

Automating Identity Management with Ansible Automation

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SysAdmin Background

RHCE and Ansible Specialist

Love Sports/Performance Cars

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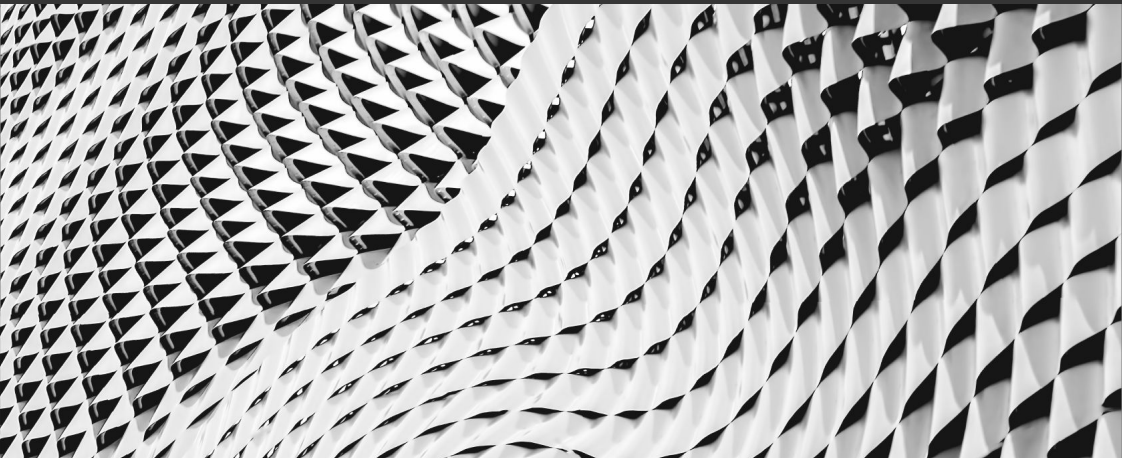


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What we'll discuss today

- ▶ Overview of Red Hat Identity Management
- ▶ Overview of Ansible Automation Platform
- ▶ Identity Management Automation Use Case
- ▶ Ansible Setup Considerations
- ▶ Automation In Practice
- ▶ Extra Resources

Red Hat Identity Management Overview



Red Hat Identity Management provides a centralized and clear method for managing identities for users, machines, and services within large Linux/Unix enterprise environments.

IdM Server – responsibilities



What is expected from the service?

Identity Store

- Users, Hosts, Services
- Groups (User and Host)

Authentication

- Passwords, 2FA (Smart Cards, OTP soft/hard tokens)
- SSO
- Client/Server certificates (PKI)

Authorization

- Access rules per host
- Privileged operations
- IdM itself - RBAC - user roles and admin delegations

Security-related service management

- Secrets (passwords)
- Linux - SUDO, SELinux, etc.

Auditing and reporting

IdM Server – standard interfaces



Infrastructure

- **LDAP**: old & proven protocol for sharing data, sometimes authentication too (v3 from *1997)
- **Kerberos**: old & proven protocol for authentication (*1993, revised 2005)
- **Deprecated**: NIS, NTLM

How Identity Servers interact with the outer world



Applications

- **LDAP**: user details, often authentication too
- **Kerberos**: authentication (SSO), mostly for **internal** applications
- **SAML**: old, robust, proven (but may go away too)
- **OAuth 1.0**: old, has weaknesses, should not be used
- **OAuth 2.0 / OpenID Connect** (OIDC): modern, proven, recommended for new applications

IdM Client - Responsibilities



What client (operating system)
expects from IdM?

Retrieving Identity information

- Users, Groups, netgroups, host groups, roles
- Certificates, keytabs

Authentication

- Passwords, tickets

Authorization

- HBAC, sudo rules, SSH keys

Misc

- SELinux users
- Automount maps, other configuration
- DNS discovery, DNS Updates, time synchronization

IdM Client - interfaces



NSS - Name Service Switch

- Old protocol for Unix-like OS for common configuration databases and name resolution mechanisms (* ~1993)
- Configured in /etc/nsswitch.conf
- Example calls: `getpwent()`, `gethostbyname()`, ...

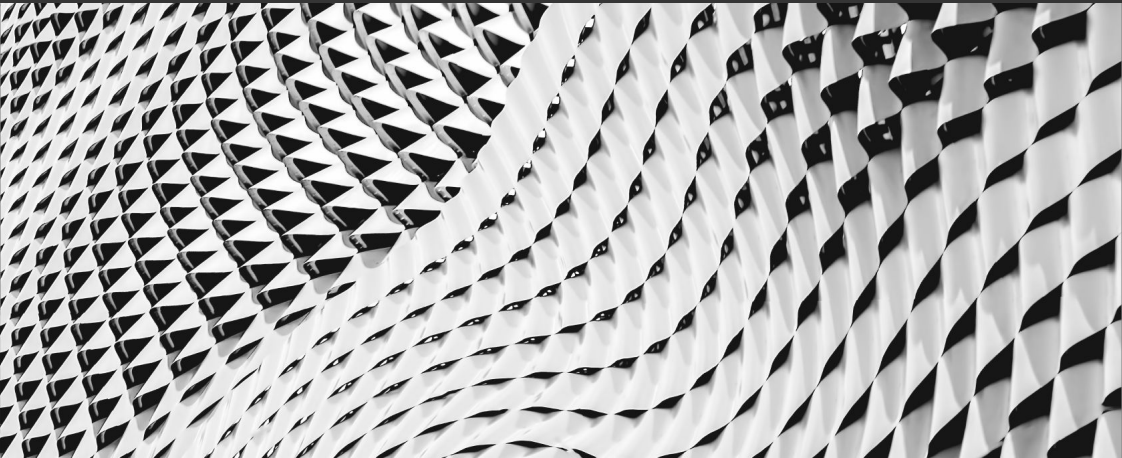
Where do IdM services plug in



PAM - Pluggable authentication module

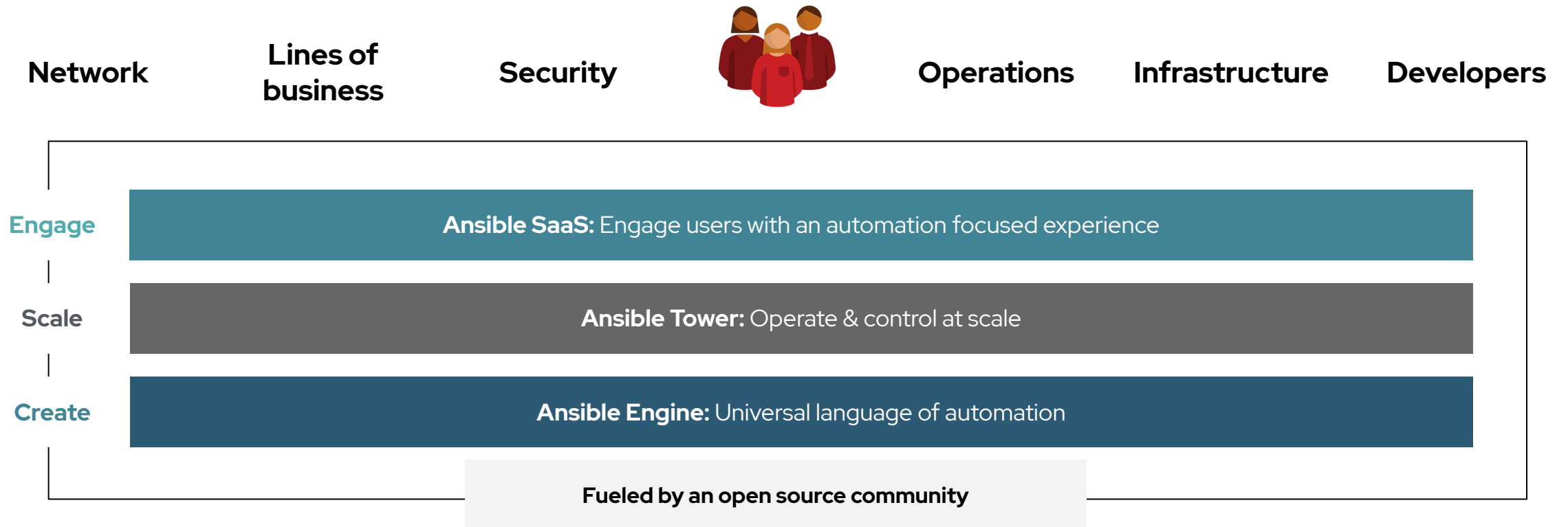
- Traditional (* ~1995), evolved from Unix PAM
- Mechanism to integrate multiple low-level authentication schemes into a high-level application programming interface (API).
- Authentication stages/groups: account, authentication, password, session
- Example modules: `login`, `sudo`, `gdm`, `vsftpd`, ...

Red Hat Ansible Automation Overview



Red Hat Ansible Automation is an automation solution that acts as a resource provisioner, configuration management tool, release automation utility, and can provision and manage entire application and infrastructure environments.

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

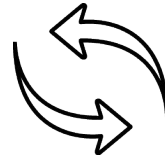


Why Ansible?



Simple

Human readable automation
No special coding skills needed
Tasks executed in order
Usable by every team
Get productive quickly



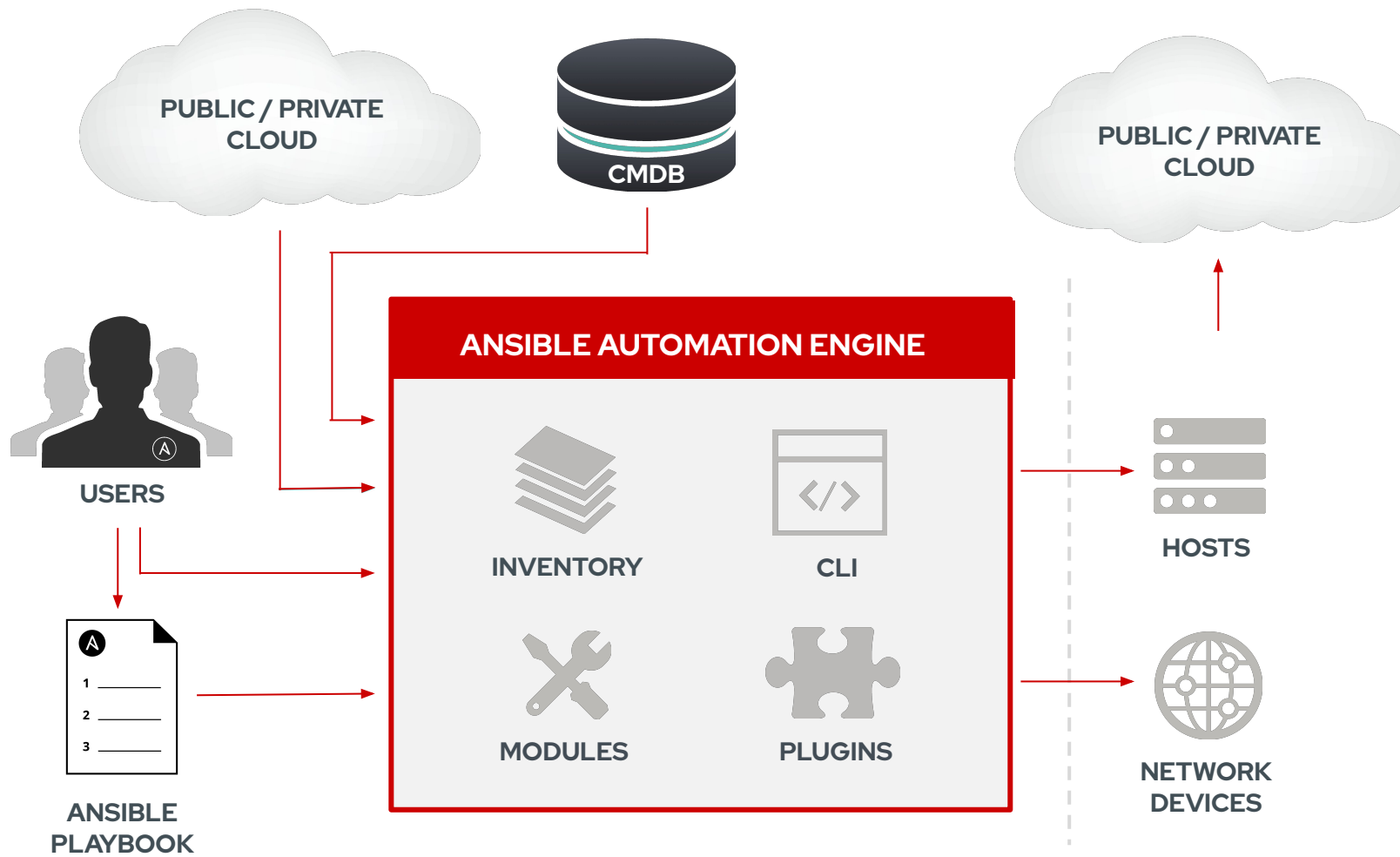
Powerful

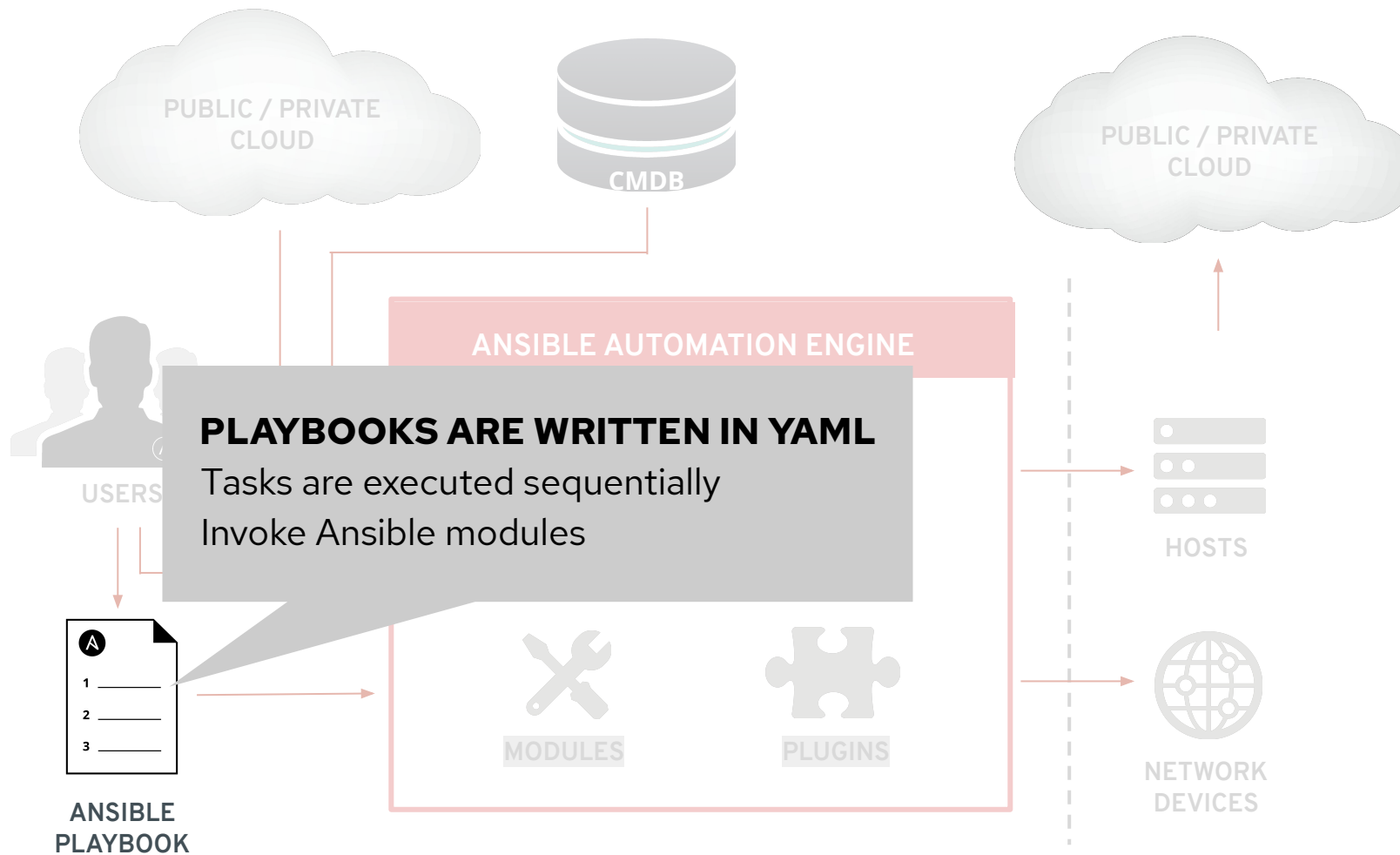
App deployment
Configuration management
Workflow orchestration
Network automation
Orchestrate the app lifecycle

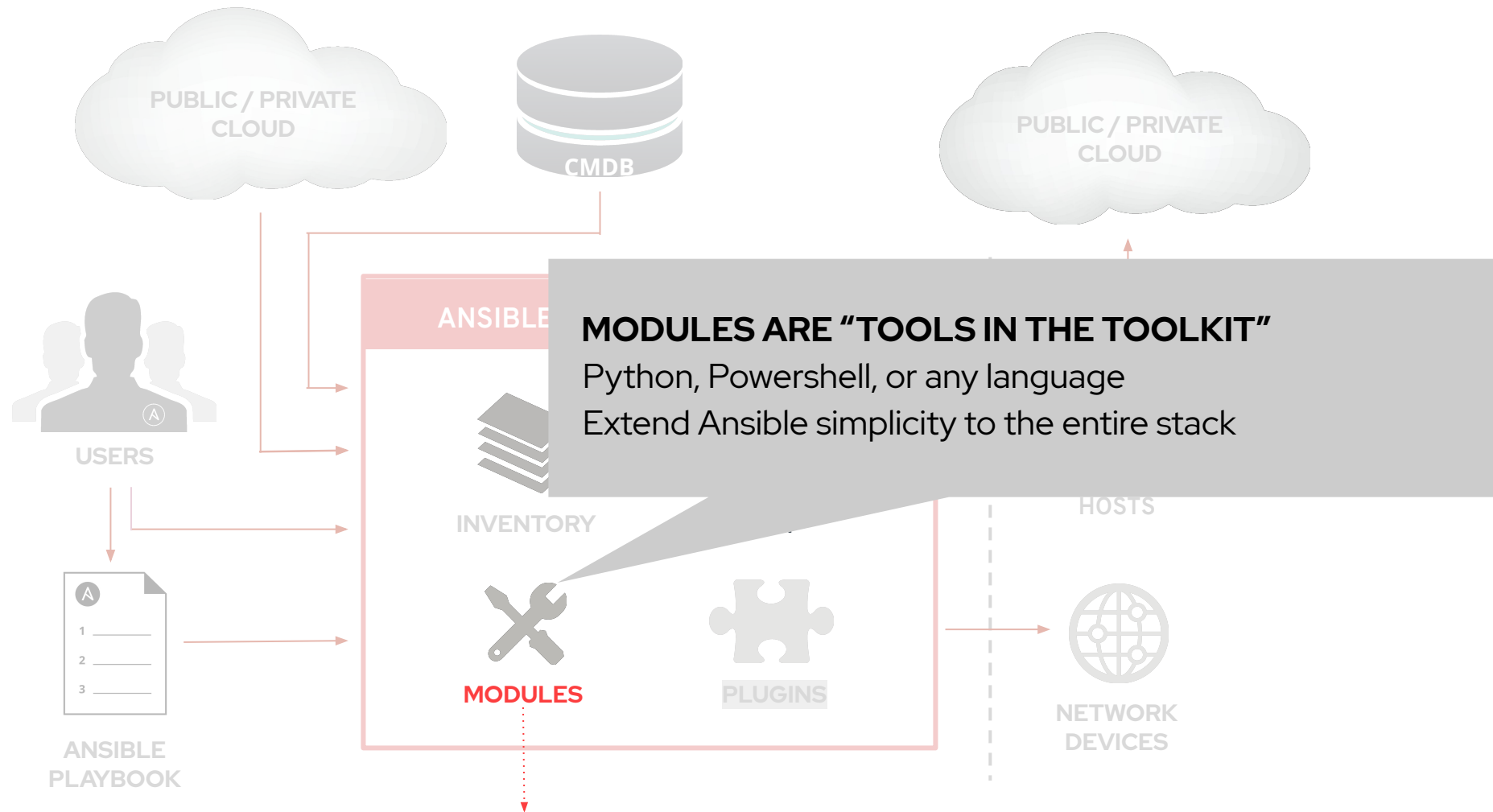


Agentless

Agentless architecture
Uses OpenSSH & WinRM
No agents to exploit or update
Get started immediately
More efficient & more secure

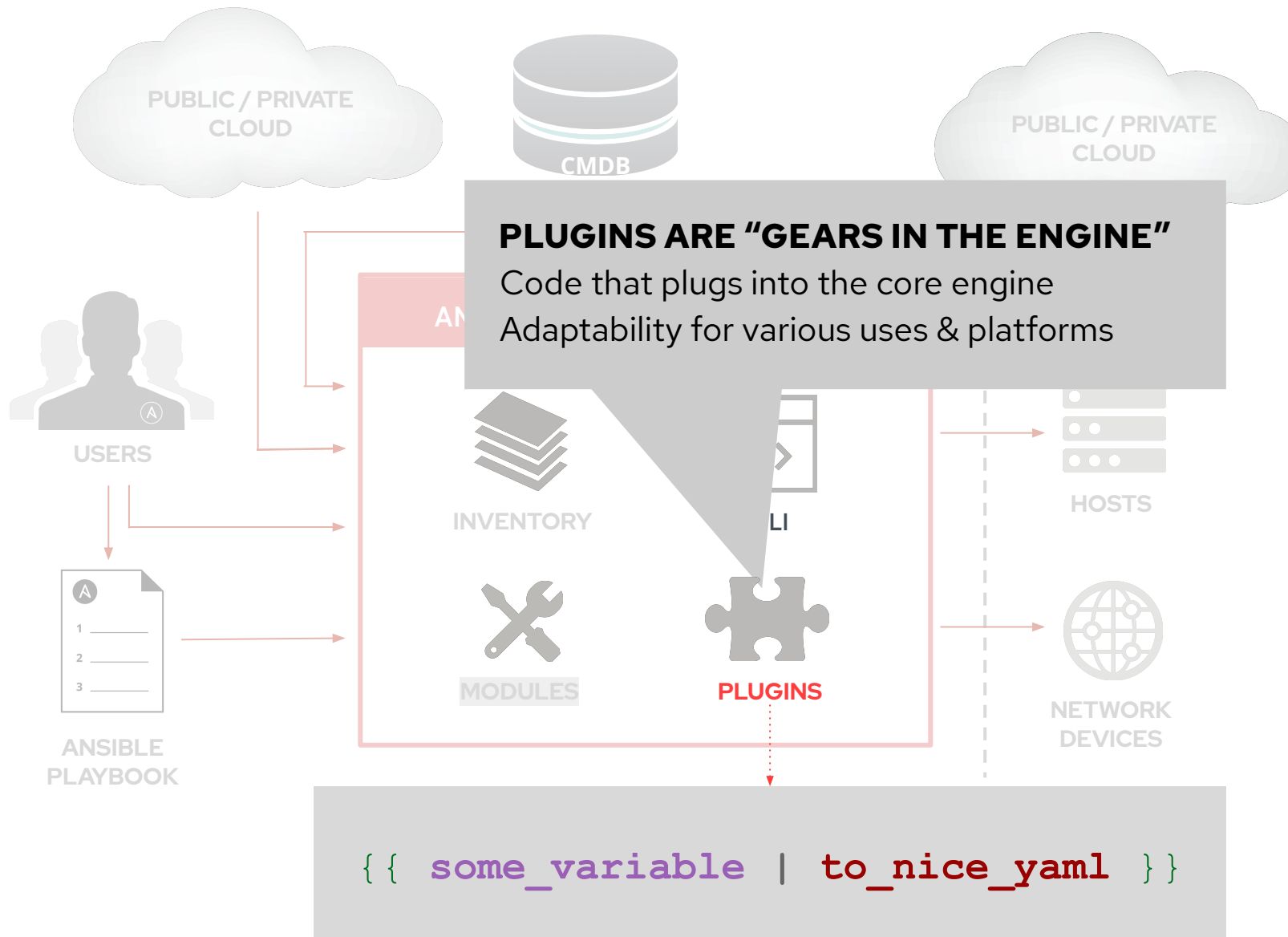


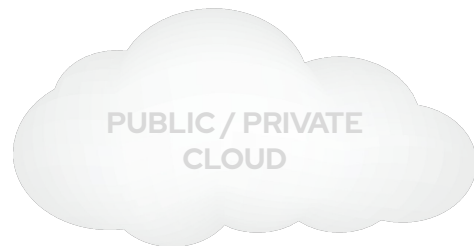




```

- name: latest index.html file is present
  template:
    src: files/index.html
    dest: /var/www/html/
  
```





INVENTORY

List of systems in your infrastructure that automation is executed against

ANSIBLE AUTOMATION

```

[web]
webserver1.example.com
webserver2.example.com

[db]
dbserver1.example.com

[switches]
leaf01.internal.com
leaf02.internal.com

[firewalls]
checkpoint01.internal.com

[lb]
f5-01.internal.com

```



INVENTORY



CLI



MODULES



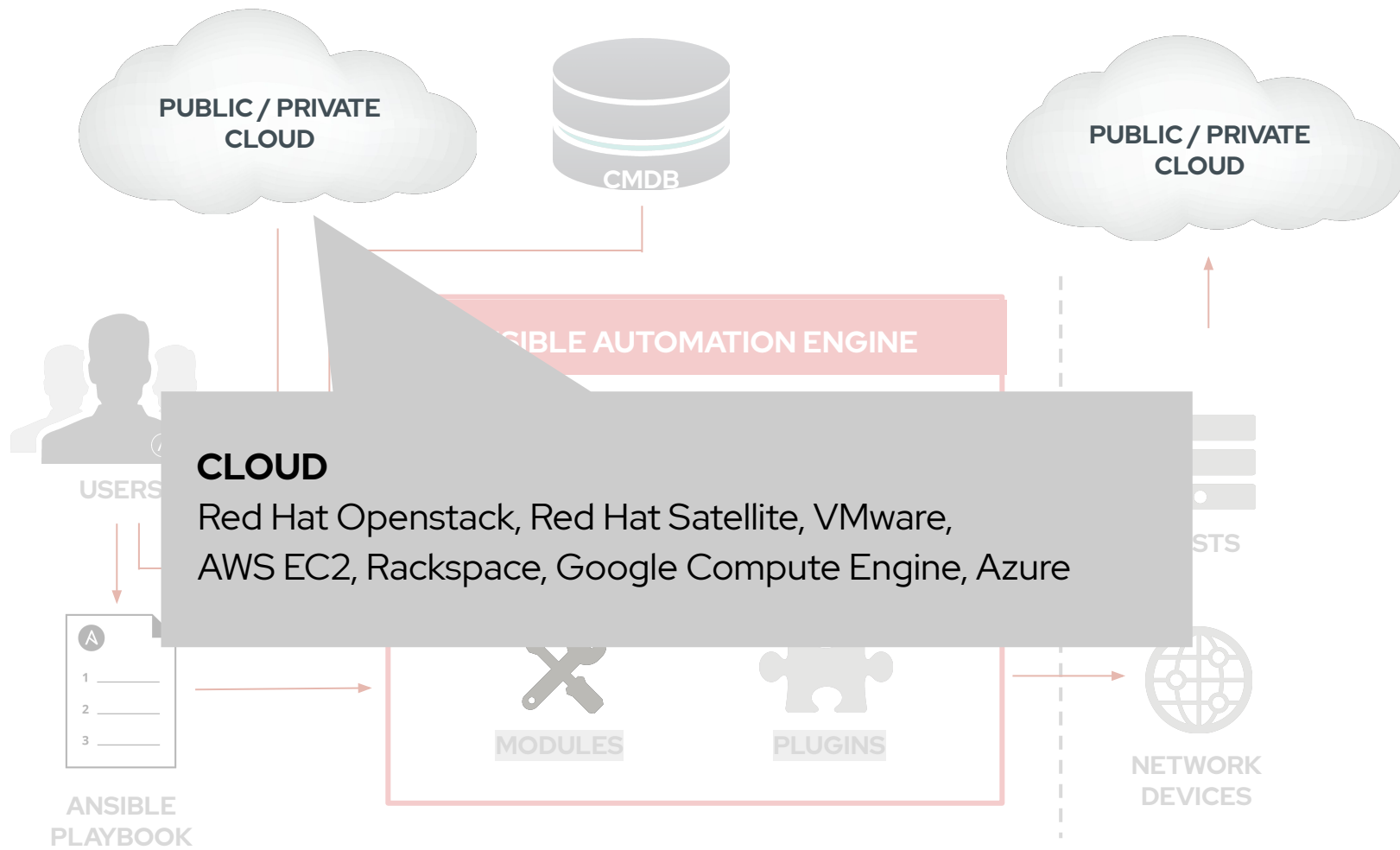
PLUGINS



HOSTS

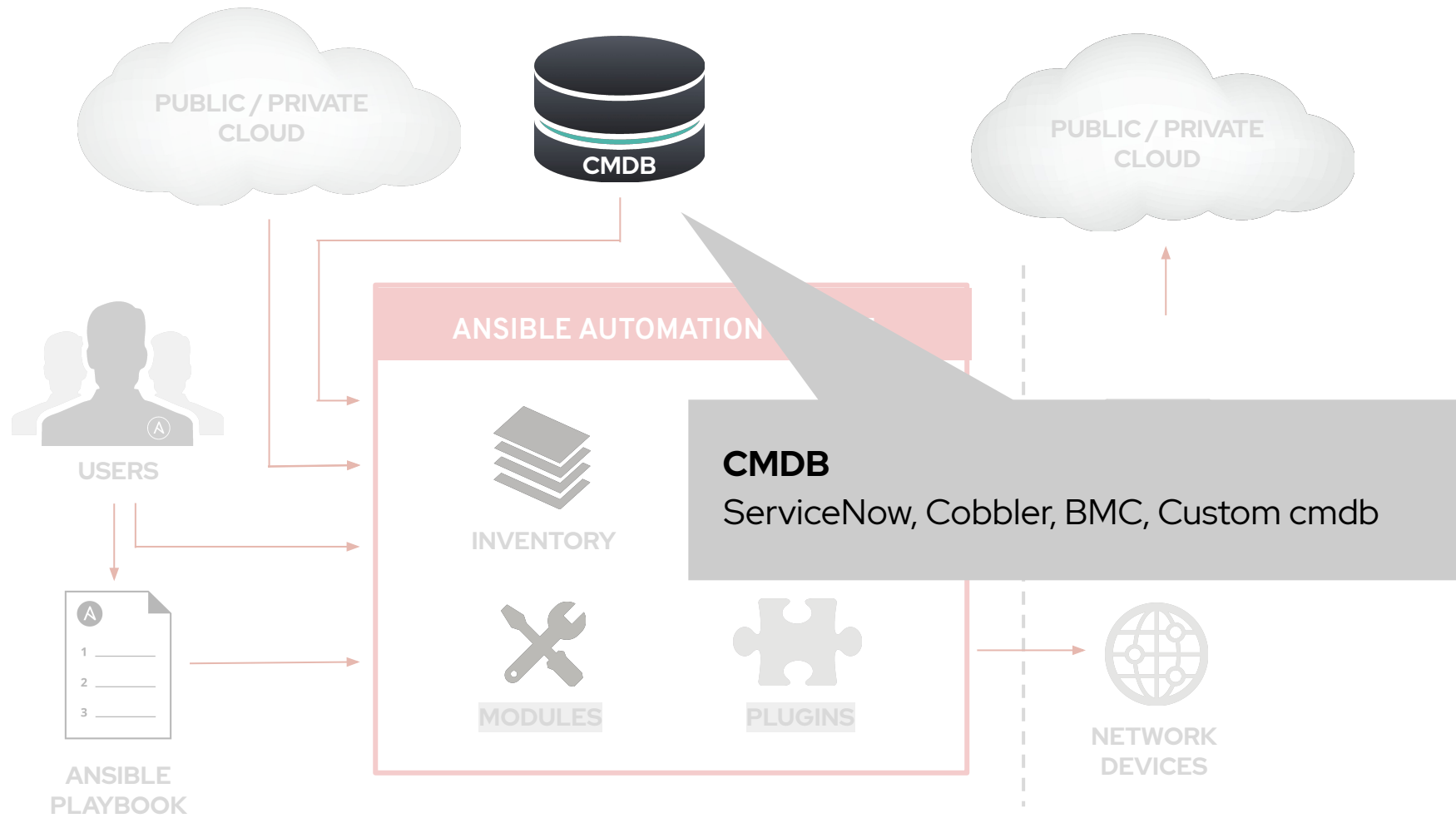


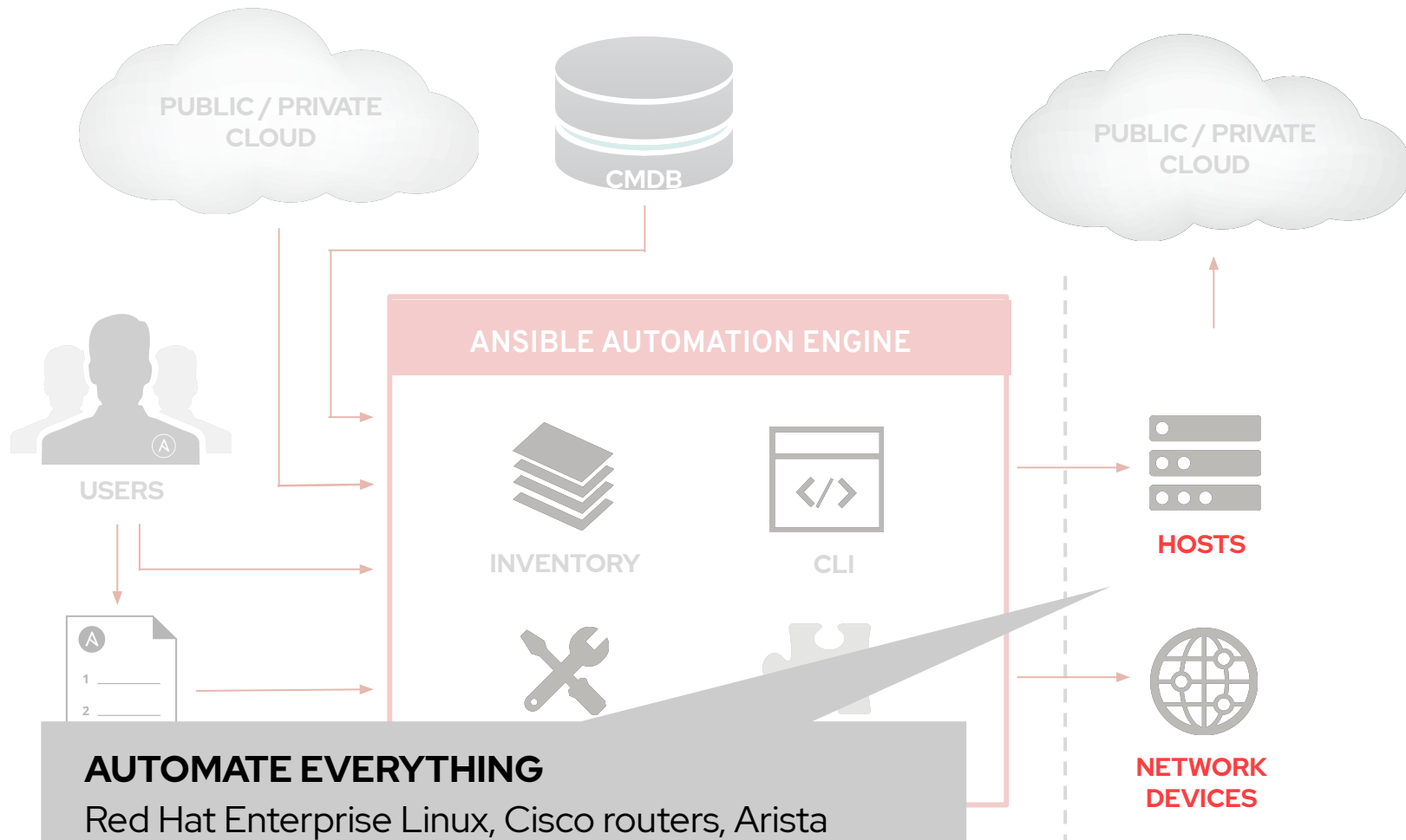
NETWORK DEVICES



CLOUD

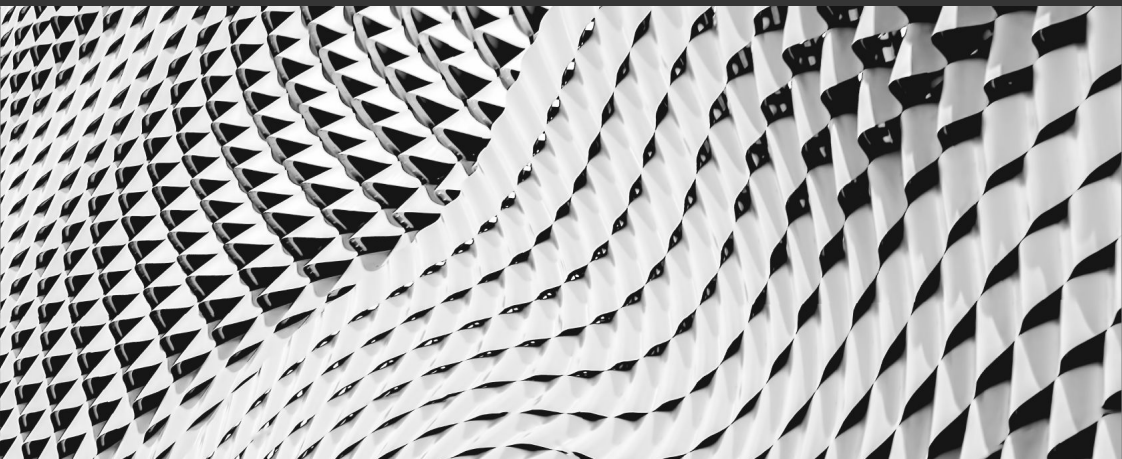
Red Hat Openstack, Red Hat Satellite, VMware, AWS EC2, Rackspace, Google Compute Engine, Azure



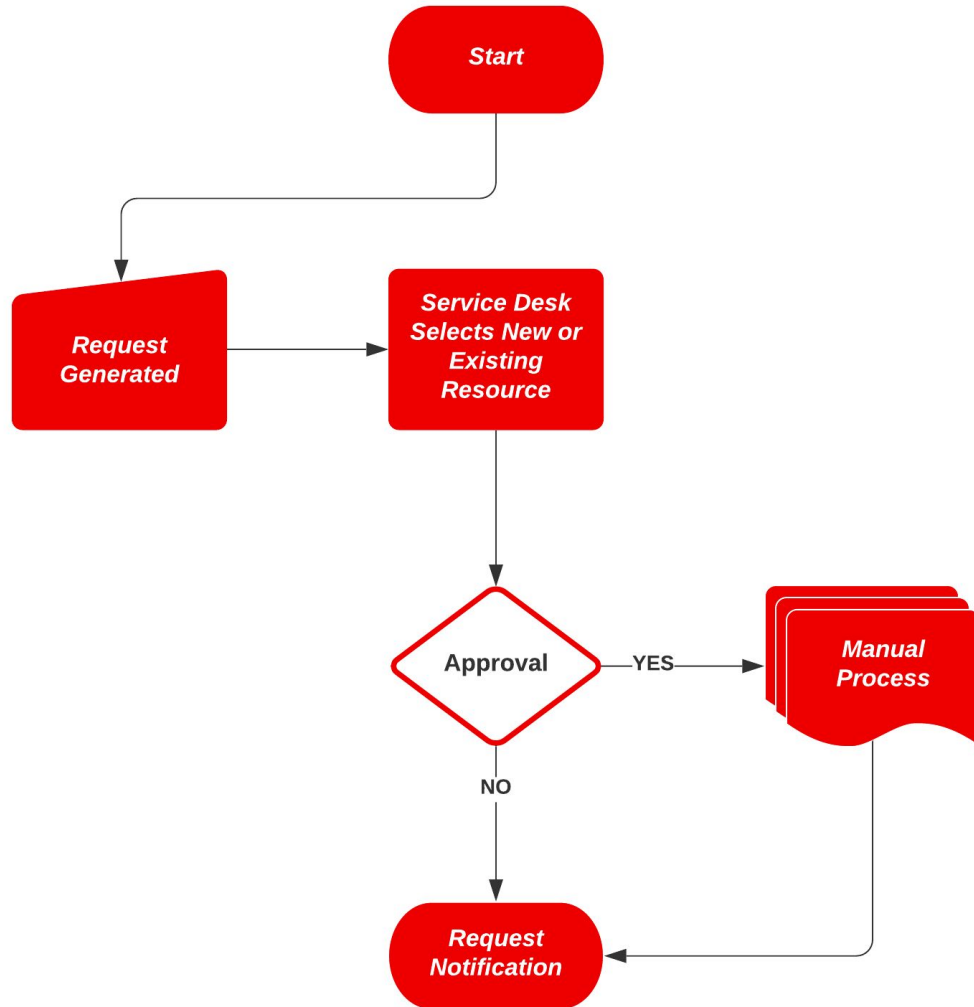


AUTOMATE EVERYTHING
 Red Hat Enterprise Linux, Cisco routers, Arista switches, Juniper routers, Windows hosts, Check Point firewalls, NetApp storage, F5 load balancers and more

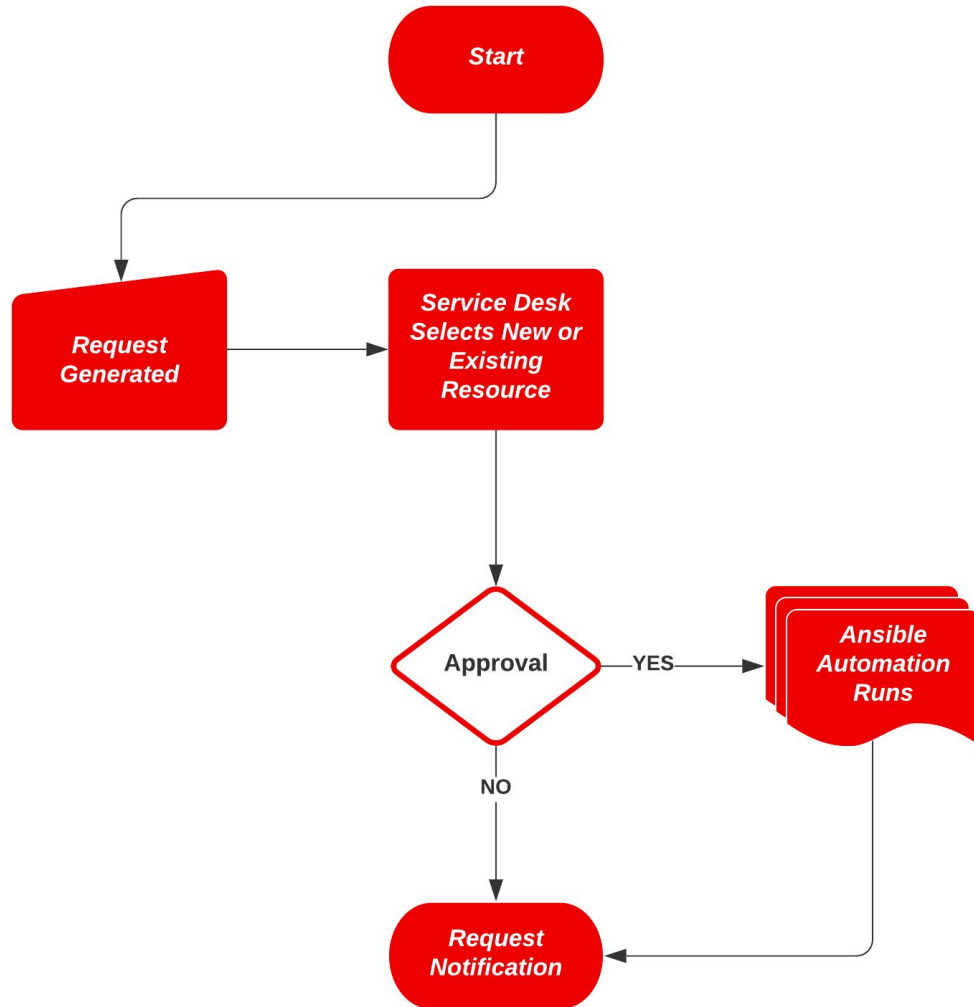
Automating Identity Management with Ansible



How do you make user, group, host based access control, and sudo rule management easier and allow a non-administrator to add, remove, or change identity resources?

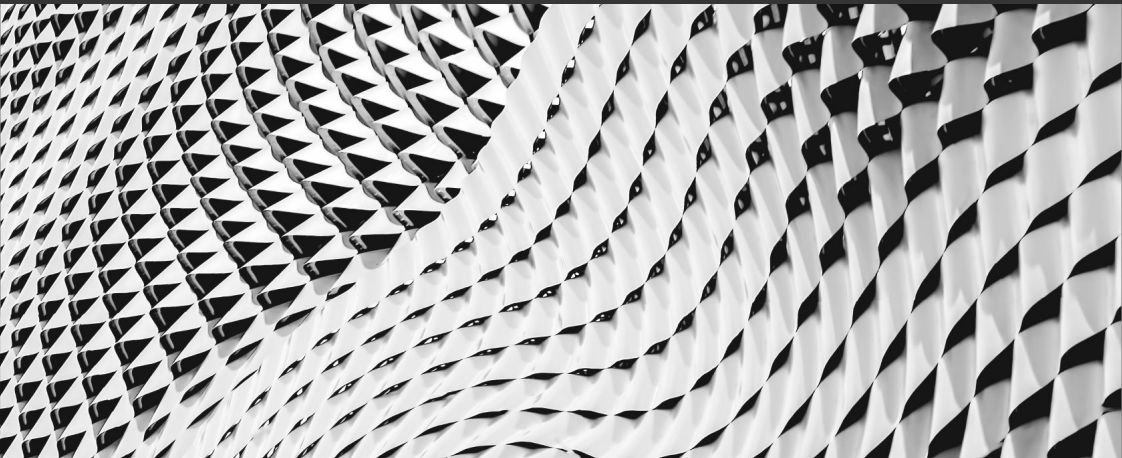


- Request is generated to ticketing system (Service Now, Remedy, etc)
- Service Desk Associate Selects an Existing resource from CMDB or enters new resource details
- Approval Process
- Manual Process if request is approved (**could take hours or days**)
- Requester is notified of status later and might need to call/email back to get status.



- Request is generated to ticketing system (Service Now, Remedy, etc)
- Service Desk Associate Selects an Existing resource from CMDB or enters new resource details
- Approval Process
- Automation Runs if request is approved (**COMPLETED IN SECONDS**)
- Requester is notified of status *immediately* after automation completes

Ansible Setup Considerations



What do I need to make
this work?

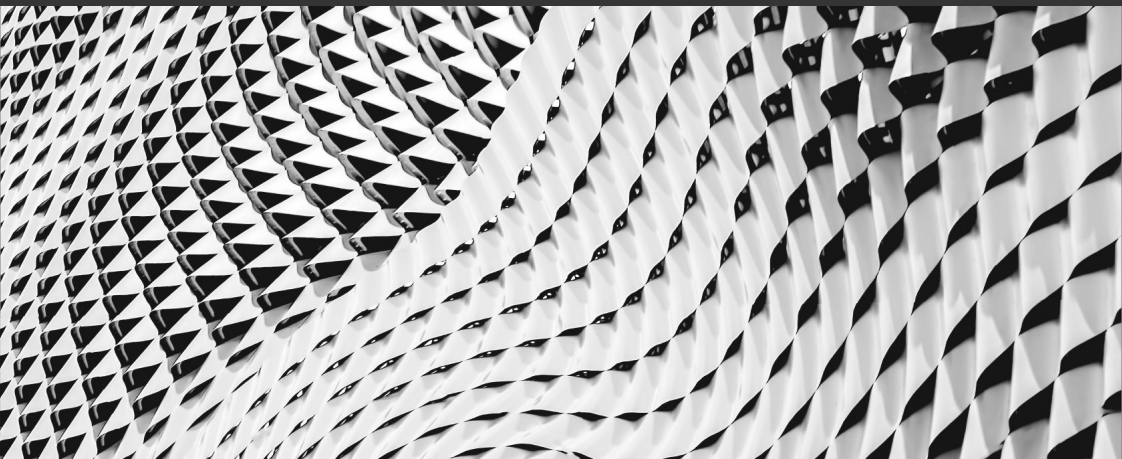
Considerations when using Ansible Engine

- Red Hat Identity Management Master Server in Ansible Inventory
 - To keep things simple, use the name "ipaserver"
- Credentials for IdM user with edit privileges to user/group/HBAC/sudo resources
 - Keep these credentials in a vaulted variable file in your project
 - `ansible-vault encrypt ipa_admin_creds.yml`
- Install the freeipa/ansible_freeipa collection from Ansible Galaxy
 - Can be installed from a requirements yml file
 - `ansible-galaxy install -r <requirements file>`
- Install my bpkrumme/ipa_admin project (or fork it/create your own)
 - Includes requirements file for collections
 - Includes a template (unencrypted) for ipa_admin_creds.yml

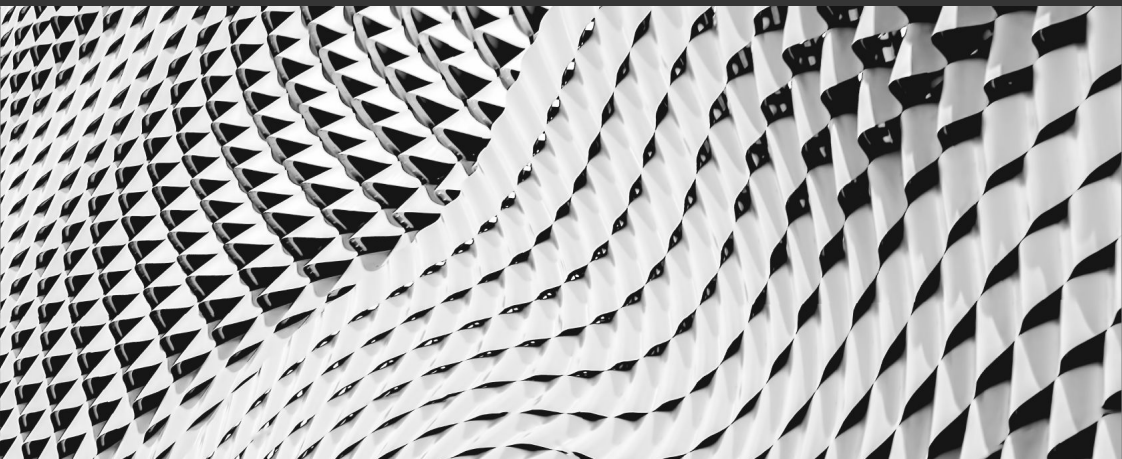
Considerations when using Ansible Tower

- Red Hat Identity Management Master Server in Ansible Inventory
- Install my bpkrumme/ipa_admin project (or fork it/create your own)
 - Includes requirements file for collections
 - Includes a template for ipa_admin_creds.yml
- Credentials for IdM user with edit privileges to user/group/HBAC/sudo resources
 - Keep these credentials in a vaulted variable file in your project
 - `ansible-vault encrypt ipa_admin_creds.yml`
- Credential in Ansible Tower to decrypt the vaulted variables
- Job Templates to run the automated tasks
 - Limit to IdM Master Server
 - Create Surveys for required variables

DEMO



Extra Resources



- freeipa/ansible_freeipa collection
 - https://galaxy.ansible.com/freeipa/ansible_freeipa
- My ipa_admin project
 - https://github.com/bpkrumme/ipa_admin
- Red Hat Identity Management Documentation
 - <https://access.redhat.com/articles/1586893>
- Ansible Documentation
 - <https://docs.ansible.com/>
- Ansible Tower API Guide
 - <https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-tower/latest/html/towerapi/index.html>

Thank you

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