



VIRTUAL  
CABLE

# How to change passwords for AD users in UDS Enterprise



**UDS**  
ENTERPRISE

3.6



## Index

Introduction .....	2
Import and configure the Virtual Appliance .....	3
Publish access to the credential change server .....	7
User with permissions to modify credentials .....	10
Redirect on expired Parameter .....	13
About Virtual Cable.....	14

## Introduction

This document guides the administrators of a VDI environment with UDS Enterprise through the implementation of an alternative method to allow changing passwords to users belonging to a Microsoft “**Active Directory**” (AD) authenticator.

The procedure will require a new virtual machine (provided by the UDS Enterprise team in Virtual Appliance format). It will be necessary to import it to the virtual platform used.

This method, in addition to allowing the modification of a user’s password at any time, may also be used to indicate a new password to users who, due to security policies, need to change it because of the expiration of the current one.

The main requirements to change a user’s password are:

- **Resources for the Virtual Appliance:** 2 vCPU, 1024 MB of vRAM and 4 GB of disk space.
- **“Active Directory” server configuration:** It is necessary that the communication between UDS Server and the Ad Server is performed via LDAPS (LDAP over SSL).
- **Credentials:** A user with permissions will be required to modify the credentials of the users (it is not necessary to use an administrator user, the delegation of permissions can be used).

## Import and configure the Virtual Appliance

The first task that you will perform in order to enable the change of passwords of users of an “**Active Directory**” directly from the UDS Enterprise VDI environment will be to import a server in Virtual Appliance format.

This VM is available for download in OVA format in the following repository:

<http://images.udsenderprise.com/files/AD-Password-Changer/>

**NOTE:** If you need to have this server in another format, it is recommended to decompress the \*.ova file and extract the \*.vmdk disk, which can be converted to other formats (.vhd, .qcow2, etc...) with tools such as [qemu-img](#), [StarWind](#), etc...

```
Debian GNU/Linux 11 uds tty1
Hint: Num Lock on
uds login: _
```

Login to the machine with the following credentials:

- User: root
- Password: uds

```
IMPORTANT NOTES:
* This machine is provided as a very basic Active Directory web password updater server, without any
  security add-on.
* Change root password (ssh root login is ENABLED by default)
* Provide a custom name for this machine. you can use hostnamectl set-hostname --static YOUR_SERVER_
  NAME to do this.
* Protect access to this machine, because it contains defaults that are publicly available, such as r
  oot password.
* Consider updating the software (using apt, dselect, etc..) as a first step before using it in any
  environment (production or not)
* Update the keyboard layout if needed: use dpkg-reconfigure keyboard-configuration, then service key
  board-setup restart for this. Default keyboard lang is Spanish
* Set the timezone: use dpkg-reconfigure tzdata

You will need to take security actions (such as changing passwords, enabling firewall, etc...) in ord
  er to secure this machine.

Remember to setup your installation editing the file on: /var/server/server/settings.py

Default listen address of nginx server: 0.0.0.0 (all addresses)

Default network mode: DHCP

Last login: Wed Mar  9 10:27:49 CET 2022 on tty1
Detected IP: 192.168.111.139
root@adpw:~# _
```

Once the session is started, you will be able to see different notes to help with the configuration of this machine:

- You can change the name (Hostname) of the machine with the command:  
**`hostname set-hostname --static YOUR_SERVER`**
- Change the keyboard layout with the command:  
**`dpkg-reconfigure keyboard-configuration`**
- Change the time zone with the command:  
**`dpkg-reconfigure tzdata`**

The network configuration of the machine is configured via DHCP by default, so you must indicate a static IP address. In order to do this, edit the file `/etc/network/interfaces` and indicate a static IP address:

```

GNU nano 3.2 /etc/network/interfaces

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug ens160
iface ens160 inet static
    address 192.168.0.9
    netmask 255.255.240.0
    gateway 192.168.0.1

```

Once you have the new server with IP connectivity, configure the script responsible for connecting to the AD server to modify the password of the users.

Edit the file `/var/server/server/settings.py` and indicate the following data:

```

GNU nano 5.4 settings.py *
.....
Settings for the server.
.....

import os
import django

# Start settings for AD. Customize THIS
AD_SERVER = '192.168.0.9' # Server. Must support LDAPS or change password will not work
AD_BASEDN = 'dc=uds,dc=local'
AD_USER = 'administrator@vc.local' # Must be an administrator user
AD_PASSWORD = 'KNeLbHGtK22' # Password for this user
UDS_BROKER = 'https://demo.udsenderprise.com' # UDS Broker URL
# End settings
# SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!
SECRET_KEY = '88d5o-%1t)_q5113#kmag0-a&ox5i+aci5511j27'

```

- **AD\_Server:** IP address or name of the AD Server (for proper operation, the SSL connection must be enabled on the server).
- **AD\_BASEDN:** Indicate the DN BASE in this format: dc=xxx,dc=xxx
- **AD\_USER:** User with permissions that will be used to change the password (it does not need to be an administrator user; delegated permissions can be used).

- **AD\_PASSWORD:** Password of the user “AD\_USER”.
- **UDS Broker:** IP address of the UDS Server where the user will be redirected.

Once all the data necessary for integration with AD are configured, save the changes and publish access to this server in the UDS login portal to allow users to change credentials.

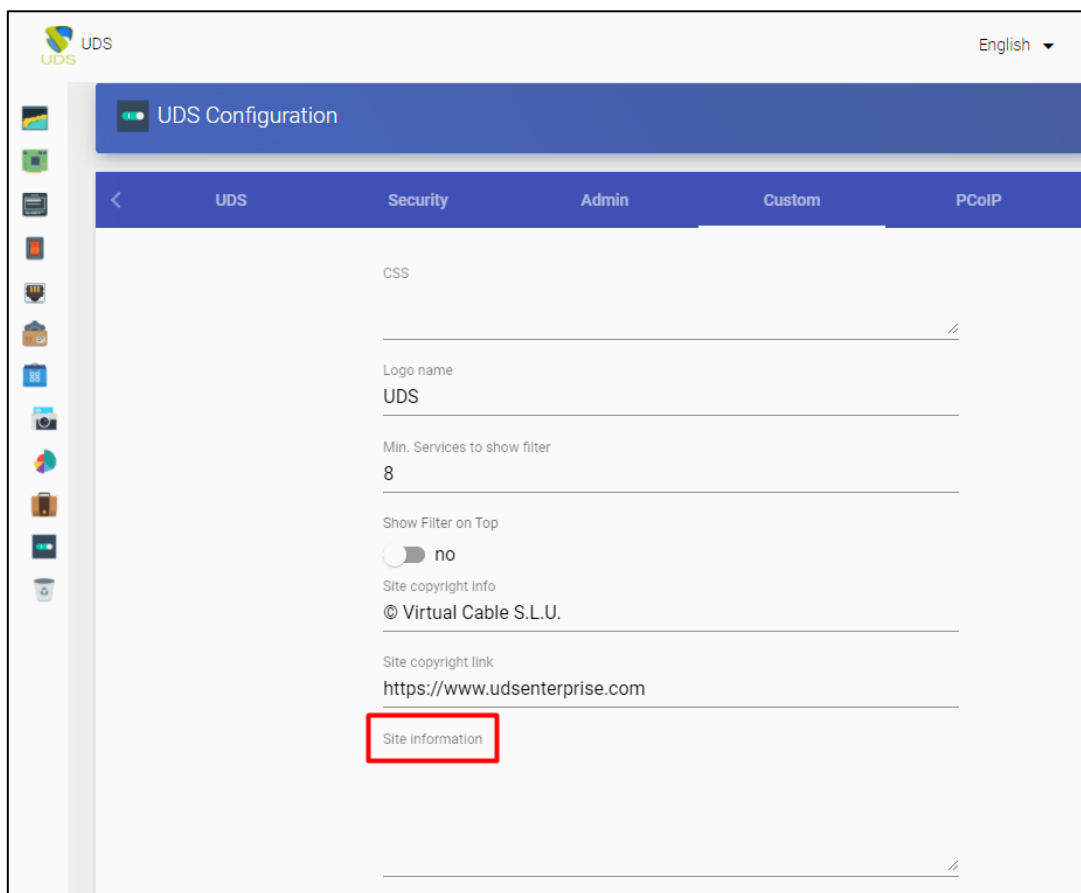
**Note:** For security reasons, it is recommended to change the “Secret\_key” that appears by default on the machine.

## Publish access to the credential change server

Once the new AD user credential change server is configured, you must make it accessible from the UDS login portal. To perform this task, you can modify the UDS login page itself by modifying the HTML code of the page or use the advanced configuration parameter “**Site information**”.

The following examples shows how to add access to the credential change server from “**Site information**” parameter:

Access the dashboard of UDS (with user with administration permissions), **Tools – Configuration – Custom – Site information**:





In this field you add, for example, the following data:

```
<div align="center"><a href="https://192.168.0.9" target="_blank">Password change AD Users</a></div>
```

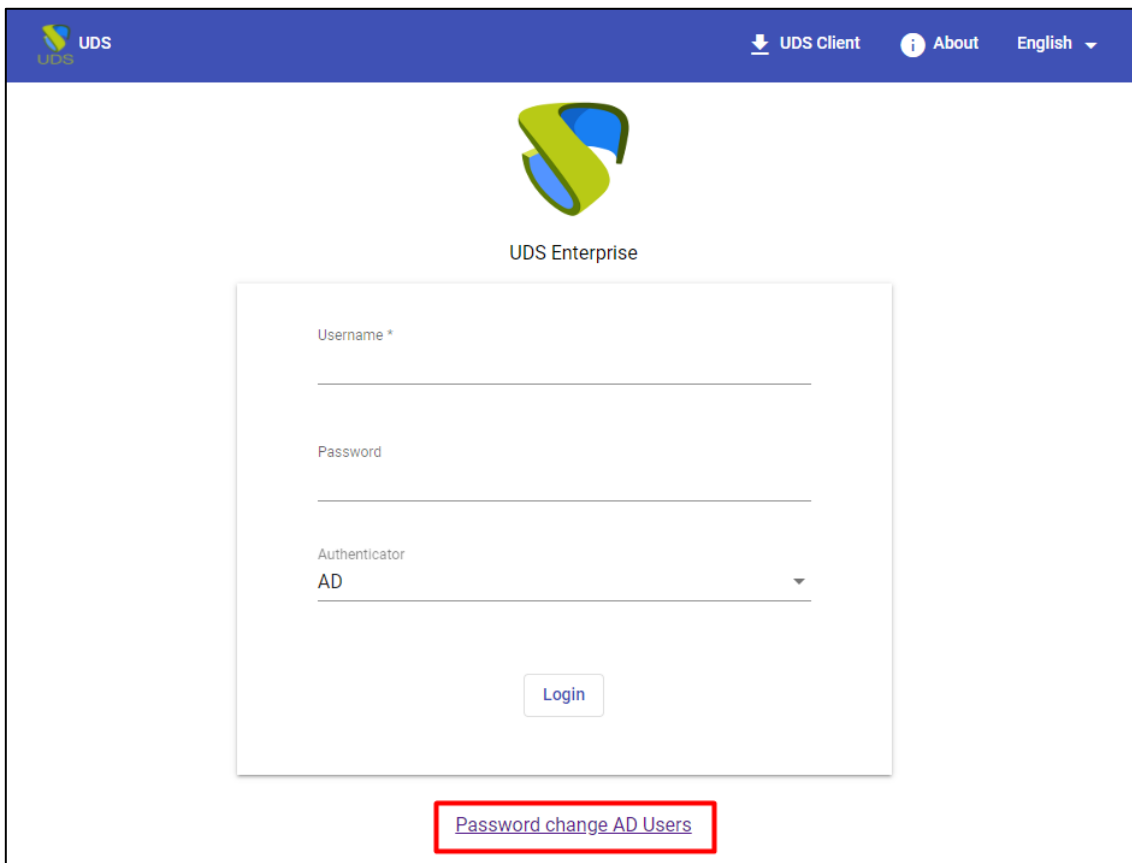
Site information

```
<div align="center"><a href="https://192.168.0.9" target="_blank">Password change AD Users</a></div>
```

---

**NOTE:** You will have to indicate the IP address or name of the credential change server and a descriptive text for the link.

Save the changes and reboot the UDS Server, now on our login page you will have access to this server:



When accessing the server, a new window will appear allowing you to change the user's password:

### Password update

AD User(user@domain.xxx)

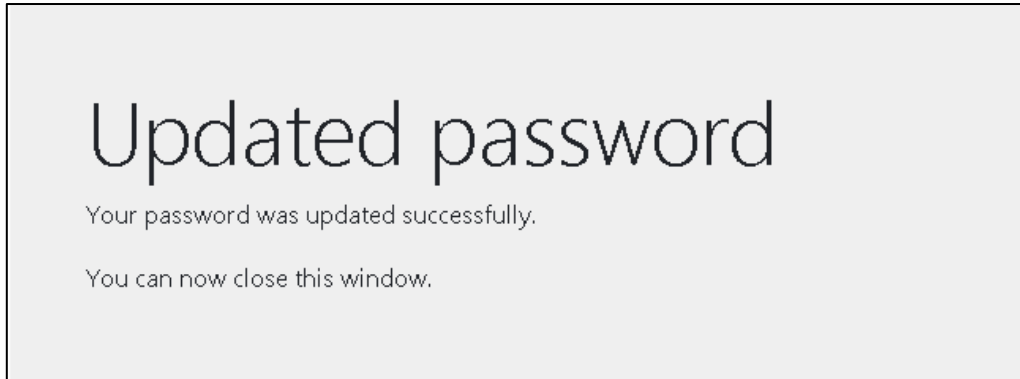
Current password

New password

Repeat new password

Update

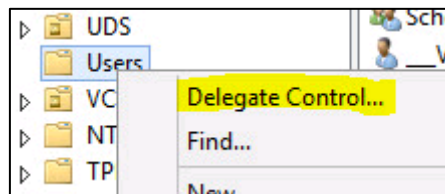
Once modified, the system will indicate if the change has been made correctly and you can close the window:



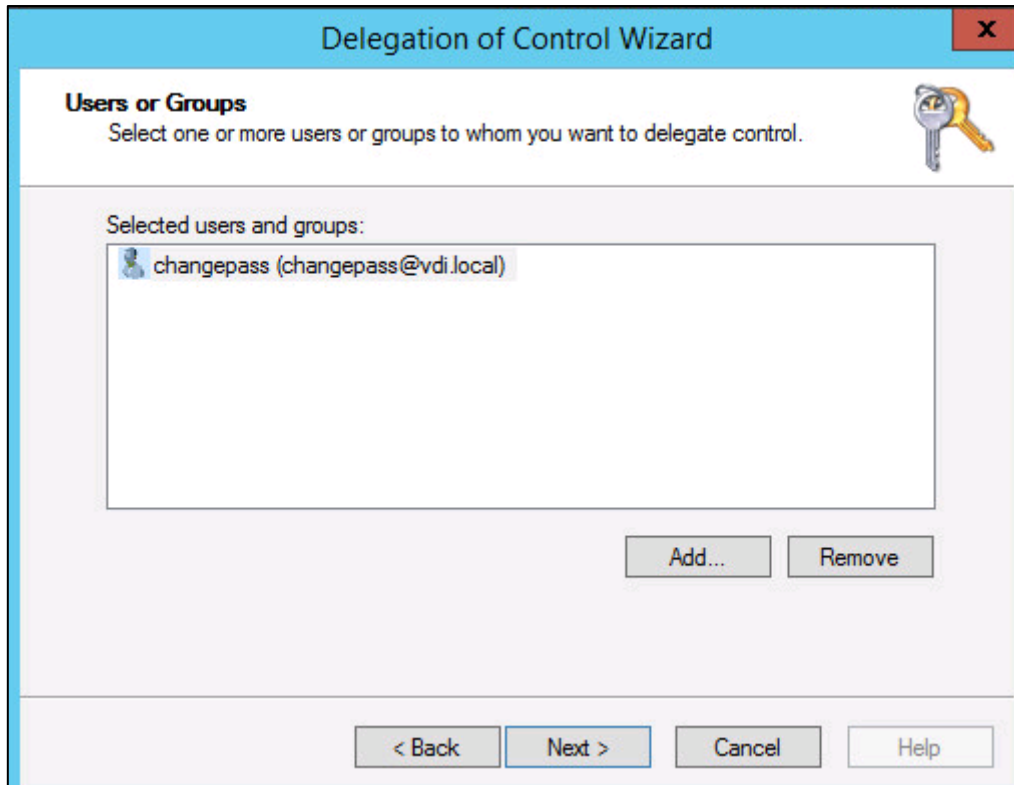
## User with permissions to modify credentials

As indicated above, it is not necessary to use an administrator user in the password change machine, you can use a user with delegated permissions.

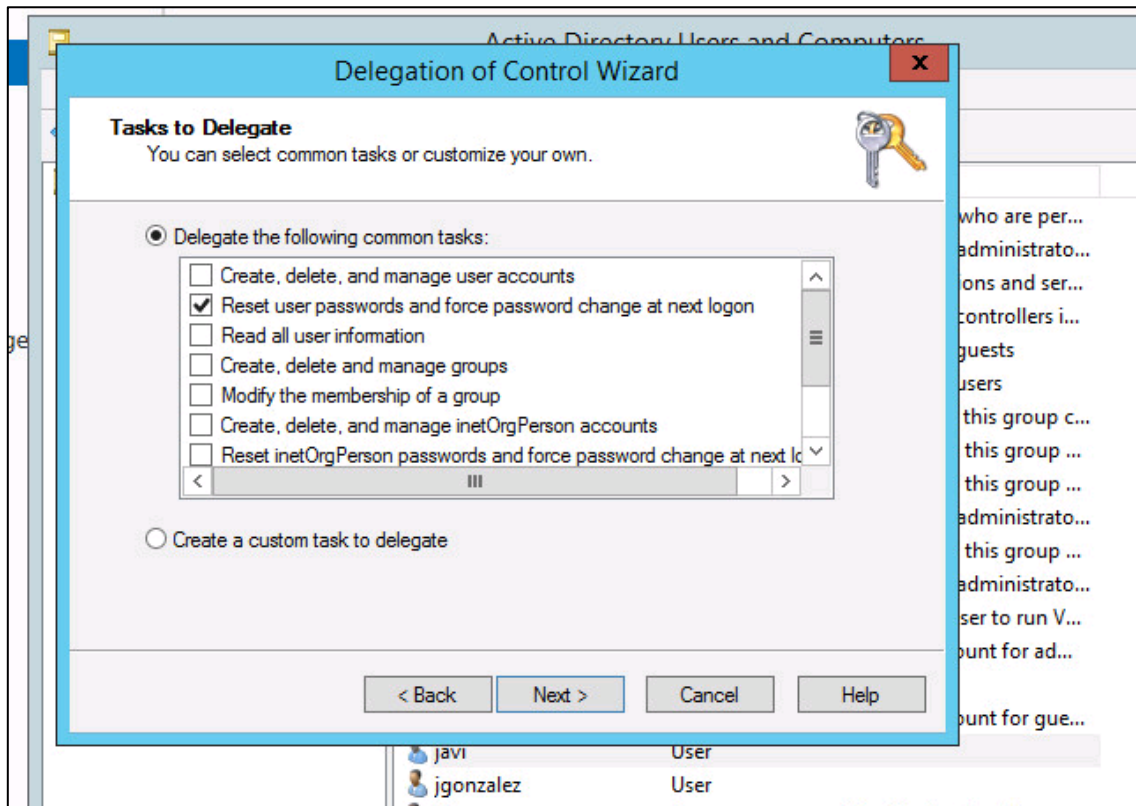
To do this, select the organizational unit (OU) where the users will be allowed to modify their password and select “**Delegate Control**”.



Indicate the user that will be allowed to modify the passwords (and that you have previously entered in the password change machine):



Select: "Reset user passwords and force password change at the next logon":



And finish the wizard.

## Redirect on expired Parameter

From version 3.6 of UDS Enterprise it will be possible to redirect the user directly to a specific URL if it is detected that their password is expired.

Editing an Active Directory authenticator, in the advanced section:

**Editar Autentificador**

Principal   Credenciales   **Avanzado**   MFA   Visualiz

---

Reemplazar Base  
Si no está vacío, reemplazará la base de búsqueda con este valor (formato: dc=..., dc=...)

---

Dominio predeterminado  
Dominio utilizado para usuarios sin dominio (si está vacío, utilizará el dominio del usuario) si el modo c

---

servidores de respaldo

---

Lista de resolución del host

---

Ignorar dominios  
Si no está vacío, esta lista de dominios se ignorará al buscar usuarios. Valores Separados por Comas.

**Redirigir al caducar**  
Si no está vacía y la contraseña del usuario ha caducado, será redirigido automáticamente a esta URL

---

Tiempo de espera \*  
10

---

Verificar SSL  
 No

Thanks to this parameter we will be able to redirect directly to our password change server or any other dedicated server.

## About Virtual Cable

[Virtual Cable](#) is a company specialized in the **digital transformation** of the **workplace**. The company develops, supports and markets UDS Enterprise. Its team of experts has designed **VDI** solutions tailored to each sector to provide a unique user experience fully adapted to the needs of each user profile. Virtual Cable's professionals **have more than 30 years of experience** in IT and software development and more than 15 years in virtualization technologies. Every day, **millions of Windows and Linux virtual desktops are deployed with UDS Enterprise around the world.**