

Windows NT to 2000/XP Migration at SLAC

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Overview

- Current NT configuration
- W2K infrastructure design
- Client migration

Current NT configuration

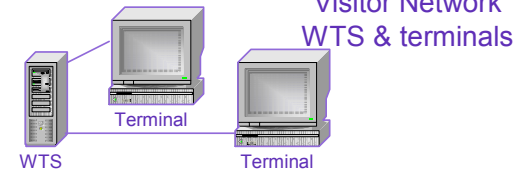
- Single master domain design
- Twelve resource domains scattered among departments
- One hidden domain (private network)

SLAC Windows Servers

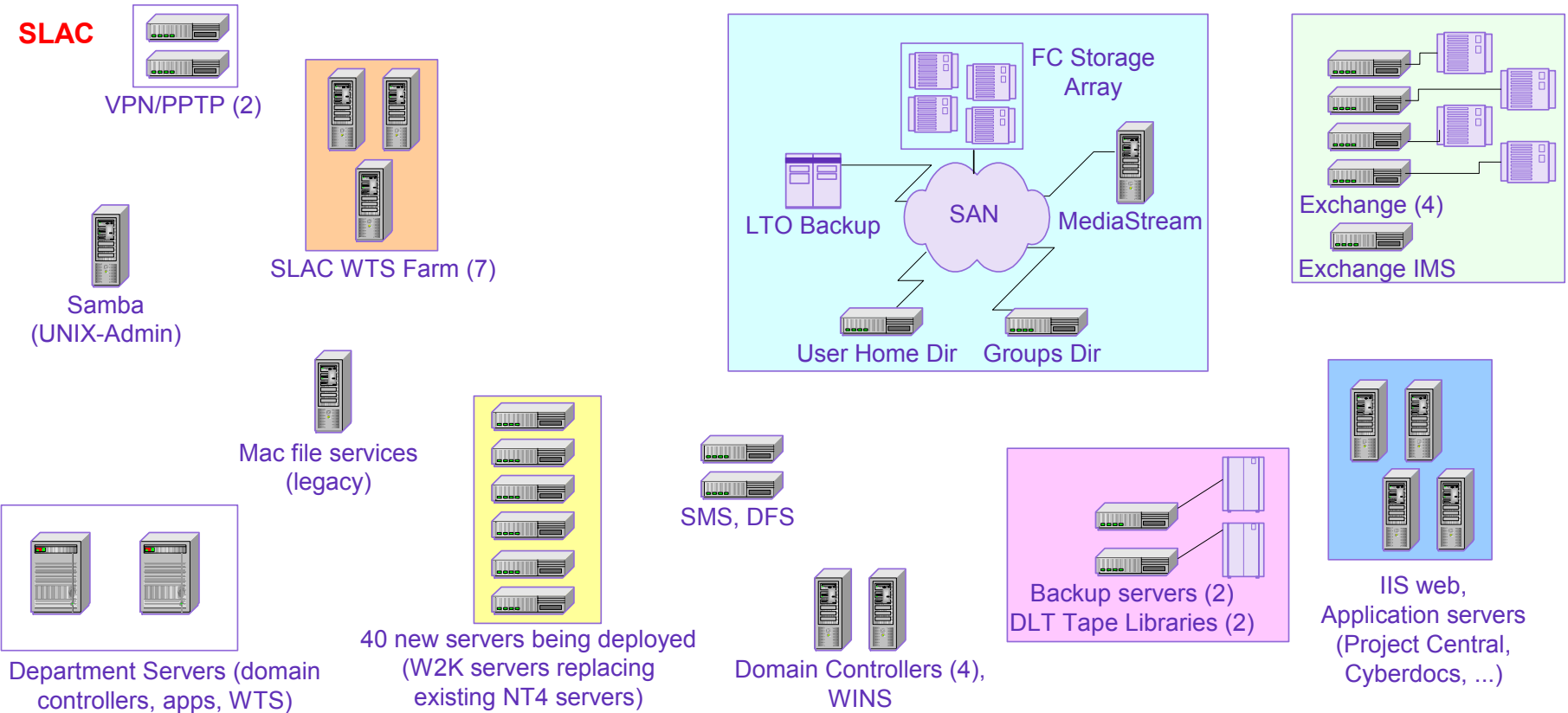
revised 27 October, 2001



Internet



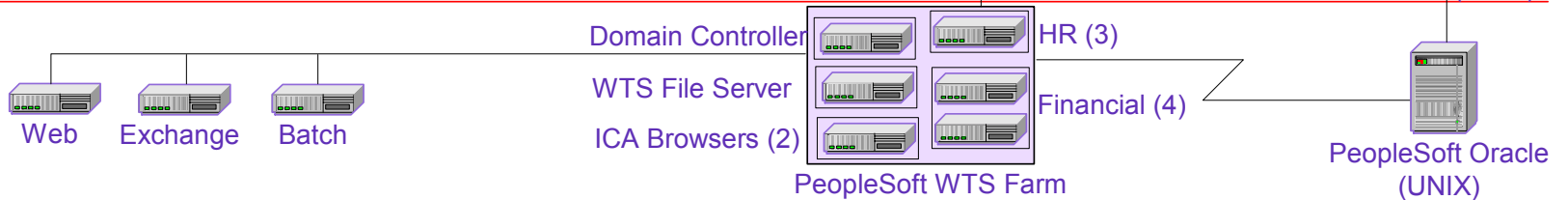
SLAC



BSDnet



EPN



W2K infrastructure design

- DNS design
- Tree, domain, and OU design
- Domain controller placement
- Native vs. mixed mode
- Exchange 2000
- Our “hidden” domain

DNS design

- Current BIND DNS will delegate control of a new domain `win.slac.stanford.edu` to our new Windows DNS
- Will run as AD integrated zone to enforce authentication of machines before allowing them to update DNS

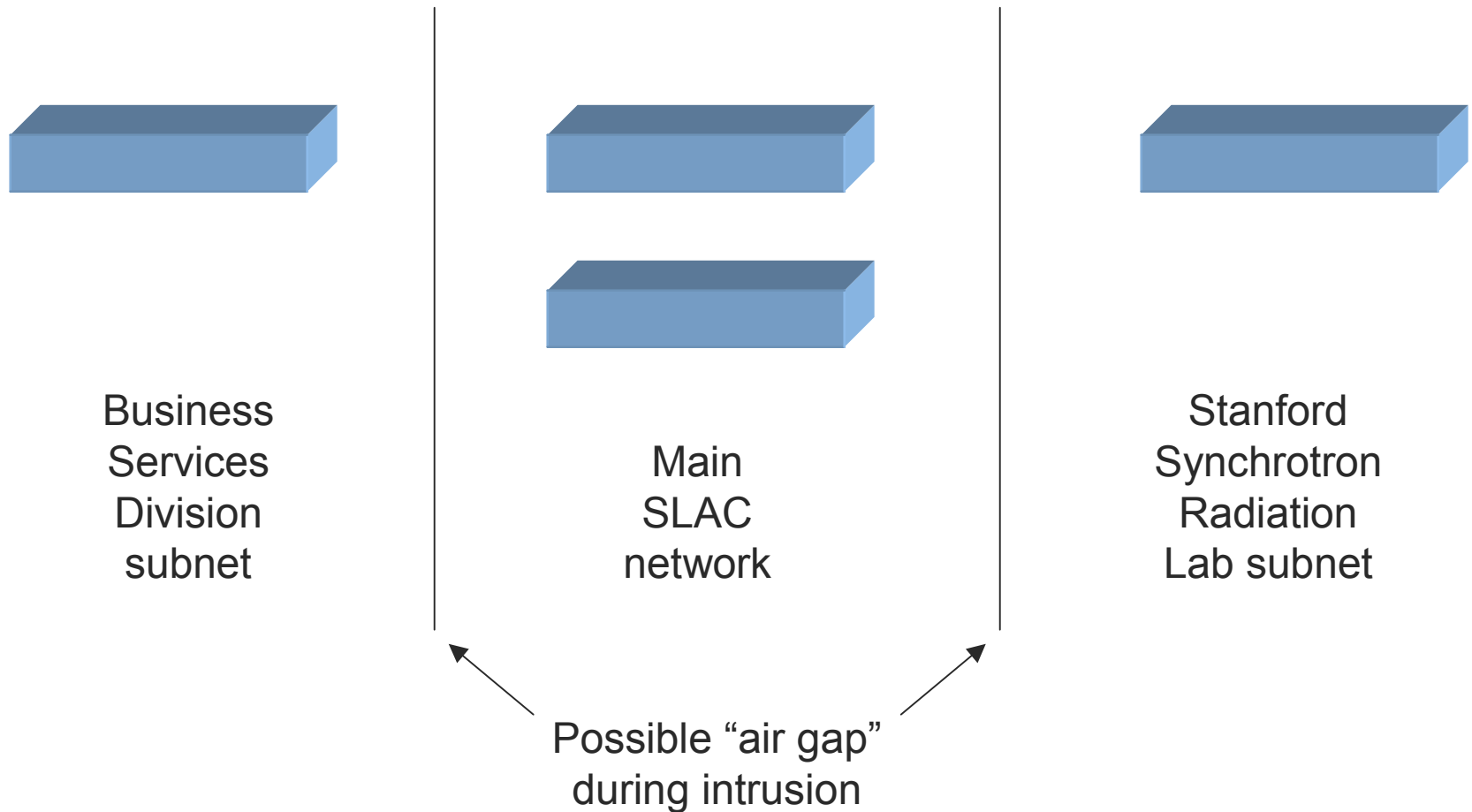
DNS design (cont.)

- IIS web servers will also have entries in our BIND DNS server to prevent URLs from breaking
- Need to write scripts to keep DNS synchronized with our ORACLE “database of record” for computers

Tree, domain, and OU design

- Single tree/single domain chosen
- Keep simple to simplify administration
- Use departmental Organizational Units for delegation of authority to departmental administrators
- Other OUs may be needed (divisions, experiments, etc.)

Domain controller placement



Native vs. mixed mode

- Plan to go to native mode from start
- Two-way trust between old NT4 master domain and new Win2k domain
- Add NT4 SID information to W2K user account history with ClonePrincipal or similar tool to assure access to NT4 domain resources

Native vs. mixed mode (cont.)

- Allows early testers to easily “live” in new Win2K environment
- Allows incremental migration of servers and user workstations
- Migration is easily reversible for individual users if there is a problem
- Use ReAC Ling tools as needed