Integrating Novell eDirectory with FreeRADIUS

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ADMINISTRATION GUIDE

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Novell, Inc.
404 Wyman Street, Suite 500
Waltham, MA 02451
U.S.A.

www.novell.com

Integrating Novell eDirectory with FreeRADIUS Administration Guide
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Contents

About This Guide

This guide describes how to integrate Novell® eDirectory™ with FreeRADIUS and configure eDirectory users for RADIUS authentication. This guide is intended for eDirectory and RADIUS administrators and is divided into the following chapters:

Documentation Conventions

In this documentation, a greater-than symbol (>) is used to separate actions within a step and items within a cross-reference path.

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When a single pathname can be written with a backslash for some platforms or a forward slash for other platforms, the pathname is presented with a backslash. Users of platforms that require a forward slash, such as UNIX* or Linux*, should use forward slashes as required by your software.

User Comments

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the User Comment feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation, or go to www.novell.com/documentation/feedback.html and enter your comments there.

Documentation Updates

For the most recent version of the *Integrating Novell eDirectory with FreeRADIUS Administration Guide*, see the Novell Forge site (http://www.novell.com/beta/auth/beta.jsp?id=665&type=2).

Additional Documentation

For documentation on getting started with the integration of eDirectory with FreeRADIUS, refer to the *Integrating Novell eDirectory with FreeRADIUS Quick Start Guide* on Novell Forge site (http://www.novell.com/beta/auth/beta.jsp?id=665&type=2).

1 Overview

You can integrate Novell® eDirectory™ 8.7.1 or later with FreeRADIUS 1.0.2 onwards to allow wireless authentication for eDirectory users.

If you are new to FreeRADIUS, refer to the FreeRADIUS site (http://www.freeradius.org) for more information.

By integrating eDirectory with FreeRADIUS, you can do the following:

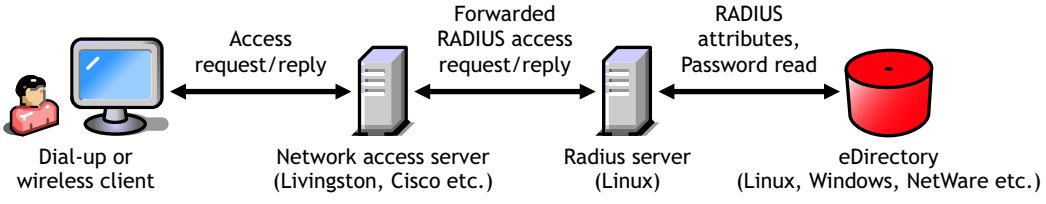
- Use universal password for RADIUS authentication

  Universal password provides single login and authentication for eDirectory users. Therefore, the users need not have a separate password for RADIUS and eDirectory authentication.

- Enforce eDirectory account policies for users

  The existing eDirectory policies on the user accounts can still be applied even after integrating with RADIUS. Also, you can make use of the intruder lockout facility of eDirectory by logging the failed logins into eDirectory.

Figure 1 Wireless Authentication to FreeRADIUS integrated eDirectory



FreeRADIUS and eDirectory can be on two different machines. For example, you can have an eDirectory LDAP server with NMAS running on Netware, but run FreeRADIUS on Linux without eDirectory on it.

eDirectory users can use any of the following protocols for RADIUS authentication:

- CHAP
- EAP-MSCHAP v1 and v2
- EAP-TLS
- LEAP
- MS-CHAP v1 and v2
- PEAP

For a complete list of protocols and information on them, refer to the IETF web site (http://ietf.org/rfc).

IMPORTANT: We recommend that you use SHA-1 or SHA-2 based algorithms and not MD5-based authentication protocols for better security.

To integrate eDirectory with FreeRADIUS, you need to

- Install and configure FreeRADIUS server.
- Enable RADIUS authentication for eDirectory users by configuring them using the iManager plug-in for RADIUS.

The information on the above topics are covered in the subsequent chapters.

2 Installing FreeRADIUS

This chapter explains how to install FreeRADIUS.

Prerequisites for Installing FreeRADIUS

- Linux: Red Hat* 8.0, Red Hat 9.0, SUSE® 9.0, SLES 8.0 or SLES 9.0 installed.
- OpenLDAP libraries: Refer to the OpenLDAP site (http://www.openldap.org) for information.
- OpenSSL libraries: Refer to the OpenSSL site (http://www.openssl.org)for information.

Installing FreeRADIUS

1. Download the source code of FreeRADIUS version 1.0.2 or later.

   Currently, the FreeRADIUS site does not offer precompiled binaries. You need to download the latest source code from FreeRADIUS Web site (http://www.freeradius.org./getting.html).

2. Uncompress and untar the tar file.

   ```
   tar -xvzf downloaded_compressed_tar_file
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   tar -xvzf freeradius-1.0.2.tar.gz
   ```

   The freeradius-1.0.2 directory is created in under the root directory.

3. Go to freeradius-1.0.2 directory.
4. Enter the following command:

   ```
   ./configure --with-edir
   ```

5. Enter the following command to compile the source code:

   ```
   make
   ```

6. Enter the following command in to install the binaries:

   ```
   make install
   ```

NOTE: For more information on the above commands, refer to FreeRADIUS Install (http://www.freeradius.org/radiusd/INSTALL).

What's Next?

After downloading and compiling FreeRADIUS, you need to configure the FreeRADIUS server and eDirectory users. For more information, refer to Chapter 3, "Configuring the FreeRADIUS

Server to Integrate with eDirectory," on page 9 and Chapter 4, "Configuring eDirectory Users for RADIUS Authentication Using iManager Plug-in," on page 15.

3 Configuring the FreeRADIUS Server to Integrate with eDirectory

This chapter helps you configure the FreeRADIUS server to integrate with Novell® eDirectory™ and discusses the following information:

Prerequisites for Configuring the FreeRADIUS Server

- ❑ Linux: Red Hat 8.0, Red Hat 9.0, SUSE® 9.0, SLES 8.0 or SLES 9.0 installed.
- ❑ Download and install the following:
  - FreeRADIUS 1.0.2: Install FreeRADIUS 1.0.2. For installation instructions, refer to Chapter 2, "Installing FreeRADIUS," on page 7.
  - Novell eDirectory 8.7.1 or later: For installation instructions, refer to the *Novell eDirectory 8.7.1 Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir871/edir871/data/a2uci7d.html).

    After installing eDirectory, you need to configure it using iManager. Refer to "Configuring eDirectory Using iManager" on page 9 for more information.

    You also need to extract the self-signed certificate of the Certificate Authority (CA). For more information, refer to "Extracting the Self-Signed Certificate of the Certificate Authority" on page 10.
  - Novell iManager 2.0.*x*: For installation instructions, refer to the *Novell iManager 2.0.x Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager20/imanager20/data/alw39eb.html#alw39eb).

    You need to download the RADIUS iManager plug-in from the Novell Forge site (http://www.novell.com/beta/auth/beta.jsp?id=665&type=2).
- ❑ Security considerations: Ensure that you meet the security considerations as discussed in Chapter 5, "Security Considerations," on page 19.

Configuring eDirectory Using iManager

You need to configure the following in eDirectory using iManager:

- Universal password
- RADIUS server object in eDirectory

- Administration rights for the RADIUS administrator

Enabling Universal Password for eDirectory Users

Ensure that you enable universal password for the users in eDirectory. For more information, refer to the *Novell Modular Authentication Services 2.3.x Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/nmas23/admin/data/allq21t.html).

Creating the RADIUS Server Object

For information on creating a Server object in eDirectory, refer to the Creating an Object section in the *Novell eDirectory Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir873/edir873/data/a4jgpgc.html#a3olp4k).

You need to mention the FDN of the RADIUS Server object while modifying the attributes in the LDAP module.

Granting Administration Rights for the RADIUS Administrator

Grant the RADIUS administrator the right to read universal passwords along with the administrative rights to the RADIUS users..

The eDirectory administrator can also be the RADIUS administrator. For more information on eDirectory rights, refer to the *Novell eDirectory Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir873/edir873/data/fbachifb.html#fbachifb).

Extracting the Self-Signed Certificate of the Certificate Authority

You need to extract the self-signed certificate of the Certificate Authority in base 64 format. For information on extracting the certificate, refer to the *Novell Certificate Server 2.7.x Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/crt27/index.html?page=/documentation/crt27/crtadmin/data/a2ebopb.html#a2ebopd).

You need to mention the extracted path and the certificate filename while modifying the attributes in the LDAP module.

Modifying the LDAP Module

You need to modify the following attributes in the ldap module in the *install_path*/etc/raddb/radiusd.conf file:

- server = "*hostname (not IP address)*"
- identity = "*FDN of the RADIUS Server object in eDirectory*"
- password = *password of the RADIUS Server object in eDirectory*
- basedn = "*The DN of the container that stores the RADIUS users and profile objects*"

  NOTE: The RADIUS server looks for objects in this basedn when it comes up.
- filter = "*(cn=%{Stripped-User-Name:-%{User-Name}})*"
- start_tls = yes
- tls_cacertfile = *Path of the self-signed certificate of the CA who has issued certificate to the eDirectory server*

- tls_require_cert = "demand"
- dictionary_mapping = ${raddbdir}/ldap.attrmap
- password_attribute=nspmPassword

  By setting the value of this attribute to nspmPassword, you configure FreeRADIUS to enable users to use their universal passwords for RADIUS authentication.

  NOTE: nspmPassword is not case sensitive. For example, you can use either nspmPassword or nspmpassword.

  IMPORTANT: Ensure that you have enabled universal password for eDirectory. For more information, refer to "Prerequisites for Configuring the FreeRADIUS Server" on page 9.

- edir_account_policy_check=yes

  eDirectory account policy check is enabled by default. By setting the value of this attribute to no, you disable the eDirectory account policy check and intruder detection in eDirectory.

  NOTE: If a user has grace logins, they are used up when the user authenticates through RADIUS. This might lock the user's account.

  The advantages of eDirectory account policy check are:

  - The existing eDirectory policies on the user accounts can still be applied after integrating with RADIUS.
  - eDirectory intruder detection is enabled.

  IMPORTANT: If you find the performance of the RADIUS servers low, you can disable the eDirectory account policy check at the cost of security risks.

For more detailed explanation of the above attributes, refer to the *install_path*/doc/rlm_ldap file.

After modifying the LDAP module, you need to enable the module in the authorization section and specify 'ldap' in the post-authentication section of the radiusd.conf file. Refer to "Enabling the LDAP Module in the Authorization Section" on page 12 and "Specifying the LDAP Module in the Post-Authentication Section" on page 12 for more information.

Example of the Modified LDAP Module

```
ldap {

server = "eDir.test.com"
identity = "cn=admin,o=org"
password = secret
basedn = "o=org"
filter = "(cn=%{Stripped-User-Name:-%{User-Name}})"
base_filter = "(objectclass=radiusprofile)"
# set this to 'yes' to use TLS encrypted connections
# to the LDAP database by using the StartTLS extended
# operation.
# The StartTLS operation is supposed to be used with normal
# ldap connections instead of using ldaps (port 689) connections
start_tls = yes
tls_cacertfile= /opt/etc/raddb/certs/cacert.b64
# tls_cacertdir= /path/to/ca/dir/
# tls_certfile= /path/to/radius.crt
# tls_keyfile= /path/to/radius.key
# tls_randfile= /path/to/rnd
tls_require_cert= "demand"
# default_profile = "cn=radprofile,ou=dialup,o=My Org,c=UA"
```

```
# profile_attribute = "radiusProfileDn"
access_attr = "dialupAccess"
# Mapping of RADIUS dictionary attributes to LDAP
# directory attributes.
dictionary_mapping = ${raddbdir}/ldap.attrmap
ldap_connections_number = 5
#
# NOTICE: The password_header directive is NOT case insensitive
#
# password_header = "{clear}"
#
#  The server can usually figure this out on its own, and pull
#  the correct User-Password or NT-Password from the database.
#
#  Note that NT-Passwords MUST be stored as a 32-digit hex
#  string, and MUST start off with "0x", such as:
#
#0x000102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f
#
#  Without the leading "0x", NT-Passwords will not work.
#  This goes for NT-Passwords stored in SQL, too.
#
password_attribute = nspmPassword
# groupname_attribute = cn
# groupmembership_filter = "(|(&(objectClass=GroupOfNames)(member=%{Ldap-
UserDn}))(&(objectClass=GroupOfUniqueNames)(uniquemember=%{Ldap-UserDn})))"
# groupmembership_attribute = radiusGroupName
timeout = 4
timelimit = 3
net_timeout = 1
# compare_check_items = yes
# do_xlat = yes
# access_attr_used_for_allow = yes
edir_account_policy_check = yes
}
```

Enabling the LDAP Module in the Authorization Section

To enable the LDAP module, you need to comment out the LDAP module in the authorize section of the *install_path*/etc/raddb/radiusd.conf file. For information on setting up LDAP with FreeRADIUS, refer to the /doc/ldap_howto.txt file.

Specifying the LDAP Module in the Post-Authentication Section

You need to add ‘ldap’ in the post-authentication section of the *install_path*/etc/raddb/radiusd.conf file as shown below:

```
post-auth {
         #  Get an address from the IP Pool.

ldap
#       main_pool
         #
         #  If you want to have a log of authentication replies,
         #  un-comment the following line, and the 'detail reply_log'
         #  section, above.
#       reply_log
         #
```

```
          #  After authenticating the user, do another SQL qeury.
          #
          #  See "Authentication Logging Queries" in sql.conf
#        sql
          #
          #  Access-Reject packets are sent through the REJECT sub-section
          #  of the post-auth section.
          #
        Post-Auth-Type REJECT {
              ldap
            }
```

4 Configuring eDirectory Users for RADIUS Authentication Using iManager Plug-in

Using the iManager plug-in for RADIUS, you can configure Novell® eDirectory™ users to authenticate through FreeRADIUS. You can convert the existing eDirectory users to RADIUS users by adding the RADIUS attributes. If you want to add new FreeRADIUS users, you need to first add a corresponding eDirectory user and then add RADIUS attributes to the user objects.

This chapter provides the following information:

Prerequisites to Configure eDirectory Users for RADIUS Authentication

- ❑ Novell iManager plug-in for RADIUS: Download the iManager plug-in from the Novell Forge site (http://www.novell.com/beta/auth/beta.jsp?id=665&type=2.).

  For installation instructions, refer to the *Novell iManager 2.0.x Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager20/imanager20/data/alw39eb.html#alw39eb).

- ❑ Extension of eDirectory schema: You need to extend the eDirectory schema with the FreeRADIUS schema. For more information, refer to the Extending the eDirectory Schema for RADIUS section below.

- ❑ eDirectory User: To add new eDirectory User objects, refer to the *Novell eDirectory 8.7.3 Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir873/edir873/data/a4jgpgc.html#a3olp4k).

Extending the eDirectory Schema for RADIUS

1. Extend the schema with radiusprofile class using the following command:

   `ldapmodify -D` *`DN of admin`* `-x -w` *`password`* `-h` *`server`*

   dn: cn=schema

   changetype: modify

   add: objectClasses

   objectClasses: (2.16.840.1.113719.1.39.42.2.0.10 NAME 'novellRadiusProfile' X-NDS_NAME 'RADIUS:Profile')

NOTE: The radiusprofile class in eDirectory belongs to Novell RADIUS and not FreeRADIUS and does not contain all the attributes required by FreeRADIUS. So you need to change the mapping of RADIUS:Profile name from radiusprofile to novellRadiusProfile using the above command.

2. In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .
3. Click RADIUS > Extend schema for RADIUS.
4. Click OK.

   Help is available on the screens.

Adding RADIUS Attributes to eDirectory Users

You can add the RADIUS attributes to the following:

- Users
- Profiles that can be associated with the users.

You can also add the RADIUS attributes when you are modifying users or the eDirectory objects.

Profile Objects

You can create Profile objects in eDirectory to store a set of RADIUS attributes. Profile objects help in associating a User object collectively with the RADIUS attributes. For example, a set of RADIUS attributes, Auth-Type, NAS-IP-Address, and Framed-IPX-Network is to be assigned to users Jack, Tom, and Jane. You can create a Profile object PR1 containing these RADIUS attributes and then assign PR1 to all the three users.

Managing RADIUS Objects

You can manage RADIUS objects using the iManager plug-in for RADIUS management. Ensure that you meet all the prerequisites before proceeding further.

This section provides information on

- “Managing RADIUS Users” on page 16
- “Managing RADIUS Profiles” on page 17

Managing RADIUS Users

This section provides information on

- Creating RADIUS Users (page 16)
- Modifying RADIUS Users (page 17)
- Deleting RADIUS Users (page 17)

Creating RADIUS Users

1. In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .
2. Click RADIUS > Create RADIUS User.
3. Specify the User object to create either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.

4 (Optional) Specify the Profile object you want to associate with the user by typing in its name or using the object selector.

5 Click OK.

Modifying RADIUS Users

1 In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .

2 Click RADIUS > Modify RADIUS User.

3 Specify the User object to modify either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.

4 (Optional) Specify or modify the RADIUS attributes for the User object.

5 Click OK.

Deleting RADIUS Users

1 In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .

2 Click RADIUS > Delete RADIUS User.

3 Specify the User object to delete either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.

4 Click OK.

Managing RADIUS Profiles

This section provides information on

- Creating RADIUS Profiles (page 17)
- Modifying RADIUS Profiles (page 17)
- Deleting RADIUS Profiles (page 18)

Creating RADIUS Profiles

1 In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .

2 Click RADIUS > Create RADIUS Profile.

3 Specify the context for the Profile object to create either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.

4 Click OK.

Modifying RADIUS Profiles

1 In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .

2 Click RADIUS > Modify RADIUS Profile.

3 Specify the RADIUS Profile object to modify either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.

4 (Optional) Specify or modify the RADIUS attributes for the Profile object.

5 Click OK.

Deleting RADIUS Profiles

1. In iManager, click the Roles and Tasks button  .
2. Click RADIUS > Delete RADIUS Profile.
3. Specify the RADIUS Profile object to delete either by typing in the object name or using the object selector.
4. Click OK.

5 Security Considerations

Integration of Novell® eDirectory™ with FreeRADIUS requires that the passwords be read in clear text. So, deploying a RADIUS server affects the security of eDirectory and user passwords. Ensure that the following security considerations are met before integrating eDirectory with FreeRADIUS:

Protecting the RADIUS Server

In order to support several RADIUS protocols, the RADIUS server must have access to users' eDirectory passwords.

Therefore, you need to

- Take precautions to protect the RADIUS server from any attack or subversion. Have a strong eDirectory password for the RADIUS server.
- Always protect the RADIUS server with local and network-edge firewalls, so that it is not directly accessible to the Internet.
- Avoid the exploitation of the vulnerabilities in the software running on the host with root privileges by restricting host login.
- Apply the latest security patches to the networked services running on the host and strictly control access to these services by using a good firewall configuration.
- Regularly monitor and review the log files for any evidence of attack. You need to enable the logging of critical information such as username and passwords in case of authentication or password failures.

  To enable logging of usernames, authentication failures, and passwords, set the value of the following parameters to yes in the *install_path*/etc/raddb/radiusd.conf file:

  - **`log_stripped_names=yes`**

    Logs the User-Name attribute as it was found in the request.

  - **`log_auth=yes`**

    Logs authentication requests to the log file.

- **`log_auth_badpass=yes`**

  `log_auth_goodpass=yes`

  Log passwords with the authentication requests.

  Enabling log_auth_badpass logs password when it is rejected and enabling log_auth_goodpass logs password when the password is correct

NOTE: Protect the log file using file system rights. For more information, refer to "Protecting the Configuration Files" on page 20.

Risks of Enabling PAP

RADIUS supports protocols that are generally recognized to be unsafe to use in a security-sensitive area, such as, PAP.

Be aware of the serious security risks that the use of PAP can present to your user and the systems to which they connect. We strongly recommend that you disable PAP.

Protecting the Configuration Files

Because the radiusd.conf, proxy.conf, and clients.conf configuration files contain passwords in plain text, they must not be readable by anyone other than the FreeRADIUS administrator ('root'). These are protected by file system rights.

You need to protect the following configuration files in /usr/local/etc/raddb/

- clients
- clients.conf
- naspasswd
- proxy.conf
- radiusd.conf
- realms
- snmp.conf
- users

You need to give read/write rights to the above files to 'root' users only. To give these rights, do the following:

1. Log in as 'root'.
2. Execute the following command for each of the files mentioned above:

   `chmod go-rwx filename`

Defining Roles and Granting Rights to Administrators

There are three major roles in eDirectory that you need to clearly define:

- **eDirectory administrator:** Complete access rights to the tree.
- **RADIUS administrator:** Complete access only to the RADIUS container and users.

The eDirectory administrator can grant the RADIUS administrator rights to read the universal password of all users under a container C by granting the administrator inheritable write rights to the ACL attribute of C.

After integrating eDirectory with FreeRADIUS, the RADIUS administrator needs to be given rights to read the login details of the RADIUS users. So, the RADIUS administrator has to be trusted with such rights.

- **RADIUS and eDirectory users:** Access rights as defined by the eDirectory administrator to all of their own attributes. Access to RADIUS attributes is not required.

Risks of Enabling Universal Password

The risks of enabling universal password are documented by NMAS™. Refer to the Deploying Universal Password section in the *Novell Modular Authentication Service 2.3.x Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/nmas23/admin/data/allq21t.html).

Risks of Disabling eDirectory Account Policy Checking

With eDirectory integration, the RADIUS server can read the universal password from eDirectory. Therefore, if the account of the user is disabled or closed in eDirectory, the RADIUS server can still read the universal password and authorize the user. Also, the intruder detection facility of eDirectory will be bypassed.

To avoid the above risks, we strongly recommend that you enable the eDirectory account policy check so that the authorization fails if either the RADIUS server or the eDirectory server does not authorize the user.

Figure 2 eDirectory Account Policy Check Disabled

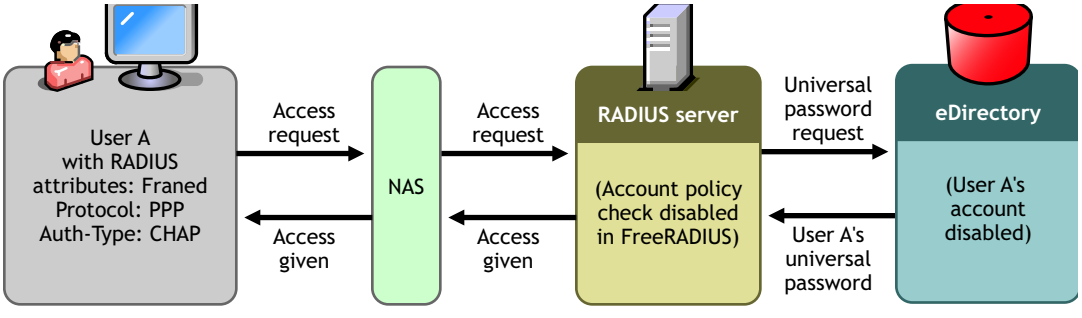
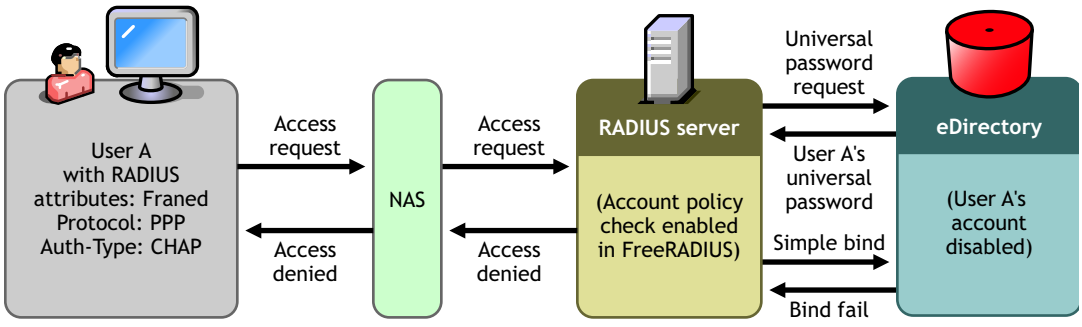


Figure 3 eDirectory Account Policy Check Enabled



6 Reporting Bugs

This chapter provides information on reporting bugs through bugzilla.

Check (http://bugs.freeradius.org/query.cgi) to find out if the bug you intend to file is already filed by someone else.

To file a new bug:

1. Create a new account at http://bugs.freeradius.org/createaccount.cgi (http://bugs.freeradius.org/createaccount.cgi).

   A password is sent to you from this site.

2. Log in with the password.

3. Click New to file new bugs after a successful login.

   You need to give information such as version, component, OS, and severity. The maintainer or the component owner is notified after you save your changes.

For information on writing bugs, refer to the bug writing guidelines (http://www.freedos.org/bugs/bugzilla/bugwritinghelp.html).

7 Troubleshooting

This chapter provides information on the error codes you might encounter while integrating Novell® eDirectory™ with FreerRADIUS.

-603 fffffda5 NO SUCH ATTRIBUTE

Source

eDirectory.

Explanation

The requested attribute could not be found. In eDirectory or NDS, if an attribute does not contain a value, then the attribute does not exist for the specific object.

The request might be

- Read an eDirectory or NDS schema attribute definition
- Remove an eDirectory or NDS schema attribute definition
- Update an eDirectory or NDS schema attribute definition

WARNING: Applying all solutions mentioned in this topic could make the problem worse if the actual cause of the problem is not known. Before following a course of action, make sure that you understand the cause of the error and the consequences for the actions suggested.

Possible Cause

The definition for the specified schema attribute does not exist on the server replying to the request.

Action

Look at what type of object the error is occurring on.

If the object is a simple object, such as a single user that is not a critical user, delete and recreate the problem object.

If it is the source server that is missing the attribute, then use DSREPAIR to perform a Receive All Updates from the Master to This Replica operation on the source server.

WARNING: The Receive All Updates from the Master to This Replica operation in DSREPAIR removes the replica and then places the replica back on the server. This operation cannot be performed on the server that holds the master replica. If this operation needs to be performed on the server holding the master replica, reassign the master replica to another replica ring using DSREPAIR before starting this operation.

Possible Cause

The specified object does not have the specified attribute.

Action

Perform a Send All Objects to Every Replica in the Ring operation from DSREPAIR.

WARNING: When a Send All Objects to Every Replica in the Ring operation is performed on large partitions or partitions with numerous replicas, considerable traffic on the network can result.

Possible Cause

The requester does not have sufficient rights to the attributes for the specified object.

Action

If appropriate, assign the requester the necessary rights.

-1659 fffff985 E ACCESS NOT ALLOWED

Source

Novell® Modular Authentication Services (NMAS™).

Explanation

The requested password operation is invalid.

Possible Cause

Universal Password is not enabled for the container in which the object exists. The object might be the RADIUS user whose Universal Password is to be read

Action

Enable Universal Password for the container containing the object.

-1697 Oxfffff95f NMAS_E_INVALID_SPM_REQUEST

Source

Novell® Modular Authentication Services (NMAS™).

Explanation

The requested password operation is invalid.

Possible Cause

Universal password is not enabled for the container in which the object exists.

Action

Enable Universal Password for the container containing the objects.