



# Deployment Choices

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## Outline



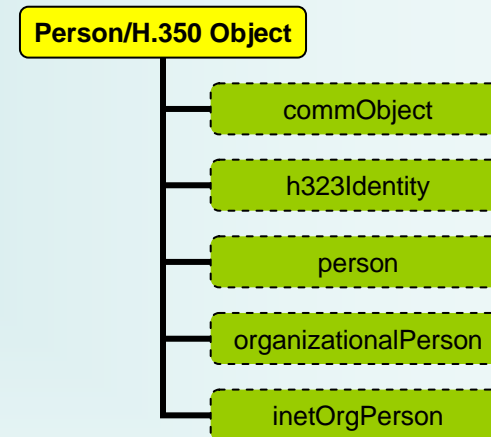
- Directory Server Configurations
- Common Directory Servers
- Case Study – U.A.B.





## Single Directory Server, Single Object Approach

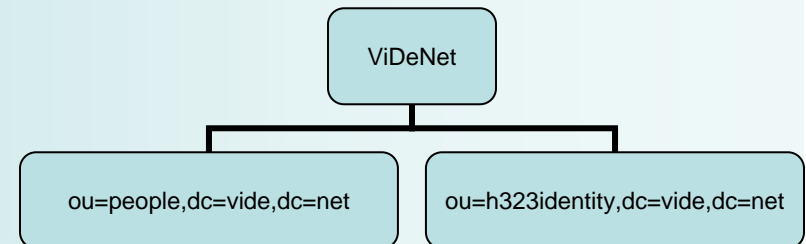
- Only one Directory Server is used
- H.350 Information is stored in Enterprise Directory 'person' Object
- Benefits
  - Authentication
  - Authorization
- Drawbacks
  - Load
  - One endpoint limitation
  - May not work





## Single Directory Server, Multiple Object Approach

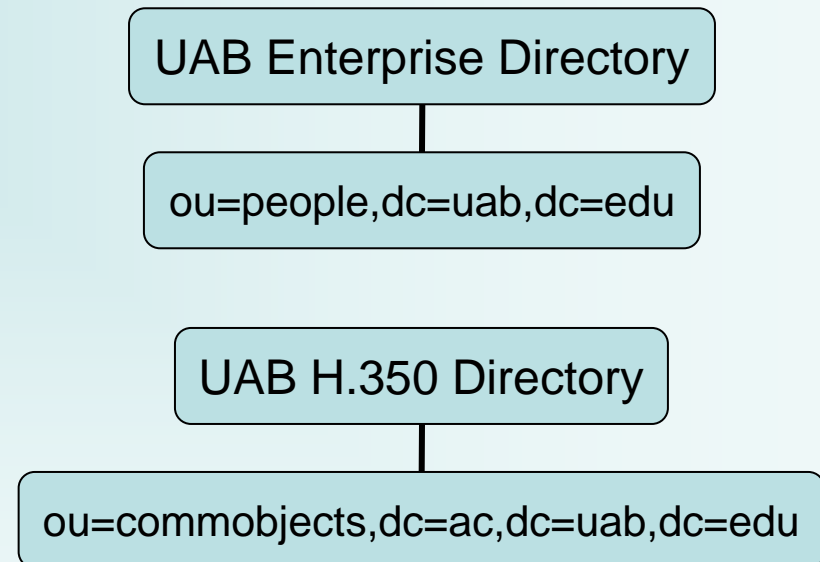
- Only one Directory Server is used
- One “tree” of the directory is used for Enterprise information
- One “tree” of directory is used for H.350 information
- Benefits
  - Authentication
- Drawbacks
  - Authorization
  - Load





## Multiple Directory Server Approach

- Two Directory Servers are used
- One Directory Server is dedicated to Enterprise information and use
- One Directory Server is dedicated to H.350 information and use
- Benefits
  - Load
  - Scalability
- Drawbacks
  - Authentication
  - Authorization





## So which way is best?



- One Object Approach not recommended
- Otherwise, it depends



- Is there an existing Enterprise Directory?
  - Do you have full control of the directory?
- What purpose will your Enterprise Directory serve?
  - Is H.350 the single purpose?
  - Are there any other applications that will need the directory?
  - Will that purpose change in the future?
- How many people will the Enterprise Directory support?
  - Is it a small number of people?
  - Will the number of people change in the future?





## Multiple Services



- Multiple Call Servers



- Choices

- All H.350 entries in a single tree
- Separate directory 'tree' for each service
- Separate server for each service





## Common Directory Servers



- SunOne Directory Server (iPlanet)
- OpenLDAP
- Active Directory





## SunOne Directory Server (iPlanet)



- Advantages
  - Administration is simple
  - Cross platform support
  - Extensible Architecture



- Disadvantages
  - Flexibility





## OpenLDAP

- Advantages
  - Very flexible
  - Opensource
- Disadvantages
  - Product support
  - Administration difficult



## Active Directory

- Advantages
  - Support for other Microsoft applications
- Disadvantages
  - Non-standard attribute types
  - Difficult to manage as LDAP Server
  - Single platform



## Others



- NDS
- ADAM
- Etc.





## Case Study – U.A.B.



- Existing infrastructure

- Enterprise Directory
  - White Pages in place
  - Serves many other purposes
  - Run by a different department
- Videoconferencing Equipment
  - Mostly H.323 endpoints



- Goals

- Provide H.350 Infrastructure
- Disturb Enterprise Directory as little as possible



## Case Study – U.A.B.



- Multiple Directory Approach

- Reduces load on Enterprise Directory
- Our department would be in control of the H.350 directory
- Only minimal changes needed on Enterprise Directory





## Case Study – U.A.B.



- Steps

- (1) Created ‘test’ Enterprise Directory
- (2) Created H.350 Directory
- (3) Chained H.350 Directory to ‘test’ Enterprise Directory
- (4) Developed applications
  - Endpoint Request
  - Endpoint Modification
  - Endpoint Revocation
  - Endpoint Display
- (5) Tested architecture
- (6) Communication with Enterprise Directory Administration
- (7) Migration to UAB Enterprise Directory





## Video Middleware Cookbook



- <http://lab.ac.uab.edu/vnet/cookbook>

- H.350 Introduction
- Deploying H.350
- Developing H.350 Applications
- Source Code

