Host Access Management and Security Server Administrative Console

Users Guide

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Contents

About the Administrative Console

The Host Access Management and Security Server provides a browser-based central point of administration so you can quickly configure and deliver terminal sessions to your users and leverage your existing user and group directories to control terminal access.

The Management and Security Server Administrative Console consists of a navigational panel and various components: the Session Manager, Access Mapper, and Access Control Setup.

Getting started with the Administrative Console

From the Start menu, select Micro Focus Host Access Management and Security Server, and then Administrative Server to open the Administrative Console.

Use the Administrative Console to:

- View sessions that reside on supported session servers.
- Add, edit, and delete sessions.
- Configure client authentication and authorization using your existing identity management system, such as LDAP.
- Map sessions to users.

1 Using the Session Manager

The Session Manager provides a view of all your sessions. Use the Session Manager to create and modify terminal sessions. If you have not added any sessions, use the **Add Session** panel to configure and add a session.

Once you have added a session, it is presented in a table to which other sessions can be added, edited, renamed, copied, or deleted. You can customize the table, choosing columns to display or hide, depending on what works best for you.

From the Session Manager Action menu, you can also export sessions from one type to another. Currently you can export a Reflection for the Web session and create a Reflection ZFE session.

To:	Do this...
Copy a session	1. Select a session. 2. Open the **Actions** menu and choose **Copy** to add a new session with the same properties. 3. Provide a new name for the copied session. It is added to the Session Manager list.
Delete a session	1. Select the session or sessions you want to delete. 2. Open the **Actions** menu and choose **Delete**. 3. Confirm that you want to delete the session.

To assign users to a session

The Administrator assigns users or groups to specific sessions using the Access Mapper.

From the left panel, open the **Access Mapper.** Use the options to specify the sessions that appear on your users' session list. Use the Session Manager to add new sessions.

Related Topics

- Edit a session
- Add a session
- Export a session
- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Access Mapper

Add a session

Required fields are marked by an asterisk.

1. From the Session Manager, click **Add**.
2. Choose the type of session you want to add.
3. Enter a name for the session. Session names must be unique and cannot exceed 64 characters. Quotation marks (“ ”) are not valid characters and cannot be used in the session name.

4. Enter the address for the session server. For example, `http://zfe-ci.mycompany.com:7070/zfe`, where the port and server name identifies the server where the session resides.
5. Click **Launch** to start the session in administrator mode in a separate window and configure the session.

   In the Administrative Console, after you've saved the session settings, you can open the Access Mapper to make the session available to end users or return to the Session Manager to add or edit more sessions.

Related Topics

- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Access Mapper
- Edit a session
- Export a session

Edit a session

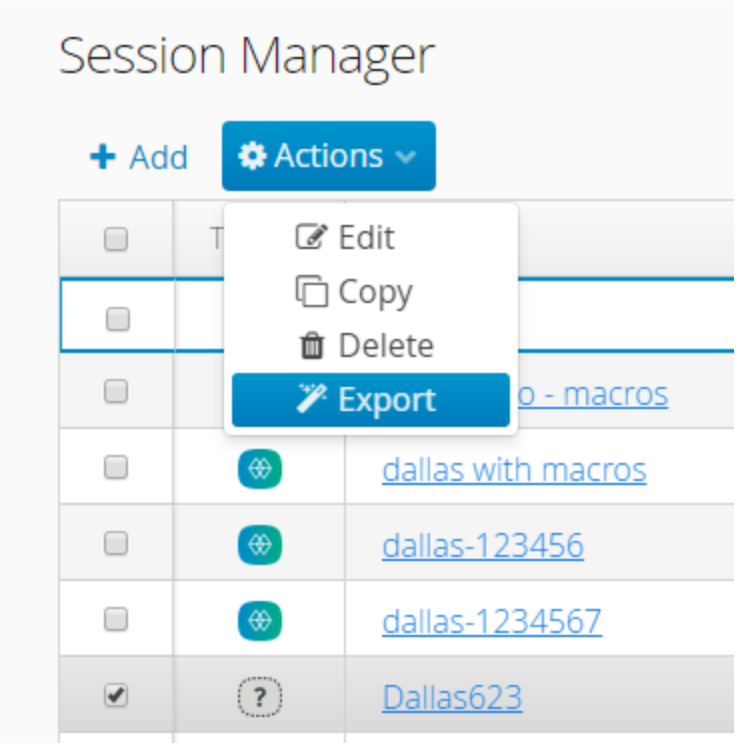
1. Select the session you want to edit.
2. Open the **Actions** menu and choose **Edit** or alternatively you can click the session name from within the Session Manager table.
3. Information on the session is available for you to edit. The **Description** field is a read only field and cannot be edited.
4. Click **Submit**.

Related Topics

- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Access Mapper
- Add a session
- Export a session

Export a session

You can export one type of session and create a different session type using the **Export** option available from either the Actions menu or from the right-click context menu. After a session is exported, the original session remains unchanged in the session list. Currently you can export Reflection for the Web sessions and create Reflection ZFE sessions.



1. In the Session Manager, choose the session you want to export. Session types are identified by an icon in the Type column. In the image above the selected session is a Reflection for the Web session.

   Reflection ZFE sessions are denoted by the Reflection ZFE icon . Currently you can export and change Reflection for the Web sessions to Reflection ZFE sessions.
2. From the Actions menu, choose **Export** or alternatively right-click on the selected session and choose **Export**.
3. On the **Export** panel, type the name of the exported session and the address of the Reflection ZFE Session Server that will host the session. These are both required fields marked by an asterisk.
4. Click **Create**. The new session is now available in the Session Manager list to be assigned to users.

The original session is unchanged and remains available in the session list.

Related Topics

- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Access Mapper
- Add a session
- Edit a session

Launch Session Manager

After you launch your session and complete the session configuration in a separate browser window, you can return to the Administrative Console and continue to add or edit sessions. You can also use the Access Mapper to make sessions available to end users.

TIP: The recommended work flow is to always complete your session configuration and select **Exit** in the left navigation panel before continuing to make any changes in the Administrative Console

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Related Topics

- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Access Mapper
- Add a session

2 Using the Access Mapper

Use the Access Mapper to make sessions available to users. The user can easily access these sessions from the list of sessions which are presented to them after they log in.

If you are using LDAP to authorize sessions, you can search for a specific user or group and then map that user to the available sessions that display in the Sessions panel.

If you are not using LDAP to authorize session access, the Access Mapper lists the terminal sessions you configured in the Session Manager. You can then select those sessions you want to be made available to your users' session list.

Using Automated Sign-On for the Mainframe

Automated Sign-On for the Mainframe is an add-on product for Management and Security Server that enables an end user to authenticate to a terminal emulation client and be automatically logged on to a host application on the z/OS mainframe.

There is additional configuration necessary when you are mapping sessions to your end users to implement Automated Sign-On.

NOTE: Before you can configure user mappings for Automated Sign-On:

- The Automated Sign-On add-on must be installed and configured on the Host Access Management and Security Server. For information on how to install and configure the Automated Sign-On feature, see Automated Sign-On for Mainframe Administrator Guide.

Related Topics

- Map sessions to users
- Using the Session Manager

Map sessions to users

1. Select Users or Groups from the list.
2. Enter a user or group name, the asterisk (*) wildcard, or a combination of * and letters in the text box.
3. Click **Attributes** to narrow your search using the available filter attributes. There are a default set of attributes that are already selected, but you can select or clear attributes to refine your query.
4. Enter your search value in the search field and press Enter. The search results display in the left panel. Use the arrows at the bottom of the panel to page through the list.

Selecting sessions

Check the terminal sessions that you want to make available to your users. If you selected LDAP authorization, the sessions that you select appear on the session list for the specified user or for the users within a specified group.

The Administrative Server does not support mapping sessions to Active Directory primary groups (for example, Domain Users).

An asterisk denotes that a user has inherited access to that session by having membership in a group. For example, if you map a session to a group of which User 1 is a member, then that session is listed with an asterisk (*) denoting the session is inherited. If a session is inherited, you can remove access to that session by clearing the “Allow user to inherit access to sessions” option.

NOTE: Granting access to all users means that you are granting access to the search base, and all users inherit that access. Such access is only extended to users when the “inherit access” option is checked.

Mapping user names for Automated Sign-On

After the Automated Sign-On add-on has been installed and configured on the Management and Security Server, set authorization by mapping access for all your users and groups to their sessions.

Mapping users’ access to the sessions you created specifies the session URLs available to each user. You can map access by individuals or groups.

1. For the selected user or group, select the sessions in the Sessions panel they are entitled to access.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit option is only available if the Management and Security Server is correctly installed and configured, the session is mapped, and access to the session is not inherited from a group to which the user belongs.
3. On the **User Mapping** panel, choose the method you configured for determining the user’s name or group’s mainframe username:
   - **Not set**

     The default must be changed for automated sign-on.
   - **Literal value**

     This option is available for sessions mapped to users, but not groups. Enter a value that meets these criteria:

     -up to eight alphanumeric characters

     -no spaces

     -no other characters
   - **Derive from UPN**

     Select this option to request a passticket from DCAS by deriving the mainframe username from the User Principal Name (UPN) of the user. The UPN is typically available from a smart card or client certificate, and is a standard attribute in Active Directory servers. A UPN is formatted as an Internet-style email address, such as userid@domain.com, and Management and Security Server derives the mainframe username as the short name preceding the '@' symbol.
   - **Get LDAP attribute value from authenticating directory**

     Select this option to perform a lookup in the LDAP directory (defined in Access Control Setup) and return the value of the entered attribute as the mainframe username.

All LDAP attributes must meet these criteria:

-must begin with an alpha character
-no more than 50 characters
-any alphanumeric character or a hyphen is permitted

- **Get LDAP attribute value from secondary directory using search filter**

  Select this option to use the search filter to find the user object in the secondary LDAP directory; then return the value of the entered attribute as the mainframe username.

4 Click **OK**.

Other options

These options are available only if you selected LDAP authorization.

- **Access to Administrative Console**

  Select this option to make the Administrative Console available to this user or to users within the specified group.

- **Allow user to inherit (*) access to sessions**

  Select this option to have session access inherited from groups to which the user belongs. Clearing this option removes the group mappings for inherited sessions.

Related Topics

- Setting Access Control Options
- Using the Session Manager

3 Setting Access Control Options

You can use access control features to validate a user's identity (authentication) and to assign a session to specific users or groups (authorization).

Related Topics

- Choose Authentication Method
- Choose Authorization Method
- LDAP Configuration
- X.509 with LDAP Failover
- Single Sign-on through Windows Authentication
- Single Sign-on through IIS
- SiteMinder Configuration

Choose Authentication Method

Authentication validates the user's identity based on some credentials, for example, a username/password combination or a client certificate. You can use any of the following methods to authenticate users:

- **None** - Management and Security Server does not present a login screen. Any user can access their assigned sessions without being prompted for credentials. Session authorization is not available.

  NOTE: If you set the authorization method to None, be aware that all users are logged in as Guest. During session configuration, it is best not to allow users to modify their session settings (User Preference Rules), as they can overwrite each other's choices.

- **LDAP** - Management and Security Server makes a read-only connection to your existing LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) server to verify usernames and passwords. You can also use LDAP to authorize session access. LDAP is an industry standard application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over a network.
- **X.509 with LDAP Failover** - X.509 is a standard for managing digital certificates and public-key encryption. When you use certificate-based authentication, you can specify the certificate source and setting for LDAP failover if certificate-based authentication fails.
- **Single Sign-on through Windows authentication** - This option uses the NT LAN Manager version 2 (NTLM) protocol to authenticate users. When a user logs into the Windows domain and requests a session using a web browser that supports integrated authentication though NTLM, a secure hash of the user's credentials is sent to a domain controller for verification. Once verified, the Administrative Server establishes an authenticated HTTP session with the user's browser.

  Microsoft Internet Explorer, as well as other web browsers, support integrated authentication through NTLM, but other browsers may require additional configuration to enable this functionality.

The computer running the Administrative Server does not have to be a member of the Windows domain.

- **Single Sign-on through IIS** - This option uses Microsoft IIS web server. This option requires no additional setup as long as you used the automated installer and chose to integrate with IIS during the installation process. You can find more information on install configurations in the Management and Security Server Installation Guide.
- **SiteMinder** - To enable this option on a Windows system, install both the Administrative Server and a SiteMinder web agent on the same machine as IIS, and set up the server to use your IIS web server.

The access control setup options will vary based on your selection.

Related Topics

- LDAP Configuration
- X.509 with LDAP Failover
- Single Sign-on through Windows Authentication
- Single Sign-on through IIS
- SiteMinder Configuration

Choose Authorization Method

- **Allow authenticated users to access all published sessions**

  The Access Mapper presents a list of sessions that you can choose to publish to end users.
- **Use LDAP to restrict access to sessions**

  The Access Mapper allows you to map sessions to LDAP users or groups. Logon userids must match those in the LDAP directory. After you publish or map sessions, they appear in the authorized end users' list of available sessions.

Related Topics

- LDAP Configuration
- Choose Authentication Method

LDAP Configuration

Use the options on this page to configure Management and Security Server to use your LDAP server to regulate access to terminal sessions. The LDAP administrator for your organization can give you more information about how to configure these options.

LDAP server

Describe your LDAP server using these settings.

- **Server type**

Select the type of LDAP server you are using from the list. The options on this page change depending on the LDAP server type you select. If you do not see your specific LDAP server in the list, select **Generic LDAP Compliant Directory Server (RFC 2256)**.

- **Security options**

  Data can be passed between the Administrative Server and the LDAP server in clear text or encrypted. The type of encryption used depends on your LDAP server. Kerberos v. 5 is available for Windows Active Directory, and TLS/SSL for all other servers.

  By default, Management and Security Server transmits data between the Administrative Server and the LDAP server in clear text. If you choose this option, you should prevent users from accessing the network link between these two servers.

Encryption type	Description
Kerberos v.5	When you select Windows Active Directory with Kerberos, you must enter the name of the Kerberos key distribution centers. Multiple key distribution centers, delimited by commas or spaces, can be used. If you do not know the name of the Kerberos key distribution center, enter the fully-qualified DNS name of the Active Directory server. The option under the key distribution center name field allows you to encrypt all data transmitted over the Kerberos connection. By default, only user names and passwords are passed securely between the Administrative and LDAP servers using Kerberos. Encrypting all data is more secure, but may increase performance overhead.
TLS/SSL	When you select TLS/SSL security, the Administrative Server negotiates a TLS or SSL v3 protocol version for the connection with the LDAP server. The protocol version negotiated with the LDAP server depends in part on the TLS and SSL protocol versions allowed by that server. The Administrative Server supports SSL v3 for backwards compatibility with older LDAP servers; however, use of SSL v3 is not recommended. If there are some TLS or SSL protocol versions that you do not want to use for LDAP connections, you should disable those protocol versions on the LDAP server. To configure security for TLS/SSL connections, you must first import the server's trusted certificates into the JRE's default trusted keystore: 1. Import the certificate to the JRE's keystore file named "cacerts", located in `[Management and Security Server Install Dir]\jre\lib\security`. Example: `C:\Program Files\Micro Focus\MSS\jre\bin>keytool -import -trustcacerts -alias myHost -file myHost.cer -keystore ..\lib\security\cacerts` For more information, see the Java SE 8 documentation for the keytool security tool. 2. Enter the Java keystore's default password: `changeit` 3. Restart the Administrative Server.

- **Server name**

  Enter the LDAP server name as either a name or a full IP address. If you selected TLS/SSL above, this LDAP server name must exactly match the Common Name on the LDAP server's certificate. Multiple server names, delimited by commas or spaces, can be used for failover support. If an LDAP server is down, the next server on the list will be contacted. In this case, all fields specified on this page that are used for LDAP connections should be available on all the LDAP servers, and should have identical configurations.

- **Server port**

  Enter the port used by your LDAP server. The default is 389 for plain text or 636 for TLS/SSL. If you are using Active Directory, you may wish to set the server port to the global catalog port, which is 3268 (or 3269 over TLS/SSL). Global catalog searches can be faster than referral-based cross-domain searches.

- **Username and password**

  Provide the username and password for an LDAP server account that can be used to access the directory in read-only mode. Generally, the account does not require any special directory privileges but must be able to search the directory based on the most common directory attributes (such as cn, ou, member and memberOf). Type in the password again in the Password confirmation box.

  If this account password changes and the Administrative Server's configuration is not updated to use the new password, your users will get error messages when trying to authenticate. To resolve the problem, update the account password here and save your new settings. To avoid this problem, you may wish to set up an account that is not subject to automatic password aging policies, or that will not have the password changed by other administrators without notice.

NOTE: The user name must uniquely identify the user in the directory. The syntax depends on the type of LDAP server you are using.

- If you selected Windows Active Directory and Kerberos, enter the userPrincipalName (e.g., username@exampledomain.com). The userPrincipalName is case sensitive. Case sensitivity does not apply to end user logins.
- If you selected Windows Active Directory with Plain Text, enter the NetBIOS domain\samAccountName (e.g., exampledomain\username), userPrincipalName (e.g., username@exampledomain.com), or distinguished name (e.g., uid=examplename,DC=examplecorp,DC=com).
- If you selected any other LDAP server type, enter the distinguished name (for example, uid=examplename,DC=examplecorp,DC=com).

Search base and groups/folders

- **Directory search base**

  Enter the distinguished name of the node in the directory tree you want to use as the base for Administrative Server search operations. Examples: DC=my_corp,DC=com or o=my_corp.com. For more information about how to describe the search base, see the LDAP administrator for your organization.

- **Groups or folders**

  You can map sessions directly to users in the directory. You can also map sessions to either logical groups or folders. The choice of whether to use groups or folders should reflect the way the data in your directory is organized. In Management and Security Server, the term "folder" is used to describe both organizational units and containers. Most directories have an organizational structure that uses logical groups, for example, groupOfNames and groupOfUniqueNames.

Authentication of end users

LDAP attribute for identifier

The default LDAP attribute to use as an identifier is available when you select an LDAP server type.

Table 3-1 *Default LDAP identifiers*

Server type	Default user identifier
OpenLDAP Directory Server	cn
Generic LDAP Compliant Directory Server (RFC 2256)	cn
RACF Directory Server	racfid
Oracle LDAP Directory Server	uid
IBM Tivoli Directory Server	cn
Windows Active Directory	List of domains**
NetIQ eDirectory	cn
Windows Active Directory with LDAP login form	cn

**When you select Active Directory as your LDAP server and the Kerberos security option, you must enter a list of Kerberos realms (e.g., domain@example.com). If you are using Active Directory with plain text, enter a list of NT domains (e.g., MYCOMPANY, SALES).

When an end user requests the list of sessions, the login page prompts for a username and password and displays available domains or realms in a drop-down list. If you have more than one domain or realm, separate the entries with commas (for example, 1stDomain, 2ndDomain, 3rdDomain).

Advanced settings

Maximum nested level for groups

This number determines how mapped sessions are inherited. If Group A contains Group B of which User 1 is a member, and you map a session to Group A, User 1 will also have access to that mapped session. If users do not inherit sessions as you expect, increase this number. Do not raise this level more than necessary because too high a number can impair performance if you have a large number of users. The default is 5.

X.509 with LDAP Failover

Use this configuration to enable users to authenticate with X.509 client certificates, and then automatically connect to a host session. You can specify the settings to use for LDAP failover if certificate-based authentication fails.

NOTE: X.509 is supported through the HTTPS port. Users should disable HTTP ports when running X.509

Authentication settings

- **Validate LDAP User Account**

Account validation is always enabled and causes authentication to fail when an LDAP search fails to resolve a Distinguished Name for the name value obtained from the user's certificate. If you are using Microsoft Active Directory as your LDAP server type, additional validation is performed. User authentication will fail when the user's Active Directory account is either disabled or expired.

- **Distinguished Name Resolution Order**

  The values in this property can be re-ordered, added, or removed. For example, to locate the User Principal Name of the certificate before checking other values, enter upn, email, cn_val, cn.

- **UPN Attribute Name**

  This property is used only when **upn** is present in the Distinguished Name Resolution Order field; otherwise this property is ignored. The User Principal Name (UPN) is an Internet -style login name and generally takes the form `auser@domain.com`.

  The UPN value is retrieved from the Subject Alternative Name field in the user's certificate. The Administrative Server then performs a search for an LDAP user object, based on the UPN attribute name and value, to validate that the user object exists in the LDAP database. The LDAP search filter takes the form of (upn-attribute-name=upn-value-from-certificate). For example: `userPrincipalName=auser@domain.com`.

  Enter the name of the LDAP attribute used in the LDAP directory where the UPN-style name is stored. If the LDAP Server type is Microsoft Active Directory, use the default UPN attribute name: userPrincipalName. Other LDAP implementations may use a different attribute name, such as email or a custom name.

Certificate Revocation Checking

Changes to the certificate revocation checking settings below will not take effect until the server is restarted.

The **Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)** is an Internet protocol used for obtaining the revocation status of an X.509 digital certificate.

If you choose to use **OCSP**, verify that the option is enabled and complete the configuration.

- **OCSP Responders**

  Enter the URL for the OCSP responder. To specify more than one URL, use a semi-colon (;) between each URL. Only HTTP URLs are supported. For example: `http://<OcspServerAlt>` where <OcspServer> is the server name or IP address of your OCSP responder.

  NOTE: If one or more OCSP responders are defined, the OCSP responder in the certificate's AIA extension is not checked even when the Use AIA Extension check box is selected.

- **Designated by CA**

  By default, the OCSP signing certificate must be signed by the same private key that signed the SSL/TLS client certificate.

- **Use AIA Extension**

  The Authority Information Access (AIA) extension indicates how to access Certificate Authority information and services for the issuer of the certificate in which the extension appears. By default, the OCSP server URL, specified in the AIA extension of the user certificate, is used to check the certificate revocation status using OCSP.

- **Use AIA Extension Check Status**

  By default, the AIA extension is used to verify the certificate status of the OCSP responder.

- **Use CRLDP Extension Check Status**

  A Certificate Revocation List (CRL) distribution point is a location where you can download the latest CRL. The CRL distribution points extension identifies how CRL information is obtained. By default, the CRL Distribution Points (CRLDP) extension is used to verify the certificate status of the OCSP responder.

- **Support Domain Trust Model (DTM) OCSP Responders**

  Select this parameter to allow the Administrative Server to communicate properly with Domain Trust Model (DTM) OCSP Responders.

- **Subject DN of OCSP signing certificate (optional)**

  This property must be set to identify the DN of the OCSP signing certificate when it is either not issued by or not the same as the CA certificate that issued the certificate being validated.

Single Sign-on through Windows Authentication

Use this configuration to set up Management and Security Server in a Windows environment that uses Active Directory authentication. This option supports NTLM version 2.

NOTE: The term **NetBios** used below is also referred to as *pre-Windows 2000* in some Windows utilities.

- **Domain Controller DNS name of IP address**

  IP address or DNS name of the Active Directory Domain Controller.

- **NetBios host name of domain controller**

  The first 15 characters of the domain controller's host name, for example, `myComputer`.

- **NetBios domain name**

  The first 15 characters of the leftmost label in the DNS domain name.

  Example: For the DNS domain name `mydomain.mycompany.com`, use the NetBios domain value `mydomain`.

  Check here for information on how to obtain the NetBios name for a domain on Windows Server 2000 or later. Finding the NetBios Name of a Domain has helpful information on how to use the Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell to find the NetBios name.

- **Computer account (for servicing)**

  A Computer account in the Active Directory domain. A computer account is different than a user account. The computer account should not be associated with an actual physical or virtual computer.

  NOTE: By default, a computer running Windows automatically changes its own password in Active Directory every thirty days. This means that if you create a computer account in the usual way (by adding a computer to the domain), then every thirty days, the password value stored in the Administrative Server's configuration will no longer be in sync with the value in Active Directory. In addition, Windows does not provide a method for you to learn what password Windows is using for the computer account. For this reason, you should create a computer account in the Active Directory domain, where the account is not associated with an actual computer. Such a configuration will prevent a computer from changing the account's password to an unknown value that is not synchronized with the password value stored in the Administrative Server's configuration for NTLMv2. There are exceptions to the automated password change (for

example, if the computer is turned off for more than thirty days, or if automatic password changes are disabled for the computer). These exceptions are mentioned here for informational purposes and are not the recommended solution.

For information on how to create a new computer account, see the Microsoft article, Create a New Computer Account.

To specify the computer account for servicing

A computer account's syntax is the pre-Windows 2000 computer name, followed by a $ sign, followed by the @ symbol, then the DNS domain name.

Syntax: `<Computer name (pre-Windows 2000)>$@<DNS domain name>`

In this example, if the Computer name is `ReflServiceAccount`, the pre-Windows 2000 Computer name will be `REFLSERVICEACCO` and the computer account will look something like this: `REFLSERVICEACCO$@mydomain.com`

- **Computer account password**

  The password of the Computer account.

  If this value isn't already known, it must be explicitly reset in Active Directory. You can reset a computer account's password using a simple VBScript, or the ADSI Edit tool. See these resources for more information:

  - Reset a computer account's password using VBScript
  - ADSI Edit Tool

Related Topics

- Credential Prompts When Using Single Sign-on
- Choose Authentication Method

Single Sign-on through IIS

This method assumes you have set up Management and Security Server to use your IIS web server (Windows only).

If you installed using the automated installer and integrated with IIS during installation, set up is complete. If you used an alternative installation method, see the Management and Security Server Installation Guide for more information.

Users with Microsoft Internet Explorer who have logged into a Windows domain do not need to log in again to access sessions. Browsers other than Internet Explorer are presented with a login dialog box. You must administer usernames and passwords through the identity system used by IIS, typically Active Directory. The server running IIS and Management and Security Server must be in the Windows domain.

Related Topics

- LDAP Configuration
- Credential Prompts When Using Single Sign-on
- Single Sign-on through Windows Authentication
- SiteMinder Configuration

Credential Prompts When Using Single Sign-on

When Management and Security Server is configured to use Single Sign-On through Windows or IIS, a user will be prompted for credentials under certain circumstances.

The basic credentials challenge prompt will appear if any of the following is true:

- The browser's process owner is not a domain user. Typically the browser's process owner is the user that performed the interactive logon to the operating system. An exception to this is when the "Run As" command is used to launch the browser as a different user.
- The browser does not support single sign-on through Windows. In Internet Explorer, this option is enabled by selecting **Enable Integrated Windows Authentication**.
- When using Internet Explorer, if the computer name portion of the requested URL contains periods (such as http://www.microsoft.com or http://10.0.0.1), the requested address is assumed to exist on the Internet. Credentials are not passed automatically, and a credentials prompt will appear. However, Internet Explorer can be configured to automatically pass credentials for such an address by adding it to the Trusted Sites list.

  Alternatively, you can configure a Custom security level in Internet Explorer to perform an **Automatic logon with current username and password**.

Related Topics

- Single Sign-on through Windows Authentication
- Single Sign-on through IIS

SiteMinder Configuration

Management and Security Server uses Microsoft IIS to integrate with SiteMinder. For instructions on how to integrate IIS with MSS and if needed, Reflection ZFE, see:

- Technical Note 2591 - Integrating Reflection for the Web with SiteMinder
- Technical Note 2859 - Using the IIS Reverse Proxy with Reflection ZFE

f you have selected SiteMinder as your authentication method, complete the configuration:

- **Agent version**

  Some configurations vary depending on the version you select.
- **Agent name**

  The name of the SiteMinder agent that is used by IIS. This is the **Name** of the agent configured to work with IIS that is integrated with the Management and Security Server.
- **Shared secret (version 4)**

  The secret used by the policy server to verify the agent. This is the Shared secret that was created in the SiteMinder Administration tool under System Configuration > Agents.
- **Policy server host (version 4)**

  The IP address (preferred) or DNS name of the host on which the SiteMinder policy server is installed.
- **Authentication port (version 4)**

The SiteMinder policy server's authentication port. The default for this port is 44442. To check the port number, open the SiteMinder Policy Server Management Console, click the Settings tab, and look for the Authentication port number under Access Control. If other SiteMinder port numbers were changed from their defaults, you must reset the corresponding port numbers in the Management and Security Server PropertyDS.xml file, located in the MSSData folder.

- **Configuration file (version 5+)**

  Provide a full path to the SiteMinder host configuration file. This is typically `SmHost.conf` and resides in the `config` directory in the SiteMinder web agent installation directory.

- **User identity**

  Determines which SiteMinder user attribute is displayed in the list of sessions and used for LDAP authorization.

- **User identity LDAP search attribute (optional)**

  When the Administrative Server is configured to use authorization, use this field to specify the LDAP attribute used by the Administrative Server to perform an LDAP search request for the user's distinguished name (DN). During authorization, the Administrative Server issues an LDAP search request to obtain the user's LDAP DN. The LDAP search request's filter uses the attribute specified in this field.

  For example, if you enter the value "uid" into this field, then the LDAP search filter will look like: (uid=<SiteMinder username>) where <SiteMinder username> is the value of the SiteMinder user's name, obtained from the SiteMinder session token, using the ATTR_USERNAME key. Example: (uid=johns)

NOTE: When the Administrative Server is not configured for authorization, any value entered in this field is ignored.

SiteMinder and 64-bit systems

If you're using a 64-bit operating system, check to ensure that the SiteMinder installer has placed the path to the 64-bit libraries before the path to the 32-bit libraries in the PATH variable. To confirm this, open a command window and type: `echo %PATH%`.

If the 64-bit libraries are not first in the path, then edit the PATH variable so that the path to the 64-bit libraries comes before the path to the 32-bit libraries.

Related Topics

- Using the Access Mapper
- Using the Session Manager