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# AD Domain Join

Joinin Linux to an AD Domain.

## Links

Weiterführende Links zum Thema:

- https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/windows_integration_guide/sssd-integration-intro#sssd-posix
- https://staff.washington.edu/ketcham/sssd-uwwi-integration/uwwi_group_problems/sssd-problem-with-unix-ids.html

## using realm

Auf neueren Linuxvarianten geht der Domain Join ganz einfach über das `realm` toolset.

```
# realm join aendy.ch --automatic-id-mapping=no
```

### sssd.conf

Mimimalistic conf, but users without domainpart i.e. `username` instead of `username@domain` and with UID/GID from Active Directory Property.

sssd.conf

```
[sssd]
domains = aendy.ch
config_file_version = 2
services = nss, pam

[domain/aendy.ch]
default_shell = /bin/bash
krb5_store_password_if_offline = True
cache_credentials = True
krb5_realm = AENDY.CH
realmd_tags = manages-system joined-with-adcli
id_provider = ad
fallback_homedir = /home/%u
ad_domain = aendy.ch
use_fully_qualified_names = false
ldap_id_mapping = False
access_provider = ad
```

Änderungen anwenden, wenn z.B. `use_fully_qualified_names` oder ähnliches geändert hat. Der Cache muss dann geleert werden.

```
systemctl stop sssd
rm -f /var/lib/sss/db/*
systemctl start sssd
```

From:
https://aha-it.ch/wiki/ - **AHa-IT**

Permanent link:
**https://aha-it.ch/wiki/lx/ad-domain?rev=1667834144**

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