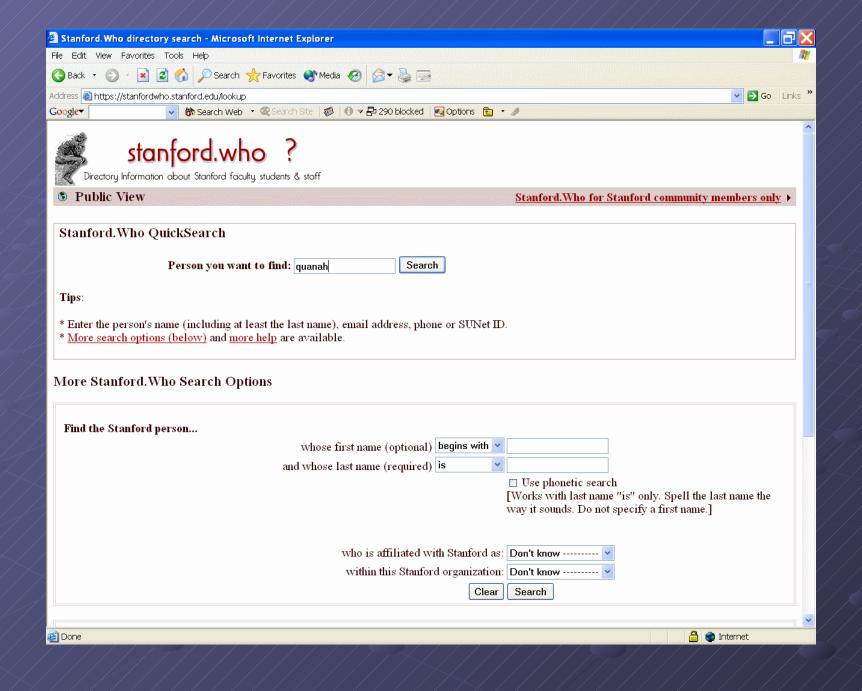
Directory Usage at Higher Educational Institutions

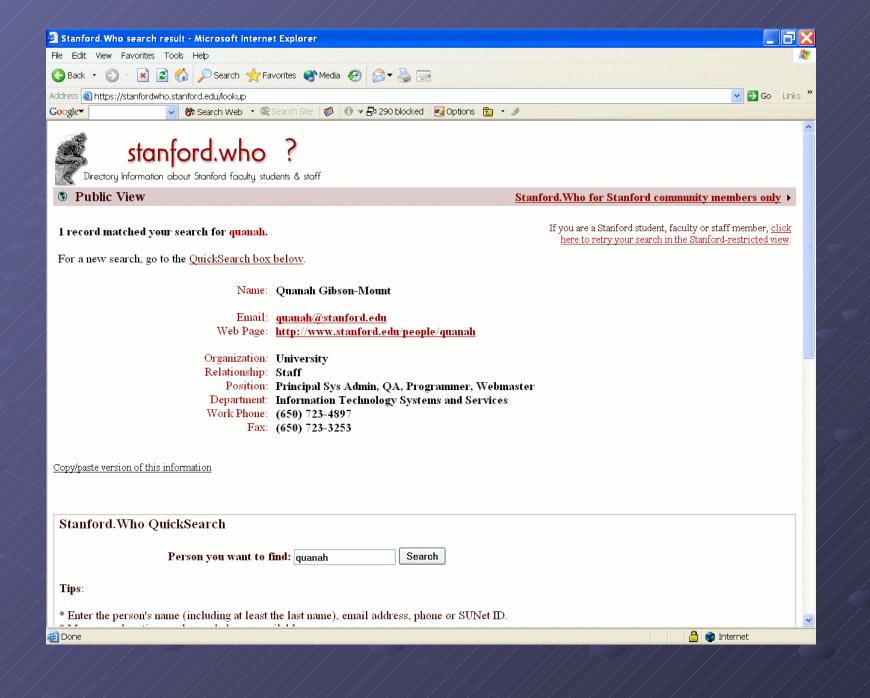
Stanford University

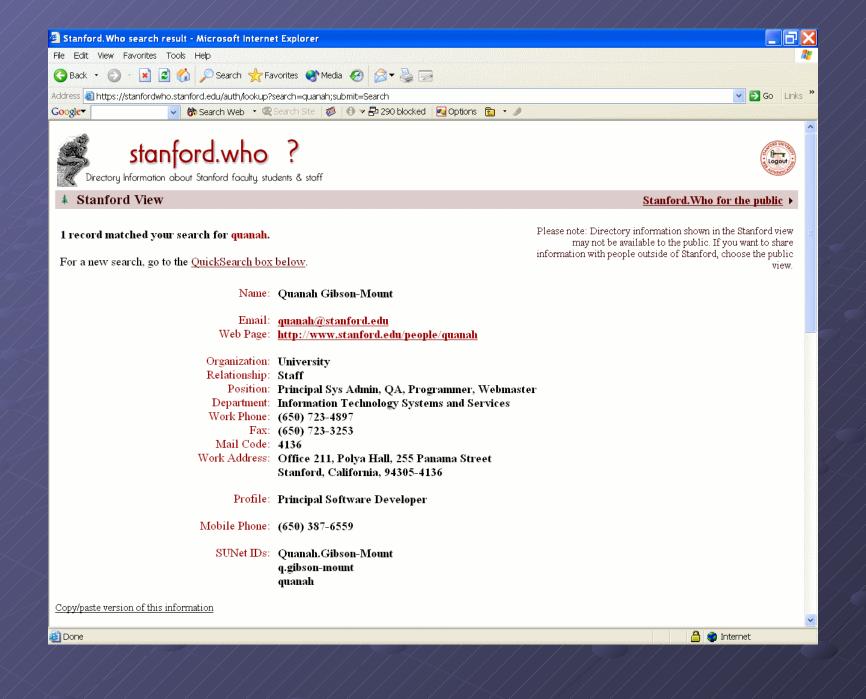
Quanah Gibson-Mount

Directory History at Stanford University

- First LDAP Directory Netscape v1.0, 1995
- "Directory" i.e., whitepages information via Stanford.Who (http://stanfordwho.stanford.edu)
- Allowed users to restrict web pages to "stanford:stanford" 'Privilege Group' with Webauth V1 (http://webauth.stanford.edu)





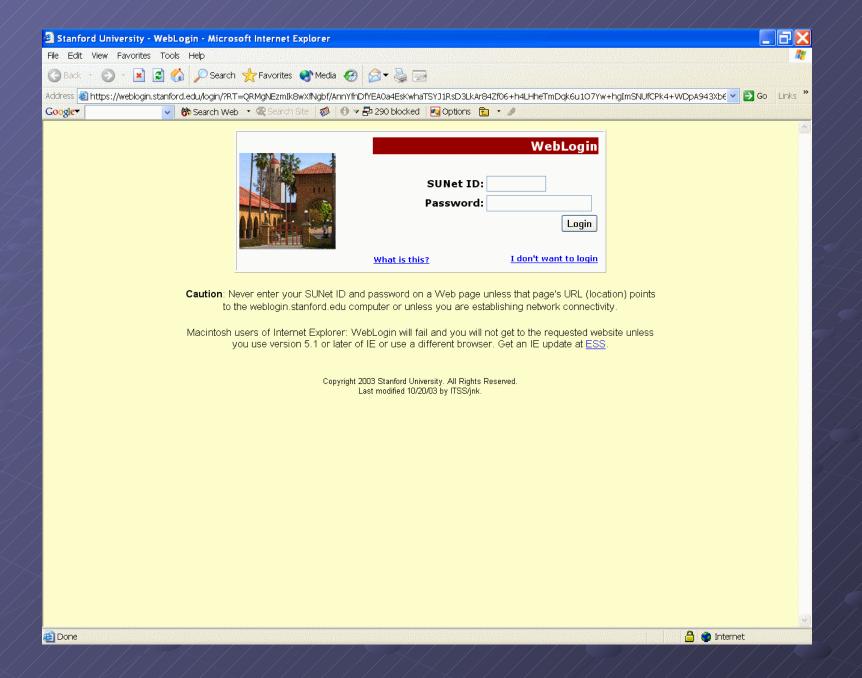


Directory History at Stanford University

- Second Generation LDAP Directory Netscape Directory Server 3.14b99, rolled out in 1999.
- E-Mail routing (http://email.stanford.edu)
- "Workgroup" (http://workgroup.stanford.edu) and Webauth V2 (http://webauth.stanford.edu) integration.
- First version to allow access to various Stanford Departments and Organizations via K4 Bind.
- Student printing accounting system (http://rescomp.stanford.edu) integrated with directory.

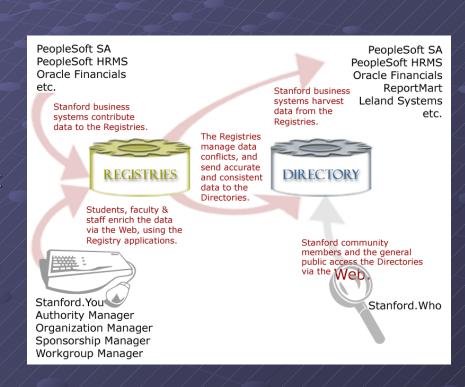
Directory History at Stanford University

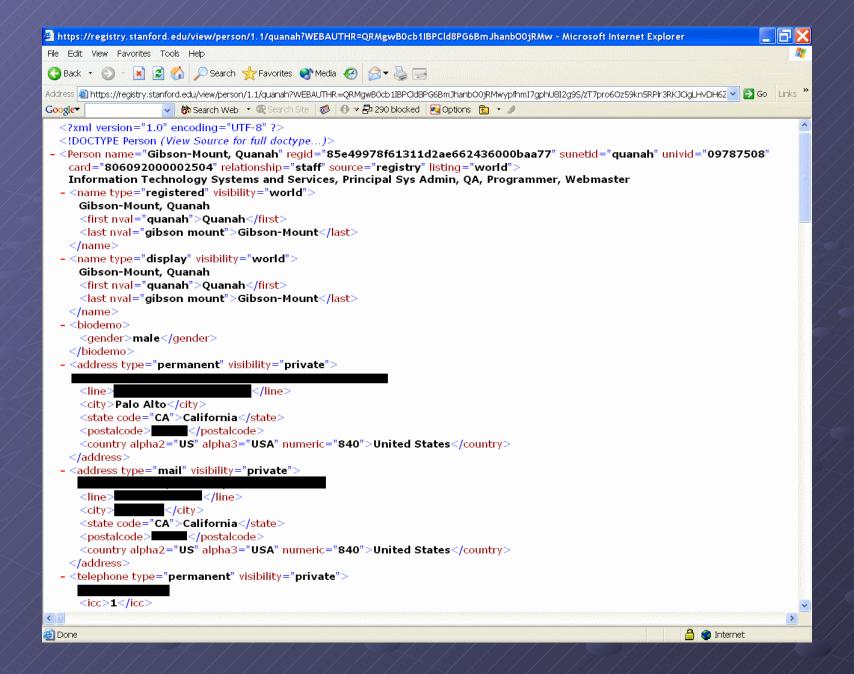
- Third Generation OpenLDAP 2.1/2.2 (http://www.stanford.edu/services/directory/), rolled out April, 2003
- Access via Kerberos 5 for clients and the general population
- Webauth V3
- posixAccount replacement for Hesiod service
- Account services integration (AFS Quota, E-Mail quota, vacation messages)
- Anonymous "White pages" lookup for public information from Email clients, etc.
- Radius Authorization via PrivilegeGroups
- Other "service" authorizations

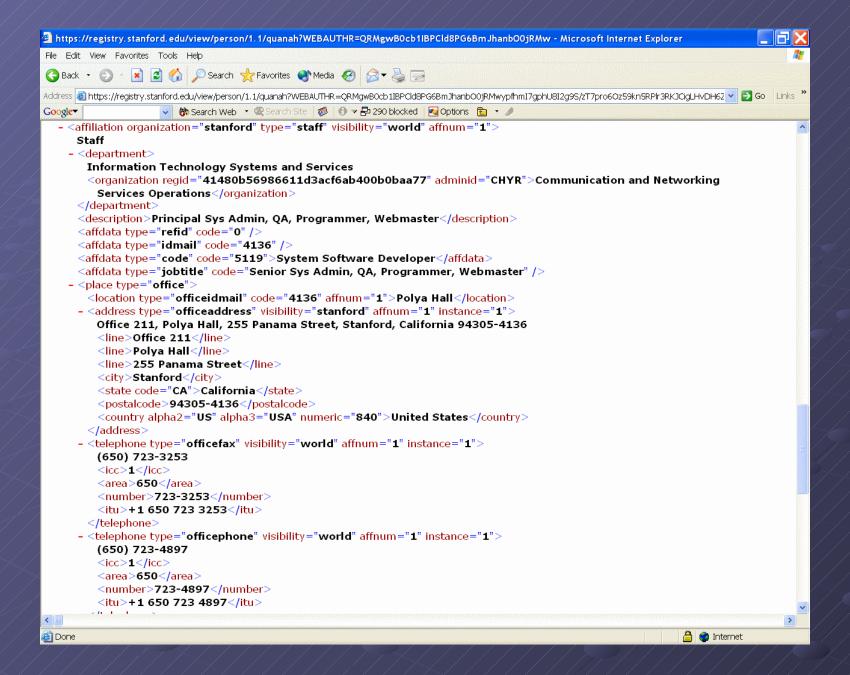


Directory Data -How it works

- Stanford has implemented a "registry" as the central store of information from a variety of applications (www.stanford.edu/services/registry)
- Registry information is published to clients via an XML document service (http://registry.stanford.edu)
- Clients are notified of data changes via a custom event system.
- The registry is also a client in the event system for some clients (bi-directional data flow).
- All person related data (Account or People tree) is fed to the directory from the registry via a program named SLOG Stanford OpenDirectory LDAP Gateway (no, we cannot abbreviate correctly).





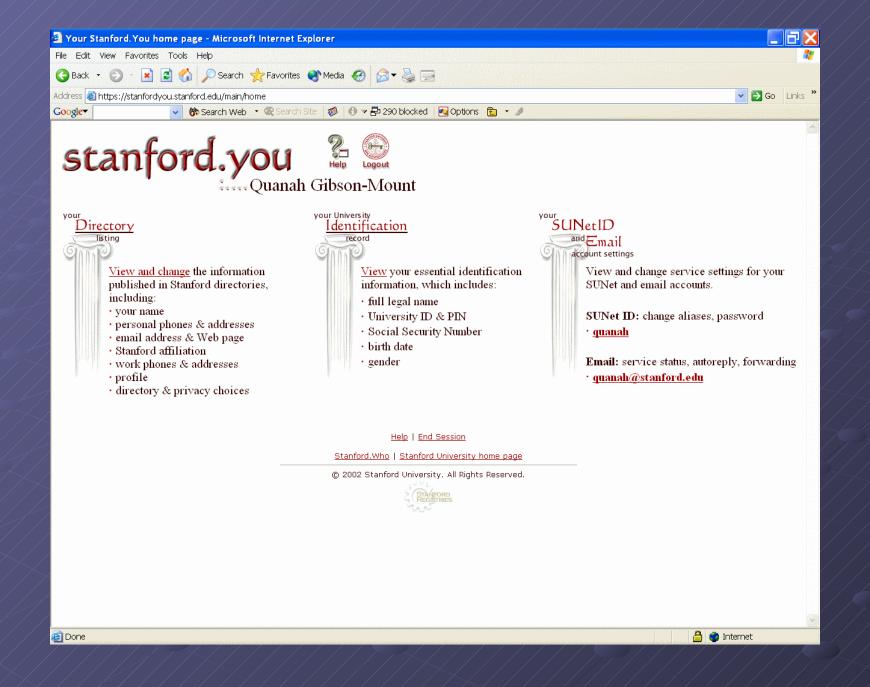


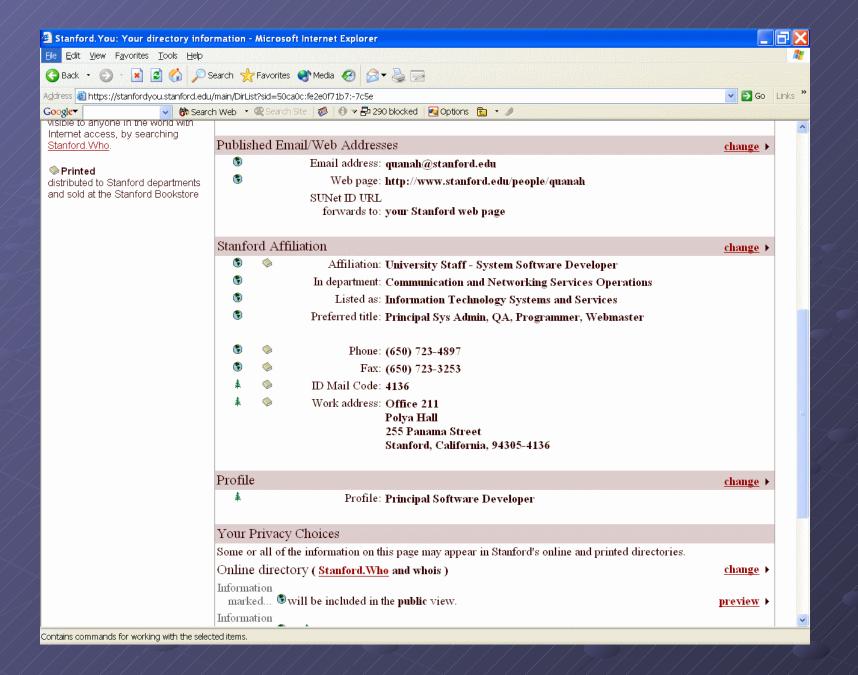
Directory Data - Security Concerns

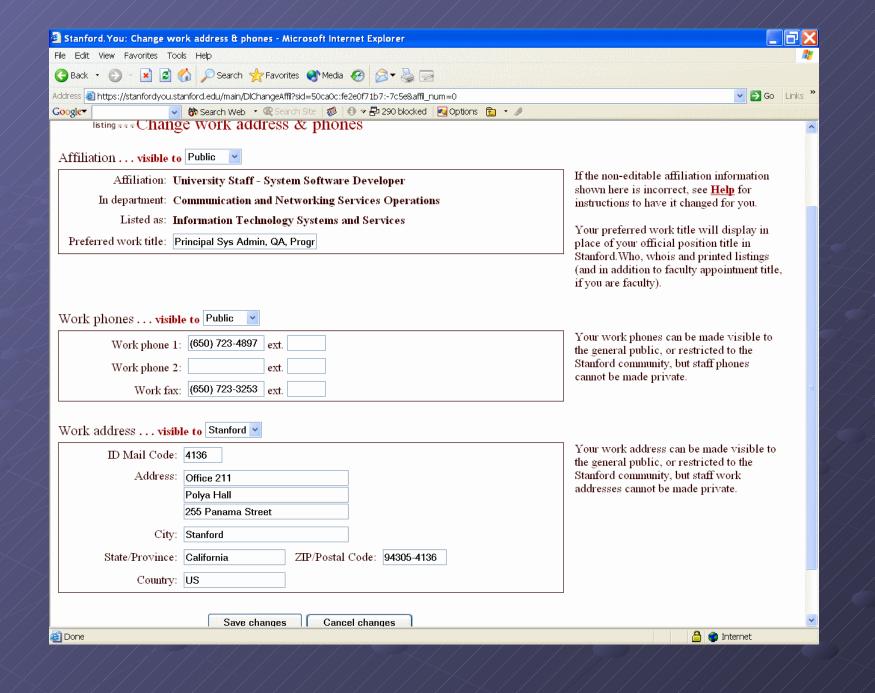
- Stanford has multiple categories of data stored in the directory
- Student (FERPA protected) data
- Staff data
- Faculty data
- Affiliate data
- Hospital staff data (may be affected by HIPPA)
- SLAC staff data (http://slac.stanford.edu)

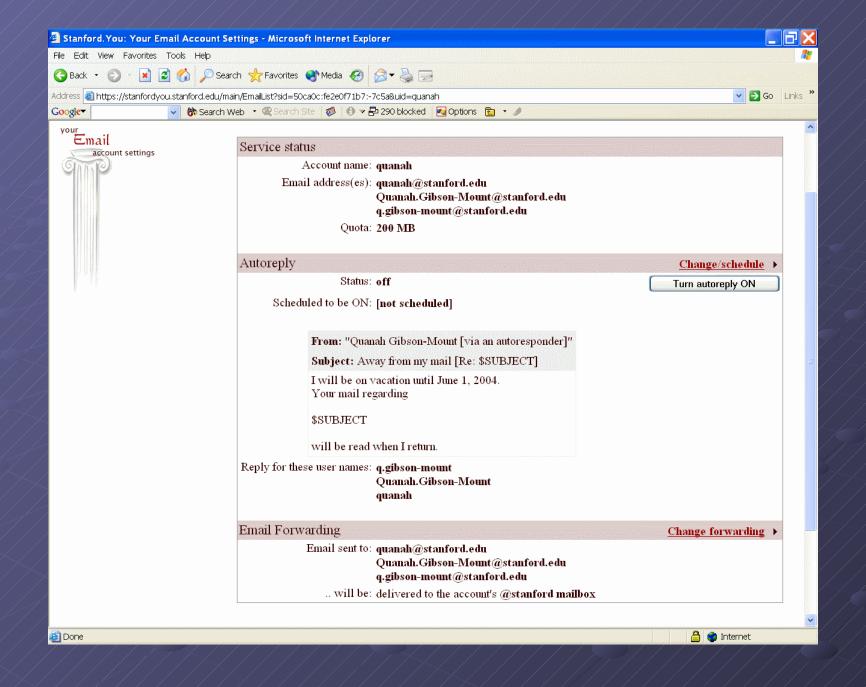
Directory Data - Security Concerns

- Access limited by "visibility" settings
- 4 visibility settings are allowed: public, stanford, private, and none
- Faculty and Staff are allowed to change visibility via Stanford. You (http://stanfordyou.stanford.edu)
- Students are allowed to have their data either be public or private. All data is private by default, and may be released using Axess (http://axess.stanford.edu)









Directory Data - Security Concerns

- How does one handle multiple affiliate data? For example, some people are both staff and student, or faculty and staff.
- Data access request We have multiple "Data owners" that must give permission to people who want access to the particular pieces of data they own if they lie outside a fixed set. (http://www.stanford.edu/services/directory/access

Stanford University – Directory Directions

- Course Data Tree
- Organizational Data Tree
- True Dynamic and Static Group instantiation via Workgroup Manager
- Change AD to be a true mirror of OpenLDAP (same schema)

Directory Usage at Higher Educational Institutions

A survey of other institutions

Survey Questions

- What software do you use for your directory services?
- What functions are your directory services used for?
- Are there any particular functions and/or improvements at a directory technology level that would make directories more useful for you?

Directory Usage at Higher Educational Institutions

- Brandeis
- Columbia University
- Stanford
- University of Michigan
- University of Texas Arlington
- University of Washington

Brandeis

- Running OpenLDAP (version unspecified)
- Active Directory slave
- E-Mail routing
- User login to ERP
- Some web application user/password authentication
- White Pages
- Active Directory only used for Windows

Columbia University

- Running OpenLDAP v1, moving to OpenLDAP 2.2
- E-Mail routing
- User Login
- White Pages
- Course Information

Stanford

- Running OpenLDAP 2.2 as central Campus directory service
- Active Directory used primarily for Windows domain. Contains a subset of data from OpenLDAP
- Usage discussed previously.;)

University of Michigan

- Running OpenLDAP 2.1.x for core campus LDAP service
- Feeds AD and Novel eDirectory
- E-mail routing
- posixAccount
- Group membership
- Web ACLs via Groups
- Kerberos Authentication pass through

University of Texas – Arlington

- Running OpenLDAP 2.2
- Central Authorization and Identity Management System
- Static and Dynamic Groups (Organizational as well as Functional and User created)
- E-Mail Routing
- E-Mail Aliases
- Personal Identification Questions & Answers

University of Washington

- Running Netscape (Legacy)
- E-Mail routing
- White Pages
- Web ACL via Groups

Feature requests

- Dynamic Groups (Implemented in OpenLDAP 2.2, this knowledge does not seem to be widely dispursed).
- Weighted Attributes Ability to have the values assigned to attributes returned in a particular order, I.E., Structured data!
- Meta-Directory support Unfortunately, not well elaborated on, and this is a rather over-used term. Stanford is also interested in a "Meta-Directory".

Feature requests (Cont.)

- Existence of an attribute/value pair implies creation/existence of another attribute/value pair. Example: affiliation=student implies WeeklyPageQuota=100
- Automagical "memberOf" attribute generation (AD does this).
- Multi-Master replication