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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'ldapmodrdn.1'

$ man ldapmodrdn.1

LDAPMODRDN(1) General Commands Manual LDAPMODRDN(1)

NAME

ldapmodrdn - LDAP rename entry tool

SYNOPSIS

ldapmodrdn [-V[V]] [-d debuglevel] [-n] [-v] [-r] [-s newsup] [-c] [-f file] [-M[M]] [-x]

[-D binddn] [-W] [-w passwd] [-y passwdfile] [-H ldapuri] [-P {2|3}] [-e [!]ext[=extparam]]

[-E [!]ext[=extparam]] [-o opt[=optparam]] [-O security-properties] [-I] [-Q] [-N] [-U auth?

cid] [-R realm] [-X authzid] [-Y mech] [-Z[Z]] [dn rdn]

DESCRIPTION

ldapmodrdn is a shell-accessible interface to the ldap_rename(3) library call.

ldapmodrdn opens a connection to an LDAP server, binds, and modifies the RDN of entries.

The entry information is read from standard input, from file through the use of the -f op?

tion, or from the command-line pair dn and rdn.

OPTIONS

-V[V] Print version info. If -VV is given, only the version information is printed.

-d debuglevel

Set the LDAP debugging level to debuglevel. ldapmodrdn must be compiled with

LDAP_DEBUG defined for this option to have any effect.

-n Show what would be done, but don't actually change entries. Useful for debugging in

conjunction with -v.

-v Use verbose mode, with many diagnostics written to standard output.

-r Remove old RDN values from the entry. Default is to keep old values.

-s newsup

Specify a new superior entry. (I.e., move the target entry and make it a child of the new superior.) This option is not supported in LDAPv2.

-c Continuous operation mode. Errors are reported, but ldapmodrdn will continue with modifications. The default is to exit after reporting an error.

-f file

Read the entry modification information from file instead of from standard input or the command-line.

-M[M] Enable manage DSA IT control. -MM makes control critical.

-x Use simple authentication instead of SASL.

-D binddn

Use the Distinguished Name binddn to bind to the LDAP directory. For SASL binds, the server is expected to ignore this value.

-W Prompt for simple authentication. This is used instead of specifying the password on the command line.

-w passwd

Use passwd as the password for simple authentication.

-y passwdfile

Use complete contents of passwdfile as the password for simple authentication.

-H ldapuri

Specify URI(s) referring to the ldap server(s); only the protocol/host/port fields are allowed; a list of URI, separated by whitespace or commas is expected.

-P {2|3}

Specify the LDAP protocol version to use.

-e [!]ext[=extparam]

-E [!]ext[=extparam]

Specify general extensions with -e and modrdn extensions with -E. ?!? indicates criticality.

General extensions:

[!]assert=<filter> (an RFC 4515 Filter)

!authzid=<authzid> ("dn:<dn>" or "u:<user>")

[!]bauthzid (RFC 3829 authzid control)

[!]chaining[=<resolve>[/<cont>]]

[!]manageDSAit

[!]noop

ppolicy

[!]postread[=<attrs>] (a comma-separated attribute list)

[!]preread[=<attrs>] (a comma-separated attribute list)

[!]relax

sessiontracking[=<username>]

abandon,cancel,ignore (SIGINT sends abandon/cancel,

or ignores response; if critical, doesn't wait for SIGINT.

not really controls)

Modrdn extensions:

(none)

-o opt[=optparam]

Specify any ldap.conf(5) option or one of the following:

nettimeout=<timeout> (in seconds, or "none" or "max")

ldif_wrap=<width> (in columns, or "no" for no wrapping)

-O security-properties

Specify SASL security properties.

-I Enable SASL Interactive mode. Always prompt. Default is to prompt only as needed.

-Q Enable SASL Quiet mode. Never prompt.

-N Do not use reverse DNS to canonicalize SASL host name.

-U authcid

Specify the authentication ID for SASL bind. The form of the ID depends on the actual SASL mechanism used.

-R realm

Specify the realm of authentication ID for SASL bind. The form of the realm depends on the actual SASL mechanism used.

-X authzid

Specify the requested authorization ID for SASL bind. authzid must be one of the following formats: dn:<distinguished name> or u:<username>

-Y mech

Specify the SASL mechanism to be used for authentication. If it's not specified, the program will choose the best mechanism the server knows.

-Z[Z] Issue StartTLS (Transport Layer Security) extended operation. If you use -ZZ, the

command will require the operation to be successful.

INPUT FORMAT

If the command-line arguments dn and rdn are given, rdn will replace the RDN of the entry specified by the DN, dn.

Otherwise, the contents of file (or standard input if no -f flag is given) should consist of one or more entries.

Distinguished Name (DN)

Relative Distinguished Name (RDN)

One or more blank lines may be used to separate each DN/RDN pair.

EXAMPLE

Assuming that the file /tmp/entrymods exists and has the contents:

cn=Modify Me,dc=example,dc=com

cn=The New Me

the command:

ldapmodrdn -r -f /tmp/entrymods

will change the RDN of the "Modify Me" entry from "Modify Me" to "The New Me" and the old cn, "Modify Me" will be removed.

DIAGNOSTICS

Exit status is 0 if no errors occur. Errors result in a non-zero exit status and a diagnos? tic message being written to standard error.

SEE ALSO

ldapadd(1), ldapdelete(1), ldapmodify(1), ldapsearch(1), ldap.conf(5), ldap(3), ldap_re? name(3)

AUTHOR

The OpenLDAP Project <http://www.openldap.org/>

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