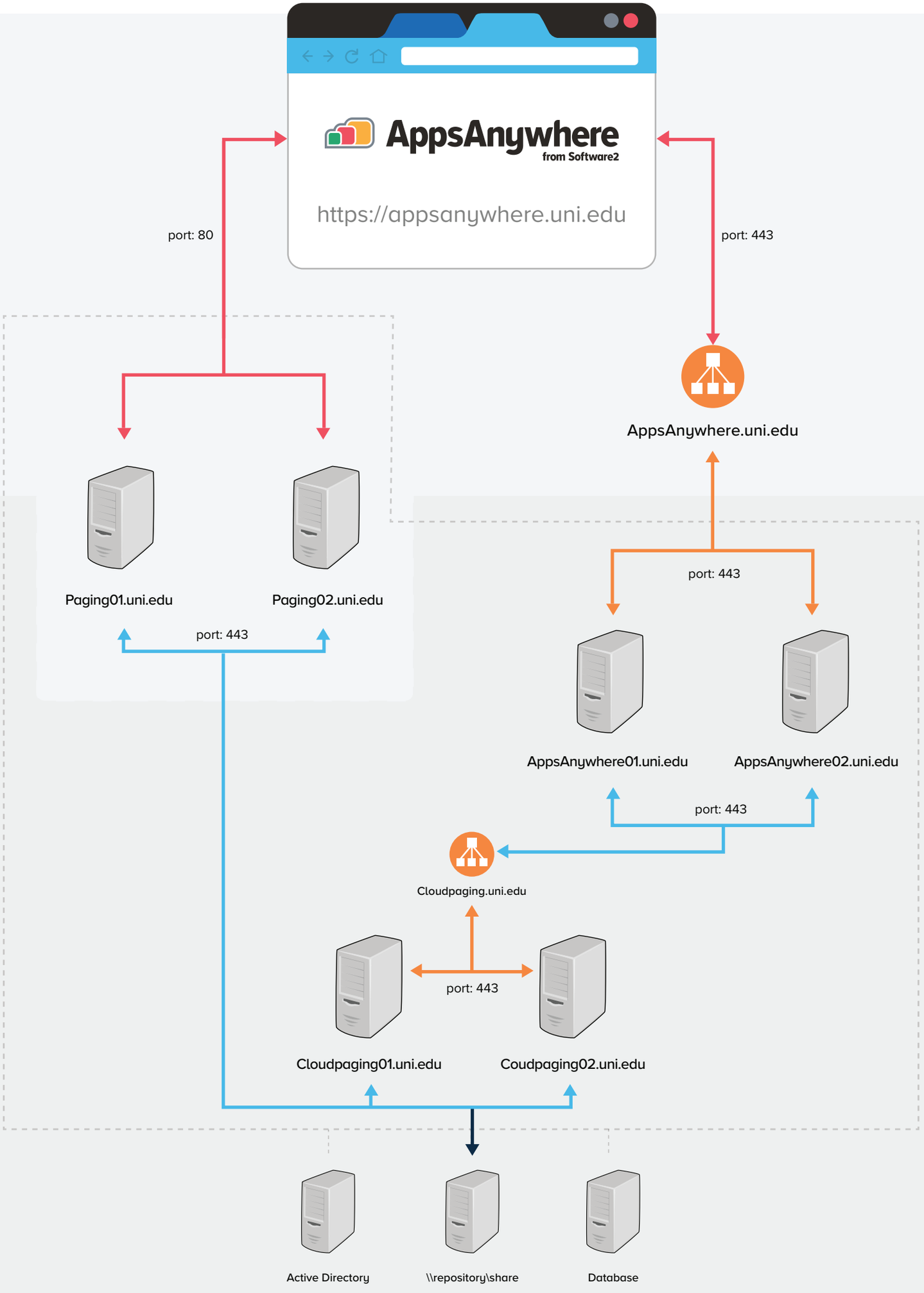
Software2

CLOUDPAGING
A NUMECENT TECHNOLOGY

User Access | Internet | Public IP

Internal Network | Private IP



Server specification.

The following is provided as a general reference. Before you commission any servers our technical team will provide a tailored deployment guide, based on your project requirements.

AppsAnywhere servers

CentOS based virtual appliance.

4 vCPU
8GB RAM
32GB disk space

Cloudpaging admin / license servers

Windows Server 2012 or later.

4 vCPU
4GB RAM
100GB free after OS install

Cloudpaging paging servers

Windows Server 2012 or later.

4 vCPU
4GB RAM
40GB free after OS install
250GB secondary disk space (to match repository)

Paging servers must be accessible over the Internet. A split DNS is needed so the same FQDN resolves both internally and externally.

Application repository

An additional file share (network or local to one of the servers) of 250GB disk space is needed to store applications. The size will vary depending on the number and size of the apps deployed.

Caching

When an application from the repository is published, a full copy of the app is cached to each individual Paging server. This is why each of the Paging servers requires secondary disk space.

Database

Microsoft SQL 2012 or later.

Two databases are needed. Installed on a licensed and dedicated Microsoft SQL instance (existing or new). The database servers must meet the Microsoft recommendations.

Active Directory

AppsAnywhere servers require an LDAP connection for end-user access, authentication and management. All Windows servers should be domain joined.

A wide range of additional authentication methods can also be added (for SSO), including Azure, oAuth, SAML and CoSign.

Resiliency

For resilience, servers will need to be duplicated and load balanced when implementing a production service. We recommend splitting across multiple datacenters or sites.

The Paging servers load balance automatically, so only the Admin/License and AppsAnywhere servers require load balancing.

There should also be a failover mechanism for the SQL databases to prevent a single point of failure and any loss of service.