

Infrastructure Security Using Linux

Computer science / Cybersecurity



Single Sign-On

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Single Sign-On

Single Sign-On (SSO)

- *Allows users to access multiple systems with the same credentials*
 - Simplifies login across an environment
 - Widely needed by both users and administrators
- *SSO is based on two key concepts:*
 - **Identity:** Represents the user
 - Includes attributes like username, password, user ID, and email
 - **Authentication:** Proves ownership of the identity
 - Ensures the user is who they claim to be

Core SSO Elements

- *Four key components are required for implementing Single Sign-On:*

1. Central Directory Store

1. Stores user identity and authorization data
2. Commonly LDAP-based (e.g., OpenLDAP)
3. Mixed environments often use *Microsoft Active Directory* (custom LDAP variant)

2. User Management Tool

1. For LDAP: *phpLDAPadmin, Apache Directory Studio*
2. For Active Directory: *Microsoft Management Console (MMC)*

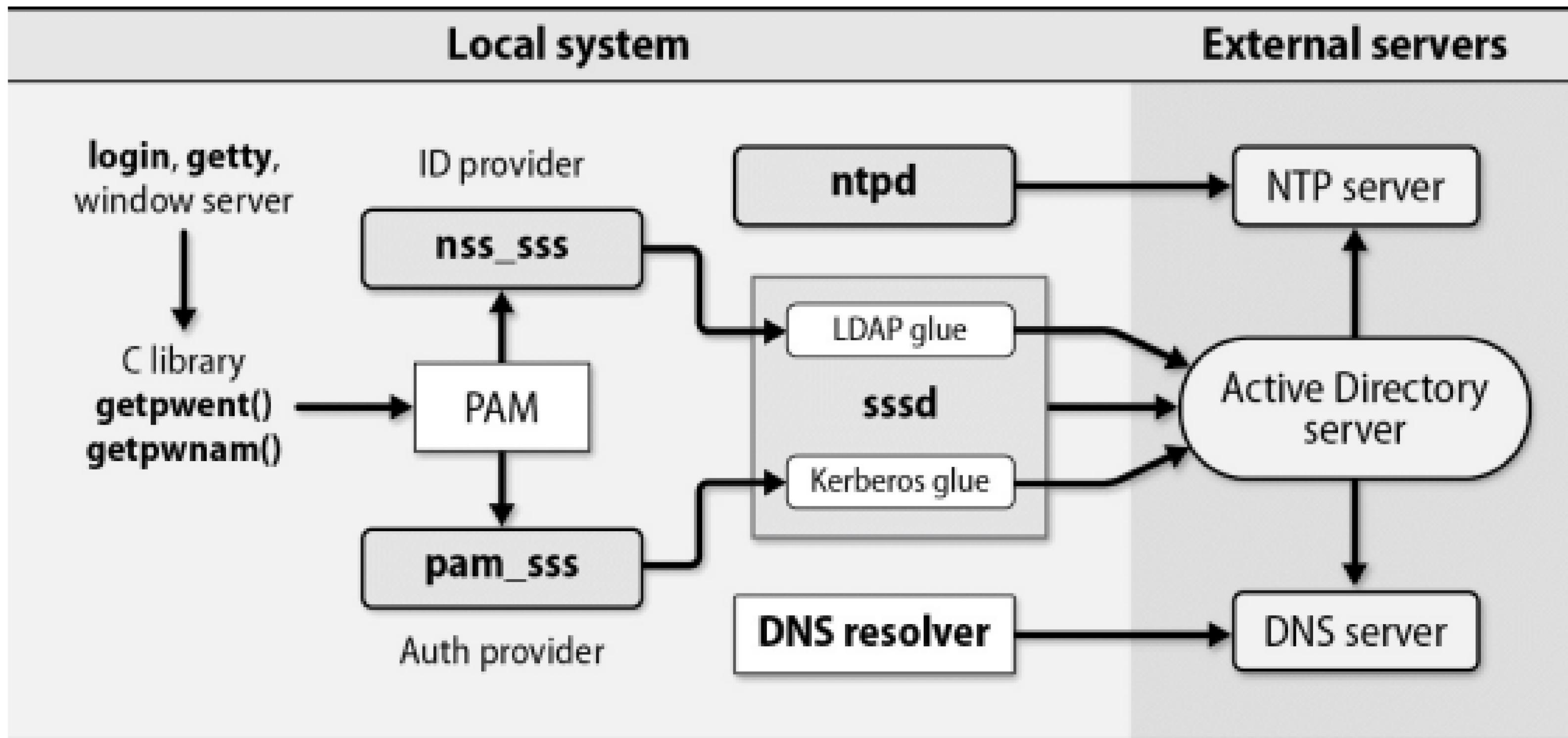
1. Authentication Mechanism

1. LDAP or *Kerberos* (ticket-based system)
2. Windows AD uses a customized Kerberos
3. On Unix/Linux:
 1. Authentication goes through *PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules)*
 2. *sssd* used to integrate PAM with identity/auth services

2. Library Routines for Attribute Lookup

1. C library functions must support centralized identity/authentication
- ***Additional Note:*** When using Kerberos (e.g., with Active Directory), *time synchronization (via NTP)* and *hostname resolution (via DNS)* are critical
 - Tickets are time-stamped and expire quickly if clocks or hostnames mismatch

Exhibit A: SSO components



LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

- *A directory service optimized for frequent reads and attribute-based data*
- **Core Assumptions:**
 - Data objects are small
 - Directory is widely replicated and cached
 - Data is organized by attributes
 - Read-heavy, write-light workload
 - Efficient searching is essential
- *Despite the name, LDAP is not lightweight*
 - Originated as a gateway to the older X.500 directory service
 - Now a standalone protocol
- **Common Implementations:**
 - *Microsoft Active Directory*: Most widely used, supports both Windows and Unix
 - *OpenLDAP*: Popular in Unix-only environments

OpenLDAP

- OpenLDAP Components
 - slapd: Main LDAP server daemon
 - slurpd: Handles replication from master to slave servers
- Configuration File: /etc/openldap/slapd.conf

database	bdb
suffix	"dc=abacus,dc=net"
rootdn	"cn=admin,dc=abacus,dc=net"
rootpw	{crypt}xjsifuFDGRs
directory	/var/lib/ldap

Key Configuration Details

- **Database:** Uses Berkeley DB by default
- **Suffix:** Root of the LDAP hierarchy (like DNS domain)
- **RootDN:** Admin user's distinguished name
- **RootPW:** Admin password (encrypted)
- **Directory:** Path to database file storage

Best Apps for SSO!

Authentik

- <https://youtu.be/N5unsATNpJk?si=Ye7LoYubfvEjHGHk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nh1qiqCYDt4&list=PLH73rprBo7vSkDq-hAuXOoXx2es-1ExOP>

Core Capabilities	authentik	Okta	Microsoft ADFS	Azure/Entra ID	Keycloak	Duo	Authelia
Self-host anywhere	✓	✗	⚠	✗	✓	✗	✓
MFA ⓘ	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditional Access	✓	✓	✓	⚠	✓	⚠	✓
Open-source/Source available	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Application Proxy	✓	✗	⚠	✓	⚠	✗	✗
FIPS Compliance	✓	⚠	✓	✓	✓	⚠	✗
Enterprise support	✓	✓	✗	✓	⚠	✓	✗
WebAuthn (Passkeys)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GeoIP / Impossible Travel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Remote access (RDP, VNC, SSH)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Protocols	authentik	Okta	Microsoft ADFS	Azure/Entra ID	Keycloak	Duo	Authelia
OAuth2 / OIDC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SAML2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
SCIM	✓	✓	✗	✓	⚠	✗	✗
LDAP	✓	✓	⚠	⚠	✗	⚠	✗
RADIUS	✓	⚠	✗	⚠	⚠	⚠	✗
.S.S.F. (Apple Business Manager)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Federation support	authentik	Okta	Microsoft ADFS	Azure/Entra ID	Keycloak	Duo	Authelia
OAuth2 / OIDC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
OAuth1	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
SAML2	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
LDAP	✓	✓	✓	⚠	✓	✓	✓
SCIM	✓	✓	✗	✓	⚠	✗	✗
Kerberos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Use cases	authentik	Okta	Microsoft ADFS	Azure/Entra ID	Keycloak	Duo	Authelia
Authentication	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enrollment	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Self-service	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗