X.500 Directory Service at the University of Michigan

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Overview

- The University of Michigan Environment
- Data and procedures
- Security and Privacy
- Campus access methods
- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- DUA/DSA Development
- WHOIS++
- North American Directory Forum

The University of Michigan

- Large research university ($2 billion/year budget)
- 17 schools and colleges
- Three main campuses (200 buildings on 2600 acres in Ann Arbor)
- U-M Hospital / medical center complex
- ~50,000 students
- ~25,000 faculty and staff

The University of Michigan Computing Environment

- 3 IBM ES/9000-class mainframes (hospital, administrative, academic)
- ~18,000 desktop workstations (Mac, PC, UNIX) relatively few "high-powered" workstations
- Fiber backbone network (mostly Cisco FDDI)
- Computer Aided Engineering Network (CAEN) provides service to the College of Engineering
- Rest of campus served by the Information Technology Division

X.500 Data at U-M

- Just under 80,000 entries. One for each student, faculty and staff-member at U-M
- Monthly bulk updates from the University's administrative databases (Personnel & Registrar)
- We get: name, address and phone data, job title and appointment information, and university ID
- Data merging is done by an off-line process called "munge". Munge, Munge II, Son of Munge, Attack of the Killer Munge, ...
- Quite complicated (~4500 lines of C code)

X.500 Data at U-M (con't)

- We also get bulk loads of other attributes from system administrators around campus (email, fax, etc.).
- Campus-wide logins are handled by a separate program called uniqname. uniqname maintains an automatic real-time link with X.500's uid attribute.
- Right now, the link between the administrative DBs and X.500 is one-way (they feed us). We are working to make this a two-way link (we feed changes back to them).

X.500 Data at U-M - Changes

- We allow users to change most fields in their entry
- They cannot change:
  - commonName, surname: for email security reasons
  - universityID: this is how we identify people in munge
  - uniqname (uid): maintained by the uniqname server
  - ACL: to keep them out of trouble
  - various internal flags
- Everything else falls into one of two categories:
  - Things that come from the administrative source
  - Things that users add themselves

X.500 Data at U-M - More Changes

- For things that come from the administrative source
  - Problem: what happens when the next bulk update happens?
  - We make users choose whether they want their entry to be overwritten each month or not. They do this by setting a flag (noBatchUpdates) in their entry.
  - User agents we distribute have support for this built in and will ask the user when they change one of the affected fields.
- For other attributes, users are free to add/delete/change them as they please.

X.500 Security at U-M

- Authentication - We have a campus-wide Kerberos authentication service, so we wanted to be able to use that with X.500
- Solution - We modified QUIPU to support Kerberos through EXTERNAL BIND credentials.
- Kerberos support handles multiple realms through the use of a kerberosName attribute stored with the entry. This attribute makes the association between an X.500 entry and a Kerberos principal.
- LDAP also modified to support Kerberos.
- Shortly after we did this, we had about 27,000 entries with kerberosNames

X.500 Access Control at U-M

- We provide two kinds of access control: individual entry ACLs and bulk (search/list) ACLs
- Entry ACLs are configured to protect certain attributes (e.g. universityID), and to give specific access to some special users/programs (e.g. uniqname, ITD accounts office).
- Search/list ACLs are used to make it harder to get bulk downloads of data from X.500
- Using these ACLs, we prevent searching by certain attributes (e.g. userPassword), and restrict the number of results a search can return, and restrict the kinds of searches that can be done.

Search ACLs

- Objective: prevent trawling of X.500
- Basic syntax:

  <who> <access> <what> <scope> <limit> <partial> <minsublen>

<who> specifies to whom the access applies

<access> is either search or nosearch

<what> is a set of attributes to which access is granted or denied

<scope> is singlelevel, subtree, or baseobject

<limit> limit on number of matches returned

<partial> says whether partial results are to be returned if the limit is exceeded

<minsublen> specifies the minimum substring length that must be supplied in a query, or the minimum common prefix for a range query.

Search and List ACLs - example

- Suppose we wanted to limit the number of matches returned from a search to 10, and did not want to return any matches if this limit was exceeded. Furthermore, to prevent people from doing things like cn=a*, cn=b*, we want to impose a minimum substring length of 3. Also, don't let people search by userPassword.

```
sacl= others # nosearch # userPassword # subtree$singlelevel
sacl= others # search # default # subtree$singlelevel # 10 #  nopartialresults # 3
```

- A search hitting more than 10 matches returns 0 matches

- Searches like cn=a* are refused
- Searches like cn<=b & cn>=a are refused
- Searches like userPassword=foo are refused

X.500 Privacy at U-M

- Our administrative data sources (Personnel & Registrar) have a policy that campus addresses are public. Home addresses can be marked as "do not publish".

- This policy exists for the printed faculty/staff/student directory.

- We adopted the same policy for our X.500 data.

- In addition, if a person really wants to be removed from X.500, we will remove them.

- Problem: People do not see electronic publishing the same way they do paper publishing.

X.500 Privacy at U-M - futures

- We need to do better than an all or nothing approach
- Problem: Much of our access is via anonymous services (finger, gopher, email, etc.)
- Possibilities:

  - Allow users to specify local (U-M) access only
  - Allow users to specify which service(s) may access their entry (e.g. email yes, finger no)
  - Allow users complete access to their entry's ACL

- Notification: we should ask permission of users, rather than forgiveness.

X.500 Setup at U-M

- Currently we run 2 QUIPU DSAs
  - Woolly Monkey holds all of our people data
  - Mighty Joe Young holds "experimental" stuff and handles go500gw traffic
- Both DSAs run on a Sun 4/470 with 192 MB of RAM and 2 1GB IPI disks
- This machine also runs the umich.edu mail service, finger service, gopher to X.500 gateways, rcpt500, LDAP servers and DIXIE servers.

X.500 Usage at U-M

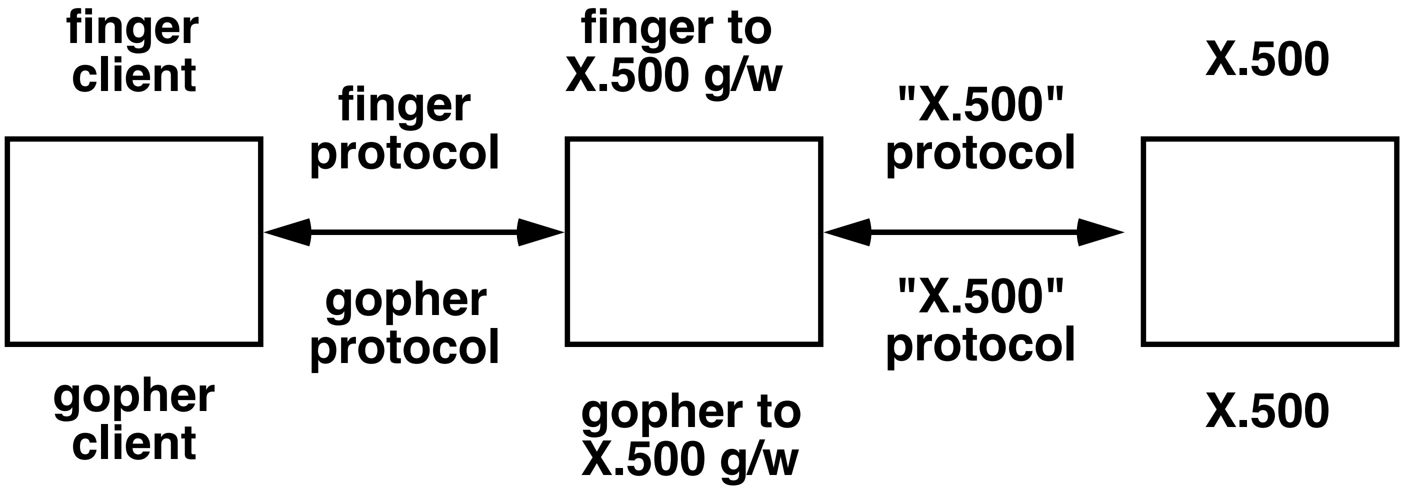
- Both DSAs combined handle about 30,000 operations per day
- Most of these are search operations because most of the access is through LDAP
- Some "housekeeping" processes we run occasionally cause over 150,000 operations per day
- Relatively few modify operations, typically < 100 per day
- The biggest users of the service are our gopher to X.500 gateways, followed by our email service, finger service, interactive DUA access, and sundry other services

X.500 Access Methods

- Finger - finger name@umich.edu
- Gopher - through 2 gopher to X.500 gateways
- rcpt500 - email query responder
- mail500 - mail service to name@umich.edu
- um-x500/ud - simple command-line DUA
- maX.500 - Macintosh DUA
- others - other DUAs, licensed, cardkey, uniqname

X.500 Access Methods - Approach

- General approach: allow users to use the clients they have on their desks (finger, gopher, ...) without them having to run anything special.



finger

- Speaks finger on one side, X.500 (LDAP) on the other.
- Returns white-pages information or a list of multiple matches

rcpt500

- E-Mail query responder
- Send a subject or body like "whois tim howes"
- rcpt500 searches X.500 and returns white-pages information or a list of matches.

Gopher to X.500 Gateway

- Two gateways:

  - go500 searches a fixed subtree
  - go500gw provides general access

- go500 is used primarily by people on our campus. It gets about 1000 queries/day

- go500gw is used by people all over. It gets about 5000 queries/day.

- Problems:

  - Need to tell leaves from non-leaves
  - Error handling
  - General search access

Gopher to X.500 Gateway Example - root

```
                Internet Gopher Information Client v1.01

                        Gopher to X.500 Gateway

     1.  About the Gopher to X.500 Gateway.
     2.  Search root <?>
     3.  Internet (organization)/
     4.  Europe (locality)/
     5.  Austria (country)/
     6.  Australia (country)/
     ...
    16. France (country)/
    17. Great Britain (country)/
     ...
--> 36. United States of America (country)/

Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu          Page: 1/1
```

Gopher to X.500 Gateway Example - us

```
                Internet Gopher Information Client v1.01

                    United States of America (country)

      1.  Read United States of America entry.
  --> 2.  Search United States of America <?>
      3.  Advanced Decision Systems (organization).
      4.  ALCOA (organization)/
      5.  Anterior Technology (organization)/
      6.  Apple Computer, Inc. (organization)/
      7.  ATT (organization)/
      8.  Auburn University (organization)/
      9.  Bellcore (organization)/
      10. Bucknell University (organization)/

 ...

Index word(s) to search for: umich
```

Gopher to X.500 Gateway Example - umich

```
                Internet Gopher Information Client v1.01

                 Search United States of America: umich

      1.  Read University of Michigan entry.
-->   2.  Search University of Michigan <?>
      3.  Experimental (organizationalUnit)/
      4.  Groups (organizationalUnit)/
      5.  Miscellaneous Servers (organizationalUnit)/
      6.  People (organizationalUnit)/
      7.  Manager (person).
      8.  Postmaster (organizationalRole).

Index word(s) to search for: babs jensen
```

Gopher to X.500 Gateway Example - Babs

```
               Internet Gopher Information Client v1.01

Search University of Michigan: babs jensen

 -->  1.  Babs Jensen (person).

Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu  Page: 1/1
```

Gopher to X.500 Gateway Example - Babs info

```
"Babs Jensen, Information Technology Division, Faculty and Staff, People, University of Michigan, US"
 cn
          Babs Jensen 1
          Babs Jensen
          Babs J Jensen
 sn
          Jensen
 title
          Research Systems Unix Group Manager
 postalAddress
          535 W. William
          Ann Arbor, MI 48103
 telephoneNumber
          +1 313 747-4454
 facsimileTelephoneNumber
          +1 313 764 5140
 uid
          bjensen
 drink
          water
 homePhone
          +1 313 930-2936
 homePostalAddress
          494 Waymarket Dr.
          Ann Arbor, MI 48103
 multiLineDescription
          Manager of the rsdd unix project

Press <RETURN> to continue, <m> to mail, <s> to save, or <p> to print:
```

mail500 - E-Mail and group support

- **Problem:**

  a) Allow users to receive mail as name@umich.edu

  b) Replace our current mainframe-based directory system that allows users to create/delete/join/resign from groups.

- **First solution handled a) but not b)**

  - **We modified sendmail to look in X.500 the same place it does alias look-ups.**

  - **Handled these cases: multiple matches, matches without an e-mail address, matches with an e-mail address.**

mail500 - group support

- Second solution was to write a mailer that knows about X.500 and groups. This solution solves both problems and is embodied in the fabulous mail500 program.

- Also good because it requires no changes to sendmail. Only the config file needs to be changed to call mail500.

- Group support requirements:

  - Users must be able to create/delete groups
  - Users must be able to join/resign from groups if the group owner so desires
  - Users must not be able to interfere with other users umich.edu mail by creating groups.

mail500 - more group support

- New objectClass: rfc822MailGroup
  - Must contain: cn
  - May contain: owner, rfc822Mailbox, member, rfc822ErrorsTo, errorsTo, rfc822RequestsTo, requestsTo, joinable, + description, address, etc.
- The idea was to create a hybrid object that could handle people both in and out of X.500.

mail500 - more group support - joinable groups

- Problem: How can users join and resign from groups?

  - QUIPU ACL mechanism is not general enough to do this
  - We don't want to have to force these changes to go through a special privileged program

- Solution: Define a new attribute type users can add to their entry called memberOfGroup

  - If a user wants to join the group "cn=a group, c=US" they modify their entry to include the attribute:

    memberOfGroup= cn=a group, c=US

mail500 - more group support - more joinable groups

- mail500 takes care of the rest
- When mail arrives to a group, mail500 sends to all members explicitly listed in the group as either members or rfc822Mailbox members.
- If the joinable flag is TRUE, it searches for other entries with memberOfGroup=<DN of the group> and sends to them as well.
- Problem: How does mail500 know where to search?
- Right now, this is compiled in. In future, the rfc822MailGroup mail be extended to include a searchForMembersInSubtree attribute.

mail500 stats

- Currently about 3000 invocations/day of mail500
- It's been in service for about 2 months.
- Group support has not yet been unleashed on our users. We are waiting for publicity and user agent support. ETA 1 month.
- Interesting ACL aside:
  - We wanted to allow the owner of a group to be able to change the group, but without listing all owners explicitly in the ACL
  - We extended the QUIPU ACL to have another access selector, namely some DN-valued attribute in the entry

  e.g. acl= attribute # owner # modify # entry

Miscellaneous Access

- Several other services on the U-M campus make use of the X.500 database.
- Cardkey - an automated system that provides access to campus computing sites to authorized users. It uses X.500 to verify that a person (as identified by a card-swipe machine) is affiliated with U-M.
- Licensed - a software license server for the Macintosh. It also uses X.500 to validate U-M affiliation.
- Uniqname - uses a real-time link to X.500 to keep the uid attribute up to date in users' entries.
- IFS Account creation - students use this application to automatically create an IFS account for themselves. The application uses X.500 to validate U-M affiliation.

DUA Development - ud

- **Problem: We needed a lowest common denominator DUA to which we could give everybody access.**

- **Solution: We (Bryan Beecher) developed ud, modelled after a mainframe directory program in wide use on the U-M campus.**

- **Advantages: Simple, portable, lightweight, easy to add features.**

- **Disadvantages: Not intuitive, mainframe program it is modelled after is not the best, hamstrung by the lowest common denominator requirement.**

- **Still, it is widely used on our campus (but not elsewhere).**

DUA Development - maX.500

- Problem: We needed a native-environment DUA for our large population of campus Macintosh users.
- Solution: We (Mark Smith) developed maX.500, a nice friendly Macintosh DUA.
- Advantages: It's highly functional, intuitive, very Mac-like, supports pictures, sound, etc.
- Disadvantages: None really, it's great!
- Widely used on our campus and elsewhere. Runs over LDAP.
- Version 2.0 about to be released.

DUA Development - futures

- We need an MS-Windows DUA. Work has started on this using LDAP which has been ported to be a DLL using the WinSock API
- We need an X-Windows DUA. Existing ones are not that great, or don't do just what we want. I like some things about fredtcl, but it's read-only.
- We also need to integrate X.500 with the various LAN directories springing up around campus.

  - AOCE
  - Novell
  - QuickMail
  - CC:Mail
  - etc.

DUA Development - AOCE Integration

- We have a project started to use LDAP to give Apple's Open Collaboration Environment X.500 access.
- AOCE defines the concept of a CSAM (Catalog Service Access Module), which is basically a back-end API to the directory service.
- At U-M, we (Gavin Eadie) have been working to write a CSAM that speaks AOCE on one side and LDAP on the other.
- This was demoed highly successfully at the recent Apple World-Wide Developers Conference
- We would like to do similar things for Novell and friends.

DSA Development

- **We have been involved in a number of QUIPU development projects, mostly to help it scale up to the size of our environment:**

  - **Changed internal structures from lists to AVL trees**
  - **Introduced gdbm files instead of text EDBs to make modifies faster**
  - **Added in-core AVL-based indexing to speed searches**
  - **Implemented search/list ACLs**
  - **Added Kerberos support**
  - **Extended ACL mechanism**

- **Currently working on a disk-based version based on the Generic Directory API (GDA) by Steve Kille and me**

DSA Development - disk based version

- Entries and indexes are all disk-based.
- The indexing scheme uses gdbm files to store substrings and soundex codes of attribute values.
- These indexes map to a DNID (a long) that identifies an entry.
- Example: sn=Pays gets stored in the files cn.sub.gdbm:

^PA	..., 1234, ...
PAY	..., 1234, ...
AYS	..., 1234, ...
YS$	..., 1234, ...

- And in cn.approx.gdbm: PS 1234

DSA Development - using the indexes

- Now if a query comes in for sn=Pays, we look up ^PA, PAY, AYS, YS$ in the index and intersect them to get the result.
- Approximate queries just require one look-up.
- This method can handle exact, approximate, and all substring queries.
- Surprisingly fast using gdbm.
- Problem: What about range queries? sn<=Pays or sn>=Pays
- An ordered index would solve this (e.g. BTREE)

DSA Development - database futures

- gdbm database is currently read-only, but pretty full-featured search-wise. Modifies coming when I return to the States!
- Separate process approach
- Next up, interfacing GDA to Oracle or some other RDBMS.
- Lots of people are probably in our same situation, with organizational data stored in a RDBMS.
- Instead of doing monthly bulk updates, why not do live queries?
- Easier said than done. Lots of issues to be worked out, but it's doable.

DSA Development - other development

- DISP replication
- Need to support incremental and subtree replication
- New scheduler to do away with the current separate database approach
- Upgrading to the various '93 extensions
- Plus various other smaller, more interesting projects:

  - X.500 to gopher gateway
  - Centroids
  - Data to program hooks
  - etc.

LDAP

- LDAP = Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- Product of the IETF OSI-DS working group
- Two documents:
  - "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol", by Yeong, Howes, and Kille
  - "The String Representation of Standard Attribute Syntaxes", by Howes, Kille, Yeong, and Robbins
- Virtually all of our X.500 access is through LDAP
- finger, gopher, rcpt500, mail500, ud, maX.500 are all LDAP clients.

More on LDAP

- The goal was to get access to X.500 without having to run an entire OSI protocol stack

- This would allow access by Macs, PCs, and UNIX machines with only TCP/IP networking

- Precursors were the Directory Assistance Serice (DAS), by Marshall Rose, and DIXIE by Howes, Beecher, and Smith

- Our goal was accomplished by:

  - Running directly over TCP
  - Using simplified BER
  - Encoding a lot of things as just strings (e.g. DNs)

LDAP Implementation

- Last year around this time we started implementing LDAP at U-M
- Version 3.0 is about to be released. 3.0b1 is available for anonymous ftp from terminator.rs.itd.umich.edu in the file x500/beta/ldap-3.0b1.tar.Z
- It includes: server, client library, various clients

LDAP Implementation - detailed description

- ldapd - ldap server based on ISODE/QUIPU
- liblber - lightweight BER encoding/decoding library. The API provides a printf/scanf-like interface, e.g.

  ```
  ber_printf( ber, "{it{s{ss}}}", msgid, COMPARE, dn,
    attr, value );
  ```

  encodes an LDAP COMPARE request.
- libldap - provides synchronous and asynchronous API access to the LDAP protocol. For example:

  ```
  ldap_search_s( ld, "o=U of M,c=US", SUBTREE,
    "sn=Howes", returnattrs, 0, &result );
  ```

LDAP Implementation - more detailed description

- libldap also provides routines to parse results that are returned, e.g.

  - ldap_first_entry()
  - ldap_next_entry()
  - ldap_first_attribute()
  - ldap_next_attribute()
  - ldap_get_values()
  - ldap_get_dn() ... etc ...

- Basic interaction:

  - ldap_open => connects to ldap server, returns handle
  - ldap_bind => connects and authenticates to X.500
  - ldap_search, etc. => do operations and parse results
  - ldap_unbind => unbind and close connection

LDAP Implementation - ldapfilter.conf file

- **Problem: A DUA developer may often want to produce different search filters based on what the user types**

  - Example: "Babs Jensen" => "cn=Babs Jensen"
  "74454" => "telephoneNumber=*74454"

- **The ldapfilter.conf facility provides this service in a very general, application independent way.**

- **The file contains mappings from regular expressions to search filters. The input (what the user types) is also tokenized. These tokens can be referred to in the search filter**

LDAP Implementation - ldapfilter.conf file example

A bit of code lifted from our LDAP finger server:

```
LDAPFiltInfo *fi;
LDAPFiltDesc *fd;

fd = ldap_init_getfilter( "filter.conf.file.name" );

for ( fi = ldap_getfirstfilter( fd, "*finger*", buf );
   fi != NULL; fi = ldap_getnextfilter( fd ) ) {
       ldap_search_s( ld, base, SUBTREE, fi->lfi_filter,
          attrs, 0, &result );

       if ( (matches = ldap_count_entries( ld, result )) != 0 )
              break;
}
```

LDAP Implementation - ldapfilter.conf file example

```
"finger and go500 and go500gw subtree"
    "?*=?*"       " "        "%v"

    "[0-9]*"      " "        "(telephoneNumber=*%v)"

    "?*@?*"       " "        "(mail=%v)"

    "?[. _]?*"    ". _"      "(cn=%v1* %v2-)"

    "?*[. _]?"    ". _"      "(cn=%v*)"

    "?*[. _]?*"   ". _"      "(l(sn=%v1-)(cn=%v1-))"
                              "(l(sn~=%v1-)(cn~=%v1-))"

    "?*"          ". "       "(l(cn=%v1)(sn=%v1)(uid=%v1))"
                              "(l(cn=%v1)(sn~=%v1))"
```

LDAP Implementation - more ldapfilter.conf file

- This is a Good Thing for several reasons:
  - New filters/capabilities can be added at run time
  - Removes a lot of potentially redundant code from clients
  - Makes it easy to experiment with what works and what doesn't
  - Makes it possible to easily tailor behavior to a particular site

LDAP - A Shameless Plug

- **LDAP is a Good Thing because:**
  - **Greatly reduces the machine/software requirements needed to access X.500**
  - **Greatly reduces program size and complexity for most applications**
  - **Has the potential to bring X.500 to "the masses"**
  - **Makes X.500 not significantly more complex than gopher and friends**
- **The best testimonial I can give is this fact: The last piece of non-LDAP code I wrote that accesses X.500 is the LDAP server.**

LDAP - futures

- Would LDSP be a Good Thing too?
- It could potentially make the server side of "X.500" in the Internet much lighter.
- We'd need to make sure that compatibility with real X.500 is maintained.
- It should be possible to gateway between the two without losing any information.
- The OSI stack is not the whole problem, though. Part of it is that providing directory service is just plain complicated.
- All in all, a Good Thing in my opinion.

WHOIS++ - origins

- Grew out of several people's frustration with X.500
- They found the X.500 hierarchy too restrictive
- They found the X.500 implementations to be big and complicated and hard to administer
- They noticed that X.500 was "overkill" for white pages usage
- So, they came up with two ideas to solve these problems
- "They" is Chris Weider, Peter Deutsch, Alan Emtage, Simon Spero, Jim Fulton, ...

WHOIS++ - overview

- WHOIS++ basically defines two things
- First, there is the WHOIS++ query syntax and data model. It's a lot like regular WHOIS, but it allows the idea of "templates".
- A template is a lot like an X.500 object class. Data in a template are attribute/value pairs.
- There is a "person" template, an "information resource" template, etc. Individual servers can also specify their own templates. A "help" template is required.
- When a user queries a WHOIS++ server, she can restrict her query to objects of a particular template. She can also ask the server what templates it holds.

WHOIS++ - query syntax

- WHOIS++ users can search for records, possibly of a specified template type, that contain attribute=value pairs.
- Different output formats can be selected (full, abridged, handle, summary)
- As I write this, some aspects of the WHOIS++ protocol remain unspecified (non-text data, management, etc.)
- Query syntax is meant to be a superset of the old WHOIS query syntax

WHOIS++ - centroids

- Second, WHOIS++ defines the idea of "centroids"
- Problem: What if I want to find "Paul-Andre Pays", but I don't know where he is (i.e. what organization he works for)?
- In X.500, a simple-minded approach would require asking every DSA in the world (or at least in France). WHOIS has the same problem.
- Centroids provide a way to ask only those servers that might have data about Paul-Andre.
- This can cut the search time dramatically, and consume far fewer resources in answering the query.

WHOIS++ - centroids example

- Suppose there are 4 WHOIS++ servers, containing the following data in the name field of "person" templates:

Server A: Paul-Adre Pays, Jean-Paul Le Guigner
Server B: Paul-Andre Smith, Marie Pays
Server C: Jean-Paul Le Guigner, Marie Tetard
Server D: Marie Tetard

- The person template centroids from each server are:

Server A:
  - First Name: Paul-Andre, Jean-Paul
  - Last Name: Pays, Le Guigner

Server B:
  - First Name: Paul-Andre, Marie
  - Last Name: Pays, Smith

etc.

WHOIS++ - centroids example

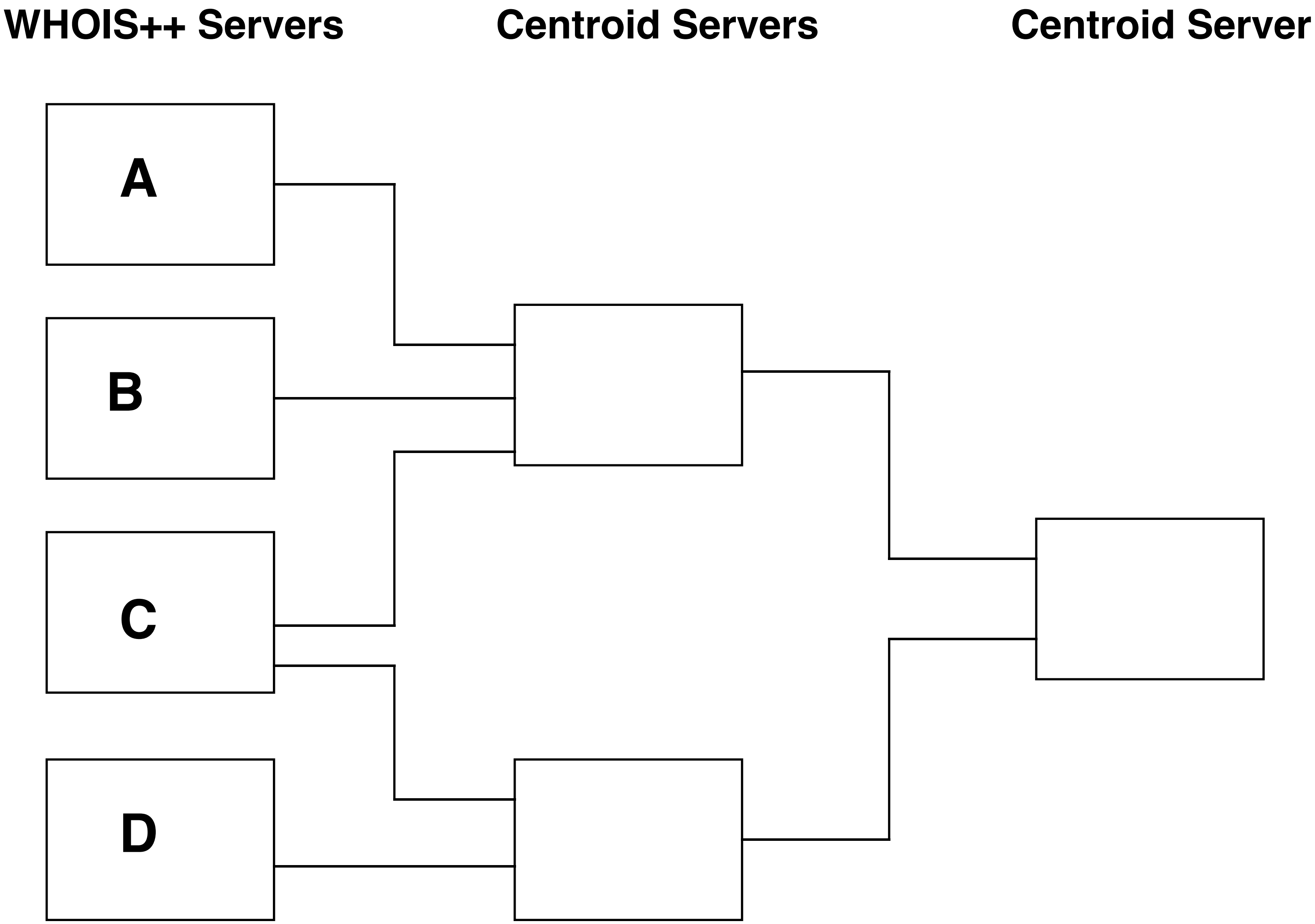
- **Now, when searching "the world" for Paul-Andre Pays, consulting the centroid tells us that we only need to bother contacting Server A and Server B, since they are the only servers holding a First Name of Paul-Andre and a Last Name of Pays.**

- **Note that in this case the centroid eliminates 2 of 4 servers immediately. It also sends us to one server on a wild goose chase, which we discover when we search that server.**

- **From an implementation perspective, a centroid provides a mapping from an attribute value to a set of servers containing that value.**

- **Centroids are a Good Thing - But they are not specific to WHOIS++. Stay tuned...**

WHOIS++ - centroids example (con't)



Centroids in X.500

- Question: Is there any reason the centroid idea cannot be applied to X.500? Answer: No.
- The X.500 referral/chaining mechanism can be used to cut down the number of DSAs to search, provided a DSA knows about centroids.
- Assume DSA X has the following information:

commonName: Paul-Andre Pays => DSA A
Jean-Paul Le Guigner => DSA A, C
Marie Tetard => DSA C, D
etc.

+ information on which subtree the centroid is from in each DSA

Centroids in X.500 - example

- **If a DSA holds this information, it could provide an entry called, for example, { o=Internet, ou=Internet People }**
- **When a search below this object for "cn=Paul-Andre Pays" comes in, the DSA consults its centroid.**
- **It finds that DSA A is the only one holding data on a Paul-Andre Pays.**
- **The DSA can then either chain the request to DSA A, or return a referral to DSA A.**
- **Same effect as centroids in WHOIS++**

Centroids in X.500 - maintenance

- **Problem: How do we maintain centroids in X.500?**
- **Through the WHOIS++ centroid protocol?**
- **Is there a way to do it using '93 replication?**
- **Through some other method?**
- **Offline? Online?**
- **Sometime soon I'll be trying this out...**

North American Directory Forum

- A group of public service providers planning to provide directory service (e.g. AT&T, MCI, IBM, ...)
- Working together to figure out how they can cooperate to provide the "one directory" view of X.500, while still competing while providing service.
- Three major contributions:

  - Naming scheme (registration vs. listing approach)
  - Naming Links (distributed entry solution)
  - Maintenance of public namespace through Central Administration for NADF (CAN)

NADF - Naming Scheme

- Uses the existing civil naming infrastructure for orgs, businesses, localities, states, provinces, etc.

- Separates the idea of registration from listing in the directory.

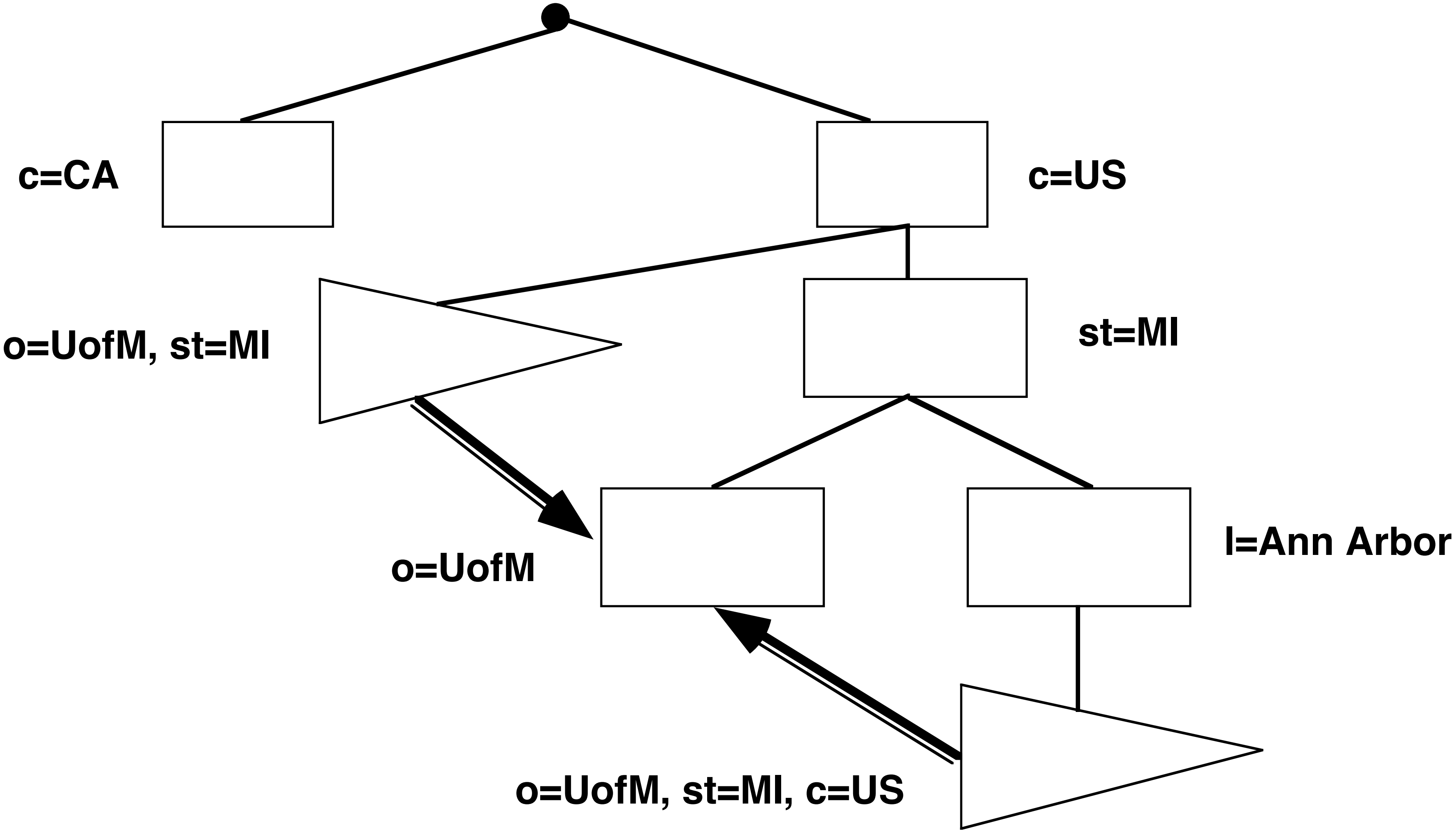
- For example, the University of Michigan is registered as doing business in the state of Michigan. Therefore, it derives its registration in the directory at this point:

  { c=US, st=Michigan, o=University of Michigan }

- Given that the civil registry prohibits any other org from having the above three RDNs, U of M can list there, or:

  { c=US, (o=University of Michigan, st=Michigan) }

NADF - Naming Scheme - example tree



c=CA

c=US

o=UofM, st=MI

st=MI

o=UofM

l=Ann Arbor

o=UofM, st=MI, c=US

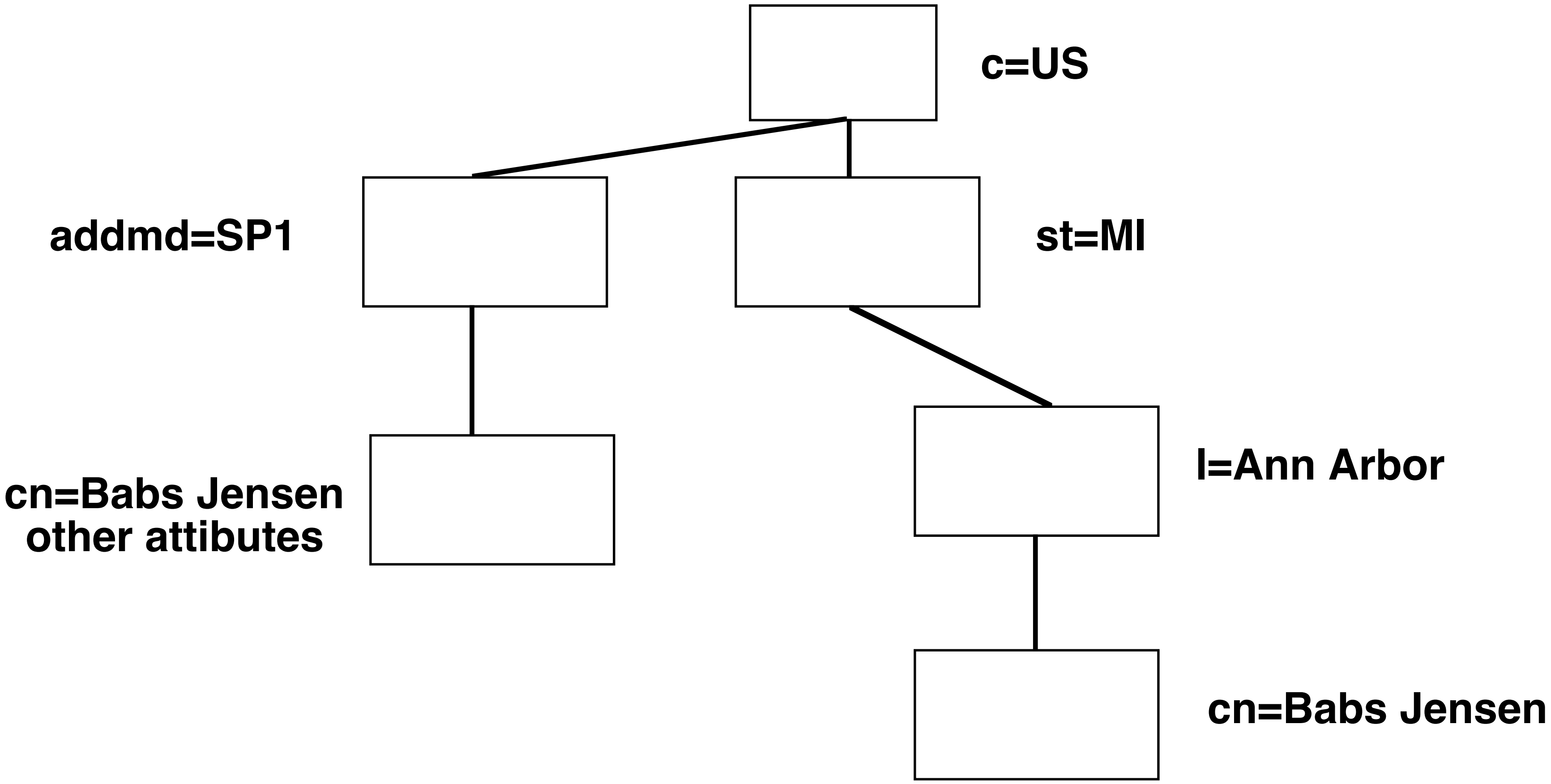
NADF - Naming Links

- Problem: How can different competing service providers provide information about the same X.500 entry?
- Solution: namingLinks - The idea is that public entries contain only three kinds of information:

  - Naming information
  - Information useful in searching
  - Naming Links

- The "real" information is stored in private service provider space, accessed by following the namingLink attribute(s)
- namingLink may by multi-valued, thus allowing multiple service providers to hold data.

NADF - Naming Link - example tree



c=US

addmd=SP1

st=MI

cn=Babs Jensen
other attibutes

l=Ann Arbor

cn=Babs Jensen

namingLink= {c=US, ad=SP1, cn=Babs Jensen}
namingLink= {c=US, ad=SP2, cn=Babs Jensen}
...

NADF - More Naming Links

- Do Naming Links work? Yes.
- Performance might be a problem. Replication can solve this problem.
- DUAs have to know about namingLinks to work very well.
- Regular knowledge references are also supported (e.g. for organizations getting directory service from one provider or for PRDMDs).
- No way to tell which attributes are held by which ADDMD, so all namingLinks must be followed.

NADF - CAN

- Problem: All ADDMDs might want to add entries to the public namespace. In the absence of replication, how is this accomplished?
- Solution: A separate "neutral" authority called the CAN collects changes from ADDMDs and distributes them to other ADDMDs.
- In the current pilot, this is an offline process accomplished by some special tools (xkan by MTR) and FTP.
- Eventually, NADF may move to an online solution based on X.500 DISP.

NADF - Status

- Several documents released describing the naming scheme, naming links, CAN operation, etc.
- The NADF is currently engaged in a pilot to test out their ideas and concepts.
- Some pilot participants will be demoing at EMA in June.
- Next steps: more piloting, schema agreements, how to handle charging.
- Also, PRDMDs are now being allowed to join the NADF as non-voting members.

DUA Guidelines

- Problem: DUA developers, if left to their own devices, will produce behavior/queries that are very hard for DSAs to handle.
- Solution: Develop a guide for DUA implementors that tells them what's good and what's bad to do.
- Example 1: There is just no way to do a good job of handling a one-level or subtree search high in the tree that has the dontUseCopy flag set to TRUE.
- Example 2: Setting the searchAliases flag to TRUE on a one-level or subtree search can often cause slow behavior in the absence of replication.
- At U-M we refuse lots of queries that our DSA can't handle well