

OpenLDAP And OpenFire

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Abstract: This article describes the installation, configuration and usage of OpenFire as an internal Jabber (Instant Messenger) server. User authentication is done through a centralized OpenLDAP server, so we are going to describe first how to install and configure OpenLDAP.

1. OpenLDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a means of serving data on individuals, system users, network devices and systems over the network for e-mail clients, applications requiring authentication or information. We are going to use it as a central authentication system for the staff of our company.

In our company we have different applications and different systems, some of them integrated somehow with each-other, some not. The employees of the company have to login to these systems in order to perform their tasks and duties. They are authenticated with a username and password. If they use a different username and password for each system, then the situation is a bit complicated. The problems with this scenario are this:

- The employees have to remember many usernames and passwords, and this is difficult.
- If they use the same password for all of their accounts, then when they have to change it, they should change it for each application.
- It is difficult for the application managers to create and maintain all these username/passwords in all the applications.

However, if a central authentication system (like OpenLDAP, ActiveDirectory, etc.) is used, the situation becomes simple. The managers maintain all the data of the staff in a single site, and all the applications refer to it in order to check that a username and password are correct. The employees use the same username and password to access all the applications (this is called single sign-on).

1.1. Installation and Configuration

- OpenLDAP can be installed easily with this command:

```
yum install openldap openldap-clients openldap-servers
```

- Modify the configuration file `/etc/openldap/slapd.conf` and comment `nis.schema` and `misc.schema` :

```
include /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
```

```
include      /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include      /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
#include     /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema
#include     /etc/openldap/schema/misc.schema
```

- Modify the access control policy, so that everybody can read, but only the administrator and the person himself can modify the attributes. Also, the username and password cannot be seen by everybody. The configuration lines that are added are these:

```
### access control policy
access to dn.subtree="dc=myCompany,dc=net" attrs=uid,userPassword
    by self write
    by dn="uid=dashohoxha,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net" write
    by anonymous auth
    by * none

access to dn.children="ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net" attrs=cn,givenName,sn,
    displayName,mail,mobile,homePhone,homePostalAddress,telephoneNumber
    by self write
    by dn="uid=dashohoxha,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net" write
    by * read

access to dn.subtree="ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net"
    by dn="uid=dashohoxha,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net" write
    by * read

access to * by * read
```

- Set also some other settings like this:

```
database      bdb
suffix        "dc=myCompany,dc=net"
rootdn        "cn=ldapAdmin,dc=myCompany,dc=net"
rootpw        {crypt}ijFYncSNctBYg

directory     /var/lib/ldap

index uid,cn,surname,givenName,displayName,mail      eq,pres,sub
```

rootdn is the superuser that can modify everything in the database. Indexing some attributes is used in order to make searching faster.

- Enable the service and start it:

```
chkconfig ldap on
chkconfig --list ldap
service ldap start
service ldap status
```

- Create a LDIF data file `people.ldif` with a content like this:

```
dn: dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: top
objectClass: dcObject
objectClass: organization
```

dc: myCompany
organizationName: myCompany
telephoneNumber: +355 4 251212
facsimileTelephoneNumber: +355 4 251313
postalAddress: Rr. Donika Kastrioti, Nr.44
Tirana/Albania
street: Rr. Donika Kastrioti
localityName: Tirana
description: My wonderful company as much text as you want to place
in this line up to 32K

dn: cn=ldapAdmin,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalRole
cn: ldapAdmin
description: LDAP Directory Administrator

dn: ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: teams

dn: ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: people

dn: ou=software,ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: software
description: The group of people that takes care about installing,
configuring, modifying and maintaining the software that is needed
for the everyday work of the company.

dn: ou=marketing,ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: marketing
description: Marketing Team

dn: ou=sales,ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: sales
description: Sales Team

.

dn: uid=dashohoxha,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net
objectclass: top
objectclass: person
objectclass: organizationalPerson
objectclass: inetOrgPerson
uid: dashohoxha
userPassword: dashopassw
givenName: Dashamir
surname: Hoxha
cn: Dashamir Hoxha
displayName: Dasho
mail: dhoxha@myCompany.net
mail: dashohoxha@gmail.com
homePhone: 555-111-2222
mobile: 0692501878
o: myCompany
ou: software
title: Computer Engineer
telephoneNumber: 345

```
description: Leader of the software team.
```

```
. . . . .
```

- Load the LDIF file into the database:

```
ldapadd -f people.ldif -xv -D "cn=ldapAdmin,dc=myCompany,dc=net" -W
```

1.2. Install and Configure phpLDAPAdmin

phpLDAPAdmin is a web interface for managing OpenLDAP. We are going to install it on the same server that we have installed OpenLDAP. Installation and configuration of phpLDAPAdmin can be done as described in the following steps.

- Install the package *phpldapadmin* :

```
yum install phpldapadmin
```

- Add this line at `/etc/httpd/conf.d/phpldapadmin.conf` and restart apache:

```
Allow from 192.168.25.0/24
```

- Modify the configuration file `/etc/phpldapadmin/config.php` like this:

```
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'name', 'People');  
  
//$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'base', array());  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'base', array('ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net'));  
  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'auth_type', 'session');  
  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'login', 'attr', 'string');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'login', 'string', 'uid=<username>,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net');  
  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'appearance', 'show_create', false);  
  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'custom', 'pages_prefix', 'prefix_');
```

- I created another connection to the LDAP server of the localhost for the teams:

```
$i++;  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'name', 'Teams');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'host', '127.0.0.1');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'port', '389');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'base', array('ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net'));  
#$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'auth_type', 'cookie');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'server', 'auth_type', 'session');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'login', 'dn', '');  
$ldapservers->SetValue($i, 'login', 'pass', '');
```

```

$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','tls',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','low_bandwidth',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'appearance','password_hash','md5');
# $ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','attr','dn');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','attr','string');
# $ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','string','');
$ldapservers-
>SetValue($i,'login','string','uid=<username>,ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','class','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','read_only',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'appearance','show_create',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','enable',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','mechanism','search');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','search_base','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','min','1000');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','dn','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','pass','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','anon_bind',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'custom','pages_prefix','prefix_');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'unique_attrs','dn','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'unique_attrs','pass','');

```

- I created another connection to the LDAP server of the localhost (which uses the full *dn* to login, instead of *uid*, and the server base is at the root of the domain, instead of at 'ou=people,...'):

```

$i++;
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','name','LDAP Server');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','host','127.0.0.1');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','port','389');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','base',array('dc=myCompany,dc=net'));
# $ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','auth_type','cookie');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','auth_type','session');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','dn','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','pass','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','tls',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','low_bandwidth',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'appearance','password_hash','md5');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','attr','dn');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','string','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','class','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'server','read_only',false);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'appearance','show_create',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','enable',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','mechanism','search');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','search_base','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','min','1000');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','dn','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'auto_number','pass','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'login','anon_bind',true);
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'custom','pages_prefix','custom_');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'unique_attrs','dn','');
$ldapservers->SetValue($i,'unique_attrs','pass','');

```

- Set some user friendly names for the attributes:

```

$friendly_attrs = array(
    'uid'                => 'Username',
    'userPassword'      => 'Password',
    'givenName'         => 'Firstname',

```

```

'sn' => 'Lastname',
'cn' => 'Fullname',
'displayName' => 'Nickname',
'jpegPhoto' => 'Photo (jpg)',
'photo' => 'Photo',
'mail' => 'Email',
'mobile' => 'Mobile',
'homePhone' => 'Home Phone',
'homePostalAddress' => 'Home Address',
'description' => 'Description',
'o' => 'Organization',
'ou' => 'Team',
'title' => 'Title',
'telephoneNumber' => 'Phone',
'facsimileTelephoneNumber' => 'Fax',
'postalAddress' => 'Address',
'street' => 'Street',
'l' => 'City',
'st' => 'State/Province',
'c' => 'Country',
'owner' => 'Leader',
'member' => 'Member'

```

```
);
```

- Set the order that the attributes are displayed:

```

$attrs_display_order = array(
    'uid',
    'userPassword',
    'givenName',
    'sn',
    'cn',
    'displayName',
    'jpegPhoto',
    'photo',
    'mail',
    'mobile',
    'homePhone',
    'homePostalAddress',
    'description',
    'o',
    'ou',
    'title',
    'telephoneNumber',
    'facsimileTelephoneNumber',
    'postalAddress',
    'street',
    'l',
    'st',
    'c',
    'owner',
    'member'

```

```
);
```

- Set some hidden and read-only attributes, etc.:

```
$hidden_attrs = array( 'jpegPhoto', 'objectClass' );
```

```
$read_only_attrs = array('objectClass', 'o', 'ou', 'title');
$unique_attrs = array('uid', 'mail');
```

- Configure predefined queries:

```
/* To make searching easier, you may setup predefined queries below: */
$q=0;
$queries = array();

/* The name that will appear in the simple search form */
$queries[$q]['name'] = 'People List';

/* The base to search on */
$queries[$q]['base'] = 'ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net';

/* The search scope (sub, base, one) */
$queries[$q]['scope'] = 'sub';

/* The LDAP filter to use */
$queries[$q]['filter'] = '(&(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)(uid=*))';

/* The attributes to return */
$queries[$q]['attributes'] = 'uid, cn, mail, mobile, homePhone,
telephoneNumber';

$q++;
$queries[$q]['name'] = 'Teams';
$queries[$q]['base'] = 'ou=teams,dc=myCompany,dc=net';
$queries[$q]['scope'] = 'sub';
$queries[$q]['filter'] = '(&(objectClass=organizationalUnit)(ou=*))';
$queries[$q]['attributes'] = 'ou, description';
```

1.3. Custom phpLDAPAdmin Templates

In the directory `/usr/share/phpldapadmin/templates` I created a subdirectory and moved there all `*.xml` files. Then I created the files

- `prefix_team.xml`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE template SYSTEM "template.dtd">
<template>
<title>Team</title>
<regexp>^ou=teams</regexp>
<icon>images/uniquegroup.png</icon>
<description>Create a New Team</description>
<askcontainer>0</askcontainer>
<rdn>cn</rdn>
<visible>1</visible>

<objectClasses>
  <objectClass id="groupOfNames"></objectClass>
</objectClasses>

<attributes>
<attribute id="cn">
```

```

        <display>Name</display>
        <order>1</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="description">
        <display>Description</display>
        <order>2</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="owner">
        <display>Leader</display>
        <value>uid=</value>
        <icon>images/uid.png</icon>
        <onchange>autoFill:member,%owner%</onchange>
        <order>3</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="member">
        <display>Member</display>
        <value>uid=</value>
        <hidden>1</hidden>
    </attribute>
</attributes>
</template>

```

● prefix_person.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE template SYSTEM "template.dtd">
<template>
    <title> User Account</title>
    <regexp>^ou=people</regexp>
    <icon>images/user.png</icon>
    <description>Create a New User Account</description>
    <askcontainer>0</askcontainer>
    <rdn>uid</rdn>
    <visible>1</visible>

    <objectClasses>
    <objectClass id="top"></objectClass>
    <objectClass id="person"></objectClass>
    <objectClass id="organizationalPerson"></objectClass>
    <objectClass id="inetOrgPerson"></objectClass>
    </objectClasses>

    <attributes>
    <attribute id="uid">
        <display>User ID</display>
        <onchange>autoFill:displayName,%uid%</onchange>
        <onchange>autoFill:mail,%uid%@myCompany.net</onchange>
        <order>1</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="userPassword">
        <display>Password</display>
        <helper>
            <default>md5</default>
            <display>Encryption</display>
            <id>enc</id>
            <location>side</location>
            <value>blowfish</value>
            <value>clear</value>
            <value>crypt</value>
            <value>ext_des</value>

```

```
        <value>md5</value>
        <value>md5crypt</value>
        <value>sha</value>
        <value>smd5</value>
        <value>ssha</value>
    </helper>
    <icon>images/lock.png</icon>
    <post>=php.Password(%enc%,%userPassword%)</post>
    <spacer>1</spacer>
    <type>password</type>
    <verify>1</verify>
    <order>2</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="givenName">
    <display>First name</display>
    <icon>images/uid.png</icon>
    <onchange>autoFill:cn,%givenName% %sn%</onchange>
    <order>3</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="sn">
    <display>Last name</display>
    <onchange>autoFill:cn,%givenName% %sn%</onchange>
    <order>4</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="cn">
    <display>Common Name</display>
    <order>5</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="displayName">
    <display>Display Name</display>
    <spacer>1</spacer>
    <order>6</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="mail">
    <display>Email</display>
    <order>7</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="homePhone">
    <display>Home Phone</display>
    <value>0123</value>
    <order>8</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="mobile">
    <display>Mobile</display>
    <value>0123</value>
    <spacer>1</spacer>
    <order>9</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="o">
    <display>Organization</display>
    <value>myCompany</value>
    <hidden>1</hidden>
    <order>10</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="ou">
    <display>Team</display>
    <value>...</value>
    <order>11</order>
</attribute>
<attribute id="title">
    <display>Title</display>
    <value>...</value>
```

```
        <order>12</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="telephoneNumber">
        <display>Phone</display>
        <value>0123</value>
        <order>13</order>
    </attribute>
    <attribute id="description">
        <display>Description</display>
        <value>...</value>
        <order>14</order>
    </attribute>
</attributes>
</template>
```

These customized templates allow to create easily new users and teams.

1.4. Configure E-Mail Clients

Configuring the e-mail client to utilize an LDAP server will allow the address book of the client to access the searchable LDAP database. The results of the search are then directly admitted into the address book for use by the e-mail client. The e-mail client configuration includes:

- Specifying the name of the LDAP server: *prog.myCompany.net*
- Specifying the base identifier from which all searches are to take place:
ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net .

For more detailed instructions about the configuration of different email clients see:

- <http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/LinuxTutorialLDAP.html>
- <http://www.uab.edu/it/question-answer/ldap/outlook/index.html>
- <http://www.megawebhost.com/LDAP/LdapClientConfiguration.html>

1.5. Referencies

- [OpenLDAP Software 2.4 Administrator's Guide](#)
- [YoLinux LDAP Tutorial: Deploying OpenLDAP](#)
- [YoLinux LDAP Tutorial: OpenLDAP Password Protection, security and Authentication](#)
- [LDAP for Rocket Scientists](#)
- [How to allow a logged in user to modify only his attributes](#)
- [Creating Templates](#)

- <http://phpldapadmin.sourceforge.net/>
- [How do I configure LDAP Directory Services in Outlook XP?](#)
- [LDAP E-Mail Client Configuration](#)

2. OpenFire

OpenFire is an IM server (a server for communication by Instant Messages, called also Jabber server). It does the same thing that is done by MSN messenger, Yahoo Messenger, Google Messenger, etc. The advantages of using it instead of using any public messengers are these:

- The traffic of messages is only on the local network, so it is faster and does not overload the Internet connection.
- Since the traffic is local, it is more secure! The messages of our staff do not have to go up to the satellite, fly to the US and come back again to the office in the next door, with the possibility of being sniffed by everybody!
- Since we install and manage the server ourselves, we can customize its settings so that they fit best our needs.
- After all it is fun doing it ourselves, and it turns out to be not so difficult.

Some configurations that we would like to customize so that they fit our requirements are these:

- For each team (department) there is going to be a chat room, which is managed by the leaders of the team.
- Usually only the members of the team are allowed to enter the team's chat room, however the managers can register other people if needed.
- The managers can enter any chat room.
- All the conversation in chat rooms and pear-to-pear is logged.
- When a user is offline for a while, once he gets online, the server will send him any missed messages and also all the conversation in the chat rooms that he has missed.

2.1. Installation

- Download `openfire-3.4.5-1.i386.rpm` from <http://www.igniterealtime.org/downloads/index.jsp> and install it with:

```
yum --nogpgcheck install openfire-3.4.5-1.i386.rpm
```

- Create the MySQL database for openfire:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
mysql> create database openfire;  
mysql> grant all on openfire.* to 'openfireuser'@'localhost' identified by  
'openfirepassw';  
mysql> quit
```

```
mysql -u root -p -D openfire <  
/opt/openfire/resources/database/openfire_mysql.sql
```

- Open in firewall the ports that are needed for the messenger service. Edit `/etc/sysconfig/iptables` and add these lines:

```
# client port  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5222 -j ACCEPT  
# (old) ssl client port  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5223 -j ACCEPT  
# server to server  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5269 -j ACCEPT  
# external component  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5275 -j ACCEPT  
# connection manager  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5262 -j ACCEPT  
# http client connection  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 8080 -j ACCEPT  
# https client connection  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 8483 -j ACCEPT  
# admin console  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 9090 -j ACCEPT  
# https admin console  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 9091 -j ACCEPT  
# file transfer proxy  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 7777 -j ACCEPT  
# real time media proxy  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 10000:20000 -j  
ACCEPT  
# STUN service  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 3478 -j ACCEPT  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 3479 -j ACCEPT  
# flash cross domain  
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5229 -j ACCEPT
```

Then restart the firewall:

```
service iptables restart
```

- Start the service *openfire* :

```
chkconfig openfire on  
chkconfig --list openfire  
  
service openfire start  
service openfire status
```

2.2. Setup

- Open in browser the web-based setup wizard at `http://prog.myCompany.net:9090/` .
- Select a *Standard Database Connection* , then select MySQL and set the database URL to `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/openfire` . Set username and password of the database as `openfireuser` and `openfirepassw` .
- At *Profile Settings* select *Directory Server (LDAP)* and then:

- Fill the connection settings like this:

```
Server Type      : OpenLDAP
Host             : prog.myCompany.net
Port            : 389
Base DN         : ou=people,dc=myCompany,dc=net
Administrator DN : cn=ldapAdmin,dc=myCompany,dc=net
Password        :
```

- Set *User Mapping* and *User Profiles (vCard)* like this:

```
Username Field : uid
```

```
(check) Store avatar in database if not provided by LDAP
```

```
Name           : {cn}
Email          : {mail}
Full Name      : {cn}
Nickname       : {uid}
Photo/Avatar   : {jpegPhoto}
Street Address : {homePostalAddress}
Phone Number   : {homePhone}
Job Title      : {title}
Department     : {ou}
Phone Number   : {telephoneNumber}
Mobile Number  : {mobile}
Pager          : {pager}
```

- Set *Group Mapping* options like this:

```
Group Mapping
Group Field      : cn
Member Field     : member
Description Field : description
```

```
Advanced Setting
Posix Mode      : Yes
Group Filter    : (member=*)
```

Note: If openfire was configured without LDAP integration, setup can be started again like this: first edit `/opt/openfire/conf/openfire.xml` and modify the content of `<setup>` to be false, then restart openfire (**service openfire restart**) and

start again the setup wizard at <http://prog.myCompany.net:9090/> .

- After adding also one or more admin users, the setup is finished. Now we can open <http://prog.myCompany.net:9090/> or <https://prog.myCompany.net:9091/> and login as admin.

2.3. Configuration

Open <https://prog.myCompany.net:9091/> and login with an admin username and password. Then do the following configurations:

- Go to *Plugins / Available Plugins* and install all the open source plugins that are available.
- Go to *Server / Server Settings / Resource Policy* . Set *Assign kick value*: 2.
- *Server / Server Settings / Offline Messages* : Store, Store or Bounce. 1000.00KB
- *Server / Server Settings / Message Audit Policy* : Disable
- *Server / Server Settings / Private Data Storage* : Enable
- *Server / Server Settings / File Transfer Settings* : Enabled, port: 7777
- *Server / Server Settings / Content Filter* : Disabled
- *Server / Server Settings / Presence Service* : Anyone
- *Server / Server Settings / Search Service Properties*: Enabled (Username, Name, Email)
- *Server / Server Settings / Subscription Properties*: Accept / Local
- *Server / Server Settings / User Service* : Disabled
- *Server / Gateways / Settings* : Check IRC, MSN Messenger and Yahoo! Messenger ; at Permissions check 'All users can register'.
- *Group Chat / Group Chat Setting / Service Properties* : set the service name as 'chat'. Then restart the server: **service openfire restart** .
- *Group Chat / Group Chat Setting / History Settings* : select Show Entire Chat History .
- *Group Chat / Group Chat Setting / Administrators* : add some users as administrators of the group chats, like dhoxha@prog.myCompany.net, ekonomi@prog.myCompany.net, anurja@prog.myCompany.net, etc.
- *Group Chat / Group Chat Setting / Room Creation Permissions* : select 'Only specific users can create a chat room', then add some users that are allowed to create chatrooms: dhoxha@prog.myCompany.net, anurja@prog.myCompany.net, ekonomi@prog.myCompany.net, etc.

- *Group Chat / Group Chat Setting / Other Settings* : select Never kick idle users.
- *Group Chat / Room Administration / Create New Room* : check the room options List Room in Directory, Make Room Moderated, Make Room Members-only, Allow Users to register with the room, Log Room Conversations .

2.4. Creating ChatRooms from Clients

Chatrooms can also be created from the clients. I will describe how to do this from Pidgin and Gajim:

● Pidgin

- Choose *Menu Boddies* → *+ Add Chat...* In the dialog window that is opened set:
 - Room: test-01 (name of the chatroom)
 - Server: chat.prog.myCompany.net
 - Check *Autojoin when account becomes online* .
 - Check *Hide chat when the window is closed* .

Up to now we have just registered a chatroom in our contact list. Using the button Room List we could have seen the list of the existing rooms in server. This chatroom is now in our contact list.

- Double-click the chatroom at the contact list. Since this is a new chatroom that didn't exist before, it is created (in the server) at the moment that we open it. Of course, this works only for the users that have the right to create chatrooms. At the moment that it is created, it also offers the possibility to configure it, or we can accept the default configuration values.
- We choose to configure it, and let's make the configuration more or less like this:
 - Check the options: *List Room in Directory* , *Room is Persistent* , *Room is Moderated* , *Room is Members-only*
 - Check also these options: *Log Room Conversations* , *Only login with registered nickname* , and uncheck the option: *Allow Ocupants to change nickname* .
 - Add also any Admin or Owner, and leave the rest to their default values.
- After the chatroom window is opened, we can register other people in it by opening: *Conversation* → *Invite...* .

● Gajim

- Select the menu *Actions* → *Group Chat* → *Join New Group Chat* in the window that is opened set Room: test-02@chat.prog.myCompany.net and check *Join this room automatically*

when I connect .

- Actually, such a chatroom does not exist, so it is created in the server at the moment that Gajim opens its configuration window. Creating a chatroom like this works only for those users that have the right to create new chatrooms.
- In the configuration window, set the options more or less the same as for Pidgin. In addition, we can also enter here the bodies who are allowed to enter the chatroom (the Member List).
- In the chatroom window, we can also open the room configuration window at *Actions* → *Configure Room*, where we can also add new members, etc.

2.5. Chat Clients

Any jabber clients can be used. Most of them are free and most of them work both in windows and in linux. A list of such clients can be found at <http://www.jabber.org/clients> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Jabber_client_software .

I have used two of them, [Pidgin](#) and [Gajim](#) . Connecting to the server and entering chatrooms can be done like this:

● Pidgin

- To add a new account, open *Accounts* → *Manage* and then press the button + Add
- At the dialog window that is opened, fill the values like this:

```
Protocol      : XMPP
Screen Name   : username (your username at LDAP)
Domain        : prog.myCompany.net
Password      : (your password at LDAP)
Remember password (check if you like)
Create this new account on the server (don't check, because accounts
are retrieved from LDAP and it is not possible to create new accounts).
```

At Advanced can be also filled (optionally) *File transfer proxies: prog.myCompany.net:7777*

- As soon as you are online, you will get an invitation for chat, if you are registered in a chatroom.
- If you don't get such an invitation, then try to join yourself a chatroom. Select the menu *Buddies* → *+ Add Chat...* In the dialog window that is opened set:

```
Room      : tech-support (name of the chatroom)
Server    : chat.prog.myCompany.net
Check Autojoin when account becomes online.
Check Hide chat when the window is closed.
```

So, we just registered a chatroom in our contact list. Now can double-click and open it. At Room List we could have seen also a list of the existing chatrooms in the server.

- In case that you are not allowed to enter the chatroom, then you should contact its administrator, so that he can add you as a member.

- Gajim

- To add a new account in the program, select the menu *Edit* → *Accounts* then press the button *New*
- Choose *I already have an account I want to use* and in the following window give the username, server and password. Username and password are the ones that are registered in LDAP, and the server is 'prog.myCompany.net' .
- After the account is created, change its status to *Available* , in order to be online. As soon as you are online, you may get an invitation for joining the chatroom *tech-support@prog.myCompany.net* . Accept it and check also 'Join this room automatically when I connect'. You will enter the chatroom, where you will be able to communicate with the other members.
- In case that you don't get any invitation, then try to join the chatroom yourself. Select the menu *Actions* → *Group Chat* → *Join New Group Chat* . In the dialog window set *Room: tech-support@chat.prog.myCompany.net* and check *Join this room automatically when I connect*. In case that you are not allowed to join it, then contact the chatroom administrator, so that he can add you as a member.

2.6. Connecting to MSN and Yahoo Messengers

Both of the clients, Pidgin and Gajim can be used to communicate with the messenger networks of MSN and Yahoo!, using our messenger server as a gateway. For example, to connect to Yahoo! they can be configured like this (it is the same for MSN):

- Pidgin: Select the menu *Accounts* → *Manage* and click the button + *Add*. In the following window set as protocol *Yahoo!*, then put your Yahoo! username and password. We can also check *Remember password* and *New mail notification* . Then, from the menu *Accounts* → *Enable Account* we can activate/disactivate one or the other, or both of them.
- Gajim: Select the menu *Actions* → *Discover Services*. Then select *Yahoo! Transport yahoo.prog.myCompany.net* and then click the button *Register*. Then give the username and password that you use at Yahoo!, etc.

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