

Active Directory Provider

User's Guide

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greater



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Abstract

This document is the DotNetNuke™ Active Directory Provider User's Guide. It details the steps to install, configure and use the Active Directory Provider on your DotNetNuke™ version 5.1.0 and greater web site.



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Chapter 1: Overview

What is the Active Directory Provider?

The Active Directory Provider is a DotNetNuke login control that communicates with a company's Active Directory to allow company employees to login to a DotNetNuke intranet installation using their Windows login credentials.

Who should read this document?

This document is targeted towards DotNetNuke administrators who are interested in installing and using AD Provider on their company's DotNetNuke intranet/extranet web site.

Prerequisites

To fully benefit from this document, you should have an understanding of the DotNetNuke portal product (<http://www.dotnetnuke.com>) including DNN security concepts and have basic knowledge of topics such as installing and configuring DNN modules and Administrative functions such as the File Manager, User Accounts and Security Roles. The AD Provider will ONLY work when installed on a DotNetNuke 5.1.0 or greater portal.

Chapter 2: Installation

Installing the Active Directory Provider

With the release of DotNetNuke 5.0 a new installation process was created for the installation of modules, skins, and providers.

1. Log into your portal using an account with Host credentials.
2. Select Extensions from the Host menu items.
3. Select Install Extension Wizard.
4. Browse to the location on your computer that you saved the AD Provider .zip file and click "Next".
5. Read the accompanying license and check "Accept License" if you agree with it.
6. Click "Next". This will start the DotNetNuke Package Assembly Installer process.

The DotNetNuke Package Assembly Installer will display a list of messages to indicate success or any failures as it uploads and installs the provider. If you encounter any errors during the installation process please check the Active Directory Provider forum on the DNN site. It's possible that the error is already known to exist and remedies for the error will be listed. If the error does not exist then please post the error on the forum and someone will reply to you as soon as possible.

Chapter 3: Configuration

Setting Up the Active Directory Provider in DotNetNuke

1. Log into your portal using an account with Admin credentials.
2. Select Authentication from the Admin menu items
3. Fill out the pertinent domain information

☐ [L]Active Directory Settings

🔗 [L]Enabled?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
🔗 [L]Hide Login Controls?	<input type="checkbox"/>
🔗 [L]Synchronize Role?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
🔗 [L]Do Not Automatically Create Users?	<input type="checkbox"/>
🔗 [L]Provider	ADSIAuthenticationProvider
🔗 [L]Authentication Type	Delegation
🔗 [L]Root Domain:	dc=dotnetnuke,dc=com
🔗 [L]User Name:	dotnetnuke\username
🔗 [L>Password:	
🔗 [L]Confirm Password:	
🔗 [L]Email Domain:	@dotnetnuke.com
🔗 [L]Default Domain	DOTNETNUKE
🔗 [L]Auto-login IP Address (Optional):	192.168.0.100;192.168.1.0-192.168.1.100

 **[L]Update Settings**

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- a. Enabled – Enables the provider on the portal when checked.
- b. Hide Login Controls – Will hide the Windows Login tab from the Login screen. This can be useful if you find your users are confused as to which option they should chose or if you've provided a direct link to `<DNN_INSTALL>/DesktopModules/AuthenticationServices/ActiveDirectory/WindowsSignin.aspx` elsewhere on your site for Intranet users.
- c. Synchronize Role – Synchronizes a user's DotNetNuke Security Roles with their Active Directory roles when they login.
- d. Do Not Automatically Create Users – Active Directory users will not be able to log into the portal until their accounts have been manually created.
- e. Provider – Currently only ADSIAuthenticationProvider is available for Active Directory.
- f. Authentication Type - Default is delegation and works for most setups.
- g. Root Domain - Enter your domain as is shown in the picture on the previous page.
- h. User Name - Enter a user that has read access to the Active Directory.
NOTE: The user does **not have to have administrative rights on the domain.**
- i. Password and Confirm Password - Enter the password for the user you entered under User Name.
- j. Default Domain – Enter the default domain that the users will belong to. This way they can log in with just their username rather than having to use `DOMAIN\Username` when manually logging in.
- k. Email Domain - Enter the email domain to be used for users that do not have email addresses listed in the Active Directory.

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- l. Auto-login IP Address – If left blank then the provider will try to login all visitors to the site. However, if you know the range of IP addresses or specific IP addresses that you want to be automatically logged in you can enter them here. Multiple IP address, ranges, etc. can be used as long as they are separated by a semi-colon (;). An example string would be “192.168.1.100 – 192.168.1.200; 192.168.1.1;”
 - i. 192.168.1.100 – 192.168.1.200 – Any IP addresses including and between 192.168.1.100 and 192.168.1.200 will be automatically logged in.
 - ii. 192.168.1.1 – Only the computer with that IP address will be automatically logged in.
- m. Click on the Update Setting link.
- n. The results of your settings will appear above the Enabled checkbox



1. If you get an error you may have to use impersonation in your web.config
 - i. Find the commented out section in your web.config that starts `<identity impersonate="true"/>` and uncomment that line only.
 - ii. Change the line so that it reads `<identity impersonate="true" userName="domain\user" password="password" />`
- o. Give the user account you use for impersonation the same permissions to your DNN install that the NETWORK SERVICE or ASPNET account has.
- p. The user account may also need the same permissions that the NETWORK SERVICE or APSNET account has on the website directory in

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the Temporary ASP.NET Files (usually found under the
<SystemDrive>\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v2.0.50727\Temporary ASP.NET Files directory).

IIS Settings

1. Open up the Internet Information Services Manager on your webserver.
2. Find your DNN install and browse to DesktopModules\AuthenticationServices\ActiveDirectory.
3. Right-click on WindowsSignin.aspx and view the properties
4. Click the File Security tab.
5. Click on the Edit button.
6. Make sure all checkboxes are unchecked except for “Integrated Windows Authentication”.
7. Click “OK” until you are out of the properties window
8. Close IIS Manager

Other Settings

The previous two sections will get your site up and running using the Active Directory Provider. However, your intranet/extranet users will get a Windows login box every time they visit the site. There are a couple of different ways to handle this and there are trade-offs for both.

1. Intranet Site Only
 - a. In Internet Explorer go to Tools->Internet Options.
 - b. Select the “Security” tab.

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- c. Highlight either Local Intranet or Trusted Sites and click on the “Sites” button
- d. Under Local Intranet you may have to click on the “Advanced” button and on Trusted Sites you may have to uncheck “Require server verification...”
- e. Enter the URL for the DNN site.
- f. Click “OK” until Internet Options closes.

2. Intranet/Extranet Site

- a. Open the web.config for your DotNetNuke site.
- b. Find and comment out the following line under the <httpModules> section: `<add name="Authentication" type="DotNetNuke.Authentication.ActiveDirectory.HttpModules.AuthenticationModule, DotNetNuke.Authentication.ActiveDirectory" />`

The side effect for option 1 are that if you log in with a DNN account (eg. admin or host) while on the domain you will find that occasionally the DNN account is logged out and the Windows account is logged in. This is not a failure of DNN but is a .NET/Windows function. This can be gotten around by making your Windows account an administrator on the website.

The side effect for option 2 is that your intranet users will not be automatically logged into the site but your extranet users will not get the Windows login box appearing. There are two ways that your intranet users can get logged in:

1. They can manually click the Login button on your site, select Windows Login and enter their credentials as shown below:

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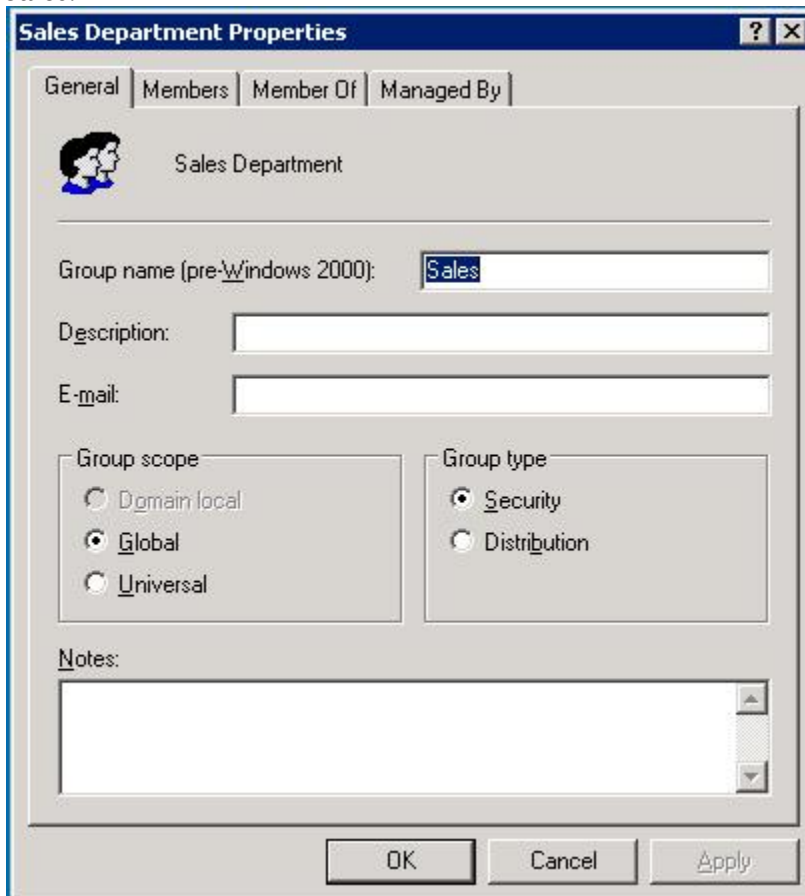
The screenshot shows a login interface with two tabs: 'Standard' and 'Windows Login'. The 'Windows Login' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there are two input fields: 'User Name:' with the text 'domain\username' and 'Password:' with masked characters. A 'Login' button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom, there is a checkbox for 'Remember Login' and two links: 'Register' and 'Forgot Password?'.

2. You can place a link on your site that points to http://<DotNetNuke_Install>/DesktopModules/AuthenticationServices/ActiveDirectory/WindowsSignin.aspx

Chapter 4: Synchronizing Roles


Role synchronization is the process of automatically adding Active Directory users to DotNetNuke security roles that reflect the Active Directory security groups they belong to. One important thing to remember is that the DotNetNuke security role is named the same as the Active Directories pre-Windows 2000 name for the AD group.

An example would be if the organization had an AD group named Sales Department but when you looked at the properties for the group the pre-Windows 2000 name was just Sales.



Sales Department Properties [?] [X]

General | Members | Member Of | Managed By

 Sales Department

Group name (pre-Windows 2000):

Description:

E-mail:

Group scope

- ☐ Domain local
- ☒ Global
- ☐ Universal

Group type

- ☒ Security
- ☐ Distribution

Notes:

OK Cancel Apply

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In this case when the DotNetNuke security role is created it has to be named Sales for Active Directory users to be automatically assigned to the role.



The screenshot shows the 'Basic Settings' section of the DotNetNuke administration interface. It contains the following fields and options:

- Role Name:** A text box containing the value 'Sales'.
- Description:** A text area containing the text 'Sales Department that exists in the Active Directory'.
- Role Group:** A dropdown menu showing '< Global Roles >'.
- Public Role?:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Auto Assignment?:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.

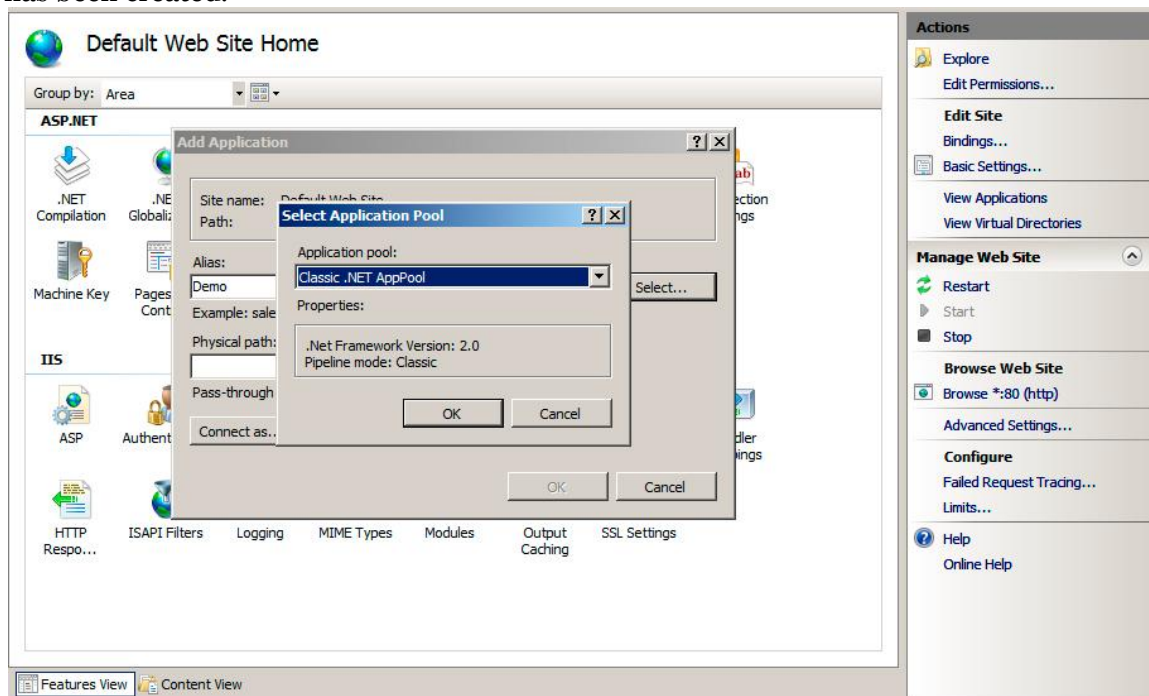
Now when Active Directory users who belong to the AD Sales Department security group (pre-Windows 2000 name "Sales") log into the site they will be added to the Sales role in the portal.

Conversely, if a user is removed from an Active Directory security group they will be removed from the DotNetNuke role the next time they login.

**Please note that it may not be instantaneous for all users when logging in automatically. If their authentication cookie has not expired since their last visit (approximately one hour) they do not go through the full authentication process.*

Chapter 5: IIS 7 Setup

There are a few extra considerations in the setup when using Windows Vista or Server 2008. Primarily it's necessary to run the website under the "Classic .NET AppPool". This can be done either when setting up the site or by clicking on Basic Settings after the site has been created.

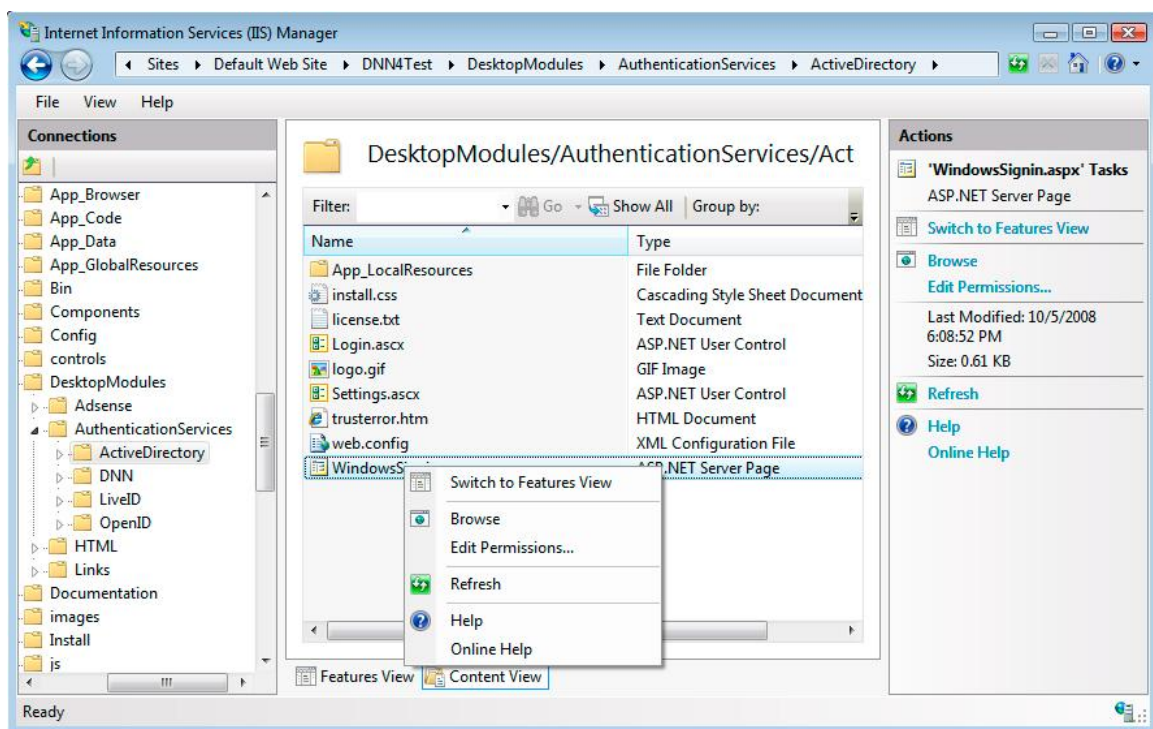


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The other consideration is turning on Windows Authentication for the WindowsSignin.aspx file. The changes in IIS7 make this a little bit difficult to find and achieve.

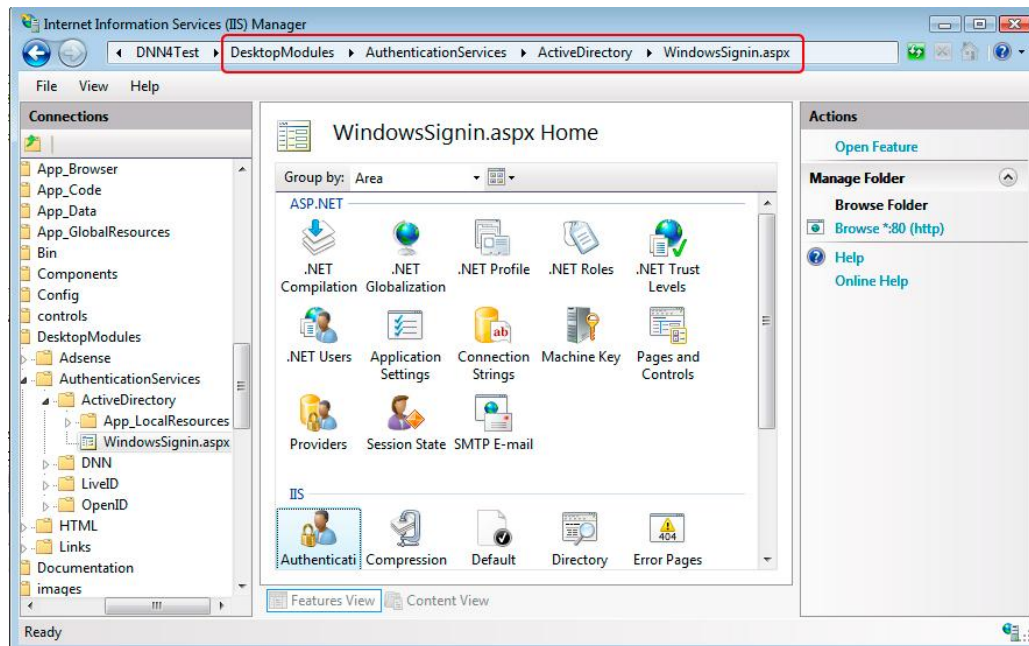
These steps will get you there:

1. Switch the IIS Console to Content View and browse to DesktopModules/AuthenticationServices/ActiveDirectory.
2. Right-Click on WindowsSignin.aspx and select "Switch to Features View".

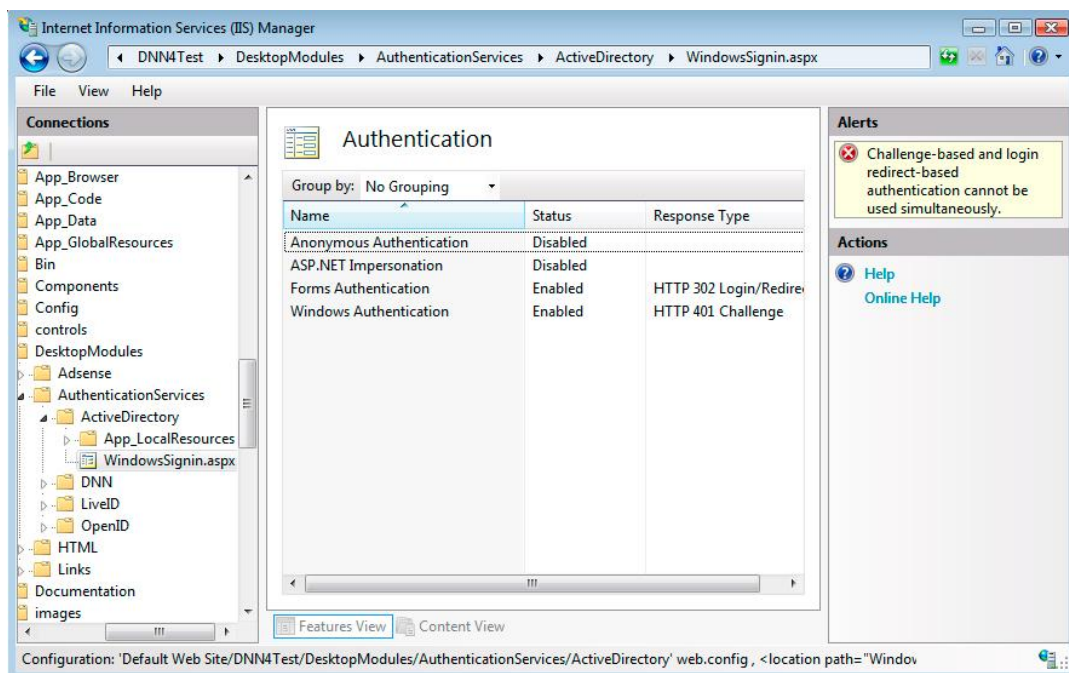


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- You should end up back in the Features View but for the WindowsSignin.aspx file specifically (see below).

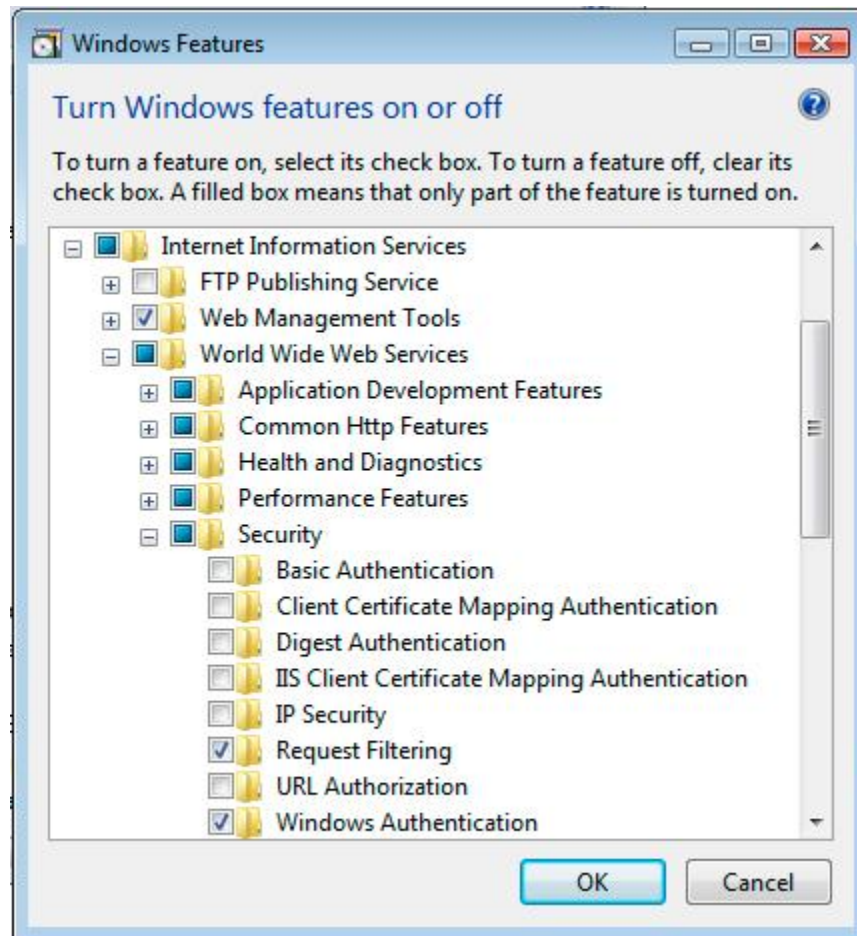


- Double click on Authentication and Disable Anonymous and Enable Windows Authentication.



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5. If Windows Authentication is not one of your choices then you need to enable it through Control Panel->Programs and Features->Turn Windows Features On or Off and select Windows Authentication under Internet Information Services->World Wide Web Services->Security.



Additional Information

The DotNetNuke Portal Application Framework is constantly being revised and improved. To ensure that you have the most recent version of the software and this document, please visit the DotNetNuke website at: <http://www.dotnetnuke.com>

The following additional websites provide helpful information about technologies and concepts related to DotNetNuke:

DotNetNuke Active Directory Provider Page

<http://www.dotnetnuke.com/Community/Forums/tabid/795/forumid/89/scope/threads/Default.aspx>

Microsoft® ASP.Net

<http://www.asp.net>

Open Source

<http://www.opensource.org/>

Errors and Omissions

If you discover any errors or omissions in this document, please email marketing@dotnetnuke.com. Please provide the title of the document, the page number of the error and the corrected content along with any additional information that will help us in correcting the error.

Appendix A: Document History

Version	Last Update	Author(s)	Changes
1.0.0	Dec 10,2007	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initial document draft
1.0.01	Dec 26,2007	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated for 01.00.01 version of the provider
1.0.02	Dec 28,2007	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated for 01.00.02 version of the provider
1.0.03	March 26, 2008	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated for the 01.00.03 version of the provider
1.0.04	September 25, 2008	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated for the 01.00.04 version of the provider
1.0.04a	October 15, 2008	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated to include setup for IIS 7
1.0.06	July 30, 2009	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated to the 01.00.06 version of the provider
5.0.02	July 30, 2009	Mike Horton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated to the 05.00.02 version of the provider