A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR
THE INSTALLATION, CONFIGURATION, AND INTEGRATION OF
OPEN ACCESS MANAGER WITH
CISCO UNIFIED COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER 8.5/8.6 AND ABOVE,
CISCO UNITY CONNECTION 8.6 AND ABOVE, AND ACTIVE
DIRECTORY FOR SINGLE SIGN-ON
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Preface

This document covers the installation and configuration of all the required software that is essential for achieving a Single Sign-On solution with Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5/8.6 and Cisco Unity Connection 8.6. Here is a brief picture of coverage in each chapter.

**Chapter 1:** This chapter contains a brief introduction to the products that are installed and configured as part of this document.

**Chapter 2:** This chapter covers installation of Active Directory Service on domain controller. Skip this chapter if you already have the domain controller set up in your environment.

**Chapter 3:** This chapter covers installation of DNS on domain controller. Skip this chapter if you already have the DNS configured on your domain controller.

**Chapter 4:** This chapter covers configuring the desktop as the domain computer of the previously set-up domain controller. Skip this chapter if your desktop is already a domain computer of the domain controller that is under test.

**Chapter 5:** This chapter contains a brief introduction to OpenSSO and OpenAM.

**Chapter 6:** This chapter covers installation and configuration of Linux OS/Windows OS for OpenAM deployment.

**Chapter 7:** This chapter covers installation and configuration of Apache Tomcat with SSL on the Linux and Windows Platform that is set up in Chapter 6.

**Chapter 8:** This chapter covers provisioning Active Directory for Windows Desktop SSO Authentication.

**Chapter 9:** This chapter covers installing OpenSSO Enterprise on Linux/Windows platform.

**Chapter 10:** This chapter covers configuring OpenSSO with policies, agents, and authentication module instance.

**Chapter 11:** This chapter covers uninstalling OpenSSO Enterprise on Linux/Windows platform.

**Chapter 12:** This chapter covers configuring browsers for Single Sign-On.

**Chapter 13:** This chapter covers SSO Enable/Disable/Status on Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5.

**Chapter 14:** This chapter covers SSO Enable/Disable/Status on Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.6

**Chapter 15:** This chapter covers SSO Enable/Disable/Status on Cisco Unity Connection 8.6.

**Chapter 16:** For the high-availability OpenSSO Server, OpenSSO Enterprise session failover can be implemented. This chapter explains how to configure OpenSSO Enterprise session failover. Ignore this chapter if you do not wish to have OpenSSO session failover.

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1 Introduction

This document covers the installation and configuration of the required software components that are essential for achieving a Single Sign-On (SSO) solution with Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5/8.6 and Cisco Unity Connection 8.6.

Below is the list of products that are installed and configured as part of this guide:

- Microsoft Windows 2003 server with SP2—For domain controller and DNS configurations. For instance, in this guide the domain controller is configured for the domain vrajoli.com.
- Redhat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 5.5—For OpenAM deployment
- Microsoft Windows 2003 Server—For OpenAM deployment
- Windows XP with SP3—Client Desktop

Note: If you are planning to use Windows 2008 Server for configuring Active Directory, make sure Windows 2008 Server has SP2 installed.

2 Configuring Domain Controller on Windows 2003 Server

Setting up Active Directory using the run command dcpromo is a straightforward procedure. To begin, from your Windows 2003 Server desktop go to Start. Click Run, type dcpromo, and then click Enter.

The Active Directory Installation Wizard appears. Click Next.
In the following window, you get a warning about compatibility issues with other Operating Systems. Improved security settings in Windows Server 2003 affect older versions of Windows.

After reading and evaluating the consequences, click **Next**.

In the next window, you see two options. The first option asks you if you want the server to become a domain controller for a new domain or if you want the server to be an additional domain controller for an existing domain.

Select the first option, “Domain controller for a new domain,” and click **Next**.

In the next window, you get three options:

1) The first option is to set up the domain in a new forest. Select this option if this is the first domain controller in your organization, or if you want it to be totally independent of any forest.
2) The second option is to create a new child domain in an existing domain tree. Select this option if you want the domain to be a child domain from an existing domain.

3) The third option is to create a domain tree in an existing forest. If you do not want any of the above, select this option.

In our case, choose the first option, “Domain in a new forest,” and click Next.

In the next window, type the full DNS name for the new domain (for example, “vrajoli.com”) and click Next.
In the next window, you will see the Domain NetBIOS name field. This is the name that users of earlier version of Windows will use to identify the new domain.

Choose the Domain NetBIOS name, and click **Next**.

In the next window, you can choose the location where you want to store the database and log files. For best performance, store them on separate disks.

Choose the location where you want to store the Active Directory database and logs, and click **Next**.
The Shared System Volume window appears. Here, choose the location where you want to store the SYSVOL folder. This folder contains the domain public files and is replicated to all the domain controllers in the domain.

Choose the folder location, and click **Next**.

In the next window, the DNS registration diagnostics appear. Here, you will likely see the message **Diagnostic Failed**.

You have three options.

1) “I have corrected the problem. Perform the DNS diagnostic test again.”
2) “Install and Configure the DNS server on this computer...”
   
   Allow the Active Directory wizard to install and configure DNS for you, and use this DNS as the primary DNS for this server.
3) “I will correct the problem later by configuring DNS manually”
   
   Bypass this window if you plan to correct the problem later on.

Choose option two, “Install and configure DNS server on this computer, and set this computer to use this DNS server as its preferred DNS server,” and click **Next**.
In the next window, choose what type or permissions you want for users and group objects. Here you have two options:

1) Permissions compatible with pre-Windows 2000 server operating systems
   Select this option if you run server programs with a version of Windows earlier than Windows 2000.

2) Permissions compatible only with Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 Server operating systems
   Select this option if you only run Windows Servers 2000 and Windows Servers 2003 on your domain.

Select the second option, "Permissions compatible only with Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 Server operating systems," and click Next.

In the next window, enter the Directory services restore mode administrator password. This password is used when you start the computer in directory services restore mode. This account is different from the domain administrator account.
Type your chosen password, and click Next.

Next, you see the summary of all the options you have chosen in the Active Directory wizard. Remember, the domain administrator account password is the same as the current local administrator password.

Click Next.
The Active Directory installation begins.

During this process, Active Directory starts installing DNS and prompts you to insert the Windows Server 2003 CD-ROM. Please insert the CD-ROM and click OK.

Installation of DNS server begins.
Then, the wizard configures Active Directory.

The following window appears.

Click Finish.

Click Restart Now to restart the computer.

Active Directory is now installed.
3 Configuring DNS on Windows 2003 Server Domain Controller

DNS is installed along with Active Directory configuration, only the configuration must be done on the DNS Server.

To configure DNS, go to **Start Menu > Programs > Administrative Tools > DNS**.

The following window appears. In the Forward Lookup Zones, you see the domain controller configured.

Now you must create the Reverse Lookup Zone. Right-click on Reverse Lookup Zones and click **New Zone**.
The following window appears. Click **Next**.

![New Zone Wizard](image1)

The **Zone Type** window appears. Select **Primary zone**.
You are asked to configure a Reverse Lookup Zone name. Enter the network ID and then click Next.

Select the type of dynamic updates that DNS Zone accepts. Click Allow only Secure dynamic updates and then click Next.
When the following window appears, you have successfully completed the new zone creation.

Now configure the Local Area Connection properties for this server.

- In the **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box, click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**, and then click **Properties**.

- In the **Internet Protocols (TCP/IP) Properties** dialog box, click **Use the following IP address**, and then type the static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for this server.

- In **Preferred DNS**, type the IP address of this server.

- In **Alternate DNS**, type the IP address of another internal DNS server, or leave this box blank.

- When you finish setting up the static addresses for your DNS, click **OK**, and then click **Close**.

### 4 Configuring Windows Client Desktop as Domain Computer of Domain Controller

In this example, we use Windows XP desktop for joining the vrajoli.com domain. Create a DNS entry on DNS server for this client host (Windows XP).

**Configuring LAN properties for this client desktop**

- In the **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box, click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**, and then click **Properties**.

- In the **Internet Protocols (TCP/IP) Properties** dialog box, click **Use the following IP address**, and then type the static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for this server.

- In **Preferred DNS**, type the IP address of DNS server (vrajoli).

- In **Alternate DNS**, type the IP address of another internal DNS server, or leave this box blank.

- When you finish setting up the static addresses for your DNS, click **OK**, and then click **Close**.

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Make a DNS entry for this Client desktop. Open the DNS utility on domain controller (Administrative Tools > DNS), in the forward lookup zone, create a new host under the domain name (vrajoli.com). Click the check box to create associated reverse pointer. Verify that Client desktop host was added to DNS.

Right-click My Computer > Properties.

Go to Computer Name tab and click on the Change button.

Change the computer name.
Click the More button on the Computer Name Changed window, and enter Primary DNS Suffix of this computer with the DNS name (DNS running on domain controller). In our case the DNS name is "vrajoli.com."

Click OK.

Click the Domain radio button then put in your domain name, not including the extension (in this example we use the domain "vrajoli" but when joining the computer to a domain, we will only type "vrajoli").
Then you will be presented with a username and password prompt. Enter the username and password of a domain administrator.

Click **OK**

After a minute or two, you receive a message welcoming you to the domain. Click **OK**.

Then you receive a message telling you that a restart is required; click **OK** to restart.

The procedure is complete. You now know how to add a Windows XP computer to a Windows Server 2003 domain.

After the XP computer boots to Control-Alt-Delete, you may need to change it from logging on to itself (which will use the local info) to logging on to the domain.
To change to logging on to the domain, press Ctrl-Alt-Del, and then click the Options button in the logon window. Then select the domain from the drop-down box.

After these steps, you can log on using domain credentials.

5 Brief History of OpenSSO and OpenAM

OpenSSO is an open source access management and federation server platform originally created by Sun Microsystems. The main purpose of OpenSSO is to provide an easy and powerful way to enable using Single Sign-On with many legacy software products. Oracle completed the acquisition of Sun Microsystems in February 2010 and announced that OpenSSO would no longer be their strategic product. OpenSSO will continue to be developed and supported by ForgeRock under the name of OpenAM.


6 System Requirements for OpenAM Installation

Active Directory, domain controller and DNS should be installed and configured before getting started with OpenAM.

6.1 OpenAM Installation on Linux Platform

- Get the compatible hardware for installing RHEL 3/4/5 version (32bit/64bit).
- Install the RHEL and make sure the installation is successful.
- After the successful installation, configure the network settings and get the machine up in the network.
- Configure the hostname for this OpenAM host machine and create a DNS entry for this host on the above DNS setup.
Configure DNS and domain name, which should point to the above configured AD and DNS setup.

Install JAVA on this machine. The latest version of JAVA can be downloaded from http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html. The latest version of JAVA as of September 13, 2010 is JDK 6 Update 21.

Note: The latest version of java (JDK 6 Update 21) has some issue with Kerberos; please visit http://forums.sun.com/thread.jspa?threadID=5448003 to know more.

You can use JDK 6 Update 20, which can be downloaded from http://java.sun.com/products/archive/j2se/6u20/index.html.

Define JAVA_HOME, JRE_HOME environment variables in your user profile (.bash_profile) as below:

- export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_20
- export JRE_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_20/jre

Create java keystore, which is required for enabling SSL on Tomcat, which is installed and configured in section 7.1.

Execute `$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -genkey -alias tomcat -keyalg RSA -validity 1825` command on the terminal, default keystore password is changeit.

Next you are prompted to input certain requests. When prompted to "Enter the first name and last name," enter the FQDN(hostname.domainname) of your OpenAM host (ex:vrajlnx.vrajoli.com).

Example:

[root@vrajlnx ~]# $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -genkey -alias tomcat -keyalg RSA -validity 1825

Enter keystore password:
What is your first and last name?
[Unknown]: vrajlnx.vrajoli.com
What is the name of your organizational unit?
[Unknown]: IPCBU
What is the name of your organization?
[Unknown]: CSIPL
What is the name of your City or Locality?
[Unknown]: Bengaluru
What is the name of your State or Province?
[Unknown]: Karnataka
What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
[Unknown]: IN
Is CN=vrajlnx.vrajoli.com, OU=IPCBU, O=CSIPL, L=Bengaluru, ST=Karnataka, C=IN correct?
[no]: yes
Enter key password for <tomcat>
6.2 OpenAM Installation on Windows Platform

- After successful installation, configure the network settings and get the machine up in the network.
- Join this computer to the domain controller (ex: vrajoli.com), refer to the section 4 for the procedure to be followed for joining the computer to the domain controller.
- Install JAVA on this machine. The latest version of JAVA can be downloaded from http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html. The latest version of JAVA as of September 13, 2010 is JDK 6 Update 21.
- **Note:** The latest version of java (JDK 6 Update 21) has some issue with Kerberos; please visit http://forums.sun.com/thread.jspa?threadID=5448003 to know more.
- You can use JDK 6 Update 20, which can be downloaded from http://java.sun.com/products/archive/j2se/6u20/index.html.
- Create java keystore, which is required for enabling SSL on Tomcat, which is installed and configured in section 7.2.
- Open the command prompt and execute the following command. In this test setup, JAVA is installed under c:\Program Files\Java. Please enter the right path of keytool.exe in your setup when executing this command. The default keystore password is **changeit**
  ```bash
c:\>"c:\Program Files\java\jdk1.6.0_20\bin\keytool.exe" -genkey -alias tomcat -keyalg RSA -validity 1825 -keystore c:\keystore
  Enter keystore password:
  What is your first and last name?
  [Unknown]: vrajlnx.vrajoli.com
  What is the name of your organizational unit?
  [Unknown]: IPCBU
  What is the name of your organization?
  [Unknown]: CSIPL
  What is the name of your City or Locality?
  [Unknown]: Bengaluru
  What is the name of your State or Province?
  [Unknown]: Karnataka
  What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
  [Unknown]: IN
  Is CN=vrajlnx.vrajoli.com, OU=IPCBU, O=CSIPL, L=Bengaluru, ST=Karnataka, C=IN correct?
  [no]: yes
  ```
Enter key password for <tomcat>
(RETURN if same as keystore password):

Keystore will be created under c:\>.

7 Installation and Configuration of Apache Tomcat with HTTPS

7.1 Installation and configuration of Apache Tomcat on Linux platform

- Download the latest version of Apache Tomcat; refer to http://tomcat.apache.org/index.html for the latest version; download the zip/tar archives specific to your processor architecture (32bit/64bit). We use apache-tomcat-7.0.0 in this guide.
- Copy the downloaded apache-tomcat-7.0.0.tar.gz to the specific location on the OpenAM server that was set up in section 6.1.
- Extract the apache-tomcat-7.0.0.tar.gz archive. In this guide, we are extracting it under root home directory (/root).
- Increase the JVM heap size on Tomcat by setting JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=256m -Xms512m" property in the catalina.sh under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/bin directory.
  Example: JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=256m -Xms512m -Djava.util.logging.manager=org.apache.juli.ClassLoaderLogManager"
- Open the server.xml file under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/conf directory,
  - **Comment the 8080 connector port:** Make the code read as below
    ```
    <!-- <Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
    connectionTimeout="20000"
    redirectPort="8443" /> -->
    ```
  - **Uncomment the 8443 connector port:** Remove <!-- code at the beginning and --> at the end of 8443 connector, make the code read as below
    ```
    <Connector port="8443" protocol="HTTP/1.1" SSLEnabled="true"
    maxThreads="150" scheme="https" secure="true"
    clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS" />
    ```
  - Save the server.xml file after making the above changes.
- Start the Tomcat by executing startup.sh under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/bin directory.
- Launch a browser and go to: https://localhost:8443/tomcat.gif. If your certificate is self-signed, your browser warns you. Instruct the browser to import the
7.2 Installation and Configuration of Apache Tomcat on Windows Platform

- Download the latest version of Apache Tomcat for windows platform; refer to [http://tomcat.apache.org/index.html](http://tomcat.apache.org/index.html) for the latest version. Download the Tomcat service installer (32-bit/64-bit Windows Service Installer - apache-tomcat-7.0.0.exe). We use apache-tomcat-7.0.0 in this guide.
- Install the apache-tomcat-7.0.0.exe. In this guide, Tomcat is installed under c:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 7.0.
- Set the JAVA_HOME, JRE_HOME and JAVA_OPTS environment variables by creating a file called setenv.bat under c:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 7.0\bin and set the above variables.
  
  Content of setenv.bat in testing this guide:
  ```
  set JAVA_HOME=c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_20
  set JRE_HOME=c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_20\jre
  set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS%-Xms512m -Xmx1024m
  ```
- Open the server.xml file under c:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 7.0\conf folder:
  - **Comment the 8080 connector port:**
    
    Make the code read as below
    ```
    <!-- <Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
    connectionTimeout="20000"
    redirectPort="8443" /> -->
    ```
  - **Uncomment the 8443 connector port:**
    
    Remove <!-- code at the beginning and --> at the end of 8443 connector, in this 8443 connector we have added two more attributes: **keystoreFile** (location of the keystore file that was created in section 6.2), in this test it was created under C:\keystore and **keystoreType**. Because we have keystore created with default password **changeit**, no need to set keystorePass attribute. Make the code read as below:
    ```
    <Connector port="8443" protocol="HTTP/1.1" SSLEnabled="true"
    maxThreads="150" scheme="https" secure="true"
    clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS"
    keystoreFile="C:\keystore"
    keystoreType="JKS" />
    ```
  
  Save the server.xml file after making the above changes.

- Start the Tomcat service from services.msc utility or from Administrative Tools > Services > Apache Tomcat 7 > Start.

Certificate and proceed. You should then see the little Tomcat logo. If you do, Tomcat is configured.
• Launch a browser and go to https://localhost:8443/tomcat.gif. If your certificate is self-signed, your browser warns you. Instruct the browser to import the certificate and proceed. You should then see the little Tomcat logo. If you do, Tomcat is configured.

8 Provisioning Active Directory for Single Sign-On

• Log on to AD Server.
• From the Start menu, go to Programs > Administration Tools. Select Active Directory Users and Computers.
• Go to Users > New > Users and create a new user with the OpenSSO Enterprise host name as the User ID (example: vrajlnx).
• The OpenSSO Enterprise hostname should not include the domain name.
• Create a keytab file on the AD server using the following command from the command prompt.
  
  ktpass -princ HTTP/hostname.domainname@DCDOMAIN -pass password -mapuser userName-out hostname.HTTP.keytab -ptype KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL -target DCDOMAIN

  Example:

  ktpass -princ HTTP/vrajlnx.vrajoli.com@VRAJOLI.COM -pass <password> -mapuser vrajlnx -out vrajlnx.HTTP.keytab -ptype KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL -target VRAJOLI.COM

• After successful creation of the keytab file, copy the keytab file to a location on the OpenAM server; this path will later be specified in OpenAM configuration.
  For OpenAM configured on Linux, you can create a directory under root, and copy the above keytab file. Example: /root/keytab/ vrajlnx.HTTP.keytab
  For OpenAM configured on Windows, you can create a directory under C:\>, and copy the above keytab file. Example: c:/keytab/ vrajlnx.HTTP.keytab

9 Deploying OpenSSO (OpenAM) Enterprise on Apache Tomcat

9.1 Deploying OpenSSO Enterprise War on Apache Tomcat over Linux platform

• Go to the ForgeRock site http://www.forgerock.org/openam.html and download the stable release of any OpenAM version supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomcat Versions supported:</th>
<th>TomcatV6, TomcatV7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OpenAM Versions supported:</td>
<td>OpenAM 9.5.4, OpenAM 10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Copy the openam .war file to OpenAM server on any location and unzip it.
• Stop the Tomcat service if it is running on this OpenAM server.
• After unzipping, copy the file named opensso.war or openam.war under opensso/deployable-war directory and paste it under /root /apache-tomcat-7.0.0/webapps directory.

• Start the Tomcat by executing startup.sh under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/bin directory.

9.2 Deploying OpenSSO Enterprise War on Apache Tomcat over Windows Platform

• Go to the ForgeRock site [http://www.forgerock.org/openam.html](http://www.forgerock.org/openam.html) and download the stable release of any OpenAM version supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomcat Versions supported:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OpenAM Versions supported:</td>
<td>OpenAM 9.5.4, OpenAM 10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Copy the openam .war file to OpenAM server on any location and unzip it.

• Stop the Tomcat service if running on this OpenAM server. (Administrative Tools > Services > Apache Tomcat 7 > Stop)

• After unzipping, copy opensso.war file under opensso\deployable-war folder and paste it under c:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 7.0\webapps folder.

• Start the Tomcat from Administrative Tools > Services > Apache Tomcat 7 > Start

10 Configuring OpenSSO Enterprise Using the GUI Configurator

OpenAM server and policy agents require FQDNs for the hostname of the machines where you will do your installations. You can **NOT** use a host name like "localhost" and can **NOT** use numeric IP addresses like "192.168.1.2" as hostnames either, because this will cause problems in installation, configuration and usage.

When accessing the OpenAM for the first time, you should use FQDN of OpenAM server in the URL (https://vrajlnx.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso). When you access OpenSSO Enterprise for the first time, you are directed to the Configurator to perform the OpenSSO Enterprise initial configuration.

The Configuration Options window appears when you access the OpenSSO for the first time.

Select the configuration option:

• **Default Configuration:** You specify and confirm passwords for the OpenSSO Enterprise administrator (amAdmin) and the default policy agent user (UrlAccessAgent), which is the policy agent user that connects to OpenSSO Enterprise server. The Configurator uses default values for the other configuration settings.

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The default policy agent user is also referred to as an application user. This user can connect to OpenSSO Enterprise server from a client such as the client SDK or a distributed authentication UI server.

Choose Default Configuration for development environments or simple demonstration purposes when you just want to evaluate OpenSSO Enterprise features. Click Create Default Configuration and continue with Configuring OpenSSO Enterprise with the Default Configuration.

OR

- **Custom Configuration:** You specify the configuration settings that meet the specific requirements for your deployment (or accept the default settings). Choose Custom Configuration for production and more complex environments, for example, a multiserver installation with several OpenSSO Enterprise instances behind a load balancer. Click Create New Configuration and continue with Configuring OpenSSO Enterprise with a Custom Configuration.

For Custom configuration, refer to Chapter 14.

In this section, we select Default Configuration. When the configuration is complete, the Configurator displays a link to the OpenSSO.

Use the Enterprise Administration Console to perform any additional configuration required for your deployment.

If a problem occurred during the configuration, the Configurator displays an error message. If you can, correct the error and retry the configuration.

Also, check the web container log files and the install.log, which if created, will be in the configuration directory (default /opensso). These logs might contain information about the cause of a configuration problem.

By default, OpenSSO is deployed under /root/opensso directory on Linux platform; on Windows platform OpenSSO is deployed under C:\opensso.

Click Proceed to log in.
The following window appears. Log in to the OpenSSO server with the amAdmin username and password you created during the default configuration.

Go to Access Control tab and click on / (Top Level Realm), then go to the Authentication tab as shown below.

Click the All Core Settings button.
Set the User Profile to **Ignored**. Click the **Save** button to save the configuration.
10.1 Configuring Policies on OpenSSO Server

10.1.1 Configuring Policies on OpenSSO Server for Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5, 8.6

- Log in to OpenSSO server with amAdmin username and password
- Enable ssoadm tool from UI

Go to Configuration -> Servers and Sites -> click on the listed server name.

Click on Advanced tab. Now add Advance Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.security.jsse advised protocols</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
add Advance Properties  ssoadm.disabled = false

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.planet.securitySSLContextFactory</td>
<td>com.sun.identity.shared.ltpa.factory.JSSESocketFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.embedded.replicationport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.embedded.sync.servers</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.identity.common.systemTimersPool.size</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.identity.common.smg.object.class_name</td>
<td>com.sun.identity.cm.idap.SMGEmployeeLdapObjectClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.sun.identity.urlconnection.useCache</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opensso.proxy.https.protocols</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.ldap.0x.embedded.soadminport</td>
<td>4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssoadm.disabled</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Browse for [https://<host FQDN>:8443/opensso/ssoadm.jsp](https://<host FQDN>:8443/opensso/ssoadm.jsp) link
- select sub-command “add-attrs”
add-agent-to-gp
Add agents to a agent group.

add-amsh-slapd-plugin
Create AMSH slapd plug-in.

add-app-prive
Add an application privilege to delegate resources of a given application.

add-all-defs
Add default attribute values in schema.

add-attr-sch
Add attribute schema to an existing service.

add-auth-conf
Add authentication configuration entry.

add-col-member
Add a member to a circle of trust.

add-member
Add an identity as member of another identity

add-plugin-interface
Add plug-in interface to service.

add-plugin-schema
Add plug-in schema to service.

Give value as Service Name= iPlanetAMWebAgentService , Schema Type=policy ,Attribute Schema XML =

```
<ServicesConfiguration>
<Service name="iPlanetAMWebAgentService" version="1.0">
    <Schema
        i18nFileName="amWebAgent"
        i18nKey="iplanet-am-web-agent-service-description">
        <Policy>
            <AttributeSchema name="PUT"
                type="single"
                syntax="boolean"
                uitype="radio"
                i18nKey="PUT">
                <IsResourceNameAllowed/>
            <BooleanValues>
                <BooleanTrueValue i18nKey="allow">allow</BooleanTrueValue>
                <BooleanFalseValue i18nKey="deny">deny</BooleanFalseValue>
            </BooleanValues>
        </Policy>
    </Schema>
</ServicesConfiguration>
```
Restart Tomcat.
Go to Access Control tab and click on / (Top Level Realm). The following window appears.

Go to the Policies tab and add a new policy; enter the PolicyName.

Create a new rule from the Policy Configuration window.
In the window that appears, select service type as URL Policy Agent (with resource name).
Enter the Rule Name and Resource URL as Web Application URL. In our case it is CUCMUser application URL (https://<CUCM FQDN>:8443/*).

Check the **GET, POST, PUT and DELETE** check boxes and then click **Finish**.

Create another rule for the requests involving query patterns (*?*) in Find and List windows of CUCMUser application.
From Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.6, SSO support is provided for RTMT application as well. To achieve SSO for RTMT, along with the above policy rules, you should create one more new rule for requests involving RTMT query patterns (*?*?).
Click the **New** button under Subjects on the Policy Configuration window. Select subject type as **Authenticated Users.**
Enter the Subject Name and Click Finish.

(Optional) If 443 re-director port is used to access CUCM web applications
Create a new rule from the Policy Configuration window.
In the window that appears, select service type as URL Policy Agent (with resource name).
Enter the Rule Name and Resource URL as Web Application URL https://<CUCM:FQDN>/*.
Check the GET, POST, PUT and DELETE check boxes and then click Finish.
Repeat the same steps for creating two more policies with Web Application URL https://<CUCM:FQDN>/?* and https://<CUCM:FQDN>/?*?*.
In our case, policies mentioned below needs to be created.

https://vrajolicucm1.vrajoli.com/*
https://vrajolicucm1.vrajoli.com/?*
https://vrajolicucm1.vrajoli.com/?*?*
Now Policy is created with defining Rules and Subjects.

Click the New button under Conditions. Under select condition type, select Active Session Time and then click Next.

Configure active session timeout as 120 minutes.
10.1.2 Configuring Policies on OpenSSO Server for Cisco Unity Connection 8.6

Log in to OpenSSO server with amAdmin username and password. Go to Access Control tab and click on / (Top Level Realm). The following window appears.

![Image of OpenSSO Access Control tab]

Go to policies tab and add a new policy. Enter the PolicyName.

![Image of OpenSSO Policies tab]

Create a new Rule from the Policy Configuration window. The following window appears. Select service type URL Policy Agent (with resource name).

![Image of OpenSSO Policy Configuration window]
Then create rules for Cisco Unity Connection application(s) with below resource URLs configured in protected resources.

- https://<FQDN>:8443/*
- https://<FQDN>:8443/*?*
- https://<FQDN>/*
- https://<FQDN>/*?*
- http://<FQDN>/*
- http://<FQDN>/*?*

where FQDN is the fully qualified domain name of Cisco Unity Connection server. The following window shows OpenSSO Policy configured for Cisco Unity Connection server.
Click the **New** Button under Subjects on the Policy Configuration window. Select subject type **Authenticated Users**.

Enter the Subject Name and click **Finish**. Now Policy is created with defining Rules and Subjects.
Click the New button under Conditions. Under select condition type, select Active Session Time and then click Next.

Configure active session timeout as 120 minutes.
10.2 Configuring Windows Desktop SSO Authentication Module Instance

The Windows Desktop SSO Authentication Module enables OpenSSO Enterprise to work with Kerberos tokens. The user presents the Kerberos token, previously issued by a Kerberos Distribution Center, to OpenSSO Enterprise using the SPNEGO protocol. The client browser sends back a SPNEGO token embedded with a Kerberos token. The OpenSSO Windows Desktop SSO Authentication module retrieves the Kerberos token and authenticates the user using the Java GSS API. If authentication is successful, the OpenSSO Windows Desktop SSO Authentication module returns an SSOToken to the client.

- Copy the keytab files to OpenAM server, which was created in Chapter 8.
- Log in to the OpenSSO Enterprise administration console as amAdmin.
- Go to Access Control > Default Realm > Authentication.
- On the Module Instances window, click New.
- Enter a name for the new login module, and then select Windows Desktop SSO. Click OK. In this test, Module instance with name CUCMUser is created.
- On the Module Instances window, click the name of the new login module (Example: CUCMUser) and provide the following information:
  - Service Principal: HTTP/ openAMhost.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
  - Keytab File Name: /root/keytab/openAMhost.HTTP.keytab
  - Kerberos Realm: EXAMPLE.COM
  - Kerberos Server Name: Kerberos.example.com
If multiple Kerberos Domain Controllers exist for failover purposes, all Kerberos Domain Controllers can be set using a colon (:) as the separator.

- Return Principal with Domain Name: False
- Authentication Level: 22

- Restart the OpenSSO Enterprise server.

10.3 Configuring J2EE Agent Profile on OpenSSO Server

10.3.1 Configuring J2EE Agent Profile on OpenSSO Server for Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5, 8.6

Perform the following task in OpenSSO Enterprise Console. The key steps of this task involve creating an agent name (ID) and an agent password.

- Log in to OpenSSO Enterprise Console as a user with AgentAdmin privileges, such as amAdmin.
- Click the Access Control tab.
- Click the name of the realm to which the agent will belong, such as the following: /(Top Level Realm).
- Click the Agents tab.
- Click the J2EE tab.
- Click New in the agent section.
- Enter values for the following fields:
- Name: Enter the name or identity of the agent. This is the agent profile name, which is the name the agent uses to log in to OpenSSO Enterprise. Multibyte names are not accepted.

  **Note:** While enabling SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection, when prompted to “Enter the name of the profile configured for this policy agent,” enter the above configured agent name.

- Password: Enter the agent password. However, it must be the same password entered in the agent profile password file that is used by the agentadmin utility to install the agent.

  **Note:** While enabling SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection, when prompted to “Enter the password of the profile name,” enter the above configured password.

- Reenter Password: Confirm the password.

  - In the Server URL field, enter the OpenSSO Enterprise server URL.
    
    For example: `https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso`

  - In the Agent URL field, enter the URL for the agent application.

    For example: `https://<Cisco Unified Communications Manager FQDN>:8443/agentapp`

  - Click **Create**.

The Console creates the agent profile and displays the J2EE Agent window again with a link to the new agent profile.
Click on the J2EE agent created above, go to Application tab, and under Login processing enter new Login Form URIs.

- For CCMUser webapp: /ccmuser/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
  
  Note: For CUCM 10.0 and above, the URL is /ucmuser/dojo/entry/Login.jsp

- For Cisco UC Integration for Microsoft Office Communicator: /cucm-uds/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp

Starting from Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.6, SSO support is provided for other applications like Cisco Unified CM Administration, Cisco Unified Serviceability, Cisco Unified Reporting, Cisco Unified OS Administration, Disaster Recovery System and RTMT along with Cisco Unified CM User Options and Cisco UC Integration for Microsoft Office Communicator. For these new applications, you must configure below Login Form URIs.

- For Cisco Unified CM Administration: /ccmadmin/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Cisco Unified Serviceability: /ccmservice/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Cisco Unified Reporting: /cucreports/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Cisco Unified OS Administration: /cmplatform/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Disaster Recovery System: /drf/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT): /ast/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
Click on **Not Enforced URI Processing**. Enter the following URI’s for which authentication is not required in this section.

- /cucm-uds/users
- /cucm-uds/clusterUser
- /cucm-uds/configurationOptions
- /cucm-uds/installedLocales
- /cucm-uds/phoneServices
- /cucm-uds/phoneService/[id]
- /cucm-uds/udsServers
- /cucm-uds/userOptionsPolicy
- /cucm-uds/version
- /cucm-uds/private/*
Go to OpenSSO Services tab, under Login URL add OpenSSO Login URL as https://<OpenSSO FQDN>:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=<WindowsDesktopSSO_Module>. WindowsDesktopSSO_Module should be same as the one created in section 10.2.

Ex: https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=CUCMUser
10.3.2 Configuring J2EE Agent Profile on OpenSSO Server for Cisco Unity Connection 8.6

Perform the following task in OpenSSO Enterprise Console. The key steps of this task involve creating an agent name (ID) and an agent password.

- Log in to OpenSSO Enterprise Console as a user with AgentAdmin privileges, such as amAdmin.
- Click the Access Control tab.
- Click the name of the realm to which the agent will belong, such as the following: /(Top Level Realm).
- Click the Agents tab.
- Click the J2EE tab.
- Click New in the agent section.
- Enter values for the following fields:
  - Name: Enter the name or identity of the agent. This is the agent profile name, which is the name the agent uses to log in to OpenSSO Enterprise. Multibyte names are not accepted.
    **Note:** While enabling SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection, when prompted to “Enter the name of the profile configured for this policy agent,” enter the above configured agent name.
  - Password: Enter the agent password. However, it must be the same password entered in the agent profile password file that is used by the agentadmin utility to install the agent.
    **Note:** While enabling SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection, when prompted to “Enter the password of the profile name,” enter the above configured.
  - Reenter Password: Confirm the password.
- In the Server URL field, enter the OpenSSO Enterprise server URL.
  *For example: https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso*
- In the Agent URL field, enter the URL for the agent application.
  *For example: https://<Cisco Unity Connection FQDN>:8443/agentapp*
- Click Create.
The Console creates the agent profile and displays the J2EE Agent window again with a link to the new agent profile.

Click on the J2EE agent created above, go to Application tab, and under Login processing enter new Login Form URIs.

- For Cisco Unity Connection Administration: /cuadmin/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
- For Cisco Unity Connection Serviceability: /cuservice/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Personal Communications Assistant: /ciscopca/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unity Connection Web Inbox: /inbox/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unified CM User option: /ccmuser/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unity Connection REST APIs: /vmrest/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco UC Integration for Microsoft Office Communicator: /cucm-uds/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unified CM Administration: /ccmadmin/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unified Serviceability: /ccmservice/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unified Reporting: /cureports/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Cisco Unified OS Administration: /cmplatform/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Disaster Recovery System: /drf/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp
• For Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT): /ast/WEB-INF/pages/logon.jsp

Note: In CUCM 10.0 and above, the URL for Cisco Unified CM User option is /ucmuser/dojo/entry/Login.jsp
Under the Application tab, in the section titled "Not Enforced URI Processing" add the following URI: `/inbox/gadgets/msg/msg-gadget.xml`.

Go to OpenSSO Services tab, Under Login URL add OpenSSO Login URL as `https://<OpenSSO FQDN>:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=<WindowsDesktopSSO_Module>`.

WindowsDesktopSSO_Module should be same as the one created in section 10.2.

Ex: `https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=CUCKUser`
11 Undeploying/Removing OpenSSO Enterprise (OpenAM)

11.1 Uninstalling OpenSSO Enterprise (OpenAM) Server Deployed on Linux Platform

- Stop the Tomcat running on OpenAM server by executing shutdown.sh under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/bin directory.
- Remove the following directories and all of their contents:
  - ConfigurationDirectory is the directory created when the OpenSSO Enterprise instance is initially configured using the Configurator. The default directory is opensso in the home directory of the user running the Configurator. If the Configurator is run by root, ConfigurationDirectory is created in the root home directory (/root).
  - user-home-directory.openssocfg where user-home-directory is the home directory of the user who deployed the opensso.war file. If this user is root, the directory is /.openssocfg
- Remove the opensso.war file from webapps directory of the Tomcat.
  Example: /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/webapps
- Start the Tomcat on OpenAM Server, by executing startup.sh under /root/apache-tomcat-7.0.0/bin directory.

11.2 Uninstalling OpenSSO Enterprise (OpenAM) Server Deployed on Windows Platform

- Stop the Tomcat service if running on this OpenAM server. (Administrative Tools > Services > Apache Tomcat 7 > Stop)
- Delete the opensso and .openssocfg folder from the user home directory.
Delete the opensso.war file from the webapps folder of Tomcat.

Example: c:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 7.0\webapps

Start the Tomcat from Administrative Tools > Services > Apache Tomcat 7 > Start.

12 Configuring Browser/Registry for SSO

Standard browser clients like Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox and Safari have the capability to handle HTTP 401: Negotiate. The steps to enable this capability for Internet Explorer 6/7/8 and Firefox is explained in this section.

12.1 Internet Explorer

Steps to set up Internet Explorer for SSO:

- Supported version 6.X onwards.
- In the Tool menu, go to Internet Options > Advanced > Security.
- Select the check box for Integrated Windows Authentication option.
- Go to Tools > Internet Options > Security > Local Intranet.
- Select Custom Level. In the User Authentication/Logon panel/chapter, select the Automatic Logon Only in Intranet Zone option.
- Go to Sites and select all of the options.
- Click Advanced and add the OpenSSO Enterprise to the local zone (if it is not added already).
- Additionally for IE7 and IE8 browsers, go to Tools > Internet Options > Security tab. Uncheck the Enable Protected Mode check box (requires restarting Internet Explorer).
- For Windows machines (Windows7/Windows 2008 and other higher versions) with extended Protection for Authentication enabled, disable extended Protection for Authentication by creating registry entry under registry key HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA\, Add DWORD value SuppressExtendedProtection - 0x02.

12.2 Mozilla Firefox

Steps to setup Firefox for SSO:

- Supported version 3.x onwards.
- Open Firefox browser.
- In the address field, type about:config.
- In the filter, type network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris.
- Double-click on network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris. This preference lists the sites that are permitted to engage in SPNEGO Authentication with the browser. Enter a comma-delimited list of trusted domains or URLs, for example, vrajoli.com.
12.3 Configuring Windows Registry for RTMT SSO

To achieve RTMT SSO, a new registry key 'allowtgtsessionkey' of type REG_DWORD with value set to '1' should be created on desktop client (Windows XP/Windows 7) at below location corresponding the respective OS distribution.

Windows XP ➔
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\Kerberos\

Windows Vista/Windows 7 ➔
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\Kerberos\Parameters

12.4 SSO Configurations Test with Browser

- Log in to a domain computer that is a member of domain controller. (Example: vrajoli.com)
- Configure the browser capable for SSO, described in sections 12.1 and 12.2.
- Browse for https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=<WindowsDesktopSSO_Module>. WindowsDesktopSSO_Module should be same as that configured in section 10.2.
  In this test, it will be: https://vrajlnx.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso/UI/Login?module=CUCMUser
- You should see the message “You’re logged in” as shown in the following figure. This message indicates that the configurations you made are correct.
13 Configuring SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.5

Before you enable SSO on Unified CM 8.5, you must complete the following steps:

- Log in to Cisco Unified Serviceability and activate Cisco DirSync service.
- Log in to Cisco Unified CM Administration, go to System > LDAP > LDAP System, check the Enable Synchronizing from LDAP Server check box and save.
- Go to System > LDAP > LDAP Directory, create a new directory agreement with configuring LDAP Directory information and LDAP server information, save the configuration and click the Perform Full Sync button. Upon completion of directory sync, AD users are imported to Unified CM.
- On Cisco Unified CM Administration window, go to User Management > End User, verify all the AD users are available and LDAP Sync Status is Active.
- Associate respective User Groups to the end users and save.

Because we configure Unified CM to talk to OpenAM over HTTPS while enabling SSO, we must import OpenAM server certificate into CallManager tomcat-trust store before enabling the SSO on Unified CM.

To get the OpenAM server certificate, log in to OpenAM URL (https://<OpenAM FQDN>:8443/opensso), click the Security icon at the bottom right corner. Click the Details tab of Certificate Viewer window, click the Export button and save it your desktop.

After getting OpenAM server certificate, log on to Unified CM OS Administration window, go to Security > Certificate Management, and click the Upload Certificate button.
In the Upload Certificate window, select certificate name as **tomcat-trust** and browse for the saved OpenAM certificate and upload it.

OpenAM server certificate has been added into the Unified CM Tomcat-trust store.

### 13.1 Unified CM 8.5 SSO CLI Commands

Three CLI command are available for managing SSO on Unified CM 8.5:

- `utils sso enable`
- `utils sso disable`
- `utils sso status`

#### 13.1.1 `utils sso enable`

Use this command to enable SSO-based authentication.

This command starts the wizard for enabling SSO on Unified CM. It asks for the following:

- OpenAM server URL
- Relative path for policy agent deployment
- Profile name configured for this policy agent on the AM server
- Password for the above
- Module name configured for Windows Desktop SSO

```
admin@utils sso enable
*****WARNING*****
This command will restart Tomcat for successful completion.
Do you want to continue (yes/no): yes
Enter URL of the Open Access Manager (OpenAM) server: https://vrajlnx.vrajoli.com:8443/openaso
Enter the relative path where the policy agent should be deployed: agentapp
Enter the name of the profile configured for this policy agent: CUCMUser
Enter the password of the profile name: ********
Enter the login module instance name configured for Windows Desktop SSO: CUCMUser
Validating connectivity and profile with Open Access Manager (OpenAM) Server: https://vrajlnx.vrajoli.com:8443/openasso
Valid profile
Enabling SSO ... This will take upto 5 minutes
SSO Enable Success
Please make sure to execute this command on all the nodes in the cluster.
admin:
```
13.1.2  utils sso disable

This command disables SSO-based authentication. No parameters are required.

```bash
admin:utils sso disable

***** WARNING *****
This command will restart tomcat for successful completion.
This command needs to be executed on all the nodes in the cluster.

Do you want to continue (yes/no): yes
Disabling SSO configuration. This will take up to 5 minutes

Disable SSO Success

Please make sure to execute this command on all the nodes in the cluster.
```

13.1.3  utils sso status

This command provides the status of SSO on Unified CM 8.5. No parameters are required.

When SSO is disabled:

```bash
admin:utils sso status
SSO Status: Disabled
```

When SSO is enabled:

```bash
admin:utils sso status
SSO Status: Enabled
Primary Open Access Manager (OpenAM) server URL: https://vrajlnx.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso
Profile name: CCMUser
Login module name: CCMUser
admin:
```

14 Configuring SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.6

With Unified CM 8.6, SSO is extended to the following Unified CM applications along with CCMUser and Cisco UC Integration for Microsoft Office Communicator:

- Cisco Unified CM Administration
- Cisco Unified Serviceability
- Cisco Unified Reporting
- Cisco Unified OS Administration
- Disaster Recovery System
Before you enable SSO on Unified CM 8.6, you must complete the following steps:

- Log in to Cisco Unified Serviceability and activate Cisco DirSync service.
- Log in to Cisco Unified CM Administration, go to **System > LDAP > LDAP System**, check the **Enable Synchronizing from LDAP Server** check box and save.
- Go to **System > LDAP > LDAP Directory**, create a new directory agreement with configuring LDAP Directory information and LDAP server information, save the configuration and click the **Perform Full Sync** button. Upon completion of directory sync, AD users are imported to Unified CM.
- On Cisco Unified CM Administration window, go to **User Management > End User**, and verify that all the AD users are available and LDAP Sync Status is Active.
- Associate respective User Groups to the end users and save. For an end user to access SSO-enabled applications like Cisco Unified CM Administration, Cisco Unified Serviceability, Cisco Unified Reporting, Cisco Unified OS Administration, and RTMT, end user should have **Standard Audit Users** and **Standard CCM Super Users** User Groups associated.

Because we configure Unified CM to talk to OpenAM over HTTPS while enabling SSO, we must import OpenAM server certificate into CallManager tomcat-trust store before enabling the SSO on Unified CM.

### 14.1 Unified CM 8.6 SSO CLI Commands

#### 14.1.1 utils sso enable

This command enables SSO for the applications that you choose from the following list:

- **Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUCM Admin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting)**
- **Cisco Unified CM User Options (CUCM End User options)**
- **Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUCM OS Admin, DRF)**
- **Cisco Unified Data Service (CUCiMOC)**
- **RTMT**

This command starts the wizard for enabling SSO on the Unified CM. It asks for the following:

- OpenAM server URL
- Relative path for policy agent deployment
- Profile name configured for this policy agent on the AM server
- Password for the above
- Module name configured for Windows Desktop SSO
14.1.2  utils sso disable

This command disables SSO for SSO-enabled options.

14.1.3  utils sso status

This command displays the list of SSO-enabled applications.

admin:utils sso status
SSO Status: Disabled

14.2  CUCM 8.6 SSO GUI

From Unified CM Release 8.6, SSO configurations (SSO enable/disable/status) are supported from GUI as well.
To configure SSO from GUI, log in to Cisco Unified OS Administration.

Go to Security > Single Sign on and you will see the following configuration window.

```
Cisco Unified Operating System Administration
For Cisco Unified Communications Solutions

Show Settings Security Software Upgrades Services Help

SSO Applications Configuration

Save

Status
Warning: Changing the SSO settings causes an immediate Tomcat restart

Server Settings:
Enter URL of the Open Access Manager (OpenAM) server
Enter the relative path where the policy agent should be deployed
Enter the name of the profile configured for this policy agent
Enter the password of the profile name
Enter the login module instance name configured for Windows Desktop SSO

Select Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select All</th>
<th>Application name</th>
<th>SSO Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUCM Admin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting)</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco Unified CM User Options (CUCM End User options)</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUCM OS Admin, DFR)</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco Unified Data Service (CUCIMOC)</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RTMT</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Save

* Indicates required item.
```

For enabling SSO from GUI, the same parameters are requested as requested from CLI. All the inputs are validated before enabling SSO to a selected application. A check box is provided for selecting the application(s); check the check box to select the applications on which you want to enable SSO and then click Save. After successful validation of all the inputs, a popup window is displayed saying “Enabling/Disabling SSO for the applications will cause Tomcat to restart. Do you want to continue?” Click OK if you want to proceed or click Cancel to cancel.

To disable SSO-enabled application(s), uncheck the check box of the SSO-enabled application(s), then click Save. A popup window is displayed saying “Enabling/Disabling SSO for the applications will cause Tomcat to restart. Do you want to continue?” Click OK if you want to proceed or click Cancel to cancel.

**15 Configuring SSO on Cisco Unity Connection 8.6**

Before you enable SSO on Cisco Unity Connection 8.6, you must complete the following steps:

- Import users to Cisco Unity Connection either directly from LDAP server OR from Unified CM; however, users imported from Unified CM must first be imported from LDAP to Unified CM. Users must be configured with the appropriate roles to log in to Cisco Unity Connection Administration, or Cisco Unity Connection Serviceability.

- For a coresident and standalone Cisco Unity Connection server, user accounts that will access Cisco Unity Connection Administration and Cisco Unity Connection Serviceability must have the System Administrator role. To give a user the System Administrator role, select the user in Cisco Unity Connection Administration, choose Edit/Roles from the menu. Select System Administrator from the available roles, and add it to the user’s Assigned Roles.
Because we configure Cisco Unity Connection to talk to OpenAM over HTTPS while enabling SSO, we must import OpenAM server certificate into CallManager tomcat-trust store before enabling the SSO on Cisco Unity Connection.

15.1 Cisco Unity Connection 8.6 SSO CLI Commands

There are three CLI command available for managing SSO on Cisco Unity Connection 8.6:

- `utils sso enable`
- `utils sso disable`
- `utils sso status`

15.1.1 `utils sso enable`

This command enables SSO-based authentication. Cisco Unity Connection offers the following options for enabling SSO:

- **Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUCM Admin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting)**
- **Cisco Unified CM User Options (CUCM End User options)**
- **Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUCM OS Admin, DRF)**
- **Cisco Unity Connection REST APIs**
- **Cisco Unity Connection PCA and Web Inbox**
- **Cisco Unity Connection Administration**
- **Cisco Unified Data Service (CUCiMOC)**
- **RTMT**

This command starts the wizard for enabling SSO on Cisco Unity Connection. It asks for the following:

- OpenAM server URL
- Relative path for policy agent deployment
- Profile name configured for this policy agent on the AM server
- Password for the above
- Module name configured for Windows Desktop SSO
administrable no enable

**** WARNING ****
This command will restart reboot for successful completion.
This command needs to be executed on all the nodes in the cluster.
Do you want to continue [yes/no]: y

List of apps for which SSO can be enabled

1) Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUAdmin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting)
2) Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUAdmin, DEF)
3) Cisco Unity Connection REST APIs
4) Cisco Unity Connection PDA and Web Inbox
5) Cisco Unity Connection Administration
6) Cisco Unified Data Services (UCDS)
7) PRTF
8) Cisco Unified CM User Options (Cisco Unified CM User options)

Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUAdmin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting) [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUAdmin, DEF) [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection REST APIs [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection PDA and Web Inbox [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection Administration [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unified Data Services (UCDS) [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for PRTF [yes/no]: y
Do you want to enable SSO for Cisco Unified CM User Options (Cisco Unified CM User options) [yes/no]: y
15.1.2    utils sso disable

This command disables SSO-based authentication. No parameters are required.

```
????? N A R M I G ????
This command will restart server for successful completion.
This command needs to be executed on all the nodes in the cluster.
Do you want to continue [yes/no]: y

List of apps for which SSO can be disabled
1) Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUCM Admin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting)
2) Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUCM OS Admin, BPF)
3) Cisco Unity Connection Rest APIs
4) Cisco Unity Connection PCA and Web Inbox
5) Cisco Unity Connection Administration
6) Cisco Unified Data Service (CUUCNC)
7) RMT
8) Cisco Unified CM User Options (Cisco Unified CM User options)
```

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unified CM Administration (CUCM Admin, CU Serviceability, CU Reporting) [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unified Operating System Administration (CUCM OS Admin, BPF) [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection Rest APIs [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection PCA and Web Inbox [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unity Connection Administration [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unified Data Service (CUUCNC) [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for RMT [yes/no]: y

Do you want to disable SSO for Cisco Unified CM User Options (Cisco Unified CM User options) [yes/no]: y

15.1.3    utils sso status

This command provides the status of SSO on Cisco Unity Connection 8.6. No parameters are required.

```
admin:util sso status
SSO Status: Disabled
```
To configure SSO from GUI, log in to Cisco Unified OS Administration. Go to Security > Single Sign on. The following configuration window appears.

For enabling SSO from GUI, the same parameters are requested as requested from CLI. All the inputs are validated before enabling SSO to a selected application. A check box is provided for selecting the application(s); check the check box to select the applications on which you want to enable SSO and then click Save. After successful validation of all the inputs, a popup window is displayed saying “Enabling/Disabling SSO for the applications will cause Tomcat to restart. Do you want to continue?” Click OK if you want to proceed or click Cancel to cancel.

In the following figure, SSO is enabled for all applications.
16 OpenSSO Enterprise Session Failover

Note: Refer this chapter if you wish to configure the session failover

Session failover ensures that session data remains accessible to OpenSSO Enterprise servers and OpenSSO Enterprise Policy Agents. Service requests are routed to a failover server, the user’s session continues uninterrupted, and no user data is lost. The OpenSSO Enterprise Session Service maintains authenticated session states and continues processing new client requests subsequent to the failure. In most cases, without session failover, after system failure and subsequent service recovery, the user would have to re-authenticate.

Session failover is critical when end users’ transactions involve financial data or other sensitive information that is difficult to recover when a system failure occurs. With session failover, when a system failover occurs, the user’s transaction can proceed uninterrupted. Session failover is less important if end users are, for example, reading but not writing data.

When you configure OpenSSO Enterprise for session failover, the user's authenticated session state is stored in the Berkeley Database in the event of a single hardware or software failure. In session failover deployments, you configure the OpenSSO Enterprise servers to communicate with Message Queue brokers which manage session state persistence in the Berkeley Database. This configuration enables the user’s session to fail over to a backup OpenSSO Enterprise server without losing any session state information. The user does not have to login again. The backup OpenSSO Enterprise server is determined among the available servers in the configuration list by an internal algorithm.

This type of deployment ensures the state availability even if one of the OpenSSO Enterprise servers is inaccessible due to scheduled maintenance, hardware failure, or software failure. However, the single load balancer can be a single point of failure. When this load balancer is inaccessible, no OpenSSO Enterprise services or session data are available to the Policy Agents.
16.1 Requirements for Access Manager Session Failover (AMSFO)

Key components that are required for basic session failover in an OpenSSO Enterprise deployment for high availability are:

- A single load balancer distributes the workload among multiple OpenSSO Enterprise servers. This increases transaction throughput, and ensures failover when a system failure occurs.
- Multiple OpenSSO Enterprise servers with respective embedded Directory Servers act as backups when system failure occurs. Embedded Directory Servers ensure that replicated configuration data is always available even during system failure.
- When OpenSSO Enterprise is configured for session failover, a Java Message Queue Broker Cluster replicates session data and stores it in the Berkeley Database. When a system failure occurs, the replicated session data is made available to Policy Agents so that the end user does not lose data and does not have to re-authenticate after system recovery.
- Multiple Berkeley Databases are used to store session data, and are configured for session failover. If one Berkeley Database fails, the working Berkeley Database can provide session data to the OpenSSO Enterprise servers for session validation.

In all examples in this chapter, load balancers represent the only access points to OpenSSO Enterprise servers. An access point can be any hardware or software that acts as a load balancer, and is associated with a site, that is installed in front of OpenSSO Enterprise servers. Policy Agents interact with OpenSSO Enterprise servers through these access points.

16.2 Configuration of AMSFO components

16.2.1 Installation and Configuration of Load Balancer

16.2.1.1 Installation of Load Balancer on Linux Platform

To configure load balancer on Linux platform, install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5 (lower version of RHEL can also be used). After RHEL is installed, configure network settings and create an entry in DNS servers for this RHEL host. After everything is configured on this RHEL server, we will install Sun Java System Web Server application for load balancing.

In this guide we will be configuring Sun Java System Web Server as the load balancer; you can get the Sun Java System Web Server setup file from https://cds.sun.com/is-bin/INTERSHOP.enfinity/WFS/CDS-CDS_SMI-Site/en_US/-/USD/ViewProductDetail-Start?ProductRef=SJWS-7-TechPrvw-OTH-G-Beta@CDS-CDS_SM1 URL.

On the above download window, select the platform as Linux and download the installation file.

Copy the installation file to the above RHEL server at any location and run the setup.

```
Welcome to the Oracle iPlanet Web Server 7.0.9 installation wizard.

Copyright (c) 2007, 2010, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates.
```
Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

You will be asked to specify preferences that determine how Oracle iPlanet Web Server 7.0.9 is installed and configured.

The installation program pauses as questions are presented so you can read the information and make your choice. When you are ready to continue, press Enter (Return on some keyboards).

<Press ENTER to Continue>

Some questions require that you provide more detailed information. Some questions also display default values in brackets []. For example, yes is the default answer to the following question:

Are you sure? [yes]

To accept the default, press Enter.

To provide a different answer, type the information at the command prompt and then press Enter.

<Press ENTER to Continue>

Oracle iPlanet Web Server components will be installed in the directory listed below, referred to as the installation directory. To use the specified directory, press Enter. To use a different directory, enter the full path of the directory and press Enter.

Oracle iPlanet Web Server Installation Directory [/opt/oracle/webserver7] {"<" goes back, "!" exits}:

Specified directory /opt/oracle/webserver7 does not exist

Create Directory? [Yes/No] [yes] {"<" goes back, "!" exits} yes
Select the Type of Installation

1. Express
2. Custom
3. Exit

What would you like to do [1] {"<" goes back, "," exits}? 1

Choose a user name and password. You must remember this user name and password to administer the Web Server after installation.

Administrator User Name [admin] {"<" goes back, "," exits}
Administrator Password:
Retype Password:

Product : Oracle iPlanet Web Server
Location : /opt/oracle/webserver7
Disk Space : 231.37 MB
----------------------------------------

Administration Command Line Interface
Server Core

Start Administration Server [yes/no] [yes] {"<" goes back, "," exits}: yes

Ready to Install

1. Install Now
2. Start Over
3. Exit Installation

What would you like to do [1] {"<" goes back, "," exits}? 1

Installing Oracle iPlanet Web Server
Installation Successful.

Refer to the installation log file at:
/opt/oracle/webserver7/setup/install.log for more details.

Next Steps:

- You can access the Administration Console by accessing the following URL:

  https://ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com:8989

[root@ssoloadbal Sun Java System Web Server]#

+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

16.2.1.2 Installation of Load Balancer on Windows Platform

To configure load balancer on windows platform, install Windows XP SP2/Windows Server 2003. After the Windows OS is installed, configure network settings and create an entry in DNS servers for this host. After everything is configured on this Windows machine, we will install Sun Java System Web Server application for load balancing.

In this guide we will be configuring Sun Java System Web Server as the load balancer; you can get the Sun Java System Web Server setup file from https://cds.sun.com/is-bin/INTERSHOP.enfinity/WFS/CDS-CDS_SMI-Site/en_US//USD/ViewProductDetail-Start?ProductRef=SJWS-7-TechPrvw-OTH-G-Beta@CDS-CDS_SMI URL.

On the above download window, select the platform as Windows xp/Windows Server 2003 and download the installation file.

Copy the installation file to the above Windows server at any location and run the setup.

Below is the example of setup done in this guide. The accompanying figures show the default settings, which you can use during installation.

+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\sjsws-7_0u1-windows-i586>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 1C23-BFE7
Directory of C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\sjsws-7_0u1-windows-i586
09/25/2010  10:35 PM  <DIR>          .
09/25/2010  10:35 PM  <DIR>          ..
09/25/2010  10:35 PM  <DIR>          Legal
09/25/2010  01:20 PM               751 README.txt
09/25/2010  01:22 PM            20,603 setup.exe
09/25/2010  10:34 PM  <DIR>          WebServer
2 File(s)         21,354 bytes
4 Dir(s) 8,806,412,288 bytes free

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\sjsws-7_0u1-windows-i586>setup.exe
Administration Server Settings

Choose a user name and password. You must remember this user name and password to administer the Web Server after installation.

Administrator User Name: admin
Administrator Password: ********
Root Password: ********

Ready to Install

- Product: Sun Java System Web Server
- Location: C:\Program Files\Sun\WebServer7
- Disk Space: 250.70 MB
- Administration Command Line Interface
- Server Core
- Sample Applications
- Language Pack for Server Core
- Language Pack for Administration Command Line Interface

Installation Complete

Installation Successful.

Refer to the installation log file at:
C:\Program Files\Sun\WebServer7\setup\Sun_Java_System_Web_Server_install.log for more details.

Next Steps:
1. Start the Administration Server by executing:
   C:\Program Files\Sun\WebServer7\admin\server\bin\startServer

2. You can access the Administration Console by accessing the following URL:
   https://[server_ip]:8443

Click Finish to exit the installation program.
16.2.1.3 Configuration of Load Balancer for HTTP Load Balancing

Browse the Load Balancer URL, https://ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com:8989; you will be presented with following login window. Log in to the admin console.

After login, the following window appears:
Click the **Configurations** tab, and then click on the load balancer name (ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com) as shown in the following figure (Configurations > Load Balancer Name).

After you click on the load balancer name, the following window appears.

Click on the Load Balancer Name (ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com) under Virtual Servers.
The following window appears.

Click on **HTTP Listeners**, and then click on **http-listener-1** and set the port value to 8443 as shown below. Click **Apply** and then click **Close**.
Then click the **Content Handling** tab under **Configurations > ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com > Virtual Servers > ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com**.

In the Content handling tab, select the **Reverse Proxy** tab.

Click **New**.

The following window appears.

**Add Reverse Proxy URI**

A reverse proxy is a proxy that appears to be a web server (origin server) to clients but in reality forwards the requests it receives to one or more origin servers.

- **URI Prefix:** Enter Reverse Proxy URI here
- **Server Names:** Enter server names here

**Indicates required field**
Under URI Prefix, enter / and under Server Names enter the OpenAM Enterprise server hostname. In this guide, we have two OpenAM Enterprise servers, namely cucmsso1.vrajoli.com and cucmsso2.vrajoli.com. Click OK.

URI Prefix: /  

Later you see the message "Reverse Proxy URI Created Successfully."

Click on / URI Prefix, and modify the sticky cookie value to amlbcookie instead of JSESSIONID. Click OK.
Now you must import the OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 (cucmsso1.vrajoli.com) certificate and OpenAM Enterprise Server 2 (cucmsso2.vrajoli.com) certificate to the Load Balancer.

Copy OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 (cucmsso1.vrajoli.com) and OpenAM Enterprise Server 2 (cucmsso2.vrajoli.com) certificate to Load Balancer box to any location.

Now, on the Load Balancer, Go to Configurations > ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com > Certificates > Certificate Authorities tab. The following window appears.

Click the Install button. The Install CA Certificate Wizard appears.

Click Next.
Click the **Certificate File** radio button and specify the path where you have stored the OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 certificate.

Click **Next**.

The following window appears.

Click **Next**.
Click **Finish**.

The following window appears, confirming you successfully installed the CA Certificate.

Use the same procedure to install the OpenAM Enterprise Server 2 (cucmsso2.vrajoli.com) certificate.
After importing all the OpenAM Enterprise server certificates to Load Balancer, click the **Deployment Pending** link on the top right corner.

The following window appears.

Click the **Deploy** button.
The following window appears, indicating successful deployment.
Click Close.

16.2.2 Installation and Configuration of Session Failover Components

16.2.2.1 Configuration of Session Failover Components on Linux Platform

Prerequisites: one or more OpenAM Enterprise servers (for session failover) installed and configured on Linux platform. For installing OpenAM Enterprise on Linux platform, please refer to sections 6.1, 7.1 and 9.1.

In this guide, we have two OpenAM Enterprise servers for session failover.

OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 > cucmsso1.vrajoli.com
OpenAM Enterprise Server 2 > cucmsso2.vrajoli.com

Install the OpenSSO Enterprise session failover components on the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine and the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com host machine.

To Install Session Failover Components on cucmsso1.vrajoli.com OpenAM Enterprise server on Linux
As a root user, log in to the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine.
1. Create a directory into which the MessageQueue and BerkeleyDatabase bits can be downloaded and change into it.

   # mkdir -p /export/SFO
   # cd /export/SFO

2. Copy ssoSessionTools.zip to the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine; ssoSessionTools.zip is included in the openam_release9_20100207.zip file under the tools directory.

   (openam_release9_20100207/opensso/tools/ssoSessionTools.zip)


   # cd /export/SFO
   # unzip ssoSessionTools.zip

4. Modify the permissions on the setup script and run it to initialize the session failover tools.

   # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools
   # chmod +x setup
   # ./setup

5. When prompted, enter opensso as the directory to install the scripts (example: opening).

   Note: The directory location should be relative to the current directory.

   When the script is finished, the following messages are displayed:

   The scripts are properly setup under directory
   /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso
   JMQ is properly setup under directory
   /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq

6. Change to the bin directory.

   # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/bin

7. Run the imqbrokerd command to create a new broker instance named msgqbroker.

   # ./imqbrokerd -name msgqbroker -port 7777 &

8. Run netstat to verify that the newMessageQueue broker instance is up and running.

   # netstat -an | grep 7777
   *.7777 *.0 0 49152 0 LISTEN

9. Add a new user named msgquser.

   This user will connect to the Message Queue broker instance on servers where Message Queue is installed. This user will be used only for session failover purposes, and does not assume the privileges of the guest user. It is a good practice to create a custom user for such purposes, and not to rely on the known user accounts or default user accounts to help prevent brute force or DOS attacks.

   # ./imq usermgr add -u msgquser -g admin -p m5gqu5er -i msgqbroker

   User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
   User msgquser successfully added.

10. Disable the guest user.

   This step ensures that the guest user will not be able to access the OpenSSO Enterprise server.

   # ./imq usermgr update -u guest -a false -i msgqbroker
User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker

Are you sure you want to update user guest? (y/n) y

User guest successfully updated.

11. Modify the amsfo.conf file.

amsfo.conf has parameters that are consumed by the OpenSSO Enterprise session failover startup script, amsfo.

- Change to the lib directory.

    # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/config/lib

- Set the following properties:

    CLUSTER_LIST=cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com:7777
    BROKER_INSTANCE_NAME=msgqbroker
    USER_NAME=msgquser
    BROKER_PORT=7777

    Note: The port used for BROKER_PORT should be the same as the one used in the value of the CLUSTER_LIST.

- Save the file and close it.

12. Generate an encrypted password in a .password file with the following subprocedure.

- Change to the bin directory.

    # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/bin

- Run amsfopassword.

    This command generates an encrypted password, creates a new file named .password, and stores the encrypted password in the new file.

    Caution: amsfopassword creates the .password file in a default location based on where the scripts were installed. If a different location is used, the PASSWORDFILE property in amsfo.conf should be changed accordingly.

    # ./amsfopassword -e m5gqu5er -f /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/.password
    os.name=SunOS
    SUCCESSFUL

- (Optional) View the encrypted password for verification.

    # more /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/.password
    M270Gb6U4ufRu+oWAzBdWw==

13. (Optional) Modify the amsessiondb script if necessary.

    The amsessiondb script (located in the directory) starts the BerkeleyDatabase client, creates the database, and sets specific database values. It is called when the amsfo script is run for the first time. The amsessiondb script contains variables that specify default paths and directories. If any of the following components are not installed in their default directories, edit the amsessiondb script to set the variables to the correct locations.

    IMQ_JAR_PATH=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/lib
    JMS_JAR_PATH=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/lib
    AM_HOME=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools

    Tip: Back up amsessiondb before you modify it.

14. Restart the session failover components with the following subprocedure.
a. Change to the bin directory.

```
# cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/bin
```

b. Stop the MessageQueue instance using the product’s command line interface. See the Message Queue documentation for more information.

c. Run the `netstat` command to verify that the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com broker instance is stopped.

```
# netstat -an | grep 7777
```

If `netstat` returns no result, the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com broker instance is stopped.

**Tip:** If the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com broker instance is not stopped, kill the process using the following procedure.

a. Get the Java process IDs.

```
# ps -ef | grep java
```

b. Kill the Java process IDs that were returned.

```
# kill -9 #### ####
```

c. Run `netstat` again.

d. Restart the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com broker instance.

```
# cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/bin
# ./amfso start
```

e. Run the `netstat` command to verify that the MessageQueue port is open and listening.

```
# netstat -an | grep 7777
```

```
*.7777 *.7777 *.0 0 49152 0 LISTEN
```

15. Log out of the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine.

**To Install Session Failover Components on cucmsso2.vrajoli.com**

1. As a root user, log in to the mq-2 host machine.

2. Create a directory into which the MessageQueue and BerkeleyDatabase bits can be downloaded and change into it.

```
# mkdir /export/SFO
# cd /export/SFO
```

3. Copy `ssoSessionTools.zip` to the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine, `ssoSessionTools.zip` is included in the `openam_release9_20100207.zip` file under the tools directory: (`openam_release9_20100207/opensso/tools/ssoSessionTools.zip`)


```
# cd /export/SFO
# unzip ssoSessionTools.zip -d ssoSessionTools
```

5. Modify the permissions on the setup script and run it to initialize the session failover tools.

```
# cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools
# chmod +x setup
# ./setup
```

6. When prompted, enter `opensso` as the Directory to install the scripts (example: opensso).

**Note:** The directory location should be relative to the current directory.

When the script is finished, the following messages are displayed:

*The scripts are properly setup under directory*
7. Change to the bin directory.
   
   ```
   # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/bin
   ```

8. Run the `imqbrokerd` command to create a new broker instance named msgqbroker.
   
   ```
   # ./imqbrokerd -name msgqbroker -port 7777 &
   ```

9. Run `netstat` to verify that the newMessageQueue broker instance is up and running.
   
   ```
   # netstat -an | grep 7777
   *
   ```

10. Add a new user named msgquser.
    This user will connect to the Message Queue broker instance on servers where Message Queue is installed. This user will be used only for session failover purposes, and does not assume the privileges of the guest user. It is a good practice to create a custom user for such purposes, and not to rely on the known user accounts or default user accounts to help prevent brute force or DOS attacks.
    
    ```
    # ./imqusermgr add -u msgquser -g admin -p m5gqu5er -i msgqbroker
    User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
    User msgquser successfully added.
    ```

11. Disable the guest user.
    This step ensures that the guest user will not be able to access the OpenSSO Enterprise server.
    
    ```
    # ./imqusermgr update -u guest -a false -i msgqbroker
    User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
    Are you sure you want to update user guest? (y/n) y
    User guest successfully updated.
    ```

12. Modify the amsfo.conf file with the following subprocedure.
    amsfo.conf has parameters that are consumed by the OpenSSO Enterprise session failover startup script, amsfo.
    
    a. Change to the lib directory.
    
    ```
    # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/config/lib
    ```
    
    Tip: Back up amsfo.conf before you modify it.
    
    b. Set the following properties:
    
    ```
    CLUSTER_LIST=\text{mq-1.example.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com.example.com:7777}
    ```
BROKER_INSTANCE_NAME=mgqbroker
USER_NAME=mgquser
BROKER_PORT=7777

Note: The port used for BROKER_PORT should be the same as the one used in the value of the CLUSTER_LIST.

c. Save the file and close it.

13. Generate an encrypted password in a .password file with the following sub procedure.
   a. Change to the bin directory.
      
      # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/bin
   b. Run amsfopassword.

      This command generates an encrypted password, creates a new file named .password, and
      stores the encrypted password in the new file.

      Caution: amsfopassword creates the .password file in a default location based on where the
      scripts were installed. If a different location is used, the PASSWORDFILE property in
      amsfo.conf should be changed accordingly.

      # ./amsfopassword -e m5gqu5er -f /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/.password

      os.name=SunOS

      SUCCESSFUL

c. (Optional) View the encrypted password for verification.

      # more /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/.password

      M27OGb6U4ufRu+oWAzBdWw==

14. (Optional) Modify the amsessiondb script if necessary.

   The amsessiondb script (located in the /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/bin
   directory) starts the BerkeleyDatabase client, creates the database, and sets specific
   database values. It is called when the amsfo script is run for the first time. The amsessiondb
   script contains variables that specify default paths and directories. If any of the following
   components are not installed in their default directories, edit the amsessiondb script to set
   the variables to the correct locations.

      IMQ_JAR_PATH=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/lib
      JMS_JAR_PATH=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/lib
      AM_HOME=/export/SFO/ssoSessionTools

      Tip: Back up amsessiondb before you modify it.

15. Restart the session failover components.
   a. Change to the bin directory.

      # cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/jmq/imq/bin
   b. Stop the MessageQueue instance using the product's command line interface.

      See the Message Queue documentation for more information.

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c. Run the netstat command to verify that the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com broker instance is stopped.

```
# netstat -an | grep 7777
```

If netstat returns no result, the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com broker instance is stopped.

**Tip:** If the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com broker instance is not stopped, kill the process using the following procedure.

a. Get the Java process IDs.

```
# ps -ef | grep java
```

b. Kill the Java process IDs that were returned.

```
# kill -9 #### ####
```

c. Run `netstat` again.

d. Restart the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com broker instance.

```
# cd /export/SFO/ssoSessionTools/opensso/bin
# ./amfso start
```

e. Run the netstat command to verify that the MessageQueue port is open and listening.

```
# netstat -an | grep 7777
*.* 7777 *.* 0 0 49152 0 LISTEN
```

16. Log out of the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com host machine.

**16.2.2.2 Configuration of Session Failover Components of Windows Platform**

**To Install Session Failover Components on cucmsso1.vrajoli.com OpenAM Enterprise Server on Windows**

1. Log in to the server where you want to install and configure the session failover components (cucmsso1.vrajoli.com).
2. Copy ssoSessionTools.zip to the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine; ssoSessionTools.zip is included in the openam_release9_20100207.zip file under the tools directory (openam_release9_20100207/opensso/tools/ssoSessionTools.zip).
3. Unzip ssoSessionTools.zip to ssoSessionTools folder and cd to ssoSessionTools folder.

```
C:\>cd ssoSessionTools
```

4. Run the setup.bat script to install the session tools on Windows systems.

```
C:\ssoSessionTools>setup.bat
```

Name of the directory to install the scripts (example: sfoscripts): sfoscripts

The scripts are properly set up under directory: C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts.

JMQ is properly set up under directory C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq

5. Change to bin folder.

6. Run the `imqbrokerd` command to create a new broker instance named msgqbroker.

```
C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\bin>imqbrokerd.exe -name msgqbroker -port 7777 &
```

Sun GlassFish(tm) Message Queue 4.4
Sun Microsystems, Inc.
Version: 4.4 (Build 16-a)
Compile: Thu 08/27/2009

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Java Runtime: 1.6.0_21 Sun Microsystems Inc. c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_21\jre
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST] IMQ_HOME=C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST] IMQ_VARHOME=C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\var
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST] [B1060]: Loading persistent data...
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST] Using built-in file-based persistent store: C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\var\instances\msgqbroker\variables
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST] [B1039]: Broker "msgqbroker@cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777" ready.

7. Run netstat to verify that the newMessageQueue broker instance is up and running.
   C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin>netstat -an | findstr 7777
   TCP 0.0.0.0:7777 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
   TCP 10.78.85.131:60787 10.78.85.131:7777 TIME_WAIT
   TCP [::]:7777 [::]:0 LISTENING

8. Add a new user named msgquser.
   This user will connect to the Message Queue broker instance on servers where Message Queue is installed.
   This user will be used only for session failover purposes, and does not assume the privileges of the guest user.
   It is a good practice to create a custom user for such purposes, and not to rely on the known user accounts or default user accounts to help prevent brute force or DOS attacks.
   C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin>imqusermgr.exe add -u msgquser -g admin -p m5qqu5er -i msgqbroker
   User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
User msgquser successfully added.

9. Disable the guest user. This step ensures that the guest user will not be able to access the OpenSSO Enterprise server.

   C:ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin>imqusermgr.exe update -u guest -a false -i msgqbroker

   User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
   Are you sure you want to update user guest? (y/n)[n] y
   User guest successfully updated.

10. Modify the amsfo.conf file.

    amsfo.conf has parameters that are consumed by the OpenSSO Enterprise session failover startup script, amsfo.

    • Change to the lib directory.

      # cd C:ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\config\lib

    • Set the following properties:

      CLUSTER_LIST=cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com:7777

      BROKER_INSTANCE_NAME=msgqbroker

      USER_NAME=msgquser

      BROKER_PORT=7777

      Note: The port used for BROKER_PORT should be the same as the one used in the value of the CLUSTER_LIST.

    • Save the file and close it.

11. Generate an encrypted password in a .password file with the following subprocedure.

    Change to the bin directory.

    # cd C:ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin

    • Run amsfopassword.bat

      This command generates an encrypted password, creates a new file named .password, and stores the encrypted password in the new file.

      Caution: amsfopassword creates the .password file in a default location based on where the scripts were installed. If a different location is used, change the PASSWORDFILE property in amsfo.conf accordingly.
Start the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com broker instance. To start the amsfo.pl you need to have Perl installed on OpenAM host. In this guide ActivePerl 5.12.2 Build 1202 has been installed on Windows machine where OpenAM is installed.

```
c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin>amsfopassword.bat -e m5gqu5er -f
c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\.password
```

```
os.name=Windows Server 2008
SUCCESSFUL
```

12. Run the `netstat` command to verify that the MessageQueue port is open and listening.

```
c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin>netstat -an | findstr 7777
TCP 0.0.0.0:7777 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
TCP 10.78.85.131:60787 10.78.85.131:7777 TIME_WAIT
TCP [::]:7777 [::]:0 LISTENING
```

To Install Session Failover Components on cucmsso2.vrajoli.com OpenAM Enterprise Server on Windows

1. Log in to the server where you want to install and configure the session failover components (cucmsso1.vrajoli.com)
2. Copy ssoSessionTools.zip to the cucmsso1.vrajoli.com host machine, ssoSessionTools.zip is included in the openam_release9_20100207.zip file under the tools directory. (openam_release9_20100207/openssotools/ssoSessionTools.zip)
3. Unzip ssoSessionTools.zip to ssoSessionTools folder and cd to ssoSessionTools folder

```
c:\>cd ssoSessionTools
```
4. Run the `setup.bat` script to install the session tools on Windows systems.
C:\ssoSessionTools>setup.bat
Name of the directory to install the scripts (example: sfoscripts):sfoscripts
The scripts are properly set up under directory: C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts
JMQ is properly set up under directory C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq

5. Change to bin folder.
6. Run the imqbrokerd command to create a new broker instance named msgqbroker.

C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin>imqbrokerd.exe -name msgqbroker -port 7777 &

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Sun GlassFish(tm) Message Queue 4.4
Sun Microsystems, Inc.
Version:  4.4  (Build 16-a)
Compile:  Thu 08/27/2009

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Java Runtime: 1.6.0_21 Sun Microsystems Inc. c:\Program Files\java\jdk1.6.0_21\jre
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  IMQ_HOME=C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  IMQ_VARHOME=C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\var
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  [B1060]: Loading persistent data...
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  Using built-in file-based persistent store: C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\var\instances\msgqbroker\ [B1039]: Broker "msgqbroker@cucmssso1.vrajoli.com:7777" ready.
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  [B1037]: Broker "msgqbroker@cucmssso1.vrajoli.com:7777" ready.
[25/Sep/2010:23:38:40 IST]  [B1039]: Broker "msgqbroker@cucmssso1.vrajoli.com:7777" ready.

7. Run netstat to verify that the newMessageQueue broker instance is up and running.

C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin>netstat -an | findstr 7777
TCP 0.0.0.0:7777 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
TCP 10.78.85.131:60787 10.78.85.131:7777 TIME_WAIT
TCP [::]:7777 [::]:0 LISTENING

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8. Add a new user named msgquser.

This user will connect to the Message Queue broker instance on servers where Message Queue is installed. This user will be used only for session failover purposes, and does not assume the privileges of the guest user. It is a good practice to create a custom user for such purposes, and not to rely on the known user accounts or default user accounts to help prevent brute force or DOS attacks.

```
C:ssoSessionTools\jqm\imq\bin>imqusermgr.exe add -u msgquser -g admin -p m5gqu5er -i msgqbroker
User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
User msgquser successfully added.
```

9. **Disable the guest user. This step ensures** that the guest user will not be able to access the OpenSSO Enterprise server.

```
C:ssoSessionTools\jqm\imq\bin>imqusermgr.exe update -u guest -a false -i msgqbroker
User repository for broker instance: msgqbroker
Are you sure you want to update user guest? (y/n)[n] y
User guest successfully updated.
```

10. Modify the amsfo.conf file.

amsfo.conf has parameters that are consumed by the OpenSSO Enterprise session failover startup script, amsfo.

- Change to the lib directory.

```
# cd C:ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\config\lib
```

- Set the following properties:

```
CLUSTER_LIST=cucmsso1.vrajoli.com.example.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com.example.com:7777

BROKER_INSTANCE_NAME=msgqbroker

USER_NAME=msgquser

BROKER_PORT=7777
```

**Note:** The port used for BROKER_PORT should be the same as the one used in the value of the CLUSTER_LIST.

- Save the file and close it.

11. Generate an encrypted password in a .password file with the following subprocedure.

Change to the bin directory.

```
# cd C:ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin
```
• Run `amsfopassword.bat`.

This command generates an encrypted password, creates a new file named `.password`, and stores the encrypted password in the new file.

**Caution:** `amsfopassword` creates the `.password` file in a default location based on where the scripts were installed. If a different location is used, the `PASSWORDFILE` property in `amsfo.conf` should be changed accordingly.

```
C:\SSOSES~1\SFOSCR~1\bin>amsfopassword.bat -e m5gqu5er -f c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\.password
```

```
os.name=Windows Server 2008
SUCCESSFUL
```

12. Start the cucmsso2.vrajoli.com broker instance. To start the amsfo.pl you need to have Perl installed on OpenAM host. In this guide ActivePerl 5.12.2 Build 1202 has been installed on Windows machine where OpenAM is installed.

```
C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin>amsfo.pl
c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\config\lib\amsfo.conf start
```

```
starting JMQ Broker
```

```
C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\bin\imqbrokerd.exe -bgnd -silent -vmargs"-Xms256m -Xmx512m" -name msgqbroker -port 7777 -cluster
cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com:7777
```

```
starting amsessiondb client
```

```
c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_21\jre\bin\java.exe -classpath "C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\lib\imq.jar;C:\ssoSessionTools\jmq\imq\lib\jms.jar;C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\locale;C:\ssoSessionTools\ext\je.jar;C:\ssoSessionTools\locale;C:\ssoSessionTools\lib\am_sessiondb.jar;" com.sun.identity.ha.jmqdb.client.FAMHaDB -a cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777,
cucmsso2.vrajoli.com:7777 -u msgquser -f C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\password -b /tmp/amsession/amsessiondb -m c:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\config\lib\amsfo.conf
```

```
Initializing and connecting to the Message Queue server ...
Successfully started.
```

13. Run the `netstat` command to verify that the MessageQueue port is open and listening.

```
C:\ssoSessionTools\sfoscripts\bin>netstat -an | findstr 7777
```

```
TCP 0.0.0.0:7777 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
TCP 10.78.85.131:60787 10.78.85.131:7777 TIME_WAIT
TCP [:]:7777 [:]:0 LISTENING
```

16.2.3 Installation and configuration of OpenAM Enterprise Servers for Session Failover

16.2.3.1 Installation of OpenAM Enterprise Server 1
Browse the OpenAM URL: https://cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso, you will see the following Configurator. Click on Create New Configuration under Custom Configuration.

Create a new password for default user [amAdmin]. Click Next.

Click Next.
Click Next.

Select the OpenSSO User Data Store radio button and click Next.
Under Site Configuration, click the **Yes** radio button and enter a site name and provide the Load Balancer URL (which was set up in section 3.1). Click **Next**.

Example for Load Balancer URL: https://ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso

Create a password for Default Policy Agent and click **Next**.
Click the **Create Configuration** button.

Click on **Proceed to Login** link.
The OpenAM login window appears.
16.2.3.2 Installation of OpenAM Enterprise Server 2

Browse the OpenAM URL: https://cucmss2.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso, you will see the following Configurator. Click on Create New Configuration under Custom Configuration.

Create a password for default user [amAdmin] and click Next.
Click **Next**.

Click **Add to Existing Deployment** radio button and enter the OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 URL in the Server URL text box. Click **Next**.

**Note:** Before you complete this step you must import the OpenAM Enterprise Server 1 certificate to the OpenAM Enterprise Server 2 trust store.
Under Site Configuration, click the Yes radio button and enter the same site name that was used in OpenAM Enterprise Server 1. Click Next.

Enter the Load Balancer URL that was set up in section 3.1, for example: https://ssoloadbal.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso.

Click the Create Configuration button.

Click the Proceed to Login link.
16.2.3.3 Configure OpenSSO Enterprise for Session Failover


Log in to OpenAM Enterprise console.

Click the Configuration tab.

Under Global properties, click Session.

Under Secondary Configuration Instance, click New.

In the Add Sub Configuration window, provide the following information.

Name: Select External

Session Store User: Enter msgquser

Session Store Password: Enter m5gqu5er

Session Store Password (confirm): Enter m5gqu5er

Maximum Wait Time: Keep the default value of 5000.

Database URL: Enter cucmsso1.vrajoli.com:7777,cucmsso2.vrajoli.com:7777.

This is the Message Queue broker address list. Enter multiple values using a comma and no space.

Click Add.

Click Save.

Log out of the OpenSSO Enterprise console.

16.3 Configuring SSO on Cisco Unified Communications Manager with AMSFO Setup

Access Load Balancer URL (https://ssoloabal.vrajoli.com:8989) from the web browser. Click the Lock icon on the right bottom corner, and click the View Certificate button. Go to the Details tab and export the certificate to your local machine from where you are browsing.

Because a replication setup is running on all the OpenSSO Enterprise servers in AMSFO environment, Policies, Authentication Module instances, and J2EE Agents that are created on one OpenSSO Enterprise server get replicated on the rest of the OpenSSO Enterprise servers.

For the Authentication Module instance, you must create a keytab for the Load Balancer host and not for the OpenSSO Enterprise server hosts. Place the Load Balancer keytab file on both the OpenSSO Enterprise host file systems.

Create OpenAM Policies, Authentication Module instance, and J2EE agent profile on any one of the OpenSSO Enterprise servers. For creating Policies, Authentication Module instances, and J2EE agent profile, refer to sections 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3.

Log in to Unified CM OS Administration; go to Security > Certificate Management > Upload Certificate.

Select certificate type as tomcat-trust, and browse for the above Load Balancer certificate that you saved in the previous step. When you find the certificate, click the Upload button.

Now log in to the CLI of Unified CM 8.5, and execute the command utils sso enable with OpenSSO URL as your Load Balancer host (https://ssoloabal.vrajoli.com:8443/opensso).