通过API在思科会议服务器上配置LDAP用户

目录

简介

本文档介绍通过API（应用编程接口）在Cisco Meeting Server上配置LDAP（轻量级目录访问协议）。

先决条件

PostMan应用

思科会议服务器(CMS)

Microsoft Active Directory

要求

本文档没有任何特定的要求。

使用的组件

思科会议服务器

Microsoft Active Directory

背景信息

通过API同步LDAP的高级配置流。

步骤1.通过API配置/ldapServers参数，如下所述

1. LDAP服务器的地址/端口信息
2. 用于访问服务器的用户名和密码
3. 保护非安全LDAP。

第2步：通过API配置/ldapMappings参数，如下所述

1. LDAP用户属性对象到CMS对应的用户对象

2. 示例cms用户jid将在cms等上映射到$sAMAccountName$@domain.com。

第3步：通过API配置/ldapSources参数，如下所述，将ldapServers和ldapMappings对象绑定。

配置

步骤1.配置/ldapServers

1. 为/ldapServers发送POST，这将创建ldapServer ID。使用唯一/ldapServers ID进行进一步配置。

| POST | ▾ | https://10.106.80.30:7445/api/v1/ldapservers | | Send ▾ |

2. 对POST的响应将以类似格式<ldapServer id="7ca32cc4-389f-46f5-a1b0-0a468af291a4">返回

3. 根据《CMS API参考指南》捕获以下信息以更新LDAP服务器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. 带参数的示例POST方法

| 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. 执行GET以验证已配置的参数

```
GET   ▼   https://10.106.80.30:7445/api/v1/ldapServers/7ca32cc4-389f-46f5-a1b0-0a468af291a4
```

Params   Authorization ●   Headers (9)   Body   Pre-request Script   Tests   Settings

Body   Cookies (1)   Headers (15)   Test Results   Status: 200 OK

Pretty   Raw   Preview   Visualize   XML ▼

```
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/ldapMappings

1. 为/ldapMappings发送POST以创建/ldapMappings ID。使用/ldapMappings ID并配置以下参数
。

```
POST   ▼   https://10.106.80.30:7445/api/v1/ldapMappings          Send ▼
```

2. 根据《CMS API参考指南》捕获以下信息以更新LDAP映射ID

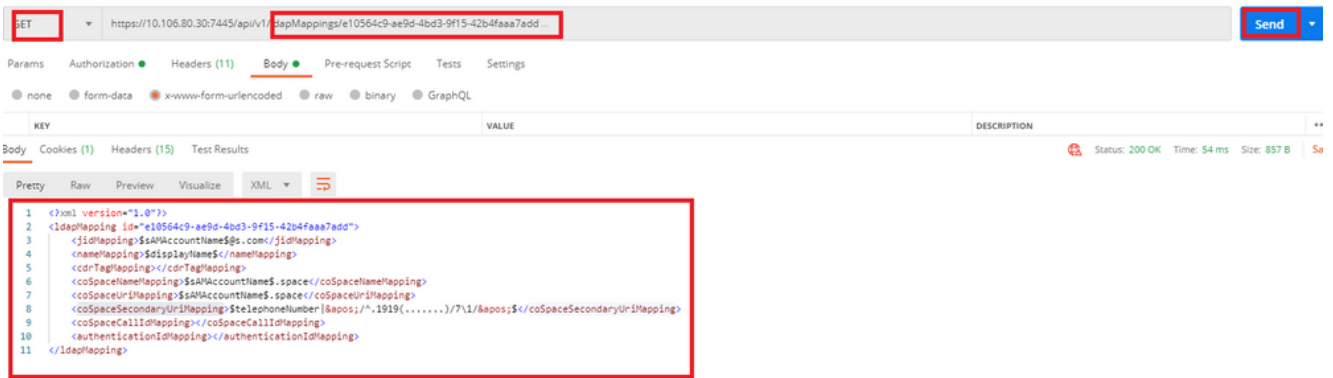| Parameters	Type/Value	Description/Notes
jidMapping	String	The template for generating user JIDs from the associated LDAP server's entries, for instance $sAMAccountName$@example.com.
nameMapping	String	The template for generating user names from the associated LDAP server's entries; for instance "cn" 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. 在下面配置ldapMappings的参数

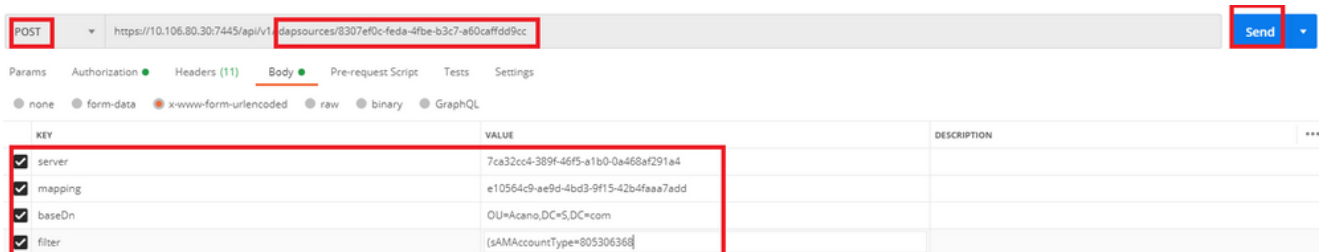

4. 执行GET以验证已配置的参数。

步骤3.配置/ldapsources

1. 为/ldapsources发送POST以创建/ldapsources ID。使用/ldapsources ID并在以下参数下配置。

2. 根据《CMS API参考指南》捕获以下信息以[更新LDAP映射ID](#)

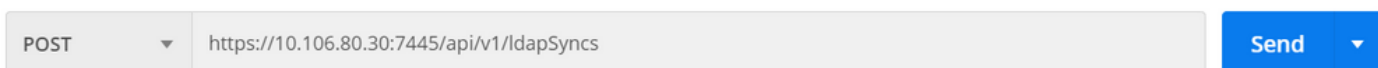| Parameters	Type/Value	Description/Notes
server *	ID	The ID of a previously-configured LDAP server (see above)
mapping *	ID	The ID of a previously-configured LDAP mapping (see above)
baseDn *	String	The distinguished name of the node in the LDAP server's tree from which users should be imported, for 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. 为ldapSources配置以下参数

4. 执行GET以验证已配置的参数。
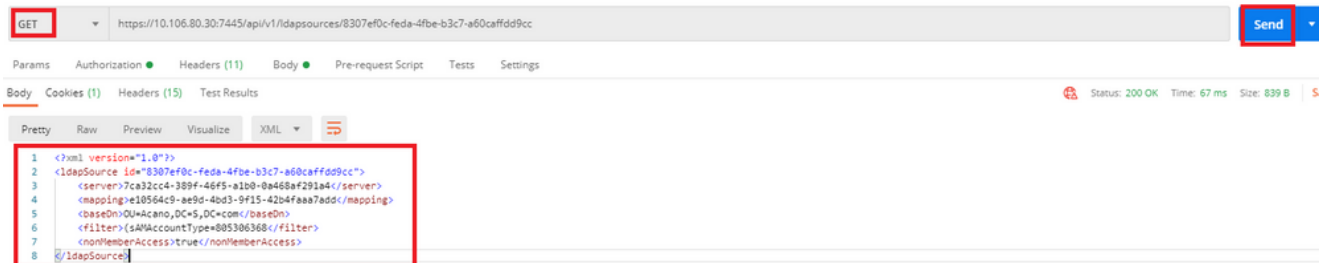
配置完成。现在可以执行完全同步。

验证

步骤1.从API为/ldapSyncs发送POST并检查事件日志

步骤2.如果同步完成，请签入事件日志。

步骤3.验证用户是否已从LDAP源同步。

故障排除

验证API参数和LDAP属性是否准确。

从呼叫网桥获取数据包有助于隔离LDAP的连接问题。