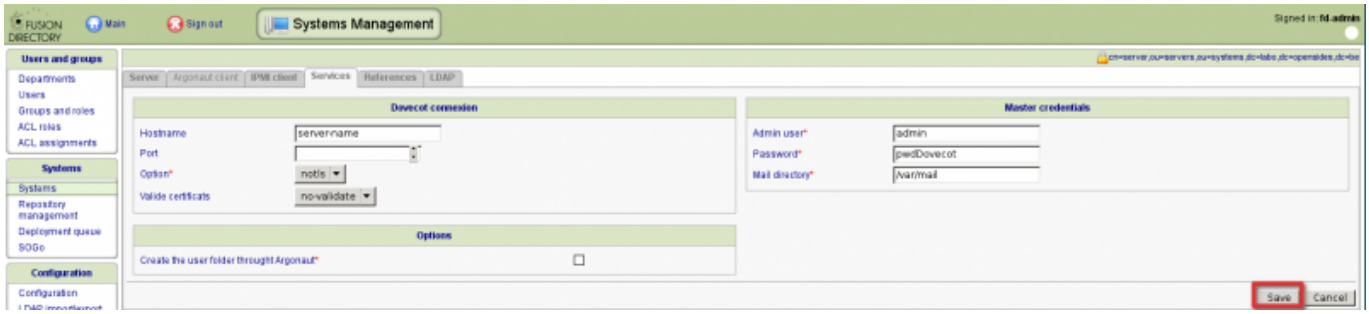


Add the Dovecot service



Fill the fields for the Dovecot plugin and save it:

- Hostname: the hostname of the server
- Port: port for the connexion
- Option: tls or not
- Validate certificate: if we validate the certificate or not



Click on ok to save your server

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/dovecot_plugin/service

Last update: **2015/10/12 09:33**

Freeradius plugin

- How to setup the Freeradius plugin

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/freeradius_plugin

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

How to setup Freeradius plugin

Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for computers to connect and use a network service.

FreeRADIUS is the most widely deployed RADIUS server in the world.

This plugin is used in the management of freeradius groups and accounts.

Install required packages

debian:

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-freeradius
```

RHEL / CentOS:

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-freeradius
```

Install required schemas

debian:

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-freeradius-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/freeradius.schema
```

RHEL / CentOS:

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-freeradius-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/freeradius.schema
```

How to use Freeradius plugin

From now you can create Freeradius user

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/freeradius_plugin/how_to_setup_freeradius_plugin

Last update: **2016/02/12 21:54**

Ipmi Plugin

- How to setup Ipmi plugin
- How add an Ipmi client

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/ipmi_plugin

Last update: **2015/10/15 09:42**

Howto setup Ipmi plugin

How to install GPG plugin

Requirements

- How to setup systems-plugin (since 1.0.5)

Install

Debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi-schema
```

RHEL

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi-schema
```

SLES

```
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi-schema
```

Archlinux

```
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-ipmi-schema
```

Insert schemas

Debian

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/ipmi-
fd.schema
```

Others

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/ipmi-fd.schema
```

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

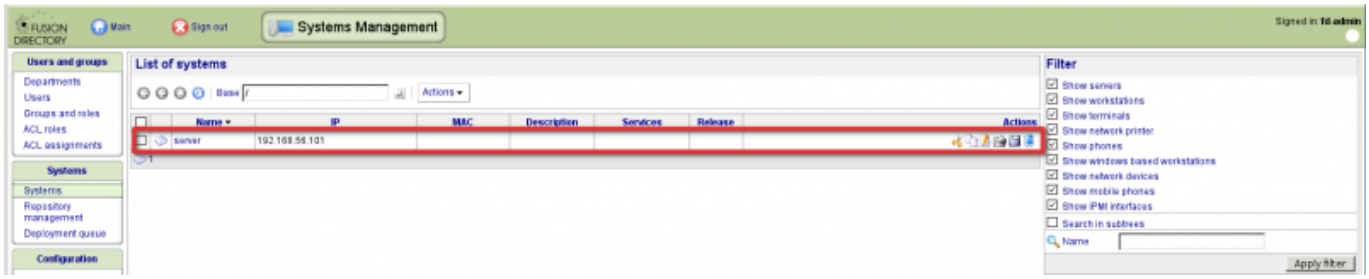
Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/ipmi_plugin/how_to_setup

Last update: **2015/10/15 09:28**

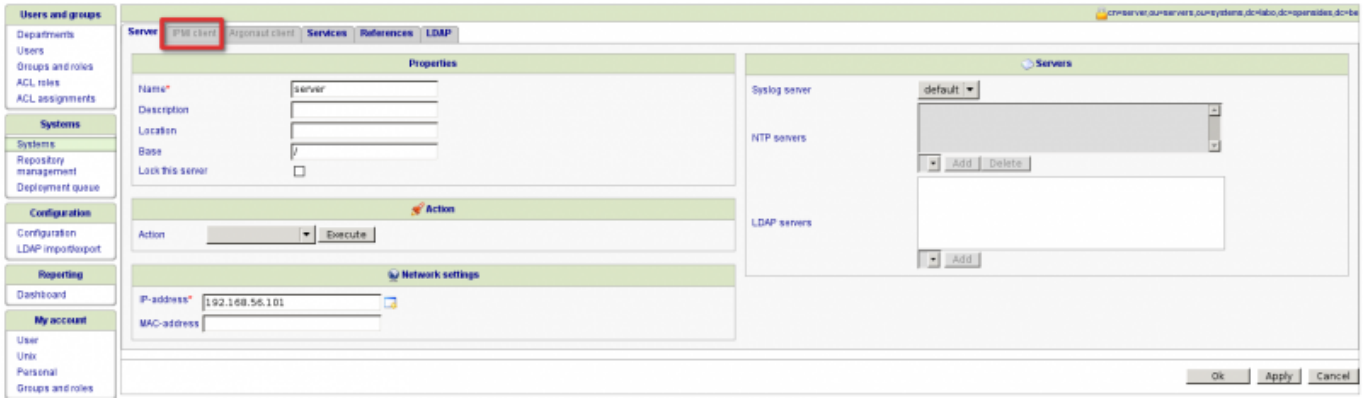
How add an Ipmi client

Go to systems

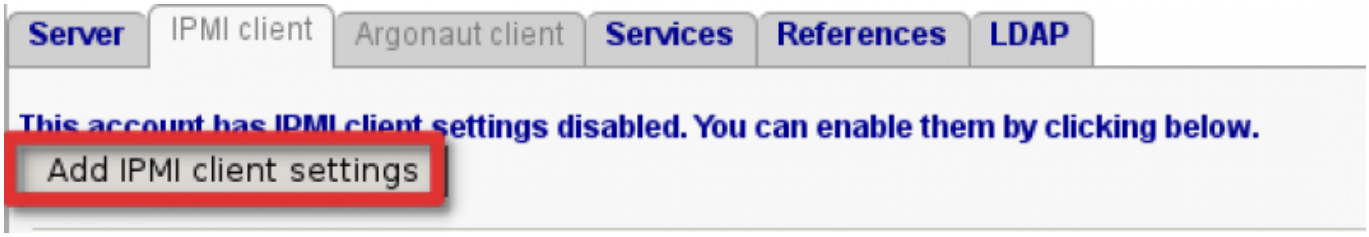
Edit or create a new server



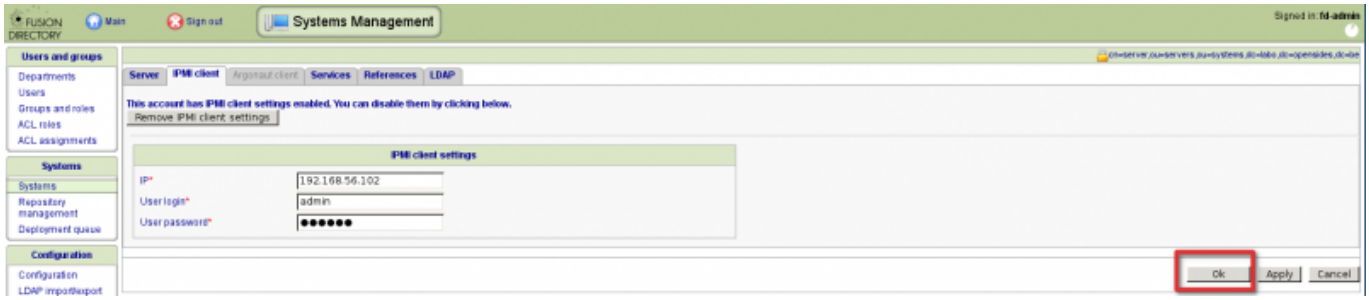
Click on Ipmi client tab



Add the Ipmi client tab



Fill IP, user login and user password Click on ok to save it



From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/ipmi_plugin/how_add_ipmi_client

Last update: **2015/10/15 09:45**

Pureftpd plugin

- How to setup the Pureftpd plugin

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/pureftpd_plugin

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

How to setup Pureftpd plugin

This plugin is used to manage pureftpd account inside the LDAP directory.

Requirements

In order to use pureftpd from ldap, you need to install and configure correctly pure-ftpd and pure-ftpd-ldap paquets. If you need some help, see here.

Install required packages

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-pureftpd
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-pureftpd
```

Install required schemas

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-pureftpd-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/pureftpd.schema
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-pureftpd-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/pureftpd.schema
```

How to use the Pureftpd plugin

From now you can create Pureftpd user

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/pureftpd_plugin/how_to_setup_pureftpd_plugin

Last update: **2016/02/12 22:03**

Quota plugin

- How install quota plugin
- How use quota plugin

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/quota_plugin

Last update: **2015/09/21 09:47**

How install quota plugin

Install

Requirements

How to setup systems plugin

Debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota
```

RHEL

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota
```

Suse

```
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota
```

Archlinux

```
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-quota
```

Install the schemas and insert it

Debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/quota*
```

RHEL

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/quota*
```

Suse

```
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-quota-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/quota*
```

Archlinux

```
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-quota-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/quota*
```

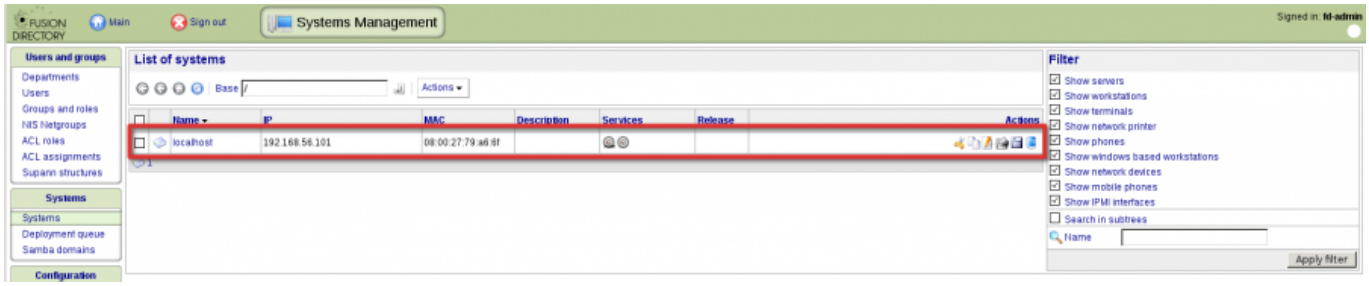
From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/quota_plugin/how_install_quota_plugin

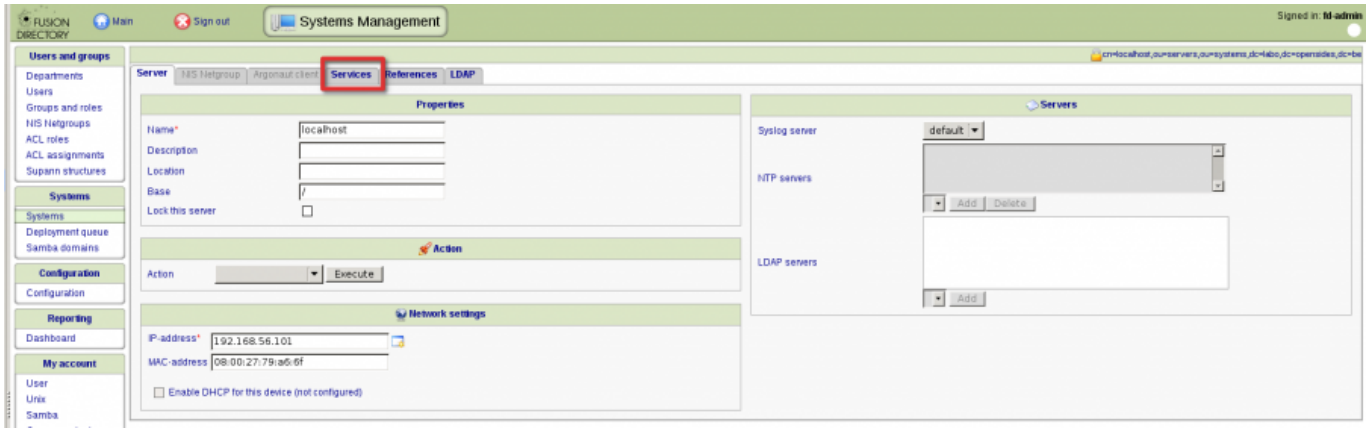
Last update: **2015/09/21 09:45**

How use quota plugin

Click on systems icon.



Click on the the server where you will add a share, ldap or quota service



Click on the service tab.

To make the plugin quota work, you must have:

- Create share service
- Create ldap service
- Create quota service

You can now create quota users

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/quota_plugin/how_use_quota_plugin

Last update: **2015/09/21 14:54**

Samba plugin

- Howto setup Samba plugin
- Howto create a Samba user
- Howto create a Samba group
- Howto create a winstation

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/samba_plugin

Last update: **2015/10/20 13:43**

How to install Samba plugin

Requirements

In order to install samba plugin, you need to have installed and configured Systems plugin. If you don't know how to install him, you can take a look at:

- How to setup systems-plugin (since 1.0.5)

Install

Debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba-schema
```

RHEL

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba-schema
```

SLES

```
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba
zypper install fusiondirectory-plugin-samba-schema
```

Archlinux

```
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-samba
yaourt -S fusiondirectory-plugin-samba-schema
```

Insert schemas

Debian

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/samba-fd-conf.schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/samba.schema
```

Others

```
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/samba-fd-conf.schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/samba.schema
```

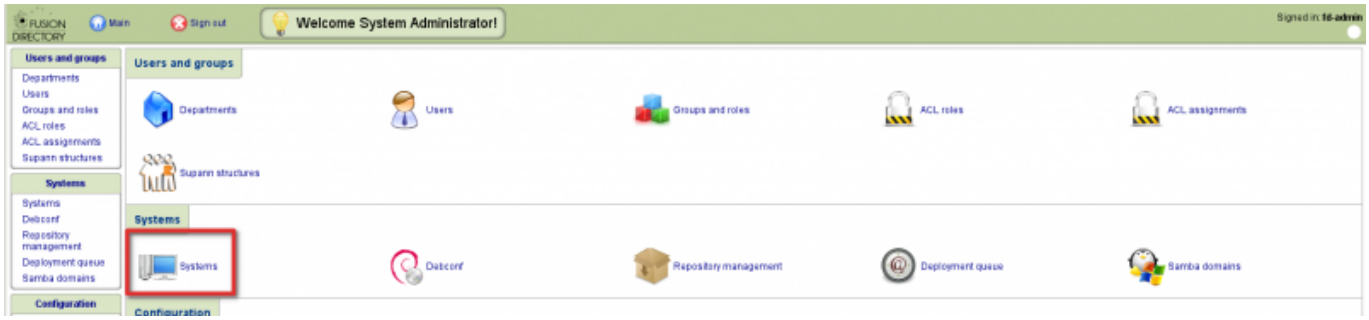
From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/samba_plugin/howto_setup_samba_plugin

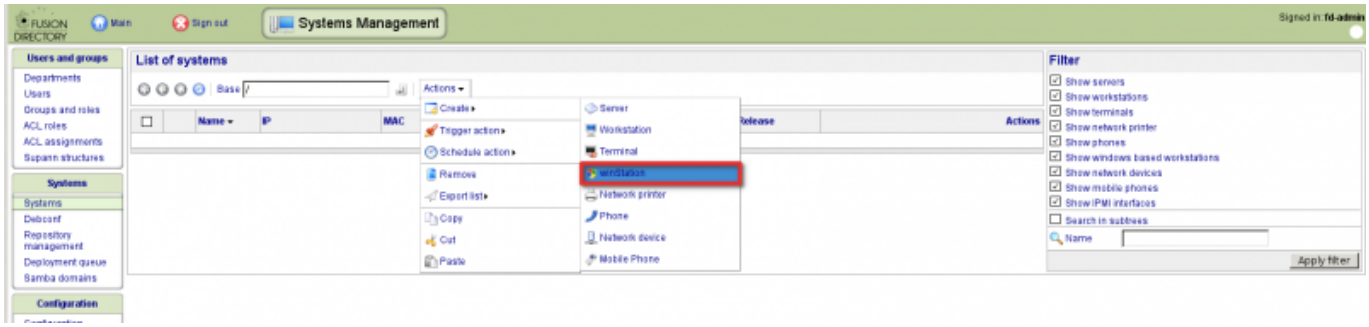
Last update: **2015/10/20 12:37**

Howto create a winstation

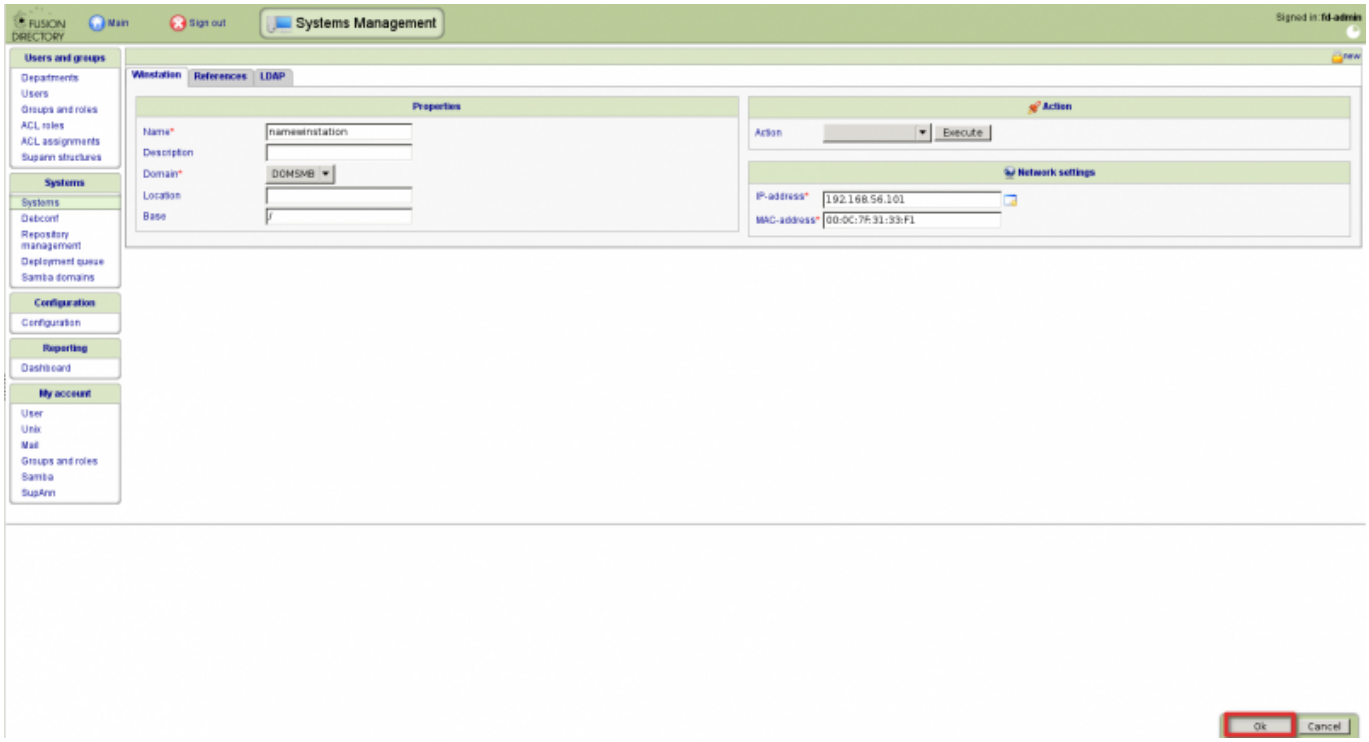
Click on systems



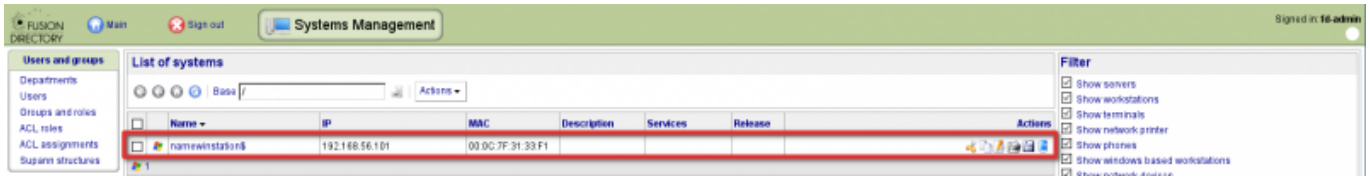
Go to Actions → Create → winstation



Fill all the informations that you need and click on ok



Your winstation is create



From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/samba_plugin/create_a_winstation

Last update: **2015/10/20 14:00**

Squid plugin

- How to setup the Squid plugin

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/squid_plugin

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

How to setup Squid plugin

The Squid plugin provides management for squid proxy users in your infrastructures.

Install required packages

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-squid
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-squid
```

Install required schemas

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-squid-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/proxy-
fd.schema
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-squid-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/proxy-
fd.schema
```

How to use Squid plugin

From now you can create Squid user

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/squid_plugin/how_to_setup_squid_plugin

Last update: **2016/02/12 22:06**

SSH plugin

- How to setup the SSH plugin

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/ssh_plugin

Last update: **2014/06/27 21:16**

How to setup SSH plugin

The SSH plugin provides management for ssh public key in your infrastructures.

Install required packages

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-ssh
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-ssh
```

Install required schemas

debian

```
apt-get install fusiondirectory-plugin-ssh-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i /etc/ldap/schema/fusiondirectory/openssh-
lpk.schema
```

RHEL / CentOS

```
yum install fusiondirectory-plugin-ssh-schema
fusiondirectory-insert-schema -i
/etc/openldap/schema/fusiondirectory/openssh-lpk.schema
```

How to use SSH plugin

From now you can create SSH user

From:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/ - **FusionDirectory Documentation**

Permanent link:
https://documentation.fusiondirectory.org/en/documentation/plugin/ssh_plugin/how_to_setup_ssh_plugin

Last update: **2016/02/12 22:07**