

CIFS/9000 and Windows 2000 Interoperability



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Outline

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Agenda: CIFS/9000- W2000

- CIFS/9000 Overview
- W2000 Domain Mode: Mixed vs Native
- Authentication: Kerberos and NTLM
- Active Directory Integration
- W2000 Name Address Resolution
- W2000 DFS
- Summary

CIFS/9000 Overview

➤ Enterprise File Server

- Reliability
- High Availability
- Scalability
- Storage Platform
- Flexibility



➤ Based upon NT4.0

- Migration
- Member Server



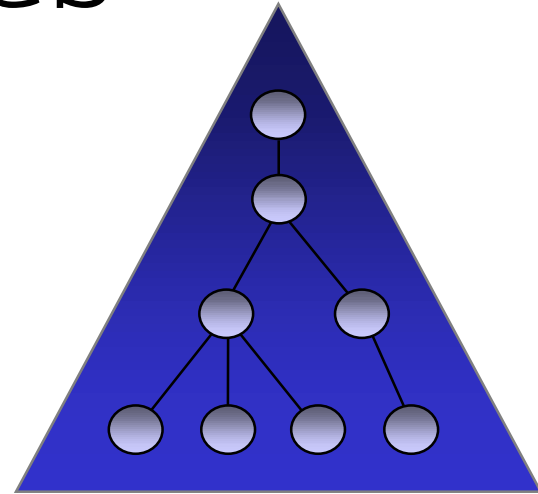
➤ Security

- NT4.0
- UNIX



W2000 Domain Modes

- Mixed vs Native
- Migration to Mixed
- Native Mode
- Effects on Domain Features
- PDC Emulator
- CIFS/9000 Recommendation



Authentication: Kerberos & NTLM



- CIFS/9000 Authentication Process
- NTLM Details
- Kerberos Details
- NT4.0 Logon and Share Diagrams
- W2000 Logon and Share Diagrams
- W2000 and CIFS/9000 Diagrams
- Why CIFS/9000 Uses NTLM
- CIFS/9000 Recommendation

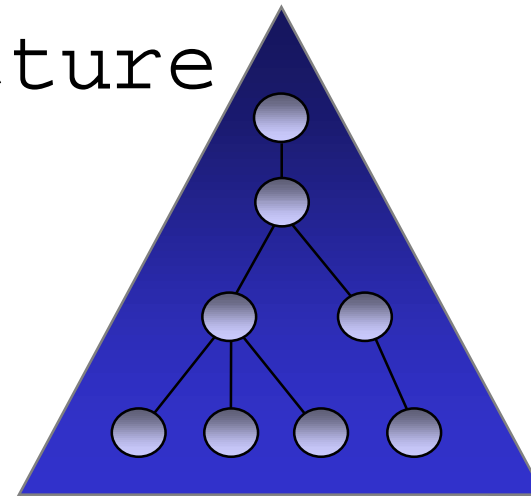


Active Directory



Integration

- Active Directory Scope
- Adding CIFS/9000 to Active Directory
- CIFS/9000 Account Structure
- W2000 Account Structure
- Integration
 - Today
 - Unified Login
 - Components
 - Integration Steps



- CIFS/9000 Recommendation

W2000 Name Address



Resolution

- CIFS/9000 Name Address Resolution (nmbd)
- NetBIOS
- UNIX BIND
- W2000 DNS
 - Directory Design Issues
 - Extensions to BIND
 - NetBIOS Compatibility
- CIFS/9000 Recommendation

W2000 DFS

- What is *Windows* DFS?
- Comparison with UNIX DFS
- How *Windows* DFS works
- CIFS/9000-*Windows* DFS
Integration
- CIFS/9000 Recommendation

Summary



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