Openldap

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LDAP is a platform-independent protocol. Several common Linux distributions include OpenLDAP Software for LDAP support. The software also runs on BSD-variants, as well as AIX, Android, HP-UX, macOS, OpenVMS, Solaris, Microsoft Windows (NT and derivatives, e.g. 2000, XP, Vista, Windows 7, etc.), and z/OS.

Lightning Memory-Mapped Database

inherently by design. LMDB's design was first discussed in a 2009 post to the OpenLDAP developer mailing list, in the context of exploring solutions to the cache

Lightning Memory-Mapped Database (LMDB) is an embedded transactional database in the form of a key-value store. LMDB is written in C with API bindings for several programming languages. LMDB stores arbitrary key/data pairs as byte arrays, has a range-based search capability, supports multiple data items for a single key and has a special mode for appending records (MDB_APPEND) without checking for consistency. LMDB is not a relational database, it is strictly a key-value store like Berkeley DB and DBM.

LMDB may also be used concurrently in a multi-threaded or multi-processing environment, with read performance scaling linearly by design. LMDB databases may have only one writer at a time, however unlike many similar key-value databases, write transactions do not block readers, nor do readers block writers. LMDB is also unusual in that multiple applications on the same system may simultaneously open and use the same LMDB store, as a means to scale up performance. Also, LMDB does not require a transaction log (thereby increasing write performance by not needing to write data twice) because it maintains data integrity inherently by design.

Multi-master replication

level. OpenDS/OpenDJ replication can be used over a wide area network. OpenLDAP, the widely used open-source LDAP server, implements multi-master replication

Multi-master replication is a method of database replication which allows data to be stored by a group of computers, and updated by any member of the group. All members are responsive to client data queries. The multi-master replication system is responsible for propagating the data modifications made by each member to the rest of the group and resolving any conflicts that might arise between concurrent changes made by different members.

Multi-master replication can be contrasted with primary-replica replication, in which a single member of the group is designated as the "master" for a given piece of data and is the only node allowed to modify that data item. Other members wishing to modify the data item must first contact the master node. Allowing only a single master makes it easier to achieve consistency among the members of the group, but is less flexible than multi-master replication.

Multi-master replication can also be contrasted with failover clustering where passive replica servers are replicating the master data in order to prepare for takeover in the event that the master stops functioning. The master is the only server active for client interaction.

Often, communication and replication in Multi-master systems are handled via a type of Consensus algorithm, but can also be implemented via custom or proprietary algorithms specific to the software.

The primary purposes of multi-master replication are increased availability and faster server response time.

Mac OS X Server

NTP, SNMP, web server (Apache), mail server (Postfix and Cyrus), LDAP (OpenLDAP), AFP, and print server. The inclusion of Samba version 3 allows tight

Mac OS X Server is a series of discontinued Unix-like server operating systems developed by Apple Inc., based on macOS. It provided server functionality and system administration tools, and tools to manage both macOS-based computers and iOS-based devices, network services such as a mail transfer agent, AFP and SMB servers, an LDAP server, and a domain name server, as well as server applications including a Web server, database, and calendar server.

Starting with OS X Lion, Apple stopped selling a standalone server operating system, instead releasing an add-on Server app marketed as OS X Server (and later macOS Server), which was sold through the Mac App Store. The Server app lacked many features from Mac OS X Server, and later versions of the app only included functionality related to user and group management, Xsan, and mobile device management through profiles. The Server app was discontinued on April 21, 2022, and Apple said that later versions of macOS would drop support for it.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

Gracion.com. Retrieved on 2013-07-17. "Introduction to OpenLDAP Directory Services". OpenLDAP. Retrieved 1 February 2016. J. Sermersheim (June 2006).

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is an open, vendor-neutral, industry standard application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over an Internet Protocol (IP) network. Directory services play an important role in developing intranet and Internet applications by allowing the sharing of information about users, systems, networks, services, and applications throughout the network. As examples, directory services may provide any organized set of records, often with a hierarchical structure, such as a corporate email directory. Similarly, a telephone directory is a list of subscribers with an address and a phone number.

LDAP is specified in a series of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Standard Track publications known as Request for Comments (RFCs), using the description language ASN.1. The latest specification is Version 3, published as RFC 4511 (a road map to the technical specifications is provided by RFC4510).

A common use of LDAP is to provide a central place to store usernames and passwords. This allows many different applications and services to connect to the LDAP server to validate users.

LDAP is a simpler ("lightweight") subset of the standards in the X.500 series, particularly the X.511 Directory Access Protocol. Because of this relationship, LDAP is sometimes called X.500 Lite.

Balsa (email client)

optionally use libgtkhtml for HTML rendering, libkrb5 for GSS-API, and openldap for LDAP functionality. It can optionally be configured to use gpg-error

Balsa is a lightweight email client written in C for the GNOME desktop environment.

Balsa has a graphical front end, support for MIME attachments coming and going, directly supports POP3 and IMAP protocols. It has a spell checker and direct support for PGP and GPG for encryption. It has some basic filtering capabilities, and natively supports several email storage protocols. It also has some internationalization support, including Japanese fonts.

It builds on top of these other open source packages: GNOME, libtool, libESMTP, aspell, and gmime. It also can optionally use libgtkhtml for HTML rendering, libkrb5 for GSS-API, and openldap for LDAP functionality. It can optionally be configured to use gpg-error and gpgme libraries.

Balsa is packaged for a wide range of Linux distributions, including Arch Linux, Debian, Fedora, openSUSE, Slackware and Ubuntu, as well as for FreeBSD.

Apache Fortress

"Request for Contribution of Identity Access Management Software to OpenLDAP Project". OpenLDAP Foundation. 15 July 2011. Retrieved 20 April 2016. "Notice to

Apache Fortress is an open source project of the Apache Software Foundation and a subproject of the Apache Directory. It is an authorization system, written in Java, that provides role-based access control, delegated administration and password policy using an LDAP backend.

Standards implemented:

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) ANSI INCITS 359

Administrative Role-Based Access Control (ARBAC02)

IETF Password Policy (draft)

Unix Users and Groups (RFC2307)

Fortress has four separate components:

Core - A set of security authorization APIs.

Realm - A Web Container plug-in that provides security for the Apache Tomcat container.

Rest - HTTP protocol wrappers of core APIs using Apache CXF.

Web - HTML pages of core APIs using Apache Wicket.

Directory service

replaced the former NT Domain system. Critical Path Directory Server OpenLDAP: Derived from the original University of Michigan LDAP implementation (like

In computing, a directory service or name service maps the names of network resources to their respective network addresses. It is a shared information infrastructure for locating, managing, administering and organizing everyday items and network resources, which can include volumes, folders, files, printers, users, groups, devices, telephone numbers and other objects. A directory service is a critical component of a network operating system. A directory server or name server is a server which provides such a service. Each resource on the network is considered an object by the directory server. Information about a particular resource is stored as a collection of attributes associated with that resource or object.

A directory service defines a namespace for the network. The namespace is used to assign a name (unique identifier) to each of the objects. Directories typically have a set of rules determining how network resources are named and identified, which usually includes a requirement that the identifiers be unique and unambiguous. When using a directory service, a user does not have to remember the physical address of a network resource; providing a name locates the resource. Some directory services include access control provisions, limiting the availability of directory information to authorized users.

List of LDAP software

the address book application for KDE, capable of querying LDAP servers. OpenLDAP

a free, open source implementation. diradm / diradm-2 - A nearly complete - The following is a list of software programs that can communicate with and/or host directory services via the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Slapd

Directory Server. 389 Directory Server OpenLDAP List of LDAP software "Ldapwiki: SLAPD". ldapwiki.com. "slapd". openldap.org. "History of Directory Services"

The SLAPD (Standalone LDAP Daemon) and SLURPD (Stand-alone LDAP update replication daemon) are directory services used over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. These protocols originally evolved within the long-running project that developed the LDAP protocol. It was developed at the University of Michigan, and was the first Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) software.

Today, many LDAP Server Implementations are derived from the same code base of the original SLAPD and/or evolutions of it.

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