

The promise of

LDAP

Standards-based Internet Directories

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One Click Systems



oneclick systems

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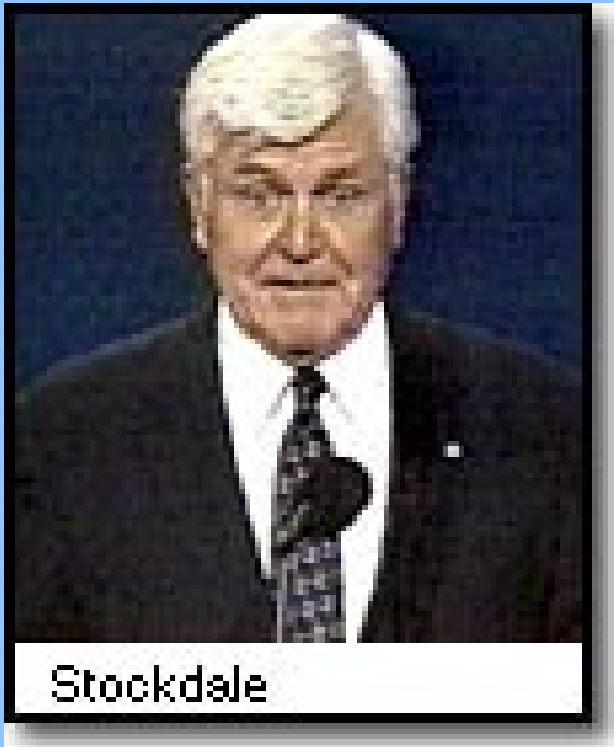
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Session goal #1—Hear from you

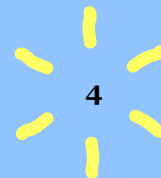


**“Who am I?
Why am I here?”**

—Adm. James Stockdale,
presidential running mate
and American hero

Session goal #2—Inform you

- What LDAP is
- What LDAP isn't, compared to other protocols and databases
- What you can do with it today and tomorrow
- Putting LDAP to work for you



Your role

- System Administrators / IT
- Developers
- Management
- End users



Your experience

- Know something about LDAP
- Have used LDAP
- Have set up server
- Want a solution!



What LDAP is

What LDAP is not



LDAP is...

- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- Born as front-end for X.500, the “heavy-weight” OSI directory
- Endorsed by 40 software companies as the Internet directory of choice in 1996
- 1998: Commercial LDAPv3 software



A Directory is...

- Fast access
- Many reads, few writes
- Standards-based interoperability
- Benefits



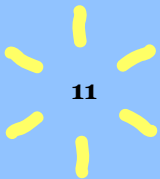
An LDAP Directory is not...

- Transactional database
- Relational database
- File or web server
- DNS (but will be part of SLP)



But what is LDAP?

- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (RFC 2251, others)
- Standard for email lookups in email clients
- Operations: Search, filters, updates, bind (security)
- Standard schemas



Personal Data

- Contact info: Name/title/address/phone, sound, picture
- System info: Preferences, login & password, IP address



Service Data

- Device info: servers, printers, etc.
- Permissions and capabilities, perhaps



What you can do with LDAP

Today—Tomorrow



What you can do today

- Master address book
- Location moving—Netscape

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bookmarks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User Preferences |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cookies | <input type="checkbox"/> History |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail Filters | <input type="checkbox"/> Java Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Address Books | <input type="checkbox"/> Certificates and Private Keys |

What you can do today (cont.)

- Self-updating personal address books
- Public directories
- Organization directory



Server Products

- Active Directory (Microsoft)
- ClickMail Central Directory (OCS)
- Netscape Directory Server
- Oblix Corporate Service Center
- QuickMail Pro Directory System (CE)
- SLAPD (Univ. of Michigan)



TOMORROW

- Server authentication - single sign-on
- More application support
- Centralized application configuration (Mission Control)
- Resource allocation - implementing your policies
- Mail server support - groups!



Tomorrow (cont.)

- Worldwide directory webs
- Info publishing = user lookups.
Systems support = authentication,
configuration.
- E-commerce
- Interoperability improvements
- Self-updating interest-groups



LDAP on Macintosh

- Servers
- Mail Clients
- Netscape Client API for Mac (v2)
- Plug-in for Network Services Location (NSL)?
- Future Apple support



LDAP Case Study

Jeff Hodges

Kings Mountain Systems



Putting LDAP to work for you

How it's built

Planning your LDAP service



How it's built

- Information model
- Naming model
- Functional model
- Security model

Information model

- Object classes
 - Person (name, phone, description)
 - OrgPerson (+ title, telex, ISDN)
 - InetOrgPerson (+ email, street, pager)
 - customPerson (+ your own attributes)
 - OrganizationalUnit = department...
 - Device (name, labeledURI)



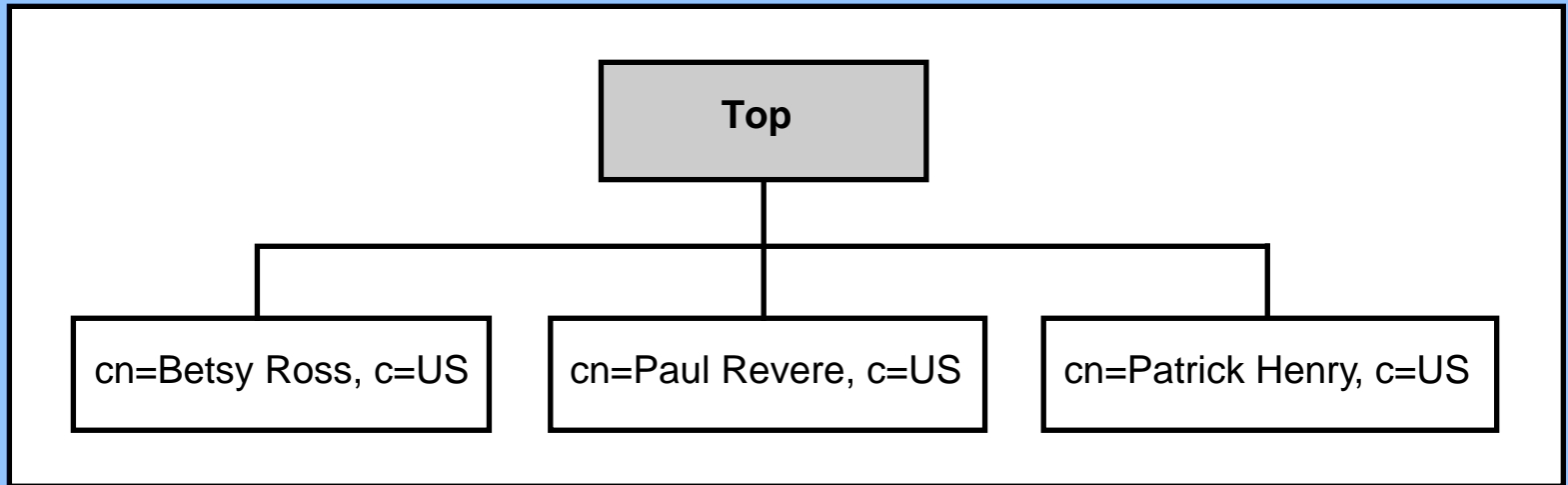
Information model (cont.)

- Entries of various classes
- Schemas—what must/may be stored in each class
- Syntax and matching rules

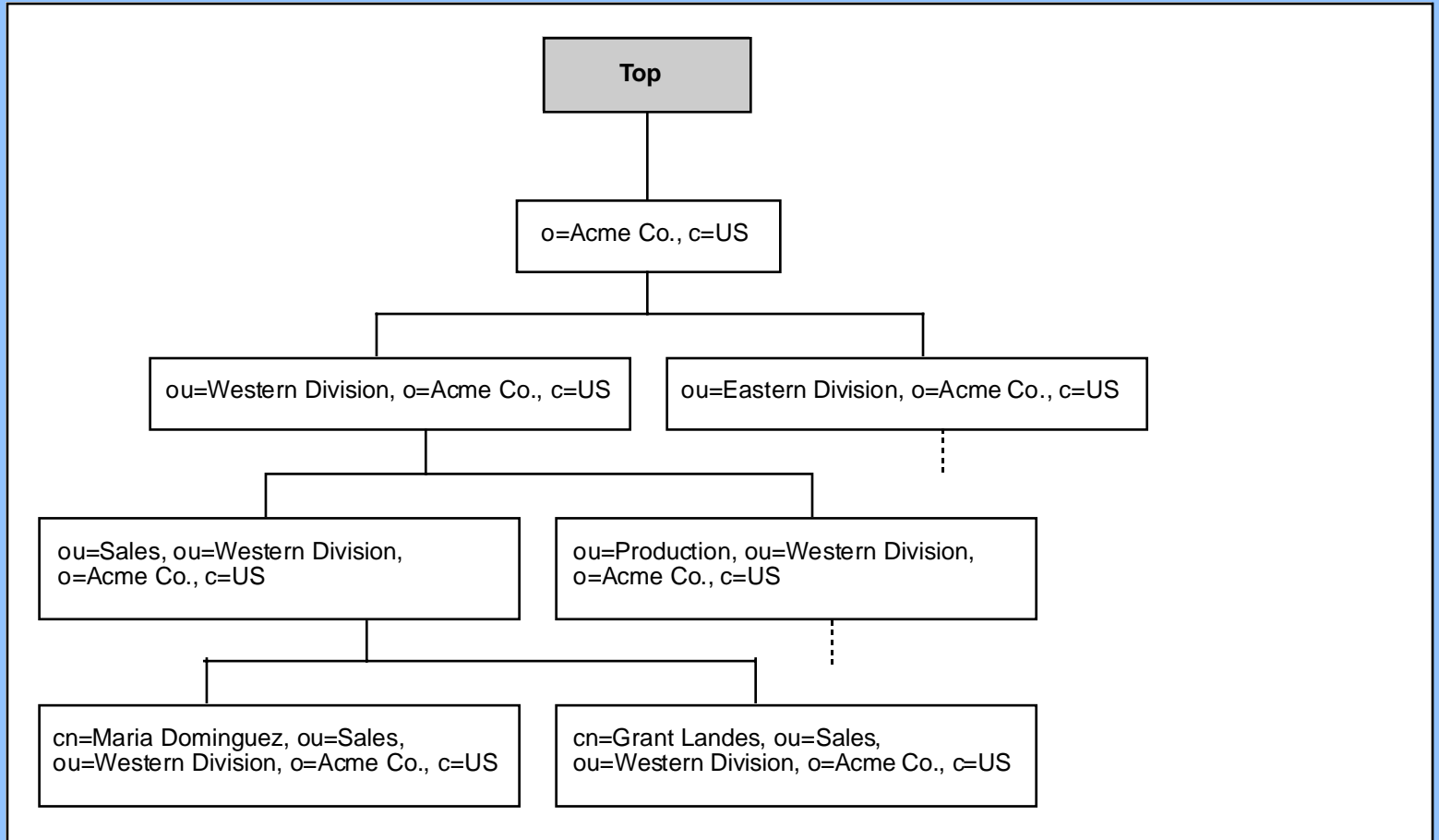


Naming model

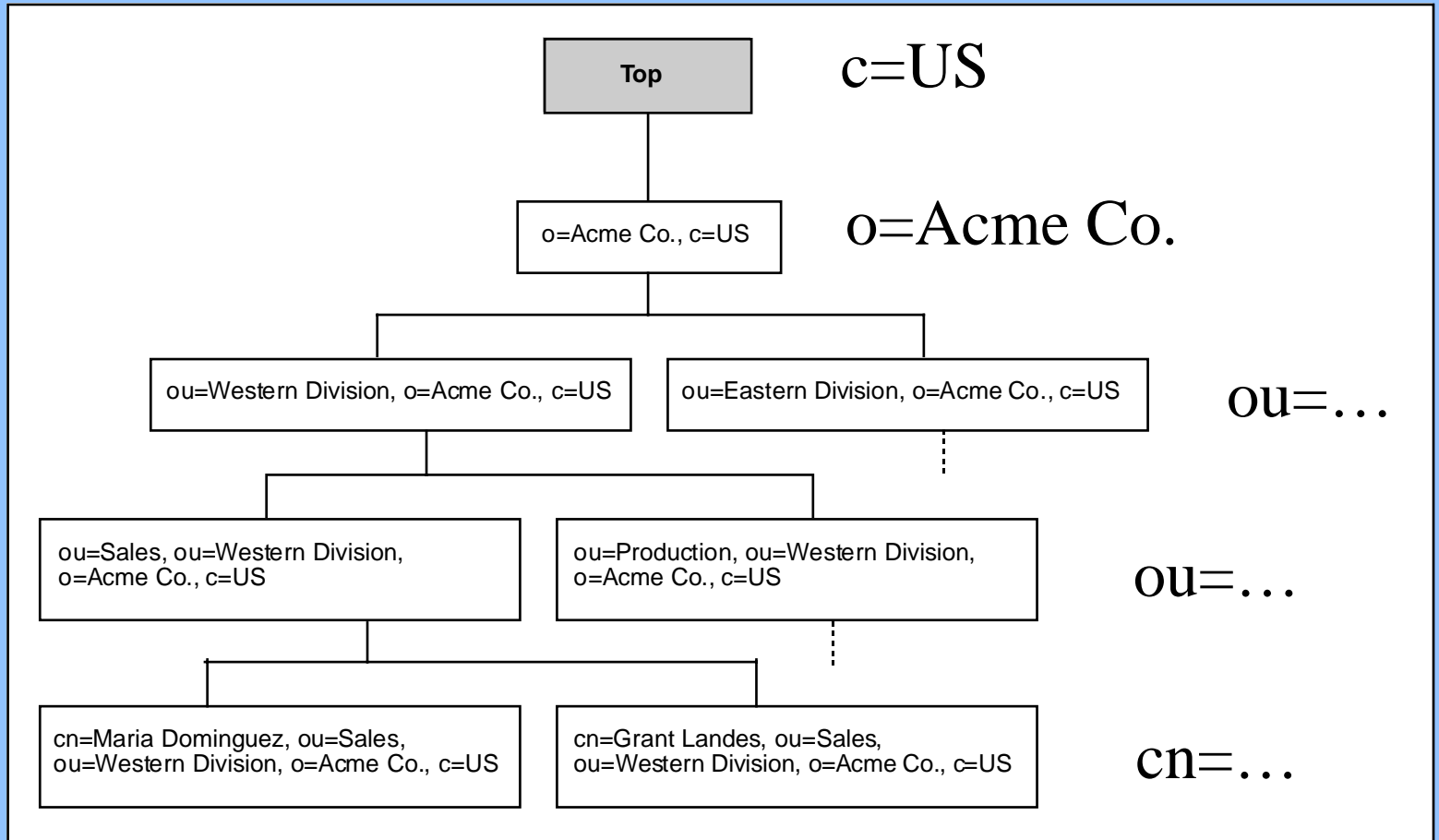
- Directory structure: flat



- Directory structure: tree (heirarchical)



Distinguished Name parts



Naming model (cont.)

- Distinguished Names (DN)
 - cn=Will Shakespeare, c=UK
 - uid=msmith, dc=netscape, dc=com
 - ssnhash=X8Sd9a8sd, o=Acme Co., c=US
- Geographic or domain naming
- Choose to fit your situation



Naming model (cont.)

- **RDN** and Naming Context
 - **cn=Will Shakespeare**, **c=UK**
 - **uid=msmith**, **dc=netscape**, **dc=com**
 - **ssnhash=X8Sd9a8sd**, **o=Acme Co.**, **c=US**
- Multiple-hierarchy
- Global directory namespace



Functional model

- Internet protocol
- **Bind - Search**
- Others: Add, Delete, Modify, ModifyDN (move), Compare



Server

Client
(LDAP-aware)

Bind:

(waiting for TCP/IP call)

Ok, Will, you're authorized.

Search:

Hello, I'm "cn=Will Shakespeare, c=UK", my password is "bard".

Starting at "c=UK", what people have "beth" in their common names? Just tell me their names and email addresses.

Server

Client

“cn=Beth Smith, c=UK” has
common names “Beth Smith” and
“Bethie Smith,” email address
“beths@oneclick.com.”

“cn=Angus Macbeth, c=UK” has
common names “Angus Macbeth,”
“Angus J. Macbeth,” and “Scotty
Macbeth,” email is
“macbeth@oneclick.com.”

That’s all, 2 entries.

(next command or close
TCP)

Security model

- Client bind (login), Self, by IP
- Read, Write
- Directory-wide
- Attributes
- Entries and branches

Planning

Requirements



What do you want to provide?

- Contact info (can stop right here)
- Authentication
- Application preferences (Roaming)
- Policy implementation
- Networked resources: information, devices, applications

What Data?

- People: users, external contacts
- Things: servers, printers, user prefs
- Organizations: companies, divisions, departments, roles
- What attributes for each: email, phone, address, beverage
- Where is the data?



What Environment?

- Corporate, Internet environments
- Existing directories and data (legacy)
- Other LDAP servers (referrals)
- Resources: people, budgets, hardware.
- User interests and abilities
- Political realities

What Scale?

- How much data—number of entries
- How much speed—simultaneous users
- Replication can help

How much Security?

- Personal and organizational privacy
- Protection from attacks and failures
- How much do users see, create, and maintain?
- Who gets access to what? Public, In-house, Personal (self)



How much Reliability?

- Authoritative source(s)
- Can LDAP become the authoritative source?
- How is everything backed up?
- Replication can help, again.



Planning

Structure



Structure—Flat or tree?

- Flat: Easy, few hundred entries
- Tree: Flexible, browseable, application support
- Tree species: Organization chart, geography, domain/network.



Structure—What is stored?

- Schema - entries (objects) that have attributes
- Data types - text, binary, certificates, passwords



Structure—Naming system?

- Common names (“John Smith”)
- User IDs or serials
- Email addresses
- Combinations

Other databases and directories

- How is data shared/sync'ed?
- Will LDAP replace or coexist?
- Changes from outside the system?
- LDAP replication with other LDAP servers



Other directories—integration

- LDAP front-ends
- Proprietary servers' LDAP modules
- WebStar LDAP module
- QuickMail Office LDAP module
- AppleShare IP Users & Groups
- ClickMail mirror of AppleShare IP



Planning

Methods



How is data created/updated?

- Import LDIF
- Import tab-delimited
- Local edit, in server application
- Mirror AppleShare IP Users
- Enter in LDAP write client
- Web CGI entry

LDIF: LDAP Data Interchange Format

```
dn: cn=Wilma Flintstone, c=US
objectclass: emailPerson
objectclass: person
objectclass: top
cn: Wilma Flintstone
givenname: Wilma
homephone: +1 999 888 7111
mail: wima@bedrock.com
seealso: cn=Fred Flintstone, c=US
sn: Flintstone
telephonenumber: +1 999 787 9000
createTimestamp: 19980410132537Z
modifiersName: cn=Directory Manager, c=US
```

Who owns/maintains data?

- Administrator
- Managers
- Users/self

Do users cache directory data?

- Search server each time
- Download/cache all or some data
- Replication-aware client software?

Planning

Software



Server and client software

- LDAP versions, extensions supported?
- Security features: SSL, IP address, ACL or equivalents
- Support for your planned requirements
- Interoperability

SERVER software

- Import/export formats, updating
- Replication through LDAP or AppleShare Registry, AppleEvents, etc.
- Local, remote administration



More Information

Final tips...

- Attribute syntaxes are not enforced
- Outlook search base—check client's Internet Config
- FileMaker template helps create schema-correct data



Internet RFCs

- LDAPv3, plus extensions - RFC 2251
- Attribute Syntax - RFC 2252
- String Representation of Distinguished Names—RFC 2253
- String Representation of Search Filters—RFC 2254
- Extensions

LDAP's core definitions

- ITU's X.500
- ObjectClasses, attributes
- <http://www.itu.ch/publications/index.html>

Where to go next

- Book: Understanding and Deploying LDAP Directory Services
- LDAP Roadmap & FAQ—
<http://www.kingsmountain.com/ldapRoadmap.shtml>
- This talk & more—
<http://www.oneclick.com/info/macworld/>



Summary

- What LDAP is and isn't
- What you can do with LDAP
- Putting LDAP to work for you:
 - Requirements
 - Structures
 - Security
 - Methods
 - Software

Q & A

(Evaluation Forms)

The promise of **LDAP**

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Thank you!

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