

An Introduction to the FAS Replacement

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A bit about us

Aurelien – Fedora contributor since its creation, in the infra team since 2012, tech lead on the AAA project.

Christian – FreeIPA engineer since 2015, liaison between IPA and CPE team.

Stephen – Joined the CPE team at Red Hat about 1 year ago. I have a node.js background but don't hold that against me.



Why does FAS need to be replaced?

- Based on the TurboGears framework
- Python 2 only
- Supported on RHEL6 only, which goes EOL this fall
- It's hard to work on it, which causes higher maintenance and complicates improvements





Why FreeIPA?

In 2019 CPE team approached IPA team regarding new FAS solution.
FreeIPA vs. \$COMMERCIAL_SOLUTION

- Pros

- Open Source
- FreeIPA is extensible and flexible
- FAS would be a great showcase for FreeIPA
- FreeIPA already part of old FAS and supported by Ipsilon IdP
- "Eat your own dog food"

- Cons

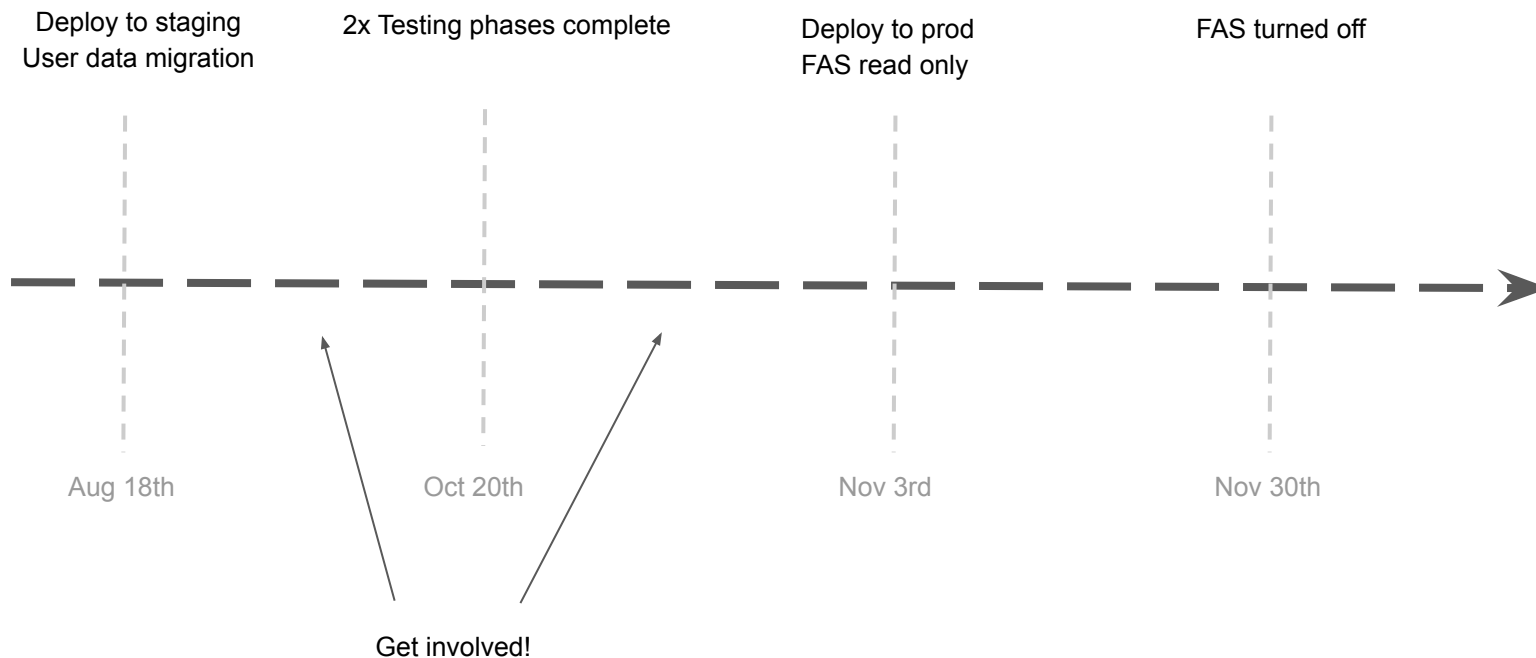
- self-hosting
- long-term maintenance cost



How this will affect...

- FAS users
 - New UI to register, login and edit settings
 - Group membership requests are manual
 - Check your settings after the migration is done (fullnames...)
- Application developers
 - Your applications should migrate to the new API (REST/JSON)
 - API is authenticated via Kerberos, no admin accounts in the conf files
- System admins
 - Easier management of users/groups
 - More powerful feature set
 - Better CLI, API and scripting capabilities

Roadmap





Design Goals

- Self service
 - Users can register, edit their settings, change their password, enroll OTP tokens...
- Some operations are on-demand
 - Group creation & editing
 - Group join requests
- Much more power for admins thanks to FreeIPA
 - Web UI and CLI
 - Red Hat supported product
- Less dev maintenance work on the IdM side



Technical Challenges

- The data migration from FAS to FreeIPA
- CentOS, OpenSUSE
- Duplicate accounts
- Incompatible properties between FAS and FreeIPA
- Applications currently using FAS



Architecture

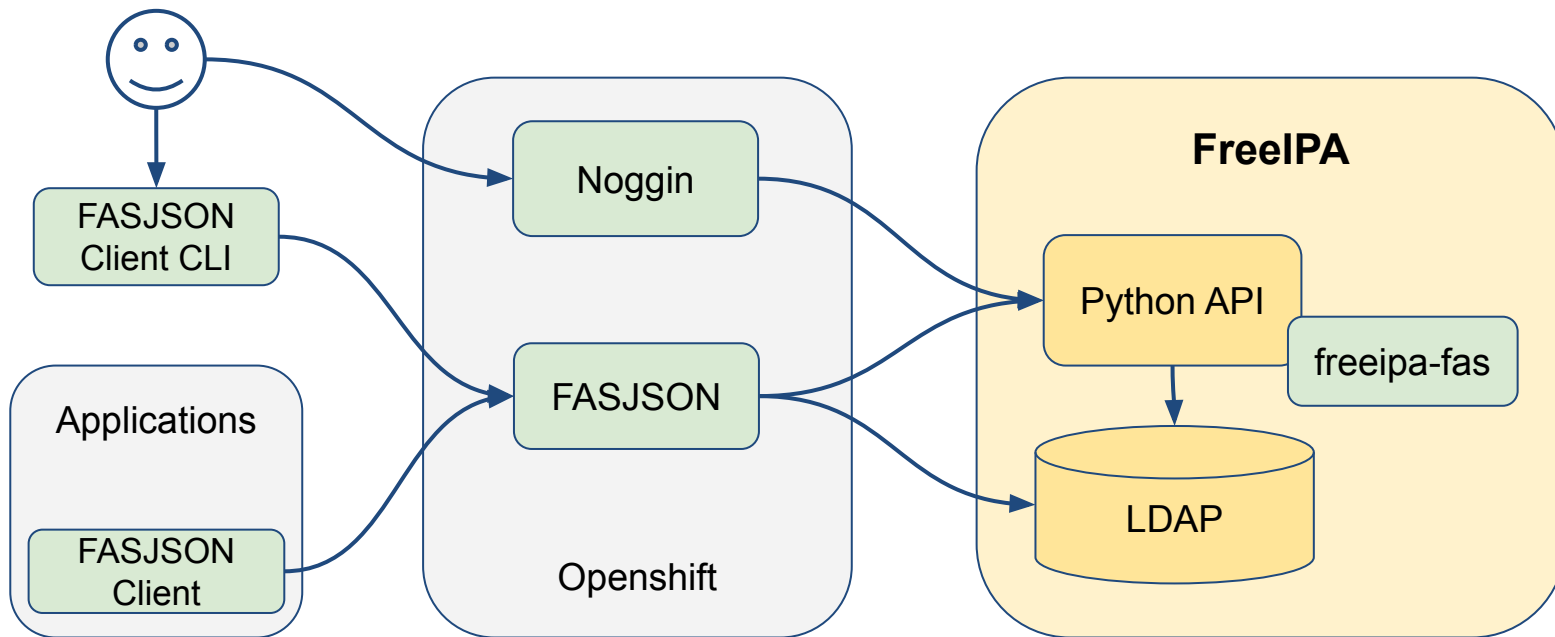


Applications

- **FreeIPA**: the data store
- **FreeIPA-FAS**: a FreeIPA plugin for Fedora-specific data
- **Ipsilon**: the authentication portal (OIDC)
- **Noggin** (and noggin-messages): the self-service user portal
- **FASJSON** (and fasjson-client): the REST/JSON API
- **FAS2IPA**: the migration script



Architecture



FASJSON

- REST API for applications to get data from FreeIPA
- Authentication via Kerberos (keytabs for apps)
- JSON responses
- Endpoints:
 - user, users
 - group, groups
 - search users
 - certificate signing
- Pagination
- OpenAPI spec & Swagger UI

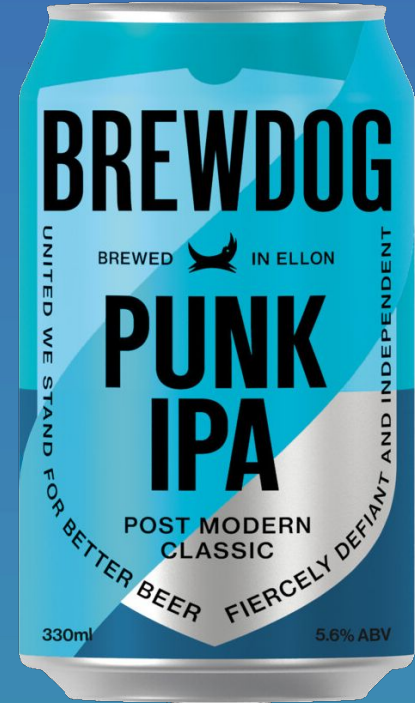


FASJSON Client

- An easier way to query FASJSON from Python
- Will check the kerberos authentication
- Call methods and get dictionaries or lists
- Pagination support
- Convenience method to get all users in one call
- CLI to generate CSRs and get them signed



What is FreeIPA?





What is FreeIPA?

- Open Source Identity Management solution
- LDAP backend, embeds PKI, Kerberos, OTP server, ...
- Web UI
- CLI tool
- JSON RPC API
- extensible via plugins (Python, JavaScript, LDAP schema, LDIF)
- Documentation:
 - <https://www.freeipa.org/>
 - Demo: <https://ipa.demo1.freeipa.org/>
 - dev blogs
 - online training course

sssd



389
directory server

port389.org



FreeIPA
Open Source Identity Management Solution



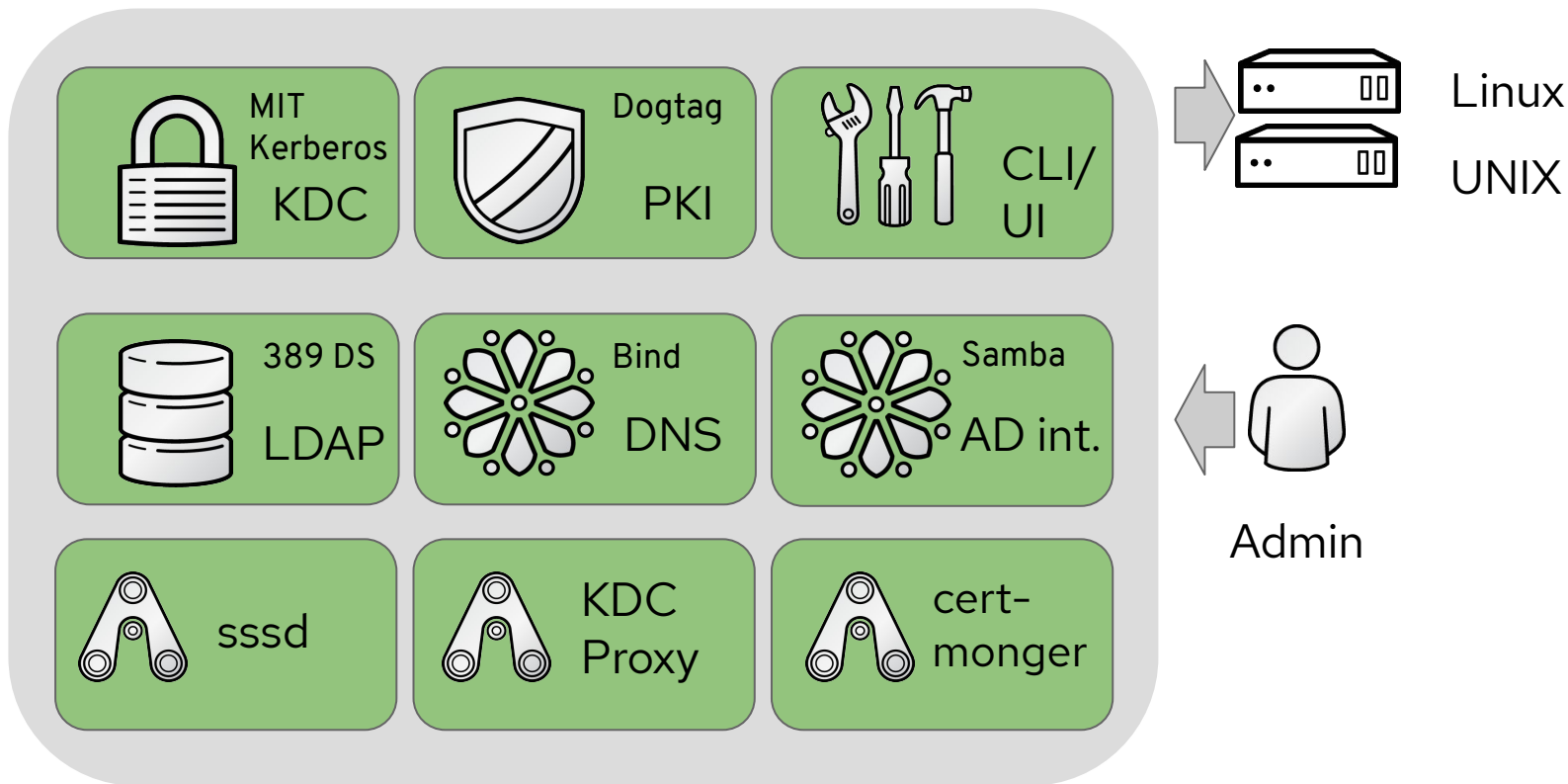
APACHE
HTTP SERVER PROJECT



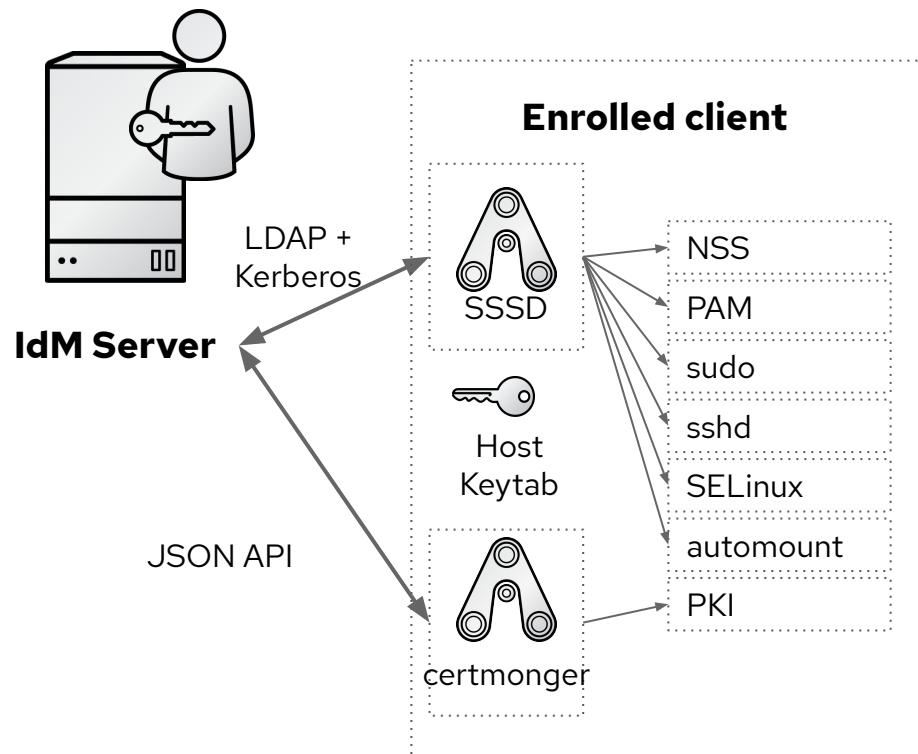
Certificate System

SAMBA

FreeIPA core components



Client OS integration



- identity
- authentication
- authorization (HBAC)
- 2FA authentication
- SSH public keys

zero-config Kerberos over
HTTPS (DNS URI record)



What is LDAP?

- Not a “regular” (SQL) database
- hierarchical “address book” database
- standardized schema and protocol (RFCs)
- optimized for reading and replication
- extensible
- rich server-side access control (ACI)





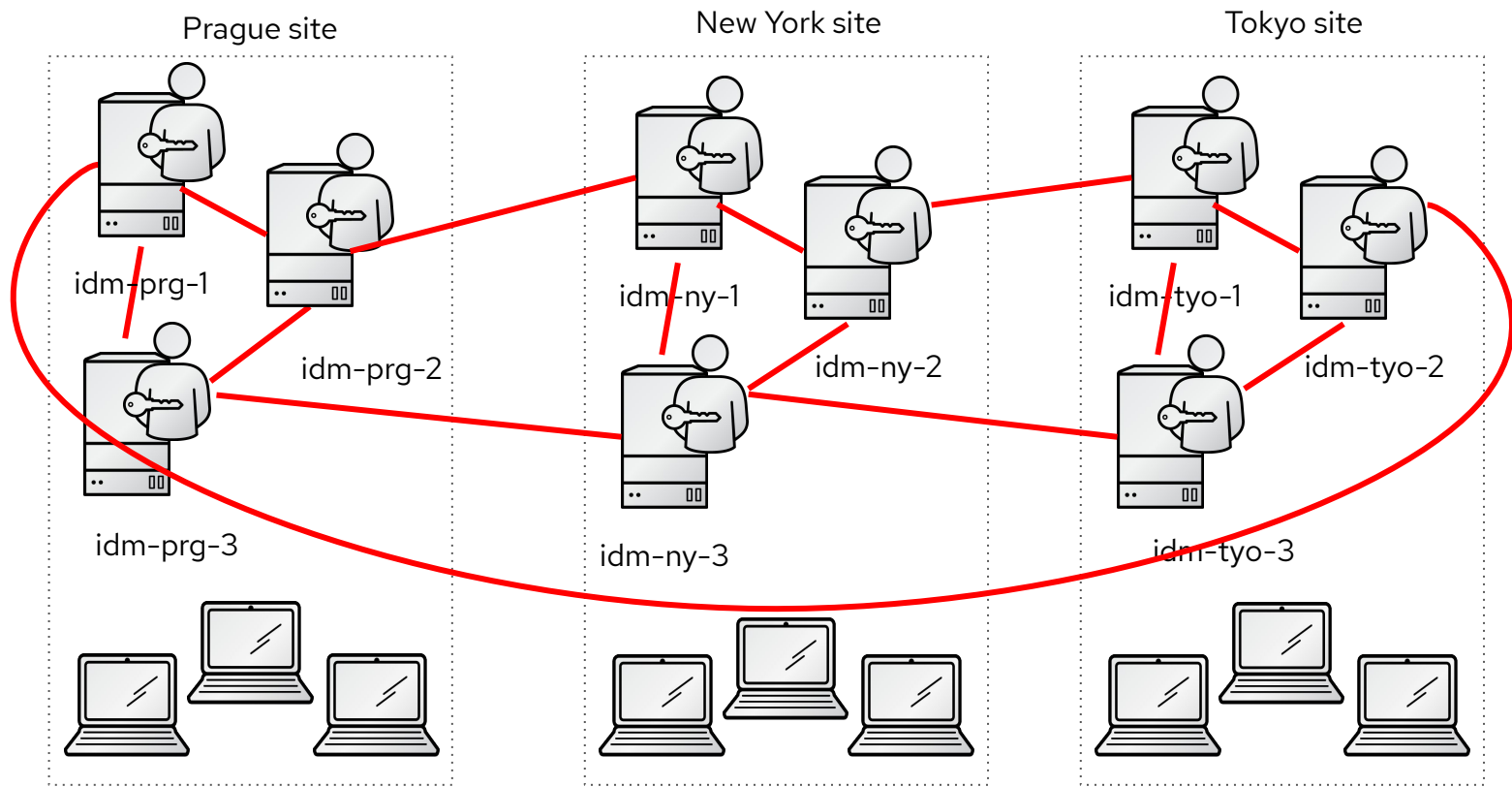
LDAP schema

- entries have DN, object classes, and attributes
- DN (unique identifier / path)

`uid=fasuser1,cn=users,cn=accounts,dc=fas,dc=example`

- objectClasses (mandatory and optional attributes)
- user attributes
- operational / auto-generated attributes
- attribute types
 - single/multi-valued
 - text, int, date, binary, bool, DN, ...
 - DN (member “foreign key” reference, memberOf back reference)

Multi-primary replication topology (master/master)





Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

- LDAP server performs access control
 - services impersonate user via credential delegation (Kerberos S4U2Proxy)
- RBAC
 - Permissions: "Add FAS Agreement", "Delete FAS Agreement "
 - Privilege: "FAS Agreement Administrators"
 - Role: "FAS Agreement Administrator"
 - User, groups, services, hosts, host groups
- self-service
 - user can modify own IRC nick name
- delegation
 - membership managers of a group can add/remove members

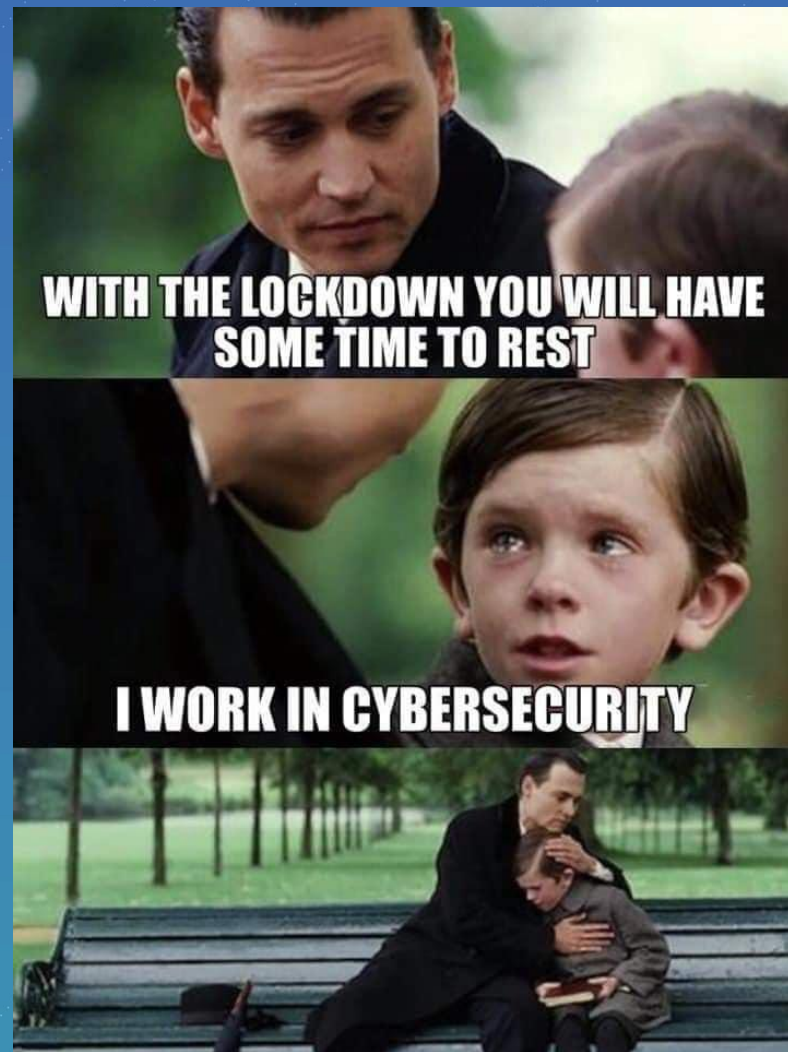


FreeIPA-FAS plugin

- Extended the user object with IRCNick, locale, GPG keys etc.
- Additional group attributes such as url, IRC channel, mailing list
- Group: User agreements
- Access Control Information (ACIs)
 - Users can modify their own attributes
 - Users can self-manage group membership
 - Read access to FAS user and group information
- New permissions, privileges, roles, indexes, unique values
- Web UI extension

Code: <https://github.com/fedora-infra/freeipa-fas/>

Demonstration



Contributing

- Repos are on Github, with a similar structure
- Unit tests and linting with tox
- Vagrant for local development
- Developer documentation in Noggin's docs
- Github Project (Kanban) to track progress



When my project has 100% code coverage...

Too long have we deployed POCs in production



No more.



No more.



Thanks for listening!

<https://github.com/fedora-infra/noggin>

<https://github.com/fedora-infra/fasjson>

<https://github.com/freeipa/freeipa>

Freenode @ #fedora-aaa

