通過API在思科會議伺服器上配置LDAP使用者

目錄

簡介

本檔案介紹透過API（應用程式開發介面）在思科會議伺服器上設定LDAP（輕量型目錄存取通訊協定）。

必要條件

PostMan應用程式

思科會議伺服器(CMS)

Microsoft Active Directory

需求

本文件沒有特定需求。

採用元件

思科會議伺服器

Microsoft Active Directory

背景資訊

通過API同步LDAP的高級配置流。

步驟1.通過API配置/ldapServers引數，如下所述

1. LDAP伺服器的地址/埠資訊
2. 用於訪問伺服器的使用者名稱和密碼
3. 安全的非安全ldap。

第2步：通過API配置/ldapMappings引數，如下所述

1. LDAP使用者屬性對象到cms對應使用者對象

2. 示例cms使用者jid將對映到cms等上的$sAMAccountName$@domain.com。

第3步：通過API配置/ldapSources引數，如下所述，將ldapServers和ldapMappings對象關聯。

設定

步驟1.配置/ldapServers

1. 傳送/ldapServers的POST，這將建立ldapServer ID。使用唯一的/ldapServers ID進行進一步配置。

POST ▼	https://10.106.80.30:7445/api/v1/ldapservers	**Send** ▼

2. 對POST的響應將以類似格式返回<ldapServer id="7ca32cc4-389f-46f5-a1b0-0a468af291a4">

3. 根據《CMS API參考指南》獲取以下資訊以更新LDAP伺服器ID

Parameters	Type/Value	Description/Notes
address *	String	The address of the LDAP server to connect to.
portNumber *	Number	The TCP or TLS port number to connect to on the remote LDAP server.
username	String	The username to use when retrieving information from the LDAP server.
password	String	The password of the account associated with username.
secure *	true|false	Whether to make a secure connection to the LDAP server. If "true" then TLS will be used; if "false", TCP will be used.

4. 帶引數的POST方法示例

POST ▼	https://10.106.80.30:7445/api/v1/ldapservers/7ca32cc4-389f-46f5-a1b0-0a468af291a4?address=10.106.80.4&name= ...	**Send** ▼

Params ●   Authorization ●   Headers (10)   Body   Pre-request Script   Tests   Settings

Query Params

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
☑	address	10.106.80.4	
☑	name	DOT4ADserver	
☑	username	CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=S,DC=com	
☑	portNumber	389	
☑	secure	false	

5. 執行GET以驗證配置的引數

```
1   <?xml version="1.0"?>
2   <ldapServer id="7ca32cc4-389f-46f5-a1b0-0a468af291a4">
3       <address>10.106.80.4</address>
4       <name>DOT4ADserver</name>
5       <username>CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=S,DC=com</username>
6       <portNumber>389</portNumber>
7       <secure>false</secure>
8   </ldapServer>
```

第2步，配置/ldap對映

1. 傳送/ldapMappings的POST以建立/ldapMappings ID。使用/ldapMappings ID並配置以下引數。

2. 《CMS API參考指南》獲取以下資訊以更新LDAP對映ID

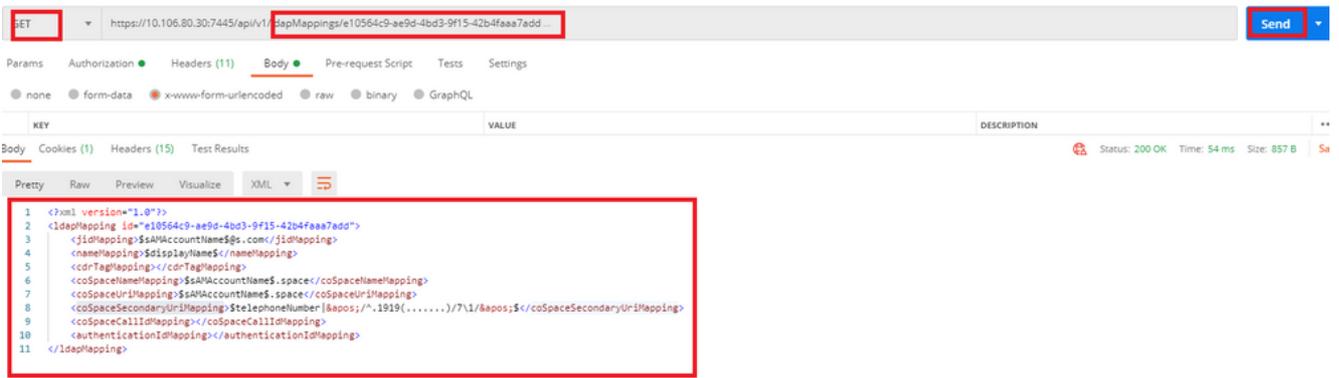| Parameters	Type/Value	Description/Notes
jidMapping	String	The template for generating user JIDs from the associated LDAP server's entries, for instance $sAMAccountName$@example.com.
nameMapping	String	The template for generating user names from the associated LDAP server's entries; for instance "cn" to use the common name.
cdrTagMapping	String	The template for generating a users' cdrTag value. Can be set either to a fixed value or be constructed from other LDAP fields for that user. The user's cdrTag is used in callLegStart CDRs. See the Cisco Meeting Server CDR Reference for details.
authenticationIdMapping	String	The template for generating authentication IDs from the associated LDAP server" s entries, for instance "$userPrincipalName$".
coSpaceUriMapping	String	If these parameters are supplied, they ensure that each user account generated by this LDAP mapping has an associated personal coSpace. The user is automatically added as a member of the coSpace, with permissions defined above
coSpaceSecondaryUriMapping	String	In order for that coSpace to be set up as required, these parameters provide the template for setting the coSpaces' URI, displayed name and configured Call ID. For example, setting coSpaceNameMapping to "cn personal coSpace" ensures that each user's coSpace is labelled with their name followed by "personal coSpace".
coSpaceNameMapping	String	Note that the generated coSpace will have its own cdrTag – and it will be the same as the user's cdrTag and cannot be changed other than by changing the cdrTagMapping above and re-syncing. (The coSpace's cdrTag is used in the callStart CDR. See the Cisco Meeting Server CDR Reference for details.)
coSpaceCallIdMapping	String	Note that the normal uniqueness rules apply to the URI and Call IDs of coSpaces set up in this way: it is not valid to have the same URI or Call ID for more than one coSpace set up by a given LDAP mapping, nor is it valid for such a coSpace URI or Call ID to be the same as one currently in use elsewhere on the Meeting Server.

3. 為ldapMappings配置以下引數

4. 執行GET以驗證配置的引數。

```
1   <?xml version="1.0"?>
2   <ldapMapping id="e10564c9-ae9d-4bd3-9f15-42b4faaa7add">
3       <jidMapping>$sAMAccountName$@s.com</jidMapping>
4       <nameMapping>$displayName$</nameMapping>
5       <cdrTagMapping></cdrTagMapping>
6       <coSpaceNameMapping>$sAMAccountName$.space</coSpaceNameMapping>
7       <coSpaceUriMapping>$sAMAccountName$.space</coSpaceUriMapping>
8       <coSpaceSecondaryUriMapping>$telephoneNumber|&apos;/^.1919(.......)/7\1/&apos;$</coSpaceSecondaryUriMapping>
9       <coSpaceCallIdMapping></coSpaceCallIdMapping>
10      <authenticationIdMapping></authenticationIdMapping>
11  </ldapMapping>
```

步驟3.配置/ldapsources

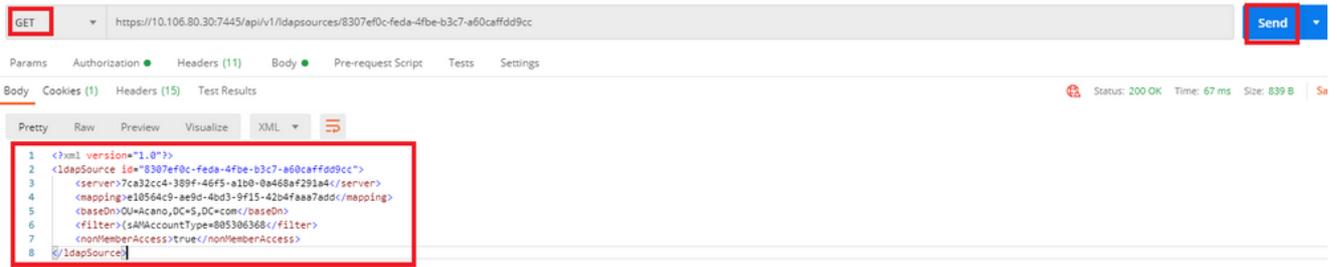1. 傳送/ldapsources的POST以建立/ldapsources ID。使用/ldapsources ID並配置下面的引數。

2. 《 CMS API參考指南》獲取以下資訊以更新LDAP對映
   ID

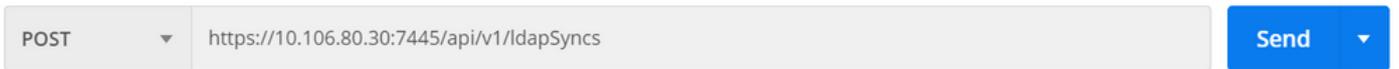| Parameters	Type/Value	Description/Notes
server *	ID	The ID of a previously-configured LDAP server (see above)
mapping *	ID	The ID of a previously-configured LDAP mapping (see above)
baseDn *	String	The distinguished name of the node in the LDAP server's tree from which users should be imported, for instance "cn=Users,dc=<companyname>,dc=com"
filter	String	An LDAP filter string that records must satisfy in order to be imported as users, for instance "(objectClass=person)"
tenant	ID	If supplied, the ID for the tenant to which the LDAP source should be associated. Users imported with this LDAP source will be associated with that tenant
userProfile	ID	If supplied, this is the ID of the user profile to associate with users imported via this LDAP source. This parameter is present from version 2.0 onwards.
nonMemberAccess	true|false	This parameter pre-configures newly created spaces to allow or disallow non-member access. Spaces existing before the LDAP sync are not affected. true - no passcode is required to access the space and non-members are able to access the created spaces. This is the default setting and matches behavior before this parameter was introduced in version 2.0. false - ensures the member must configure non-member access and set a passcode as part of the LDAP sync. This setting allows a company to enforce passcode protection for non-member access to all user spaces. For more information, see Section 1.2.

3. 為ldapSources配置以下引數
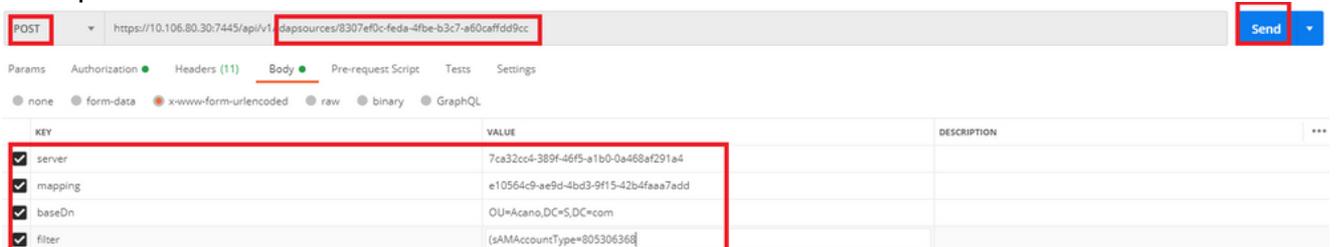
4. 執行GET以驗證配置的引數。

配置完成。我們現在可以執行完全同步。

驗證

步驟1.從API傳送/ldapSyncs的POST並檢查事件日誌

步驟2.如果同步已完成，則簽入事件日誌。

步驟3.驗證使用者是否從LDAP源同步。

疑難排解

驗證API引數和LDAP屬性是否準確。

從呼叫網橋獲取資料包捕獲有助於隔離與LDAP的連線問題。