

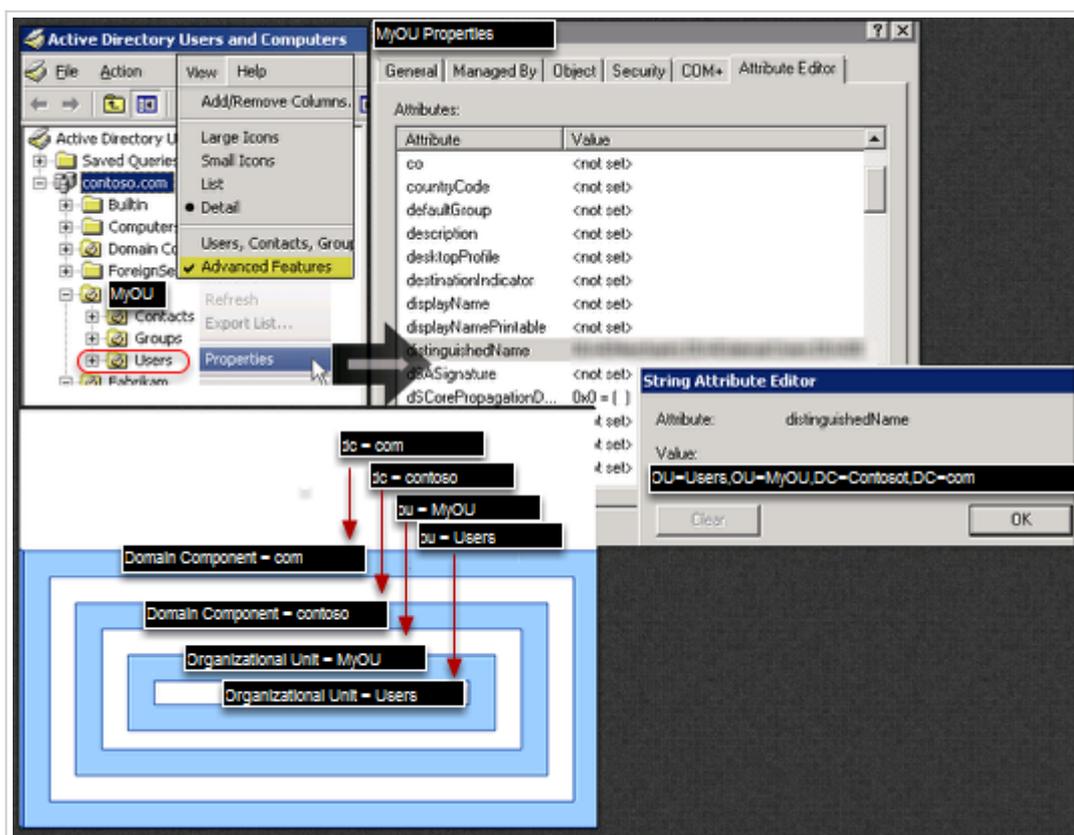
WordPress Active Directory Integration

This article illustrates the process of integrating Active Directory authentication with an existing WordPress installation.

WordPress Plugin: Active Directory Integration

Preflight

Determine LDAP Path to User Objects



WordPress needs to know what bucket holds the user objects that will be allowed to authenticate.

In this example, the user objects are contained in the **Users** Organizational Unit which is a child of the **MyOU** Organizational Unit within the **contoso.com** domain

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WordPress Settings

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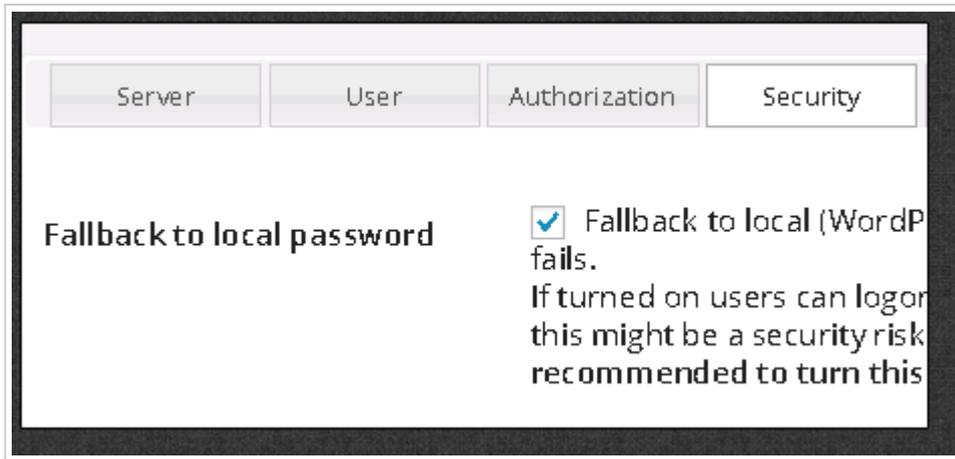
Active Directory Server

Server	User	Authorization	Security	User Meta	Bulk Import	Test Tool
Active Directory Server						
Domain Controllers	<input type="text" value="myDomainController.contoso.com"/> Domain Controllers (separate with semicolons, e.g. "dc1.company.local;dc2.company.local")					
Port	<input type="text" value="389"/> Port on which the AD listens (defaults to "389")					
LDAP Network Timeout	<input type="text" value="5"/> seconds Time in seconds after connection attempt to Active Directory times out and to local authorization (defaults to "5").					
Base DN	<input type="text" value="OU=Users,OU=OU,DC=Contoso,DC=com"/> Base DN (e.g. "ou=unit,dc=domain,dc=tld" or "cn=users,dc=domain,dc=tld")					

User Specific Settings

User specific settings	
Account Suffix	<input type="text" value="@contoso.com"/>
Automatic User Creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Should a new user be created automatically if not already in the WordPress database? Created users will obtain the role defined under "New User Default Role"
Automatic User Update	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Should the users be updated in the WordPress database everytime they logon? Works only if Automatic User Creation is turned on.
Auto Update User Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Should the users descriptions be updated in the WordPress database everytime they logon? Works only if Automatic User Creation and Automatic User Update are turned on.
Default email domain	<input type="text" value="contoso.com"/> If the Active Directory attribute 'mail' is blank, a user's email will be set to username@whatever-this-says
Email Address Conflict Handling	<input type="text" value="Prevent (recommended)"/> Choose how to handle email address conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prevent: User is not created, if his email address is already in use by another user.
Display name	<input type="text" value="displayName"/> Choose user's Active Directory attribute to be used as display name.

Security



Notes About Wireless Frequencies

802.11 a/b/g/n?

Originally described as clause 17 of the 1999 specification, the OFDM waveform at 5.8 GHz is now defined in clause 18 of the 2012 specification and provides protocols that allow transmission and reception of data at rates of 1.5 to 54Mbit/s. It has seen widespread worldwide implementation, particularly within the corporate workspace. While the original amendment is no longer valid, the term "802.11a" is still used by wireless access point (cards and routers) manufacturers to describe interoperability of their systems at 5.8 GHz, 54Mbit/s.

The 802.11a standard uses the same data link layer protocol and frame format as the original standard, but an OFDM based air interface (physical layer). It operates in the 5 GHz band with a maximum net data rate of 54 Mbit/s, plus error correction code, which yields realistic net achievable

throughput in the mid-20 Mbit/s.[10]

Since the 2.4 GHz band is heavily used to the point of being crowded, using the relatively unused 5 GHz band gives 802.11a a significant advantage. However, this high carrier frequency also brings a disadvantage: the effective overall range of 802.11a is less than that of 802.11b/g. In theory, 802.11a signals are absorbed more readily by walls and other solid objects in their path due to their smaller wavelength and, as a result, cannot penetrate as far as those of 802.11b. In practice, 802.11b typically has a higher range at low speeds (802.11b will reduce speed to 5.5 Mbit/s or even 1 Mbit/s at low signal strengths). 802.11a also suffers from interference,[11] but locally there may be fewer signals to interfere with, resulting in less interference and better throughput.

imma try to disect that right now

As a real-world example, wireless VOIP phones would benefit from 802.11a due to the relatively low lag rates.

During telephonic communication, lag in response time is experienced as blank, static, silence, etc in the conversation.

Sources

Description	URL IEEE 802.11	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11
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Powershell + psExec

Launching Powershell Remotely via psExec

From Powershell: Launch Powershell Remotely via psExec

```
driveletter:\somepath\psexec.exe \\hostname cmd /c 'echo . | powershell.exe -command "$env:PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE; exit 100"'
```

From CMD: Launch Powershell Remotely via psExec

```
powershell.exe -command "& {driveletter:\somepath\psexec\psexec.exe \\hostname cmd /c 'echo . | powershell.exe -command "$env:PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE; exit 100"'}"
```

Case Use:

Remotely Stop an IIS Application Pool

```
powershell.exe -command "& {driveletter:\somepath\psexec.exe \\hostname cmd /c 'echo . | powershell.exe -command "set-executionpolicy Bypass -scope Process;Import-Module WebAdministration;Stop-WebAppPool -Name "MyAppPool"; exit 100"'}"
```

Opsview + Powershell

Powershell InvocationSyntax

The syntax for properly calling powershell scripts from the Opsview/NRPE agent is rather cryptic.

After much searching on the internets, this is the configuration syntax I found to work:

nsc.ini:

[nrpe handlers]

...

```
check_mycheck          =          cmd          /c          echo
DriveLetter:\Path\Folder\MyScript.ps1; exit($lastexitcode) |
powershell.exe -command -
```

Sources

Description	URL	Notes Check mit Powershell	http://www.monitoring-portal.org/web/index.php?page=Thread&threadID=15923	This website was in (German?); Google Search: "nscclient"
.exe" "powershell" "socket timeout after" Nagios -- check_veeam	https://www.angryadmin.co.uk/?tag=nagios	Google Search: "nscclient"		
.exe" "\$lastexitcode" Returning Exit Code from Script	http://powershell.com/cs/blogs/tips/archive/2009/05/18/returning-exit-code-from-script.aspx	Google Search: bat exit /b errorlevel Mailbox Health 2007.ps1	http://exchange.nagios.org/directory/Plugins/Email-and-Groupware/Microsoft-Exchange/Mailbox-Health-2007-2Eps1/details	Google Search: "nagios" "powershell" "exit code"