



IP DIRECTOR APPLICATION NOTE

Windows Integration

date/version

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this document is to help the support team to diagnose Windows integration problems in an IP-Director network and help to integrate in an ActiveDirectory environment.

4 cases are shown here :

- > Automatic logon based on domain users/groups
- > The usage of Windows Users in an IP-Director network
- > The link between IP-Director and the XML Units
- > The link between IP-Director and a nearline storage.

ACTIVE DIRECTORY INTEGRATION SUMMARY

The Active Directory integration within IP Director, IP Browse and IP ClipLogger is the ability to automatically log on the application with its windows user, and no other login screen.

This integration also gives the possibility to create new users only in the Active Directory and IP Director will automatically create the user in its database at first logon based on group membership.

PREREQUISITES

In order to have a functional Active Directory integration, all IP Director workstations must be part of a windows domain. It must also be the case for all servers hosting XMLUnits, Thumbnail folders, IPScheduler folders and XML history.

It is also advised to have nearline storages integrated to the same windows domain.

CONFIGURATION

GLOBAL CONFIGURATION IN THE IP DIRECTOR DATABASE

The Active Directory integration must be activated globally for the whole IP Director workgroup. This must be done when all IP Director applications are stopped.

This configuration can be set in the IP Director database, in the Parameter table

QUERY TO ENABLE THE ACTIVE DIRECTORY AUTHENTICATION

```
Update Parameter Set ParameterValue = 1 WHERE ParameterKey = 'AuthenticationMode'
```

QUERY TO REVERT TO IP DIRECTOR AUTHENTICATION

```
Update Parameter Set ParameterValue = 0 WHERE ParameterKey = 'AuthenticationMode'
```

Once the workgroup is configured with Active Directory authentication, IP Director , IP Browse and IP ClipLogger will not ask for an IPD login anymore. Remote Installer and User Manager will give the choice to logon with the Windows User or with an IP Director Login.

GROUP MAPPING

In order to log on IP Director automatically with a windows user, the windows user must belong to a windows group linked to an IP Director User Profile, as described in the next paragraph.

GROUPS DEFINITIONS

The mapping between Windows users and IP Director user rights is made through Domain Groups. These groups must respect the following rules :

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17-mars-14

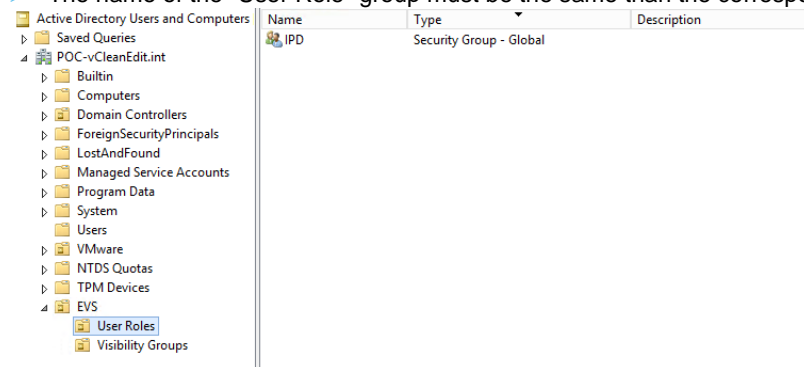
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- > We distinguish 2 types of domain groups : User Roles and Visibility groups
 - > Roles are groups used to assign user rights and default settings
 - > Visibility groups are used to manage object visibility and publishing.
- > A windows user can belong to only one Role and can belong to several Visibility groups
- > Each domain group used as Role is linked to an IP Director User Profile, by its name. The IP Director User Profile defines the user-rights and the default settings applied to the role.
- > Each domain group used as Visibility Group is linked to an IP Director Group.

ROLES

- > A User Role is a set of user-rights and default settings applied to a group of users.
- > In the Active Directory, a User Role is a domain security group (whatever its scope).
- > A Windows User can be member of only one "User Role"
- > The name of the "User Role" group must be the same than the corresponding IP Director User Profile.



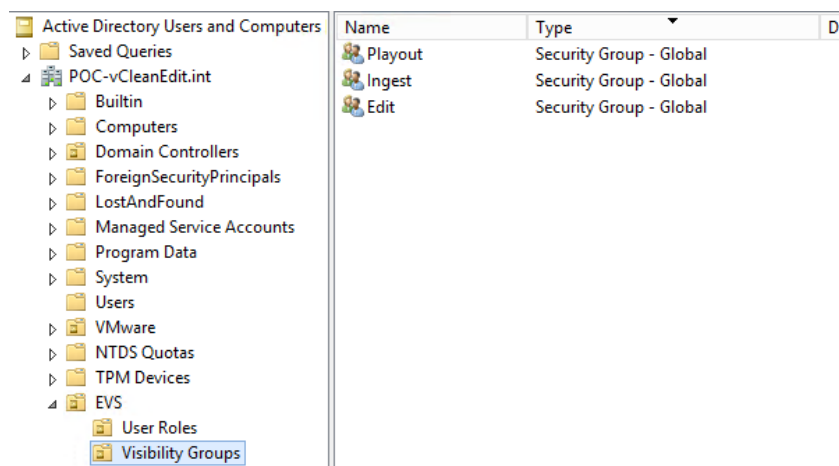
User Role group in the AD

 A screenshot of the IP Director User Manager 'Edit profile' form for the 'IPD' profile. The form has a dark theme. At the top, it shows 'Profile Name: IPD' and 'Description:'. Below is a 'Select a settings profile' dropdown set to 'None' with a warning message: 'Warning! The settings profile will only be applied to Windows user.' A horizontal menu bar contains various tabs like 'User Information', 'Group Membership', etc. The main area is divided into 'Login Information' (with fields for Login, Password, Confirm Password, and Administrator checkbox) and 'General Information' (with fields for Name, Surname, Job Description, and Email).

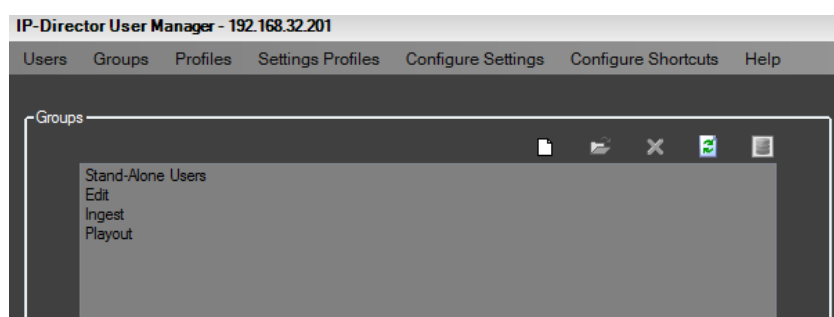
User Profile in the IP Director User Manager

VISIBILITY GROUPS

- > A visibility group is used to publish objects to a set of users
- > In the active Directory, a Visibility Group is a domain security group (whatever its scope)
- > A windows user can be member of multiple "visibility groups".
- > The name of the "Visibility Group" must be the same than the corresponding IP Director group.



Visibility Groups in the AD



Visibility Groups in the IP Director User Manager

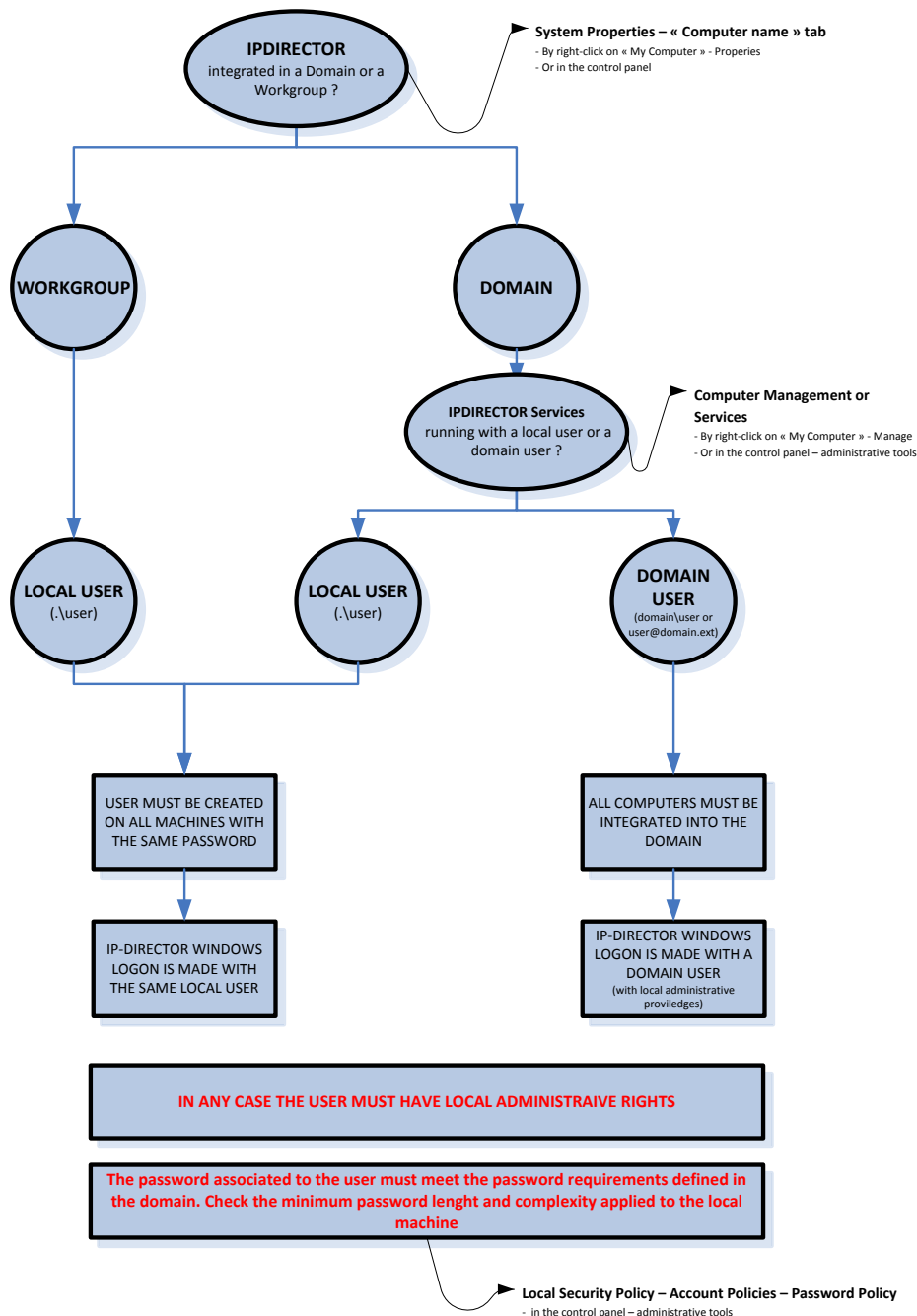
APPLICATION LOGON PROCESS

When a domain windows user start IP Director or IP Browse or IP Cliplogger, the application retrieves its username and its group membership. The application checks if one of the groups has the same name than a User profile. If yes, the user is automatically created in the IP Director database with the user rights of the user profile. If no, the logon is refused.

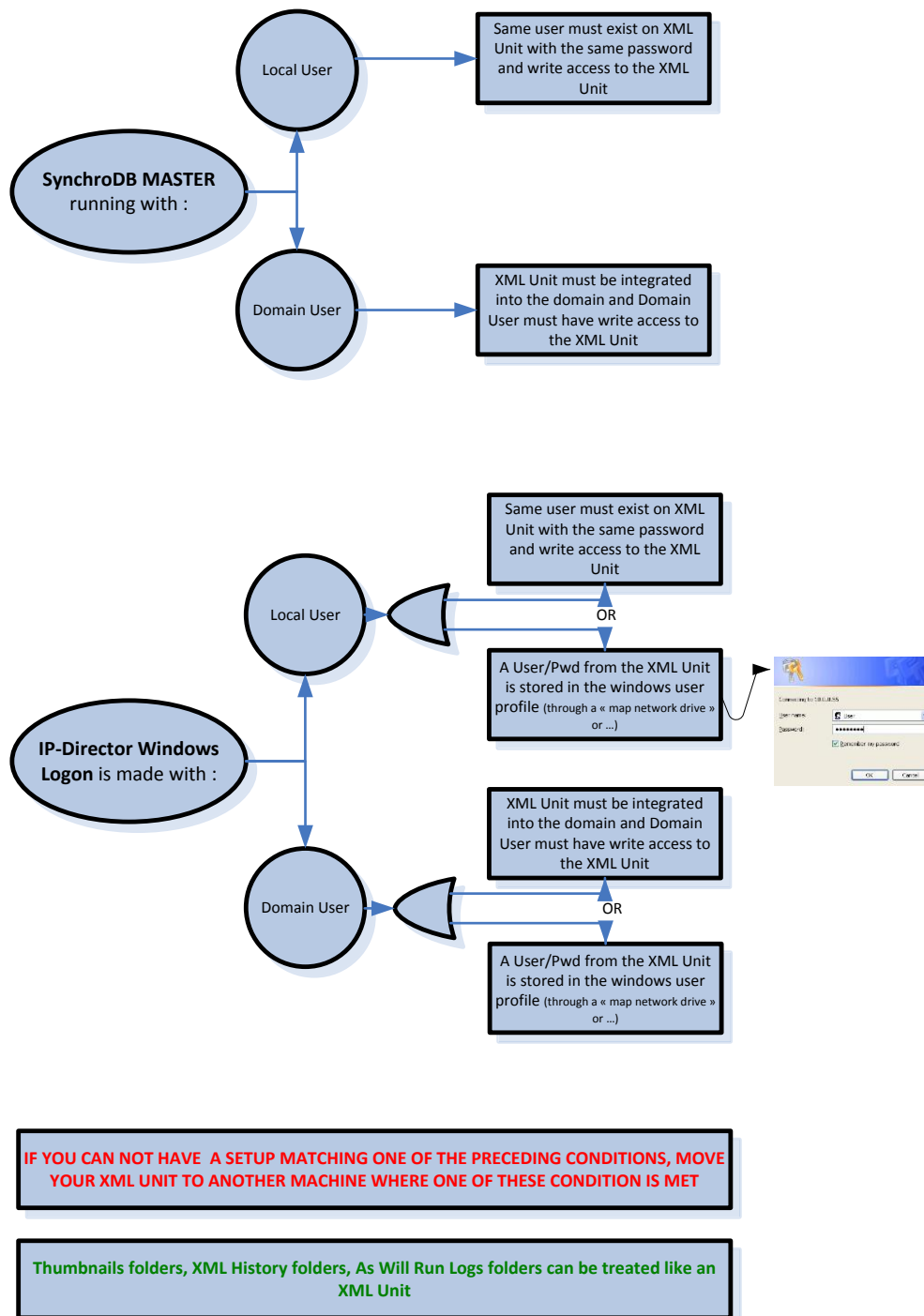
STEP BY STEP GUIDE

- > Create User profiles in the IP Director User manager (at least one with admin privileges)
- > Create Groups with the same name in the AD, to be the User Roles (they can be created before the user profiles as long as they have the same name)
- > Create Visibility groups in AD and User Manager if needed
- > Stop all IP Director applications
- > Enable the Active Directory Authentication in the IPD database
- > Start All IP Director applications
- > Create Domain users and add them to one of the User Roles (the users can be created before and added to the relevant groups once they are created)
- > Log on windows with one of the domain users
- > Start an IP Director application.

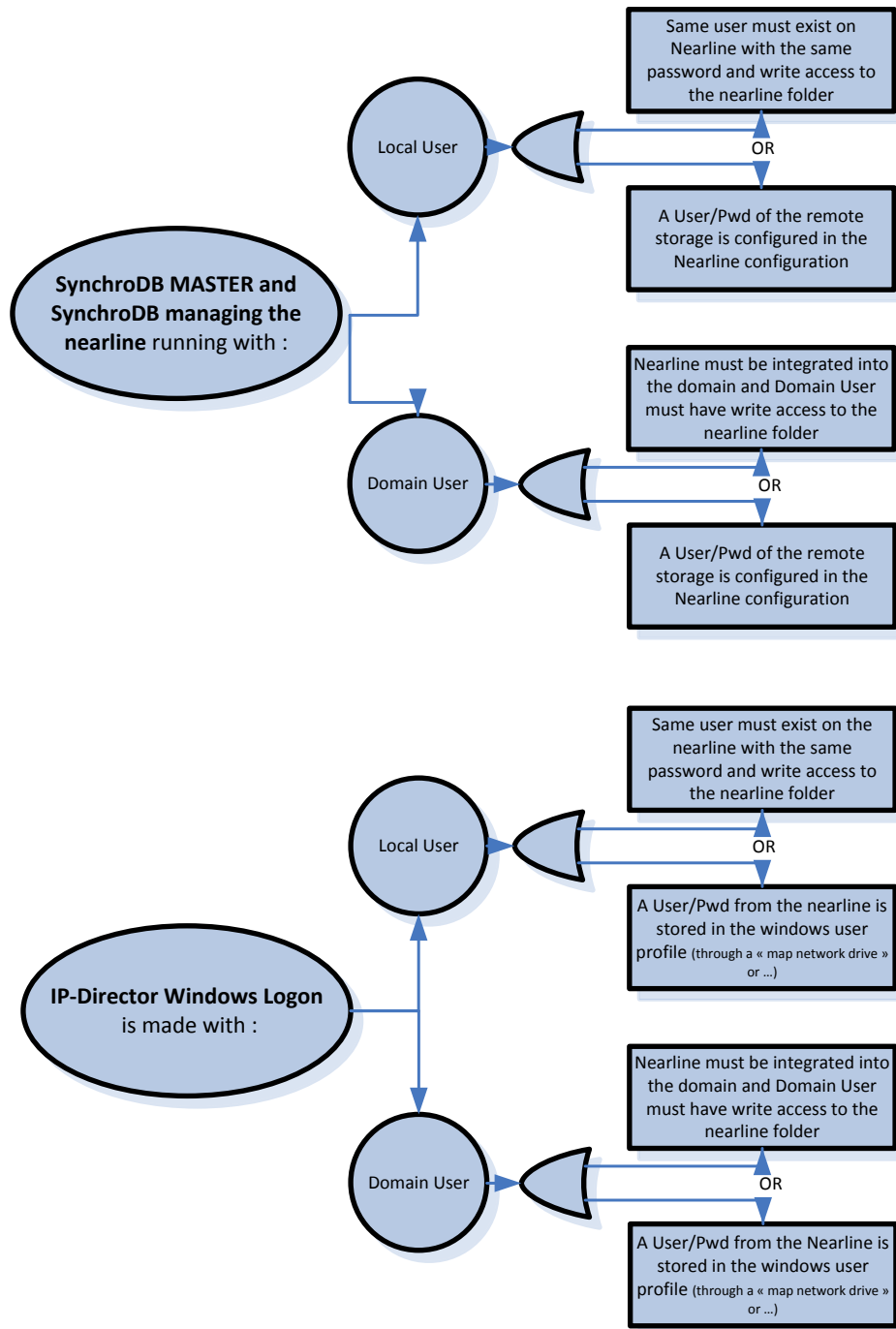
IP-DIRECTOR ACCOUNTS



IP-DIRECTOR AND XML UNIT



IP-DIRECTOR AND NEARLINE



TARGETS AND NEARLINES ON WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is not optimized by default to act as a file server. It means that writing big files on a Windows 7 share could cause big instability of the Windows Server Service.

The consequence for IP Director are :

- > Clip backup failing after the second or third "send to"
- > Nearline disappearing after a few "sent to nearline"

This can be fixed by configuring the Windows Server Service registry to use more memory.

The 2 registry keys can be applied to the Windows 7 to avoid this issue :

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management]  
"LargeSystemCache"=dword:00000001
```

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\LanmanServer\Parameters]  
"Size"=dword:00000003
```