

How do I configure Ezeelogin to authenticate using OpenLdap(Pam-Ldap) in CentOS ?

185 Manu Chacko March 27, 2025 [Tweaks & Configuration](#) 14751

Integration of Open-LDAP (PAM-LDAP) in CentOS

Overview: This article details how to integrate OpenLDAP (PAM-LDAP) with CentOS for SSH authentication using Ezeelogin. It covers installing PHP-LDAP, configuring LDAP settings via the web GUI, and setting up PAM_LDAP for SSH access. Verification steps ensure imported LDAP users are correctly configured for seamless integration.

Make sure that the PHP-LDAP extension is installed on the server.

```
root@gateway:~# yum install php-ldap openldap openldap-clients ;apachectl restart
```

Step 1: Login to Web-GUI -> Settings -> LDAP

Add the details of LDAP configurations

Multiple URIs or a list of URIs can be specified in the format:

- ldaps://host.com:636/ ldaps://host.com:636/

(Only the protocol, hostname, and port fields are allowed.)

Ezeelogin Welcome, Administrator Logout

LDAP Settings

Name: openldap

URI(s): ldap://10.11.1.164

Start TLS: ☐

Bind RDN: cn=administrator,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net

UID Attribute: uid

First Name Attribute: givenName

Email Attribute: mail

Timeout: 10

Active: ☒

Base DN: cn=Users,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net

Bind Password:

Filter:

Last Name Attribute:

Group Attribute:

Rank: 10

Windows Active Directory: ☐

Cancel Save

Step 2: Under Settings -> General -> Authentication -> change web panel authentication to LDAP & Enable External SSH Auth

Ezeelogin Welcome, Administrator Logout

General Settings Authentication Two Factor Authentication Security Defaults Miscellaneous

Password / Security Code Retries: 2

Web Panel Authentication: LDAP

reCAPTCHA Sitekey: [Get reCAPTCHA API Key](#)

User Password Lifetime: 0

Allow Browsers To Save Login: ☐

Login captcha: Disable

External SSH Auth: ☒

reCAPTCHA Secret:

Maximum Days Without Login: 0

Security Code LDAP: ☐

Cancel Save

Step 3: Select the LDAP users and import them to Ezeelogin

The screenshot shows the Ezeelogin web interface. On the left is a sidebar menu with options like Servers, Web Portals, and Users. The 'Users' section is highlighted. The main area displays two tables: 'Users in LDAP' and 'Users not in LDAP'. The 'Users in LDAP' table has columns for Username, First Name, Last Name, Email, Status, User Group, LDAP, and Notes. It lists three users: alex, jake, and john, all with a status of 'New' and user group of 'Dummy'. The 'Users not in LDAP' table is empty. A green arrow points to the 'Import/Update selected' button in the top right corner of the 'Users in LDAP' table.

Username	First Name	Last Name	Email	Status	User Group	LDAP	Notes
alex	alex			New	Dummy	openldap	
jake	jake			New	Dummy	openldap	
john	john			New	Dummy	openldap	

Username	First Name	Last Name	Email	Status	User Group	Actions
No item						

You can confirm the imported LDAP users were listed in the Users. Now you can log in to Ezeelogin GUI as an LDAP user.


Note: After importing the users to Ezeelogin, log in with the user and set up the security code for the user under Account -> Password -> New Security Code.

Let's configure PAM_LDAP Authentication for SSH


Login to the Ezeelogin ssh server to configure pam-LDAP

Step 1: Install **pam-LDAP module** by the following command

```
root@gateway:~# yum install nss-pam-ldapd nscd
```



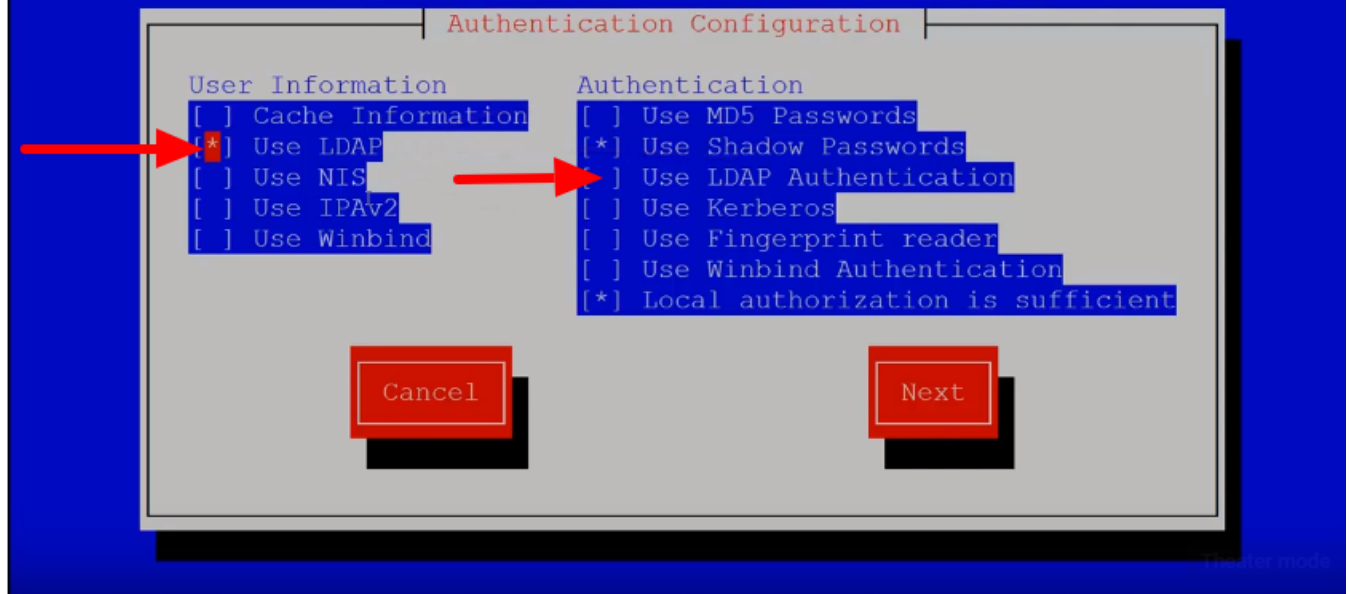
Step 2: Enter the command to **auto-configure**



```
root@gateway:~# authconfig-tui
```

Step 3: Select use **LDAP** & use **LDAP authentication**

authconfig-tui - (c) 1999-2005 Red Hat, Inc.



Step 4: Add Binddn & bind password to /etc/nslcd.conf

```
root@gateway:~# vi /etc/nslcd.conf
```

```
binddn cn=admin,dc=eztest,dc=net
```

```
bindpw chaSD@#234JH56hj^7
```

```
map passwd loginShell "/usr/local/bin/ezsh"
```

Step 5: Enable **autocreate home directory** on login by the following command .

```
root@gateway:~# authconfig --enablemkhomedir --update
```

Step 6: Restart **nslcd** & **nscd** service.

```
root@gateway:~# service nslcd restart && service nscd restart
```

Note:

Ensure the login shell of the LDAP user is `/usr/local/bin/ezsh`

Step 7: Now run the **id/finger** command and see whether you are able to get **LDAP user details**

```
root@gateway:~# finger jake
```

```
Login: jake Name: jake t
```

```
Directory: /home/jake Shell: /usr/local/bin/ezsh
```

```
Last login Wed Jun 13 05:02 (EDT) on pts/1 from 10.1.1.13
```

```
No mail.
```

```
No Plan.
```

```
root@gateway:~# id jake
```

```
uid=1001(jake) gid=20001(domain users) groups=1547600513(domain users)
```

Step 8: Run an **ldapsearch** to ensure that results are correctly fetched from the **LDAP server**.

```
root@gateway:~# ldapsearch -v -x -H ldap://10.11.1.164 -b "cn=jake  
j,cn=Users,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net" -D "cn=administrator,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net"  
-w redhat
```

```
ldap_initialize( ldap://10.11.1.103:389/??base )  
filter: (objectclass=*)
```

```
requesting: All userApplication attributes
# extended LDIF
#
# LDAPv3
# base <cn=jake j,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net> with scope subtree
# filter: (objectclass=*)
# requesting: ALL
#
# jake j, ad2016.admod.net
dn: cn=jake j,dc=ad2016,dc=admod,dc=net
cn: jake j
givenName: jake
gidNumber: 500
sn: j
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: top
userPassword:: e01ENX15VHpOZUxJSFpTZzBZaGF6c3ZjQjVnPT0=
uidNumber: 1001
uid: jake
homeDirectory: /home/jake
loginShell: /usr/local/bin/ezsh

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 2
# numEntries: 1

Quotation content
```

Related Articles:

[How to configure Ezeelogin to authenticate using Open Ldap\(Pam-Ldap\) in Ubuntu](#)

[Assigning user groups for LDAP users?](#)

Can we map the existing user group in LDAP to ezeelogin as the ezeelogin user group?

Online URL:

<https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/how-do-i-configure-ezeelogin-to-authenticate-using-openldap-40;pam-ldap-41;-in-centos-185.html>