

CA SiteMinder®

Policy Server Installation Guide

r12.0 SP3



Sixth Edition

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CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA Directory
- SiteMinder®
- CA Business Intelligence

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Chapter 1: Installation Overview

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[Intended Audience](#) (see page 15)

[Sample SiteMinder Installation](#) (see page 15)

[Administrative User Interfaces Overview](#) (see page 20)

[SiteMinder Documentation](#) (see page 21)

[Pre-Installation Checklist](#) (see page 21)

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for users who have a working knowledge of:

- directory servers
- relational databases
- Web servers

This guide assumes you are familiar with Java, J2EE standards, and application server technology, and that you have the following technical knowledge:

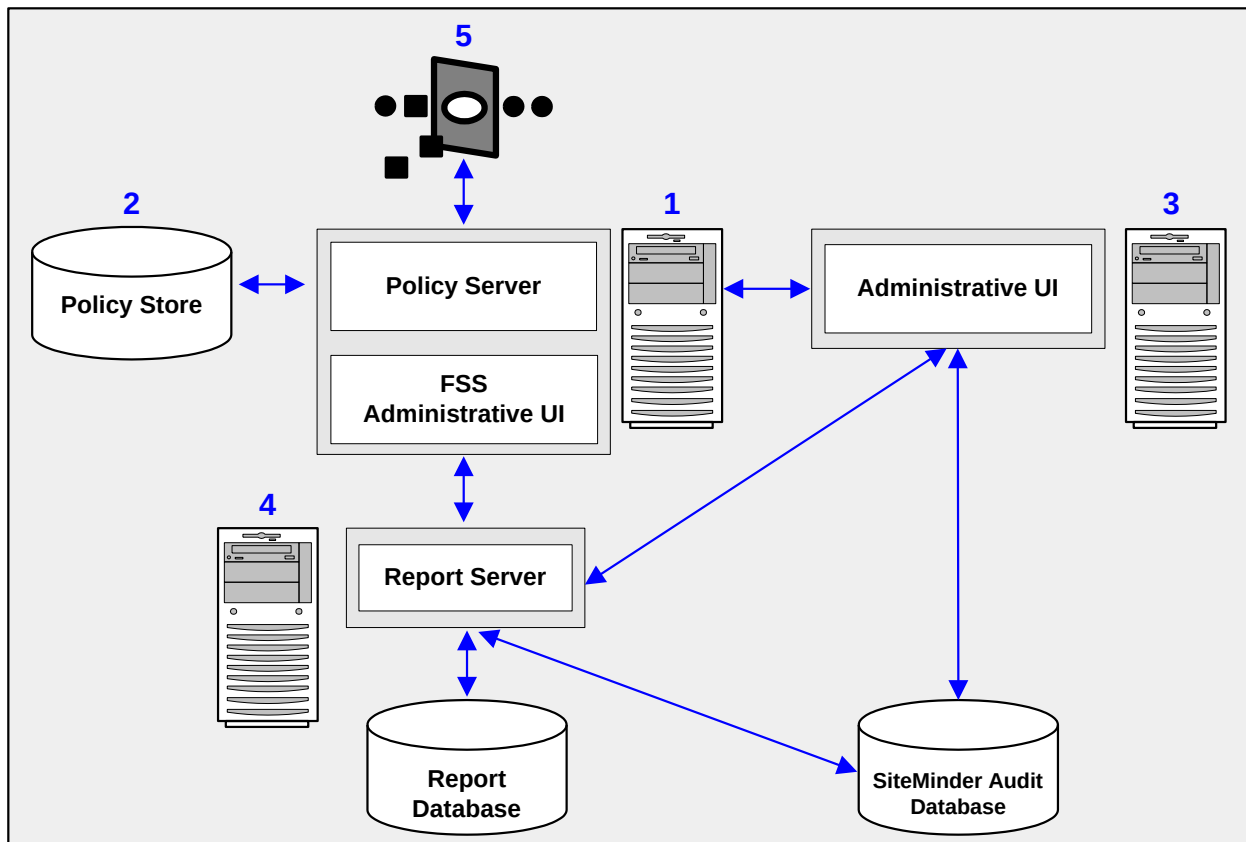
- An understanding of J2EE application servers and multi-tier architecture.
- Experience with managing an application server.

Sample SiteMinder Installation

Installing SiteMinder requires you to install and configure several components. The following diagram shows:

- The Policy Server, SiteMinder Federation Security Services UI (FSS Administrative UI), and policy store installed and configured on one system.
- The SiteMinder Administrative UI (Administrative UI) installed on a second system.

- CA Business Intelligence (Report Server) installed and configured on a third system.
- The order in which you install and configure each component.



Policy Server

(Required) A SiteMinder Policy Server (Policy Server) acts as the Policy Decision Point (PDP). The purpose of the Policy Server is to evaluate and enforce access control policies, which it communicates to a SiteMinder Agent. A Policy Server provides the following:

- Policy-based user management
- Authentication services
- Authorization services
- Password services
- Session management
- Auditing services

The Policy Server interacts with all other major components to perform these tasks.

Federation Security Services Administrative UI

(Optional) The SiteMinder Federation Security Services Administrative UI (FSS Administrative UI) is an applet-based application that is optionally installed with the Policy Server. Federation Security Services components consist of the affiliates (consumers, service providers, resource partners) and SAML authentication schemes that you configure to support federated communication between two partners.

The FSS Administrative UI is intended for only managing tasks related to SiteMinder Federation Security Services.

Policy Store

(Required) The SiteMinder policy store (policy store) is an entitlement store that resides in an LDAP directory server or ODBC database. The purpose of this component is to store all policy-related objects, including the:

- Resources SiteMinder is protecting
- Methods used to protect those resources
- Users or groups that can or cannot access those resources
- Actions that must take place when users are granted or denied access to protected resources

The Policy Server uses this information, collectively known as a policy, to determine if a resource is protected and if an authenticated user is authorized to access the requested resources.

Note: For more information about configuring a policy store, see the documentation roadmap.

SiteMinder Administrative UI

(Required) The SiteMinder Administrative UI (Administrative UI) is a web-based administration console that is installed independent of the Policy Server. The Administrative UI functions as the primary UI in a SiteMinder implementation and is intended for managing all tasks related to access control, such as:

- Authentication and authorization policies
- Enterprise Policy Management (EPM)
- Reporting and policy analysis

The Administrative UI is intended for viewing, modifying, and deleting all Policy Server objects, except objects related to Federation Security Services (FSS). All federation-related configuration tasks are managed using the FSS Administrative UI.

CA Business Intelligence

(Optional) CA Business Intelligence is a set of reporting and analytic software that various CA products use for the purposes of presenting information and supporting business decisions. CA products use CA Business Intelligence to integrate, analyze, and then present, through various reporting options, information required for effective enterprise IT management.

Included in CA Business Intelligence is BusinessObjects Enterprise XI 3.1 SP3, a complete suite of information management, reporting, and query and analysis tools. CA Business Intelligence installs BusinessObjects Enterprise XI 3.1 SP3 as a stand-alone component. In this guide, this stand-alone component is referred to as the Report Server. Installing the Report Server is a separate step within the overall SiteMinder installation process. Installing the Report Server separately from SiteMinder-specific components lets other CA products share the same Business Intelligence Services.

The Report Server compiles reports to help you analyze your SiteMinder environment. The purpose of this component is to create the following types of reports:

- Audit
- Policy analysis

The Report Server communicates with the following components to compile reports:

- The Central Management Server (CMS) database (report database)
- An Administrative UI
- A Policy Server
- A SiteMinder audit database

SiteMinder Audit Database

(Optional) By default, the Policy Server writes audit events to a text file, which is known as the Policy Server log. The purpose of audit logs is to track information about all user activity, including:

- All successful authentications
- All failed authentications
- All successful authorization attempts
- All failed authorization attempts
- All administrative login attempts
- All administrative actions, such as changes to administrator passwords, the creation of policy store objects, and changes to policy store objects

However, you can configure a stand-alone SiteMinder audit database (audit database). When deciding where to store audit events, consider that:

- The Report Server requires a connection to an audit database to create audit-based reports. The Report Server cannot create audit-based reports from a Policy Server log written to a text file.
- Storing audit logs to a database is more secure than logging the information to a text file.
- If supported, a policy store can also function as an audit database.

Note: For more information about configuring an audit database, see the documentation roadmap.

SiteMinder Agents

(Required) A SiteMinder Agent can reside on a web server, a J2EE application server, an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, or custom application. An Agent acts as the Policy Enforcement Point (PEP), intercepting user requests for resources and communicating with a Policy Server to determine if the resource is protected.

If the resource is not protected, the Agent allows access. If the resource is protected, the Agent continues to communicate with the Policy Server to authenticate and authorize users. A successful authorization prompts the Agent to let the resource request proceed to the server. Agents also:

- Provide information to web applications to enable content personalization
- Cache information about authenticated users and protected resources to allow quicker access to resources
- Enable single sign-on (SSO)

Administrative User Interfaces Overview

There are two graphical user interfaces (GUIs), which configure specific SiteMinder policy objects, as follows:

- **SiteMinder Administrative UI** (Administrative UI)—The Administrative UI is a web-based administration console that is installed independent of the Policy Server. The Administrative UI is the tool for configuring most tasks related to access control, such as authentication and authorization policies, Enterprise Policy Management (EPM), reporting and policy analysis.

Use the Administrative UI to view, modify, and delete all Policy Server objects, except objects related to Federation Security Services. All federation-related configuration tasks can be managed using the FSS Administrative UI.

- **SiteMinder Federation Security Services Administrative UI** (FSS Administrative UI)—The FSS Administrative UI is an applet-based application that is installed with the Policy Server. Federation Security Services components consist of the affiliates (consumers, service providers, resource partners) and SAML authentication schemes that you configure to support federated communication between two partners. Use the FSS Administrative UI to configure only SiteMinder Federation Security Services.

The intent of the FSS Administrative UI is to let you manage SiteMinder Federation Security Services. If you are familiar with previous versions of the SiteMinder Policy Server User Interface, you will notice that all SiteMinder objects appear in the FSS Administrative UI. The only objects that do not appear are objects related to Enterprise Policy Management (EPM) and reports. You can use the FSS Administrative UI to manage the SiteMinder objects. If you need information while using the FSS Administrative UI, consult the FSS Administrative UI online help system.

Note: Although installed with the Policy Server, the FSS Administrative UI must be registered with the Policy Server before it can be used. Registering the FSS Administrative UI requires the use of the Administrative UI. Therefore, install and configure the Administrative UI before registering the FSS Administrative UI. If your organization is not federating with a partner, you can safely leave the Federation Security Services on the Policy Server host system without registering it.

SiteMinder Documentation

The SiteMinder bookshelf includes all core SiteMinder documents. Each of these documents are available in HTML and PDF. The SiteMinder bookshelf lets you:

- Use a single console to view all core documentation.
- Use a single alphabetical index to find a topic in any document.
- Search all documents for one or more words.

The SiteMinder bookshelf is accessible from the CA Technical Support site and does not require you to log in.

More information:

[Locate the Bookshelf](#) (see page 499)

Pre-Installation Checklist

You may want to print the following to use as a checklist to help ensure you meet all of the necessary system and software requirements before installing a Policy Server, an Administrative UI, and a Report Server.

- ☐ Install the SiteMinder bookshelf.
- ☐ Confirm that the Windows or UNIX system that is to host the Policy Server meets the minimum [system requirements](#) (see page 23).
- ☐ Confirm that the Windows or UNIX system that is to host the Administrative UI meets the minimum [system requirements](#) (see page 25).
- ☐ Confirm that the Windows or UNIX system that is to host the Report Server meets the minimum [system requirements](#) (see page 27).
- ☐ Confirm that your environment includes a database instance that meets the [report database requirements](#) (see page 29).

Chapter 2: Policy Server Installation Requirements

Policy Server System Requirements

The following sections detail the minimum system requirements for installing a Policy Server on a Windows and UNIX system.

Windows

The Windows system to which you are installing the Policy Server must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**—x86 or x64.
 - **Memory**—2 GB system RAM.
 - **Available disk space:**
 - 2 GB free disk space in the install location.
 - .5 GB of free space in the temporary file location of the system.
- Note:** These requirements are based on a medium size policy database of approximately 1,000 policies.
- **JDK**—Be sure that the required JRE, which is shipped with the JDK, is installed on the Policy Server host system.
 - **LDAP directory server or relational database**—Verify that the LDAP directory server or relational database you plan on using as a policy store is supported.
 - **Web server**—A supported web server.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

UNIX

The UNIX system to which you are installing the Policy Server must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**

- **Solaris**—SPARC.
- **Red Hat**—x86 or x64.

- **Memory**—2 GB RAM.

- **Available disk space:**

- 2 GB free disk space.
- .5 GB free disk space in /tmp.

Note: Typically, 10 MB of free disk space in /tmp is required for the daily operation of the Policy Server. The Policy Server creates files and named pipes under /tmp. The path to which these files and pipes are created cannot be changed.

- **JDK**—Be sure that the required JRE, which is shipped with the JDK, is installed on the Policy Server host system.
- **LDAP directory server or relational database**—Be sure that the LDAP directory server or relational database you plan on using as a policy store is supported.
- **Web server**—A supported web server.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Chapter 3: Administrative UI Installation Requirements

System Requirements

The following sections detail the minimum system requirements for installing the Administrative UI using the stand-alone installation option.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

Windows

The Windows system to which you are installing the Administrative UI must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**—Single or dual-processor, Intel Pentium III (or compatible), 700-900 MHz.
- **Memory**—512 MB system RAM. We recommend 1 GB.
- **Available disk space**—540 MB.
- **Temp directory space**—450 MB.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view the Administrative UI properly.

UNIX

The UNIX system to which you are installing the Administrative UI must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**
 - Solaris—Sparc Workstation 440 MHz.
 - Red Hat Linux—Single or dual-processor, Intel Pentium III (or compatible), 700-900 MHz.
- **Memory**—512 MB system RAM. We recommend 1 GB.
- **Available disk space**—540 MB.

- **Temp directory space**—450 MB.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view the Administrative UI properly.

Chapter 4: Report Server Installation Requirements

System Requirements

The following sections detail the minimum system requirements for installing the Report Server.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Windows

The Windows system to which you are installing the Reports Server must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**—Intel® Pentium™ 4-class processor, 2.0 GHz.
- **Memory**—2 GB of RAM.
- **Available disk space**—10 GB.

Note: This requirement is the space that is required to install the Report Server. This requirement does not account for the disk space that is required to store reports.

- **Temp directory space**—1 GB.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view reports properly in the Administrative UI.

Windows Required Update

The Report Server requires a specific Windows 2003 update, which applies to Windows 2003 R2. Update the Windows system before installing the Report Server.

Important! If you do not install the required update, the Report Server installation fails.

Note: For more information about the update, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

UNIX

The UNIX system to which you are installing the Reports Server must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- **CPU**—Sparc Workstation 2.5 GHz.
- **Memory**—2 GB RAM.
- **Available disk space**—10 GB.

Note: This requirement is the space required to install the Report Server. This requirement does not account for the disk space required to store reports.

- **Temp directory space**—1 GB.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view reports properly in the Administrative UI.

Solaris Required Patch Clusters

The Report Server requires specific Solaris patch clusters. Update the Solaris system before installing the Report Server.

Important! If you do not install the required patches, the Report Server installation fails.

Note: For more information about the Solaris patch clusters, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

Report Database Requirements

The Report Server requires a report database to run reports. The Report Server installer can install an embedded version of Sun Microsystems MySQL[™] (MySQL) to function as the report database.

If you do not install the embedded version of MySQL, a supported version of the following can be used:

- Microsoft[®] SQL Server[®] (SQL Server)
- Oracle[®]

Important! The Report Server is a CA common component that CA products can share. As such, the installer lets you configure the report database to database types and versions that other products support, but SiteMinder does not. For a list of supported database types and versions, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Connectivity Requirements

The Report Server requires a driver to communicate with the following:

- A SQL Server or Oracle report database

Note: If you use the embedded version of MySQL, there are no report database connectivity requirements.

- A SiteMinder audit store

Be sure that a supported Microsoft SQL Server driver or Oracle Net client is installed on the Report Server host system.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

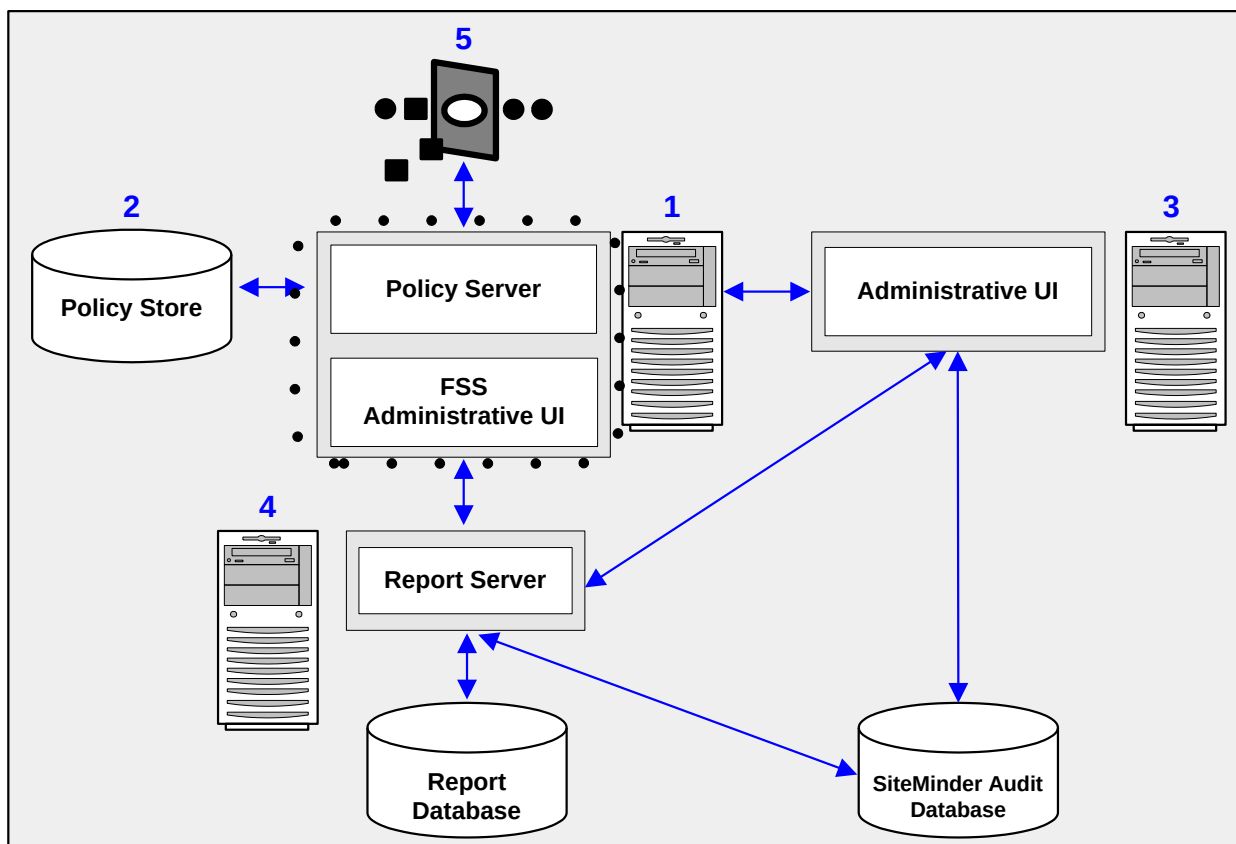
[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Chapter 5: Installing the Policy Server on Windows Systems

Installation Road Map

The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component. Consider the following:

- Confirm that the Policy Server host system meets the minimum system requirements. We recommend doing so before installing the Policy Server.
- The components surrounded by the dotted line are the Policy Server and the FSS Administrative UI, which you install now.



More information:

[Policy Server](#) (see page 16)

[Administrative User Interfaces Overview](#) (see page 20)

Before You Install the Policy Server

Be aware of the following before installing the Policy Server:

- **Administrator privileges**—You must be logged into a Windows account with local administrator privileges to install the Policy Server.
- **System path length**—The Policy Server installation fails if the system path length exceeds 1024 characters, including or excluding the SiteMinder added directories.

Note: We recommend trimming the pre-SiteMinder system path to approximately 700 characters for best results.

- **Web Server instance**—Be sure that the Sun Java System or IIS web server instance is stopped. Stopping the web server lets the Policy Server installer configure the FSS Administrative UI to operate with the selected web server instance.
- **Environment variables**—The Policy Server installation modifies environment variables.
- **IBM Directory Server only**—Using an IBM Directory Servers in your SiteMinder environment requires that you edit the V3.matchingrules file by adding the following line:

```
MatchingRules=(2.5.13.15 NAME 'integerOrderingMatch' SYNTAX  
1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.27)
```

The Directory store will not be configured correctly and the necessary SiteMinder objects for the policy store cannot be created if the V3.matchingrules file does not contain the change.

- **(IIS 7.0) Prerequisite for using the FSS UI**—To run the [FSS UI on an IIS 7.0 web server](#) (see page 33), there are prerequisite set-up steps you must complete.

Installation Prerequisites for an IIS 7.0 Web Server

The applet-based FSS Administrative UI is automatically installed with the Policy Server. To operate the FSS Administrative UI on an IIS 7.0 web server, there are prerequisite setup steps.

Complete the following steps before installing the Policy Server and running the Configuration Wizard so that IIS 7.0 is available as a web server option.

To select IIS 7.0 as a web server for the FSS Administrative UI

1. Access the Windows Server Manager on the Windows 2008 system.
2. Add the IIS 7.0 web server as a server role with the following role services installed:
 - CGI
 - ISAPI Extensions
 - ISAPI Filters
3. Exit from the Server Manager.
4. Access the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager by selecting Start, Administrator Tools, IIS.
5. Expand the server node for your server and select Application Pools.
6. Click the DefaultAppPool then select Basic Settings in the Actions pane.
7. From the Managed pipeline mode list, change the setting for the pool to Classic.
8. Click OK.
9. Restart IIS 7.0.
10. Open any web page to start the application pool.

You can now run the Policy Server Configuration Wizard and IIS 7.0 will be available as a web server option.

How to Install the Policy Server

To install the Policy Server complete the following procedures:

1. Review the Policy Server component considerations.
2. Review the policy store considerations.
3. Review the FIPS considerations.
4. Gather information for the Policy Server installer.
5. Run the Policy Server installer.

6. (Optional) If you configured SNMP, enable SNMP event trapping.
7. (Optional) If you do not use the Policy Server installer to configure a policy store, manually configure the policy store.

More information:

[Reinstall the Policy Server](#) (see page 55)

Policy Server Component Considerations

The Policy Server installer can configure the following components. Review the following before running the Policy Server installer:

- **FSS Administrative UI**—The FSS Administrative UI is installed with the Policy Server and is for managing Federation Security Services. If your organization is not federating with a partner, use of the FSS Administrative UI is not required. Although part of the core Policy Server installation, the FSS Administrative UI must be registered with the Policy Server before it can be used. Registering the FSS Administrative UI requires the use of the Administrative UI. Therefore, you install and configure the Administrative UI before registering the FSS Administrative UI.
- **Web Server**—A supported web server is required to configure the FSS Administrative UI. The Policy Server installer configures the FSS Administrative UI with the selected web server.
- **OneView Monitor**—The OneView Monitor enables the monitoring of SiteMinder components.
Note: To use the OneView Monitor, you must have the supported Java SDK and ServletExec ISAPI Windows/IIS installed.
- **SNMP**—Be sure that you have an SNMP Service (Master OS Agent) installed with your Windows operating system before installing the Policy Server.
Note: More information about installing the SNMP service exists in the Windows online help system.
- **Policy Store**—The policy store is the repository for Policy Server objects and policy information.
- **SiteMinder Key Database (smkeydatabase)**—The key database is a key store used for signing, verification, encryption, and decryption between a SiteMinder consuming authority and a SiteMinder producing authority. The key database is required only if you:
 - Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
 - Plan on using the SiteMinder agent for Sharepoint.

- Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

If you decide to configure the key database during installation, you are prompted to install the default certificate authority (CA) certificates. You can add additional certificates and private keys to a key database after installation.

Note: For more information about the key database and how to add additional certificates and private keys, see the *Federation Security Services Guide*.

- **Audit Logs**—You can store audit logs in either a relational database or a text file. After you install the Policy Server, audit logging is set to a text file and not to ODBC by default.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Policy Store Considerations

Consider the following before running the Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

- The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard can automatically configure one of the following as a policy store:
 - Microsoft® Active Directory® in Application Mode (ADAM)
 - Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)

Note: Be sure that you have met the prerequisites for configuring ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store.
 - Oracle® Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition)
 - Microsoft SQL Server® (SQL Server)
 - Oracle RDBMS

Important! The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard cannot automatically configure a policy store that is being connected to using an SSL connection.

- (RDB policy store) The Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard use specific database information to create the policy store data source. The Policy Server uses this data source to communicate with the policy store. Consider the following:
 - The name of data source is CA SiteMinder DSN.
 - (Windows) The installer saves the data source to the Microsoft ODBC Data Source Administrator tool, under the System DSN tab.
 - (UNIX) The installer saves the data source to the `system_odbc.ini` file, which is located at `siteminder_home/db`.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

- (RDB policy store) Be sure that the database server that is to host the policy store is configured to store objects in UTF–8 form. This configuration avoids possible policy store corruption.
 - (Oracle) Be sure that the database is configured to store objects in UTF–8 form. Oracle supports unicode within many of their character sets. For more information about configuring your database to store objects in UTF–8 form, see your vendor–specific documentation.
 - (SQL Server) Be sure that the database is configured using the default collation (SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS). Using a collation that is case sensitive can result in unexpected behaviors. For more information about configuring your database to store objects using the default collation, see your vendor–specific documentation.
- You manually configure any other supported directory server or relational database as a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Configuring a policy store manually is detailed in this guide.

More information:

[ADAM/AD LDS Prerequisites](#) (see page 143)

[Configuring LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store](#) (see page 101)

[Configuring SiteMinder Data Stores in a Relational Database](#) (see page 179)

FIPS Considerations

The Policy Server uses certified Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 compliant cryptographic libraries. FIPS is a US government computer security standard that is used to accredit cryptographic modules that meet the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). The libraries provide a FIPS mode of operation when a SiteMinder environment only uses FIPS-compliant algorithms to encrypt sensitive data.

You can install the Policy Server in one of the following FIPS modes of operation.

Note: The FIPS mode a Policy Server operates in is system-specific. For more information, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the [Technical Support site](#).

- **FIPS-compatibility mode**—The default FIPS mode of operation during the installation is FIPS-compatibility mode. In FIPS-compatibility mode, the environment uses existing SiteMinder algorithms to encrypt sensitive data and is compatible with previous versions SiteMinder:
 - The use of FIPS-compliant algorithms in your environment is optional.
 - If your organization does not require the use of FIPS-compliant algorithms, install the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode. No further configuration is required.

- **FIPS-migration mode**—FIPS-migration mode lets you transition an r12.0 SP3 environment running in FIPS-compatibility mode to FIPS-only mode.

In FIPS-migration mode, the r12.0 SP3 Policy Server continues to use existing SiteMinder encryption algorithms as you migrate the r12.0 SP3 environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

Install the Policy Server in FIPS-migration mode if you are in the process of configuring the existing environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

- **FIPS-only mode**—In FIPS-only mode, the environment only uses FIPS-compliant algorithms to encrypt sensitive data.

Install the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode if the existing environment is upgraded to r12.0 SP3 and the existing environment is configured to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

Important! A r12.0 SP3 environment that is running in FIPS-only mode cannot operate with versions of SiteMinder that do not also fully support FIPS (that is, versions before r12.0). This restriction applies to all agents, custom software using older versions of the Agent API, and custom software using PM APIs or any other API that the Policy Server exposes. Relink all such software with the r12.0 SP3 versions of the respective SDKs to achieve the required FIPS support.

Note: For more information about migrating an environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms, see the *Upgrade Guide*.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Gather Information for the Installer

The Policy Server installer requires specific information to install the Policy Server and any optional components.

Note: Installation worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information prior to installing or configuring Policy Server components using the Policy Server Installation Wizard or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. You may want to print these worksheets and use them to record required information prior to running either wizard.

Required Information

Gather the following required information before running the Policy Server installer or the Configuration wizard. You can use the Required Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **Java version** - Identify the supported Java Runtime Environment version for the Policy Server to use. On UNIX, verify that the JAVA_HOME system variable is set to the location of the JRE; the installer cannot locate the JRE if the JAVA_HOME system variable is incorrectly set.
- **Policy Server installation location** - Determine where the installer is to install the Policy Server.

Default: C:\Program Files\CA

- **Encryption key value** - Determine the encryption key value. An encryption key is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric key that secures the data sent between the Policy Server and the policy store. All Policy Servers that share a policy store are required to use the same encryption key. For stronger protection, define a long encryption key.

Limits: 6 to 24 characters.

More information:

[Required Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

SiteMinder Key Database Information

You only have to gather SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase) information if you:

- Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
- Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

The Policy Server installer requires that you enter a password when configuring the smkeydatabase. The smkeydatabase password is used to encrypt the key and certificate data in the key database. You can use the SiteMinder Key Database Information Worksheet to record your value.

OneView Monitor Information

You only have to gather OneView Monitor information if you plan on configuring the OneView Monitor.

Gather the following required information to configure the OneView Monitor. You can use the OneView Monitor Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JDK path**—Identify the path to the required JDK version.
- **ServletExec installation directory**—Identify ServletExec installation directory.
Example: /usr/local/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS
- **ServletExec port number**—Determine the port number for the ServletExec instance.
- **Sun Java System administrator directory**—Determine the following information:
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System.
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

Example: /sunjavasystem_home/location

sunjavasystem home

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System.

location

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

- **Multiple ServletExec instances**—If you have multiple ServletExec instances, determine the instance to which you want to configure the OneView Monitor GUI.

More information:

[OneView Monitor Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

ADAM and AD LDS Server Information

If you are configuring Microsoft ADAM or AD LDS to function as a policy store gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Identify the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Port number**—Identify the port number on which the directory server is listening.
- **Root DN of the application partition**—Identify the root DN location of the application partition in the directory server where the policy store schema data must be installed.

Example: dc=ca,dc=com

- **Administrator domain name**—Identify the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=people,CN=Configuration,CN=*guid*

- **Administrator password**—Identify the password of the directory administrator.
- **Alternate user account**—By default, SiteMinder uses the administrator account to communicate with the directory server. However, you can use a different user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder to use an alternative user account to administer the policy store.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information

If you are configuring Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store, use the Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Determine the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Directory instance port number**—Determine the port number of the directory server instance.
Default: 389
- **Root DN**—Identify the root DN of the directory server.
Example: o=yourorg.com
- **Administrator account**—Identify the user name (Bind DN) for the LDAP administrator account.
Example: cn=Directory Manager
- **Administrator password**—Identify the password for the directory server administrator.
- **Alternate LDAP administrator**—By default, SiteMinder uses the LDAP administrator account to communicate with the LDAP server. However, you can use a different LDAP user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder in this way.
Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information Worksheet](#) (see page 396)

SQL Server Information

If you are configuring SQL Server to function as a policy store, use the SQL Server worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or name of the database host system.

Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.

- **Database name**—Identify the named instance or the name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password for the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Oracle RDBMS Information

If you are configuring Oracle RDBMS to function as a policy store, use the Oracle RDBMS worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or the name of the database host system.
Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.
- **Database service name**—Identify the service name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to:
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password of the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle RDBMS Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Run the Policy Server Installer

You install the Policy Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

To run the Policy Server installer

1. Be sure that the system meets the windows requirements.
2. Exit all applications that are running.
3. Double-click *installation_media*.

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Policy Server installation executable.

The installer starts.

Important! If you are running this wizard on Windows Server 2008, run the executable file with administrator permissions. Use these permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

4. Use the gathered system and component information to install the Policy Server and configure Policy Server components. Considering the following when running the installer:
 - You are prompted to select a FIPS mode of operation. The use of FIPS-compliant algorithms in your environment is optional. If your organization does not require this type of encryption, install the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode.
 - When prompted to select the components you want configured:
 - As detailed in [Policy Store Considerations](#) (see page 35), the Policy Server installer can automatically configure a policy store. If you are using a vendor that this topic does not list or you do not have the required information, clear the Policy Store check box. You can configure the policy store manually after installing the Policy Server.
 - If you plan on using features related to Federation Security Services, be sure that the Web Server(s) and Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password check boxes are selected.

Note: Configuring a web server installs the FSS Administrative UI. If you do not plan on using Federation Security Services, the FSS Administrative UI is not required.

- If you plan on configuring the SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace, select the Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password check box.

Note: If you decide to create a SiteMinder key database, you are prompted to install the default CA certificates. Leave the Import default CA certificates check box selected and install these certificates. You can add additional certificates and private keys to a key database after installation.

- If you are initializing a policy store, you are prompted to enter a password for the default SiteMinder user account. The default account name is siteminder.

- If you are using IPv6 addresses, be sure that entries include brackets.

Example: [2001:db8::1428:57ab]

- If you cut and paste path information into the wizard, enter a character to enable the Next button.

5. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The Policy Server and any selected components are installed and configured.

Note: If you chose to install the FSS Administrative UI, register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server after installing and registering the Administrative UI.

Note: If you experience problems during the installation, you can locate the installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home\siteminder\install_config_info*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation

Use the following files to troubleshoot the Policy Server installation:

- CA_SiteMinder_Policy_Server_*release*_InstallLog.log

The installation log contains a summary section that lists the number of successes, warnings, non–fatal errors, and errors that occurred during the installation. Individual installation actions are listed with the respective status.

release

Specifies the Policy Server release.

Location: *siteminder_home\siteminder\install_config_info*

- ca-ps-details.log

The policy store log details the policy store status.

Location: *siteminder_home\siteminder\install_config_info*

- **smpls.log**

The `smpls.log` is created when you start the Policy Server. This log contains the following line if the Policy Server installed successfully:

[Info] Journaling thread started, will delete commands older than 60 minutes.

Location: *siteminder_home*\siteminder\log

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

Enable SNMP Event Trapping

This is an optional step. You only have to enable SNMP trapping if you configured this feature when installing the Policy Server.

Note: Before completing this procedure, ensure you have an SNMP Service installed on the Windows systems.

To enable SNMP event trapping, use the XPSConfig utility to set the event handler library (`eventsnmp.dll`) to the XPSAudit list. The default location of `eventsnmp.dll` is *policy_server_home*\bin.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation location.

Note: More information on using the XPSConfig utility to set event handler libraries exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

To finish configuring SNMP event trapping, configure the `snmptrap.conf` file. The necessary SNMP prerequisites and procedures are detailed in SNMP Support.

More information:

[SNMP Support Overview](#) (see page 363)

Configure a Policy Store

If you did not use the Policy Server installer to configure a policy store automatically, manually configure a supported LDAP directory server or relational database as a policy store.

Unattended Policy Server Installation

After the Policy Server is manually installed on one machine, you can reinstall it or install it on a separate machine using an unattended installation mode. An unattended installation lets you install or uninstall the Policy Server without any user interaction.

The installer provides a `ca-ps-installer.properties` template file that lets you define installation variables. The default parameters, passwords, and paths in this file reflect the information you entered during the initial Policy Server installation. In this file, you can either store encrypted or plain text passwords. If you are using encrypted passwords, for example, a shared secret and SiteMinder Super User, you must use the same ones that you entered during the initial installation since they are encrypted in the file and cannot be modified. However, you can use plain text passwords by modifying the file.

More information:

[How to Run an Unattended Policy Server Install](#) (see page 433)

Policy Server Configuration Wizard

You use the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure or reconfigure the following components after installing the Policy Server:

- The FSS Administrative UI
- The OneView Monitor GUI
- SNMP support
- A SiteMinder key database
- A policy store, as detailed in *Policy Store Considerations*.

Note: You cannot change the Policy Server FIPS—mode of operation using the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. For more information about changing the Policy Server FIPS—mode of operation, see the *SiteMinder Upgrade Guide*.

Important! If you have an Oracle iPlanet web server (formerly Sun Java System web server) instance configured for the OneView Monitor GUI or SNMP, do not configure new instances using the Policy Server Configuration wizard. Running the wizard to configure new web server instances can cause the existing configured web server instance to fail.

More information:

[Policy Store Considerations](#) (see page 35)

How to Use the Configuration Wizard

Complete the following procedures to use the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

1. Review the Policy Store considerations.
2. Gather information for the wizard if you are configuring:
 - The SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase)
 - The OneView Monitor
 - A policy store, as detailed in Policy Store Considerations.
3. Run the Policy Server Configuration wizard.

Policy Store Considerations

Consider the following before running the Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

- The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard can automatically configure one of the following as a policy store:
 - Microsoft® Active Directory® in Application Mode (ADAM)
 - Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)
Note: Be sure that you have met the prerequisites for configuring ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store.
 - Oracle® Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition)
 - Microsoft SQL Server® (SQL Server)
 - Oracle RDBMS
- **Important!** The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard cannot automatically configure a policy store that is being connected to using an SSL connection.
- (RDB policy store) The Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard use specific database information to create the policy store data source. The Policy Server uses this data source to communicate with the policy store. Consider the following:
 - The name of data source is CA SiteMinder DSN.
 - (Windows) The installer saves the data source to the Microsoft ODBC Data Source Administrator tool, under the System DSN tab.

- (UNIX) The installer saves the data source to the `system_odbc.ini` file, which is located at `siteminder_home/db`.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

- (RDB policy store) Be sure that the database server that is to host the policy store is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. This configuration avoids possible policy store corruption.
 - (Oracle) Be sure that the database is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. Oracle supports unicode within many of their character sets. For more information about configuring your database to store objects in UTF-8 form, see your vendor-specific documentation.
 - (SQL Server) Be sure that the database is configured using the default collation (SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS). Using a collation that is case sensitive can result in unexpected behaviors. For more information about configuring your database to store objects using the default collation, see your vendor-specific documentation.
- You manually configure any other supported directory server or relational database as a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Configuring a policy store manually is detailed in this guide.

More information:

[ADAM/AD LDS Prerequisites](#) (see page 143)

[Configuring LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store](#) (see page 101)

[Configuring SiteMinder Data Stores in a Relational Database](#) (see page 179)

Gather Information for the Configuration Wizard

The Policy Server Configuration Wizard requires specific information to configure Policy Server components.

Note: Installation worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information prior to installing or configuring Policy Server components using the Policy Server Installation Wizard or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. You may want to print these worksheets and use them to record required information prior to running either wizard.

SiteMinder Key Database Information

You only have to gather SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase) information if you:

- Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
- Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

The Policy Server installer requires that you enter a password when configuring the smkeydatabase. The smkeydatabase password is used to encrypt the key and certificate data in the key database. You can use the SiteMinder Key Database Information Worksheet to record your value.

OneView Monitor Information

You only have to gather OneView Monitor information if you plan on configuring the OneView Monitor.

Gather the following required information to configure the OneView Monitor. You can use the OneView Monitor Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JDK path**—Identify the path to the required JDK version.
- **ServletExec installation directory**—Identify ServletExec installation directory.
Example: */usr/local/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS*
- **ServletExec port number**—Determine the port number for the ServletExec instance.
- **Sun Java System administrator directory**—Determine the following information:
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System.
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

Example: */sunjavasystem_home/location*

sunjavasystem home

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System.

location

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

- **Multiple ServletExec instances**—If you have multiple ServletExec instances, determine the instance to which you want to configure the OneView Monitor GUI.

More information:

[OneView Monitor Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

ADAM and AD LDS Server Information

If you are configuring Microsoft ADAM or AD LDS to function as a policy store gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Identify the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Port number**—Identify the port number on which the directory server is listening.
- **Root DN of the application partition**—Identify the root DN location of the application partition in the directory server where the policy store schema data must be installed.

Example: dc=ca,dc=com

- **Administrator domain name**—Identify the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=people,CN=Configuration,CN=guid

- **Administrator password**—Identify the password of the directory administrator.
- **Alternate user account**—By default, SiteMinder uses the administrator account to communicate with the directory server. However, you can use a different user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder to use an alternative user account to administer the policy store.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information

If you are configuring Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store, use the Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Determine the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Directory instance port number**—Determine the port number of the directory server instance.
Default: 389
- **Root DN**—Identify the root DN of the directory server.
Example: o=yourorg.com
- **Administrator account**—Identify the user name (Bind DN) for the LDAP administrator account.
Example: cn=Directory Manager
- **Administrator password**—Identify the password for the directory server administrator.
- **Alternate LDAP administrator**—By default, SiteMinder uses the LDAP administrator account to communicate with the LDAP server. However, you can use a different LDAP user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder in this way.
Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information Worksheet](#) (see page 396)

SQL Server Information

If you are configuring SQL Server to function as a policy store, use the SQL Server worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or name of the database host system.

Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.

- **Database name**—Identify the named instance or the name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password for the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Oracle RDBMS Information

If you are configuring Oracle RDBMS to function as a policy store, use the Oracle RDBMS worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or the name of the database host system.
Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.
- **Database service name**—Identify the service name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to:
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password of the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle RDBMS Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Run the Configuration Wizard

To run the configuration wizard

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to *siteminder_home*\siteminder\install_config_info and double-click ca-ps-config.exe.

The Policy Server configuration wizard starts.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

Important! If you are running this wizard on Windows Server 2008, run the executable file with administrator permissions. Use these permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

3. Use the system and component information you have gathered to configure a policy store and individual components.

Note: When prompted to initialize the LDAP instance do so only to configure a new policy store instance.

4. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The wizard configures the selected components to work with the Policy Server.

Note: This can take several minutes.

5. Click Done and reboot the system.

The components you selected are configured.

Note: If you experience problems, you can locate the Policy Server installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home*\siteminder\install_config_info.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation](#) (see page 45)

Reinstall the Policy Server

Reinstalling the Policy Server over an existing Policy Server of the same version lets you restore lost application files or restore the Policy Server's default installation settings.

To reinstall the Policy Server

1. Stop the Policy Server using the Policy Server Management Console.
Note: More information on stopping and starting the Policy Server exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
2. Close the Policy Server Management Console.
3. Install the Policy Server.
4. Start the Policy Server using the Policy Server Management Console.

How to Uninstall the Policy Server

To uninstall the Policy Server complete the following procedures:

1. Set the JRE in the Path System Variable.
2. Shut down all instances of the Policy Server Management Console.
3. Remove Policy Server References from Agent Host Files.
4. Uninstall the Policy Server.

Set the JRE in the Path Variable

You set the JRE in path variable when uninstalling the Policy Server, Web Agent and SDK to prevent the uninstallation program from stopping and issuing one of the following error messages:

- "Could not find a valid Java virtual machine to load. You need to reinstall a supported Java virtual machine."
- "No Java virtual machine could be found from your PATH environment variable. You must install a VM prior to running this program."

To set the JRE in the path variable

1. Open the Windows Control Panel.
2. Double-click System.
3. Add the location of the JRE to the Path system variable in the Environment Variables dialog.

Remove Policy Server References from Agent Host Files

You remove the Policy Server reference from the SmHost.conf file to prevent unexpected results from the Web Agent once the Policy Server is uninstalled.

To remove the Policy Server reference

1. Navigate to *web_agent_home/config*.

web_agent_home

Specifies the installation directory of the Web Agent.

2. Open the SmHost.conf file in a text editor.
3. Delete the line that begins with "policyserver=".

Note: This line contains the IP address and port numbers for the Policy Server you are uninstalling.

4. Save SmHost.conf.

The SmHost.conf file no longer references the Policy Server you are uninstalling.

Uninstall the Policy Server

You uninstall the Policy Server when it is no longer required on the system.

To uninstall the Policy Server

1. Open the Windows Control Panel and double-click Add/Remove Programs.
A list of installed programs appears.
2. Select SiteMinder Policy Server, and click Add/Remove.
3. Follow the instructions in the uninstallation wizard.

Note: If the system displays a remove shared file message, click No to All.

4. If requested, reboot the system.

The Policy Server is uninstalled.

Remove Leftover Items

Manually remove the following folders, files, registry settings, and virtual directories after uninstalling the Policy Server:

■ Windows system

- *siteminder_home\bin*
- *siteminder_home\install_config_info*
- C:\Program Files\ZeroG Registry\com.zerog.registry.xml

Important! Remove all items before reinstalling the Policy Server.

- **AdventNet software registry entry**—Delete the AdventNet software registry entry only if the software was not on the system before installing the Policy Server. This registry entry is located in HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Advent,Inc.
- **IIS virtual directories**—Delete the following SiteMinder virtual directories using the IIS Microsoft Management Console
 - 'SiteMinder'
 - 'SiteMinderCgi'
 - 'SiteMinderMonitor'
 - 'netegrity_docs'

Remove Leftover Services

After uninstalling the Policy Server and rebooting the machine, the following services may not be removed:

- SiteMinder Health Monitor Service
- SiteMinder Policy Server
- SNMP Agent

To manually remove leftover services

1. Stop each service.
2. Remove the following Windows registry key, as necessary:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<Registry_Key_Name>

Registry_Key_Name

Specifies the registry key name of the service that is to be removed:

- SMServMon (SiteMinder Health Monitor Service)
- SMPolicySrv (SiteMinder Policy Server)
- Agent Service (SNMP Agent)

The leftover services are removed.

Scripting Interface

The Command Line Interface allows you to write Perl scripts to configure and manage policy stores. The installation program installs a full version of Perl and puts the interface files in the *siteminder_installation/CLI* directory.

siteminder_installation

Specifies the installed location of SiteMinder.

Example: /home/smuser/siteminder/CLI

To use the Command Line Interface, make sure the following directory is in your system's PATH environment variable before any other Perl bin directories on your machine.

For example: /home/smuser/siteminder/CLI/bin

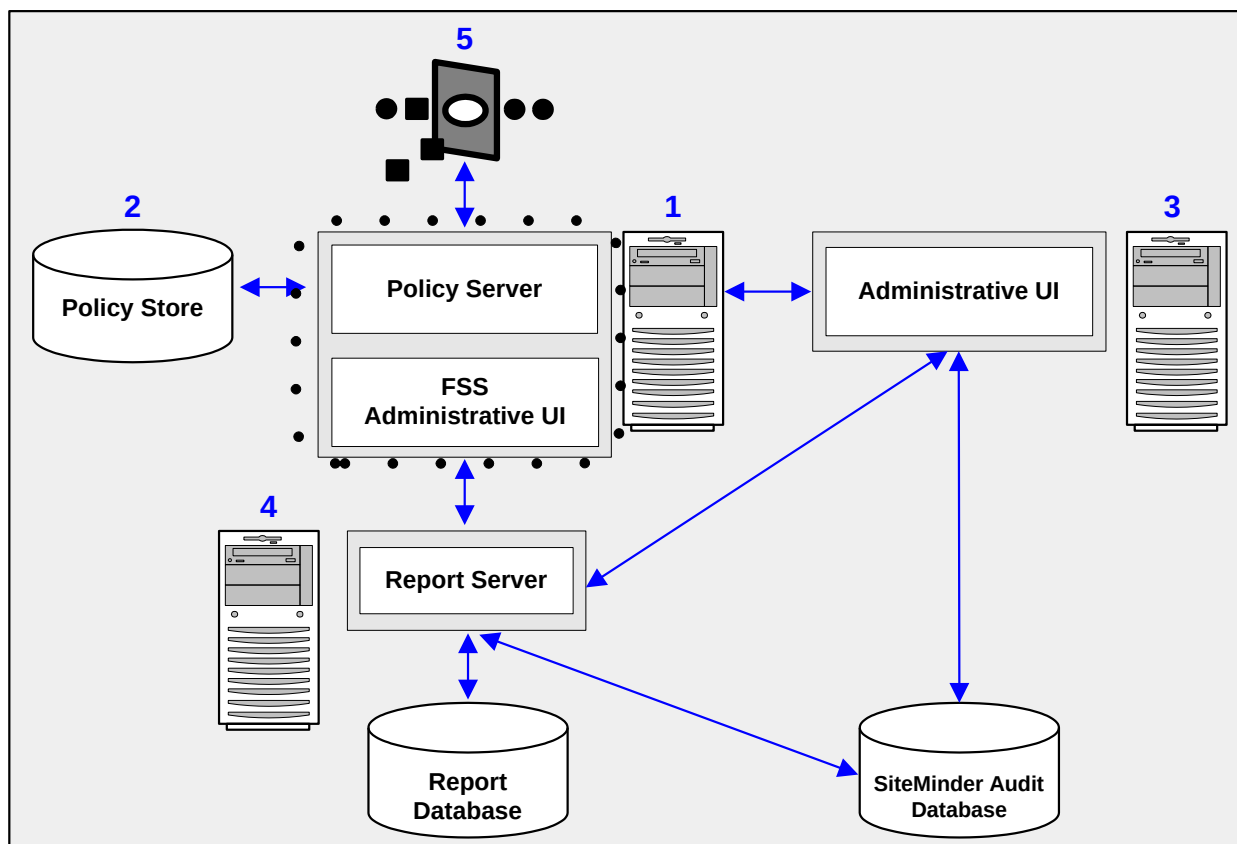
Note: More information on the scripting interface exists in the *Programming Guide for Perl*

Chapter 6: Installing the Policy Server on UNIX Systems

Installation Road Map

The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component. Consider the following:

- Confirm that the Policy Server host system meets the minimum system requirements. We recommend doing so before installing the Policy Server.
- The components surrounded by the dotted line are the Policy Server and the FSS Administrative UI, which you install now.



More information:

[Policy Server](#) (see page 16)

[Administrative User Interfaces Overview](#) (see page 20)

Solaris 10 Zone Support

A SiteMinder Policy Server is supported in the following zones:

- Global zones
- Sparse-root zones
- Whole-root zones

Consider the following scenarios when planning to run one or more Policy Servers in a Solaris 10 environment.

Global Zone Support

A global zone configuration limits the implementation to a single Policy Server instance across all zones. Specifically:

- Only a single Policy Server instance is supported on the global zone.
- A Policy Server instance is not supported on a sparse-root zone if there is another Policy Server instance on the global zone.
- A Policy Server instance is not supported on a whole-root zone if there is another Policy Server instance on the global zone.

Example: Global zone support

Sparse or Whole-root Zone 1 (Policy Server not supported)	Sparse or Whole-root Zone 2 (Policy Server not supported)	Sparse or Whole-root Zone 3 (Policy Server not supported)
Global Zone (Policy Server 1)		

Note: Web Agents, however, may run concurrently in any zone.

Sparse-root Zone Support

A sparse-root zone configuration supports multiple Policy Server instances running on multiple sparse-root zones. Specifically:

- Only one Policy Server instance is supported on each sparse-root zone.
- Concurrent Policy Server instances are supported on sparse-root zones and whole-root zones, so long as there is only one Policy Server instance on each sparse-root or whole-root zone.
- Policy Server instances are not supported running concurrently on the global zone and on sparse-root zones.

Example: Sparse-root zone support

Sparse-root Zone 1 (Policy Sever 1)	Sparse-root Zone 2 (Policy Sever 2)	Sparse-root Zone 3 (Policy Sever 3)	Whole-root Zone 1 (Policy Sever 4)
Global Zone (Policy Server is not supported)			

Note: Web Agents, however, may run concurrently in any zone.

Whole-root Zone Support

A whole-root zone configuration supports multiple Policy Server instances running on multiple whole-root zones. Specifically:

- Only one Policy Server instance is supported on each whole-root zone.
- Concurrent Policy Server instances are supported on whole-root zones and sparse-root zones, so long as there is only one Policy Server instance on each whole-root zone or sparse-root zone.
- Policy Server instances are not supported running concurrently on the global zone and on whole-root zones.

Example: Whole-root zone support

Sparse-root Zone 1 (Policy Sever 1)	Sparse-root Zone 2 (Policy Sever 2)	Sparse-root Zone 3 (Policy Sever 3)	Whole-root Zone 1 (Policy Sever 4)
Global Zone (Policy Server is not supported)			

Note: Web Agents, however, may run concurrently in any zone.

Solaris Patches

For a list of required and recommended Solaris patches, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

How to Prepare for the Policy Server Installation

Before you install the Policy Server on a UNIX system, complete the following steps, if applicable:

1. (Linux) Be sure that the required Linux libraries are installed to the Policy Server host system.
2. Create a New UNIX Account.
3. Modify the UNIX System Parameters.
4. Unset the Localization Variables.
5. Unset the LANG Environment Variable.

Required Linux Libraries

Certain library files are required for components operating on Linux operating environments. Failure to install the correct libraries can cause the following error:

```
java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError
```

If you are installing, configuring, or upgrading a Linux version of this component, the following libraries are required on the host system:

Red Hat 5.x

```
compat-gcc-34-c++-3.4.6-patch_version.i386
```

Red Hat 6.x (32-bit)

```
libstdc++-4.4.6-3.el6.i686.rpm
```

To have the appropriate 32-bit C run-time library for your operating environment, install the previous rpm.

Red Hat 6.x (64-bit)

libXau-1.0.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libxcb-1.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libstdc++-4.4.6-4.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db42-4.2.52-15.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db43-4.3.29-15.el6.i686.rpm
libX11-1.3-2.el6.i686.rpm
libXrender-0.9.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libexpat.so.1 (provided by expat-2.0.1-11.el6_2.i686.rpm)
libfreetype.so.6 (provided by freetype-2.3.11-6.el6_2.9.i686.rpm)
libfontconfig.so.1 (provided by fontconfig-2.8.0-3.el6.i686.rpm)
libICE-1.0.6-1.el6.i686.rpm
libuuid-2.17.2-12.7.el6.i686.rpm
libSM-1.1.0-7.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXext-1.1-3.el6.i686.rpm
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db-4.6.21-15.el6.i686.rpm
libXi-1.3-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXtst-1.0.99.2-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXft-2.1.13-4.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXt-1.0.7-1.el6.i686.rpm
libXp-1.0.0-15.1.el6.i686.rpm

Create a New UNIX Account

Create a new UNIX account named `smuser` with the default shell as `ksh`. You may also need to modify the profile for the `smuser` account, as indicated later in this chapter.

Important! You should install the Policy Server using the `smuser` UNIX account, but do not configure the Sun Java System or Apache on Linux Web Server for the FSS Administrative UI or the OneView Monitor GUI because the installer modifies the Web server's configuration files and `smuser` does not have the appropriate root privileges. Thus, when you run the Policy Server installer, do not select Web Server(s) or OneView Monitor when prompted to choose components.

After the Policy Server installation is complete, run the Policy Server Configuration Wizard (located in *siteminder_installation\install_config_info\ca-ps-config.bin*) as root to configure the FSS Administrative UI or the OneView Monitor GUI.

Modify the UNIX System Parameters

When the Policy Server is placed under load, it opens a large number of sockets and files. If the default limit parameters are not adequate for the load, a large number of sockets and files can become a problem. Modify the default limit parameters to avoid associated problems.

To view the default limit parameters, type the following command in a shell window:

```
ulimit -a
```

The system displays a message similar to the following example:

```
$ ulimit -a
time(seconds)                unlimited
file(blocks)                  unlimited
data(kbytes)                   2097148
stack(kbytes)                  8192
coredump(blocks)               unlimited
nofiles(descriptor
s)                             256
vmemory(kbytes)                unlimited
```

In the example, the `nofiles` parameter is set to 256. The parameter is the total number of files (sockets + files descriptors) that this shell and its descendants have been allocated. If this parameter is not set high enough, the Policy Server returns numerous socket errors. The most common socket error is 10024, or too many open files.

Increase the `nofiles` parameter value for proper Policy Server operation under load. You can change this value by running the following command:

```
ulimit -n
```

For example, to set the value to 1024, place the following command in the profile file of the `smuser` account:

```
ulimit -n 1024
```

The Policy Server is bound by the `nofiles` parameter in the `smuser` account `ulimit` for the number of connections to it.

Unset Localization Variables

The `LC_*` variables are sometimes set by default in the profile file of the `smuser` account. Use of the `LC_*` environment variables are not permitted. Unset them before installing the Policy Server.

To unset the `LC_*` environment variables, open the profile file of the `smuser` account and unset them.

Unset the LANG Environment Variable

The `LANG` environment variable is not permitted. Unset it before installing the Policy Server.

To unset the variable, add the `unset LANG` command to the profile file of the `smuser` account.

Before You Install the Policy Server

Consider the following before installing the Policy Server:

- **Linux operating systems**—Be sure that the required Linux libraries are installed to the Policy Server host system.

Note: For more information, see [Required Linux Libraries](#).

- **Administrator privileges**—Be sure that you have created a new UNIX account and understand which components require root administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about the required administrator privileges, see [How to Prepare for the Policy Server Installation](#).

- **Free space in /tmp**—The Policy Server install requires 200 MB of free space in `/tmp`.

- **System path length**—The Policy Server installation fails if the system path length exceeds 1024 characters, including or excluding the SiteMinder added directories.
Note: We recommend trimming the pre-SiteMinder system path to approximately 700 characters for best results.
- **Web Server instance**—Be sure that the Sun Java System web server instance is stopped before installing the Policy Server.
- **Telnet or other terminal emulation software**—If you plan on installing the Policy Server using Telnet or other terminal emulation software, install the Policy Server using a console window. The installer throws a Java exception and exits if you try to run a GUI through a telnet window.
- **Exceed X-windows application**—Running the Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard (ca-ps-config.bin) using an Exceed X-windows application may cause text in the dialog box to truncate due to unavailable fonts using Exceed. This limitation has no affect on the Policy Server installation or configuration.
- **Environment variables**—The Policy Server installation modifies environment variables.
- **IBM Directory Server only**—Using an IBM Directory Servers in your SiteMinder environment requires that you edit the V3.matchingrules file by adding the following line:

```
MatchingRules=(2.5.13.15 NAME 'integerOrderingMatch' SYNTAX  
1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.27)
```

The Directory store will not be configured correctly and the necessary SiteMinder policy store objects cannot be created if the V3.matchingrules file does not contain the change.

How to Install the Policy Server

To install the Policy Server, complete the following steps:

1. Review the Policy Server component considerations.
2. Review the policy store considerations.
3. Review the FIPS considerations.
4. Gather information for the Policy Server installer.
5. Run the Policy Server installer.
6. (Linux) If Security-Enhanced Linux is enabled, add SiteMinder-specific exceptions.
7. (Optional) If you configured SNMP, restart the SNMP daemon.
8. (Optional) If you do not use the Policy Server installer to configure a policy store, manually configure the policy store.

Policy Server Component Considerations

The Policy Server installer can configure the following components. Consider the following before running the Policy Server installer:

- **FSS Administrative UI**—The FSS Administrative UI is installed with the Policy Server and is for managing Federation Security Services. If your organization is not federating with a partner, use of the FSS Administrative UI is not required. Although part of the core Policy Server installation, the Federation Security Services must be registered with the Policy Server before it can be used. Registering the FSS Administrative UI requires the use of the Administrative UI. Therefore, install and configure the Administrative UI before registering the FSS Administrative UI.
- **Web Server**—A supported web server is required to configure the FSS Administrative UI. The Policy Server installer configures the FSS Administrative UI with the selected web server.
- **OneView Monitor**—The OneView Monitor enables the monitoring of SiteMinder components.

Note: To use the OneView Monitor, you must have the supported Java SDK and ServletExec ISAPI Windows/IIS installed.

- **SNMP**—You must have the password of the root user and have a native SunSolstice Master Agent to enable SNMP support.
- **Policy Store**—The policy store is the repository for Policy Server objects and policy information.
- **SiteMinder Key Database (smkeydatabase)**—The key database is a key store used for signing, verification, encryption, and decryption between a SiteMinder consuming authority and a SiteMinder producing authority. The key database is required only if you:
 - Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
 - Plan on using the SiteMinder agent for Sharepoint.
 - Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

If you decided to configure the key database during installation, you are prompted to install the default certificate authority (CA) certificates. You can add additional certificates and private keys to a key database after installation.

Note: For more information about the key database and how to add additional certificates and private keys, see the *Federation Security Services Guide*.

- **Audit Logs**—You can store audit logs in either a relational database or a text file. After you install the Policy Server, audit logging is set to a text file and not to ODBC by default.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Policy Store Considerations

Consider the following before running the Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

- The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard can automatically configure one of the following as a policy store:
 - Microsoft® Active Directory® in Application Mode (ADAM)
 - Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)
Note: Be sure that you have met the prerequisites for configuring ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store.
 - Oracle® Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition)
 - Microsoft SQL Server® (SQL Server)
 - Oracle RDBMS

Important! The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard cannot automatically configure a policy store that is being connected to using an SSL connection.

- (RDB policy store) The Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard use specific database information to create the policy store data source. The Policy Server uses this data source to communicate with the policy store. Consider the following:
 - The name of data source is CA SiteMinder DSN.
 - (Windows) The installer saves the data source to the Microsoft ODBC Data Source Administrator tool, under the System DSN tab.
 - (UNIX) The installer saves the data source to the system_odbc.ini file, which is located at *siteminder_home/db*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

- (RDB policy store) Be sure that the database server that is to host the policy store is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. This configuration avoids possible policy store corruption.
 - (Oracle) Be sure that the database is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. Oracle supports unicode within many of their character sets. For more information about configuring your database to store objects in UTF-8 form, see your vendor-specific documentation.
 - (SQL Server) Be sure that the database is configured using the default collation (SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS). Using a collation that is case sensitive can result in unexpected behaviors. For more information about configuring your database to store objects using the default collation, see your vendor-specific documentation.
- You manually configure any other supported directory server or relational database as a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Configuring a policy store manually is detailed in this guide.

More information:

[ADAM/AD LDS Prerequisites](#) (see page 143)

[Configuring LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store](#) (see page 101)

[Configuring SiteMinder Data Stores in a Relational Database](#) (see page 179)

FIPS Considerations

The Policy Server uses certified Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 compliant cryptographic libraries. FIPS is a US government computer security standard that is used to accredit cryptographic modules that meet the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). The libraries provide a FIPS mode of operation when a SiteMinder environment only uses FIPS-compliant algorithms to encrypt sensitive data.

You can install the Policy Server in one of the following FIPS modes of operation.

Note: The FIPS mode a Policy Server operates in is system-specific. For more information, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the [Technical Support site](#).

- **FIPS-compatibility mode**—The default FIPS mode of operation during the installation is FIPS-compatibility mode. In FIPS-compatibility mode, the environment uses existing SiteMinder algorithms to encrypt sensitive data and is compatible with previous versions SiteMinder:
 - The use of FIPS-compliant algorithms in your environment is optional.
 - If your organization does not require the use of FIPS-compliant algorithms, install the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode. No further configuration is required.

- **FIPS-migration mode**—FIPS-migration mode lets you transition an r12.0 SP3 environment running in FIPS-compatibility mode to FIPS-only mode.

In FIPS-migration mode, the r12.0 SP3 Policy Server continues to use existing SiteMinder encryption algorithms as you migrate the r12.0 SP3 environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

Install the Policy Server in FIPS-migration mode if you are in the process of configuring the existing environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

- **FIPS-only mode**—In FIPS-only mode, the environment only uses FIPS-compliant algorithms to encrypt sensitive data.

Install the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode if the existing environment is upgraded to r12.0 SP3 and the existing environment is configured to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms.

Important! A r12.0 SP3 environment that is running in FIPS-only mode cannot operate with versions of SiteMinder that do not also fully support FIPS (that is, versions before r12.0). This restriction applies to all agents, custom software using older versions of the Agent API, and custom software using PM APIs or any other API that the Policy Server exposes. Relink all such software with the r12.0 SP3 versions of the respective SDKs to achieve the required FIPS support.

Note: For more information about migrating an environment to use only FIPS-compliant algorithms, see the *Upgrade Guide*.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Gather Information for the Installer

The Policy Server installer requires specific information to install the Policy Server and any optional components.

Note: Installation worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information prior to installing or configuring Policy Server components using the Policy Server Installation Wizard or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. You may want to print these worksheets and use them to record required information prior to running either wizard.

Required Information

Gather the following required information before running the Policy Server installer or the Configuration wizard. You can use the Required Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JRE location**—Identify the folder in which the installer can locate the supported JRE and ensure that the JRE is set correctly in the PATH variable. The installer cannot locate the JRE if the JRE is not set correctly in the PATH variable.
- **Policy Server Installation location**—Determine where the installer should install the Policy Server.
- **Browser executable location**—Identify the folder in which the installer can locate a supported web browser. Only required for access to the FSS Administrative UI.
- **Encryption key value**—Determine the encryption key value. An *encryption key* is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric key that secures data sent between the Policy Server and the policy store. All Policy Servers that share a policy store must be configured using the same encryption key. For stronger protection, define a long encryption key.

Limits: 6 to 24 characters.

More information:

[Required Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

SiteMinder Key Database Information

You only have to gather SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase) information if you:

- Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
- Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

The Policy Server installer requires that you enter a password when configuring the smkeydatabase. The smkeydatabase password is used to encrypt the key and certificate data in the key database. You can use the SiteMinder Key Database Information Worksheet to record your value.

OneView Monitor Information

You only have to gather OneView Monitor information if you plan on configuring the OneView Monitor.

Gather the following required information to configure the OneView Monitor. You can use the OneView Monitor Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JDK path**—Identify the path to the required JDK version.
- **ServletExec installation directory**—Identify ServletExec installation directory.
Example: `/usr/local/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS`
- **ServletExec port number**—Determine the port number for the ServletExec instance.
- **Sun Java System administrator directory**—Determine the following information:
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System.
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.**Example:** `/sunjavasystem_home/location`
sunjavasystem home
Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System.
location
Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.
- **Multiple ServletExec instances**—If you have multiple ServletExec instances, determine the instance to which you want to configure the OneView Monitor GUI.

More information:

[OneView Monitor Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

ADAM and AD LDS Server Information

If you are configuring Microsoft ADAM or AD LDS to function as a policy store gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Identify the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Port number**—Identify the port number on which the directory server is listening.
- **Root DN of the application partition**—Identify the root DN location of the application partition in the directory server where the policy store schema data must be installed.
Example: `dc=ca,dc=com`
- **Administrator domain name**—Identify the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory administrator.
Example: `CN=user1,CN=people,CN=Configuration,CN=guid`
- **Administrator password**—Identify the password of the directory administrator.

- **Alternate user account**—By default, SiteMinder uses the administrator account to communicate with the directory server. However, you can use a different user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder to use an alternative user account to administer the policy store.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information

If you are configuring Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store, use the Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Determine the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Directory instance port number**—Determine the port number of the directory server instance.

Default: 389

- **Root DN**—Identify the root DN of the directory server.

Example: o=yourorg.com

- **Administrator account**—Identify the user name (Bind DN) for the LDAP administrator account.

Example: cn=Directory Manager

- **Administrator password**—Identify the password for the directory server administrator.
- **Alternate LDAP administrator**—By default, SiteMinder uses the LDAP administrator account to communicate with the LDAP server. However, you can use a different LDAP user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder in this way.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information Worksheet](#) (see page 396)

SQL Server Information

If you are configuring SQL Server to function as a policy store, use the SQL Server worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or name of the database host system.

Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.
- **Database name**—Identify the named instance or the name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.

- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password for the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Oracle RDBMS Information

If you are configuring Oracle RDBMS to function as a policy store, use the Oracle RDBMS worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or the name of the database host system.
Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.
- **Database service name**—Identify the service name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to:
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password of the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle RDBMS Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Install the Policy Server in GUI Mode

You install the Policy Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site. Consider the following:

- Depending on your permissions, you may need to add executable permissions to the install file by running the following command:

```
chmod +x installation_media
```

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installer executable.

- If you execute the Policy Server installer across different subnets, it can crash. Install the Policy Server directly on the host system to avoid the problem.

To install the Policy Server

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
3. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media gui
```

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installer executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use the system and component information you have gathered to install the Policy Server.

Consider the following when running the installer:

- The installer prompts you to select a FIPS mode of operation. The use of FIPS-compliant algorithms in your environment is optional. If your organization does not require this type of encryption, install the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode.
- The installer prompts you to select components you want to configure:
 - As detailed in [Policy Store Considerations](#) (see page 35), the Policy Server installer can automatically configure a policy store. If you are using a vendor that this topic does not list or you do not have the required information, clear the Policy Store check box. You can configure the policy store manually after installing the Policy Server.
 - If you plan on using features related to Federation Security Services, be sure that the Web Server(s) and Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password check boxes are selected. Configuring a web server installs the FSS Administrative UI. If you do not plan on using Federation Security Services, you do not require the FSS Administrative UI.

Note: If you are installing the Policy Server for the first-time on this system, do not configure a web server or the OneView Monitor GUI. You are installing the Policy Server using the smuser UNIX account. The installer modifies the web server configuration files, for which the smuser account does not have the appropriate root privileges. When the Policy Server installation is complete, run the Policy Server Configuration Wizard as root to configure the web server for the FSS Administrative UI or the OneView Monitor GUI.

- If you plan on configuring the SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme, be sure that that the Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password check box is selected. For example, you can use the SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

Note: If you decide to create a key database, you are prompted to install the default CA certificates. Leave the Import default CA certificates selected and install these certificates.

- If you are initializing a policy store, you are prompted to enter a password for the default SiteMinder user account. The default account name is siteminder.
- If you are using IPv6 addresses, be sure that entries include brackets.

Example: [2001:db8::1428:57ab]

- If you cut and paste path information into the wizard, enter a character to enable the Next button.

5. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The Policy Server and any selected components are installed and configured.

Note: The installation can take several minutes.

6. Click Done.

The installer closes.

Note: If you chose to install the FSS Administrative UI, register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server after installing and registering the Administrative UI. For more information about registering the FSS Administrative UI, see Registering the Federation Security Services UI.

Note: If you experience problems during the installation, you can locate the installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home/siteminder/install_config_info*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation](#) (see page 83)

Install the Policy Server in Console Mode

You install the Policy Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site. Consider the following:

- Depending on your permissions, you may need to add executable permissions to the install file by running the following command:

```
chmod +x installation_media
```

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installer executable.

- If you execute the Policy Server installer across different subnets, it can crash. Install the Policy Server directly on the host system to avoid the problem.

To install the Policy Server

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
3. Run the following command:

```
./installation_media -i console
```

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installer executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use the system and component information you have gathered to install the Policy Server.

Consider the following when entering information:

- The installer prompts you to select a FIPS mode of operation. The use of FIPS-compliant algorithms in your environment is optional. If your organization does not require this type of encryption, install the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode.
- The installer prompts you to select components you want to configure. Enter the numbers separated by commas (,). To select none of the features, enter only a comma.
 - As detailed in [Policy Store Considerations](#) (see page 35), the Policy Server installer can automatically configure a policy store. If you are using a vendor that this topic does not list or you do not have the required information, do not select Policy Store. You can configure the policy store manually after installing the Policy Server.
 - If you plan on using features related to Federation Security Services, be sure to select Web Server(s) and Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password. Configuring a web server installs the FSS Administrative UI. If you do not plan on using Federation Security Services, you do not require the FSS Administrative UI.

Note: If you are installing the Policy Server for the first-time on this system, do not configure a web server or the OneView Monitor GUI. You are installing the Policy Server using the smuser UNIX account. The installer modifies the web server configuration files, for which the smuser account does not have the appropriate root privileges. When the Policy Server installation is complete, run the Policy Server Configuration Wizard as root to configure the web server for the FSS Administrative UI or the OneView Monitor GUI.

- If you plan on configuring the SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme, be sure that Create SM Key Database/Change SM Key Database Password is selected. For example, you can use the SiteMinder Information Card Authentication Scheme for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

Note: If you decide to create a key database, you are prompted to install the default certificate authority (CA) certificates. Leave the Import default CA certificates selected and install these certificates.

- The installer prompts you to choose a browser executable. If there is no browser installed on the system and you do not plan to use the FSS Administrative UI, hit Enter and then enter "2" (No) when prompted if you would like to specify a different browser.
- If you are initializing a policy store, you are prompted to enter a password for the default SiteMinder user account. The default account name is siteminder.
- If you are using IPv6 addresses, be sure that entries include brackets.

Example: [2001:db8::1428:57ab]

- When prompted to initialize the LDAP instance do so only to configure a new policy store instance.

5. Review the installation settings and press Enter.

The Policy Server and selected components are installed and configured.

Note: The installation can take several minutes.

6. Press Enter.

The installer closes.

Note: If you chose to install the FSS Administrative UI, register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server after installing and registering the Administrative UI. For more information about registering the FSS Administrative UI, see Registering the Federation Security Services UI.

Note: If you experience problems during the installation, you can locate the installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home/siteminder/install_config_info*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation](#) (see page 83)

Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation

Use the following files to troubleshoot the Policy Server installation:

- `CA_SiteMinder_Policy_Server_release_InstallLog.log`

The installation log contains a summary section that lists the number of successes, warnings, non-fatal errors, and errors that occurred during the installation. Individual installation actions are listed with the respective status.

release

Specifies the Policy Server release.

Location: `siteminder_home\siteminder\install_config_info`

- `ca-ps-details.log`

The policy store log details the policy store status.

Location: `siteminder_home\siteminder\install_config_info`

- `smpls.log`

The `smpls.log` is created when you start the Policy Server. This log contains the following line if the Policy Server installed successfully:

[Info] Journaling thread started, will delete commands older than 60 minutes.

Location: `siteminder_home\siteminder\log`

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

Restart the SNMP Daemon

You only have to restart the SNMP daemon if you configured SNMP during the Policy Server installation.

To restart the SNMP daemon

1. Enter `S76snmpdx stop` in `/etc/rc3.d`.

The SNMP daemon stops.

2. Enter `S76snmpdx start` in `/etc/rc3.d`.

The SNMP daemon starts.

Configure a Policy Store

If you did not use the Policy Server installer to configure a policy store automatically, manually configure a supported LDAP directory server or relational database as a policy store.

Configure Auto Startup

You configure auto startup to ensure that the Policy Server restarts automatically when the Solaris system is rebooted.

Follow these steps:

1. Modify the S98M script by replacing every instance of the string “nete_ps_root” with an explicit path to the SiteMinder installation directory.

Example: /export/ca/siteminder

2. Change the directory to the siteminder installation directory.
3. Enter **su** and press ENTER.

Note: Do not use the `suse` command.

You are prompted for a password.

4. Enter the root password and press ENTER.
5. Enter **\$ cp S98sm /etc/rc2.d** and press ENTER.

s98sm automatically calls the stop-all and start-all executables, which stop and start the Policy Server service when the Solaris system is rebooted.

Note: If you are using a local LDAP directory server as a policy store, you must configure the LDAP directory to start automatically before starting the Policy Server automatically.

Unattended Policy Server Installation

After the Policy Server is manually installed on one machine, you can reinstall it or install it on a separate machine using an unattended installation mode. An unattended installation lets you install or uninstall the Policy Server without any user interaction.

The installer provides a `ca-ps-installer.properties` template file that lets you define installation variables. The default parameters, passwords, and paths in this file reflect the information you entered during the initial Policy Server installation. In this file, you can either store encrypted or plain text passwords. If you are using encrypted passwords, for example, a shared secret and SiteMinder Super User, you must use the same ones that you entered during the initial installation since they are encrypted in the file and cannot be modified. However, you can use plain text passwords by modifying the file.

More information:

[How to Run an Unattended Policy Server Install](#) (see page 433)

Policy Server Configuration Wizard

You use the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure or reconfigure the following components after installing the Policy Server:

- The FSS Administrative UI
- The OneView Monitor GUI
- SNMP support
- A SiteMinder key database
- A policy store, as detailed in Policy Store Considerations.

Note: You cannot change the Policy Server FIPS—mode of operation using the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. For more information about changing the Policy Server FIPS—mode of operation, see the *SiteMinder Upgrade Guide*.

Important! If you have an Oracle iPlanet web server (formerly Sun Java System web server) instance configured for the OneView Monitor GUI or SNMP, do not configure new instances using the Policy Server Configuration wizard. Running the wizard to configure new web server instances can cause the existing configured web server instance to fail.

More information:

[Policy Store Considerations](#) (see page 35)

How to use the Configuration Wizard

Complete the following procedures to use the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

1. Review the Configuration Wizard System Requirements.
2. Review the Policy Store Considerations.
3. Gather Information for the wizard if you are configuring:
 - The SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase)
 - The OneView Monitor
 - A policy store, as detailed in Policy Store Considerations.
4. Run the Configuration Wizard.

Note: You can run the Configuration wizard in either GUI or console mode.

Configuration Wizard Requirements

Be sure that you meet the following requirements before using the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

- The Policy Server Configuration wizard requires at least 150 MB of free space in /tmp.
- Run the wizard as a UNIX user with local administrator privileges.
- Run the wizard as a UNIX user that has sufficient privileges to modify the Web server's configuration files.

Policy Store Considerations

Consider the following before running the Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration wizard:

- The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard can automatically configure one of the following as a policy store:
 - Microsoft® Active Directory® in Application Mode (ADAM)
 - Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)
Note: Be sure that you have met the prerequisites for configuring ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store.
 - Oracle® Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition)
 - Microsoft SQL Server® (SQL Server)
 - Oracle RDBMS

Important! The Policy Server installer and the Policy Server Configuration wizard cannot automatically configure a policy store that is being connected to using an SSL connection.

- (RDB policy store) The Policy Server installer or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard use specific database information to create the policy store data source. The Policy Server uses this data source to communicate with the policy store. Consider the following:
 - The name of data source is CA SiteMinder DSN.
 - (Windows) The installer saves the data source to the Microsoft ODBC Data Source Administrator tool, under the System DSN tab.
 - (UNIX) The installer saves the data source to the system_odbc.ini file, which is located at *siteminder_home/db*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

- (RDB policy store) Be sure that the database server that is to host the policy store is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. This configuration avoids possible policy store corruption.
 - (Oracle) Be sure that the database is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. Oracle supports unicode within many of their character sets. For more information about configuring your database to store objects in UTF-8 form, see your vendor-specific documentation.
 - (SQL Server) Be sure that the database is configured using the default collation (SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS). Using a collation that is case sensitive can result in unexpected behaviors. For more information about configuring your database to store objects using the default collation, see your vendor-specific documentation.
- You manually configure any other supported directory server or relational database as a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Configuring a policy store manually is detailed in this guide.

More information:

[ADAM/AD LDS Prerequisites](#) (see page 143)

[Configuring LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store](#) (see page 101)

[Configuring SiteMinder Data Stores in a Relational Database](#) (see page 179)

Gather Information for the Configuration Wizard

The Policy Server Configuration Wizard requires specific information to configure Policy Server components.

Note: Installation worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information prior to installing or configuring Policy Server components using the Policy Server Installation Wizard or the Policy Server Configuration Wizard. You may want to print these worksheets and use them to record required information prior to running either wizard.

Required Information

Gather the following required information before running the Policy Server installer or the Configuration wizard. You can use the Required Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JRE location**—Identify the folder in which the installer can locate the supported JRE and ensure that the JRE is set correctly in the PATH variable. The installer cannot locate the JRE if the JRE is not set correctly in the PATH variable.

- **Policy Server Installation location**—Determine where the installer should install the Policy Server.
- **Browser executable location**—Identify the folder in which the installer can locate a supported web browser. Only required for access to the FSS Administrative UI.
- **Encryption key value**—Determine the encryption key value. An *encryption key* is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric key that secures data sent between the Policy Server and the policy store. All Policy Servers that share a policy store must be configured using the same encryption key. For stronger protection, define a long encryption key.

Limits: 6 to 24 characters.

More information:

[Required Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

SiteMinder Key Database Information

You only have to gather SiteMinder key database (smkeydatabase) information if you:

- Plan on using features related to Federation Security Services.
- Plan on configuring a SiteMinder Information Card Authentication scheme, for example, for the support of Microsoft CardSpace.

The Policy Server installer requires that you enter a password when configuring the smkeydatabase. The smkeydatabase password is used to encrypt the key and certificate data in the key database. You can use the SiteMinder Key Database Information Worksheet to record your value.

OneView Monitor Information

You only have to gather OneView Monitor information if you plan on configuring the OneView Monitor.

Gather the following required information to configure the OneView Monitor. You can use the OneView Monitor Information Worksheet to record your values.

- **JDK path**—Identify the path to the required JDK version.
- **ServletExec installation directory**—Identify ServletExec installation directory.

Example: /usr/local/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS

- **ServletExec port number**—Determine the port number for the ServletExec instance.
- **Sun Java System administrator directory**—Determine the following information:
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System.
 - The installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

Example: */sunjavasystem_home/location*

sunjavasystem home

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System.

location

Specifies the installed location of the Sun Java System Web servers.

- **Multiple ServletExec instances**—If you have multiple ServletExec instances, determine the instance to which you want to configure the OneView Monitor GUI.

More information:

[OneView Monitor Information Worksheet](#) (see page 395)

ADAM and AD LDS Server Information

If you are configuring Microsoft ADAM or AD LDS to function as a policy store gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Identify the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Port number**—Identify the port number on which the directory server is listening.
- **Root DN of the application partition**—Identify the root DN location of the application partition in the directory server where the policy store schema data must be installed.

Example: *dc=ca,dc=com*

- **Administrator domain name**—Identify the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory administrator.

Example: *CN=user1,CN=people,CN=Configuration,CN=guid*

- **Administrator password**—Identify the password of the directory administrator.

- **Alternate user account**—By default, SiteMinder uses the administrator account to communicate with the directory server. However, you can use a different user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder to use an alternative user account to administer the policy store.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information

If you are configuring Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store, use the Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **System IP address**—Determine the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Directory instance port number**—Determine the port number of the directory server instance.

Default: 389

- **Root DN**—Identify the root DN of the directory server.

Example: o=yourorg.com

- **Administrator account**—Identify the user name (Bind DN) for the LDAP administrator account.

Example: cn=Directory Manager

- **Administrator password**—Identify the password for the directory server administrator.
- **Alternate LDAP administrator**—By default, SiteMinder uses the LDAP administrator account to communicate with the LDAP server. However, you can use a different LDAP user account to administer the policy store. Identify the complete administrator DN and password to configure SiteMinder in this way.

Note: This user must have the necessary permissions to modify attributes and change passwords.

- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information Worksheet](#) (see page 396)

SQL Server Information

If you are configuring SQL Server to function as a policy store, use the SQL Server worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or name of the database host system.

Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.

- **Database name**—Identify the named instance or the name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.

- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password for the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Oracle RDBMS Information

If you are configuring Oracle RDBMS to function as a policy store, use the Oracle RDBMS worksheet to gather the following required information:

- **Database server name**—Identify the IP address or the name of the database host system.
Note: For more information about IPv6 support, see the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.
- **Database service name**—Identify the service name of the database that is to function as the policy store.
- **Database port**—Identify the port on which the database is listening.
- **Database administrator user name**—Identify the name of an administrator account with permission to:
 - Create schema
 - Create, read, modify, and delete objects.
- **Database administrator password**—Identify the password of the administrator account.
- **SiteMinder super user password**—The default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) has maximum permissions. Determine the password for the default super user account.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Rather, use the default super user to access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time and then create an administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Oracle RDBMS Worksheet](#) (see page 397)

Run the Configuration Wizard in GUI Mode

You run the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure individual Policy Server components.

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all running applications.
2. Execute the following script in a ksh shell from the SiteMinder installation directory:

```
. ./ca_ps_env.ksh
```

Note: Be sure that there is a space between the periods (.).

3. Open a shell and run the following command:

```
./ca-ps-config.bin gui
```

The Configuration wizard starts.

4. Use the system and component information you have gathered to configure a policy store and individual components.

Note: Only initialize the policy store instance to configure a new policy store instance.

5. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The wizard configures the selected components to work with the Policy Server.

Note: The installation can take several minutes.

6. Click Done.

The selected components are configured.

Note: If you experience problems, you can locate the installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home/siteminder/install_config_info*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation](#) (see page 83)

Run the Configuration Wizard in Console Mode

You run the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure individual Policy Server components.

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all running applications.
2. Execute the following script in a ksh shell from the SiteMinder installation directory:

```
. ./ca_ps_env.ksh
```

Note: Be sure that there is a space between the periods (.).

3. Open a shell and run the following command:

```
./ca-ps-config.bin -i console
```

The Configuration wizard starts.

4. Use the system and component information you have gathered to configure a policy store and individual components.

Note: Only initialize the policy store instance to configure a new policy store instance.

5. Review the installation settings and click Enter.

The wizard configures the selected components to work with the Policy Server.

Note: The installation can take several minutes.

6. Press Enter

The installer closes. The selected components are configured.

Note: If you experience problems, you can locate the installation log file and the policy store details file in *siteminder_home/siteminder/install_config_info*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

More information:

[Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation](#) (see page 83)

Backup Versions of Obj.conf and Magnus.conf Files

Each time you run the Policy Server Configuration Wizard, it creates backup versions of the obj.conf and magnus.conf files. These files allow you to return to the original Web server configuration you had before running the Policy Server Configuration Wizard or installation program. These backup versions are in the following format in the Web server's configuration directory:

obj.conf.<year>-<month>-<date>-<hour>-<minutes>-<seconds>.bak

magnus.conf.<year>-<month>-<date>-<hour>-<minutes>-<seconds>.bak

Example backup version are obj.conf.2003-11-25-16-58-47.bak and magnus.conf.2003-11-25-17-07-11.bak.

How to Uninstall the Policy Server

Complete the following procedures to uninstall the Policy Server:

1. Shut down all instances of the Policy Server Management Console.

Note: More information on shutting down the Policy Server Management Console exists in the *Policy Administration Guide*.

2. Set the JRE in the path variable.
3. Remove Policy Server references from agent host files.
4. Stop all SiteMinder processes.
5. Uninstall the Policy Server.
6. Remove SiteMinder references from IWS.
7. Remove SiteMinder references from ServletExec/AS.
8. Remove leftover items.

Remove Policy Server References from Agent Host Files

You remove the Policy Server reference from the SmHost.conf file to prevent unexpected results from the Web Agent once the Policy Server is uninstalled.

To remove the Policy Server reference

1. Navigate to *web_agent_home/config*.

web_agent_home

Specifies the installation directory of the Web Agent.

2. Open the *SmHost.conf* file in a text editor.
3. Delete the line that begins with "policyserver=".

Note: This line contains the IP address and port numbers for the Policy Server you are uninstalling.

4. Save *SmHost.conf*.

The *SmHost.conf* file no longer references the Policy Server you are uninstalling.

Set the JRE in the PATH Variable

You set the JRE in the PATH variable when uninstalling the Policy Server, Web Agent, SDK, or documentation to prevent the uninstallation program from stopping and issuing error messages.

To set the JRE in the PATH variable

1. Run the following command:

```
PATH=$PATH:<JRE>/bin
```

JRE

Specifies the location of the JRE.

2. Run the following command:

```
export PATH
```

The JRE is set in the PATH variable.

Stop all SiteMinder Processes

You stop all SiteMinder processes to ensure that Policy Server files are safely removed.

To stop all SiteMinder processes

1. Log into the UNIX system with the *smuser* account.
2. Run *stop-all*, which is located in the */siteminder* directory.

All SiteMinder processes stop.

Uninstall the Policy Server

You uninstall the Policy Server when it is no longer required on the system.

Note: Do not manually remove the installation directories to uninstall this component. Execute the uninstall shell script. If you only remove the installation directories, related registries can be left behind. If you try to re-install this component on this host system, the entries can prevent a successful installation.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system as the user who installed the Policy Server.

Note: The user who installed the Policy Server should have the required SiteMinder scripts sourced. If the SiteMinder scripts are not sourced at login, or you logged in as another user, source the following scripts:

```
smprofile.ksh
ca_ps_env.ksh
```

2. Change to the following directory in a console window:

```
siteminder_home/siteminder/install_config_info/ca-ps-uninstall
```

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

3. Run the following command:

```
./uninstall
```

The uninstallation program appears.

4. Press Enter.

A status indicator displays progress.

5. Change the directory to the one above the SiteMinder installation directory.

Example: If the SiteMinder installation directory is /export/smuser/ca/siteminder, go to:

```
/export/smuser/ca
```

6. Enter the following command and press Enter.

```
$ rm -rf siteminder
```

The SiteMinder installation directory is removed.

7. Open the following file from the HOME directory:

```
.profile
```

8. Locate and delete the line that contains `smprofile.ksh`.

Example:

```
./export/smuser/siteminder/smprofile.ksh
```

9. Save the file.

The Policy Server is uninstalled.

Remove SiteMinder References from IWS

You manually remove SiteMinder references from IWS after uninstalling the Policy Server. SiteMinder references are left in the `obj.conf` file and the `magnus.conf` file.

To remove SiteMinder references from IWS

1. Log into an account that has privileges to access and modify the Web server's configuration.

2. Go to the following at the Solaris command line.

```
<SunJavaSystem_home>/https-<hostname>/config
```

The `obj.conf` and `magnus.conf` files appear in the `config` folder.

3. Open `obj.conf` and remove the following lines:

```
NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="/servlet/*" name="<ServletExec_instance name>"
NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="*.jsp*" name="<ServletExec_instance name>"
NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/sitemindermonitor"
dir="/<siteminder_installation>/monitor"
NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/sitemindercgi"
dir="/<siteminder_installation>/admin" name="cgi"
NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/siteminder"
dir="/<siteminder_installation>/admin"
NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/netegrity_docs"
dir="/netegrity/netegrity_documents"
<Object name="<ServletExec_instance name>">
Service fn="ServletExecService" group="<ServletExec_instance name>"
</Object>
```

4. Save and close the `obj.conf` file.

5. Open `magnus.conf` and remove the following lines:

```
Init fn="init-cgi" SM_ADM_UDP_PORT="44444" SM_ADM_TCP_PORT="44444"
Init fn="load-modules"
shlib="/<Servlet_Exec_Install>/bin/ServletExec_Adapter.so"
funcs="ServletExecInit,ServletExecService"
Init fn="ServletExecInit" <ServletExec_instance
name>.instances="<IP_Address>:<port_number>"
```

6. Save and close magnus.conf.
7. Restart the Web server.
SiteMinder references are removed from IWS.
The SiteMinder references no longer appear in IWS.

Remove SiteMinder References from StartServletExec

To remove references from StartServletExec

1. Log in with an account that has privileges to access and modify the configuration of ServletExec.
2. At the Solaris command line, go to the
`/usr/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS/ServletExec_instance name` folder.
3. Remove the following lines from the StartServletExec script:

```
CLASSPATH=${NA_LIB}/servlet-api.jar:${NA_LIB}/jsp-api.jar:${NA_LIB}/ServletExec60.jar:${NA_LIB}/ServletExecAdmin.jar:${NA_LIB}/el-api.jar:${NA_LIB}/jasper-el.jar:${JL}/tools.jar:${NA_LIB}/jstl.jar:${NA_LIB}/appserv-jstl.jar:${NA_LIB}/activation.jar:${NA_LIB}/mail.jar:${HOMEDIRPATH}/classes:/siteminder_home/monitor/smonui.jar:/siteminder_home/lib/smconapi.jar:/siteminder_home/lib/smonclienapi.jar
$SENAME $HOMEDIR $MIMEFILE $DOCR00TDIR -allow 127.0.0.1 -port $PORT $SEOPTS"
$SENAME $HOMEDIR $MIMEFILE $DOCR00TDIR -allow 127.0.0.1 -port $PORT $SEOPTS -addl
"/sitemindermonitor=/siteminder_home/monitor"
```

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

4. Save and close the StartServletExec script.
5. Restart ServletExec.
The uninstallation is complete.

Remove Leftover Items

The `com.zerog.registry.xml` file is left on the system after you uninstall the Policy Server. Remove this file.

You can locate this file at one of the following:

- `$HOME/.com.zerog.registry.xml`
- `/var/.com.zerog.registry.xml`

Scripting Interface

The Command Line Interface allows you to write Perl scripts to configure and manage policy stores. The installation program installs a full version of Perl and puts the interface files in the *siteminder_installation/CLI* directory.

siteminder_installation

Specifies the installed location of SiteMinder.

Example: `/home/smuser/siteminder/CLI`

To use the Command Line Interface, make sure the following directory is in your system's PATH environment variable before any other Perl bin directories on your machine.

For example: `/home/smuser/siteminder/CLI/bin`

Note: More information on the scripting interface exists in the *Programming Guide for Perl*

Chapter 7: Configuring LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store

This section contains the following topics:

[LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store](#) (see page 101)

[Installation Road Map](#) (see page 102)

[Important Considerations](#) (see page 103)

[Policy Store Schema Considerations](#) (see page 103)

[CA Directory as a Policy Store](#) (see page 104)

[Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition as a Policy Store](#) (see page 118)

[Active Directory as a Policy Store](#) (see page 130)

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS as a Policy Store](#) (see page 142)

[Configure a Separate Key Store](#) (see page 155)

LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy or Key Store

The SiteMinder policy store is the repository for all policy–related information. All Policy Servers in a SiteMinder installation must share the same policy store data, either directly or through replication. SiteMinder is installed with tools that let administrators move policy store data from one storage facility to another.

When you install the Policy Server, you can automatically configure one of the following directory servers as a policy store:

- Microsoft Active Directory in Application Mode (ADAM)
- Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)
- Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition)

If you do not use the Policy Server to configure a policy store automatically, you can manually configure a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Additionally, after you install the Policy Server, you can use the Policy Server Management Console to point the Policy Server to an existing policy store.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Installation Road Map

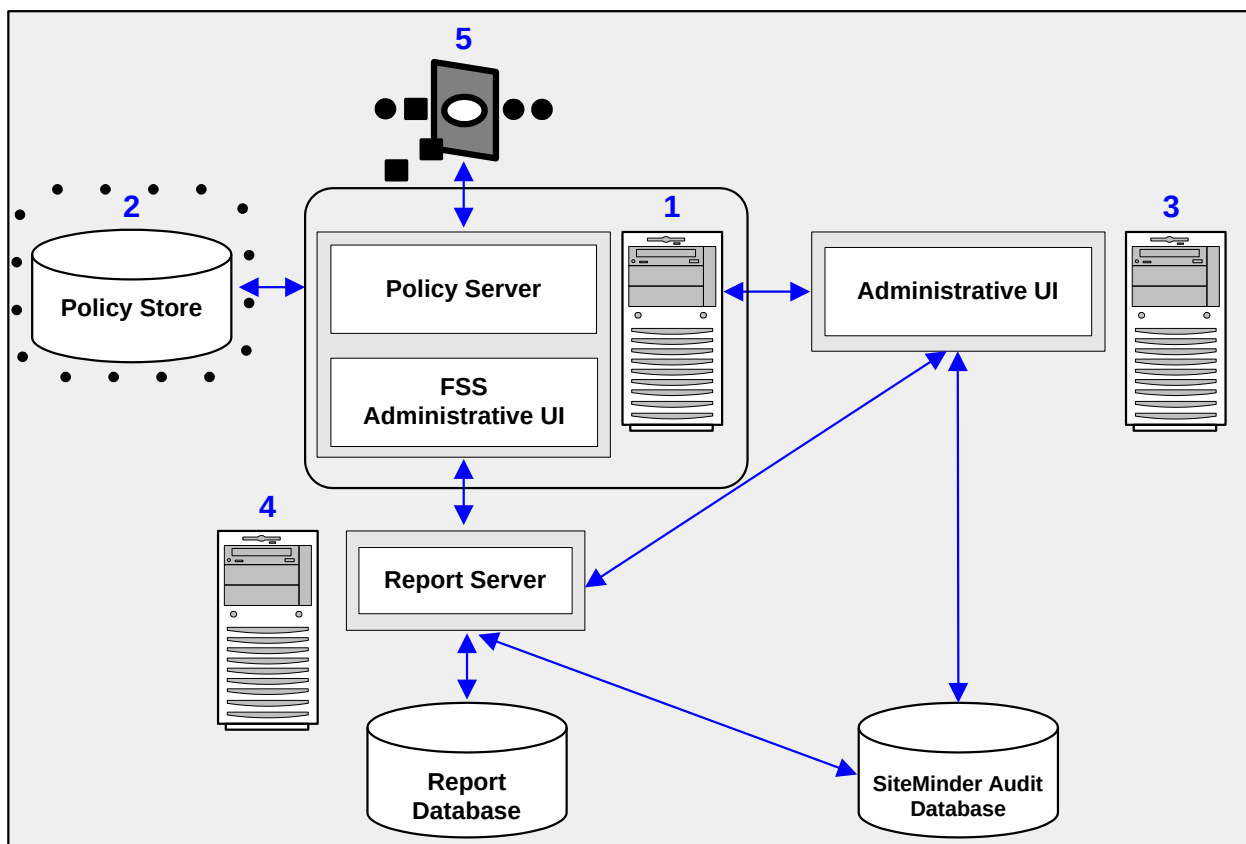
The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component.

- A solid line surrounds the components that are required before configuring a policy store. They include the following:
 - A Policy Server
 - A non-registered FSS Administrative UI

If a Policy Server is not part of your environment, do not continue with the installation process.

- The component surrounded by a green dotted line is the policy store, which you configure now.

The following figure depicts a single policy/key store instance. Although not illustrated, your environment can use separate instances for individual policy and key stores.



Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Important Considerations

To avoid possible policy store corruption, ensure that the server on which the policy store will reside is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. For more information on configuring your server to store objects in UTF-8 form, see the documentation for that server.

Policy Store Schema Considerations

When manually configuring a policy store on Windows, you can choose one of two .smdif files:

- smpolicy.smdif
- smpolicy-secure.smdif

While both files contain the default policy store objects that you import into the policy store, there are a couple of factors to consider when choosing the file that best fits the requirements of your production environment:

- While smpolicy.smdif can be used with the Policy Server Configuration Wizard to automatically configure a policy store, smpolicy-secure.smdif can only be used to manually configure a policy store.
- The file smpolicy-secure.smdif provides additional security through enhanced default web agent configuration parameters.

The following table summarizes the differences between the default web agent configuration parameters in the two files:

Parameter Name	Value in smpolicy.smdif	Value in smpolicy-secure.smdif
BadCssChars	No value	<, >, ', ;,), (, &, +, %00
BadQueryChars	No value	<, >, ', ;,), (, &, +, %00
BadUrlChars	//, ./, /., /*, *, ~, \, %00-%1f, %7f-%ff, %25	smpolicy.smdif values plus: <, >, ', ;,), (, &, +
IgnoreExt	.class, .gif, .jpg, .jpeg, .png, .fcc, .scc, .sfcc, .ccc, .ntc	smpolicy.smdif values plus .jsp
ValidTargetDomain	Note: This parameter does not exist in smpolicy.smdif.	Provide a valid redirection domain as follows: validtargetdomain=".example.com"

Note: Before using `smpolicy-secure.smdif`, you must initialize the new web agent configuration parameter: `validtargetdomain`.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

CA Directory as a Policy Store

CA Directory can function as a policy store. A single directory server instance can function as a:

- Policy store
- Key store

Using a single directory server simplifies administration tasks. The following sections provide instruction on how to configure a single directory server instance to store policy data and encryption keys. If your implementation requires, you can configure a separate key store.

Gather Directory Server Information

Configuring a CA Directory as a policy store requires specific directory server information.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

Gather the following information before configuring the policy store. You can use the Policy Store Worksheets to record your values.

- **Host information**—Determine the fully qualified host name or the IP address of the system on which CA Directory is running.
- **DSA port number**—Determine the port on which the DSA is to listen.
- **Base DN**—Determine the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree in which policy store objects are to be defined.
- **Administrative DN**—Determine the LDAP user name of the account that SiteMinder is to use manage objects in the DSA.
- **Administrative password**—Determine the password for the administrative user.

More information:

[CA Directory Information Worksheet](#) (see page 398)

How to Configure the Policy Store

To configure CA Directory as a policy store, complete the following procedures:

1. Create a DSA for the policy store.
2. Create the policy store schema.
3. Open the DSA.
4. Create the base tree structure for policy store data.
5. Create a super user administrator for the DSA.
6. Point the Policy Server to the policy store.
7. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
8. Verify the CA Directory cache configuration.
9. Import the default policy store objects.
10. Import the policy store data definitions.
11. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Create a DSA for the Policy Store

Create the DSA by running the following command:

```
dxnewdsa DSA_Name port "o=DSA_Name,c=country_code"
```

DSA_Name

Specifies the name of the DSA.

port

Specifies the port on which the DSA is to listen.

o=DSA_Name,c=country_code

Specifies the DSA prefix.

Example: "o=psdsa,c=US"

The dxnewdsa utility starts the new DSA.

Note: If the DSA does not automatically start, run the following:

```
dxserver start DSA_Name
```

Create the Policy Store Schema

You create the policy store schema so the directory server can function as a policy store.

Important! By default, CA Directory configuration files are read-only. Any CA Directory files that you are instructed to modify, must be updated for write permission. Once the files are updated, you can revert the permission to read-only. Also, all default.xxx files provided by CA Directory are overwritten during a CA Directory upgrade. Use caution when modifying any read-only files.

To create the Policy Store schema

1. Copy the following files into the CA Directory *DXHOME*\config\schema directory:

- netegrity.dxc
- etrust.dxc

DXHOME

Specifies the Directory Server installation path.

Note: The netegrity.dxc file is installed with the Policy Server in *siteminder_home*\eTrust. The etrust.dxc file is installed with the Policy Server in *siteminder_home*\xps\db.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

- Windows %*DXHOME*%
- Unix/Linux: \$*DXHOME*

2. Create a SiteMinder schema file by copying the default.dwg schema file and renaming it.

Note: The default.dwg schema file is located in *DXHOME*\config\schema\default.dwg.

Example: copy the default.dwg schema file and rename the copy to smdsa.dwg

3. Add the following lines to the bottom of the new SiteMinder schema file:

```
#CA Schema
source "netegrity.dxc";
source "etrust.dxc";
```

4. Edit the DXI file of the DSA (*DSA_Name.dxi*) by changing the schema from default.dwg to the new SiteMinder schema file.

DSA_Name

Represents the name of the DSA you created for the policy store.

Note: The DXI file is located in *DXHOME*\config\servers.

5. Add the following lines to the end of the DXI file of the DSA:

- **r12**

```
# cache configuration
set max-cache-size = 100;
set cache-attrs = all-attributes;
set cache-load-all = true;
set ignore-name-bindings = true;
```

Note: The max-cache-size entry is the total cache size in MB. Adjust this value based on the total memory available on the CA Directory server and overall size of the policy store.

- **r12 SP1 or later**

```
# cache configuration
set ignore-name-bindings = true;
```

6. Copy the default limits DXC file of the DSA (default.dxc) to create a SiteMinder DXC file.

Example: Copy the default DXC file and rename the copy smdsa.dxc.

Note: The default DXC file is located in *DXHOME\dxserver\config\limits*.

7. Edit the settings in the new DXC file to match the following:

```
# size limits
set max-users = 1000;
set credits = 5;
set max-local-ops = 1000;
set max-op-size = 4000;
set multi-write-queue = 20000;
```

Note: Editing the size limits settings prevents cache size errors from appearing in your CA Directory log files.

Important! The multi-write-queue setting is for text-based configurations only. If the DSA is set up with DXmanager, omit this setting.

8. Save the DXC file.
9. Edit the DXI file of the DSA (*DSA_Name.dxi*) by changing the limits configuration from default.dxc to the new SiteMinder limits file.

Example: change the limits configuration from default.dxc to smdsa.dxc.

DSA_Name

Represents the name of the DSA you created for the policy store.

Note: The DXI file of the DSA is located in *DXHOME\config\servers*. If you created the DSA using DXmanager, the existing limits file is named dxmanager.dxc.

10. As the DSA user, stop and restart the DSA using the following commands:

```
dxserver stop DSA_Name  
dxserver start DSA_Name
```

DSA_Name

Specifies the name of the DSA.

The policy store schema is created.

Open the DSA

You create a view into the directory server to manage objects.

Follow these steps:

1. Be sure that the database is configured for an anonymous login.
2. Launch the JXplorer GUI.
3. Select the connect icon.

Connection settings appear.

4. Enter *host_name_or_IP_address* in the Host Name field.

host_name_or_IP_address

Specifies the host name or IP address of the system where CA Directory is running.

5. Enter *port_number* in the Port number field.

port_number

Specifies the port on which the DSA is listening.

6. Enter *o=DSA_Name,c=country_code* in the Base DN field.

Example: *o=psdsa,c=US*

7. Select Anonymous from the Level list and click Connect.

A view into DSA appears.

Create the Base Tree Structure for Policy Store Data

You create a base tree structure to hold policy store data. You use the JXplorer GUI to create the organizational units.

To create the base tree structure for policy store data

1. Select the root element of your DSA.
2. Create an organizational unit under the root element called:
Netegrity

3. Create an organizational unit (root element) under Netegrity called:
SiteMinder
 4. Create an organizational unit (root element) under SiteMinder called:
PolicySvr4
 5. Create an organizational unit (root element) under PolicySvr4 called:
XPS
- The base tree structure is created.

Create a Superuser Administrator for the DSA

You only have to create a superuser administrator if you do not have an administrator account that SiteMinder can use to access the DSA. The Policy Server requires this information to connect to the policy store.

Follow these steps:

1. Use the JXplorer GUI to access the DSA.
2. Create an administrator that SiteMinder can use to connect to the policy store.

Note: Create the user with the following object type:

inetOrgPerson

3. Note the administrator DN and password. You use the credentials when pointing the Policy Server to the policy store.

Example:

dn:cn=admin,o=yourcompany,c=in

Point the Policy Server to the Policy Store

You point the Policy Server to the policy store so the Policy Server can access the policy store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.

Important! If you are accessing this graphical user interface on Windows Server 2008, open the shortcut with Administrator permissions. Use Administrator permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an Administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

2. Click the Data tab.
3. Select the following value from the Database list:
Policy Store

4. Select the following value from the Storage list:
LDAP
5. Configure the following settings in the LDAP Policy Store group box.
 - LDAP IP Address
 - Admin Username
 - Password
 - Confirm Password
 - DN

Note: You can click Help for a description of fields, controls, and their respective requirements.
6. Click Apply.
7. Click Test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can access the policy store.
8. Select the following value from the Database list:
Key Store
9. Select the following value from the Storage list:
LDAP
10. Select the following option:
Use Policy Store database
11. Click OK.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named siteminder. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The smreg utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the smreg utility to *policy_server_home*\bin.
policy_server_home
Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the smreg utility from *policy_server_home*\bin. Deleting smreg prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Verify the CA Directory Cache Configuration

You can verify that the DXcache settings are enabled using the DXconsole.

Note: By default, the DxConsole is only accessible from localhost. For more about using the set dsa command to let the DxConsole accept a connection from a remote system, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Follow these steps:

1. From a command prompt, enter the following command to Telnet to the DSA DXConsole port:

```
telnet DSA_Host DXconsole_Port
```

DSA_Host

Specifies the host name or IP address of the system hosting the DSA.

Note: If you are on the localhost, enter **localhost**. Entering a host name or IP Address results in a failed connection.

DXConsole_Port

Specifies the port on which the DXconsole is listening. This value appears in the console-port parameter of the following file:

```
DXHOME\config\knowledge\DSA_Name.dxc
```

Default: The DXconsole port is set to the value of the DSA port +1.

Example: If the DSA is running on port 19389, the DXconsole port is 19390.

The DSA Management Console appears.

2. Enter the following command:

```
get cache;
```

The DSA Management Console displays the current DSA DXcache settings and specifies the directory caching status.

3. Enter the following command:

```
logout;
```

Closes the DXconsole and returns to the system prompt.

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: smobjimport

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\siteminder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: smobjimport

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c  
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t *timeout*

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r *retries*

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c *comment*

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l *log path*

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home*\log

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e *error_path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: stderr

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition as a Policy Store

Policy Servers installed on either Windows or UNIX systems can use Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store. The following sections detail how to manually configure your directory server as a policy store.

Note: You can use the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure this type of LDAP directory server as a policy store automatically.

Gather Directory Server Information

Configuring an LDAP directory server as a policy store or upgrading an existing policy store requires specific directory server information. Gather the following information before beginning. You can use the Policy Store Worksheets to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

Host information

Specifies the fully-qualified host name or the IP Address of the directory server.

Port information

(Optional) Specifies a non-standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

Administrative DN

Specifies the LDAP user name of a user who has privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the policy store root object.

Administrative password

Specifies the password for the Administrative DN.

Policy store root DN

Specifies the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree where policy store objects are to be defined.

SSL client certificate

Specifies the pathname of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file resides.

Limit: SSL only

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

How to Configure the Policy Store

To configure Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store, complete the following procedures:

1. (Optional) If applicable, use the LDAP vendor software to create an LDAP directory server instance.
2. (Optional) If applicable, use the LDAP vendor software to create an administrative user with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the policy store root object.
3. Review the Oracle Directory Server considerations.
4. Point the Policy Server to the directory server.
5. Create the policy store schema.
6. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
7. Import the default SiteMinder objects.
8. Import the policy store data definitions.
9. Restart the Policy Server.
10. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Considerations

If you are using Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition as a policy store, consider the following.

smldapsetup and Oracle Directory Enterprise Edition

The `smldapsetup` utility creates the `ou=Netegrity`, `root` sub suffix and `PolicySvr4` database.

root

The directory root you specified in the Root DN field on the Data tab of the Policy Server Management Console. This variable has to be either an existing root suffix or sub suffix.

Example: If your root suffix is `dc=netegrity,dc=com` then running `smldapsetup` produces the following in the directory server:

- A root suffix, `dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `userRoot` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=Netegrity,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `PolicySvr4` database.

Example: If you want to place the policy store under `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, then `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com` has to be either a root or sub suffix of the root suffix `dc=netegrity,dc=com`.

If it is a sub suffix, then running `smldapsetup` produces the following:

- A root suffix, `dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `userRoot` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `Apps` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=Netegrity,ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `PolicySvr4` database.

Note: For more information about root and sub suffixes, see the Oracle [documentation](#).

Replicate an Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Policy Store

SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 creates a `UserRoot` and a `PolicySvr4` database. The `PolicySvr4` database has suffix mappings pointing to it. To replicate this policy store, set up a replication agreement for the `PolicySvr4` database directory.

Note: More information about a replication agreement, see the Oracle [documentation](#).

After you create the replication agreement, replicate the SiteMinder indexes.

To replicate SiteMinder indexes

1. Generate the SiteMinder indexes:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -x -findexes.ldif
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

2. Set up the indexes on a replica server:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -x -findexes.ldif -hhost -prelicaport  
-dAdminDN -wAdminPW
```

host

Specifies the replica host.

replicaport

Specifies the replica port number.

AdminDN

Specifies the replica administrator DN.

Example: cn=directory manager

AdminPW

Specifies the replica administrator password.

The SiteMinder indexes are replicated.

Point the Policy Server to the Directory Server

You point the Policy Server to the LDAP directory server so that the Policy Server has the necessary system information and administrative privileges to read and write information to the policy store.

To point the Policy Server to the directory server

1. Run the following command from the Policy Server host system:

```
smldapsetup status -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

-hhost

Specifies the IP Address of the LDAP server host system.

-pport

Specifies the port on which the LDAP server is listening.

-dAdminDN

Specifies the name of an LDAP user with privileges to create LDAP schema in the LDAP directory server.

ADAM or AD LDS: Specifies the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory server administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=People,CN=Configuration,CN,{guid}

-wAdminPW

Specifies the password for an LDAP user with privileges to create LDAP schema in the LDAP directory server.

-rroot

Specifies the DN location of the SiteMinder data in the LDAP directory.

ADAM or AD LDS: Specifies the existing root DN location of the application partition in the ADAM or AD LDS server where you want to put the policy store schema data.

-ssl1|0

Specifies an SSL connection.

Limits: 0=no | 1=yes

Default: 0

-ccert

(Only required if the ssl value is 1) Specifies the path to the directory where the SSL client certificate database file, cert7.db, exists.

The correct configuration of the LDAP policy store connection parameters is verified.

2. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

The connection to the LDAP directory server is tested and the server is configured as a SiteMinder policy store.

Create the Policy Store Schema

You create the policy store schema so the directory server can function as a policy store and store SiteMinder objects.

To create the policy store schema

1. Run the following command from the Policy Server host system:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF file you are creating.

An LDIF file with the SiteMinder schema is created.

2. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF you created.

smldapsetup imports the policy store schema.

3. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -fpolicy_server_home/xps/db/SunOne.ldif
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server Installation path.

The policy store schema is extended. You have created the policy store schema.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named siteminder. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The smreg utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the smreg utility to *policy_server_home*\bin.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the smreg utility from *policy_server_home*\bin. Deleting smreg prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: smobjimport

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\siteminder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: smobjimport

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c  
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```


passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l log path

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e error_path

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: *stderr*

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Active Directory as a Policy Store

Active Directory can function as a policy store. A single directory server instance can function as a:

- Policy store
- Key store

Using a single directory server simplifies administration tasks. The following sections provide instruction on how to configure a single directory server instance to store policy data and encryption keys. If your implementation requires, you can configure a separate key store.

Note: If Active Directory is to communicate with the Policy Server over SSL, the SSL client certificate must contain the CN of the SubjectDN. If the SSL client certificate does not contain this information, the Policy Server crashes.

Gather Directory Server Information

Configuring an LDAP directory server as a policy store or upgrading an existing policy store requires specific directory server information. Gather the following information before beginning. You can use the Policy Store Worksheets to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

Host information

Specifies the fully-qualified host name or the IP Address of the directory server.

Port information

(Optional) Specifies a non-standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

Administrative DN

Specifies the LDAP user name of a user who has privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the policy store root object.

Administrative password

Specifies the password for the Administrative DN.

Policy store root DN

Specifies the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree where policy store objects are to be defined.

SSL client certificate

Specifies the pathname of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file resides.

Limit: SSL only

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

How to Configure the Policy Store

To configure an Active Directory directory server as a policy store, complete the following procedures:

1. (Optional) If applicable, use the LDAP vendor software to create an LDAP Directory Server instance.
2. (Optional) If applicable, use the LDAP vendor software to create a user with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the policy store root object.

Note: You do not have to complete this procedure if you have gathered the LDAP user name of a user with privileges to create, read, modify, and deleting objects in the LDAP tree underneath the policy store root object.

3. Point the Policy Server to the directory server.
4. Create the policy store schema.
5. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
6. Import the default SiteMinder objects.
7. Import the policy store data definitions.
8. Restart the Policy Server.
9. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Point the Policy Server to the Directory Server

You point the Policy Server to the LDAP directory server so that the Policy Server has the necessary system information and administrative privileges to read and write information to the policy store.

To point the Policy Server to the directory server

1. Run the following command from the Policy Server host system:

```
smldapsetup status -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

-hhost

Specifies the IP Address of the LDAP server host system.

-pport

Specifies the port on which the LDAP server is listening.

-dAdminDN

Specifies the name of an LDAP user with privileges to create LDAP schema in the LDAP directory server.

ADAM or AD LDS: Specifies the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory server administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=People,CN=Configuration,CN,{guid}

-wAdminPW

Specifies the password for an LDAP user with privileges to create LDAP schema in the LDAP directory server.

-rroot

Specifies the DN location of the SiteMinder data in the LDAP directory.

ADAM or AD LDS: Specifies the existing root DN location of the application partition in the ADAM or AD LDS server where you want to put the policy store schema data.

-ssl1|0

Specifies an SSL connection.

Limits: 0=no | 1=yes

Default: 0

-ccert

(Only required if the ssl value is 1) Specifies the path to the directory where the SSL client certificate database file, cert7.db, exists.

The correct configuration of the LDAP policy store connection parameters is verified.

2. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

The connection to the LDAP directory server is tested and the server is configured as a SiteMinder policy store.

Create the Policy Store Schema

You create the policy store schema so the directory server can function as a policy store and store SiteMinder objects.

Follow these steps:

1. Run the following command from the Policy Server host system:

```
smlldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF file you are creating.

An LDIF file with the SiteMinder schema is created.

2. Run the following command:

```
smlldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF you created.

The utility imports the policy store schema.

3. Navigate to *policy_server_home*\xps\db and open the following file:

ActiveDirectory.ldif

4. Manually replace each instance of <RootDN> with the DN that represents the policy store schema location, not the policy store object location.

Example: If the following root DN represents the policy store object:

ou=policystore,dc=domain,dc=com

Replace each instance of <RootDN> with the following DN:

dc=domain,dc=com

5. Run the following command:

```
smlldapsetup ldmod  
-fpolicy_server_home\xps\db\ActiveDirectory.ldif
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

The policy store schema is extended. You have created the policy store schema.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named `siteminder`. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The `smreg` utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the `smreg` utility to `policy_server_home\bin`.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the `smreg` utility from `policy_server_home\bin`. Deleting `smreg` prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: `smobjimport`

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\siteminder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: `smobjimport`

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: `siteminder`

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: `stdout`

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c  
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l log path

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e error_path

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: *stderr*

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Support for Active Directory ObjectCategory Indexing Attribute

Unlike other LDAP-compatible directories, Active Directory does not index policy store objects using the objectClass attribute by default. Instead, the objects are indexed by the objectCategory attribute. To enhance searches, you can either configure objectClass as an indexable attribute (see the Active Directory documentation) or enable objectCategory support in the Policy Server.

Enable or Disable ObjectCategory Attribute Support

On Windows Systems:

To enable or disable ObjectCategory attribute support

1. Launch the Windows Registry Editor.
2. Locate the key
HKLM\Software\Netegrity\SiteMinder\CurrentVersion\DS\LDAPProvider.
 - a. To enable support, set the EnableObjectCategory value to 1.
 - b. To disable support, set the EnableObjectCategory value to 0.

Note: The default value is 0.

On UNIX systems:

To enable or disable ObjectCategory attribute support

1. In a text editor, open the SiteMinder sm.registry file, located in
<siteminder_installation>/registry.
2. Locate the key
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Netegrity\SiteMinder\CurrentVersion\Ds\LDAPProvider.
 - a. To enable support, set the EnableObjectCategory value to 1.
 - b. To disable support, set the EnableObjectCategory value to 0.

Note: The default value is 0.

Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS as a Policy Store

Policy Servers installed on either Windows or UNIX systems can use Microsoft ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store. The following sections detail how to configure the policy store manually.

Note: You can use the Policy Server Configuration wizard to configure this type of LDAP directory server as a policy store automatically.

ADAM/AD LDS Prerequisites

Be sure that you meet the following prerequisites before configuring the policy store:

1. Be sure that you have created a policy store partition.
2. (ADAM) Patch ADAM.
3. Be sure that users can be created in the configuration partition. Only an administrative user in the configuration partition can import the policy store schema.

Patch the ADAM Server

Apply the Microsoft patch Q840991 to the ADAM server. This patch lets you create users in the configuration partition. Only users with administrative rights in this partition can import the policy store schema. You can download the patch at www.microsoft.com or by contacting Microsoft Product Support.

Allow User Creation in the Configuration Partition

Only an administrative user in the configuration partition can import the policy store schema. This user must have administrative rights over the configuration partition and all application partitions, including the policy store partition.

Note: The following procedure assumes that you are familiar with configuration, application, and schema partitions.

To allow users to be created in the configuration partition

1. Open the ADSI Edit console.
2. Navigate to the following in the configuration partition:
cn=directory service, cn=windows nt,
cn=services, cn=configuration, cn={guid}
3. Locate the msDS-Other-Settings attribute.
4. Add the following new value to the msDS-Other-Settings attribute:
ADAMAllowADAMSecurityPrincipalsInConfigPartition=1
5. In the configuration and policy store application partitions:
 - a. Navigate to CN=Administrators, CN=Roles.
 - b. Open the properties of CN=Administrators.
 - c. Edit the member attribute.

- d. Do one of the following:
 - (ADAM 2000 and 2003) Click Add ADAM Account and paste the full DN of the user you created in the configuration partition.
 - (AD LDS) Click Add DN and paste the full DN of the user you created in the configuration partition.
- e. Go to the properties of the user you created and verify the value for the following object:

msDS-UserAccountDisabled

Be sure that the value is set false.

The administrative user has rights over the configuration partition and all application partitions, including the policy store partition.

Gather Directory Server Information

Configuring ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store requires specific directory server information. Gather the following information before configuring the policy store.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

- **Host information**—Determine the fully qualified name or the IP address of the directory server host system.
- **Port information**—Determine if the directory server is listening on a non-standard port. If you do not provide port information, the SiteMinder utilities you use to configure the policy store default to port 389 (non-SSL) and 636 (SSL).
- **Administrator DN**—Determine the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory server administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=People,CN=Configuration,CN,{guid}
- **Administrator password**—Determine the password for the directory server administrator.
- **Root DN of the application partition**—Identify the root DN location of the application partition in the directory server where the policy store schema data must be installed.
- (Optional) **SSL client certificate**—If the directory connection is made over SSL, determine the path of the directory that contains the SSL client certificate database.

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

How to Configure the Policy Store

To configure ADAM or AD LDS as a policy store, complete the following procedures:

1. Be sure that you have met the ADAM/AD LDS prerequisites.
2. Be sure that you have gathered the necessary information.
3. Point the Policy Server to the directory server.
4. Create the policy store schema.
5. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
6. Import the default SiteMinder objects.
7. Import the policy store data definitions.
8. Restart the Policy Server.
9. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Point the Policy Server to the Directory Server

You point the Policy Server to the directory server to configure the Policy Server with the required system and administrative information. The Policy Server uses this information to manage policy store objects.

Note: The Policy Server can bind to an AD LDS policy store using a proxy object. A proxy object is created on AD LDS and is associated with an Active Directory account through the Security Identifier of the account. For more information about binding to an AD LDS instance using a proxy object, see the Microsoft documentation. If you configure a Policy Server connection using a proxy object and plan on using password policies, AD LDS must be configured for SSL.

Follow these steps:

1. Run the following command from the Policy Server host system:

```
smldapsetup status -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

-hhost

Specifies the IP Address of the LDAP server host system.

-pport

Specifies the port on which the LDAP server is listening.

-dAdminDN

Specifies the full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory server administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=People,CN=Configuration,CN,{guid}

-wAdminPW

Specifies the password for an LDAP user with privileges to create the LDAP schema in the LDAP directory server.

-rroot

Specifies the existing root DN location of the application partition in the ADAM or AD LDS server. The existing root DN location is where the utility imports the policy store schema.

-ssl1|0

Specifies an SSL connection.

Limits: 0=no | 1=yes

Default: 0

-ccert

(Only required if the SSL value is 1) Specifies the path to the directory where the SSL client certificate database file, cert8.db, exists.

The correct configuration of the LDAP policy store connection parameters is verified.

2. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dAdminDN  
-wAdminPW -rroot -ssl1/0 -ccert
```

The connection to the directory server is configured as a policy store.

Create the Policy Store Schema

You create the policy store schema so the directory server can function as a policy store and store SiteMinder objects.

To create the policy store schema

1. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF file you are creating.

An LDIF file with the SiteMinder schema is created.

2. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name
```

file_name

Specifies the name of the LDIF you created.

smldapsetup imports the policy store schema.

3. Navigate to *siteminder_home*\xps\db and open one of the following:

- ADAM.ldif
- ADLDS.ldif

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

4. Replace each instance of {guid} with the actual value of guid in braces and save the file.

Example: {CF151EA3-53A0-44A4-B4AC-DA0EBB1FF200}

5. Run the following command:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -fsiteminder_home\xps\db\file_name.ldif
```

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

file_name

Specifies one of the following:

- ADAM
- ADLDS

The policy store schema is extended. You have created the policy store schema.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named `siteminder`. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The `smreg` utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the `smreg` utility to `policy_server_home\bin`.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the `smreg` utility from `policy_server_home\bin`. Deleting `smreg` prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: smobjimport

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\siteminder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: smobjimport

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c  
policy_server_home
```

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c  
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```


passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l *log path*

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e *error_path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: *stderr*

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Configure a Separate Key Store

By default, the key store is collocated with the policy store. You can configure the Policy Server to use a separate key store.

Note: For more information about key stores, see the *SiteMinder Implementation Guide*.

The type of directory server that is to function as a separate key store determines how you configure the store:

- If you can use the SiteMinder `smldapsetup` utility to configure a policy store, you can configure a separate key store using key store–specific schema. The following directory servers can be configured this way:
 - Microsoft Active Directory
 - Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS
 - Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition
 - Oracle Internet Directory Server
 - Red Hat Directory Server
- If you cannot use the SiteMinder `smldapsetup` utility to configure a policy store, then you must:
 - a. Configure a separate directory server instance with the policy store schema only. The policy store schema includes the key store schema. You do not have to:
 - Set the SiteMinder superuser password.
 - Import the default policy store objects.
 - Import the policy store data definitions.A separate key store does not require these objects.
 - b. Configure the Policy Server to use this policy store instance as a key store only.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Microsoft Active Directory as a Key Store

You can configure Microsoft Active Directory as a separate key store.

How to Configure the Key Store

Complete the following tasks to create the key store:

1. Create a directory server instance that is to function as the key store. Be sure to create a root suffix and root object to store the SiteMinder keys.

Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.

2. Create an LDAP user with privileges to create the schema, and read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the key store root object.

Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.

3. Register the key store.
4. Create the key store schema.
5. Import the key store schema.
6. Restart the Policy Server.

Gather Directory Server Information

Specific information is required to configure a separate key store. Gather the following information:

Host

The fully qualified name or the IP Address of the directory server host system.

Port

The port on which the directory server instance is listening. This value is only required if the instance is listening on a non–standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

Administrative DN

Specifies the LDAP user name of a user that has privileges to:

- create schema

Note: This permission is only required to import the key store schema. After you deploy the key store, you can configure the Policy Server with a user that does not have the permission.

- read
- write
- modify
- delete

Administrative password

Specifies the password for the Administrative DN.

Key store root DN

Specifies the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree where the key store objects must be imported.

SSL client certificate

Specifies the pathname of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file resides.

Limit: SSL only

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

Register the Key Store

Registering the key store configures a connection between the key store and the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses the credentials that you supply to manage the key store.

Important! Registration does not configure the Policy Server to use the separate key store. The settings do not take effect until the Policy Server is restarted. Do not restart the Policy Server until the key store is configured and you are ready to deploy it.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to configure the connection:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dadmin_user -wadmin_password -rroot  
-k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example:

```
smldapsetup reg -host172.16.0.0 -p389 -d"cn=directory manager"  
-wpassword -r"dc=test" -k1
```

3. Start the Policy Server Management Console and open the Data tab.
4. Complete one of the following procedures:
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a data relational database:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Select LDAP from the Storage list to display the connection settings and administrative credentials.
 - c. Verify that the connection settings and administrative user setting appear.
 - d. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a directory server:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Verify that the connection settings and the administrative user settings appear.
 - c. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.

Note: The Use Policy Store database setting is cleared. The cleared setting is expected normal behavior. The Policy Server continues to use the key store that is collocated with the policy store.

5. Exit the Policy Server Management Console.

The separate key is registered with the Policy Server.

Create the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to create the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to create the key store schema file:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example: `smldapsetup ldgen -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store schema file is created.

Import the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to import the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to import the key store schema:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Consider the following items:

- For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- Standard out displays all policy store schema being imported. The behavior is normal and expected. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema.

Example: `smldapsetup ldmod -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store–specific schema is imported.

Restart the Policy Server

The Policy Server continues to use the collocated key store until you restart the Policy Server. Restart the Policy Server to begin using the separate key store.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS as a Key Store

You can configure Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS as a separate key store.

How to Configure the Key Store

Complete the following tasks to create the key store:

1. Create a directory server instance that is to function as the key store. Be sure to create a root suffix and root object to store the SiteMinder keys.

Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.

2. Create an LDAP user with privileges to create the schema, and read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the key store root object.

Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.

3. Be sure that the directory server meets the key store prerequisites.
4. Register the key store.
5. Create the key store schema.
6. Import the key store schema.
7. Restart the Policy Server.

Key Store Prerequisites

Be sure that you meet the following prerequisites before configuring the key store:

1. Create a key store partition.
2. (ADAM) Patch ADAM.
3. Be sure that users can be created in the configuration partition. Only an administrative user in the configuration partition can import the key store schema.

Patch the ADAM Server

Apply the Microsoft patch Q840991 to the ADAM server. This patch lets you create users in the configuration partition. Only users with administrative rights in this partition can import the key store schema. You can download the patch at www.microsoft.com or by contacting Microsoft Product Support.

Allow User Creation in the Configuration Partition

Only an administrative user in the configuration partition can import the key store schema. This user must have administrative rights over the configuration partition and all application partitions, including the key store partition.

Note: The following procedure assumes that you are familiar with configuration, application, and schema partitions.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the ADSI Edit console.
2. Navigate to the following in the configuration partition:
cn=directory service, cn=windows nt,
cn=services, cn=configuration, cn={guid}
3. Locate the msDS-Other-Settings attribute.

4. Add the following new value to the msDS-Other-Settings attribute:
ADAMAllowADAMSecurityPrincipalsInConfigPartition=1
5. In the configuration and policy store application partitions:
 - a. Navigate to CN=Administrators, CN=Roles.
 - b. Open the properties of CN=Administrators.
 - c. Edit the member attribute.
 - d. Do one of the following:
 - (ADAM 2000 and 2003) Click Add ADAM Account and paste the full DN of the user you created in the configuration partition.
 - (AD LDS) Click Add DN and paste the full DN of the user you created in the configuration partition.
 - e. Go to the properties of the user you created and verify the value for the following object:
msDS-UserAccountDisabled
Be sure that the value is set false.

The administrative user has rights over the configuration partition and all application partitions, including the key store partition.

Gather Directory Server Information

Specific information is required to configure a separate key store. Gather the following information:

Host

The fully qualified name or the IP address of the directory server host system.

Port

The port on which the directory server instance is listening. This value is only required if the instance is listening on a non-standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

■ Administrator DN

The full domain name, including the guid value, of the directory server administrator.

Example: CN=user1,CN=People,CN=Configuration,CN,{guid}

This user requires the following privileges:

- create schema

Note: This permission is only required to import the key store schema. After you deploy the key store, you can configure the Policy Server with a user that does not have the permission.

- read
- write
- modify
- delete

Administrator password

The password for the directory server administrator.

Root DN of the application partition

The root DN location of the application partition where the key store schema must be imported.

(Optional) SSL client certificate

If the directory connection is made over SSL, the path of the directory that contains the SSL client certificate database.

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

[Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Register the Key Store

Registering the key store configures a connection between the key store and the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses the credentials that you supply to manage the key store.

Important! Registration does not configure the Policy Server to use the separate key store. The settings do not take effect until the Policy Server is restarted. Do not restart the Policy Server until the key store is configured and you are ready to deploy it.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to configure the connection:

```
smlldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dadmin_user -wadmin_password -rroot -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example:

```
smlldapsetup reg -host172.16.0.0 -p389 -d"cn=directory manager" -wpassword -r"dc=test" -k1
```

3. Start the Policy Server Management Console and open the Data tab.
4. Complete one of the following procedures:
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a data relational database:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Select LDAP from the Storage list to display the connection settings and administrative credentials.
 - c. Verify that the connection settings and administrative user setting appear.
 - d. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a directory server:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Verify that the connection settings and the administrative user settings appear.
 - c. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.

Note: The Use Policy Store database setting is cleared. The cleared setting is expected normal behavior. The Policy Server continues to use the key store that is collocated with the policy store.

5. Exit the Policy Server Management Console.

The separate key is registered with the Policy Server.

Create the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to create the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to create the key store schema file:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example: `smldapsetup ldgen -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store schema file is created.

Import the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to import the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to import the key store schema:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Consider the following items:

- For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- Standard out displays all policy store schema being imported. The behavior is normal and expected. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema.

Example: `smldapsetup ldmod -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store–specific schema is imported.

Restart the Policy Server

The Policy Server continues to use the collocated key store until you restart the Policy Server. Restart the Policy Server to begin using the separate key store.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition as a Key Store

You can configure Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition as a separate key store.

How to Configure the Key Store

Complete the following tasks to create the key store:

1. Create a directory server instance that is to function as the key store. Be sure to create a root suffix and root object to store the SiteMinder keys.
Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.
2. Create an LDAP user with privileges to create the schema, and read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the key store root object.
Note: For more information, see your vendor–specific documentation.
3. Review the key store consideration.
4. Gather directory server information.
5. Register the key store.
6. Create the key store schema.
7. Import the key store schema.
8. Restart the Policy Server.

Key Store Considerations

The `smldapsetup` utility creates the `ou=Netegrity`, `root` sub suffix and `PolicySvr4` database.

root

The directory root you specify when registering the key store. This variable has to be either an existing root suffix or sub suffix.

Example: If your root suffix is `dc=netegrity,dc=com` then running `smldapsetup` produces the following entries in the directory server:

- A root suffix, `dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `userRoot` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=Netegrity,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `PolicySvr4` database.

If you want to place the key store under `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, then `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com` has to be either a root or sub suffix of the root suffix `dc=netegrity,dc=com`.

If it is a sub suffix, then running `smldapsetup` produces the following entries:

- A root suffix, `dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `userRoot` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `Apps` database.
- A sub suffix, `ou=Netegrity,ou=apps,dc=netegrity,dc=com`, with the corresponding `PolicySvr4` database.

Note: For more information about root and sub suffixes, see your vendor-specific documentation.

Gather Directory Server Information

Specific information is required to configure a separate key store. Gather the following information:

Host

The fully qualified name or the IP Address of the directory server host system.

Port

The port on which the directory server instance is listening. This value is only required if the instance is listening on a non-standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

Administrative DN

Specifies the LDAP user name of a user that has privileges to:

- create schema

Note: This permission is only required to import the key store schema. After you deploy the key store, you can configure the Policy Server with a user that does not have the permission.

- read
- write
- modify
- delete

Administrative password

Specifies the password for the Administrative DN.

Key store root DN

Specifies the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree where the key store objects must be imported.

SSL client certificate

Specifies the pathname of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file resides.

Limit: SSL only

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

Register the Key Store

Registering the key store configures a connection between the key store and the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses the credentials that you supply to manage the key store.

Important! Registration does not configure the Policy Server to use the separate key store. The settings do not take effect until the Policy Server is restarted. Do not restart the Policy Server until the key store is configured and you are ready to deploy it.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to configure the connection:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dadmin_user -wadmin_password -rroot  
-k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example:

```
smldapsetup reg -host172.16.0.0 -p389 -d"cn=directory manager"  
-wpassword -r"dc=test" -k1
```

3. Start the Policy Server Management Console and open the Data tab.
4. Complete one of the following procedures:
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a data relational database:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Select LDAP from the Storage list to display the connection settings and administrative credentials.
 - c. Verify that the connection settings and administrative user setting appear.
 - d. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a directory server:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Verify that the connection settings and the administrative user settings appear.
 - c. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.

Note: The Use Policy Store database setting is cleared. The cleared setting is expected normal behavior. The Policy Server continues to use the key store that is collocated with the policy store.

5. Exit the Policy Server Management Console.

The separate key is registered with the Policy Server.

Create the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to create the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to create the key store schema file:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example: `smldapsetup ldgen -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store schema file is created.

Import the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to import the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to import the key store schema:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Consider the following items:

- For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- Standard out displays all policy store schema being imported. The behavior is normal and expected. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema.

Example: `smldapsetup ldmod -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store–specific schema is imported.

Restart the Policy Server

The Policy Server continues to use the collocated key store until you restart the Policy Server. Restart the Policy Server to begin using the separate key store.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Replicate an Oracle Directory Server Key Store

SiteMinder creates a UserRoot and a PolicySvr4 database. Suffix mappings point to the PolicySvr4 database. Replicating a key store requires that you set up a replication agreement for the PolicySvr4 database directory.

Follow these steps:

1. Configure a replication agreement as detailed by your vendor–specific documentation.
2. Log in to the Policy Server host system.

3. Run the following command to generate the SiteMinder indexes:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -x -findexes.ldif
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

4. Set up the indexes on a replica server:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -x -findexes.ldif -hhost -preplicaport  
-dAdminDN -wAdminPW
```

host

Specifies the replica host.

replicaport

Specifies the replica port number.

AdminDN

Specifies the replica administrator DN.

Example: cn=directory manager

AdminPW

Specifies the replica administrator password.

The SiteMinder indexes are replicated.

Oracle Internet Directory Server as a Key Store

You can configure Oracle Internet Directory Server as a separate key store.

How to Configure the Key Store

Complete the following tasks to create the key store:

1. Create a directory server instance that is to function as the key store. Be sure to create a root suffix and root object to store the SiteMinder keys.

Note: For more information, see your vendor-specific documentation.

2. Create an LDAP user with privileges to create the schema, and read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the key store root object.

Note: For more information, see your vendor-specific documentation.

3. Register the key store.
4. Create the key store schema.
5. Import the key store schema.
6. Restart the Policy Server.

Gather Directory Server Information

Specific information is required to configure a separate key store. Gather the following information:

Host

The fully qualified name or the IP Address of the directory server host system.

Port

The port on which the directory server instance is listening. This value is only required if the instance is listening on a non-standard port.

Default values: 636 (SSL) and 389 (non-SSL)

Administrative DN

Specifies the LDAP user name of a user that has privileges to:

- create schema

Note: This permission is only required to import the key store schema. After you deploy the key store, you can configure the Policy Server with a user that does not have the permission.

- read
- write
- modify
- delete

Administrative password

Specifies the password for the Administrative DN.

Key store root DN

Specifies the distinguished name of the node in the LDAP tree where the key store objects must be imported.

SSL client certificate

Specifies the pathname of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file resides.

Limit: SSL only

More information:

[Policy and Data Store Worksheets](#) (see page 398)

Register the Key Store

Registering the key store configures a connection between the key store and the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses the credentials that you supply to manage the key store.

Important! Registration does not configure the Policy Server to use the separate key store. The settings do not take effect until the Policy Server is restarted. Do not restart the Policy Server until the key store is configured and you are ready to deploy it.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to configure the connection:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dadmin_user -wadmin_password -rroot  
-k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example:

```
smldapsetup reg -host172.16.0.0 -p389 -d"cn=directory manager"  
-wpassword -r"dc=test" -k1
```

3. Start the Policy Server Management Console and open the Data tab.
4. Complete one of the following procedures:
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a data relational database:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Select LDAP from the Storage list to display the connection settings and administrative credentials.
 - c. Verify that the connection settings and administrative user setting appear.
 - d. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a directory server:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Verify that the connection settings and the administrative user settings appear.
 - c. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.

Note: The Use Policy Store database setting is cleared. The cleared setting is expected normal behavior. The Policy Server continues to use the key store that is collocated with the policy store.

5. Exit the Policy Server Management Console.

The separate key is registered with the Policy Server.

Create the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to create the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to create the key store schema file:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example: `smldapsetup ldgen -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store schema file is created.

Import the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to import the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to import the key store schema:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Consider the following items:

- For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- Standard out displays all policy store schema being imported. The behavior is normal and expected. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema.

Example: `smldapsetup ldmod -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store—specific schema is imported.

Restart the Policy Server

The Policy Server continues to use the collocated key store until you restart the Policy Server. Restart the Policy Server to begin using the separate key store.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Red Hat Directory Server as a Key Store

You can configure Red Hat Directory Server as a separate key store.

How to Configure the Key Store

Complete the following tasks to create the key store:

1. Create a directory server instance that is to function as the key store. Be sure to create a root suffix and root object to store the SiteMinder keys.

Note: For more information, see your vendor—specific documentation.

2. Create an LDAP user with privileges to create the schema, and read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree underneath the key store root object.

Note: For more information, see your vendor—specific documentation.

3. Register the key store.
4. Create the key store schema.
5. Import the key store schema.
6. Restart the Policy Server.

Register the Key Store

Registering the key store configures a connection between the key store and the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses the credentials that you supply to manage the key store.

Important! Registration does not configure the Policy Server to use the separate key store. The settings do not take effect until the Policy Server is restarted. Do not restart the Policy Server until the key store is configured and you are ready to deploy it.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to configure the connection:

```
smldapsetup reg -hhost -pport -dadmin_user -wadmin_password -rroot -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example:

```
smldapsetup reg -host172.16.0.0 -p389 -d"cn=directory manager" -wpassword -r"dc=test" -k1
```

3. Start the Policy Server Management Console and open the Data tab.
4. Complete one of the following procedures:
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a data relational database:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Select LDAP from the Storage list to display the connection settings and administrative credentials.
 - c. Verify that the connection settings and administrative user setting appear.
 - d. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.
 - If the Policy Server is configured to use a directory server:
 - a. Select Keystore from the Database list.
 - b. Verify that the connection settings and the administrative user settings appear.
 - c. Click test LDAP Connection to verify that the Policy Server can communicate with the key store instance.

Note: The Use Policy Store database setting is cleared. The cleared setting is expected normal behavior. The Policy Server continues to use the key store that is collocated with the policy store.

5. Exit the Policy Server Management Console.

The separate key is registered with the Policy Server.

Create the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to create the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to create the key store schema file:

```
smldapsetup ldgen -ffile_name -k1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Note: For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Example: `smldapsetup ldgen -fkeystoreschema -k1`

The key store schema file is created.

Import the Key Store Schema

The key store instance requires the schema to store and retrieve SiteMinder web agent keys. Use the `smldapsetup` utility to import the key store schema file.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command to import the key store schema:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -ffile_name -k1
```

Note:

- For more information about these modes and arguments, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- Standard out displays all policy store schema being imported. The behavior is normal and expected. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema. The utility only imports the key–store specific schema.

Example:

```
smldapsetup ldmod -fkeystoreschema -k1
```

The key store–specific schema is imported.

3. Complete the following steps:
 - a. Restart the directory server. Restarting the directory server is required to save the key store schema correctly.
 - b. Repeat step 2. Restarting the directory server removed the key store root. Importing the key store schema again is required to create the key store root.The key store—specific schema is imported.

Restart the Policy Server

The Policy Server continues to use the collocated key store until you restart the Policy Server. Restart the Policy Server to begin using the separate key store.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Chapter 8: Configuring SiteMinder Data Stores in a Relational Database

Relational Databases as a Policy or Key Store

The SiteMinder policy store is the repository for all policy–related information. All Policy Servers in a SiteMinder installation must share the policy store data, either directly or through replication. SiteMinder is installed with tools that let administrators move policy store data from one storage facility to another.

When you install the Policy Server, you can automatically configure one of the following relational databases as a policy store:

- Microsoft SQL Server
- Oracle RDBMS

If you do not use the Policy Server installer to configure a policy store automatically, you can manually configure a policy store after installing the Policy Server. Additionally, after you install the Policy Server, you can use the Policy Server Management Console to point the Policy Server to an existing policy store.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

In addition to policy store support, you can use a relational database to store SiteMinder keys, audit logs, and session data.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Installation Road Map

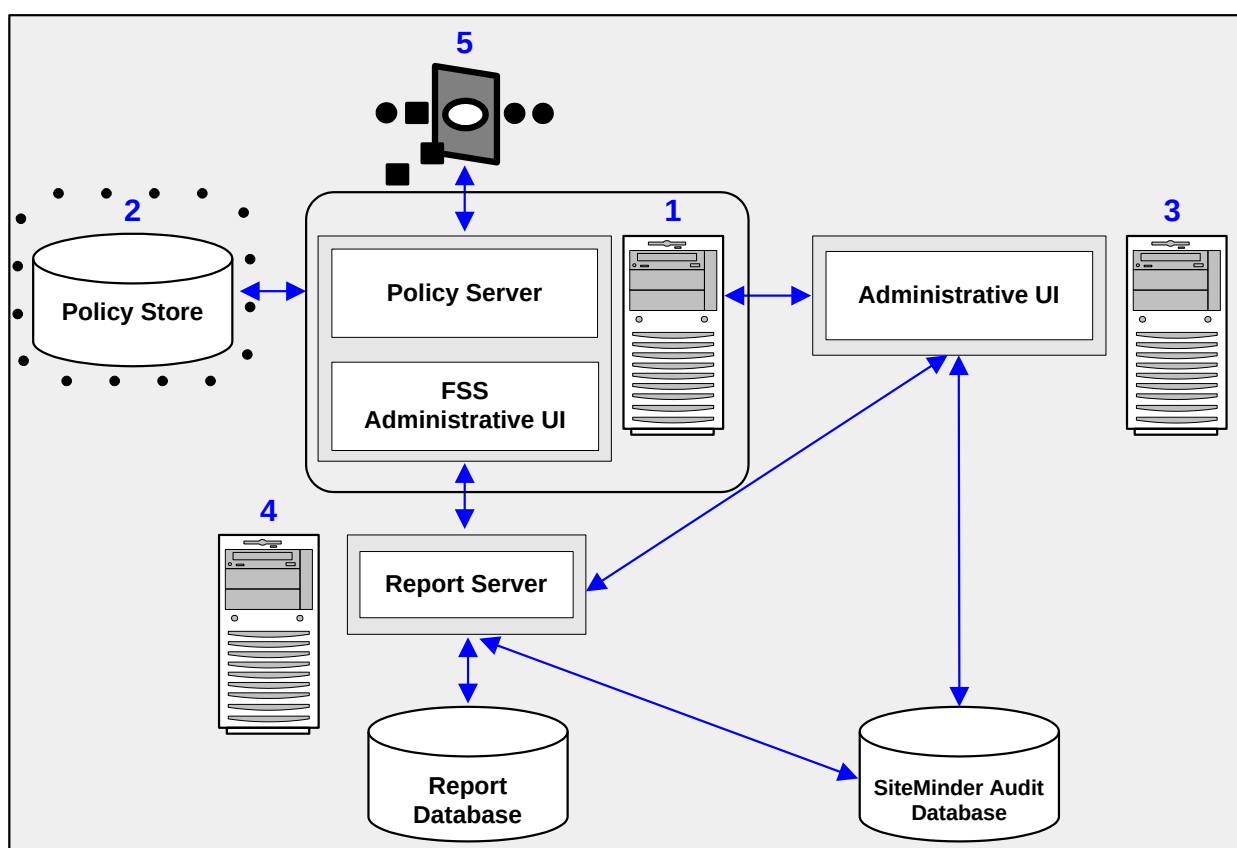
The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component.

- A solid line surrounds the components that are required before configuring a policy store. They include the following:
 - A Policy Server
 - A non-registered FSS Administrative UI

If a Policy Server is not part of your environment, do not continue with the installation process.

- The component surrounded by a green dotted line is the policy store, which you configure now.

The following figure depicts a single policy/key store instance. Although not illustrated, your environment can use separate instances for individual policy and key stores.



Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Important Considerations

Consider the following before configuring a policy store:

- Avoid possible policy store corruption—Be sure that the database server that is to host the policy store is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form:
 - (Oracle) Be sure that the database is configured to store objects in UTF-8 form. Oracle supports unicode within many of their character sets. For more information about configuring your database to store objects in UTF-8 form, see your vendor-specific documentation.
 - (SQL Server) Be sure that the database is configured using the default collation (SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS). Using a collation that is case sensitive can result in unexpected behaviors. For more information about configuring your database to store objects using the default collation, see your vendor-specific documentation.
- Do not use brackets around the IP address when using IPv6 ODBC data sources or the connection fails.

Example: Use fec0::9255:20c:29ff:fe47:8089 instead of [fec0::9255:20c:29ff:fe47:8089]

Note: For more information about IPv6-supported databases, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Policy Store Schema Considerations

When manually configuring a policy store on Windows, you can choose one of two .smdif files:

- smpolicy.smdif
- smpolicy-secure.smdif

While both files contain the default policy store objects that you import into the policy store, there are a couple of factors to consider when choosing the file that best fits the requirements of your production environment:

- While smpolicy.smdif can be used with the Policy Server Configuration Wizard to automatically configure a policy store, smpolicy-secure.smdif can only be used to manually configure a policy store.
- The file smpolicy-secure.smdif provides additional security through enhanced default web agent configuration parameters.

The following table summarizes the differences between the default web agent configuration parameters in the two files:

Parameter Name	Value in <code>smpolicy.smdif</code>	Value in <code>smpolicy-secure.smdif</code>
BadCssChars	No value	<, >, ', ;,), (, &, +, %00
BadQueryChars	No value	<, >, ', ;,), (, &, +, %00
BadUrlChars	//, ./, /., /*, *, ~, \, %00-%1f, %7f-%ff, %25	smpolicy.smdif values plus: <, >, ', ;,), (, &, +
IgnoreExt	.class, .gif, .jpg, .jpeg, .png, .fcc, .scc, .sfcc, .ccc, .ntc	smpolicy.smdif values plus .jsp
ValidTargetDomain	Note: This parameter does not exist in <code>smpolicy.smdif</code> .	Provide a valid redirection domain as follows: <code>validtargetdomain=".example.com"</code>

Note: Before using `smpolicy-secure.smdif`, you must initialize the new web agent configuration parameter: `validtargetdomain`.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Schema Files for Relational Databases

SiteMinder provides schema files for configuring the following SiteMinder data stores:

- policy store
- key store
- logging database
- session store
- sample users database

Note: The SiteMinder schema files are installed with the Policy Server. If the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system, copy the schema files from `siteminder_home/db/SQL` directory to a temporary directory (C:\temp) on the Windows system to which the database is installed.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

SQL Server Schema Files

The following SQL Server schema files are provided in the *siteminder_home*\db\SQL directory:

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

sm_mssql_ps.sql

Creates the schema for a policy store and key store.

Note: If you are storing keys in a different database, this schema file creates the schema for the key store data.

sm_mssql_logs.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder audit logs in a SQL Server database.

sm_mssql_ss.sql

Creates the schema for the Session Server in a SQL Server database.

Note: If you do not plan on storing Unicode characters in the Session Server, use this file.

sm_mssql_ss.sql.unicode

Creates the schema for the Session Server in a SQL Server database.

Note: If you plan on storing Unicode characters in the Session Server, use this file.

sm_sampleusers_sqlserver.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder sample users in a SQL Server database and populates the database with sample users. For example, if you look in the script, you can see a sample user named GeorgeC with a password of siteminder.

The following SQL Server schema file is provided in *siteminder_home*\xps\db:

SQLServer.sql

Creates the XPS schema for a SQL Server policy store.

Oracle Schema Files

The following Oracle schema files are provided in the *siteminder_home*\db\SQL directory.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

sm_oracle_ps.sql

Creates the SiteMinder policy store or key store (if you are storing keys in a different database) in an Oracle database.

sm_oracle_logs.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder audit logs in an Oracle database.

sm_oracle_ss.sql

Creates the schema for the Session Server in an Oracle database.

smsampleusers_oracle.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder sample users in an Oracle database and populates the database with sample users. For example, if you look in the script, you can see a sample user named GeorgeC with a password of siteminder.

The following Oracle schema file is provided in the *siteminder_home*\xps\db directory.

Oracle.sql

Creates the XPS schema for an Oracle policy store.

Configure a SQL Server Policy Store

A single SQL Server database can function as a:

- policy store
- key store
- logging database

Note: Store SiteMinder session information in a separate database. Do not use the policy store to store session information.

Using a single database simplifies administration tasks. The following sections provide instruction on how to configure a single database server to store SiteMinder data.

Consider the following items:

- You can configure a SQL Server policy store manually or you can use the Policy Server installer to configure the policy store automatically.

- The database must be installed on a Windows system. Additionally, the SiteMinder schema files are installed with the Policy Server. If the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system, copy the schema files from the *policy_server_home/db/SQL* directory to a temporary directory on the Windows system.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single SQL Server database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Note: Information prefixed with (W) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows system; (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. Different information is required when configuring the SQL Server data source.

Gather the following information before configuring the policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store. You can use the SQL Server Information Worksheet to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

- **Database instance name** —Determine the name of the database instance that is to function as the policy store or data store.
- **Administrative account** —Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
- **Administrative Password** —Determine the password for the Administrative account.
- (W) **Data source name** —Determine the name you will use to identify the data source.

Example: SM SQL Server Wire DS.

- (W) **SQL Server name** —Determine the name of the SQL Server database that contains the instance that is to function as the policy store.
- (U) **Policy Server root** —Determine the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- (U) **IP Address** —Determine the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

How to Configure the Policy Store

Complete the following procedures to configure a SQL Server database as a policy store.

Note: Be sure that you have gathered the required database information before beginning. Some of the following procedures require this information.

1. Be sure that the SQL Server database instance that is to contain the SiteMinder data is accessible from the Policy Server system.
2. Using the SQL Server Enterprise Manager, create the database instance for the SiteMinder data store.

Example: smdatastore.

3. Create the SiteMinder Schema.
4. Configure a SQL Server data source for SiteMinder.
 - (Windows) Create a SQL Server data source.
 - (UNIX) Create a SQL Server data source on UNIX systems.
 - (UNIX) Configure the SQL Server wire protocol driver.
5. Point the Policy Server to the database.
6. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
7. Import the default SiteMinder objects.
8. Import the policy store data definitions.
9. Restart the Policy Server.
10. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Create the SiteMinder Schema

You create the SiteMinder schema so that SQL Server database can store policy, key, and audit logging information.

The following warnings are displayed when running the policy store and audit logging schema files and do not affect the policy store configuration:

- Warning: The table 'smvariable5' has been created but its maximum row size (8746) exceeds the maximum number of bytes per row (8060). INSERT or UPDATE of a row in this table will fail if the resulting row length exceeds 8060 bytes.
- Warning: The table 'smodbcquery4' has been created but its maximum row size (64635) exceeds the maximum number of bytes per row (8060). INSERT or UPDATE of a row in this table will fail if the resulting row length exceeds 8060 bytes.
- Warning: The table 'smaccesslog4' has been created but its maximum row size (9668) exceeds the maximum number of bytes per row (8060). INSERT or UPDATE of a row in this table will fail if the resulting row length exceeds 8060 bytes.

To create the SiteMinder schema

1. Start the Query Analyzer and log in as the person who administers the Policy Server database.
2. Select the database instance from the database list.
3. Open sm_mssql_ps.sql in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
4. Paste the schema from sm_mssql_ps.sql into the query and execute the query.
The policy and key store schema is added to the database.
5. Open SQLServer.sql in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
6. Paste the schema from SQLServer.sql into the query, and execute the query.
The policy store schema is extended.
7. Repeat steps three and four to use the policy store as an audit logging database.
Use the following schema file:

sm_mssql_logs.sql

Note: You are not required to configure the policy store to store additional SiteMinder data. You can configure individual databases to function as a separate audit log database, key store, and session store.

The database can store SiteMinder data.

Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source to let SiteMinder communicate with the SiteMinder data store.

More information:

[SQL Server Authentication Mode Considerations](#) (see page 187)

SQL Server Authentication Mode Considerations

SiteMinder data sources do not support Windows authentication. Configure the SiteMinder data source with the credentials of a user that is stored in the database.

Note: For more information about SQL Server authentication modes, see the vendor-specific documentation.

Create a SQL Server Data Source on Windows

ODBC requires that you configure a data source for the SQL Server wire protocol.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows System.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe.

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab.

System data source settings appear.

3. Click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears.

4. Select SiteMinder SQL Server Wire Protocol and click Finish.

The ODBC SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears.

5. Enter the data source name in the Data Source Name field.

Example: SiteMinder Data Source.

Note: Take note of your data source name. This information is required as you configure your database as a policy store.

6. Enter the name of the SQL Server host system in the Server field.

7. Enter the database name in the Database Name field.

8. Click Test.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The SQL Server data source is configured and appears in the System Data Sources list.

Create a SQL Server Data Sources on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a `system_odbc.ini` file, which you create by renaming `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`. This `system_odbc.ini` file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the `system_odbc.ini` file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify of the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding a MS SQL Server Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the Oracle or SQL drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure a MS SQL Server data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The system_odbc.ini file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Enter the following under [ODBC Data Sources]:

SiteMinder Data Source=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol.
3. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the one or more of the data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSmsss24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Database=SiteMinder Data
Address=myhost, 1433
QuotedId=No
AnsiNPW=No
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

Example: export/smuser/siteminder

SiteMinder Data

Specifies the SQL Server database instance name.

myhost

Specifies the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

1433

Represents the default listening port for SQL Server.

4. If you are using Microsoft SQL Server 2008 to function as any SiteMinder store, edit the [ODBC] section as follows:

```
TraceFile=nete_ps_root/db/odbctrace.out  
TraceDll=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/odbctrac.so  
InstallDir=nete_ps_root/odbc
```

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

5. Save the file.
The wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can access the SiteMinder data in the policy store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console and click the Data tab.
2. Select the following value from the Storage list:
ODBC
3. Select the following value from the Database list:
Policy Store

4. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) The entry must match the name that you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) The entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure to enter the correct value.
5. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
6. Specify the maximum number of database connections that are allocated to SiteMinder.

Note: We recommend retaining the 25 connection default for best performance.

7. Click Apply to save the settings.
8. Select the following value from the Database list:
Key Store
9. Select the following value from the Storage list:
ODBC
10. Select the following option:
Use the Policy Store database
11. Select the following value from the Database list:
Audit Logs
12. Select the following value from the Storage list:
ODBC
13. Select the following option:
Use the Policy Store database
14. Click Apply to save the settings.
15. Click Test Connection to verify that the Policy Server can access the policy store.
16. Click OK.

The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a policy store, key store, and logging database.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named `siteminder`. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The `smreg` utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the `smreg` utility to `policy_server_home\bin`.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the `smreg` utility from `policy_server_home\bin`. Deleting `smreg` prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: smobjimport

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\siteminder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: smobjimport

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l log path

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e error_path

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: *stderr*

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Configure an Oracle Policy Store

A single Oracle database can function as a:

- policy store
- key store
- logging database

Using a single database simplifies administrative tasks. The following sections provide instruction on how to configure a single database server to store SiteMinder data.

You can configure an Oracle policy store manually or use the Policy Server installer to configure the policy store automatically.

Prerequisites for an Oracle 10g Database

After installing the Oracle 10g database, complete the following prerequisites:

- Create a table space for the policy store.
- Create a user with appropriate privileges to manage this table space in the database.

Create an Oracle 10g Table Space for the Policy Store

Creating a table space for the policy store is a prerequisite for an Oracle 10g database only.

To create an Oracle 10g table space for the policy store

1. In the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control, log in as the SYSDBA user with appropriate privileges to manage the Oracle database.
2. On the Oracle global database's configuration screen, select Administration, Tablespaces.
3. On the Tablespaces screen, click Create.
4. On the Create Tablespaces screen, enter a table space name, and click ADD.

Example: NETE_TB

5. On the Create Tablespaces: Add Datafile screen:

- a. Enter a file name.

Example: NETE_TB

- b. Specify the file size.

Example: 100 MB

- c. Click Continue.

Oracle creates the table space and displays it on the Tablespaces screen.

Complete the prerequisites by creating a user to manage the table space for the policy store.

More Information:

[Create an Oracle 10g User to Manage the Policy Store's Table Space](#) (see page 201)

Create an Oracle 10g User to Manage the Policy Store's Table Space

Creating a user to manage table space for the policy store is a prerequisite for an Oracle 10g database only.

To create a user to manage table space for the policy store

1. On the Oracle global database's configuration screen, select Administration, Users.
2. On the Create Tablespaces screen, click Create.
3. On the Create User screen, enter the:
 - Name for the user.
Example: NETE
 - Password for the user.
 - Default Tablespace that you created.
 - Temporary tablespace.
Example: TEMP
4. Click Roles.
5. Select Modify.
6. On the Modify Roles screen:
 - a. Select CONNECT and RESOURCE as a roles for this user.
 - b. Click Apply.
7. Start sqlplus in a command window, by entering:
 - a. sqlplus
 - b. the credentials for the policy store user created on the Create User screen.

You have completed the prerequisites for an Oracle 10g database, and can now configure a SiteMinder data store for the database.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single Oracle database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring Oracle data source for UNIX.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

More information:

[Oracle Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

[Oracle RAC Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

Required Information

Gather the following required information before configuring a supported Oracle or Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **(U) Policy Server installation path**—Identify the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **Data source**—Determine the name you will use to identify the Oracle data source.
Example: SM Oracle Server Wire DS.
- **Database administrative account**—Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
Note: Ensure the administrative account does not have the DB role. Audit-based reports will not return correct results if the administrative account has the DB role.
- **Database administrative Password**—Determine the password for the Administrative account.

Oracle Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle machine name**—Determine the name of the machine on which the Oracle database is installed.
- **Oracle instance service name**—Determine the service name of the database instance to which you will connect. The tnsnames.ora file specifies service names.
- **Oracle port number**—Determine the port number on which the Oracle database is listening.

Oracle RAC Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle RAC system service name**—Determine the service name for the entire system.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, SMDB is the service name for the entire system:

```
SMDB=
(Description =
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT=1521
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT=1521)
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT=1521))
(LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
(CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVER = DEDICATED)
(SERVER_NAME = SMDB)
)
```

- **Oracle RAC node service names**—Determine the service names for each node in the system.
- **Oracle RAC node IP addresses**—Determine the IP Address of each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Note: If you are using Oracle RAC 10g, determine the virtual IP address of each node in the system.
- **Oracle RAC node port numbers**—Determine the port number for each node in the Oracle RAC system.

How to Configure the Policy Store

To configure a single Oracle database as policy store, key store, and logging database, complete the following procedures:

Note: Be sure that you have gathered the required database information before beginning. Some of the following procedures require this information.

1. Be sure that the Oracle database instance that is to contain the SiteMinder data is accessible from the Policy Server system. Test the communication using tnsping or sqlplus.
2. Create the SiteMinder Schema.
3. Configure an Oracle data source for SiteMinder:
 - (Windows) Create an Oracle data source on Windows systems.
 - (Windows) Create an Oracle RAC data source on Windows systems.

- (UNIX) Create an Oracle data source on UNIX.
 - (UNIX) Configure the wire protocol driver.
 - (UNIX) Configure the Oracle wire protocol driver.
 - (UNIX) Configure the Oracle RAC wire protocol driver.
4. Point the Policy Server to the database.
 5. Set the SiteMinder super user password.
 6. Import the default policy store objects.
 7. Import the policy store data definitions.
 8. Restart the Policy Server.
 9. Prepare for the Administrative UI registration.

Create the SiteMinder Schema

You create the SiteMinder schema so a single Oracle database can store policy, key, and audit logging information.

To create the SiteMinder Schema

1. Log into Oracle with sqlplus or some other Oracle utility as the user who administers the Policy Server database information.

Note: We recommend that you do not create SiteMinder schema with the SYS or SYSTEM users. If necessary, create an Oracle user, such as SMOWNER, and create the schema with that user.

2. Import the following script:

```
$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/sql/sm_oracle_ps.sql
```

Note: Environment variables may not function in Oracle's SQL utility. If you experience problems importing the script using the utility, specify an explicit path.

The policy store and key store schema is added to the database.

3. Import the following script

```
$NETE_PS_ROOT/xps/Oracle.sql
```

The policy store schema is extended.

4. Import the following script to use the policy store as an audit logging database:

```
sm_oracle_logs.sql.
```

Note: You are not required to configure the policy store to store additional SiteMinder data. You can configure individual databases to function as a separate audit log database, key store, and session store.

The database can store SiteMinder data.

Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source for the Oracle wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on Windows

To create an Oracle data source on Windows

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the *install_home*\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click *odbcad32.exe*

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the machine name where the Oracle database is installed in the Host Name field.

6. Enter the port number where the Oracle database is listening on the machine in the Port Number field.

7. Enter the name of the Oracle instance to which you want to connect in the SID field.

Note: The service name is specified in the *tnsnames.ora* file. The SID is the system identifier for the database instance. The *tnsnames.ora* file contains service names and details that Oracle uses to identify and connect to Oracle instances.

Example: if the *tnsnames.ora* file contains the following entry for an Oracle instance, you enter *instance1* in the SID field:

```
instance1 =
  (Description=
    (Address = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port=1521))
    (Connect_DATA_ = (SID = SIDofinstance1))
  )
```

8. Click Test Connection.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The Oracle data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle RAC Data Source on Windows

You can configure Oracle RAC instances with the Policy Server as a single data source name similar to that of a single instance Oracle database. However, the data source name for Oracle RAC is different than a regular ODBC data source.

In an Oracle RAC system, in addition to the SID or ServiceName for each Oracle instance, there is also a ServiceName for the entire Oracle RAC system. When configuring a data source, configure the data source name to use this ServiceName when connecting to an Oracle RAC.

To configure an Oracle RAC data source

1. Do one of the following:

- If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
- If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the IP Address of the first node in the Oracle RAC system in the Host field.

Oracle RAC 10g: Enter the virtual IP Address.

6. Enter the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system in the Service Name field.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, the SMDB value is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system, which contains 3 nodes:

```
SMDB=
  (Description =
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT = 1521))
    (LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = SMDB)
    )
  )
```

7. Click the Failover tab.

Failover settings appear.

8. Specify the host name or virtual IP Address, port number, and service name for the remaining Oracle RAC nodes in the environment in the Alternate Servers field.

Note: The ServiceName is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

9. Specify the AlternateServers to provide connection failover to the other Oracle nodes if the primary server is not accepting connections. The entry should have the following format:

```
(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_servicenam
e[,...])
```

10. Select LoadBalancing.

11. Click OK

The Oracle RAC data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a system_odbc.ini file, which you create by renaming oraclewire.ini, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to system_odbc.ini. This system_odbc.ini file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the system_odbc.ini file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding an Oracle Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the SQL Server or Oracle drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure an Oracle data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the Oracle Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
LoginID=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername
PortNumber=1521
SID=nete_serverid
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureResults=0
EnableDisableParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servername

Specifies the machine name where the Oracle database is installed.

nete_serverid

Specifies the Oracle instance service name (SID). The SID is the system identifier for the database instance.

Example: In the following sample tnsnames.ora file, the value instance1 is the SID.

```
instance1 =  
(Description =  
(ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port = 1521)  
(CONNECT_DATA = (SID = instance1))  
)
```

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Configure the Oracle RAC Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it system_odbc.ini. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- sqlserverwire.ini
- oraclewire.ini
- mysqlwire.ini

These files are located in *siteminder_home/db*

The system_odbc.ini file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:
 - Add ServiceName=nete_servicename
 - Add AlternateServers=
 - Add Loadbalancing=1
 - Remove or comment SID=nete_serverid

The modified text for the data source should appear as follows:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
Logon=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername1
PortNumber=1521
ServiceName=nete_servicename
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureRetResults=0
EnableDescribeParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
AlternateServers=
LoadBalancing=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the directory where Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servicename1

Specifies the IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

(Oracle 10g) Specifies the virtual IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

nete_servicename

Specifies the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

AlternateServers

Specifies the connection failover to the other Oracle nodes, if the primary server is not accepting connections.

Example:

(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_service name[,...])

LoadBalancing=1

Turns on client load balancing, which helps to distribute new connections to keep RAC nodes from being overwhelmed with connection requests. When enabled, the order in which primary and alternate database servers are accessed is random.

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can access the SiteMinder data in the policy store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console and click the Data tab.
2. Select the following value from the Storage list:
ODBC

3. Select the following value from the Database list:

Policy Store

4. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) The entry must match the name that you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) The entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure to enter the correct value.
5. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
6. Specify the maximum number of database connections that are allocated to SiteMinder.

Note: We recommend retaining the 25 connection default for best performance.

7. Click Apply to save the settings.
8. Select the following value from the Database list:

Key Store

9. Select the following value from the Storage list:

ODBC

10. Select the following option:

Use the Policy Store database

11. Select the following value from the Database list:

Audit Logs

12. Select the following value from the Storage list:

ODBC

13. Select the following option:

Use the Policy Store database

14. Click Apply to save the settings.
15. Click Test Connection to verify that the Policy Server can access the policy store.
16. Click OK.

The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a policy store, key store, and logging database.

Set the SiteMinder Super User Password

The default SiteMinder administrator account is named `siteminder`. This account has maximum permissions. Set the password for this account so it can be used to manage the SiteMinder user interfaces and utilities until additional SiteMinder administrators can be created.

Note: The `smreg` utility is located at the top level of the Policy Server installation kit.

To set the super user password

1. Copy the `smreg` utility to `policy_server_home\bin`.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
smreg -su password
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

password

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder administrator.

Limits:

- The password must contain at least six (6) characters and cannot exceed 24 characters.
- The password cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the password contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

Note: The password is not case sensitive, except when the password is stored in an Oracle policy store.

3. Delete the `smreg` utility from `policy_server_home\bin`. Deleting `smreg` prevents someone from changing the password without knowing the previous one.

The password for the default SiteMinder administrator account is set.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the default super user for day-to-day operations. Use the default super user to:

- Import the default policy store objects.
- Access the FSS Administrative UI and Administrative UI for the first-time. We recommend creating another administrator with super user permissions.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Import the Default Policy Store Objects

Importing the default policy store objects sets up the policy store for use with the Administrative UI. The default policy store objects are required to store policy information in the policy store.

Note: If you have installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, ensure you use the `-cf` argument when importing the default policy store objects.

To import the default policy store objects

1. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -v
```

If the argument contains spaces, use double quotes around the entire argument.

Windows example: smobjimport

```
-i"C:\Program Files\CA\sitefinder\db\smdif\smpolicy.smdif" -d"SM Admin"  
-wPassword -v
```

UNIX example: smobjimport

```
-i$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/smdif/smpolicy.smdif -d"SM Admin" -wPassword -v
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-cf

(Optional) Imports sensitive data using FIPS-compatible cryptography.

Note: This argument is only required if the Policy Server is operating in FIPS-only mode.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. The objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

2. Run the following command:

```
smobjimport -ipolicy_server_home\db\smdif\ampolicy.smdif  
-dsiteminder_super_user_name -wsiteminder_super_user_password -f -v -l -c
```

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-dsiteminder_super_user_name

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder super user account.

Default: siteminder

-wsiteminder_super_user_password

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder super user account.

-f

Overrides duplicate objects.

-v

Turns on tracing and outputs error, warning, and comment messages in verbose format so that you can monitor the status of the import.

Default value: stdout

-l

Creates a log file.

-c

Indicates that the smdif input file contains unencrypted data.

smobjimport imports the policy store objects. These objects are automatically imported to the appropriate locations.

Note: Importing ampolicy.smdif makes available Federation Security Services, Web Service Variables, and eTelligent Rules functionality that is separately licensed from SiteMinder. If you intend on using the latter functionality, contact your CA account representative for more information about licensing.

You can now import the policy store data definitions.

Import the Policy Store Data Definitions

Importing the policy store data definitions is required to use the policy store with the Administrative UI. The base definitions describe the policy store data.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

To import the base policy store objects

1. Open a command window and navigate to one of the following locations:

- **Windows**—*policy_server_home\mps\dd*
- **UNIX**—*policy_server_home/mps/dd*

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

Important! Run the XPSDDInstall tool with the data definition files in the following order or the imports fail.

```
XPSDDInstall SmObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

Note: If you are importing this file for the first time, a warning states that no policy data can be found. This is expected behavior and does not affect the import.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall EPMObjects.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

4. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall SecCat.xdd
```

XPSDDInstall imports the required data definitions.

5. Run the following command:

```
XPSDDInstall FssSmObjects.xdd
```

You have imported all required policy store data definitions.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Prepare for the Administrative UI Registration

You use the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) to log into the Administrative UI for the first-time. The initial login requires that you to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server, which creates a trusted relationship between both components.

You prepare for the registration by using the XPSRegClient utility to supply the super user account name and password. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the trusted relationship can be established.

Consider the following:

- The time from which you supply the credentials to when the initial Administrative UI login occurs is limited to 24 hours. If you do not plan on installing the Administrative UI within one day, complete the following before installing the Administrative UI.
- (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

To prepare for the Administrative UI registration

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r retries -c  
comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

passphrase

Specifies the password for the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies the allotted time from when you to install the Administrative UI to the time you log in and create a trusted relationship with a Policy Server. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 15

Maximum Limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging into the Administrative UI for the first-time

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l log path

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e error_path

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: stderr

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

XPSRegClient supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log into the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Configure SQL Server Data Stores

SiteMinder keys and SiteMinder audit information can each be stored in a separate database.

Consider the following:

- Storing keys in a separate database may be required to implement single sign-on functionality. For more information about key management, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- SiteMinder session information must be stored in a separate database. You cannot use the policy store to store session information.

The following sections detail how to configure individual data stores.

How to Store Key Information in SQL Server

To configure a SQL Server database as a standalone key store, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Key Store Schema.
3. Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder.
4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single SQL Server database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Note: Information prefixed with (W) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows system; (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. Different information is required when configuring the SQL Server data source.

Gather the following information before configuring the policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store. You can use the SQL Server Information Worksheet to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

- **Database instance name** —Determine the name of the database instance that is to function as the policy store or data store.
- **Administrative account** —Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
- **Administrative Password** —Determine the password for the Administrative account.
- (W) **Data source name** —Determine the name you will use to identify the data source.

Example: SM SQL Server Wire DS.

- (W) **SQL Server name** —Determine the name of the SQL Server database that contains the instance that is to function as the policy store.

- (U) **Policy Server root** —Determine the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- (U) **IP Address** —Determine the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Create the Key Store Schema

You create the key store schema so the SQL Server database can store key information.

To create the key store schema

1. Open sm_mssql_ps.sql in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
2. Start the Query Analyzer and log in as the who administers the Policy Server database.
3. Select the database instance from the database list.
4. Paste the schema from sm_mssql_ps.sql into the query.
5. Execute the query.

The SiteMinder key store schema is created in the database.

Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source to let SiteMinder communicate with the SiteMinder data store.

More information:

[SQL Server Authentication Mode Considerations](#) (see page 187)

Create a SQL Server Data Source on Windows

ODBC requires that you configure a data source for the SQL Server wire protocol.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows System.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.

- If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe.

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab.

System data source settings appear.

3. Click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears.

4. Select SiteMinder SQL Server Wire Protocol and click Finish.

The ODBC SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears.

5. Enter the data source name in the Data Source Name field.

Example: SiteMinder Data Source.

Note: Take note of your data source name. This information is required as you configure your database as a policy store.

6. Enter the name of the SQL Server host system in the Server field.

7. Enter the database name in the Database Name field.

8. Click Test.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The SQL Server data source is configured and appears in the System Data Sources list.

Create a SQL Server Data Sources on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a system_odbc.ini file, which you create by renaming sqlserverwire.ini, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to system_odbc.ini. This system_odbc.ini file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the system_odbc.ini file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the "=" refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the "=" is a comment field.

Note: If you modify the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding a MS SQL Server Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the Oracle or SQL drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure a MS SQL Server data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Enter the following under [ODBC Data Sources]:

SiteMinder Data Source=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol.
3. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the one or more of the data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSmsss24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Database=SiteMinder Data
Address=myhost, 1433
QuotedId=No
AnsiNPW=No
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

Example: export/smuser/siteminder

SiteMinder Data

Specifies the SQL Server database instance name.

myhost

Specifies the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

1433

Represents the default listening port for SQL Server.

4. If you are using Microsoft SQL Server 2008 to function as any SiteMinder store, edit the [ODBC] section as follows:

```
TraceFile=nete_ps_root/db/odbctrace.out  
TraceDll=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/odbctrac.so  
InstallDir=nete_ps_root/odbc
```

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

5. Save the file.

The wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store key information.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
ODBC settings appear.
3. Select Key Store from the Database list and clear the Use Policy Store database check box.
Data source settings become active.
4. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
5. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
6. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.
Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.
7. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.

8. Click Test Connection.

SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.

9. Click OK.

The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a key store

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

How to Store Audit Logs in SQL Server

To configure a SQL Server database as a standalone audit logging database, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Audit Log Schema.
3. Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder.
4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single SQL Server database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Note: Information prefixed with (W) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows system; (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. Different information is required when configuring the SQL Server data source.

Gather the following information before configuring the policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store. You can use the SQL Server Information Worksheet to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

- **Database instance name** —Determine the name of the database instance that is to function as the policy store or data store.
- **Administrative account** —Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
- **Administrative Password** —Determine the password for the Administrative account.
- **(W) Data source name** —Determine the name you will use to identify the data source.

Example: SM SQL Server Wire DS.

- **(W) SQL Server name** —Determine the name of the SQL Server database that contains the instance that is to function as the policy store.
- **(U) Policy Server root** —Determine the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **(U) IP Address** —Determine the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Create the Audit Log Schema

You create the logging schema so the SQL Server database can store audit logs.

To create the audit log schema

1. Open sm_mssql_logs.sql in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
2. Start the Query Analyzer and log in as the user who administers the Policy Server database.
3. Select the database instance from the database list.

4. Paste the schema from sm_mssql_logs.sql into the query.
5. Execute the query.

The SiteMinder audit log store schema is created in the database.

Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source to let SiteMinder communicate with the SiteMinder data store.

More information:

[SQL Server Authentication Mode Considerations](#) (see page 187)

Create a SQL Server Data Source on Windows

ODBC requires that you configure a data source for the SQL Server wire protocol.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows System.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe.

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab.

System data source settings appear.

3. Click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears.

4. Select SiteMinder SQL Server Wire Protocol and click Finish.

The ODBC SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears.

5. Enter the data source name in the Data Source Name field.

Example: SiteMinder Data Source.

Note: Take note of your data source name. This information is required as you configure your database as a policy store.

6. Enter the name of the SQL Server host system in the Server field.

7. Enter the database name in the Database Name field.

8. Click Test.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The SQL Server data source is configured and appears in the System Data Sources list.

Create a SQL Server Data Sources on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a `system_odbc.ini` file, which you create by renaming `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to `system_odbc.ini`. This `system_odbc.ini` file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the `system_odbc.ini` file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify of the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding a MS SQL Server Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the Oracle or SQL drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure a MS SQL Server data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the *policy_server_installation/db* directory. To do this, you need to rename `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the `system_odbc.ini` file.
2. Enter the following under [ODBC Data Sources]:

SiteMinder Data Source=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol.

- Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the one or more of the data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSmss24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Database=SiteMinder Data
Address=myhost, 1433
QuotedId=No
AnsiNPW=No
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

Example: export/smuser/siteminder

SiteMinder Data

Specifies the SQL Server database instance name.

myhost

Specifies the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

1433

Represents the default listening port for SQL Server.

- If you are using Microsoft SQL Server 2008 to function as any SiteMinder store, edit the [ODBC] section as follows:

```
TraceFile=nete_ps_root/db/odbctrace.out
TraceDll=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/odbctrac.so
InstallDir=nete_ps_root/odbc
```

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

- Save the file.

The wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store audit logs.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
ODBC settings appear.
3. Select Audit Logs from the Database list.
4. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
Data source settings become active.
5. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
6. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
7. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.
Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.
8. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.
9. Click Test Connection.
SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.
10. Click OK.
The Policy Server is configured to use the database as an audit logging database.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

How to Store Session Information in SQL Server

To configure a SQL Server database as a session store, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Session Store Schema.
3. Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder.
4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single SQL Server database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Note: Information prefixed with (W) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows system; (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. Different information is required when configuring the SQL Server data source.

Gather the following information before configuring the policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store. You can use the SQL Server Information Worksheet to record your values.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

- **Database instance name** —Determine the name of the database instance that is to function as the policy store or data store.
- **Administrative account** —Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
- **Administrative Password** —Determine the password for the Administrative account.
- **(W) Data source name** —Determine the name you will use to identify the data source.

Example: SM SQL Server Wire DS.

- **(W) SQL Server name** —Determine the name of the SQL Server database that contains the instance that is to function as the policy store.
- **(U) Policy Server root** —Determine the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **(U) IP Address** —Determine the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

More information:

[SQL Server Information Worksheet](#) (see page 400)

Create the Session Store Schema

You create the session store schema so the SQL Server database can store and read session information.

To create the session store schema

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are going to store Unicode characters in the session store, open `sm_mssql_ss.sql.unicode` in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
 - If you are not going to store Unicode characters in the session store, open `sm_mssql_ss.sql` in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
2. Start the Query Analyzer and log in as the who administers the Policy Server database.
3. Select the database instance from the database list.
4. Paste the schema into the query.
5. Execute the query.

The session store schema is created in the database.

Configure a SQL Server Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source to let SiteMinder communicate with the SiteMinder data store.

More information:

[SQL Server Authentication Mode Considerations](#) (see page 187)

Create a SQL Server Data Source on Windows

ODBC requires that you configure a data source for the SQL Server wire protocol.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows System.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.

- If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe.

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab.

System data source settings appear.

3. Click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears.

4. Select SiteMinder SQL Server Wire Protocol and click Finish.

The ODBC SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears.

5. Enter the data source name in the Data Source Name field.

Example: SiteMinder Data Source.

Note: Take note of your data source name. This information is required as you configure your database as a policy store.

6. Enter the name of the SQL Server host system in the Server field.

7. Enter the database name in the Database Name field.

8. Click Test.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The SQL Server data source is configured and appears in the System Data Sources list.

Create a SQL Server Data Sources on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a system_odbc.ini file, which you create by renaming sqlserverwire.ini, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to system_odbc.ini. This system_odbc.ini file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the system_odbc.ini file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the "=" refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the "=" is a comment field.

Note: If you modify the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding a MS SQL Server Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the Oracle or SQL drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure a MS SQL Server data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `sqlserverwire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the SQL Server Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Enter the following under [ODBC Data Sources]:

SiteMinder Data Source=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol.
3. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the one or more of the data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSmsss24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Database=SiteMinder Data
Address=myhost, 1433
QuotedId=No
AnsiNPW=No
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

Example: export/smuser/siteminder

SiteMinder Data

Specifies the SQL Server database instance name.

myhost

Specifies the IP Address of the SQL Server database.

1433

Represents the default listening port for SQL Server.

4. If you are using Microsoft SQL Server 2008 to function as any SiteMinder store, edit the [ODBC] section as follows:

```
TraceFile=nete_ps_root/db/odbctrace.out  
TraceDll=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/odbctrac.so  
InstallDir=nete_ps_root/odbc
```

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to the Policy Server installation directory. This path cannot contain an environment variable.

5. Save the file.
The wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store session information.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select Session Server from the Database list.
Data source settings become active.
3. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
4. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
5. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.
Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.
6. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.
7. Click Test Connection.
SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.
8. Click OK.
The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a session store.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.

The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.

3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Configure Oracle Data Stores

SiteMinder keys and SiteMinder audit information can each be stored in a separate database.

Consider the following:

- Storing keys in a separate database may be required to implement single sign-on functionality. For more information about key management, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.
- SiteMinder session information must be stored in a separate database. You cannot use the policy store to store session information.

The following sections detail how to configure individual data stores.

How to Store Key Information in Oracle

To configure an Oracle database as key store, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Key Store Schema.
3. Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder.

4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single Oracle database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring Oracle data source for UNIX.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

More information:

[Oracle Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

[Oracle RAC Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

Required Information

Gather the following required information before configuring a supported Oracle or Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **(U) Policy Server installation path**—Identify the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **Data source**—Determine the name you will use to identify the Oracle data source.

Example: SM Oracle Server Wire DS.

- **Database administrative account**—Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.

Note: Ensure the administrative account does not have the DB role. Audit-based reports will not return correct results if the administrative account has the DB role.

- **Database administrative Password**—Determine the password for the Administrative account.

Oracle Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle machine name**—Determine the name of the machine on which the Oracle database is installed.
- **Oracle instance service name**—Determine the service name of the database instance to which you will connect. The tnsnames.ora file specifies service names.
- **Oracle port number**—Determine the port number on which the Oracle database is listening.

Oracle RAC Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle RAC system service name**—Determine the service name for the entire system.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, SMDB is the service name for the entire system:

```
SMDB=
(Description =
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT=1521
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT=1521)
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT=1521))
(LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
(CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVER = DEDICATED)
(SERVER_NAME = SMDB)
)
```

- **Oracle RAC node service names**—Determine the service names for each node in the system.

- **Oracle RAC node IP addresses**—Determine the IP Address of each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Note: If you are using Oracle RAC 10g, determine the virtual IP address of each node in the system.

- **Oracle RAC node port numbers**—Determine the port number for each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Create the Key Store Schema

You create the key store schema so the Oracle database can store key information.

To create the SiteMinder schema

1. Log into Oracle with sqlplus or some other Oracle utility as the user who administers the Policy Server database information.

Note: We recommend that you do not create SiteMinder schema with the SYS or SYSTEM users. If necessary, create an Oracle user, such as SMOWNER, and create the schema with that user.

2. Import the following script:

```
$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/sql/sm_oracle_ps.sql
```

Note: Environment variables may not function in Oracle's SQL utility. If you experience problems importing the script using the utility, specify an explicit path.

The key store schema is created in the database.

Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source for the Oracle wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on Windows

To create an Oracle data source on Windows

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the *install_home*\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the machine name where the Oracle database is installed in the Host Name field.
6. Enter the port number where the Oracle database is listening on the machine in the Port Number field.
7. Enter the name of the Oracle instance to which you want to connect in the SID field.

Note: The service name is specified in the tnsnames.ora file. The SID is the system identifier for the database instance. The tnsnames.ora file contains service names and details that Oracle uses to identify and connect to Oracle instances.

Example: if the tnsnames.ora file contains the following entry for an Oracle instance, you enter instance1 in the SID field:

```
instance1 =  
  (Description=  
    (Address = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port=1521))  
    (Connect_DATA_ = (SID = SIDofinstance1))  
  )
```

8. Click Test Connection.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The Oracle data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle RAC Data Source on Windows

You can configure Oracle RAC instances with the Policy Server as a single data source name similar to that of a single instance Oracle database. However, the data source name for Oracle RAC is different than a regular ODBC data source.

In an Oracle RAC system, in addition to the SID or ServiceName for each Oracle instance, there is also a ServiceName for the entire Oracle RAC system. When configuring a data source, configure the data source name to use this ServiceName when connecting to an Oracle RAC.

To configure an Oracle RAC data source

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the IP Address of the first node in the Oracle RAC system in the Host field.

Oracle RAC 10g: Enter the virtual IP Address.

6. Enter the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system in the Service Name field.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, the SMDB value is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system, which contains 3 nodes:

```
SMDB=
  (Description =
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT = 1521))
    (LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = SMDB)
    )
  )
```

7. Click the Failover tab.

Failover settings appear.

8. Specify the host name or virtual IP Address, port number, and service name for the remaining Oracle RAC nodes in the environment in the Alternate Servers field.

Note: The ServiceName is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

9. Specify the AlternateServers to provide connection failover to the other Oracle nodes if the primary server is not accepting connections. The entry should have the following format:

```
(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_servicenam
e[,...])
```

10. Select LoadBalancing.

11. Click OK

The Oracle RAC data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a `system_odbc.ini` file, which you create by renaming `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`. This `system_odbc.ini` file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the `system_odbc.ini` file, `[ODBC Data Sources]`, contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify of the first line of data source entry, which is `[SiteMinder Data Source]`, take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding an Oracle Data source involves adding a new data source name in the `[ODBC Data Sources]` section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the SQL Server or Oracle drivers under `[SiteMinder Data Source]`.

Again, to configure an Oracle data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the Oracle Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The system_odbc.ini file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
LoginID=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername
PortNumber=1521
SID=nete_serverid
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureResults=0
EnableDisableParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servername

Specifies the machine name where the Oracle database is installed.

nete_serverid

Specifies the Oracle instance service name (SID). The SID is the system identifier for the database instance.

Example: In the following sample tnsnames.ora file, the value instance1 is the SID.

```
instance1 =  
(Description =  
(ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port = 1521)  
(CONNECT_DATA = (SID = instance1))  
)
```

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Configure the Oracle RAC Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it system_odbc.ini. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- sqlserverwire.ini
- oraclewire.ini
- mysqlwire.ini

These files are located in *siteminder_home/db*

The system_odbc.ini file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:
 - Add ServiceName=nete_servicename
 - Add AlternateServers=
 - Add Loadbalancing=1
 - Remove or comment SID=nete_serverid

The modified text for the data source should appear as follows:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
Logon=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername1
PortNumber=1521
ServiceName=nete_servicename
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureRetResults=0
EnableDescribeParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
AlternateServers=
LoadBalancing=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the directory where Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servicename1

Specifies the IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

(Oracle 10g) Specifies the virtual IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

nete_servicename

Specifies the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

AlternateServers

Specifies the connection failover to the other Oracle nodes, if the primary server is not accepting connections.

Example:

(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_service
name[,...])

LoadBalancing=1

Turns on client load balancing, which helps to distribute new connections to keep RAC nodes from being overwhelmed with connection requests. When enabled, the order in which primary and alternate database servers are accessed is random.

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store key information.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
ODBC settings appear.
3. Select Key Store from the Database list and clear the Use Policy Store database check box.
Data source settings become active.
4. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
5. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
6. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.

Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.

7. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.
8. Click Test Connection.
SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.
9. Click OK.
The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a key store

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.
The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.
3. Click Start.
The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

How to Store Audit Logs in Oracle

To configure an Oracle database to store audit logs, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Audit Log Schema.
3. Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder.
4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single Oracle database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring Oracle data source for UNIX.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

More information:

[Oracle Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

[Oracle RAC Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

Required Information

Gather the following required information before configuring a supported Oracle or Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **(U) Policy Server installation path**—Identify the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **Data source**—Determine the name you will use to identify the Oracle data source.
Example: SM Oracle Server Wire DS.
- **Database administrative account**—Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.
Note: Ensure the administrative account does not have the DB role. Audit-based reports will not return correct results if the administrative account has the DB role.
- **Database administrative Password**—Determine the password for the Administrative account.

Oracle Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle machine name**—Determine the name of the machine on which the Oracle database is installed.
- **Oracle instance service name**—Determine the service name of the database instance to which you will connect. The tnsnames.ora file specifies service names.
- **Oracle port number**—Determine the port number on which the Oracle database is listening.

Oracle RAC Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle RAC system service name**—Determine the service name for the entire system.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, SMDB is the service name for the entire system:

```
SMDB=
(Description =
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT=1521
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT=1521)
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT=1521))
(LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
(CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVER = DEDICATED)
(SERVER_NAME = SMDB) )
)
```

- **Oracle RAC node service names**—Determine the service names for each node in the system.

- **Oracle RAC node IP addresses**—Determine the IP Address of each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Note: If you are using Oracle RAC 10g, determine the virtual IP address of each node in the system.

- **Oracle RAC node port numbers**—Determine the port number for each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Create the Audit Log Schema

You create the audit log schema so the Oracle database can store audit logs.

To create the SiteMinder schema

1. Log into Oracle with sqlplus or some other Oracle utility as the user who administers the Policy Server database information.

Note: We recommend that you do not create SiteMinder schema with the SYS or SYSTEM users. If necessary, create an Oracle user, such as SMOWNER, and create the schema with that user.

2. Import the following script:

```
$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/sql/sm_oracle_logs.sql
```

Note: Environment variables may not function in Oracle's SQL utility. If you experience problems importing the script using the utility, specify an explicit path.

The audit log schema is created in the database.

Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source for the Oracle wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on Windows

To create an Oracle data source on Windows

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the *install_home*\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click *odbcad32.exe*

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the machine name where the Oracle database is installed in the Host Name field.

6. Enter the port number where the Oracle database is listening on the machine in the Port Number field.

7. Enter the name of the Oracle instance to which you want to connect in the SID field.

Note: The service name is specified in the *tnsnames.ora* file. The SID is the system identifier for the database instance. The *tnsnames.ora* file contains service names and details that Oracle uses to identify and connect to Oracle instances.

Example: if the *tnsnames.ora* file contains the following entry for an Oracle instance, you enter *instance1* in the SID field:

```
instance1 =
  (Description=
    (Address = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port=1521))
    (Connect_DATA_ = (SID = SIDofinstance1))
  )
```


8. Click Test Connection.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The Oracle data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle RAC Data Source on Windows

You can configure Oracle RAC instances with the Policy Server as a single data source name similar to that of a single instance Oracle database. However, the data source name for Oracle RAC is different than a regular ODBC data source.

In an Oracle RAC system, in addition to the SID or ServiceName for each Oracle instance, there is also a ServiceName for the entire Oracle RAC system. When configuring a data source, configure the data source name to use this ServiceName when connecting to an Oracle RAC.

To configure an Oracle RAC data source

1. Do one of the following:

- If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
- If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the IP Address of the first node in the Oracle RAC system in the Host field.

Oracle RAC 10g: Enter the virtual IP Address.

6. Enter the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system in the Service Name field.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, the SMDB value is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system, which contains 3 nodes:

```
SMDB=
  (Description =
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT = 1521))
    (LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = SMDB)
    )
  )
```

7. Click the Failover tab.

Failover settings appear.

8. Specify the host name or virtual IP Address, port number, and service name for the remaining Oracle RAC nodes in the environment in the Alternate Servers field.

Note: The ServiceName is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

9. Specify the AlternateServers to provide connection failover to the other Oracle nodes if the primary server is not accepting connections. The entry should have the following format:

```
(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_servicenam
e[,...])
```

10. Select LoadBalancing.

11. Click OK

The Oracle RAC data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a system_odbc.ini file, which you create by renaming oraclewire.ini, located in *policy_server_installation/db*, to system_odbc.ini. This system_odbc.ini file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the system_odbc.ini file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding an Oracle Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the SQL Server or Oracle drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure an Oracle data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the Oracle Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
LoginID=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername
PortNumber=1521
SID=nete_serverid
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureResults=0
EnableDisableParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servername

Specifies the machine name where the Oracle database is installed.

nete_serverid

Specifies the Oracle instance service name (SID). The SID is the system identifier for the database instance.

Example: In the following sample tnsnames.ora file, the value instance1 is the SID.

```
instance1 =  
(Description =  
(ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port = 1521)  
(CONNECT_DATA = (SID = instance1))  
)
```

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Configure the Oracle RAC Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it system_odbc.ini. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- sqlserverwire.ini
- oraclewire.ini
- mysqlwire.ini

These files are located in *siteminder_home/db*

The system_odbc.ini file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:
 - Add ServiceName=nete_servicename
 - Add AlternateServers=
 - Add Loadbalancing=1
 - Remove or comment SID=nete_serverid

The modified text for the data source should appear as follows:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
Logon=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername1
PortNumber=1521
ServiceName=nete_servicename
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureRetResults=0
EnableDescribeParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
AlternateServers=
LoadBalancing=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the directory where Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servicename1

Specifies the IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

(Oracle 10g) Specifies the virtual IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

nete_servicename

Specifies the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

AlternateServers

Specifies the connection failover to the other Oracle nodes, if the primary server is not accepting connections.

Example:

(HostName=nete_servicename2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_service name[,...])

LoadBalancing=1

Turns on client load balancing, which helps to distribute new connections to keep RAC nodes from being overwhelmed with connection requests. When enabled, the order in which primary and alternate database servers are accessed is random.

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store audit logs.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
ODBC settings appear.

3. Select Audit Logs from the Database list.
4. Select ODBC from the Storage list.
Data source settings become active.
5. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
6. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
7. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.
Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.
8. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.
9. Click Test Connection.
SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.
10. Click OK.
The Policy Server is configured to use the database as an audit logging database.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.
The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.
3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

How to Store Session Information in Oracle

To configure an Oracle database as a session store, complete the following procedures:

1. Gather Database Information.
2. Create the Session Store Schema.
3. Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder.
4. Point the Policy Server to the Database.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

Note: If you are trying to configure or upgrade a SiteMinder store listed in the SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix and cannot find the procedures in this guide, see the *Directory Configuration Guide*.

Gather Database Information

Configuring a single Oracle database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store requires specific database information.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring Oracle data source for UNIX.

Note: Policy and data store worksheets are provided to help you gather and record information before configuring or upgrading a SiteMinder data store. You can print the applicable worksheet and can use it to record required information before beginning.

More information:

[Oracle Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

[Oracle RAC Information Worksheet](#) (see page 401)

Required Information

Gather the following required information before configuring a supported Oracle or Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- (U) **Policy Server installation path**—Identify the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.
- **Data source**—Determine the name you will use to identify the Oracle data source.

Example: SM Oracle Server Wire DS.

- **Database administrative account**—Determine the user name of an account with privileges to create, read, modify, and delete objects in the database.

Note: Ensure the administrative account does not have the DB role. Audit-based reports will not return correct results if the administrative account has the DB role.

- **Database administrative Password**—Determine the password for the Administrative account.

Oracle Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle database as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle machine name**—Determine the name of the machine on which the Oracle database is installed.
- **Oracle instance service name**—Determine the service name of the database instance to which you will connect. The tnsnames.ora file specifies service names.
- **Oracle port number**—Determine the port number on which the Oracle database is listening.

Oracle RAC Database Information

Gather the following information only if you are configuring a supported Oracle RAC database as a policy store or any other SiteMinder data store:

- **Oracle RAC system service name**—Determine the service name for the entire system.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, SMDB is the service name for the entire system:

```
SMDB=
(Description =
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT=1521
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT=1521)
(AADDRESS = PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT=1521))
(LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
(CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVER = DEDICATED)
(SERVER_NAME = SMDB) )
)
```

- **Oracle RAC node service names**—Determine the service names for each node in the system.

- **Oracle RAC node IP addresses**—Determine the IP Address of each node in the Oracle RAC system.
Note: If you are using Oracle RAC 10g, determine the virtual IP address of each node in the system.
- **Oracle RAC node port numbers**—Determine the port number for each node in the Oracle RAC system.

Create the Session Store Schema

You create the session store schema so the Oracle database can store session information.

To create the SiteMinder schema

1. Log into Oracle with sqlplus or some other Oracle utility as the user who administers the Policy Server database information.
Note: We recommend that you do not create SiteMinder schema with the SYS or SYSTEM users. If necessary, create an Oracle user, such as SMOWNER, and create the schema with that user.
2. Import the following script:
`$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/sql/sm_oracle_ss.sql`
Note: Environment variables may not function in Oracle's SQL utility. If you experience problems importing the script using the utility, specify an explicit path.
The session store schema is created in the database.

Configure an Oracle Data Source for SiteMinder

If you are using ODBC, you need to configure a data source for the Oracle wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on Windows

To create an Oracle data source on Windows

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the *install_home*\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.

The Create New Data Source dialog appears

3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the machine name where the Oracle database is installed in the Host Name field.

6. Enter the port number where the Oracle database is listening on the machine in the Port Number field.

7. Enter the name of the Oracle instance to which you want to connect in the SID field.

Note: The service name is specified in the tnsnames.ora file. The SID is the system identifier for the database instance. The tnsnames.ora file contains service names and details that Oracle uses to identify and connect to Oracle instances.

Example: if the tnsnames.ora file contains the following entry for an Oracle instance, you enter instance1 in the SID field:

```
instance1 =  
  (Description=  
    (Address = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port=1521))  
    (Connect_DATA_ = (SID = SIDofinstance1))  
  )
```

8. Click Test Connection.

The connection settings are tested and a prompt appears specifying that the connection is successful.

9. Click OK.

The Oracle data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle RAC Data Source on Windows

You can configure Oracle RAC instances with the Policy Server as a single data source name similar to that of a single instance Oracle database. However, the data source name for Oracle RAC is different than a regular ODBC data source.

In an Oracle RAC system, in addition to the SID or ServiceName for each Oracle instance, there is also a ServiceName for the entire Oracle RAC system. When configuring a data source, configure the data source name to use this ServiceName when connecting to an Oracle RAC.

To configure an Oracle RAC data source

1. Do one of the following:
 - If you are using a supported 32-bit Windows operating system, click Start and select Programs, Administrative Tools, ODBC Data Sources.
 - If you are using a supported 64-bit Windows operating system:
 - a. Navigate to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64.
 - b. Double-click odbcad32.exe

The ODBC Data Source Administrator appears.

2. Click the System DSN tab, and then click Add.
3. Select SiteMinder Oracle Wire Protocol, and click Finish.

The ODBC Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Setup dialog appears. The General tab is pulled to the front.

4. Enter a name that identifies the data source in the Data Source Name field.

Note: Record this name. You will need the data source name when pointing the Policy Server to the database.

5. Enter the IP Address of the first node in the Oracle RAC system in the Host field.

Oracle RAC 10g: Enter the virtual IP Address.

6. Enter the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system in the Service Name field.

Example: In the following tnsnames.ora file, the SMDB value is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system, which contains 3 nodes:

```
SMDB=
  (Description =
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername1)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername2)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(HOST = nete_servername3)(PORT = 1521))
    (LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = SMDB)
    )
  )
```

7. Click the Failover tab.
- Failover settings appear.
8. Specify the host name or virtual IP Address, port number, and service name for the remaining Oracle RAC nodes in the environment in the Alternate Servers field.

Note: The ServiceName is the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

9. Specify the AlternateServers to provide connection failover to the other Oracle nodes if the primary server is not accepting connections. The entry should have the following format:

(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_servicename[,...])

10. Select LoadBalancing.
11. Click OK

The Oracle RAC data source is configured for the wire protocol driver.

Create an Oracle Data Source on UNIX Systems

The SiteMinder ODBC data sources are configured using a `system_odbc.ini` file, which you create by renaming `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`. This `system_odbc.ini` file contains all of the names of the available ODBC data sources as well as the attributes that are associated with these data sources. This file must be customized to work for each site. Also, you can add additional data sources to this file, such as defining additional ODBC user directories for SiteMinder.

The first section of the `system_odbc.ini` file, [ODBC Data Sources], contains a list of all of the currently available data sources. The name before the “=” refers to a subsequent section of the file describing each individual data source. After the “=” is a comment field.

Note: If you modify the first line of data source entry, which is [SiteMinder Data Source], take note of the change because you will need this value when configure your ODBC database as a policy store.

Each data source has a section in the `system_odbc.ini` file describing its attributes. The first attribute is the ODBC driver to be loaded when this data source is used by SiteMinder. The remaining attributes are specific to the driver.

Adding an Oracle Data source involves adding a new data source name in the [ODBC Data Sources] section of the file, and adding a section that describes the data source using the same name as the data source. You need to change the `system_odbc.ini` file if you create a new service name or want to use a different driver. You should have entries for the SQL Server or Oracle drivers under [SiteMinder Data Source].

Again, to configure an Oracle data source, you must first create a `system_odbc.ini` file in the `policy_server_installation/db` directory. To do this, you need to rename `oraclewire.ini`, located in `policy_server_installation/db`, to `system_odbc.ini`.

Configure the Oracle Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the `system_odbc.ini` file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
LoginID=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername
PortNumber=1521
SID=nete_serverid
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureResults=0
EnableDisableParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies the explicit path to where the Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servername

Specifies the machine name where the Oracle database is installed.

nete_serverid

Specifies the Oracle instance service name (SID). The SID is the system identifier for the database instance.

Example: In the following sample tnsnames.ora file, the value instance1 is the SID.

```
instance1 =
(Description =
  (ADDRESS = (Protocol = TCP)(Host = myhost)(Port = 1521)
    (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = instance1))
  )
)
```

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Configure the Oracle RAC Wire Protocol Driver

You configure the wire protocol driver to specify the settings SiteMinder uses to connect to the database.

Note: This procedure only applies if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. If you have not already done so, copy one of the following files and rename it `system_odbc.ini`. The file you rename depends on the database vendor you are configuring as a SiteMinder data store.

- `sqlserverwire.ini`
- `oraclewire.ini`
- `mysqlwire.ini`

These files are located in `siteminder_home/db`

The `system_odbc.ini` file contains the following sections. The data source that you are configuring determine the section or sections that you edit:

[SiteMinder Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the policy store.

[SiteMinder Logs Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to use to connect to the database functioning as the audit log database.

[SiteMinder Keys Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the key store.

[SiteMinder Session Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the session store.

[SmSampleUsers Data Source]

Specifies the settings SiteMinder is to connect to the database functioning as the sample user data store.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the system_odbc.ini file.
2. Depending on the data source you are configuring, edit the applicable data source sections with the following information:
 - Add ServiceName=nete_servicename
 - Add AlternateServers=
 - Add Loadbalancing=1
 - Remove or comment SID=nete_serverid

The modified text for the data source should appear as follows:

```
Driver=nete_ps_root/odbc/lib/NSora24.so
Description=DataDirect 6 Oracle Wire Protocol
Logon=uid
Password=pwd
HostName=nete_servername1
PortNumber=1521
ServiceName=nete_servicename
CatalogOptions=0
ProcedureRetResults=0
EnableDescribeParam=0
EnableStaticCursorsForLongData=0
ApplicationUsingThreads=1
AlternateServers=
LoadBalancing=1
```

Note: When editing data source information, do not use the pound sign (#). Entering a pound sign comments the information, which truncates the value. The truncated value may cause ODBC connections to fail.

nete_ps_root

Specifies an explicit path to the directory where Policy Server is installed.

uid

Specifies the user name of the database account that has full access rights to the database.

pwd

Specifies the password for the database account that has full access rights to the database.

nete_servicename1

Specifies the IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

(Oracle 10g) Specifies the virtual IP Address of the first Oracle RAC node.

nete_servicename

Specifies the service name for the entire Oracle RAC system.

AlternateServers

Specifies the connection failover to the other Oracle nodes, if the primary server is not accepting connections.

Example:

(HostName=nete_servername2:PortNumber=1521:ServiceName=nete_service name[,...])

LoadBalancing=1

Turns on client load balancing, which helps to distribute new connections to keep RAC nodes from being overwhelmed with connection requests. When enabled, the order in which primary and alternate database servers are accessed is random.

3. Save the file.

The Oracle wire protocol driver is configured.

Point the Policy Server to the Database

You point the Policy Server to the database so the Policy Server can read and store session information.

To point the Policy Server to the data store

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console, and click the Data tab.
Database settings appear.
2. Select Session Server from the Database list.
Data source settings become active.
3. Enter the name of the data source in the Data Source Information field.
 - (Windows) this entry must match the name you entered in the Data Source Name field when you created the data source.
 - (UNIX) this entry must match the first line of the data source entry in the system_odbc.ini file. By default, the first line in the file is [SiteMinder Data Sources]. If you modified the first entry, be sure that you enter the correct value.
4. Enter and confirm the user name and password of the database account that has full access rights to the database instance in the respective fields.
5. Specify the maximum number of database connections allocated to SiteMinder.

Note: We recommend retaining the default for best performance.

6. Click Apply.
The settings are saved.
7. Click Test Connection.
SiteMinder returns a confirmation that the Policy Server can access the data store.
8. Click OK.
The Policy Server is configured to use the database as a session store.

Restart the Policy Server

You restart the Policy Server for certain settings to take effect.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Policy Server Management Console.
2. Click the Status tab, and click Stop in the Policy Server group box.
The Policy Server stops as indicated by the red stoplight.
3. Click Start.

The Policy Server starts as indicated by the green stoplight.

Note: On UNIX or Linux operating environments, you can also execute the stop-all command followed by the start-all command to restart the Policy Server. These commands provide an alternative to the Policy Server Management Console.

Sample User Directories

SiteMinder provides schema files that populate a user directory with sample users.

The following schema files are provided in the *siteminder_home*\db\SQL directory:

smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder sample users in a SQL Server database and populates the database with sample users. For example, if you look in the script, you can see a sample user named GeorgeC with a password of siteminder.

smsampleusers_oracle.sql

Creates the schema for SiteMinder sample users in an Oracle database and populates the database with sample users. For example, if you look in the script, you can see a sample user named GeorgeC with a password of siteminder.

Note: Creating a sample user directory is optional. More information on configuring user directory connections to the Policy Server exists in the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Configure an Oracle Sample User Directory

You configure a sample user directory to populate a database with sample users.

To configure the sample user directory

1. Log into Oracle with sqlplus or some other Oracle utility as the user who administers the Policy Server database information.

Note: We recommend that you do not create SiteMinder schema with the SYS or SYSTEM users. If necessary, create an Oracle user, such as SMOWNER, and create the schema with that user.

2. Import the following script:

```
$NETE_PS_ROOT/db/sql/smsampleusers_oracle.sql
```

Note: Environment variables may not function in Oracle's SQL utility. If you experience problems importing the script using the utility, specify an explicit path.

The user directory is populated with the sample users.

3. Configure the user directory connection to the Policy Server.

Note: More information on configuring user directory connections exists in the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Configure a SQL Server Sample User Directory

You configure a sample user directory to populate a database with sample users.

To configure the sample user directory

1. Open smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql in a text editor and copy the contents of the entire file.
2. Start the Query Analyzer and log in as the user who administers the Policy Server database.

3. Select the database instance from the database list.

4. Paste the schema from smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql into the query.

5. Execute the query.

The user directory is populated with the sample users.

6. Configure the user directory connection to the Policy Server.

Note: For more information about configuring user directory connections, see the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Chapter 9: Installing the Administrative UI

Installation Road Map

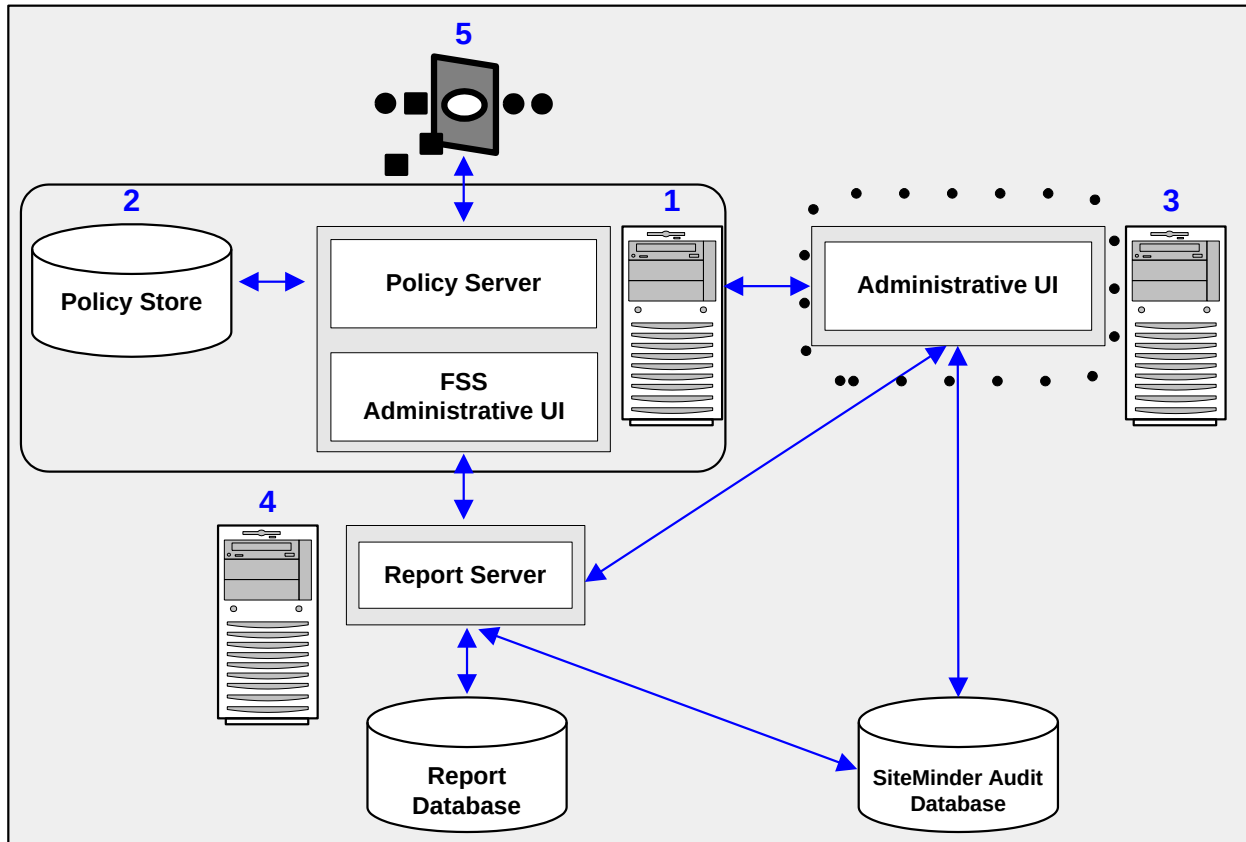
The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component.

- Solid lines surround the components that are required before installing and registering the Administrative UI. They include:
 - A Policy Server
 - A policy store

If a Policy Server and a policy store are not part of your environment, do not continue with the installation process.

- The component surrounded by the dotted line is the Administrative UI, which you install now.

Note: Once you have installed and registered the Administrative UI, you can prepare for a Web Agent installation, as illustrated by step five.



Administrative UI Installation Options

The Administrative UI requires an application server to run. As such, two installation options are available:

- **Stand-alone installation**—This option creates the required application server infrastructure through a prerequisite installer. The prerequisite installer installs an embedded application server (JBoss) and the required JDK. Verify that the Administrative UI host system meets the minimum system requirements before starting the installation.

The prerequisite installer launches the Administrative UI installer after a successful installation. The Administrative UI installer uses the embedded application server infrastructure to complete the installation.

Note: If you are installing to UNIX and running the prerequisite installation media in console-mode, you manually start the Administrative UI installer to complete the installation.

- **Existing application server installation**—This option lets you install the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure. The Administrative UI installer prompts you for application server-specific information and the location of the required JDK. Verify that the Administrative UI host system meets all system and third-party component requirements before starting the installation.

The following sections detail the stand-alone installation. For more information about installing to an existing application server infrastructure, see [Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#).

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#) (see page 371)

Trusted Relationship with a Policy Server

A trusted relationship between the Administrative UI and a Policy Server is required to begin managing your environment. You establish this relationship the first-time you log in using the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) and password. These credentials are stored in the policy store.

When you configure the policy store, you use the XPSRegClient utility to submit the super user credentials to the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the relationship can be created.

Note: If you used the Policy Server installer to configure the policy store automatically, the installer used the XPSRegClient utility to submit the credentials.

The time from which the credentials are supplied to when the initial Administrative UI login can occur is limited to 24 hours. Therefore, the process for installing the Administrative UI is determined by when the policy store is configured and the Administrative UI is installed.

Complete the Administrative UI Installation Checklist

Complete the following steps before you install the Administrative UI:

- ☐ Verify that you are using a supported operating system.
- ☐ Verify that the Administrative UI host system meets the minimum system requirements.
- ☐ (Linux) Be sure that the required Linux libraries are installed to the Administrative UI host system.
- ☐ Determine when the policy store was configured.

If the policy store was configured more than 24 hours ago, use the XPSRegClient utility to submit the default SiteMinder super user account credentials to the Policy Server before installing the Administrative UI. The Policy Server requires these credentials to create a trusted relationship with the Administrative UI.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[System Requirements](#) (see page 25)

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

[Required Linux Libraries](#) (see page 64)

How to Install the Administrative UI

Complete the following steps to install the Administrative UI:

1. Be sure that you have reviewed the Administrative UI installation checklist.
2. (Linux) Review the required Linux libraries requirement.
3. Gather information for the installer.
4. (Optional) Reset the registration window.
5. Install the Administrative UI.
6. Register the Administrative UI.

Consider the following:

- After a successful Windows installation, the SiteMinder Administrative UI login screen appears and the application server automatically starts, which lets you register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server.
- After a successful UNIX installation, you start the application server manually and log into the Administrative UI to complete the registration. For more information, see [How to Register the Administrative UI](#).

Required Linux Libraries

Certain library files are required for components operating on Linux operating environments. Failure to install the correct libraries can cause the following error:

```
java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError
```

If you are installing, configuring, or upgrading a Linux version of this component, the following libraries are required on the host system:

Red Hat 5.x

```
compat-gcc-34-c++-3.4.6-patch_version.i386
```

Red Hat 6.x (32-bit)

```
libstdc++-4.4.6-3.el6.i686.rpm
```

To have the appropriate 32-bit C run-time library for your operating environment, install the previous rpm.

Red Hat 6.x (64-bit)

libXau-1.0.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libxcb-1.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libstdc++-4.4.6-4.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db42-4.2.52-15.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db43-4.3.29-15.el6.i686.rpm
libX11-1.3-2.el6.i686.rpm
libXrender-0.9.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libexpat.so.1 (provided by expat-2.0.1-11.el6_2.i686.rpm)
libfreetype.so.6 (provided by freetype-2.3.11-6.el6_2.9.i686.rpm)
libfontconfig.so.1 (provided by fontconfig-2.8.0-3.el6.i686.rpm)
libICE-1.0.6-1.el6.i686.rpm
libuuid-2.17.2-12.7.el6.i686.rpm
libSM-1.1.0-7.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXext-1.1-3.el6.i686.rpm
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db-4.6.21-15.el6.i686.rpm
libXi-1.3-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXtst-1.0.99.2-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXft-2.1.13-4.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXt-1.0.7-1.el6.i686.rpm
libXp-1.0.0-15.1.el6.i686.rpm

Gather Information for the Installer

Gather the following information before installing and registering the Administrative UI:

- **Installation location**—Determine the Administrative UI installation path.
- **Administrative UI system name**—Identify the fully qualified name of the Administrative UI host system.
- **Server port**—Identify the port on which JBoss must listen for HTTP requests.
- **SiteMinder super user account password**—Identify the password for the default SiteMinder user account (siteminder).

- **Policy Server system name**—Identify the following:
 - The Policy Server to which the Administrative UI will be registered.
 - The fully qualified name of the Policy Server host system.
- **Policy Server authentication port**—If you changed the default settings after installing the Policy Server, identify the Policy Server authentication port. The Settings tab in the Policy Server Management Console lists the access control ports.

More information:

[Prerequisite Installer Worksheet](#) (see page 402)

Reset the Administrative UI Registration Window

If either of the following actions occurred more than 24 hours ago, this step is required:

- You used the Policy Server installation wizard to configure a policy store automatically.
- You used the XPSRegClient utility to submit the SiteMinder super user credentials to the Policy Server.

Note: (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder_administrator[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r
retries -c comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

siteminder_administrator

Specifies a SiteMinder administrator. If you are installing the Administrative UI as part of:

- A new r12.0 SP3 environment, specify the following default account:

siteminder

- An upgrade, specify any SiteMinder administrator account with super user permissions in the policy store. If you do not have a super user account in the policy store, use the smreg utility to create the default account.

passphrase

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder administrator account.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t *timeout*

(Optional) Specifies how long you have after you install the Administrative UI to log in for the time to complete the registration. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 1440 (24 hours)

Minimum limit: 1

Maximum limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r *retries*

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging in to the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Default: 1

Maximum limit: 5

-c *comment*

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l *log path*

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home*\log

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e *error path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: stderr

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

The utility supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log in to the Administrative UI for the first-time.

How to Install the Administrative UI

The following sections explain how to install the Administrative UI using the prerequisite installer as part of the stand-alone installation option.

Before You Install

Consider the following before you install the Administrative UI:

- You install the Administrative UI using the installation media on the Technical Support site.
Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.
- If you are using the stand-alone option to install, the following procedures apply. If you are installing to an existing application server infrastructure, see Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server.
- (Windows) Run the installer from the Administrative UI host system. Do not run the installer from a mapped network share or UNC path.

- The installation zip contains the prerequisite installer and the Administrative UI installer.
 - If you are running the prerequisite installer in Windows or UNIX GUI-mode, be sure that both executables are in the same location. The prerequisite installer automatically starts the Administrative UI installer to complete the installation.
 - If you are installing to UNIX and running the installation media in console-mode, be sure that both executables are in the same location. However, you manually start the Administrative UI installer to complete the installation. The prerequisite installer does not automatically start the Administrative UI installer.
- The installation zip contains a layout.properties file and a Framework folder at the same level as the installation media. If you moved the installation media after extracting the installation zip, move the following to the same location or the installation fails:
 - layout.properties file
 - Framework folder
- (UNIX) Depending on your permissions, run the following to add executable permissions to the directory that contains the installation media:


```
chmod -R+x directory
```

directory

Specifies the directory that contains the installation media.
- (UNIX) If you execute the Administrative UI installer across different subnets, it can crash. Install the Administrative UI directly on the host system.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Install the Administrative UI](#) (see page 380)

Install and Register the Administrative UI

Install the Administrative UI and prerequisite components to provide a management console for all tasks that are related to access control, reporting, and policy analysis.

Follow these steps::

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to the installation media.

3. Double-click *prerequisite_installation_media*.

prerequisite_installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI prerequisite installer executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.

5. Click Install.

The required components are installed.

6. Click Done.

The Administrative UI installer starts.

7. Follow the prompts and click Install.

The Administrative UI is installed. The SiteMinder Administrative UI login screen appears.

8. Type siteminder in the User Name field.

9. Type the siteminder account password in the Password field.

10. Type the fully qualified Policy Server host name in the Server field.

Consider the following:

- You can enter a valid IPv4 address or IPv6 address.
- If you do not specify a port, the registration defaults to 44442, which is the default Policy Server authentication port.

The Administrative UI opens and is registered with the Policy Server.

UNIX GUI

To install the Administrative UI using a UNIX GUI

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
3. Enter the following command:

```
./prerequisite_installation_media gui
```

prerequisite_installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI prerequisite installer executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.

5. Click Install.

The required components are installed.

6. Click Done.

The Administrative UI installer starts.

7. Follow the prompts and click Install.

The Administrative UI is installed.

Note: You cannot use the Administrative UI to manage your environment until you have registered it with a Policy Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 292)

Install the Administrative UI Using a UNIX Console

Install the Administrative UI and prerequisite components to provide a management console for all tasks that are related to access control, reporting, and policy analysis. This procedure describes how to install the Administrative UI using a UNIX console.

Follow these steps::

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
3. Enter the following command:

```
./prerequisite_installation_media -i console
```

prerequisite_installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI prerequisite installer executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.
5. Press Enter.

The required components are installed. The prerequisite installer prompts you to run the Administrative UI installer.

6. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media -i console
```

installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI installer executable.

The Administrative UI installer starts.

7. Follow the prompts and press Enter.

The Administrative UI is installed.

Note: You cannot use the Administrative UI to manage your environment until you have registered it with a Policy Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 292)

Troubleshoot the Administrative UI Installation

Use the following files to troubleshoot the Administrative UI installation:

- `Administrative_UI_Prerequisite_Installer_InstallLog.log`

If you used the stand-alone installation option, this log lists the number of successes, warnings, non-fatal errors, and errors that occurred during the prerequisite installation. Individual installation actions are listed with the respective status.

Location: `administrative_ui_home\CA\SiteMinder\adminui\install_config_info`

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

- `CA_SiteMinder_Administrative_UI_InstallLog.log`

This log lists the number of successes, warnings, non-fatal errors, and errors that occurred during the Administrative UI installation. Individual installation actions are listed with the respective status.

Location: `administrative_ui_home\CA\SiteMinder\adminui\install_config_info`

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

How to Register the Administrative UI

You are required to register the Administrative UI before it can be used to manage SiteMinder objects. Registering the Administrative UI creates a trusted connection between the Administrative UI and a Policy Server. Consider the following items:

- (UNIX) You are required to start the application server manually and log in to the Administrative UI to complete the registration.
- (Windows) The SiteMinder Administrative UI login screen appears and the application server starts automatically after installing the Administrative UI to Windows. These actions let you register the Administrative UI immediately. If you did not register the Administrative UI immediately after installing it, complete the following process.

This process explains how to register an Administrative UI that you installed using the prerequisite installer. If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server environment, see the respective process in *Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server*.

To register the Administrative UI, complete the following procedures:

1. [Create the FIPs environment variable](#) (see page 292).
2. [Start the application server](#) (see page 293).
3. [Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 294).

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384)

Create the FIPS Environment Variable

If your environment meets both of the following criteria, creating the FIPs environment variable is required to register the Administrative UI for the first-time:

- The Policy Server to which you are registering is operating in FIPs-only mode.
- The Administrative UI is not installed on the Policy Server host system.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - (Windows) Log into the Administrative UI host system as an administrative user.
 - (UNIX) Log into the Administrative UI host system as the user that installed the Administrative UI.

2. Set the following environment variable:

CA_SM_PS_FIPS140=ONLY

Note: For more information about setting environment variables, see your OS-specific documentation.

3. Verify that Windows or the UNIX shells that runs the Administrative UI correctly recognizes the CA_SM_PS_FIPS140 variable.

Start the Application Server

If you used the stand-alone option to install the Administrative UI, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see [Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#).

To start the application server

1. From the Administrative UI host system, do one of the following:

- **Windows**—Open the Microsoft Services console.

The application server automatically starts after installing the Administrative UI on Windows. You do not have to start the application server after installation.

- **UNIX**—Navigate to *install_home/CA/siteminder/adminui/bin*
install_home.

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

2. Do one of the following:

- **Windows**—Start the SiteMinder Administrative UI service.
- **UNIX**—Type `run.sh` and press Enter.

The application server is started.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#) (see page 371)

[Start the Application Server](#) (see page 388)

Register the Administrative UI

You register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server to begin managing your environment.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:

- Windows:

- (Recommended) Use the Administrative UI shortcut to open the Administrative UI. Using the shortcut registers the Administrative UI over SSL. If you do not have access to the shortcut, open a web browser and go to the following location:

`https://host:8443/iam/siteminder/adminui`

Note: A self-signed certificate that is valid for ten years is created and used for the connection. The certificate is created with an RSA 2048 key strength.

- Open a web browser and go to the following location:

`http://host:8080/iam/siteminder/adminui`

- UNIX:

- (Recommended) Open a web browser and go to the following location to register the Administrative UI over SSL:

`https://host:8443/iam/siteminder/adminui`

- Open a browser and go to the following location:

`http://host:8080/iam/siteminder/adminui`

Note: If the host system does not have a web browser, you can remotely access the login screen.

host

Specifies the fully qualified Administrative UI host system name.

The SiteMinder Administrative UI login screen appears.

2. Enter the following value in the User Name field:

`siteminder`

3. Type the SiteMinder superuser account password in the Password field.

Note: If your superuser account password contains one or more dollar-sign (\$) characters, replace each instance of the dollar-sign character with \$DOLLAR\$ in the Password field. For example, if the SiteMinder superuser account password is \$password, enter \$DOLLAR\$password in the Password field.

4. Type the fully qualified Policy Server host name in the Server field.

Consider the following items:

- You can enter a valid IPv4 address or IPv6 address.
- If you do not specify a port, the registration defaults to 44442, which is the default Policy Server authentication port.

The Administrative UI opens and is registered with the Policy Server.

More information:

[Registration Not on File Error Appears](#) (see page 416)

Stop the Application Server

If you used the stand-alone option to install the Administrative UI, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see [Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#).

To stop the application server

1. From the Administrative UI host, do one of the following:
 - **Windows**—Open the Microsoft Services console.
 - **UNIX**—Navigate to `install_home/CA/siteminder/adminui/bin`
`administrative_ui_install`.
Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.
2. Do one of the following:
 - **Windows**—Stop the SiteMinder Administrative UI service.
 - **UNIX**—Type `shutdown.sh` and press Enter.

The application server is stopped.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#) (see page 371)
[Stop the Application Server](#) (see page 391)

Administrator Credentials

By default, the Administrative UI uses the policy store as its source for SiteMinder administrator credentials. You can configure the Administrative UI to use an external store, for example, a corporate directory.

Note: For more information about configuring an external administrator user store, see the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

(Optional) Install and Configure Additional Administrative UIs for High Availability

Install more than one Administrative UI to be sure that unexpected outages do not prevent you from managing SiteMinder objects. Consider the following before installing another Administrative UI:

- Register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server that is not already sharing a trusted connection with an Administrative UI. Registering with another Policy Server prevents a single Policy Server outage from disabling both GUIs.
- An Administrative UI cannot failover to multiple Policy Servers. However, you can configure the Administrative UI to manage multiple Policy Servers.
- If the existing Administrative UI is configured for external SiteMinder administrator authentication:
 - Configure the new Administrative UI with the same external store. Configuring the new Administrative UI with the same external store helps ensure that all SiteMinder administrators are available to all GUIs.
 - Be sure to configure subsequent Administrative UI connections to the same external store using the same network identifier. Mixing network identifiers for multiple Administrative UI connections to the same external store is not supported.

Example: If you configured the first connection with 172.16.0.0, create subsequent connections with 172.16.0.0. If you configured the first connection with comp001@example.com, create subsequent connections with comp001@example.com.

More information:

[How to Install the Administrative UI](#) (see page 282)

How to Configure Additional Policy Server Connections

By default, the Administrative UI is configured with a single Policy Server as part of the installation process. You can, however, configure additional connections to administer more than one Policy Server. For example, you can create connections to manage Policy Servers in development and staging environments.

To configure additional Policy Server connections, complete the following steps:

1. Configure a connection to an external administrator user store.

Note: If the Administrative UI is using the policy store as its source of administrator identities, you cannot configure additional Policy Server connections. For more information about configuring an external administrator user store connection, see the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

2. Run the registration tool.
3. Configure the connection to the Policy Server.

Run the Registration Tool

You run the Administrative UI registration tool to create a client name and passphrase. A client name and passphrase pairing are values that the Policy Server uses to identify the Administrative UI you are registering. You submit the client and passphrase values from the Administrative UI to complete the registration process.

To run the registration tool

1. Open a command prompt from the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient client_name[:passphrase] -adminui -t timeout -r retries -c comment  
-cp -l log_path -e error_path  
-vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

Note: Inserting a space between *client_name* and *[:passphrase]* results in an error.

client_name

Identifies the Administrative UI being registered.

Limit: This value must be unique. For example, if you have previously used smui1 to register an Administrative UI, enter smui2.

Note: Record this value. This value is to complete the registration process from the Administrative UI.

passphrase

Specifies the password required to complete the registration of the Administrative UI.

Limits:

- The passphrase must contain at least six (6) characters.
- The passphrase cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the passphrase contains a space, it must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- If you are registering the Administrative UI as part of an upgrade, you can reuse a previous passphrase.

Note: If you do not specify the passphrase in this step, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm one.

Important! Record the passphrase, so that you can refer to it later.

-adminui

Specifies that an Administrative UI is being registered.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies how long you have to complete the registration process from the Administrative UI. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is reached.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (four hours)

Minimum Limit: 1

Maximum Limit: 1440 (one day)

-r retries

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you complete the registration process from the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from an incorrect client name or passphrase submitted to the Policy Server during the registration process.

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c comment

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The registration tool prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l *log_path*

(Optional) Specifies where to export the registration log file.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e *error_path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: *stderr*

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

The registration tool lists the name of the registration log file and prompts for a passphrase.

3. Press Enter.

The registration tool creates the client name and passphrase pairing.

You can now register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server. You complete the registration process from the Administrative UI.

Gather Registration Information

The Administrative UI requires specific information about the Policy Server and the client name and passphrase you created to complete the registration process. Gather the following information before logging into the Administrative UI:

- **Client name**—The client name you specified using the XPSRegClient tool.
- **Passphrase**—The passphrase you specified using the XPSRegClient tool.
- **Policy Server host**—The IP address or name of the Policy Server host system.
- **Policy Server authentication port**—The port on which the Policy Server is listening for authentication requests.

Default: 44442

Note: A worksheet is provided to help you gather and record information before registering the Administrative UI.

More information:

[Policy Server Registration Worksheet](#) (see page 404)

Configure the Connection to the Policy Server

You configure the connection so the Administrative UI can be used to manage SiteMinder objects.

To configure a Policy Server connection

1. Log into the Administrative UI with an account that has super user permissions.
2. Click Administration, Admin UI.
3. Click Policy Server Connections, Register Policy Server Connection.

The Register Policy Server Connection screen appears.

Note: Click Help for descriptions of settings and controls, including their respective requirements and limits.

4. Type a connection name in the Name field.
5. Type the Policy Server host name or IP address in the Policy Server Host field.
6. Type the Policy Server authentication port in the Policy Server Port field.

Note: This value must match the value in the Authentication port (TCP) field on the Settings tab in the Policy Server Management Console. The default authentication port is 44442. To determine the port number, open the Settings tab in the Policy Server Management Console.

7. Type the client name and passphrase you created using the registration tool in the respective fields.
8. Select a FIPS mode:
 - If you installed the Policy Server in FIPS-compatibility mode, select Compatibility mode.
 - If you installed the Policy Server in FIPS-only mode, select FIPS only mode.
9. Click Submit.

The connection between the Administrative UI and the Policy Server is configured.

The Administrative UI login screen contains a list of Policy Servers to which the Administrative UI is registered. By default, the Policy Server that was registered first is the default connection.

Modify the Default Policy Server Connection

The Administrative UI login screen contains a list of Policy Servers to which the Administrative UI is registered. By default, the Policy Server that was registered first appears as the default connection. You can modify the list to have another Policy Server connection appear as the default.

To modify the default Policy Server connection

1. Click Administration, Admin UI.
2. Click Policy Server Connections, Modify Policy Server Connection.

The Modify Policy Server Connection pane appears.
3. Specify search criteria and click Search.

Administrative UI connections matching the criteria appear.
4. Select the connection you want and click Select.

Settings specific to the Administrative UI connection appear.
5. Click the arrow icon in the Advanced group box.

Advanced settings appear.
6. Select the Default Connection check box and click Submit.

The Policy Server connection is configured as the default connection.

Delete a Policy Server Connection

The Administrative UI login screen contains a list of Policy Servers to which the Administrative UI is registered. You delete a Policy Server connection to remove it from the list when the connection is no longer required.

To delete a Policy Server connection:

1. Click Administration, Admin UI.
2. Click Policy Server Connections, Delete Policy Server Connection.

The Delete Policy Server Connection pane appears.

3. Specify search criteria and click Search.

Administrative UI connections matching the criteria appear.

4. Select the connection you want and click Select.

You are prompted to confirm that the connection can be deleted.

5. Click Yes.

The connection to the Policy Server is deleted.

(Optional) Install Other Administrative UIs Using Unattended Installation

After the Administrative UI is installed on one system, you can reinstall it or install it on a separate system using an unattended installation. An unattended installation lets you install or uninstall the Administrative UI without any user interaction.

To configure an unattended installation, the installer provides properties files that let you define installation variables. The default parameters, passwords, and paths in these files reflect the information that you entered during the initial Administrative UI installation.

More information:

[How to Run an Unattended Administrative UI Install](#) (see page 447)

Uninstall the Administrative UI on Windows

You uninstall the Administrative UI when it is no longer required on the system.

Note: If you used the stand-alone option to install the Administrative UI, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see [Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#).

To uninstall the Administrative UI

1. Stop the application server.
2. Open the Windows Control Panel and double-click Add/Remove Programs.

A list of installed programs appears.

3. Select CA SiteMinder Administrative UI and click Change/Remove.

Note: If you upgraded the Administrative UI from r12.0 SP1, CA SiteMinder Web Access Manager Administrative UI is listed in addition to CA SiteMinder Administrative UI. Select CA SiteMinder Administrative UI to uninstall the Administrative UI after an upgrade.

The process to remove the Administrative UI starts.

4. Follow the instructions and prompts in the wizard.

Note: If the system displays a message prompting you to remove shared file, click No to All.

5. If requested, reboot the system.
6. Open the Windows Control Panel and double-click Add/Remove Programs.

A list of installed programs appears.

7. Select Prerequisite Installer and click Change/Remove.

8. The process to remove the Administrative UI prerequisite components starts.

Note: If the system displays a message prompting you to remove shared file, click No to All.

9. If requested, reboot the system.

The Administrative UI and the required third-party components are uninstalled.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#) (see page 371)

Uninstall the Administrative UI on UNIX

You uninstall the Administrative UI when it is no longer required on the system.

Consider the following items:

- Do not manually remove the installation directories to uninstall this component. Execute the uninstall shell script. If you only remove the installation directories, related registries can be left behind. If you try to re-install this component on this host system, the entries can prevent a successful installation.
- If you used the stand-alone option to install the Administrative UI, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see *Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server*.

Follow these steps:

1. Stop the application server.
2. Open a shell and navigate to:

```
administrative_ui_home/CA/SiteMinder/adminui/install_config_info
```

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

3. Run the following command:

```
./sm-wamui-uninstall.sh
```

The process to remove the Administrative UI starts.

4. Follow the prompts to uninstall the Administrative UI.

The installer prompts you when the Administrative UI is uninstalled.

5. Open a command window and navigate to:

```
administrative_ui_home/CA/SiteMinder/webadmin/install_config_info
```

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

6. Run the following command:

```
./prerequisite-uninstall.sh
```

7. Follow the prompts to uninstall the Administrative UI prerequisite components.

The installer prompts you when the third-party components are uninstalled.

The Administrative UI and the required third-party components are uninstalled.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server](#) (see page 371)

Prepare for Web Agent Installation

Before you install a Web Agent, you must have:

- Installed the Policy Server.
- Configured a policy/key store to communicate with the Policy Server.
- Installed and registered the Administrative UI.
- Confirmed that the Policy Server can communicate with the system on which you will install the Web Agent.

Before you can register a trusted host at the Web Agent site, the following objects must be configured in the Administrative UI.

Note: For more information about configuring each of the following objects, see the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

To centrally manage Agents, configure the following using the Administrative UI:

- **A SiteMinder Administrator that has the right to register trusted hosts**—A trusted host is a client computer where one or more SiteMinder Web Agents are installed. The term trusted host refers to the physical system. There must be an administrator with the permission to register trusted hosts. The default SiteMinder administrator has this permission.
- **Agent identity**—An Agent identity establishes a mapping between the name and the IP address of the web server instance hosting a Web Agent. You define an Agent identity from the Agents object in the Administrative UI. You assign the Agent identity a name and specify the Agent type as a Web Agent.

Note: The name you assign for the Agent is the same name you specify in the DefaultAgentName parameter for the Agent Configuration Object.

- **Host Configuration Object**—A host configuration object defines the communication between the trusted host and the Policy Server after the initial connection between the two is made.

Do not confuse the host configuration object with the trusted host configuration file, SmHost.conf, which is installed at the trusted host after a successful host registration. The settings in the SmHost.conf file let the host connect to a Policy Server for the first connection only. Subsequent connections are governed by the host configuration object.

- **Agent Configuration Object**—An Agent configuration object includes the parameters that define the Web Agent configuration. There are a few required parameters you are required to set for the basic operation described below.

Note: For more information about Agent parameters, see the *Web Agent Configuration Guide*.

- **For all Agents**—The Agent Configuration Object must include a value for the DefaultAgentName. The DefaultAgentName must match the Agent identity name you specified in the Agents object. The DefaultAgentName identifies the Agent identity that the Web Agent uses when it detects an IP address on its web server that does not have an Agent identity assigned to it.
- **For Domino Web Agents**—The Agent Configuration Object must include values for the following parameters:
 - **DominoDefaultUser**—If the user is not in the Domino Directory, and they have been authenticated by SiteMinder against another user directory, this is the name by which the Domino web agent identifies that user to the Domino server. The DominoDefaultUser value can be encrypted.
 - **DominoSuperUser**—Ensures that all users successfully logged into SiteMinder are logged into Domino as the DominoSuperUser. The DominoSuperUser value can be encrypted.
- **For IIS Web Agents**—The Agent Configuration Object must include values for the DefaultUserName and DefaultPassword parameters. The DefaultUserName and DefaultPassword identify an existing Windows account that has sufficient privileges to access resources on an IIS web server protected by SiteMinder. When users need to access resources on an IIS web server protected by SiteMinder, they may not have the necessary server access privileges. The Web Agent must use the Windows account, which is previously assigned by an administrator, to act as a proxy user account for users granted access by SiteMinder.

Note: If you plan to use the NTLM authentication scheme, or enable the Windows User Security Context feature, do not specify values for these IIS Web Agent parameters.

Chapter 10: Registering the Federation Security Services Administrative UI

This section contains the following topics:

[Registering the FSS Administrative UI](#) (see page 307)

[Installation Road Map](#) (see page 308)

[Pre-registration Checklist](#) (see page 309)

[Before You Register the FSS Administrative UI](#) (see page 309)

[How to Register the FSS Administrative UI](#) (see page 310)

Registering the FSS Administrative UI

The FSS Administrative UI is an applet-based application that is installed with the Policy Server and is used to manage Federation Security Services. Federation Security Services components consist of the affiliates (consumers, service providers, resource partners) and SAML authentication schemes that you configure to support federated communication between two partners.

The intent of the FSS Administrative UI is to let you manage SiteMinder Federation Security Services. If you are familiar with previous versions of the SiteMinder Policy Server User Interface, you will notice that all SiteMinder objects appear in the FSS Administrative UI. The only objects that do not appear are objects related to Enterprise Policy Management (EPM) and reports. You can use the FSS Administrative UI to manage the SiteMinder objects. If you need information while using the FSS Administrative UI, consult the FSS Administrative UI online help system.

You register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server to ensure that the communication between both components is FIPS-encrypted (AES encryption).

Note: If your organization is not federating with a partner, you may safely leave the FSS Administrative UI on the Policy Server machine without registering it with the Policy Server.

Installation Road Map

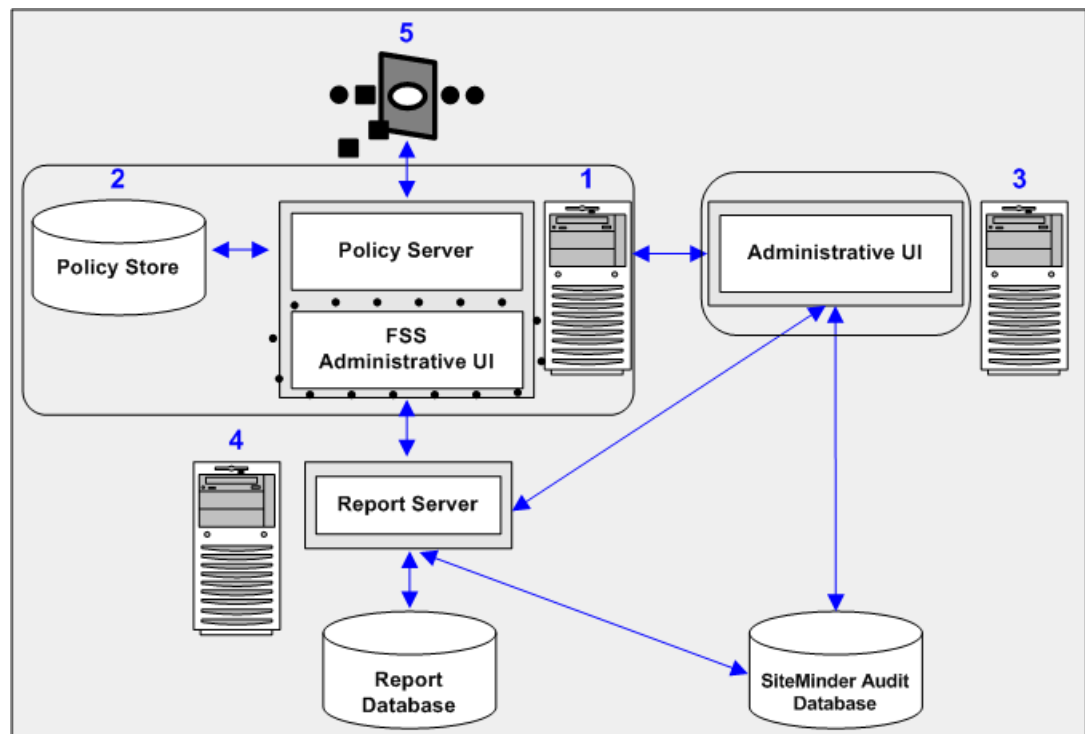
The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component.

- Solid lines surround the components that are required before registering the FSS Administrative UI. They include:
 - A Policy Server
 - A policy store
 - An installed and registered Administrative UI
 - A non-registered FSS Administrative UI

Note: The FSS Administrative UI is installed with the Policy Server.

- The component surrounded by the dotted line is the FSS Administrative UI, which you register with the Policy Server now.

Note: A registered FSS Administrative UI is only required to manage Federation Security Services. If your organization is not federating with a partner, you can safely leave the Federation Security Services on the Policy Server system without registering it with the Policy Server.



Pre-registration Checklist

You may want to print the following to use as a checklist to help ensure that you have the required SiteMinder components and information to register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server:

- ☐ Ensure that the Administrative UI is installed and configured. You register the FSS Administrative UI using the Administrative UI.
- ☐ Ensure that the Administrative user account you will use to access the Administrative UI has the necessary privileges to create an agent. You create a 4.x Agent during the FSS Administrative UI registration process.
- ☐ Ensure that you have the default SiteMinder Super User account password. You log in to the FSS Administrative UI to confirm the registration process.

Note: The default SiteMinder Super User account is SiteMinder. The default SiteMinder Super User account password was created when the policy store was configured. If you do not have the password, you may change it using the smreg utility. More information on using the smreg utility exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

- ☐ If you are registering the FSS Administrative UI as part of an upgrade to r12.0 SP3, ensure that you have upgraded the policy store to r12.0 SP3. You should not begin using the FSS Administrative UI to manage Federation Security Services until the policy store is upgraded to r12.0 SP3.

Before You Register the FSS Administrative UI

Do the following before you register the FSS Administrative UI:

- (Internet Explorer) If you are using a supported version of Internet Explorer, add your domain as a trusted site before accessing the FSS Administrative UI.

Consider the following when adding your domain as a trusted site:

- Enter the full name of the server, including the domain.

Example: `http://servername.domain-name`

Example: `http://security.myorg.org`

- If you are connecting to the FSS Administrative UI using a secured connection (https), you must include https when specifying the domain.

Example: `https://security.myorg.org`

- If you are not accessing the Policy Server using a secured connection (https), you may disable the Require server verification (https) for all sites in this zone setting.

Note: For more information about adding a domain as a trusted site, see the Internet Explorer documentation.

- (Netscape Communicator) If you are using a supported version Netscape Communicator, you can reduce the time the FSS Administrative UI takes to load by copying FSS Administrative UI `sm_admin_noswing.jar` file to the directory where the Netscape Java classes are located. The `sm_admin_noswing.jar` file is located in `policy_server_home\admin`.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation location.

Note: For more information about where Netscape Java classes are located, see your Netscape documentation.

- (Windows) When launching the FSS Administrative UI, the URL assumes that you are running the Web server at the default port 80. If the Web server is not running on the default port, or if you change the Web server port, modify the FSS Administrative UI shortcut in the Start menu before accessing the FSS Administrative UI.
- Accessing the FSS Administrative UI locally reduces the time it takes to load. If you access the FSS Administrative UI from Internet Explorer, the FSS Administrative UI files, which are stored in `sm_admin.cab`, are automatically stored in Internet Explorer's cache.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

How to Register the FSS Administrative UI

Complete the following steps to register the FSS Administrative UI with the Policy Server:

1. Review pre-requisite considerations in Before you Register the FSS Administrative UI.
2. Create the registration credentials for the FSS Administrative UI.
3. Log into the FSS Administrative UI.

Create the Registration Credentials for the FSS Administrative UI

In addition to the SiteMinder Super User administrator account credentials, which were established when you installed the Policy Server and configured the policy store, the FSS Administrative UI login screen also requires the name and shared secret of a 4.x Agent. You establish these credentials to ensure that the communication between the FSS Administrative UI and the Policy Server is FIPS-encrypted (AES encryption).

Note: Creating a 4.x Agent identity to log into the FSS Administrative UI does not require that you to install a SiteMinder Web Agent, configure a Host Configuration Object and Agent Configuration object, or register a trusted host. The FSS Administrative UI only requires the 4.x Agent identity.

To create the 4x agent

1. Log into the Administrative UI.
2. Click Infrastructure, Agents.
3. Click Agent, Create Agent.

The Create Agent screen appears. The create new object radio button is selected.

4. Click OK.

Agent-related properties appear.

5. Enter an Agent name in the Agent Name field.

Example: FSS UI Agent

Note: Record the Agent name as it is required to log into the FSS Administrative UI.

6. Select the Supports 4.x agents check box in the Agent Type Settings group box.

The Trust Settings group box appears.

7. Enter the IP Address of the machine hosting the Policy Server in the IP Address field.

8. Enter and confirm the Agent shared secret in the Shared Secret and Confirm Shared Secret fields.

Note: Record the Agent shared secret as it is required to log into the FSS Administrative UI.

You have created the required 4.x Agent credentials and may log into the FSS Administrative UI.

Log into the FSS Administrative UI

You log into the FSS Administrative UI to complete the registration process.

To log into the FSS Administrative UI

1. On the Status tab of the Policy Server Management Console, ensure that the Policy Server is running.

Note: More information on accessing the Policy Server Management Console exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

2. Complete one of the following

- Enter `http://hostname:port/siteminder` in a supported browser.

hostname:port

Specifies the name of the machine on which the Policy Server is installed. The port is the port number of the Web server. You do not need to enter a port number if you are using the default port (80) for HTTP requests.

Example: `http://www.myorg.org:80/siteminder`

- From the Start menu, select Start, Programs, siteminder, SiteMinder FSS Administrative UI

The FSS Administrative UI login screen appears.

Note: If the login screen does not appear, refer to Federation Security Services Administrative UI Troubleshooting.

3. Click Login.

Note: If you are prompted to trust or grant permissions to the signed applet delivered by CA, click Yes.

The SiteMinder FSS Administrative UI login screen appears.

4. Enter the following information:

- SiteMinder in the Username field
- The password for the SiteMinder Super User account in the Password field.
- The name of the 4.x Agent identity you created in the Host Name field.
- The shared secret of the 4.x Agent identity you created in the Passphrase field.

5. Click Login.

The FSS Administrative UI opens.

Note: We recommend that the default SiteMinder Super User account not be used in day-to-day operations. Instead, create an administrator with system configuration privileges. More information on creating a FSS Administrative UI administrator exists in the *FSS Administrative UI Help* system.

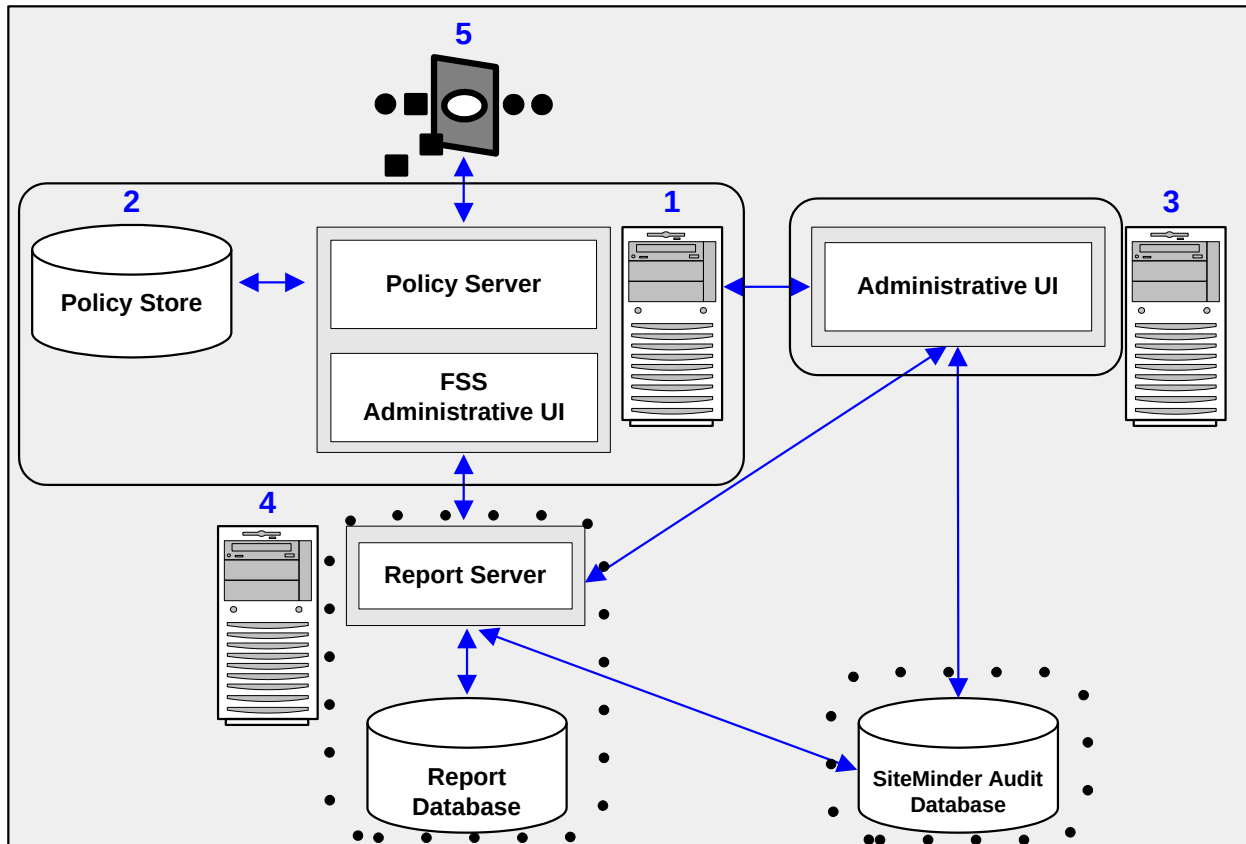
Chapter 11: Installing Reports

Installation Road Map

The following diagram illustrates a sample SiteMinder installation and lists the order in which you install and configure each component.

- Solid lines surround the components that are required before installing and configuring reports. They include the following:
 - A Policy Server
 - A policy store
 - An Administrative UI registered with a Policy Server.
- Dotted lines surround the components that you install and configure now. They include the following:
 - The Report Server
 - A report database

- A SiteMinder audit database.



More information:

[Policy Server](#) (see page 16)

[Policy Store](#) (see page 17)

[Administrative User Interfaces Overview](#) (see page 20)

[CA Business Intelligence](#) (see page 18)

[SiteMinder Audit Database](#) (see page 18)

Reporting Installation Checklists

Review the Report Server and report database checklists to help ensure the following:

- Your environment meets the minimum operating system and database requirements
- You complete the required prerequisite configuration

Report Server

- ☐ Be sure that the Report Server host system meets the minimum operating system requirements:
 - [Windows](#) (see page 27)
 - [UNIX](#) (see page 28)
- ☐ (Solaris) Install the required operating system patches to the Report Server host system.

Note: For more information, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.
- ☐ Be sure that the Report Server host meets the [connectivity requirements](#) (see page 29).
- ☐ Be sure that the Report Server host name does not include any of the following characters:
 - An underscore (_)
 - A period (.)
 - A slash (/) (\)
- ☐ If you are reinstalling the Report Server, uninstall the current instance. The installation fails if you attempt to install over an existing instance.
- ☐ Windows installations:
 - Be sure that you have access to a user account that is a member of the local Administrators group. The user account that runs the installer must be a member of the local Administrators group.

Important! Installing to a system where the default Windows security settings have been modified for the local Administrator group is not supported.
 - Be sure that the system to which you are installing is not a domain controller. Installing to a domain controller is not supported.
- ☐ UNIX installations:
 - Be sure that the Report Server host IP is configured properly in the /etc/hosts file to avoid an IP resolution problem.
 - Be sure that you have access to a root user account and a non-root user account. You require a root-user account to start the installation and a non-root user account to complete the installation. Be sure that the non-root user account:
 - Is the owner of a valid home directory.
 - Has write permissions to the home directory.

- Be sure that the following commands and utilities are installed on the operating system and available on the PATH environment variable for the root user account:
 - /bin/sh
 - uname
 - awk
 - tar
 - stty
 - pwd
 - expr
 - chown
 - id
 - ulimt
 - read
 - hostname
 - grep
 - dirname
 - which
 - touch
 - sed
 - tail
 - gzip
- Be sure that the PATH environment variable of the root-user account does not include GNU or third-party replacements for core system command-line tools or an individually downloaded and compiled version of the tool.
- Set at least one of the following variables to a valid utf8/UTF-8 locale:
 - LC_ALL
Example: export LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8
 - LANG
Example: export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
 - LC_CTYPE
Example: export LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8

Report Database and Audit Database

- ❑ If you are not using the embedded version of MySQL:
 - Be sure that the database server host system has a fixed host name.
 - Be sure that you are using a supported database to function as the [report database](#) (see page 29).
 - Be sure that a new, empty database is available.
 - Be sure that the database client and server are configured to use UTF8 character encoding. For more information about the required settings for a Unicode configuration, see your vendor-specific documentation.
 - ❑ (SQL Server) If you are using SQL Server as a report database, an audit database, or both, complete the following items on the Report Server host system:
 - Be sure that a SiteMinder supported SQL Server driver is installed on the Report Server host system.
 - Create a data source name (DSN) that identifies each database. The Report Server uses the DSN to communicate with each database.
 - ❑ (Oracle) If you are using Oracle as a report database, an audit database, or both:
 - Do the following items on the Report Server host system:
 - Be sure that a supported Oracle Net client is installed.
 - Use an Oracle Net Service Name to identify each database in the tnsnames.ora file. The Report Server uses the service name to communicate with each database.
 - Set the NLS_LANG variable to one of the following UTF–8 settings:
 - AMERICAN_AMERICA.WE8MSWIN1252
 - AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8
 - Set the ORACLE_HOME variable to *Oracle_Net_client*.
- Oracle_Net_client**
- Specifies the Oracle Net client installation path.
- Windows Example:** C:\oracle\product\10.2.0\client
- UNIX Example:** export ORACLE_HOME=/opt/oracle/product/10.2.0/client1
- (Windows) Add the ORACLE_HOME variable to the system environment variables.
- Example:** %Oracle_Home%\bin

- (UNIX) Set the LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable to \$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib.

Example:

LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

- (UNIX) Set the PATH variable to \$ORACLE_HOME/bin:\$PATH.

Example: export PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/bin:\$PATH

- Do the following items on the database server host system: Set the NLS_LANG variable to one of the following UTF-8 settings:
 - AMERICAN_AMERICA.WE8MSWIN1252
 - AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8

Reporting Considerations

Consider the following items before installing the Report Server:

- Installing the Report Server on a host system with any other SiteMinder component is not supported. Be sure to install the Report Server on a separate host system.
- A UNIX installation can take several hours. Before you install, increase the page size to 4 GB or equal to RAM size. If the installation takes longer than four hours, stop the installation and increase the page size.
- If JBoss is installed on the Report Server host system, port conflicts can occur. If you experience port conflicts after installing the Report Server, you can locate JBoss port information in the following files:

- jboss-service.xml

Default location: *jboss_home\server\server_configuration\conf*

- server.xml

Default location:

jboss_home\server\server_configuration\deploy\jbossweb-tomcat55.sar

jboss_home

Specifies the JBoss installation path.

server_configuration

Specifies the name of your server configuration.

Default value: default

Note: If you change either of these files, restart JBoss. For more information, see the Red Hat documentation.

- service-bindings.xml

This file is only present if the Administrative UI was installed to the Report Server host system using the stand-alone option.

Default location: *administrative_ui_install\webadmin\conf*

administrative_ui_installation

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

Note: If you change this file, restart the Administrative UI application server.

More information:

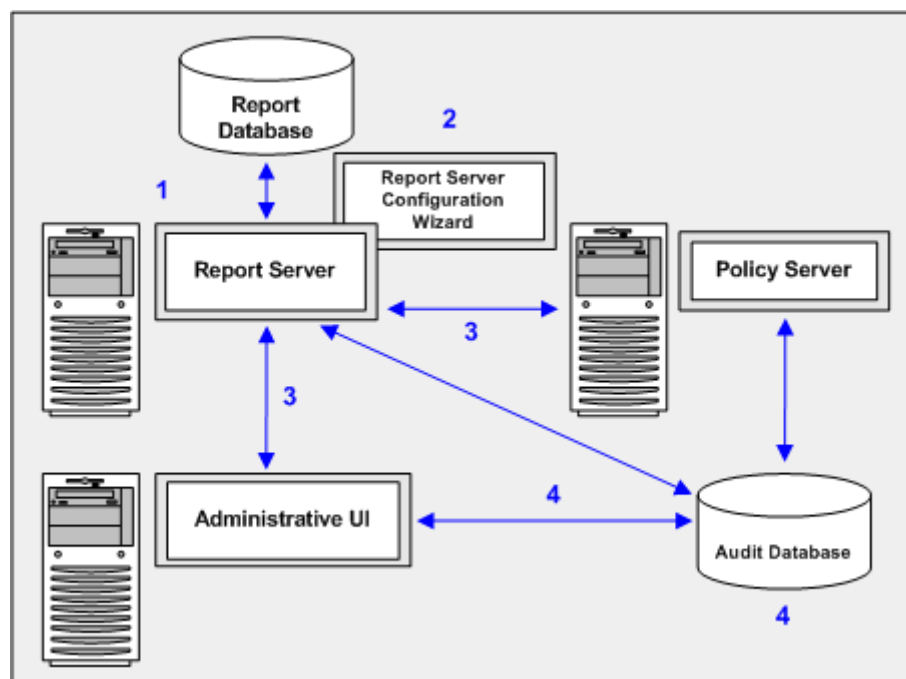
[Administrative UI Installation Options](#) (see page 280)

[Start the Application Server](#) (see page 293)

[Stop the Application Server](#) (see page 295)

How the Reports Installation Works

The SiteMinder reporting feature requires that you install and configure a Report Server, a report database, and a SiteMinder audit database to manage SiteMinder policy analysis and audit-based reports. The following diagram details a sample SiteMinder environment and lists the order in which each component is installed or configured:



The following list explains each of the illustrated steps:

1. **Install the Report Server**—Installing the Report Server is the first step in the process. You configure a report database during the installation.
2. **Install the SiteMinder report templates**—Installing the SiteMinder report templates is the second step in the process. The SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard configures the Report Server to use a set of SiteMinder policy analysis and auditing report templates.
3. **Register the Report Server**—Registering the Report Server is the third step in the process. Registration requires that you configure a connection between:
 - The Report Server and a Policy Server
 - The Report Server and the Administrative UI
4. **Configure a SiteMinder audit database**—Configuring a SiteMinder audit database is the fourth step in the process. A separate SiteMinder audit database, which is registered with the Administrative UI, is required to run audit-based reports.

How to Install the Report Server

Complete the following procedures to install the Report Server:

1. Review the installation checklists.
2. Gather information for the installer.
3. Install the Report Server.

Gather Information for the Installer

Review the following sections to identify the information required by the Report Server installer.

Note: Worksheets are provided to help you gather and record required information before installing and registering the Report Server.

Installation Credentials

Depending on the operating system to which you are installing, the installer requires one or more sets of credentials:

- **(Windows and UNIX) BusinessObjects Administrator password**

The installer creates a default SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account (administrator). You use this account to import SiteMinder report templates and to access the BusinessObjects Content Management Console. Determine the password for this account.

The password must meet the following composition criteria:

- The password must include at least six characters.
- The password cannot contain the word "administrator" in any form.
- The password must include at least two of the following character types:
 - Uppercase characters
 - Lowercase characters
 - Numerals
 - Punctuation
- **(UNIX) Non-root user account**—You require a root-user account to start the installation and a non-root user account to complete the installation. Identify the non-root user account:
 - User name
 - Group name

More information:

[Installation Credentials Worksheet](#) (see page 404)

MySQL Report Database

If you are using the embedded version of MySQL to function as the report database, the installer requires specific information. Use the report database installation worksheet to gather the following information before starting the installation:

- **MySQL root password**

The password for the MySQL root user account.

Note: You cannot change the name of the root user account. The installer defaults the name to root.

- **User**

The name of the report database administrator account.

Installer default: sa

- **Password**

The password of the report database administrator account.

More information:

[MySQL Report Database Worksheet](#) (see page 405)

Microsoft SQL Server Report Database

If you are using Microsoft SQL Server to function as the report database, the installer requires specific information. Use the report database installation worksheet to gather the following information before starting the installation:

- **Data Source Name (DSN)**

The DSN that Report Server is to use to communicate with the report database.

Note: The Report Server is compiled as 32-bit native binary and is designed to use 32-bit data source middleware connectivity. If you are installing to a Windows 64-bit operating system, be sure to create the DSN using odbcad32.exe. This executable is located in the following location:

install_home\Windows\SysWOW64.

install_home

Specifies the installation path of the Windows operating system.

- **Login ID**

The name of the report database administrator account. This account must have the default (DBO) account permissions.

- **Password**

The password of the report database administrator account.

More information:

[Microsoft SQL Server Report Database Worksheet](#) (see page 405)

Oracle Report Database

If you are using Oracle to function as the report database, the installer requires specific information. Use the report database installation worksheet to gather the following information before starting the installation:

- **Oracle Net Client Service name**

The service name that the Report Server is to use to communicate with the report database.

- (Windows) The installer refers to the Oracle Net Client Service name as Server.
- (UNIX) The installer refers to the Oracle Net Client Service name as TNSNAME.

- **User name**

The name of the report database administrator account. This account must have the following privileges:

- create session
- create table
- create procedure

Note: You can also use an administrator account with the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles enabled. Be sure to disable the Admin Option setting for both roles.

- **Password**

The password of the report database administrator account.

More information:

[Oracle Report Database Worksheet](#) (see page 405)

Apache Tomcat Installation

SiteMinder only supports the version of Apache Tomcat that is embedded with the Report Server installation. Use the web application installation worksheet to gather the following information before starting the installation:

- **Connection port**

The port to which Apache Tomcat is to connect and wait for requests.

Installer default: 8080

- **Redirect port**

Identify the port to which Apache Tomcat must redirect requests.

Installer default: 8443

- **Shutdown port**

The port to which the Apache Tomcat SHUTDOWN command must be issued.

Installer default: 8005

More information:

[Apache Tomcat Worksheet](#) (see page 405)

Install the Report Server

The following sections detail how to install the Report Server on Windows and UNIX.

Before You Install

Consider the following items before you install the Report Server:

- Installing the Report Server on a host system with any other SiteMinder component is not supported. Be sure to install the Report Server on a separate host system.
- You install the Report Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

- The Report Server is compiled as 32-bit native binary and is designed to use 32-bit data source middleware connectivity. If you are installing to a Windows 64-bit operating system, be sure to create the DSN using odbcad32.exe. This executable is located in the following location:

install_home\Windows\SysWOW64.

install_home

Specifies the installation path of the Windows operating system.

- A UNIX console installation is not supported.
- The Report Server installation includes the following components that run as processes:
 - The Content Management Server
 - The Server Intelligence Agent

These components require TCP/IP ports to communicate. The installer lets you modify the default settings to prevent port conflicts on the Report Server host system.

- **Important!** The installation zip contains multiple folders. The installer executable requires this folder structure. If you moved the Report Server installer after extracting the zip, copy the entire folder structure to the same location. Execute the installation media from this folder structure.
- **Important! (UNIX)** The user account installing the Report Server must have executable permissions on the directory that contains the installation media. If the user account does not have these permissions, run the following command:

```
chmod -R+x directory
```

directory

Specifies the directory that contains the installation media.

- (UNIX) If you execute the Report Server installer across different subnets, it can crash. Install the Report Server directly on the host system.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Be sure that you have reviewed the [installation checklists](#) (see page 314).
2. Be sure that you have gathered the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 320).
3. Exit all applications that are running.
4. Double-click *installation_media*.

installation_media

Specifies the Report Server installation executable.

The CA Business Intelligence installation wizard appears and prompts you for a locale.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

5. Select English and click OK.

The installer introduction appears.

6. Click Next.

The CA license agreement appears.

7. Accept the license agreement and click Next.

The installer prompts you to install CA sample templates.

8. Select No and click Next.

Note: CA sample templates are not related to the SiteMinder reporting templates. The SiteMinder Report Server Configuration wizard installs the required reporting templates. You run the wizard after installing the Report Server.

The installer prompts you to save a response file for a silent installation.

9. Select Yes and click Next.

An installation summary appears.

10. Review the summary and click Install.

The installer installs the components. The CA Business Intelligence Setup wizard appears.

11. Click Next.

The installer introduction appears.

12. Click Next.

The SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise license agreement appears.

13. Accept the license agreement and click Next.

The installer prompts you to select language packs. English is selected by default.

14. Leave the default English setting and click next.

The installer prompts you for an installation type.

15. Select New and do one of the following steps to configure the report (CMS) database:

- (Recommended) To install the embedded version of MySQL, select Install MySQL Database Server and click Next.
- To configure an existing Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle database, select Use an existing database server and click Next.

The installer prompts you for the Content Management Server port and the password for the SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account.

16. Complete the following steps:

- a. Specify the port on which the Content Management Server must listen.
- b. Specify a password for the default SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator.

Important! Do not select Configure the SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise Administrator password at a later time.

- c. Click Next.

The installer prompts you for the Server Intelligence Agent node name and port.

17. Specify a node name and port. Click Next.

The installer prompts you to configure the report (CMS) database.

Important! The Report Server is a CA common component that CA products can share. As such, the installer lets you configure the report database to database types and versions that other products support, but SiteMinder does not. For a list of supported database types and versions, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix.

18. Do one of the following steps:

- (Recommended) If you are configuring MySQL, enter the password for the root user account and the report database administrator credentials.

- If you are configuring Microsoft SQL Server:
 - a. Select SQL Server (ODBC) and click Browse to open the SQL Server Logon screen.
 - b. Select a DSN and enter administrator credentials.
Note: If you are installing on a 64-bit version of Windows, select Consume DSN created under WOW64. The option lets you use a 32-bit DSN.
 - c. Click OK.
- If you are configuring Oracle, enter the required values for the service name and the administrator credentials.

Note: Do not configure an Auditing Database. This component is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder. A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

19. Click Next.

The installer prompts you to select a web application server.

20. Complete the following steps:

- a. Select Install Tomcat application server and deploy to it.
Note: SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.
- b. Clear the IIS Web Application Server option.
- c. Click Next.

The installer prompts you for Apache Tomcat information.

21. Enter the Apache Tomcat ports and click Next.

The installer prompts you to start the installation.

22. Click Next to start the installation.

The installer prompts you when the installation is complete.

23. Clear the Launch SAP BusinessObjects Administration Console option and click Finish.

The Report Server is installed.

UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Be sure that you have reviewed the [installation checklists](#) (see page 314).
2. Be sure that you have gathered the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 320).
3. Be sure to start the installation using a root user account.
4. Exit all applications that are running.
5. Open a Bourne shell and navigate to the installation media.
6. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media -i console
```

installation_media

Specifies the Report Server installation executable.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

The CA Business Intelligence installer starts and prompts you for a locale.

7. Type the value for English and press Enter.

The installer introduction appears.

8. Press Enter.

The CA license agreement appears.

9. Complete the following steps:

- a. Press Enter to advance the license agreement.
- b. Type y to accept the license agreement.
- c. Press Enter.

The installer prompts you for non-root user credentials.

10. Type the user name and group name and press Enter.

The installer prompts you to specify the path to the CA Shared Components directory.

11. Leave the default value and press Enter.

The installer prompts you to install CA sample templates.

12. Type N and press Enter.

Note: CA sample templates are not related to the SiteMinder reporting templates. The SiteMinder Report Server Configuration wizard installs the required reporting templates. You run the wizard after installing the Report Server.

The installer prompts you to save a response file for a silent installation.

13. Type Y and press Enter.

An installation summary appears.

14. Review the summary and press Enter.

The installer installs the components. The SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise installer prompts you to select an installation language.

15. Select English and press Enter.

The SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise license agreement appears.

16. Press y to accept the license agreement.

The installer prompts you enter the Report Server installation directory.

17. Press Tab to auto-complete the default setting and press Enter.

The installer prompts you to select language packs. English is selected by default.

18. Leave the default and press Enter.

The installer prompts you for an installation type.

19. Select User – Regular SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise installation and press Enter.

The installer prompts you for an installation type.

20. Select New and press Enter.

Note: Do not clear the Enable servers after installation option.

The installer prompts you for the Content Management Server port and the password for the SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account.

21. Complete the following steps:

- a. Specify the port to which the Content Management Server must connect and listen for requests.
- b. Specify a password for the default SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator.
- c. Press Enter.

The installer prompts you to select the type of database that is to function as the report (CMS) database.

22. Complete one of the following steps:

- (Recommended) To install the embedded version of MySQL, select Install MySQL and press Enter.
- To configure an existing Oracle database, select Use an existing database server and press Enter.

Important! The Report Server is a CA common component that CA products can share. As such, the installer lets you configure the report database to database types and versions that other products support, but SiteMinder does not. For a list of supported database types and versions, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix.

The installer prompts for additional report database information.

23. Complete one of the following steps:

- (MySQL) Enter the required values for the root user account and the report database administrator credentials.
- (Oracle) Complete the steps:
 - a. Select Oracle and press Enter.
The installer prompts for database information.
 - b. Type the service name and administrator credentials.

24. Press Enter.

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, the installer prompts you for Auditing Database information.
- If you are configuring Oracle, the installer prompts you to install the Auditing Database.

The Auditing Database is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder. A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

25. Complete one of the steps:

- (MySQL) Accept the defaults and press Enter.
- (Oracle) Complete the following steps:
 - a. Select the Do not install Auditing Database option.
 - b. Press Enter.
The installer prompts you to reinitialize the database.
 - c. Select Yes and press Enter.

The installer prompts you for a Service Intelligence Agent node name and port.

26. Type a node name and port and press Enter.

The installer prompts you to select a web application server.

27. Select the Install Tomcat deploy web applications option.

Note: SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

The installer prompts you for Apache Tomcat ports.

28. Type the required Apache Tomcat port information and press Enter.

The installer displays the path of the installation directory.

29. Press Enter to start the installation.

The installer displays the installation progress and confirms when the installation is complete.

30. Press Enter to exit the installer.

Troubleshoot the Report Server Installation

Use the following files to troubleshoot the Report Server installation:

- CA_Business_Intelligence_InstallLog.log

We recommend opening this log first to view reported errors.

- ca-install.log

We recommend scrolling to the bottom of this file to view reported errors. Search for “BIEK_GetExitCode” to verify the returned value of the “BIEK_GetExitCode” function. If the returned value is not 0, then there is an installation error. Search for the following keywords to determine the cause of the error:

- Error
- Warning
- CMS
- InfoStore

The log files are located in a temporary location during the installation. The TEMP environment property on the system determines the temporary location. If the installation fails, you can locate the log file in this temporary location. After a successful installation, the log files are located at the top level of the Report Server installation directory.

How to Install the Report Templates

Complete the following procedures to install the report templates:

1. Gather information for the installer.
2. Install the report templates.
3. Restart the Report Server.
4. Increase the Job Server service timeout value.

Gather Information for the Installer

The Report Server Configuration Wizard requires the following information:

- **BusinessObjects administrator password**—Identify the password for the default BusinessObjects administrator account. The Report Server installer creates a default administrative account during installation. A password for this account was required to complete the installation. The Report Server Configuration Wizard requires the password to use the default administrative account to install the report templates.
- **SiteMinder audit database type**—Identify the type of database that is to function as a SiteMinder audit database. A separate SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports. The Report Server Configuration Wizard requires the database type to configure the Report Server to use a set of report templates based on the audit database type.

Note: You do not have to configure a SiteMinder audit database before running the Report Server Configuration Wizard.

A worksheet is provided to help you gather and record required information before installing the report templates.

More information:

[Report Server Configuration Worksheet](#) (see page 406)

Install the Report Templates

You install the SiteMinder report templates with the Report Server Configuration Wizard. The following sections detail how to run the Report Server Configuration Wizard on Windows and UNIX.

Before You Install

Consider the following items before you install the report templates:

- You run the Report Server Configuration Wizard using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

Important! (UNIX) The installation media requires executable permissions. Run the following command to add the permission:

```
chmod +x installation_media
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server Configuration Wizard installation executable.

- (UNIX) If you execute the Report Server Configuration Wizard across different subnets, it can crash. Install the report templates directly on the Report Server host system.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

To install the report templates on Windows

1. Be sure that you have gathered the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 332).
2. Exit all applications that are running.
3. Double-click *installation_media*.

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server Configuration Wizard installation executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. For each prompt, use your completed Report Server configuration worksheet to enter the required values.
5. Review the installation settings and click Install.
The report templates are installed.
6. Restart the Report Server.

The Report Server is configured to use the SiteMinder report templates.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Report Server Configuration Worksheet](#) (see page 406)

[Restart the Report Server](#) (see page 342)

UNIX GUI

To install the report templates using a UNIX GUI

1. Be sure that you have gathered the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 332).
2. Exit all applications that are running.
3. Open a shell and navigate the installation media.
4. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server Configuration Wizard installation executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

5. For each prompt, use your completed Report Server configuration worksheet to enter the required values.

Note: Oracle is the only supported audit database for a Solaris Report Server. If you installed the Report Server to Solaris, you are not prompted for an audit database type. The Report Server Configuration Wizard automatically installs Oracle-specific report templates.

6. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The report templates are installed.

7. Restart the Report Server.

The Report Server is configured to use the SiteMinder report templates.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Report Server Configuration Worksheet](#) (see page 406)

[Restart the Report Server](#) (see page 342)

UNIX Console

To install the report templates using a UNIX console

1. Be sure that you have gathered the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 332).
2. Exit all applications that are running.
3. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
4. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media -i console
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server Configuration Wizard installation executable.

-i console

Specifies that installation start in a UNIX console.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

5. For each prompt, use your completed Report Server configuration worksheet to enter the required values.

Note: Oracle is the only supported audit database for a Solaris Report Server. If you installed the Report Server to Solaris, you are not prompted for an audit database type. The Report Server Configuration Wizard automatically installs Oracle-specific report templates.

6. Review the installation settings and press Enter.

The report templates are installed.

7. Restart the Report Server.

The Report Server is configured to use the SiteMinder report templates.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

[Report Server Configuration Worksheet](#) (see page 406)

[Restart the Report Server](#) (see page 342)

Increase the Job Server Service Timeout Value

Some of the Report Server services have a default timeout of 10 minutes. The Report Server can take longer than 10 minutes to generate large analysis reports.

Increase the timeout value of the Crystal Reports Job Server service to be sure that large analysis reports are successfully generated.

Increase the Timeout Value on Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Click Start, Programs, BusinessObjects XI Release 3.1, BusinessObjects Enterprise, Central Configuration Manager.

The Central Configuration Manager console appears.

2. Right-click Crystal Reports Job Server and select Stop.

The Crystal Reports Job Server service stops.

3. Right-click Crystal Reports Job Server and select Properties.

The Crystal Reports Job Server Properties dialog appears.

4. From the Properties tab, append the following entry to the end of the string in the Command field:

`-requesttimeout 6000000`

Note: The timeout value is measured in milliseconds. Specifying 6000000 increases the timeout value to one (1) hour.

5. Click OK.

The Central Configuration Manager appears.

6. Right-click Crystal Reports Job Server and select Start.

The Crystal Reports Job Server service starts.

7. Exit the Central Configuration Manager.

The timeout value for the Crystal Reports Job Server service is set to one (1) hour.

Increase the Timeout Value on UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/bobje.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

2. Open the ccm.config file, and append the following entry to the end of the value for reportjobserverLAUNCH key:

```
-requesttimeout 6000000
```

Note: The timeout value is measured in milliseconds. Specifying 6000000 increases the timeout value to one (1) hour.

3. Save and close the ccm.config file.

The timeout value for the Crystal Reports Job Server service is set to one (1) hour.

How to Register the Report Server

Registering the Report Server requires access to the Policy Server host system, the Report Server host system, and the Administrative UI host system. The registration process:

- Establishes a trusted relationship between the Report Server and the Policy Server.
- Establishes a trusted relationship between the Report Server and the Administrative UI.

Complete the following steps to register the Report Server:

1. Create the client name and passphrase.
2. Gather the registration information.
3. Register the Report Server with a Policy Server.
4. Restart the Report Server.
5. Configure the connection to the Administrative UI.

Create a Client Name and Passphrase

You run the XPSRegClient utility to create a client name and passphrase. A client name and passphrase are:

- Values that the Policy Server uses to identify the Report Server you are registering
- Values that you use with the XPSRegClient tool to register the Report Server with the Policy Server

To run the registration tool

1. Open a command-line window from the Policy Server host system.
2. Navigate to *siteminder_home/bin*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

3. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient client_name[:passphrase] -report -t timeout -r retries  
-c comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

client_name

Identifies the name of Report Server you are registering.

Limit: The value must be unique. For example, if you have previously used reportserver1, enter reportserver2.

Note: Record this value. This value is required to complete registration process from the Report Server host system.

passphrase

Specifies the password required to complete the Report Server registration.

Limits: The passphrase

- Must contain at least six (6) characters.
- The passphrase cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the passphrase contains a space, it must be enclosed in quotation marks.

If you do not specify the passphrase in this step, XPSRegClient prompts you to enter and confirm it.

Note: Record this value. This value is required to complete registration process from the Report Server host system.

-report

Specifies that a Report Server is being registered.

-t *timeout*

(Optional) Specifies how long you have to complete the registration process from the Report Server host system. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is reached.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 240 (4 hours)

Minimum Limit: 1

Maximum Limit: 1440 (one day)

-r *retries*

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you complete the registration process from the Report Server host system. A failed attempt can result from submitting an incorrect passphrase to the Policy Server during the registration.

Default: 1

Maximum Limit: 5

-c *comment*

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The registration tool prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comment with quotes.

-l *log path*

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: siteminder_home\log, where siteminder_home is where the Policy Server is installed.

-e *error path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: stderr

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

The utility lists the name of the registration log file. If you did not provide a passphrase, the utility prompts for one.

4. Press Enter.

The registration tool creates the client name and passphrase.

You can now register the Report Server with the Policy Server. You complete the registration process from the Report Server host system.

Gather Registration Information

Completing the registration process between the Report Server and the Policy Server requires specific information. Gather the following information before running the XPSRegClient utility from the Report Server host system.

- **Client name**—The client name you specified using the XPSRegClient tool.
- **Passphrase**—The passphrase you specified using the XPSRegClient tool.
- **Policy Server host**—The IP address or name of the Policy Server host system.

More information:

[Report Server Registration Worksheet](#) (see page 406)

Register the Report Server with the Policy Server

You register the Report Server with the Policy Server to create a trusted relationship between both components. You configure the connection from the Report Server host system using the Report Server registration tool.

Follow these steps:

1. From the Report Server host system, open a command-line window and navigate to *report_server_home\external\scripts*.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation location.

Default: (Windows) C:\Program Files\CA\SC\CommonReporting3

Default: (UNIX) /opt/CA/SharedComponents/CommonReporting3

2. Run one of the following commands:

■ (Windows)

```
regreportserver.bat -pshost host_name -client client_name -passphrase  
passphrase -psport portnum -fipsmode 0|1
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

■ (UNIX)

```
regreportserver.sh -pshost host_name -client client_name -passphrase  
passphrase -psport portnum -fipsmode 0|1
```

-pshost *host name*

Specifies the IP address or name of the Policy Server host system to which you are registering the Report Server.

-client *client name*

Specifies the client name. The client name identifies the Report Server instance that you are registering.

Note: This value must match the client name that you specified using the XPSRegClient utility when you registered the Report Server on the Policy Server host system.

Example: If you specified "reportserver1" when using the XPSRegClient utility, enter "reportserver1".

-passphrase *passphrase*

Specifies the passphrase that is paired with the client name. The client name identifies the Report Server instance that you are registering.

Note: This value must match the passphrase that you specified using the XPSRegClient utility when you registered the Report Server on the Policy Server host system.

Example: If you specified SiteMinder when using the XPSRegClient utility, enter SiteMinder.

-psport *portnum*

(optional) Specifies the port on which the Policy Server is listening for the registration request.

fipsmode

(optional) Specifies how the communication between the Report Server and the Policy Server is encrypted.

Default: 0

- Zero (0) specifies FIPS–compatibility mode.
- One (1) specifies FIPS–only mode.

3. Press Enter.

You receive a message stating that the registration is successful.

Restart the Report Server

(Windows) Follows these steps:

1. Click Start, Programs, BusinessObjects XI 3.1, BusinessObjects Enterprise, Central Configuration Manager.

The Central Configuration Manager console appears.

2. Stop the Apache Tomcat and Server Intelligence Agent Services.

The Report Server stops.

3. Start the Apache Tomcat and Server Intelligence Agent Services.

The Report Server is restarted.

(UNIX) Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the system as the non–root user that installed the Report Server.
2. Be sure that at least one of the following environment variables is set to a valid utf8/UTF-8 locale:
 - LC_ALL
 - LANG
 - LC_CTYPE
3. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/external/scripts and run the following command:

```
../setupenv.sh
```

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

4. Be sure that:

- The IAM_RPTSRV_HOME variable is set to *report_server_home/CommonReporting3*.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

- (Oracle report database only) The LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable is set to \$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Example: export

LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

- The ETPKIHOME variable is set to *report_server_home/CommonReporting3*.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

5. Navigate to *report_server_home/CommonReporting3/bobje* and run the following command:

./stopservers

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

6. Run the following command:

./tomcatshutdown.sh

The Report Server stops.

7. Run the following command:

./startservers

8. Run the following command:

./tomcatstartup.sh

The Report Server is restarted.

Configure the Connection to the Administrative UI

You configure the Report Server and Administrative UI connection to configure a trusted relationship between both components. You configure the connection from the Administrative UI.

Note: The Administrative UI can have a trusted relationship with one or more Policy Servers. However, each trusted relationship only allows one Report Server connection. If you must connect to a new Report Server, either delete the current Report Server connection or connect to another Policy Server to configure the connection.

To configure the connection to the Administrative UI

1. Log into the Administrative UI.
2. Click Administration, Admin UI.
3. Click Report Connections, Create Report Server Connection.

The Create Report Server Connection pane appears.

Note: Click Help for descriptions of settings and controls, including their respective requirements and limits.

4. Type a connection name in the Connection Name field.
5. Type the Report Server host system name or IP address in the Report Server Host field.
6. Enter the Apache Tomcat connection port in the Tomcat Port field.

Note: This value is the web server port you entered when installing the Report Server.

7. Enter the administrator password in the respective fields.

Note: This value is the password you entered for the default BusinessObjects administrator account when installing the Report Server.

8. Click Submit.

The connection between the Report Server and the Administrative UI is configured.

You have completed installing and registering the Report Server. You can now run policy analysis reports.

Note: Creating and managing audit reports requires a separate audit database.

How to Configure an Audit Database

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run SiteMinder audit-based reports.

Note: Although you can write audit information to a text file, you must store your audit information in a supported ODBC database to create and manage audit-based reports. For a list of the supported versions, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix.

Complete the following steps to configure an audit database:

1. (Optional) If you have not already done so, configure a SiteMinder audit database.
Important! If you are configuring the audit database in Oracle, be sure that the user account you supply does not have the DB role. If the user account has the DB role, audit-based reports do not return correct results.
2. Register the audit database with the Administrative UI.
3. Configure connectivity between the audit database and the Report Server.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

[How to Store Audit Logs in Oracle](#) (see page 253)

[How to Store Audit Logs in SQL Server](#) (see page 227)

Register the Audit Database with the Administrative UI

You register the audit database with the Administrative UI to create a trusted connection between the components. Registering the audit database with the Administrative UI lets SiteMinder administrators create and manage audit-based reports.

Note: The Administrative UI can have a trusted relationship with one or more Policy Servers. However, each trusted relationship only allows one audit database connection. If you must connect to a new audit database, either delete the current connection or connect to another Policy Server to configure the connection.

To register the audit database with the Administrative UI

1. Log into the Administrative UI.
2. Click Administration, Admin UI.

3. Click Report Connections, Create Audit Report Connection.

The Create Audit Report Connection pane appears.

Note: Click Help for descriptions of settings and controls, including their respective requirements and limits.

4. Select the database vendor from the Database Vendor drop-down list.

Vendor-specific fields appear.

5. Type the name of the connection in the Connection Name field.

6. Enter the audit database host system name or IP address in the Database Server Host field.

7. Enter the audit database data source information in the DSN field:

- **Oracle**—Enter the Oracle Net Service name you specified when creating the audit database DSN.

Note: The service name must be associated with the DSN you entered in the Data Tab of the Policy Server Management Console when configuring the audit database connection to the Policy Server.

- **SQL Server**—Enter the DSN.

Note: The DSN name must match the DSN you specified in the Data Tab of the Policy Server Management Console when configuring the audit database connection to the Policy Server.

8. Enter the port on which the audit database server is listening in the Database Server Port field.

9. Complete one of the following:

- **Oracle**—Re-enter the Oracle Net Service Name in the Service Name field.

- **SQL Server**—Enter the audit database name in the Database Name field.

10. Enter administrator credentials for the audit database in the respective fields.

Note: The administrator credentials must match the credentials you specified in the Data tab of the Policy Server Management Console when configuring the audit database connection to the Policy Server.

11. Click Submit.

The audit database is registered with the Administrative UI.

Audit Database and Report Server Connectivity

A Report Server connects to a SiteMinder audit database to create audit-based reports. When an audit-based report is scheduled in the Administrative UI, the Administrative UI passes the following connection information to the Report Server:

- (Oracle) The Oracle Net Service Name that identifies the audit database
- (Microsoft SQL Server) The name of the:
 - Audit database
 - Data source used to connect to audit database
- The user account credentials required to access the audit database

To configure connectivity between the audit database and the Report Server, do one of the following:

- (Oracle) Be sure that the:
 - Oracle Net client is installed to the Report Server host system.
 - Oracle Net Service Name that identifies the audit database is present in the `tnsnames.ora` file on the Report Server host system.
- (Microsoft SQL Server) Be sure that the data source used to connect to the audit database is present on the Report Server host system.

Note: For more information about supported database drivers, see the r12.0 SP3 SiteMinder Platform Support Matrix.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Start the Report Server

(Windows) Follow these steps:

1. Click Start, Programs, BusinessObjects XI 3.1, BusinessObjects Enterprise, Central Configuration Manager.

The Central Configuration Manager console appears.

2. Start the Apache Tomcat and Server Intelligence Agent Services.

The Report Server is started.

(UNIX) Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the system as the non-root user that installed the Report Server.
2. Be sure that at least one of the following environment variables is set to a valid utf8/UTF-8 locale:
 - LC_ALL
 - LANG
 - LC_CTYPE
3. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/external/scripts and run the following script:

```
../setupenv.sh
```

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

4. Be sure that:
 - The IAM_RPTSRV_HOME variable is set to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3.
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.
 - (Oracle report database only) The LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable is set to \$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
Example: export
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
 - The ETPKIHOME variable is set to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3.
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.
5. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/bobje
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.
6. Run the following command:

```
./startservers
```
7. Run the following command:

```
./tomcatstartup.sh
```

The Report Server is started.

Stop the Report Server

(Windows) Follow these steps:

1. Click Start, Programs, BusinessObjects XI 3.1, BusinessObjects Enterprise, Central Configuration Manager.
The Central Configuration Manager console appears.
2. Stop the Apache Tomcat and Server Intelligence Agent Services.
The Report Server is stopped.

(UNIX) Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the system as the non-root user that installed the Report Server.
2. Be sure that at least one of the following environment variables is set to a valid utf8/UTF-8 locale:
 - LC_ALL
 - LANG
 - LC_CTYPE
3. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/external/scripts and run the following command:

```
../setupenv.sh
```

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

4. Be sure that:
 - The IAM_RPTSRV_HOME variable is set to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3.
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.
 - (Oracle report database only) The LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable is set to \$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
Example: export
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$ETPKIHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
 - The ETPKIHOME variable is set to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3.
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.

5. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/bobje.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

6. Run the following command:

```
./stopservers
```

7. Run the following command:

```
./tomcatshutdown.sh
```

The Report Server is stopped.

How to Uninstall Reporting

Complete the following procedures to uninstall SiteMinder reports:

1. Uninstall the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard.
2. Uninstall the Report Server.
3. Remove leftover items.
4. Remove the report database tables.

Uninstall the Report Server Configuration Wizard from Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to
report_server_home\CommonReporting3\Uninstall_CASiteMinder_ConfigurationWizard.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

Important! If you are running this wizard on Windows Server 2008, run the executable file with administrator permissions. Use these permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

3. Double-click uninstall.exe.

The wizard starts.

4. Follow the prompts.

Note: If a message prompts you to remove shared files, click No to All.

5. If requested, restart the system.

The Report Server Configuration Wizard is uninstalled.

Uninstall the Report Server Configuration Wizard from UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to
`report_server_home/CommonReporting3/Uninstall_CASiteMinder_ConfigurationWizard`.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

3. Run the following command:

`./uninstall`

The process starts.

4. Follow the prompts.

The Report Server Configuration Wizard is uninstalled.

Uninstall the Report Server from Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to `report_server_home\CommonReporting3\Uninstall CA Business Intelligence 3.2`.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

3. Double-click Uninstall CA Business Intelligence 3.2.exe

Important! If you are running this wizard on Windows Server 2008, run the executable file with administrator permissions. Use these permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

The uninstaller starts.

Note: If you installed the Report Server silently, the uninstaller starts silently. If you want to uninstall using a wizard:

- a. Open a command prompt.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

- b. Navigate to *report_server_home*\CommonReporting3\Uninstall CA Business Intelligence 3.2.
- c. Enter the following command:

```
Uninstall CA Business Intelligence 3.2.exe -i swing
```

4. Follow the prompts.

Consider the following items:

- If a message prompts you to remove shared files, click No to All.
- If a message prompts you to close the Java Platform SE binary and BOE120MySQL, select the Do not close applications and click OK.

5. If requested, reboot the system.

The Report Server is uninstalled.

Note: Uninstalling the Report Server does not remove the tables in the report database. Manually remove these tables.

Uninstall the Report Server from UNIX

Do not manually remove the installation directories to uninstall this component. Execute the uninstall shell script. If you only remove the installation directories, related registries can be left behind. If you try to re-install this component on this host system, the entries can prevent a successful installation.

Follow these steps:

1. Open a Bourne shell and navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/Uninstall.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

2. Run the following command:

```
./UninstallCABusinessIntelligence 3.2
```

The process starts.

3. Follow the prompts.

The Report Server is uninstalled.

Note: Uninstalling the Report Server does not remove the tables in the report database. Manually remove these tables.

Remove Windows Items

You manually remove leftover items to keep the system as clean as possible. If you reinstall the Report Server to the same system, removing leftover items prevents the Report Server installation from failing.

Follow these steps:

1. Navigate to *report_server_home*.

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

2. Delete the following directory:

CommonReporting3

You have removed the leftover items.

Remove UNIX Items

You manually remove leftover items to keep the system as clean as possible. If you reinstall the Report Server to the same system, removing leftover items prevents the Report Server installation from failing.

Important! Other CA products can share the SharedComponents directory. The *profile.CA* file sets the environment variables for this location. Be sure that no other CA products are sharing the SharedComponents directory before you remove this file.

Follow these steps:

1. Navigate to *report_server_home*

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

2. Delete the following folder:

CommonReporting

3. Navigate to /etc.
 4. Remove the following file:
profile.CA
- You have removed the leftover items.

Remove the Report Database Tables

Uninstalling the Report Server does not remove the tables in the report database. Access the database functioning as the report database and manually remove all tables.

Delete a Report Server Connection to the Administrative UI

You delete a Report Server connection when the connection is no longer required.

To delete a Report Server connection

1. Click Administration, Admin UI.
2. Click Report Connections, Delete Report Server Connection.
The Delete Report Server Connection pane appears.
3. Specify search criteria and click Search.
The Report Server connection matching the criteria appears.
4. Select the connection and click Select.
You are prompted to confirm that the connection can be deleted.
5. Click Yes.
The Report Server connection is deleted.

Reinstall the Report Server

If you are reinstalling the Report Server, uninstall the existing instance before reinstalling. If you reinstall over an existing instance, the installation fails.

More information:

[How to Uninstall Reporting](#) (see page 350)

Chapter 12: Configuring the OneView Monitor

This section contains the following topics:

- [OneView Monitor Overview](#) (see page 355)
- [System Requirements for OneView Monitor](#) (see page 356)
- [Configure the OneView Monitor](#) (see page 356)
- [Limitation of OneView Monitor GUI/IIS Web Agent on Same Machine](#) (see page 357)
- [How to Configure the OneView Monitor GUI on Windows/IIS](#) (see page 357)
- [How to Configure the OneView Monitor GUI on UNIX/Sun Java System](#) (see page 358)
- [Start the OneView Monitor Service](#) (see page 361)
- [Access the OneView Monitor GUI](#) (see page 361)
- [Monitor a Policy Server Cluster](#) (see page 361)

OneView Monitor Overview

The OneView Monitoring infrastructure consists of a number of modules that enable the monitoring of SiteMinder components. Included is the Monitor process that runs in the context of a Java Runtime Environment (JRE). The Monitor GUI's HTML pages are generated by Java Server Pages (JSPs) and servlets hosted on a ServletExec servlet engine running on the same machine as the Policy Server.

The OneView Monitor utility monitors the following SiteMinder components:

- Policy Server
- Web Agents

Note: More information about using the OneView Monitor exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

System Requirements for OneView Monitor

The system to which you are configuring the OneView Monitor GUI must meet at least the following system requirements:

- **JDK**—The required version of the Java SDK is installed on the system.
- **Servlet Engine**—The required version of ServletExec is installed on the system.

Note: The Policy Server installation kit includes the installation executable for ServletExec/AS at the following location:

thirdparty-tools\servlet-engine-6.0

- **Web server**—A supported Web server is installed on the system.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Configure the OneView Monitor

If you did not configure the OneView Monitor GUI when installing the Policy Server, you can configure it using the Policy Server Configuration Wizard.

You can find the following Policy Server Configuration Wizard executables in *siteminder_home*\siteminder\install_config_info for Windows and *siteminder_home*/siteminder/install_config_info for UNIX:

- ca-ps-config.exe

Important! If you are running this wizard on Windows Server 2008, run the executable file with administrator permissions. Use these permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an administrator. For more information, see the [release notes for your SiteMinder component](#).

- ca-ps-config.bin

siteminder_home

Specifies the path to where the Policy Server is installed.

Limitation of OneView Monitor GUI/IIS Web Agent on Same Machine

CA does not support the configuration of the IIS-based OneView Monitor GUI and the IIS Web Agent on the same machine if the Agent has Registration Services enabled. With this configuration, there is a conflict with the same instance of ServletExec.

How to Configure the OneView Monitor GUI on Windows/IIS

To configure the OneView Monitor GUI on Windows/IIS complete the following procedures:

1. Read the prerequisites to installing ServletExec on Windows.
2. Install ServletExec/ISAPI on Windows/IIS.
Note: The Monitor GUI's HTML pages are generated by Java Server Pages (JSPs) and servlets hosted on a ServletExec servlet engine running on the same machine as the Policy Server.
3. Assign modify permissions to the Internet guest account for the *policy_server_home\monitor\settings* folder.
4. Set permissions for the IIS Users.
5. If you did not have the Policy Server installation program auto-configure the OneView Monitor GUI, configure it by running the Policy Server Configuration Wizard.
6. Start the OneView Monitor service.
7. Access the OneView Monitor GUI.

Prerequisites to Installing ServletExec on Windows

Consider the following prerequisites before installing ServletExec:

- ServletExec is a third-party product. We recommend that you read the ServletExec documentation before installing the component.
Note: For more information, see the New Atlanta [web site](#).
- The Policy Server requires a 32-bit JDK when installed to a supported 64-bit Windows operating system. If you are installing ServletExec/AS 6.0 to a 64-bit Windows operating system, ServletExec requires a 64-bit JVM. If necessary, install a 64-bit JVM before installing ServletExec.

Install ServletExec on Windows IIS

Follow these steps:

1. If you have a previous version of ServletExec, back it up.
2. Run the ServletExec installation executable.

Note: The Policy Server installation kit includes the installation executable for ServletExec/AS 6.0 at the following location:

thirdparty-tools\servlet-engine-6.0

Note: For more information about upgrading and installing ServletExec, see the New Atlanta [documentation](#).

3. If you installed a 64-bit JVM as a ServletExec/AS prerequisite, complete the following steps:
 - a. Use the Services control panel to stop the ServletExec service.
 - b. (Optional) Uninstall the 64-bit JVM.
 - c. Edit the StartServletExec.bat and StopServletExec.bat files to point to the 32-bit JVM.
 - d. Use the Services control panel to start the ServletExec service.
4. Stop and restart the IIS Admin Web service and IIS Web server.

Set Permissions for IIS Users After Installing ServletExec

Since ServletExec/AS runs as part of the IIS process, it runs as different users at different times. As a result, you must set the following permissions for the ServletExec installation directory and subdirectories.

To set permissions for IIS users after installing ServletExec, Make sure the user that runs IIS (for example, Network Services) has read and write access to the entire directory tree under C:\Program Files\New Atlanta.

How to Configure the OneView Monitor GUI on UNIX/Sun Java System

To configure the OneView Monitor GUI on a UNIX/Sun Java System complete the following procedures:

1. Read the prerequisites to installing ServletExec.
2. Disable servlets in Sun Java System (Sun One/iPlanet) 6.0.
3. Install ServletExec/AS on UNIX/Sun Java System.

4. If you did not have the Policy Server installation program auto-configure the OneView Monitor GUI, configure it by running the Policy Server Configuration Wizard.
5. Start the OneView Monitor Service.
6. Access the OneView Monitor GUI.

Prerequisites to Installing ServletExec

CA recommends that you read the ServletExec documentation before installing ServletExec. If ServletExec is not running properly, then the OneView Monitor GUI does not work since it relies on ServletExec's servlet engine.

You can access the ServletExec documentation on the [New Atlanta Web site](#).

Disable Servlets in Sun Java System 6.0

Ensure you follow the steps in this section before installing ServletExec.

To disable servlets in Sun Java System 6.0

1. Open the Sun Java System Enterprise Administration Server home page by entering the following URL in a browser: `http://<yourserver.com>:<portnumber>`
yourserver.com
Specifies the domain name of the Enterprise Administration Server
port
Specifies the port number
2. In the Select a Server drop-down menu, select the target server, and then click Manage.
3. Select the Java tab.
4. Deselect Enable Java for class defaultclass and Enable Java Globally and click OK.
5. Stop and restart the Web server so the settings can take effect.

Install ServletExec/AS on UNIX/Sun Java System

The Monitor GUI's HTML pages are generated by Java Server Pages (JSPs) and servlets hosted on a ServletExec servlet engine running on the same machine as the Policy Server.

To install ServletExec

1. Log in to the UNIX account where you want to install the Policy Server.

Note: You must log in as the same user who installed the Sun Java System Web server.

2. Run the ServletExec AS installer.

Note: For more information on running the ServletExec AS installer, refer to New Atlanta Communications' ServletExec documentation. Consider the following before installing ServletExec:

- Make sure you have permission to create a new file in /tmp. New Atlanta recommends installing ServletExec in /usr/local/NewAtlanta. Installing ServletExec in /usr/local/NewAtlanta may change the permissions for the obj.conf file and the Sun Java System start script. After the installation, be sure the owner of obj.conf and the start script is the same user who owns the Web server.
- When prompted, install a Web server adaptor and an instance of ServletExec.
- When prompted, ensure that the installer does not modify the Web server's configuration files. If you let the installer modify the Web server's obj.conf and magnus.conf configuration files, the Web server instance fails to run after you configure the OneView Monitor GUI on this instance.

3. After the installation program completes, restart the Web server.

More Information:

[Start the OneView Monitor Service](#) (see page 361)

Start the OneView Monitor Service

To start the OneView Monitor service

1. Make sure the IPC port numbers are available.

The OneView Monitor uses the following port numbers to communicate with the Policy Server processes:

- Monitoring Agent: 44449
- Monitor: 44450

To see which port numbers are unavailable, open a Command Window and enter:

```
netstat -an
```

Note: For more information on changing the port numbers, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

2. Using the Status tab of the Policy Server Management Console, start the Monitor service.

Access the OneView Monitor GUI

To access the OneView Monitor GUI

Enter the following URL in a browser:

```
http://server:<portnumber>/sitemindermonitor
```

server

Specifies the Web Server's IP Address

portnumber

Specifies the port number.

Monitor a Policy Server Cluster

The OneView Monitor can be configured to monitor a Policy Server cluster when one Policy Server is set up as a centralized monitor for other Policy Servers in a cluster.

Note: More information about using the OneView Monitor exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Chapter 13: SNMP Support

This section contains the following topics:

[SNMP Support Overview](#) (see page 363)

[Prerequisites for Windows and UNIX Systems](#) (see page 365)

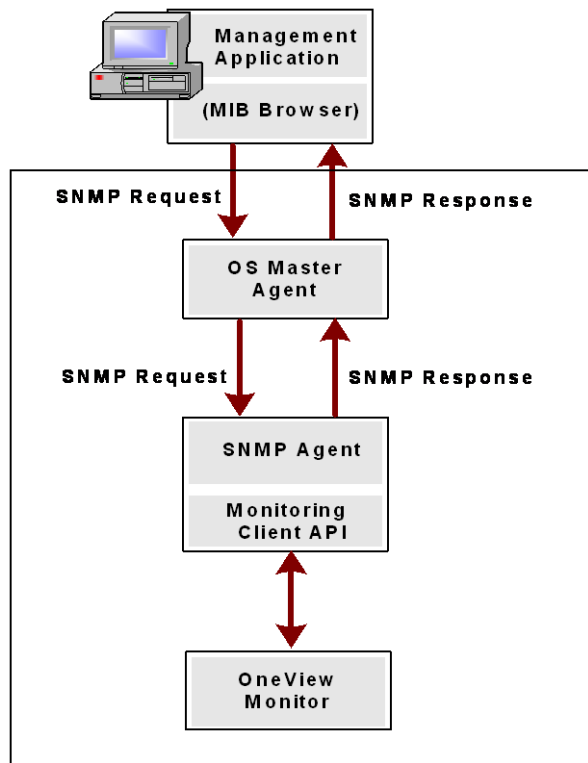
[Configure the SNMP Agent on Windows](#) (see page 366)

[Configure the SNMP Agent on UNIX Systems](#) (see page 368)

SNMP Support Overview

SNMP support includes a Management Information Base (MIB), an SNMP Agent, and the Event SNMP Trap library. You can configure the SNMP Agent and Event SNMP Trap library independently and enable one or disable the other or vice versa. The SNMP Agent enables monitoring applications to retrieve operational data from the OneView Monitor. The SNMP Agent sends data to the SNMP manager and supports SNMP request handling.

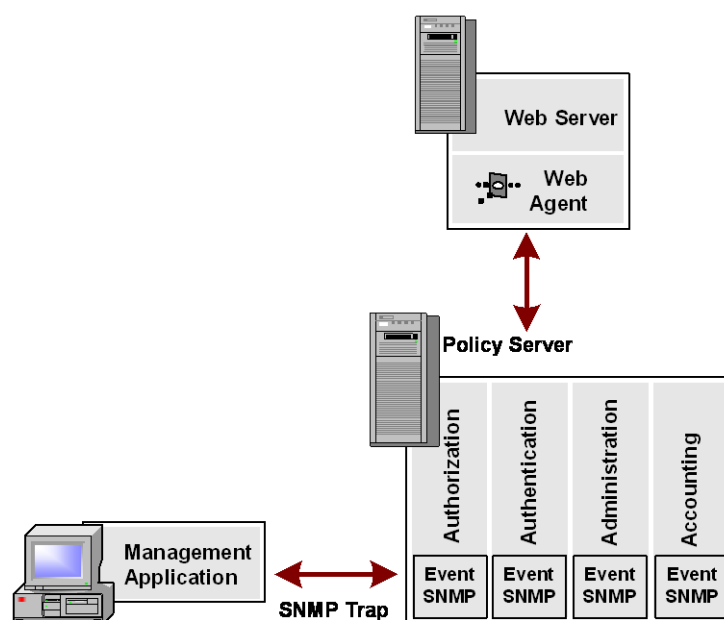
The following figure shows the architecture between the management application, OS Master Agent, SNMP Agent, and the OneView Monitor.



The OS Master Agent, such as the native Solaris SunSolstice Master Agent, invokes the SNMP Agent once you restart the Master Agent. Upon receiving an SNMP request from the management application the OS Master Agent forwards the SNMP request to the SNMP Agent. The SNMP Agent contacts the OneView Monitor, retrieves the required information using Monitor Client API, and then sends the response to the Master Agent. The Master Agent, in turn, forwards the response to the management application.

If you do not configure the SNMP Agent during the Policy Server installation, all the SNMP files are still installed in case you want to use the Agent later. However, to get the Agent running, you need to manually get the Agent started by configuring the SNMP Agent on a Windows or UNIX system.

The Event SNMP Trap library converts some SiteMinder events into SNMP traps before sending them to the management application as noted in the following figure. The trap library captures events sent by the Policy Server, decides if SNMP traps are to be generated on a given event, and generates a trap.



Note: For more information on the SNMP Agent and the OneView Monitor, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites for Windows and UNIX Systems

You need to have a Master Agent installed with your operating system before installing or using the SNMP Agent.

Windows Prerequisites

SiteMinder SNMP support on Windows requires the SNMP service. For more information about installing the SNMP service, see the Windows online help system.

UNIX Systems Prerequisites

The following section details UNIX prerequisites for SNMP support:

Solaris

You need the native Solaris SunSolstice Master Agent, which comes with the operating system.

Linux

For the supported Master Agent on Red Hat Advanced Server 3.0, upgrade the net-snmp package to net-snmp-5.1-2.1 or greater.

To upgrade the net-snmp package to net-snmp-5.1-2.1 or greater, use the following setting in the snmpd.conf file for the net-snmpd command:

```
proxy -c public -v 1 localhost:8001 .1.3.6.1.4.1.2552
```

Note: After you upgrade the net-snmp package, add proxy support to the snmpd.conf file.

You can find the snmpd.conf file specific to SiteMinder in the following location (The host usually has many snmpd.conf files):

```
/opt/siteminder/etc/snmp/conf/snmpd.conf
```

HPUX

You need the HPUX Master Agent, which comes with the operating system.

Configure the SNMP Agent on Windows

To configure the SNMP agent on Windows

1. Be sure that the NETE_PS_ROOT environment variable is set to the SiteMinder installation directory. The Policy Server installation program should have already done this.
2. Open *siteminder_home*\config\snmp.conf file and edit the last row to contain the full path to *siteminder_home*\log\snmp.log.

Note: You only need to do this if you did not specify the Policy Server installation program to automatically configure SNMP.

Correct example: LOG_FILE=C:\Program Files\Netegrity\siteminder\log\snmp.LOG

Incorrect example: LOG_FILE=\$NETE_PS_ROOT\log\snmp.log

3. Edit the *windows_dir*\java_service.ini file.

Note: You only need to do this if you did not specify the Policy Server installation to automatically configure SNMP.

- a. Set SERVICE_BINARY_NAME to the full path name of JavaService.exe.
Example: SERVICE_BINARY_NAME=c:\winnt\JavaService.exe
 - b. Set WORKING_DIR to the full path to directory *siteminder_home*\bin:
Example: WORKING_DIR=C:\Program files\Netegrity\siteminder\bin
 - c. Set JRE_PATH to the full path of javaw.exe.
4. Run *siteminder_home*\bin\thirdparty\proxyreg.exe to change the registry keys for the apadll.dll and snmp.conf:

`proxyreg.exe full_path_for_apadll.dll full_path_for_snmp.conf`

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

Example: proxyreg.exe "c:\program files\netegrity\siteminder\ bin\thirdparty\apadll.dll" "c:\programfiles\netegrity\ siteminder\ config\ snmp.conf"
 5. Run *WINNT dir*/JavaService.exe with the -install option, to register the Netegrity SNMP agent as a WINNT service.
 6. Start the Netegrity SNMP agent by using the Windows Services dialog box.
 7. Restart the SNMP service.

How to Configure SNMP Event Trapping on Windows

Configuring SNMP event trapping on Windows requires you to:

1. Enable SNMP event trapping.
2. [Configure snmptrap.config](#) (see page 368).

Enable SNMP Event Trapping

To enable SNMP event trapping, use the XPSConfig utility to set the event handler library (eventsnmp.dll) to the XPSAudit list. The default location of eventsnmp.dll is *policy_server_home*\bin.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation location.

Note: More information on using the XPSConfig utility to set event handler libraries exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

After enabling SNMP event trapping, configure the snmptrap.config file.

Configure snmptrap.conf

To configure the SNMP configuration file

1. Edit snmptrap.conf.

Note: snmptrap.conf is located in *policy_server_home*\config.

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation location.

2. For the specified trap(s) that you want to receive, uncomment out the appropriate line(s).
3. Specify the IP Address, port number, and community for where you want the trap to be sent.
4. Save the snmptrap.config file with the new changes.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

More Information:

[Stop and Restart the Policy Server](#) (see page 370)

Configure the SNMP Agent on UNIX Systems

To configure the SNMP Agent on UNIX systems

1. Ensure the NETE_PS_ROOT environment variable is set to the SiteMinder installation directory. The Policy Server installation program should have already done this.

Example: /home/smuser/siteminder

2. Edit the file /etc/snmp/conf/RunSubagent.sh:

- a. Set the correct JRE path:
JAVA_HOME=\$INSTALL_HOME/bin/jdk/<required_version>/jre
- b. Set the correct SiteMinder path:

Example: INSTALL_HOME=/home/smuser/siteminder

Note: The INSTALL_HOME variable should contain the full path for the SiteMinder installation directory.

3. Restart the SNMP daemon on Solaris
 - a. Become root.
 - b. Goto `/etc/rc3.d`.
 - c. Execute the `S76snmpdx` script twice, as follows:
`sh S76snmpdx stop` to stop the running Solaris master agent.
`sh S76snmpdx start` to start the Solaris master agent and Netegrity subagent.

How to Configure SNMP Event Trapping on UNIX Systems

Configuring SNMP event trapping on UNIX systems requires you to:

1. Enable SNMP event trapping.
2. [Configure `snmptrap.config`](#) (see page 369).

Enable SNMP event trapping

To enable SNMP event trapping, use the `XPSCfg` utility to set the event handler library (`libeventsnmp.so`) to the `XPSCfg` list. The default location of `libeventsnmp.so` is `policy_server_home/lib`.

`policy_server_home`

Specifies the Policy Server installation location.

Note: More information on using the `XPSCfg` utility to set event handler libraries exists in the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

After enabling SNMP event trapping, configure the `snmptrap.config` file.

Configure `snmptrap.config`

To configure `snmptrap.config`

1. Edit `snmptrap.config`, which is located in `/home/smuser/siteminder/config`.
2. For the specified trap(s) that you want to receive, uncomment out the appropriate line(s).
3. Specify the IP Address, port number, and community for where you want the trap to be sent.
4. Save the `snmptrap.config` file with the new changes.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

More Information:

[Stop and Restart the Policy Server](#) (see page 370)

Stop and Restart the Policy Server

In order for the SNMP configurations changes to take effect, you need to stop and restart the Policy Server using the Status tab of the Policy Server Management Console.

Test SNMP Gets for Red Hat Enterprise Linux Advanced Server

You should test SNMP Gets after configuring SNMP.

To test SNMP Gets

1. Start the native SNMP master agent. The master agent is not started automatically. To start the master agent, go to the `/etc/rc1.d` directory and run the following command as root:

```
K50snmpd start
```

2. Start the SiteMinder subagent. Run the following command as root:

```
sh /etc/init.d/NetegrityAgent
```

3. Stop the SiteMinder subagent. Run the following command as root:

```
sh $NETE_PS_ROOT/etc/snmp/conf/StopSubagent.sh
```

Chapter 14: Installing the Administrative UI to an Existing Application Server

Administrative UI Installation Options

The Administrative UI requires an application server to run. As such, two installation options are available:

- **Stand-alone installation**—This option creates the required application server infrastructure through a prerequisite installer. The prerequisite installer installs an embedded application server (JBoss) and the required JDK. Verify that the Administrative UI host system meets the minimum system requirements before starting the installation.

The prerequisite installer launches the Administrative UI installer after a successful installation. The Administrative UI installer uses the embedded application server infrastructure to complete the installation.

Note: If you are installing to UNIX and running the prerequisite installation media in console-mode, you manually start the Administrative UI installer to complete the installation.

- **Existing application server installation**—This option lets you install the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure. The Administrative UI installer prompts you for application server-specific information and the location of the required JDK. Verify that the Administrative UI host system meets all system and third-party component requirements before starting the installation.

The following sections detail how to install the Administrative UI to an existing application server. For more information about the stand-alone installation, see [Installing the Administrative UI](#).

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

Administrative UI Installation Requirements

The following sections detail the minimum system and application server requirements for installing the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure.

Administrative UI System Requirements

The Administrative UI host must meet the following minimum system requirements.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

Windows

The Windows system to which you are installing the Administrative UI must meet the following minimum system requirements.

- **CPU**—Single or dual-processor, Intel Pentium III (or compatible), 700-900 MHz.
- **Memory**—512 MB system RAM. We recommend 1 GB.
Note: If you are running WebSphere, 2 GB system RAM is required.
- **Available disk space**—540 MB.
Note: If you are running WebSphere, 2 GB of available disk space is required.
- **Temp directory space**—450 MB.
- **JDK**—The required JDK version is installed on the system to which you are installing the Administrative UI.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view the Administrative UI properly.

UNIX

The UNIX system to which you are installing the Administrative UI must meet the following minimum system requirements.

- **CPU**
 - Solaris—Sparc Workstation 440 MHz.
 - Red Hat Linux—Single or dual-processor, Intel Pentium III (or compatible), 700-900 MHz.
- **Memory**—512 MB system RAM. We recommend 1 GB.
Note: If you are running WebSphere, 2 GB system RAM is required.
- **Available disk space**—540 MB.
Note: If you are running WebSphere, 2 GB of available disk space is required.
- **Temp directory space**—450 MB.

- **JDK**—The required JDK version is installed on the system to which you are installing the Administrative UI.
- **Screen resolution**—1024 x 768 or higher resolution with 256 colors or better to view the Administrative UI properly.

Application Server Requirements

The Administrative UI is a J2EE application and requires a supported application server. Be sure of the following:

- A supported version of JBoss, WebLogic, or WebSphere is installed on the system that is to host the Administrative UI.
- The Administrative UI is the only application deployed on the application server.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

JBoss as an Application Server

A supported application server is required on the Administrative UI host system. Follow the installation instructions as described on the [JBoss web site](#) to install JBoss.

Important! Be sure to install JBoss in a directory pathname that contains no spaces.

WebLogic as an Application Server

The following sections provide basic instructions for using WebLogic as a SiteMinder application server.

Install WebLogic

Install a version of a WebLogic server that is supported by SiteMinder.

Note: More information on installing a WebLogic server exists in [BEA's WebLogic server documentation](#).

Create a WebLogic Application Server Instance

Before installing the Administrative UI, create a WebLogic domain using the Configuration Wizard that is part of the WebLogic installation and do the following:

- Note the name of the domain. You will need the domain name when installing the Administrative UI.
- Select the Basic WebLogic Server Domain template.
- Verify that the JAVA_HOME variable is set to the path for the required Java environment in the setDomainEnv.cmd/ .sh file. This file is located in *web_logic_home\user_projects\domains\weblogic_domain\bin*.

web_logic_home

Specifies the WebLogic server installation path.

weblogic_domain

Specifies the name of the WebLogic domain you created.

Verify the WebLogic Domain

Confirm the following:

- The WebLogic server is running.
- You can access the WebLogic console at `http://server.domain.port/console`
Example: `http://myserver.mycompany.com:7001/console`
- In the WebLogic console, under Domain Configurations, select the domains link and verify that the WebLogic domain you created appears in the list of existing domains.

Note: Once you have completed the verification, shut down the application server to prepare for the Administrative UI installation.

WebSphere as an Application Server

The following sections provide basic instructions for using WebSphere as a SiteMinder application server.

Install WebSphere

Follow the WebSphere installation instructions as described in the IBM documentation.

When installing WebSphere, consider that WebSphere 6.x uses default messaging (embedded messaging for WebSphere 5.1), which is installed with the WebSphere server.

- (Solaris) Configure the groups mqm and mqbrkr; and the users mqm and root, as described in the IBM installation documentation before you install the Embedded Messaging service.
- For all WebSphere versions, be sure to select the Server and Client option when installing WebSphere.

Verify WebSphere is Working

Use the snoop utility provided by IBM to verify that WebSphere is installed correctly before installing the Administrative UI.

To verify WebSphere is working

1. Enter `http://<fqdn:port>/snoop` to verify that WebSphere is installed correctly.

Example: `http://MyServer.MyCompany.com:9080/snoop`.

If WebSphere is installed correctly, Snoop Servlet—Request Client Information page is displayed in the browser.

2. Enter `http://<fqdn>/snoop` to verify that the WebSphere application server plug-in is installed correctly.

Example: `http://MyServer.MyCompany.com/snoop`

If WebSphere is installed correctly, the same Snoop Servlet—Request Client Information page is displayed in the browser.

You have verified that WebSphere is working properly.

Note: Contact IBM Technical Support for additional assistance with WebSphere.

Trusted Relationship with a Policy Server

A trusted relationship between the Administrative UI and a Policy Server is required to begin managing your environment. You establish this relationship the first-time you log in using the default SiteMinder super user account (siteminder) and password. These credentials are stored in the policy store.

When you configure the policy store, you use the XPSRegClient utility to submit the super user credentials to the Policy Server. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify that the registration request is valid and that the relationship can be created.

Note: If you used the Policy Server installer to configure the policy store automatically, the installer used the XPSRegClient utility to submit the credentials.

The time from which the credentials are supplied to when the initial Administrative UI login can occur is limited to 24 hours. Therefore, the process for installing the Administrative UI is determined by when the policy store is configured and the Administrative UI is installed.

Administrative UI Installation Checklist

Complete the following before you install the Administrative UI:

- ☐ Be sure that you are using a supported operating system.
- ☐ Be sure that the Administrative UI host system meets the minimum system requirements.
- ☐ (Linux) Be sure that the required Linux libraries are installed to the Administrative UI host system.
- ☐ Be sure that a supported application server is installed on the Administrative UI host system.
- ☐ Be sure that the required JDK is installed to the Administrative UI host system.
- ☐ Determine when the policy store was configured.

If the policy store was configured more than 24 hours ago, use the XPSRegClient utility to submit the default SiteMinder super user account credentials to the Policy Server before installing the Administrative UI. The Policy Server requires these credentials to create a trusted relationship with the Administrative UI.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Administrative UI System Requirements](#) (see page 372)

[Application Server Requirements](#) (see page 373)

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

How to Install the Administrative UI

Complete the following procedures to install the Administrative UI:

1. Be sure that you have reviewed the installation checklist.
2. (Linux) Review the required Linux libraries requirement.
3. Gather application server information for the Administrative UI installer.
4. Install the Administrative UI.
5. Start the application server.

Required Linux Libraries

Certain library files are required for components operating on Linux operating environments. Failure to install the correct libraries can cause the following error:

```
java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError
```

If you are installing, configuring, or upgrading a Linux version of this component, the following libraries are required on the host system:

Red Hat 5.x

```
compat-gcc-34-c++-3.4.6-patch_version.i386
```

Red Hat 6.x (32-bit)

```
libstdc++-4.4.6-3.el6.i686.rpm
```

To have the appropriate 32-bit C run-time library for your operating environment, install the previous rpm.

Red Hat 6.x (64-bit)

libXau-1.0.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libxcb-1.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libstdc++-4.4.6-4.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db42-4.2.52-15.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db43-4.3.29-15.el6.i686.rpm
libX11-1.3-2.el6.i686.rpm
libXrender-0.9.5-1.el6.i686.rpm
libexpat.so.1 (provided by expat-2.0.1-11.el6_2.i686.rpm)
libfreetype.so.6 (provided by freetype-2.3.11-6.el6_2.9.i686.rpm)
libfontconfig.so.1 (provided by fontconfig-2.8.0-3.el6.i686.rpm)
libICE-1.0.6-1.el6.i686.rpm
libuuid-2.17.2-12.7.el6.i686.rpm
libSM-1.1.0-7.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXext-1.1-3.el6.i686.rpm
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6.i686.rpm
compat-db-4.6.21-15.el6.i686.rpm
libXi-1.3-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXtst-1.0.99.2-3.el6.i686.rpm
libXft-2.1.13-4.1.el6.i686.rpm
libXt-1.0.7-1.el6.i686.rpm
libXp-1.0.0-15.1.el6.i686.rpm

Gather Application Server Information

The Administrative UI installer requires specific information about the application server that is installed on the Administrative UI host system.

The following sections detail the required information depending on the type of application server.

Note: Worksheets are provided to help you gather and record required information before installing the Administrative UI.

More information:

[Administrative UI Installation Worksheets](#) (see page 402)

JBoss Information

Gather the following information about JBoss before installing and registering the Administrative UI:

JBoss installation folder

The path to the folder where JBoss is installed.

JBoss URL

The fully qualified URL of the JBoss host system.

JDK

The installation location of the required JDK.

More information:

[JBoss Worksheet](#) (see page 402)

WebLogic Information

Gather the following information before installing and registering the Administrative UI:

WebLogic binary folder

The path to the WebLogic installation directory.

WebLogic domain folder

The path to the WebLogic domain you created for the Administrative UI.

WebLogic server name

The name of the WebLogic server on which the WebLogic domain is configured.

Application server URL and port

The fully qualified URL of the WebLogic host system.

JDK

The installation location of the required JDK.

More information:

[WebLogic Worksheet](#) (see page 403)

WebSphere Information

Gather the following information about WebSphere before installing and registering the Administrative UI:

WebSphere installation folder

The full path to the folder in which WebSphere is installed.

WebSphere URL

The fully qualified URL of the WebSphere host system.

Server name

The name of the application server.

Profile name

The name of the profile being used for the Administrative UI.

Cell name

The name of the cell where the server is located.

Node name

The name of the node where the server is located.

JDK

The installation location of the required JDK.

More information:

[WebSphere Worksheet](#) (see page 403)

Install the Administrative UI

The following sections detail how to install the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure.

Before You Install

Consider the following before you install the Administrative UI:

- You install the Administrative UI using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

- If you are installing to an existing application server infrastructure, the following procedures apply. If you are using the stand-alone option to install, see [Installing the Administrative UI](#).
- (Windows) Run the installer from the Administrative UI host system. Do not run the installer from a mapped network share or UNC path.
- The installation zip contains a layout.properties file and a Framework folder at the same level as the installation media. If you moved the installation media after extracting the installation zip, move the following to the same location or the installation fails:
 - layout.properties file
 - Framework folder
- (UNIX) Depending on your permissions, run the following to add executable permissions to the directory that contains the installation media:


```
chmod -R+x directory
```

directory

Specifies the directory that contains the installation media.
- (UNIX) The user installing the Administrative UI must have read/write permissions for the directory to which the application server is installed.
- (UNIX) If you execute the Administrative UI installer across different subnets, it can crash. Install the Administrative UI directly on the host system.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[How to Install the Administrative UI](#) (see page 287)

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Install the Administrative UI

Install the Administrative UI to your existing application server to provide a management console for all tasks that are related to access control, reporting, and policy analysis.

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Navigate to the installation media.
3. Double-click *installation_media*.

installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI installation executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.
5. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The Administrative UI is installed.

Note: You cannot use the Administrative UI to manage your environment until you have registered it with a Policy Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384)

Install the Administrative UI Using a GUI

Install the Administrative UI to your existing application server to provide a management console for all tasks that are related to access control, reporting, and policy analysis.

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running in the foreground.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.

3. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media gui
```

installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI installation executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.
5. Review the installation settings and click Install.

The Administrative UI is installed.

6. Click Done and reboot the system.

The Administrative UI is installed.

Note: You cannot use the Administrative UI to manage your environment until you have registered it with a Policy Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384)

Install the Administrative UI Using a UNIX Console

Install the Administrative UI to your existing application server to provide a management console for all tasks that are related to access control, reporting, and policy analysis.

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running in the foreground.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the installation media.
3. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media -i console
```

installation_media

Specifies the Administrative UI installation executable.

The installer starts.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

4. Use your completed installation worksheet to enter the required values.
5. Review the installation settings and press Enter.

The Administrative UI is installed.

6. Press Enter.

The installer closes.

7. Reboot the system.

The Administrative UI is installed.

Note: You cannot use the Administrative UI to manage your environment until you have registered it with a Policy Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384)

How to Register the Administrative UI

Register the Administrative UI before you use it to manage your environment. Registering the Administrative UI creates a trusted connection between the Administrative UI and a Policy Server.

This process explains how to register an Administrative UI that you installed to an existing application server infrastructure. To register an Administrative UI you installed using the stand-alone option, see [Installing the Administrative UI](#).

To register the Administrative UI, complete the following procedures:

1. [Reset the registration window](#) (see page 285).
2. If necessary, [create the FIPs environment variable](#) (see page 292).
3. [Start the application server](#) (see page 388).
4. Register the Administrative UI.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 292)

Reset the Administrative UI Registration Window

If either of the following actions occurred more than 24 hours ago, this step is required:

- You used the Policy Server installation wizard to configure a policy store automatically.
- You used the XPSRegClient utility to submit the SiteMinder super user credentials to the Policy Server.

Note: (UNIX) Be sure that the SiteMinder environment variables are set before you use XPSRegClient. If the environment variables are not set, [set them manually](#) (see page 408).

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder_administrator[:passphrase] -adminui-setup -t timeout -r
retries -c comment -cp -l log_path -e error_path -vT -vI -vW -vE -vF
```

siteminder_administrator

Specifies a SiteMinder administrator. If you are installing the Administrative UI as part of:

- A new r12.0 SP3 environment, specify the following default account:
`siteminder`
- An upgrade, specify any SiteMinder administrator account with super user permissions in the policy store. If you do not have a super user account in the policy store, use the smreg utility to create the default account.

passphrase

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder administrator account.

-adminui-setup

Specifies that the Administrative UI is being registered with a Policy Server for the first-time.

-t timeout

(Optional) Specifies how long you have after you install the Administrative UI to log in for the time to complete the registration. The Policy Server denies the registration request when the timeout value is exceeded.

Unit of measurement: minutes

Default: 1440 (24 hours)

Minimum limit: 1

Maximum limit: 1440 (24 hours)

-r *retries*

(Optional) Specifies how many failed attempts are allowed when you are registering the Administrative UI. A failed attempt can result from submitting incorrect SiteMinder administrator credentials when logging in to the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Default: 1

Maximum limit: 5

-c *comment*

(Optional) Inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-cp

(Optional) Specifies that registration log file can contain multiple lines of comments. The utility prompts for multiple lines of comments and inserts the specified comments into the registration log file for informational purposes.

Note: Surround comments with quotes.

-l *log path*

(Optional) Specifies where the registration log file must be exported.

Default: *siteminder_home\log*

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

-e *error path*

(Optional) Sends exceptions to the specified path.

Default: stderr

-vT

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to TRACE.

-vI

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to INFO.

-vW

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to WARNING.

-vE

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to ERROR.

-vF

(Optional) Sets the verbosity level to FATAL.

3. Press Enter.

The utility supplies the Policy Server with the administrator credentials. The Policy Server uses these credentials to verify the registration request when you log in to the Administrative UI for the first-time.

Create the FIPS Environment Variable

If your environment meets both of the following criteria, creating the FIPs environment variable is required to register the Administrative UI for the first-time:

- The Policy Server to which you are registering is operating in FIPs-only mode.
- The Administrative UI is not installed on the Policy Server host system.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:
 - (Windows) Log into the Administrative UI host system as an administrative user.
 - (UNIX) Log into the Administrative UI host system as the user that installed the Administrative UI.
2. Set the following environment variable:
`CA_SM_PS_FIPS140=ONLY`
Note: For more information about setting environment variables, see your OS-specific documentation.
3. Verify that Windows or the UNIX shells that runs the Administrative UI correctly recognizes the `CA_SM_PS_FIPS140` variable.

Start the Application Server

If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI using the stand-alone option, see Installing the Administrative UI.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:

- **JBoss**—From a command prompt, navigate to *jboss_home*\bin.

jboss_home

Specifies the JBoss installation path.

- **WebLogic**—From a command prompt, navigate to *domains*\bin.

domains

Specifies the path of the WebLogic domain you created for the Administrative UI.

Example: C:\bea\user_projects\domains\mydomain

- **WebSphere**—From a command prompt, navigate to *profile*\bin.

profile

Specifies the path of the WebSphere profile name you created for the Administrative UI.

Example: C:\Program

Files\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSvr01\bin

2. Complete one of the following steps:

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

- **JBoss**

- Windows: Type the following command and press Enter:

run.bat

- UNIX: Type the following command and press Enter:

run.sh

- **WebLogic**

- Windows: Type the following command and press Enter:

startWebLogic.cmd

- UNIX: Type the following command and press Enter:

startWebLogic.sh

- **WebSphere**

- Windows: Type the following command and press Enter:

`startServer.bat identifier`

- UNIX: Type the following command and press Enter:

`startServer.sh identifier`

identifier

Specifies the identifier for the WebSphere installation.

Example: `startServer.bat Server1`

The application server is started.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[Start the Application Server](#) (see page 293)

Register the Administrative UI

You register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server to begin managing your environment.

Follow these steps:

1. Complete one of the following steps:

- Windows:

- (Recommended) Use the Administrative UI shortcut to open the Administrative UI. Using the shortcut registers the Administrative UI over SSL. If you do not have access to the shortcut, open a web browser and go to the following location:

`https://host:8443/iam/siteminder/adminui`

Note: A self-signed certificate that is valid for ten years is created and used for the connection. The certificate is created with an RSA 2048 key strength.

- Open a web browser and go to the following location:

`http://host:8080/iam/siteminder/adminui`

- UNIX:

- (Recommended) Open a web browser and go to the following location to register the Administrative UI over SSL:

`https://host:8443/iam/siteminder/adminui`

- Open a browser and go to the following location:

`http://host:8080/iam/siteminder/adminui`

Note: If the host system does not have a web browser, you can remotely access the login screen.

host

Specifies the fully qualified Administrative UI host system name.

The SiteMinder Administrative UI login screen appears.

2. Enter the following value in the User Name field:

`siteminder`

3. Type the SiteMinder superuser account password in the Password field.

Note: If your superuser account password contains one or more dollar-sign (\$) characters, replace each instance of the dollar-sign character with \$DOLLAR\$ in the Password field. For example, if the SiteMinder superuser account password is \$password, enter \$DOLLAR\$password in the Password field.

4. Type the fully qualified Policy Server host name in the Server field.

Consider the following items:

- You can enter a valid IPv4 address or IPv6 address.
- If you do not specify a port, the registration defaults to 44442, which is the default Policy Server authentication port.

The Administrative UI opens and is registered with the Policy Server.

More information:

[Registration Not on File Error Appears](#) (see page 416)

Stop the Application Server

If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI using the stand-alone option, see Installing the Administrative UI.

To stop the application server

1. Do one of the following:

- **JBoss**—From the Administrative UI host system, open the Start Task Engine Command prompt.
- **WebLogic**—From the Administrative UI host system, open the Start Task Engine Command prompt.
- **WebSphere**—From a command prompt, navigate to *profile*\bin
profile

Specifies the path of the WebSphere profile name you created for the Administrative UI

Example: C:\Program
Files\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSvr01\bin

2. Do one of the following:

- **JBoss**—Enter the following keyboard combination:
Ctrl+c.
- **WebLogic**—Enter the following keyboard combination:
Ctrl+c.
- **WebSphere**
 - Windows: Type stopServer.bat *identifier* and press Enter.

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

- UNIX: Type stopServer.sh *identifier* and press Enter.
identifier

Specifies the identifier for the WebSphere installation.

Example: stopServer.bat Server1

The application server is stopped.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[Stop the Application Server](#) (see page 295)

Administrator Credentials

By default, the Administrative UI uses the policy store as its source for SiteMinder administrator credentials. You can configure the Administrative UI to use an external store, for example, a corporate directory.

Note: For more information about configuring an external administrator user store, see the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Administrative UI High Availability

Install more than one Administrative UI to be sure that unexpected outages do not prevent you from managing SiteMinder objects. Consider the following before installing another Administrative UI:

- Register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server that is not already sharing a trusted connection with an Administrative UI. Registering with another Policy Server prevents a single Policy Server outage from disabling both GUIs.
- An Administrative UI cannot failover to multiple Policy Servers. However, you can configure the Administrative UI to manage multiple Policy Servers.
- If the existing Administrative UI is configured for external SiteMinder administrator authentication:
 - Configure the new Administrative UI with the same external store. Configuring the new Administrative UI with the same external store helps ensure that all SiteMinder administrators are available to all GUIs.
 - Be sure to configure subsequent Administrative UI connections to the same external store using the same network identifier. Mixing network identifiers for multiple Administrative UI connections to the same external store is not supported.

Example: If you configured the first connection with 172.16.0.0, create subsequent connections with 172.16.0.0. If you configured the first connection with comp001@example.com, create subsequent connections with comp001@example.com.

More information:

[How to Install the Administrative UI](#) (see page 377)

Uninstall the Administrative UI on Windows

You uninstall the Administrative UI when it is no longer required on the system.

Note: If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, the following procedure applies. If you installed the Administrative UI using the stand-alone option, see [Installing the Administrative UI](#).

To uninstall the Administrative UI

1. Stop the application server.
2. Open the Windows Control Panel and double-click Add/Remove Programs.

A list of installed programs appears.

3. Select CA SiteMinder Administrative UI, and click Change/Remove.

Note: If you upgraded the Administrative UI from r12.0 SP1, CA SiteMinder Web Access Manager Administrative UI is listed in addition to CA SiteMinder Administrative UI. Select CA SiteMinder Administrative UI to uninstall the Administrative UI after an upgrade.

The process to uninstall the Administrative UI starts.

4. Follow the prompts to uninstall the Administrative UI.

Note: If a message prompts you to remove shared files, click No to All.

5. If requested, reboot the system.

The Administrative UI is uninstalled.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[Uninstall the Administrative UI on Windows](#) (see page 303)

Uninstall the Administrative UI on UNIX

You uninstall the Administrative UI from an existing application server when it is no longer required on the system.

Note: Do not manually remove the installation directories to uninstall this component. Execute the uninstall shell script. If you only remove the installation directories, related registries can be left behind. If you try to re-install this component on this host system, the entries can prevent a successful installation.

Follow these steps:

1. Stop the application server.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the following directory:
`administrative_ui_home/CA/adminui/install_config_info`
`administrative_ui_home`
Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.
3. Run the following command:
`./smwam-ui-uninstall.sh`
The process to uninstall the Administrative UI starts.
4. Follow the prompts to uninstall the Administrative UI.
The installer prompts you when the Administrative UI is removed.
The Administrative UI is uninstalled.

More information:

[Installing the Administrative UI](#) (see page 279)

[Uninstall the Administrative UI on UNIX](#) (see page 304)

Appendix A: Installation Worksheets

Use the worksheets in this section to help you record information that is required to install or upgrade SiteMinder.

Policy Server Worksheets

Use the following worksheets to record the necessary information to install the Policy Server and configure Policy Server components.

Required Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information before running the Policy Server installer.

Information Needed	Your Value
JRE location	
Policy Server installation location	
Encryption key value	

OneView Monitor Information Worksheet

If you plan on configuring the OneView Monitor, use this worksheet to gather information.

Information Needed	Your Value
JDK path	
ServletExec installation directory	
ServletExec port number	
Sun Java System administrator directory	
Multiple ServletExec instances	

Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Server Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information to configure an ADAM/AD LDS policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
System IP address	
Server instance port number	
Root DN of the application partition	
Administrator domain name	
Administrator password	
Alternate LDAP administrator	
SiteMinder super user password	

Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information to configure an Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
System IP address	
Directory instance port number	
Root DN	
Administrator account	
Administrator password	
Alternate LDAP administrator	
SiteMinder super user password	

SQL Server Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information to configure a SQL Server policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Database server name	
Database name	
Database port	
Database administrator user name	
Database administrator password	
SiteMinder super user password	

More information:

[SQL Server Information](#) (see page 42)

Oracle RDBMS Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information to configure an Oracle RDBMS policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Database server name	
Database service name	
Database port	
Database administrator user name	
Database administrator password	
SiteMinder super user password	

More information:

[Oracle RDBMS Information](#) (see page 43)

SM Key Database Information Worksheet

If you plan on configuring the smkeydatabase, use this worksheet to gather the required information.

Information Needed	Your Value
smkeydatabase password	

Policy and Data Store Worksheets

You can use the following worksheets to record the necessary information to configure:

- An LDAP database as a policy store
- A relational database as a policy store
- An individual relational database as an audit logging database, key store, or session store

CA Directory Information Worksheet

You can use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring a CA Directory database as a policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Host information	
CADSA port number	
Base DN	
Administrative DN	
Administrative password	

More information:

[Gather Directory Server Information](#) (see page 104)

Oracle Directory Server Information Worksheet

You can use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition) as a policy store or upgrading an existing policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Host information	
Directory server port information	
Administrative DN	
Administrative password	
Policy store root DN	
(Optional) SSL client certificate	

More information:

[Gather Directory Server Information](#) (see page 118)

Active Directory Information Worksheet

You can use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring an Active Directory directory server as a policy store or upgrading an existing policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Host information	
Directory server port information	
Administrative DN	
Administrative password	
Policy store root DN	
(Optional) SSL client certificate	

More information:

[Gather Directory Server Information](#) (see page 118)

Microsoft ADAM/AD LDS Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information to configure an ADAM/AD LDS policy store.

Information Needed	Your Value
Host information	
Directory server port information	
Administrative DN	
Administrative password	
Policy store root DN	
(Optional) SSL client certificate	

SQL Server Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring a SQL Server database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store.

Information prefixed with (W) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a Windows system; (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. Different information is required when configuring the SQL Server data source.

Information Need	Your Value
Database instance name	
Database administrative account	
Database administrative password	
(W) Data source name	
(W) SQL Server name	
(U) Policy Server root	
(U) IP address	

Oracle Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring an Oracle database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring the Oracle data source for UNIX.

Information Needed	Your Value
(U) Policy Server installation path	
Data source	
Database administrative account	
Database administrative password	
Oracle machine name	
Oracle instance service name	
Oracle port number	

Oracle RAC Information Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for configuring an Oracle RAC database to function as a policy store or any other type of SiteMinder data store.

Information prefixed with (U) indicates that the information is only required if the Policy Server is installed on a UNIX system. This information is required when configuring the Oracle data source for UNIX.

Information Needed	Your Value
(U) Policy Server installation path	
Data source name	
Database administrative account	
Database administrative password	
Oracle RAC system service name	
Oracle RAC node service names	
Oracle RAC node IP addresses	
Oracle RAC node port number	

Administrative UI Installation Worksheets

You can use the following worksheets to record the necessary information to:

- Install the Administrative UI.
- Configure the connection between the Administrative UI and a Policy Server.

Prerequisite Installer Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for installing and registering the Administrative UI using the prerequisite installer.

Required Information	Your Value
Installation location	
Administrative UI system name	
Server port	

More information:

[Gather Information for the Installer](#) (see page 284)

JBoss Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required JBoss information for installing and registering the Administrative UI:

Required Information	Your Value
JBoss installation folder	
JBoss URL	
JDK installation location	

More information:

[JBoss Information](#) (see page 379)

WebLogic Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required WebLogic information for installing and registering the Administrative UI.

Required Information	Your Value
WebLogic binary folder	
WebLogic domain folder	
WebLogic server name	
Application server URL and port	
JDK installation location	

More information:

[WebLogic Information](#) (see page 379)

WebSphere Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required WebSphere information for installing and registering the Administrative UI.

Required Information	Your Value
WebSphere installation folder	
WebSphere URL	
Server name	
Profile name	
Node name	
Cell name	
JDK installation location	

More information:

[WebSphere Information](#) (see page 380)

Policy Server Registration Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for registering the Administrative UI with additional Policy Servers.

Required Information	Your Value
Client name	
Passphrase	
Policy Server host name	
Policy Server authentication port	

More information:

[Gather Registration Information](#) (see page 300)

Reporting Worksheets

You can use the following worksheets to record the necessary information to install SiteMinder reports.

Installation Credentials Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required installation credentials:

Required Value	Your Value
(Windows and UNIX) BusinessObjects administrator password	
(UNIX) Non-root user account name	
(UNIX) Non-root user group name	

MySQL Report Database Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required MySQL database information:

Required Value	Your Value
MySQL root password	
User	
Password	

Microsoft SQL Server Report Database Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required Microsoft SQL Server information:

Required Value	Your Value
Data source name	
Login ID	
Password	

Oracle Report Database Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required Oracle database information:

Required Value	Your Value
Oracle Net Services Name	
User name	
Password	

Apache Tomcat Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required Apache Tomcat information:

Required Value	Your Value
Connection port	

Required Value	Your Value
Redirect port	
Shutdown port	

Report Server Configuration Worksheet

Use this worksheet to gather the required information for installing the report templates:

Required Value	Your Value
BusinessObjects default administrator password	
SiteMinder audit database type	

Report Server Registration Worksheet

You can use this worksheet to gather the required registration information for the Report Server installation:

Required Value	Your Value
Client name	
Passphrase	
Policy Server host	

Chapter 15: Troubleshooting

This section contains the following topics:

[Policy Server Troubleshooting](#) (see page 407)

[Policy Store Troubleshooting](#) (see page 411)

[OneView Monitor Troubleshooting](#) (see page 413)

[Administrative UI Troubleshooting](#) (see page 415)

[FSS Administrative UI Troubleshooting](#) (see page 422)

[Report Server Troubleshooting](#) (see page 425)

[Java Error Messages When Uninstalling](#) (see page 428)

[Adobe Acrobat Reader Won't Install](#) (see page 429)

[Problem With Using Active Directory as a User Store](#) (see page 429)

[AE failed to load library 'smjavaapi'. System error](#) (see page 429)

Policy Server Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with the Policy Server during installation and the proposed solutions.

NETE_PS_ALT_CONF_FILE Environment Variable on Solaris

After installing the Policy Server on Solaris, the `nete_ps_env.ksh` script may have the following entry:

```
export NETE_PS_ALT_CONF_FILE=/export/siteminder/config/.siteminder.conf
```

The `NETE_PS_ALT_CONF_FILE` environment variable is used by the `stop-all` and `start-all` scripts, which stop and start the Policy Server's service. The `.siteminder.conf` file is a temporary, run-time file created by these scripts and has no affect your SiteMinder configuration.

Do not modify the `NETE_PS_ALT_CONF_FILE` environment variable.

Policy Server Fails to Start After Installation

Valid on Windows and UNIX Systems

Symptom:

I have installed the Policy Server, but it is not starting.

Solution:

You may have the wrong JRE version installed. Make sure you have the correct JRE version.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

SiteMinder Environment Variables are not set in the Profile File

Valid on UNIX

Symptom:

The Policy Server was installed without adding the SiteMinder environment variables (smprofile.ksh) to the .profile file. I need to set the SiteMinder environment variables manually.

Solution:

To add the SiteMinder environment variables

1. Log in to the Policy Server host system.
2. Open a shell and navigate to *siteminder_home*.

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

3. Run the following command:

```
smprofile.ksh
```

The SiteMinder environment variables are set.

Winsock error 10054 message

Valid on Windows

Symptom:

When I try to log into the Policy Server, I receive the "Unable to proceed, winsock error 10054" message.

Solution:

One of the following could be the cause of the problem:

- The policy store does not contain the proper SiteMinder schema. Make sure you imported the correct SiteMinder schema.
- The Policy Server is not running. To start this server, use the Status tab on the Policy Server Management Console.

Important! If you are accessing this graphical user interface on Windows Server 2008, open the shortcut with Administrator permissions. Use Administrator permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an Administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

- The Policy Server is not connected to the policy store properly. Using the Data tab on the Policy Server Management Console, click Test Connection to make sure the policy store connects successfully. If it does not, reenter the data source information values on the Data tab by pointing the Policy Server at the policy store.

Working with a SiteMinder License

Symptom:

- I am currently using the Policy Server evaluation license and want to acquire and add a permanent license.
- I have a SiteMinder license, but cannot find it.
- I have a SiteMinder license, but do not know how to update it with a new product key.

Solution:

To request a SiteMinder license

1. Go to the [Technical Support site](#).
2. Click CA Licensing Inquires. This link is located under Address Licensing Needs.

The CA Customer Care site opens in a new window.

3. Click Licensing Issue Request. This link is located under Contact Us.
An online request form opens in a new window.
4. Complete the required information and click Submit.

To add a permanent SiteMinder license to a Policy Server

1. Request a SiteMinder license.
2. Access the Policy Server host system.
3. Do one of the following:
 - (Windows) Navigate to *siteminder_home*\license
 - (UNIX) Navigate to *siteminder_home*/license

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

4. Copy the license.dat file to the license directory.
5. Restart the Policy Server.

To find an existing SiteMinder license

1. Log into the [Technical Support site](#).
2. Click Licensing. Licensing is located on the left side under Support.
The CA Licensing screen appears.
3. Click View Licenses. View Licenses is located under SiteMinder and Identity Manager Licenses.
All license details, including the respective key, appear.

To apply a SiteMinder license key to the license file

1. Access the Policy Server host system.
2. Do one of the following:
 - (Windows) Navigate to *siteminder_home*\license
 - (UNIX) Navigate to *siteminder_home*/license

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.
3. Open the license.dat file.
4. Copy and paste the license key acquired from the Support site into the license file.
5. Save the license file
6. Restart the Policy Server.

Policy Store Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with the policy store during installation and the proposed solutions.

Policy Stores with Large Numbers of Objects

Valid on Windows and UNIX Systems

Symptom:

My Policy store has returned the exception `java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException` to the Administrative UI.

Solution:

Policy Stores with large numbers of objects may return the exception `java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException` to the Administrative UI.

Define the registry key

`\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Netegrity\SiteMinder\CurrentVersion\ObjectStore\MaxObjects` to a value lower than 100 (such as 50).

SSL initialization failed: error -8174 (security library: bad database.)

Valid on Windows and UNIX Systems

Symptom:

When I run `smlldapsetup ldmod -fpstore -ssl1 -c/app/siteminder/ssl/cert7.db` for policy stores that are using an SSL-encrypted connection to Oracle Directory Server (formerly Sun Directory Server Enterprise Edition), I receive the following error message:

"SSL initialization failed: error -8174 (security library: bad database.)"

Solution:

1. Make sure the `key3.db` file exists in the same directory as `cert7.db` for the Netscape Web browser.
2. Rerun this `smlldapsetup` command, and, for the `-c` option, specify the path of the directory where the SSL client certificate database file, `cert7.db`, exists.

Example: if `cert7.db` exists in `/app/siteminder/ssl`, specify `-c/app/siteminder/ssl/cert7.db`

ODBC Policy Store Import Fails with UserDirectory Error

Symptom:

I receive an error message stating that the policy store failed operation "save" for object type "UserDirectory" when importing policy store data into an ODBC policy store.

Solution:

It is possible that the server name in the ODBC store's userDirectory object is longer than 512 characters, which by default, exceeds the limit allowed by the MS SQL Server and Oracle policy store schema scripts that are shipped with SiteMinder.

Do one of the following:

If you are trying to import policy data into a supported version of a MS SQL Server policy store:

1. Open `sm_mssql_ps.sql`.
Note: This schema script is located in `policy_server_home\db\SQL`.
2. Search for the following text:
`CREATE TABLE smuserdirectory5`
3. Modify "server smstringreq512N," to one of the following depending on your needs:
 - `server smstringreq1024,N`
 - `server smstringreq4000,N`
4. Re-import the policy store schema into the policy store.
5. Import the policy store data.

If you are trying to import policy data into a supported version of an Oracle policy store:

1. Open `sm_oracle_ps.sql`.
Note: This schema script is located in `policy_server_home\db\SQL`.
2. Search for the following text:
`CREATE TABLE smuserdirectory5`
3. Modify "server VARCHAR2(512) NOT NULL," to one of the following depending on your needs:
 - `server VARCHAR2(1024) NOT NULL,`
 - `server VARCHAR2(4000) NOT NULL,`
4. Re-import the policy store schema into the policy store.
5. Import the policy store data.

OneView Monitor Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with the OneView Monitor during installation and the proposed solutions.

Fix Modified UNIX/Sun Java System Web Server Configuration Files

As mentioned in the procedure for installing the ServletExec/AS on a UNIX/Sun Java System, we advise not allowing ServletExec to modify the Sun Java System Web server's configuration files (obj.conf and magnus.conf). However, if ServletExec did modify these files during installation, the Web server instance fails after you configure the FSS Administrative UI and OneView Monitor GUI using the Policy Server installer/wizard. The ServletExec installer puts entries in these files that conflict with those from the Policy Server.

To keep the Web server instance from failing, remove the conflicting entries from the Sun Java System Web Server instance's obj.conf and magnus.conf files.

1. Open

`/<sunjavasystem_home>/servers/https-<web_server_instance_name>.domain.com
/config/magnus.conf`, and remove the first line:

```
Init fn="ServletExecInit"  
<ServExec_instance_name>.instances="<IP_address>:<portnumber> "
```

ServExec_instance_name

Specifies the name of your ServletExec instance.

IP_address

Specifies the IP Address of the machine where ServletExec is installed.

portnumber

Specifies the port number for the ServletExec instance.

Note: The Policy Server Configuration Wizard added the correct entry at the end of the file.

2. Open

`/<sunjavasystem_home>/servers/https-<web_server_instance_name>.domain.com
/config/obj.conf`, and remove lines four and five from the top of the file:

```
NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="/servlet/*" name="<ServExec_instance_name>"  
NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="*.jsp*" name="<ServExec_instance_name>"
```

Important! Do not remove the `name="se-<ServExec_instance_name>"` entries in lines two and three since these were added by the Policy Server Configuration Wizard.

3. In the same `obj.conf` file, remove the second to the last `<Object name="<ServExec_instance_name>"` section from the end of the file:

```
<Object name="<ServExec_instance_name>">
Service fn="ServletExecService" group="<ServExec_instance_name>"
</Object>
```

Important! Do not remove the `<Object name="se-<ServExec_instance_name>"` entry since this one was added by the Policy Server Configuration Wizard.

4. After saving these files, you should be able to start the Web server instance from the Sun Java System Web Server Administration Server page.

Windows/IIS Virtual Path to /sitemindermonitor Does Not Exist

Valid on Windows

Symptom:

The virtual path to the /sitemindermonitor does not exist under Default Web Site in the IIS Microsoft Management Console.

Solution:

Create the virtual path.

To create the virtual path

1. From the Start menu, go to: Programs, Administrative Tools, Internet Service Manager.
2. Select Default Web Site.
3. From the Action menu, select New, Virtual Directory.

The Virtual Directory Wizard opens.

4. Specify the name (alias) of the virtual directory. For example: `sitemindermonitor`

Note: You can specify any name for the alias as `sitemindermonitor` is an example

5. Click Next.
6. Specify the path to `<siteminder_installation>\monitor\`.
7. Click Next.

8. Select the following permission:
Allow Execute Access
9. Click Finish.

Administrative UI Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with registering the Administrative UI and the proposed solutions.

Cannot Register a Policy Server Connection

Symptom:

The Administrative UI is registered to a Policy Server that is unavailable and I am trying to register another Policy Server connection. When I log into the Administrative UI with an administrator that has super user permissions, the Register Policy Server Connection task does not appear.

Solution:

A single user was delegated super user permissions when the connection to the external administrator store was configured. Log into the Administrative UI with this super user account. When a Policy Server connection becomes unavailable, this super user is the only user that can register a Policy Server connection.

API Error Appears

Symptom:

The Administrative UI registration fails with an Agent API failure message.

Solution:

The Policy Server is not started. Start the Policy Server using the Policy Server Management Console.

Registration Not on File Error Appears

Symptom:

Registering the Administrative UI with a Policy Server fails with a registration record not on file error message.

You can receive this message when:

- You have installed the Administrative UI and are trying to register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server for the first-time.
- You have registered the Administrative UI and are trying to register an additional Policy Server connection.

Solution:

Do one of the following:

If you are registering the Administrative UI for the first-time

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient siteminder_administrator[:passphrase] -adminui-setup
```

siteminder_administrator

Specifies a SiteMinder administrator. If you are installing the Administrative UI as part of:

- A new r12.0 SP3 environment, specify the default SiteMinder administrator account (*siteminder*).
- An upgrade, specify any SiteMinder administrator account with super user permissions in the policy store.

Note: If you are upgrading from r12.0 SP1 and do not have a super user account, use the *smreg* utility to create the default SiteMinder administrator (*siteminder*). For more information about using the *smreg* utility, see the *Policy Server Administration Guide*.

passphrase

Specifies the password for the SiteMinder administrator account.

Limits:

- The passphrase must contain at least six (6) characters.
 - The passphrase cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
 - If the passphrase contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.
3. Log into the Administrative UI using the default SiteMinder administrator account to complete the registration.

If you are trying to register an additional Policy Server connection

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient client_name[:passphrase] -adminui
```

client_name

Identifies the Administrative UI being registered.

Limit: This value must be unique. For example, if you have previously used smui1 to register an Administrative UI, enter smui2.

passphrase

Specifies the password required to complete the registration of the Administrative UI.

Limits:

- The passphrase must contain at least six (6) characters.
- The passphrase cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the passphrase contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

3. Log into the Administrative UI to register the Policy Server connection.

Invalid Registration File Error Appears

Symptom:

I am trying to register an additional Policy Server connection. The registration fails with an invalid registration file error message.

Solution:

Verify that the passphrase you entered is identical to the passphrase you created using XPSRegClient. The value you created must match the value that you enter using the Administrative UI.

If you do not have a passphrase:

1. Log into the Policy Server host system.
2. Run the following command:

```
XPSRegClient client_name[:passphrase] -adminui
```

client_name

Identifies the Administrative UI being registered.

Limit: This value must be unique. For example, if you have previously used smui1 to register an Administrative UI, enter smui2.

passphrase

Specifies the password required to complete the registration of the Administrative UI.

Limits:

- The passphrase must contain at least six (6) characters.
- The passphrase cannot include an ampersand (&) or an asterisk (*).
- If the passphrase contains a space, enclose the passphrase with quotation marks.

3. Log into the Administrative UI to register the Policy Server connection.

Registration Fails without Timeout

Symptom:

The Administrative UI registration fails without timing out.

Solution:

Do the following:

- Ping the machine hosting the Policy Server to be sure it is available.
- Locate the following registration file in *policy_server_home*\bin:

name.XPSReg

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path

name

Identifies the client name you specified when using the Administrative UI registration tool (XPSRegClient) to create a client name and passphrase.

If the registration file does not exist, run XPSRegClient to create a client name and passphrase.

- Open the Policy Server log file (smpls.log) and review it for errors that may have occurred around the time of the registration.

Cannot Find the Administrative UI Registration Log

Symptom:

I am trying to troubleshoot the Administrative UI registration and cannot find the log file.

Solution:

XPSRegClient creates and saves the log file in *policy_server_home*\log. The file name is XPSRegClient.*date*

policy server home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

date

Specifies the date on which XPSRegClient created the file.

Example: XPSRegClient.2007-12-1.154002

Note: The last six digits are a unique identifier you can use if more than one file is created on the same day.

Search Fails with Timeout Error

Symptom:

I cannot complete a search for policy objects. The Administrative UI displays a connection timeout error instead of returning the search results.

Solution:

When you search on many policy objects using the Administrative UI, either or both of the following results can occur:

- The connection between the Administrative UI and the Policy Server can time out.
- The Policy Server tunnel buffer can become corrupt.

The latter results in a connection timeout error. Adjusting the Administrative UI Policy Server connection timeout and creating a registry key for the Policy Server tunnel buffer size solves the problem.

To adjust the Policy Server connection timeout:

1. Log in to the Administrative UI.
2. Click Administration, Admin UI, Policy Server Connections, Modify Policy Server Connection, Search to open the Policy Server connection object.
3. Select the appropriate Policy Server and click Submit.
4. Set the Timeout field in the Advanced section to a large value, such as 2,000 seconds.

The Policy Server connection timeout is now increased.

To create a registry key for the tunnel buffer size:

1. Create the following Policy Server registry key:
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Netegrity\SiteMinder\CurrentVersion\PolicyServer\
Max AdmComm Buffer Size
2. Set this registry key to a large value, such as 2,097,000 Kilobytes (0x1FFF68).
3. Save the changes and exit the registry.

Note: If the problem persists after the connection timeout and buffer size changes, restart the Administrative UI

Cannot Find the Default Logging File

Symptom:

I am trying to troubleshoot a deployed Administrative UI instance and cannot find the default application server log file.

Solution:

If you used the stand-alone installation option, the name of the default log file is `server.log`. This log file is located at `administrative_ui_home\CA\SiteMinder\adminui\server\default\log`.

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

Note: If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing instance of JBoss, WebSphere, or WebLogic, see your vendor-specific documentation for more information about default logging.

Default Log File does not Provide Enough Information

Symptom:

I am trying to troubleshoot a deployed Administrative UI instance and the default application server log file does not provide enough information.

Solution:

Use the `SiteMinderLog4j` properties file to configure SiteMinder-specific logging settings. The file contains comments about configuring the logging settings. The location of the file depends on the installation option that was used to install the Administrative UI.

- Stand-alone installation

If you used the stand-alone installation option, the properties file is located at `administrative_ui_home\CA\SiteMinder\adminui\server\default\deploy\iam_siteminder.ear\user_console.war\META-INF`.

administrative_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

- Existing application server infrastructure

If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, the properties file is located at:

deploy\iam_siteminder.ear\user_console.war/META-INF

deploy

Specifies where your application server deploys applications.

Note: If you upgraded the Administrative UI to r12.0 SP3, the properties file is located at *deploy/IdentityMinder.ear/user_console.war/META-INF*.

FSS Administrative UI Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with using the FSS Administrative UI and the proposed solutions.

FSS Administrative UI Fails to Start in IE

Symptom:

When I attempt to start the FSS Administrative UI in Internet Explorer it fails.

Solution:

Make sure that the Java Plug-in is set as the default Java Runtime in the browser by doing the following:

1. From the Control Panel, select Java Plug-In.
2. On the Browser tab, make sure that Microsoft Internet Explorer is checked and click Apply.
 - If the plug-in is not set, the FSS Administrative UI stalls indefinitely at the Downloading Administration dialog box.
 - If you are still have difficulty getting the FSS Administrative UI to display, run the FSS Administrative UI Browser Compatibility Test at the following URL: <http://www.netegrity.com/uitest>
 - If the panel is a solid box, click Details for more troubleshooting information.

FSS Administrative UI does not appear on Windows

Valid on Windows

Symptom:

I have installed the FSS Administrative UI, but it does not appear.

Solution:

If you installed an Internet Information Server (IIS) Web Server on a port other than 80, the FSS Administrative UI may not appear. Editing the FSS Administrative UI shortcut URL should fix the problem.

To edit the shortcut URL.

1. Right-click Start and select Open All Users.
2. Double-click Programs.
3. Double-click SiteMinder.
4. Highlight the FSS Administrative UI icon, right click, and select Properties.
5. Select the Web Document tab.
6. In the URL field on the Web Document tab, change the port number to the one you configured for the IIS Web Server.

Example: if your IIS Web Server is located on port 81, change:

`http://<fully qualified domain name>:80/siteminder/index.htm`

to `http://<fully qualified domain name>:81/siteminder/index.htm`

7. Click Apply and OK.

If you are still have difficulty getting the FSS Administrative UI to display, run the FSS Administrative UI Browser Compatibility Test at the following URL:

<http://www.netegrity.com/uitest>

If the panel is a solid box, click Details for more troubleshooting information.

FSS Administrative UI Fails to Start on a Sun Java Web Server

Symptom:

When I attempt to start the FSS Administrative UI that is configured for a Sun Java System Web server, it fails to start.

Solution:

Disable the Java Enabled Globally option by doing the following:

1. Open the Sun Java System Enterprise Administration Server home page by entering the following URL in a browser: `http://<yourserver.com>:<webserverport>`

yourserver.com

Specifies the domain name of the Enterprise Administration Server.

webserverport

Specifies the port number.

2. In the Select a Server drop-down menu, select a server, and then click Manage.
3. Select the Java tab.
4. Deselect Enable Java for class defaultclass and Enable Java Globally and click OK.
5. Turn on the Web server.

Viewing the Correct FSS Administrative UI on IIS 7.0 after Using IIS 6.0

If you have opened the FSS Administrative UI from a browser on an IIS 6.0 web server at any time and you plan to access the FSS Administrative UI from the a browser on the same system, flush the Java cache before accessing the UI on IIS 7.0.

To flush the Java cache

1. Open the Java Control Panel on the system from where you browsed to the FSS Administrative UI on the IIS 6.0 web server.
2. From the General tab, select Settings for the Temporary Internet Files.
3. Select Delete Files.
4. Select OK until you exit the control panel.
5. Restart the browser.

Report Server Troubleshooting

The following sections detail common problems you may experience with using the Report Server and the proposed solutions.

Report Server Installation Fails with Error Regarding Characters

Symptom:

The installation fails with an error regarding the characters I used in the installation path.

Solution:

The Report Server installation only supports the following character types in the installation path:

- Alphanumeric
- Spaces
- Dashes
- Underlines

Modify the installation path to include character types only.

Report Server Installer Displays Missing File Error

Valid on Windows**Symptom:**

During the installation, a message states that the vcredist.msi file is missing. The message prompts me to map to the directory where the file is located.

Solution:

Try one the following solutions:

- Uninstall the Microsoft Visual C++ 2005 Redistributable.
- Click Cancel to continue with the installation.

The installation completes successfully. If you encounter a problem with the Xcelsius application, download and install vcredist.msi from the Microsoft website.

Uninstall Prompts to Close Applications

Valid on Windows 2008 R2

Symptom:

I am uninstalling the Report Server. The installer has prompted me to close the following applications before continuing:

- Java Platform SE binary
- BOE120MySQL

Solution:

Select the Do not close the applications option and click OK.

Letting the installer automatically close the applications causes the process to fail.

Audit-based Reports Return No Results

Valid for Oracle-based audit stores.

Symptom:

My audit-based reports are not returning results.

Solution:

Determine if the user account that was used when configuring the audit database has the DB role. If the user account has the DB role, remove it. The DB role prevents audit-based reports from querying the correct audit table.

Policy Analysis Reports Fail to Run

Valid on Solaris

Symptom:

I am trying to run a policy analysis report. The report fails with the following message:

Failed to retrieve data from the database.

Solution:

This error is related to one of the following problems:

The CRConfig.xml file is missing Java classes.

1. Navigate to *report_server_home*/CommonReporting3/bobje/java.
report_server_home
Specifies the Report Server installation path.
2. Verify that the Classpath section of the file contains the following classes:
 - smjavaagentapi.jar
 - smanalyzer.jar
3. Verify that the JavaBeans section includes the following class:
webadmin-report-ds.jar

The connection between the Report Server and the Policy Server is broken.

Re-register the Report Server.

The report server did not start correctly.

Restart the Report Server.

More information:

[How to Register the Report Server](#) (see page 337)

[Restart the Report Server](#) (see page 342)

Administrative UI Displays Missing File Error

Symptom:

I have installed and configured the Report Server. The Administrative UI displays a message stating that the report parameter definition file is not found.

Solution:

Reinstall the report templates.

More information:

[How to Install the Report Templates](#) (see page 331)

Java Error Messages When Uninstalling

Symptom:

When I attempt to uninstall the Policy Server, Web Agent, SDK, or the documentation, the uninstallation program stops and issues one of the following error messages:

- “Could not find a valid Java virtual machine to load. You need to reinstall a supported Java virtual machine.”
- "No Java virtual machine could be found from your PATH environment variable. You must install a VM prior to running this program."

Solution:

Make sure the JRE is in the PATH variable.

Set the JRE in the PATH Variable on Windows

To set the JRE in the PATH variable

1. Go to the Control Panel.
2. Double-click System.
3. In the Environment Variables dialog, add the location of the JRE to the Path system variable.

Set the JRE in the PATH Variable on Solaris

To set the JRE in the PATH variable

Run the following commands:

1. `PATH=$PATH:<JRE>/bin`

JRE

Specifies the location of your JRE.

2. `export PATH`

Adobe Acrobat Reader Won't Install

Valid on Windows

Symptom:

When I try to install Adobe Acrobat, the installation program hangs.

Solution:

If the Acrobat Reader installation program hangs while the Policy Server service is running, stop it using the Policy Server Management Console's Status tab. After stopping the service, the installation program should start.

Important! If you are accessing this graphical user interface on Windows Server 2008, open the shortcut with Administrator permissions. Use Administrator permissions even if you are logged in to the system as an Administrator. For more information, see the release notes for your SiteMinder component.

Problem With Using Active Directory as a User Store

Symptom:

When I use Active Directory as a user store, the Policy Server issues error messages that it cannot connect to this store.

Solution:

When creating an Active Directory-based user store, make sure you specify a fully qualified host name (for example, host.domain.com) in the Administrative UI and do not use the machine's IP Address. Moreover, make sure you can ping host.domain.com and domain.com from the machine where the Policy Server is installed since Active Directory sends referrals to the Policy Server that are identified by the fully qualified host name. If the fully qualified host names are invalid and unreachable, the Policy Server issues error messages.

AE failed to load library 'smjavaapi'. System error

Valid on Windows and UNIX Systems

Symptom:

During Authorization, I receive the "AE failed to load library 'smjavaapi'. System error: The specified module could not be found." error message.

Solution:

Set the PATH variable to <SiteMinder_installation>\config\JVMOPTIONS.txt for Windows or the LD_LIBRARY_PATH to <SiteMinder_installation>/config/JVMOPTIONS.txt for UNIX systems.

Chapter 16: Unattended Installation

Unattended Installation Introduced

After you install a SiteMinder component, you can install the component again using an unattended installation. An unattended installation lets you complete the installation without user interaction. You can use an unattended installation to install the following components:

- A Policy Server
- An Administrative UI
- A Report Server

Unattended Installation Guidelines

Each SiteMinder component is associated with its own properties file or files. The following guidelines apply to all properties files. Review them before starting an unattended installation:

- Back up the default properties file before modifying it.
- Do not add extra spaces between a parameter name, the equal sign (=), and the parameter value.
- Save the file after you change it.
- Do not manually edit encrypted passwords. These passwords are encrypted for security reasons and cannot be edited in plain text. If you want to add plain text passwords, comment out the encrypted password parameter and uncomment the plain text reference.

Default Properties Files

Use a text editor to modify the parameters in a default properties file. The default parameters reflect the information that was entered during the initial installation.

Policy Server Properties File

The Policy Server properties file has the following default name and location:

Name

`ca-ps-installer.properties`

Location

`policy_server_home\siteminder\install_config_info`

policy_server_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

Administrative UI Properties Files

Silently installing the Administrative UI requires only one properties file. The required file depends on the installation option you select. The available properties files have the following default names and locations:

- `smwamui-installer.properties`

If you are installing to an existing application server infrastructure, use this file.

Location

`admin_ui_home\siteminder\adminui\install_config_info`

admin_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

- `prerequisite-installer.properties`

If you are installing using the stand-alone installation option, use this file.

Note: This file is only available if the Administrative UI was previously installed using the stand-alone installation option.

Location

`admin_ui_home\siteminder\adminui\install_config_info`

admin_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

More information:

[Administrative UI Installation Options](#) (see page 280)

Reporting Properties File

Installing SiteMinder reporting silently requires a response file for the Report Server and a response file for the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard. These files have the following names and default locations:

- cabiresponse.ini

Use this file to install the Report Server.

Default location: *report_server_home\CA\SC\CommonReporting3*

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

- reportserver_config_installer.properties

Use this file to install the SiteMinder reporting templates.

Default location: *report_server_home\CommonReporting3\install_config_info*

report_server_home

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

How to Run an Unattended Policy Server Install

To run an unattended Policy Server install, complete the following procedures:

1. Review the unattended installation guidelines.
 2. Copy the Policy Server properties file from the Policy Server host system.
 3. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If you are reinstalling the Policy Server, copy the file to a temporary location.
 - If you are installing the Policy Server to a new system, copy the file to a temporary location on that system.
- Note:** (UNIX) Be sure that the UNIX user has the appropriate permissions to install from this directory.
4. Copy the Policy Server installation media to the same location as the properties file.
 5. Modify the Policy Server installer properties file.
 6. Run the Policy Server installer.
 7. Verify the Policy Server installation.

More information:

[Unattended Installation Guidelines](#) (see page 431)

Modify the Policy Server Installer Properties Files

You modify the Policy Server installer properties file to define installation variables. The default parameters, passwords, and paths in this file reflect the information you entered during the initial Policy Server installation.

Important! The properties template includes a variable that specifies the Policy Server's FIPS mode of operation: `CA_SM_PS_FIPS140`. If you are reinstalling the Policy Server, do not modify the value of the variable. If required, change the FIPS mode of operation after reinstalling the Policy Server. More information on changing the Policy Server's FIPS mode of operation exists in the *Upgrade Guide*.

General Policy Server Information

The General Information section allows you to set the following:

DEFAULT_INSTALL_DIR

Specifies the location of the Policy Server installation.

DEFAULT_SHORTCUTS_DIR

Specifies the location of the SiteMinder program icon.

Example: `C:\\Documents and Settings\\All Users\\Start or /SiteMinder`

Note: The icon feature only works on Windows.

DEFAULT_JRE_ROOT

Specifies the JRE installation location.

DEFAULT_BROWSER

(UNIX only) Specifies the installation location of the browser.

Example: `/usr/dt/appconfig/netscape/netscape`

DEFAULT_SMPROFILE_CHOICE

(UNIX only) Specifies if `smprofile.ksh` should be added to the `.profile` file. Specify **true** for yes; specify **false** for no.

DEFAULT_ENCRYPTKEY

Allows you to enter a cleartext encryption key, which secures data sent between the Policy Server and the policy store.

Note: If you comment out the `ENCRYPTED_ENCRYPTKEY` parameter and uncomment `DEFAULT_ENCRYPTKEY`, then the unattended installer uses the cleartext encrypt key value from `DEFAULT_ENCRYPTKEY`. The `DEFAULT_ENCRYPTKEY` parameter is commented out by default after the initial Policy Server installation.

ENCRYPTED_ENCRYPTKEY

Shows the encrypted encryption key, which secures data sent between the Policy Server and the policy store. You entered this key during the initial Policy Server installation and cannot change it.

Important! Do not modify this encrypted value since any change will break the communication between the Policy Server and policy store when you run an unattended installation.

If you comment out the DEFAULT_ENCRYPTKEY parameter and uncomment ENCRYPTED_ENCRYPTKEY, then the unattended installer uses the encrypted encryption key value from ENCRYPTED_ENCRYPTKEY.

CA_SM_PS_FIPS140

Specifies the Policy Server's FIPS mode of operation.

Values: COMPAT, MIGRATE, or ONLY

Important! Do not modify the value if you are reinstalling the Policy Server.

Policy Server Features

The Feature Selection section lets you set the following:

DEFAULT_OVMGUI_CHOICE

Determines if the Policy Server installer configures the OneView Monitor GUI on the selected web server.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer configures the OneView Monitor GUI.

Setting this value to true requires you to configure additional settings under OneView Monitor GUI and Web Servers.

false

The installer does not configure the OneView Monitor GUI.

DEFAULT_WEBSERVERS_CHOICE

Determines if the Policy Server installer configures the FSS Administrative UI, SiteMinder CGI scripts, and the OneView Monitor with a specified web server.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer configures the latter components with the specified web server.

Setting this value to true requires you to configure additional settings under Web Servers.

false

The installer does not configure the latter components with a web server.

DEFAULT_SNMP_CHOICE

Determines if the Policy Server installer configures SiteMinder SNMP support with the Policy Server.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer configures SiteMinder SNMP support.

Setting this value to true requires you to configure additional settings under SNMP.

false

The installer does not configure SiteMinder SNMP support.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_CHOICE

Determines if the Policy Server installer configures a policy store automatically.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer configures a policy store.

Setting this value to true requires you to configure additional settings under Policy Store.

false

The installer does not configure a policy store.

DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_CHOICE

Determines if the Policy Server installer does one of the following:

- Creates a smkeydatabase.
- Changes the password of an existing smkeydatabase.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer creates an smkeydatabase or changes the password of an existing smkeydatabase.

Setting this value to true requires you to configure additional settings under SM key database.

false

The installer does not create or update a smkeydatabase.

OneView Monitor GUI

If you set the DEFAULT_OVMGUI_CHOICE parameter to true, then set the following:

DEFAULT_JDK_ROOT

Specifies the JDK installation location.

DEFAULT_SERVLETEXEC_INSTANCE_NAME

(UNIX only) Specifies the name of the ServletExec instance.

Example: se-testmachine-60psGUI

DEFAULT_SERVLETEXEC_ROOT

Specifies the ServletExec installation location.

Example: C:\\Program Files\\New Atlanta\\ServletExec ISAPI or
/export/NewAtlanta/ServletExecAS

DEFAULT_SERVLETEXEC_PORT

(UNIX only) Specifies the port number of the ServletExec instance.

Example: 7676

Web Servers

If you set the DEFAULT_WEBSERVERS_CHOICE parameter to true, consider the following:

DEFAULT_WEB_SERVER_INFO

Specifies the type of web server that the Policy Serve installer is to configure. If you want to configure a different web server or add another web server instance, do not modify this value manually.

Locate the Policy Server installer properties file that references the web server you want to configure and copy the entire entry to this file.

DEFAULT_WEB_SERVER_ROOT

Do not enter a value for this parameter. A value is not required.

SNMP

If you want to modify the SNMP password, do the following:

DEFAULT_ROOT_PW

Allows you to enter a cleartext SNMP password for the UNIX system's root user. If you comment out the ENCRYPTED_ROOT_PW parameter and uncomment DEFAULT_ROOT_PW, then the unattended installer uses the cleartext SNMP password from DEFAULT_ROOT_PW.

Default: The DEFAULT_ROOT_PW parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

ENCRYPTED_ROOT_PW

Shows the encrypted SNMP password for the UNIX system's root user. You entered this password during the initial UNIX Policy Server installation and cannot change it.

Important! Do not modify this encrypted password since any change will break the communication between the Policy Server and the SNMP Agent. If you comment out the DEFAULT_ROOT_PW parameter and uncomment ENCRYPTED_ROOT_PW, then the unattended installer uses the encrypted password from ENCRYPTED_ROOT_PW.

Policy Store

If you set the DEFAULT_POLICYSTORE_CHOICE parameter to true, then set the following:

DEFAULT_POLICYSTORE_TYPE

Specifies the type of store that is to function as the policy store.

Valid values: LDAP and RDB.

LDAP

Specifies an LDAP policy store.

RDB

Specifies an ODBC policy store.

DEFAULT_POLICYSTORE_IP

(LDAP) Specifies the IP address or name of the LDAP directory server host system.

Example: 172.16.0.0

DEFAULT_POLICYSTORE_PORT

(LDAP) Specifies the port on which the LDAP directory server is listening.

Example: 1356.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINDN

(LDAP) Specifies the LDAP user name of an administrator who has permission to:

- Create schema.
- Create, read, modify, and delete objects in the LDAP tree under the policy store root object.

Example: cn=Directory Manager.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINPW

(LDAP) Lets you enter a cleartext password for the administrator of the LDAP directory server.

If you comment ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_ADMINPW and uncomment DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINPW, then the unattended installer uses the cleartext password from DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINPW.

Default: The DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINPW parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_ADMINPW

(LDAP) Represents the encrypted password for the administrator of the LDAP directory server. This password was entered the last time the Policy Server installer configured the policy store. You can use the existing encrypted value to provide the LDAP administrator password for the new policy store. This password cannot be changed.

Important! Do not modify this password. The password is encrypted. If you comment out the DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINPW and uncomment ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_ADMINPW, then the installer uses the encrypted password from ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_ADMINPW.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_ROOTDN

(LDAP) Specifies the root DN of the LDAP directory server.

Example: o=example.com.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_USER_CHOICE

(LDAP) The DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINDN parameter requires an LDAP administrator user name that has permission to create schema. By default, the Policy Server uses this account to manage the policy store. An alternate LDAP user account can manage SiteMinder data in the policy store after the policy store is configured. The alternate account must have permission to create, read, modify, and delete objects.

Valid values: true and false.

true

Specifies that an alternate LDAP user account is to manage the policy store after the policy store is configured.

false

Specifies that the LDAP administrator user account identified by DEFAULT_POLICystore_ADMINDN is to manage the policy store after the policy store is configured.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERDN

(LDAP) Specifies the DN of the alternate LDAP user account.

Example: uid=SMAdmin, ou=people, o=security.com.

DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERPW

(LDAP) Lets you enter a cleartext password for the alternate LDAP user. If you comment ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_USERPW and uncomment DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERPW, then the unattended installer uses the cleartext password from DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERPW.

Default: The DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERPW parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_USERPW

(LDAP) Represents the encrypted password for the alternate LDAP user. This password was entered the last time the Policy Server installer configured the policy store. You can use the existing encrypted value to set the alternate administrator password for the new policy store. This password cannot be changed.

Important! Do not modify this password. This password is encrypted.

If you comment DEFAULT_POLICystore_USERPW and uncomment ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_USERPW, then the installer uses the encrypted password from ENCRYPTED_POLICystore_USERPW.

DEFAULT_INIT_POLICystore_CHOICE

(LDAP/RDB) Specifies if the Policy Server installer should initialize the policy store.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer initializes the policy store.

false

The installer does not initialize the policy store.

DEFAULT_SM_ADMINPW

(LDAP/RDB) Lets you enter a cleartext password for the SiteMinder super user account (siteminder).

If you comment ENCRYPTED_SM_ADMINPW and uncomment DEFAULT_SM_ADMINPW, then the installer uses the cleartext password from DEFAULT_SM_ADMINPW.

Default: The DEFAULT_SM_ADMINPW parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

ENCRYPTED_SM_ADMINPW

(LDAP/RDB) Represents the encrypted password for the SiteMinder super user (siteminder). This password was entered the last time the Policy Server installer configured the policy store. You can use the existing encrypted value to set the SiteMinder super user password for the new policy store. This password cannot be changed.

Important! Do not modify this password. This password is encrypted.

If you comment DEFAULT_SM_ADMINPW and uncomment ENCRYPTED_SM_ADMINPW, then the installer uses the encrypted password from ENCRYPTED_SM_ADMINPW.

DEFAULT_RDB_DSN

(RDB) Specifies the name of the DSN that the Policy Server installer creates.

DEFAULT_RDB_DBSERVER

(RDB) Specifies the IP address or name of the database host system.

DEFAULT_RDB_DBNAME

(RDB) Specifies one of the following:

- (SQL Server) the named instance or database name of SQL Server database that is to function as the policy store.
- (Oracle) the service name of the Oracle database that is to function as the policy store.

DEFAULT_RDB_PORT

(RDB) Specifies the port on which the database is listening.

DEFAULT_RDB_USER_NAME

(RDB) Specifies the name of the database administrator account that has permission to

- Create schema
- Create, read, modify, and delete objects.

DEFAULT_RDB_DBTYPE

Specifies the type of database that is to function as the policy store.

Valid values: DB_MSSQL and DB_ORACLE.

DB_MSSQL

Specifies a SQL Server policy store.

DB_ORACLE

Specifies an Oracle policy store.

DEFAULT_RDB_PASSWORD

(RDB) Lets you enter a cleartext password for the database administrator.

Default: This parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

If you comment ENCRYPTED_RDB_PASSWORD and uncomment DEFAULT_RDB_PASSWORD, then the installer uses the cleartext password from DEFAULT_RDB_PASSWORD.

ENCRYPTED_RDB_PASSWORD

(RDB) Represents the encrypted value of the database administrator password that was entered the last time the installer configured the policy store.

Default: This parameter is uncommented. The installer uses this value, unless you comment this parameter and uncomment DEFAULT_RDB_PASSWORD.

DEFAULT_KEYSTORE_CONFIG

Specifies if the SiteMinder key store is to be collocated with the policy store.

Valid values: true and false.

true

The installer collocates the key store with the policy store.

false

The installer does not configure a key store. You configure a stand-alone key store after configuring the policy store.

SM Key Database

If you set the `DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_CHOICE` parameter to `true`, then set the following:

DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB

Specifies if the Policy Server installer is to create an smkeydatabase or change the password of an existing smkeydatabase.

true

The installer creates an smkeydatabase.

false

The installer changes the password of an existing smkeydatabase.

DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_PW

If you set the `DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB` parameter to `true`, this parameter lets you enter a clear text password for the new smkeydatabase.

Default: This parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

If you comment `ENCRYPTED_SMKEYDB_PW` and uncomment `DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_PW`, then the installer uses the cleartext password from `DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_PW`.

ENCRYPTED_SMKEYDB_PW

Represents the encrypted smkeydatabase password entered the last time the Policy Server installer configured an smkeydatabase. If you set the `DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB` parameter to `true`, you can use the existing encrypted value to set the password for the new smkeydatabase. This password cannot be changed.

Default: This parameter is uncommented. The installer uses this value, unless you comment out this parameter and uncomment `DEFAULT_SMKEYDB_PW`.

Important! Do not modify this password because the value is encrypted.

DEFAULT_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW

If you set the `DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB` parameter to `false`, this parameter lets you enter the existing smkeydatabase password in clear text.

Default: This parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

If you comment `ENCRYPTED_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW` and uncomment `DEFAULT_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW`, then the installer uses the cleartext password from `DEFAULT_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW`.

ENCRYPTED_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW

Represents the encrypted smkeydatabase password entered the last time the Policy Server installer configured an smkeydatabase. If you set the DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB parameter to false, you can use the existing encrypted value to change the smkeydatabase password. This password cannot be changed.

Default: This parameter is not commented. The installer uses this value, unless you comment out this parameter and uncomment DEFAULT_OLD_SMKEYDB_PW.

Important! Do not modify this password because the value is encrypted.

DEFAULT_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW

If you set the DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB parameter to false, this parameter lets you enter the new smkeydatabase password in clear text.

Default: This parameter is commented out after the initial Policy Server installation.

If you comment ENCRYPTED_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW and uncomment DEFAULT_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW, then the installer uses the cleartext password from DEFAULT_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW.

ENCRYPTED_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW

Represents the encrypted smkeydatabase password entered the last time the Policy Server installer changed an smkeydatabase password. If you set the DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB parameter to false, you can use the existing encrypted parameter to change an smkeydatabase password. Only use the encrypted value to change the password if you know the existing value. This password cannot be changed.

Default: This parameter is not commented. The installer uses this value, unless you comment out this parameter and uncomment DEFAULT_NEW_SMKEYDB_PW.

Important! Do not modify this password because the value is encrypted.

DEFAULT_SMKEYBD_IMPORT_CHOICE

If you set the DEFAULT_CREATE_SMKEYDB parameter to true, this parameter lets you specify if the installer is to import the certificate authority (CA) default certificates into the smkeydatabase.

true

The installer imports the CA default certificates.

false

The installer does not import the CA default certificates. These certificates must be manually imported into the smkeydatabase after the installer creates the smkeydatabase.

Run the Policy Server Installer

You run an unattended installation to install the Policy Server without user interaction.

Before You Install

You install the Policy Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

To run an unattended Policy Server install, run the following command from the directory to which you copied the Policy Server installation executable and the properties file:

```
installation_media -f ca-ps-installer.properties -i silent
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installation executable.

Note: If the properties file is not in the same directory as the installation media, specify its location. Use double quotes if the argument contains spaces.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

Example:

```
installation_media -f "C:\Program  
Files\CA\siteminder\install_config_info\ca-ps-installer.properties  
" -i silent
```

The installation begins. The installer uses the parameters that you specified in the properties file to install the Policy Server.

UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Open a shell.
2. Run the following command from the directory to which you copied the Policy Server installation executable and Policy Server installation properties file:

```
./installation_media -f ca-ps-installer.properties -i silent
```

installation_media

Specifies the Policy Server installation executable.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

The installation begins. The installer uses the parameters that you specified in the properties file to install the Policy Server.

Troubleshoot the Policy Server Installation

Use the following files to troubleshoot the Policy Server installation:

- CA_SiteMinder_Policy_Server_*release*_InstallLog.log

The installation log contains a summary section that lists the number of successes, warnings, non-fatal errors, and errors that occurred during the installation. Individual installation actions are listed with the respective status.

release

Specifies the Policy Server release.

Location: *siteminder_home*\siteminder\install_config_info

- ca-ps-details.log

The policy store log details the policy store status.

Location: *siteminder_home*\siteminder\install_config_info

- smps.log

The smps.log is created when you start the Policy Server. This log contains the following line if the Policy Server installed successfully:

[Info] Journaling thread started, will delete commands older than 60 minutes.

Location: *siteminder_home*\siteminder\log

siteminder_home

Specifies the Policy Server installation path.

Stop an Unattended Policy Server Installation

You stop an unattended Policy Server installation to prevent the Policy Server from installing on the specified Windows system.

To stop the installation:

- **Windows**—use the Windows Task Manager to stop the `ca-ps-12.0-sp3-win32.exe` and `ps_install.exe` processes.
- **UNIX**—Press Ctrl+C

How to Run an Unattended Administrative UI Install

To run an unattended Administrative UI install, complete the following procedures:

1. If you are:
 - Using the prerequisite installer, review the [installation checklist](#) (see page 282).
 - Installing to an existing application server infrastructure, review the [installation checklist](#) (see page 376).
2. Review the guidelines for silent installation.
3. Determine which properties file to use.
Note: The Administrative UI installation option determines the properties file that you use.
4. From an Administrative UI host system, complete the following steps:
 - a. Copy the properties file. If you are:
 - Reinstalling the Administrative UI, copy this file to a temporary location.
 - Installing the Administrative UI to a new system, copy this file to a temporary location on that system.
 - b. If you are using the prerequisite installer, navigate to `admin_ui_home\SiteMinder\adminui` and review the JBoss license agreement (`JBoss-ORG-ULA.txt`). The prerequisite installer properties file includes a Lesser General Public License parameter. You update this parameter to verify that you have reviewed and agree to the JBoss license agreement.
5. Copy the installation media to the same location to which you copied the properties file.
Note: The Administrative UI installation option determines the executable that you use.
6. Modify the properties file.

7. Run the Administrative UI installer.
8. Register the Administrative UI with a Policy Server.

More information:

[Unattended Installation Guidelines](#) (see page 431)

[Administrative UI Properties Files](#) (see page 432)

Modify the Prerequisite Installer Properties File

If you are using the stand-alone option to install the Administrative UI, modify the prerequisite installer properties file to define installation variables. The default values reflect the information entered during the last Administrative UI installation.

More information:

[Administrative UI Properties Files](#) (see page 432)

General Information

This section lets you specify the root folder of the Administrative UI installation:

DEFAULT_INSTALL_FOLDER

Specifies the root folder under which all sub-folders are created during the installation.

Server Information

This section lets you specify information about JBoss and the Administrative UI host system. This section contains the following parameters:

DEFAULT_APP_SERVER_PORT

Specifies the port on which JBoss should listen for HTTP requests.

DEFAULT_APP_SERVER_HOST

Specifies the fully qualified name of the Administrative UI host system.

End User Licensing Agreement

The prerequisite installer installs JBoss, which requires you to accept a Lesser General Public License. This section lets you indicate that you have reviewed and accept the License Agreement.

To accept the license:

1. Be sure that you have reviewed the JBoss License Agreement (JBossORG-EULA.txt).

The license is available on an Administrative UI host system in the following location:

admin_ui_home\siteminder\adminui.

admin_ui_home

Specifies the Administrative UI installation path.

2. If you accept the License Agreement, change the value of ACCEPT_LGPL_EULA to the following:

YES

Specifies that you have reviewed and accept the License Agreement.

Modify the Administrative UI Installer Properties File

If you are installing the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, modify the Administrative UI installer properties file to define installation variables. The default values in this file reflect the information entered during the last Administrative UI installation.

More information:

[Administrative UI Properties Files](#) (see page 432)

General Information

This section lets you specify the root folder of the Administrative UI installation:

DEFAULT_INSTALL_FOLDER

Specifies the root folder under which all sub-folders are created during the installation.

Application Server Information

This section lets you specify information about the application server to which the Administrative UI is to be deployed. This section contains the following parameters:

DEFAULT_APP_SERVER

Specifies the application server type. This parameter uses the following settings:

JBoss

Specifies that the application server type is JBoss.

WebLogic9

Specifies that the application server type is WebLogic.

WebSphere6

Specifies that the application server type is WebSphere.

DEFAULT_NETE_JAVA_HOME

Specifies the path to the required JDK or JRE for the application server. This value depends on the type of application server:

JBoss

Specifies the path to the minimum version of the required JDK.

WebLogic

Specifies the path to the minimum version of the required JDK or JRE.

WebSphere

Specifies the path to the minimum version of the required JDK or JRE.

DEFAULT_APP_SERVER_URL

Specifies the fully qualified URL of the system on which the application server is installed.

JBoss Information

This section lets you specify additional information about JBoss.

Note: If you did not enter JBoss as the value of `DEFAULT_APP_SERVER`, a value is not required for this section.

This section has the following parameter:

DEFAULT_JBOSS_FOLDER

Specifies the path to the JBoss installation directory.

Note: The path cannot contain spaces.

WebLogic Information

This section lets you specify additional information about WebLogic.

Note: If you do not enter WebLogic9 as the value of `DEFAULT_APP_SERVER`, values are not required for this section.

This section has the following parameters:

DEFAULT_BINARY_FOLDER

Specifies the path to the WebLogic installation directory.

DEFAULT_DOMAIN_FOLDER

Specifies the path to the WebLogic domain you created for the Administrative UI.

DEFAULT_SERVER_NAME

Specifies the name of the WebLogic server on which the WebLogic domain is configured.

WebSphere Information

This section lets you specify additional information about WebSphere.

Note: If you do not enter WebSphere6 as the value of `DEFAULT_APP_SERVER`, values are not required for this section.

This section has the following parameters:

DEFAULT_WEBSPHERE_FOLDER

Specifies the path to the WebSphere installation directory.

DEFAULT_WAS_NODE

Specifies the name of the node in which the application server is located.

DEFAULT_WAS_SERVER

Specifies the name of the application server.

DEFAULT_WAS_CELL

Specifies the name of the cell in which the application server is located.

WAS_PROFILE

Specifies the name of the profile being used for the Administrative UI.

Run the Administrative UI Installer

You run an unattended installation to install the Administrative UI without user interaction.

Before You Install

Consider the following items before installing the Administrative UI:

- You install the Administrative UI using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

- **Important!** The installation zip contains a layout.properties file and a Framework folder at the same level as the installation media. If you moved the installation media after extracting the installation zip, move the following to the same location or the installation fails:
 - layout.properties file
 - Framework folder

- The installation zip contains the prerequisite installer and the Administrative UI installer.

If you are installing the Administrative UI using the prerequisite installer, place both executables in the same location. The prerequisite installer automatically calls the Administrative UI installer to complete the installation.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

To run an unattended Administrative UI install, run the following command from the directory to which you copied the Administrative UI installation media and the properties file:

```
installation_media -f properties_file -i silent
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Administrative UI installation executable. The Administrative UI installation option determines the executable that you use.

-f properties_file

Specifies the path to the properties file. The path must include the properties file name. The Administrative UI installation option determines the properties file that you use.

Note: Use double quotes if the argument contains spaces.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

Example:

```
installation_media -f "C:Program  
Files\CA\SiteMinder\adminui\install_config_info\properties_file" -i silent
```

The installer uses the parameters in the properties file to install the Administrative UI.

You complete the installation by registering the Administrative UI with a Policy Server:

- If you installed the Administrative UI using the stand-alone option, see [How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 292).
- If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see [How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384).

UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Open a shell
2. Run the following command from the directory to which you copied the Administrative UI installation media and the properties file:

```
./installation_media -f properties_file -i silent
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Administrative UI installation executable. The Administrative UI installation option determines the executable that you use.

-f properties_file

Specifies the path to the properties file. The path must include the properties file name. The Administrative UI installation option determines the properties file that you use.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

The installer uses the parameters in the properties file to install the Administrative UI.

3. Complete the installation by registering the Administrative UI with a Policy Server:
 - If you installed the Administrative UI using the stand-alone option, see [How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 292).
 - If you installed the Administrative UI to an existing application server infrastructure, see [How to Register the Administrative UI](#) (see page 384).

How to Run an Unattended Report Server Install

To run an unattended Administrative UI install, complete the following procedures:

1. Review the [installation checklists](#) (see page 314).
2. Gather the [required information for the installer](#) (see page 320).
3. Review the guidelines for silent installation.
4. Locate the Report Server response file and SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard properties file.
5. Copy the response and properties files to a temporary location on the Report Server host system.
6. Copy the Report Server and the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard installation media to a temporary location on the Report Server host system.
Note: You can download the installation media from the Technical Support site.
7. Modify the Report Server response file.
8. Modify the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard properties file.
9. Run the Report Server installer.
10. Run the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard.
11. Register the Report Server.

Modify the Report Server Response File for Windows

You modify the installer response file to define installation variables. The default values reflect the information that was entered when a Report Server was installed and a response file was saved.

Important! Consider the following items before you modify the file:

- Some of the parameters identify the type of database that is to function as the report (cms) database. Do not use the properties file to change the type of database that the installer is to configure. To change the report database type, use the installer to create another properties file.
- Passing a parameter in the command line overrides the respective setting in the response file.
- The installer generates some parameters automatically. Do not modify the following parameters:
 - DATABASECONNECT
 - DATACONNECTION
 - DATABASE_AUDIT_CONNSVR

- INSTALLDBTYPE
- INSTALL_DB_TYPE
- INSTALLLEVEL
- INSTALLSWITCH
- NEWCMSPASSWORD
- PRIVILEGED
- SINGLESERVER
- SKIP_DEPLOYMENT
- WCADOTNETINSTALL
- WCAJAVAINSTALL
- WCATOMCATINSTALL
- WDEPLOY_LANGUAGES
- WDEPLOY_LATER
- WEBSITE_METABASE_NUMBER
- WEBSITE_PORT
- ADDSOURCE
- ADVERTISE

Install

This section details the parameters in the Install section of the response file.

AS_ADMIN_IS_SECURE

Specifies that an administrator credential must be passed to access the web application server.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty. This parameter applies to a web application server that SiteMinder does not support.

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD

Specifies the password of the administrator account that accesses the web application server. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value of this parameter is empty. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_ADMIN_PORT

Specifies the port on which the web application server is listening. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to 8080. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: 8080

Be sure that this value matches the value of TOMCAT_CONNECTION_PORT.

AS_ADMIN_USERNAME

Specifies the account name of the administrator account that is used to access the web application server. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to the following value:

admin

SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: admin

AS_DIR

Specifies the path to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed. The path is automatically set using the installation directory.

Note: Be sure that you escape the backslashes in the path with a backslash character.

Example: "C:\\Program Files\\CA\\SC\\CommonReporting3\\Tomcat55"

AS_INSTANCE

Specifies the name of the web application server instance. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to localhost. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: localhost

AS_SERVER

Specifies the type of Java web application server to deploy. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to tomcat55. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: tomcat55

AS_SERVICE_NAME

If the web application server is installed as a service on Windows, specifies the name of the service. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to the following value:

BOE120Tomcat

SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: BOE120Tomcat

AS_VIRTUAL_HOST

If you are deploying the Report Server to a virtualized environment, specifies that the virtual host to which the application must be bound.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AUDITINGALLOWED

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, specifies that the Content Management Server Auditing Database component can be configured.

0

Indicates that auditing is allowed.

1

Indicates that auditing is not allowed.

SiteMinder setting: 0

AUDITINGENABLED

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, specifies that the Content Management Server Auditing Database is enabled. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports.

The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder. A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

0

Indicates that auditing is enabled.

1

Indicates that auditing is not enabled.

SiteMinder setting: 1

CANODE

Specifies the name of the Service Intelligence Agent (SIA) node.

Note: Do not use spaces or non-alphanumeric characters.

CADPORT

Specifies the port to which the SIA must connect and listen for requests.

Default: 6410

CLIENTAUDITINGREPORT

If the Content Management Server Auditing Database component is enabled, specifies the port on which the auditing service must listen. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value (6420).

CLIENTLANGUAGE

Specifies the language pack to install.

SiteMinder setting: EN

CLUSTERCMS

Specifies if you are adding servers to an existing Content Management Server. If you must change this value, we recommend using the installer to create another response file.

SiteMinder setting: False

CMSPASSWORD

Specifies the password for an existing SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account. This parameter only applies to a custom or web tier installation.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASEAUDITDRIVER

Specifies which driver to use for the Content Management Server Auditing Database. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, leave the default value (MySQLDatabaseSubSystem).
- If you are configuring and a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEAUTHENTICATION

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASEAUTHENTICATION_AUDIT

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASECONNECT

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASECONNECT_AUDIT

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASEDB

Specifies the name of the report database.

SiteMinder setting:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, leave the default value (BOE120).
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server report database, leave the default value (RSDB).
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEDB_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the auditing database for the Content Management Server. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, leave the default value (BOE120_AUDIT).
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEDRIVER

Specifies which driver to use for the report database.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value. If you must change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

DATABASEDSN

Specifies the name of the ODBC connection for the report database.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, leave the default value (Business Objects CMS).
- If you are using an existing instance of Microsoft SQL Server, enter the DSN.
- If you are using an exiting instance of Oracle, leave the value empty.

DATABASEDSN_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the ODBC connection for the Content Management Sever Auditing Database. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit–based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit–based reports.

SiteMinder settings: Leave the default value (Business Objects Audit Server).

DATABASENWLAYER_AUDIT

Specifies the Content Management Server Audit Database type. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit–based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit–based reports.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value (ODBC).

DATABASEPORT

Specifies the port on which the report database must listen.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, enter a port.
Default: 3306
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEPORT_AUDIT

Specifies the port on which the Content Management Server Audit Database must listen. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit–based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit–based reports.

SiteMinder settings: A value for this parameter is not required.

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, enter a port.

Default: 3306

- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the parameter empty. SiteMinder does not require that you audit the Content Management Server.

DATABASEPWD

Specifies the password of the administrator account that can access the report database.

DATABASEPWD_AUDIT

Specifies the password of the administrator account that can access the Content Management Server Auditing Database. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit–based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit–based reports.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value with the DATABASEPWD paramter.
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the parameter empty.

DATABASEPWD_MYSQLROOT

If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, specifies the password of the MySQL root user account that can access the report database.

DATABASERDMS_AUDIT

Specifies the Content Management Server Auditing Database type. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit–based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit–based reports.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value of this parameter.

DATABASESERVER

If you are configuring an Oracle report database, specifies the name of the Oracle database service.

Note: This parameter appears in a response file that configures a Microsoft SQL Server report database. Leave this value empty.

DATABASESERVER_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the Content Management Server Auditing Database server host system. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, leave the default value (localhost).
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the parameter empty.

DATABASEDRIVER

Specifies which driver to use for the report database.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value. If you must change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

DATABASEUID

Specifies the name of the administrator account that can access the report database.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, enter an account name. The installer creates the administrator account with the required privileges.
- If you are configuring Microsoft SQL Server, enter an account name with database owner (DBO) privileges.
- If you are configuring Oracle, enter an account name with the following privileges enabled: create session, create table, and create procedure.

You can also enter an account name with the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles enabled. Be sure to disable the Admin Option setting for both roles.

DATABASE_UID_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the administrator account that can access the Content Management Server Auditing Database. This parameter is not related to SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder. A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value with the DATABASEUID parameter.
- If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEUSER

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated and matches the DATABASEUID value.

SiteMinder setting: Be sure that this value matches the DATABASEUID value.

DATABASEUSER_AUDIT

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated and is empty.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DATABASE_AUDIT_CONNSVR

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: connsvr

ENABLELOGFILE

Specifies if the installer creates installation log files.

0

Do not create log files.

1

Create log files.

ENABLESERVERS

Specifies if servers must be enabled once the installation is complete.

0

Do not enable servers.

1

Enable servers.

SiteMinder setting: 1

EXPANDCMS

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter

SiteMinder setting: 1

INSTALL.LP.EN.SELECTED

Specifies that the installer install the English Language pack.

SiteMinder setting: 1

INSTALLDBTYPE

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

INSTALLDIR

Specifies the directory to which the Report Server is installed.

Note: Be sure that you escape the backslashes in the path with a backslash character.

Example: C:\\Program Files\\CA\\SC\\CommonReporting3\\

INSTALLLEVEL

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

INSTALLMODE

Specifies the installation method.

New

Install all required server and client components.

Custom

Select specific server and client components to install.

Web Tier

Install only the required web application server components.

SiteMinder setting: New

INSTALL_DB_TYPE

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

MYSQLPORT

If you are using the embedded version of MySQL, specifies the port to which MySQL must connect and listen for requests.

Default: 3306.

Note: This parameter appears in the properties file that configures Microsoft SQL Server as a report database. Leave the default value.

MYSQLSERVER

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

MYSQLSERVER_AUDIT

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

NEWCMPASSWORD

Specifies the password for the default SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Do not modify this parameter. If you must change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

MYSQL_REMOTE_ACCESS

If you are using the embedded version of MySQL to function as the report database, specifies if remote access is enabled.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

Note: This parameter appears in the properties file that configures Microsoft SQL Server as a report database. Leave the value empty.

NAMESERVER

Specifies the name of the Report Server host system.

NEWCMPASSWORD

Specifies the password for the default SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise administrator account.

SiteMinder setting: Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated. If you must change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

NSPORT

Specifies the port on which the Content Management Server must listen.

Default: 6400.

REINITIALIZE_CMS_DB

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, specifies that the database is reinitialized.

SiteMinder setting: 1

SINGLESERVER

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

SKIP_DEPLOYMENT

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

SelectODBCDSN

If you are configuring a Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle report database, this parameter is automatically generated. Do not modify this parameter.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

TOMCAT_CONNECTION_PORT

Specifies the port to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat must connect and wait for requests.

Default: 8080.

TOMCAT_REDIRECT_PORT

Specifies the port to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat must redirect requests.

Default: 8443

TOMCAT_SHUTDOWN_PORT

Specifies the port to which the SHUTDOWN command for the embedded version of the Apache Tomcat must be issued.

Default: 8005

WCADOTNETINSTALL

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: False

WCAEXISTINGINSTALL

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: False

WCAJAVAINSTALL

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: False

WCATOMCATINSTALL

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: True

WDEPLOY_LANGUAGES

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: en

WDEPLOY_LATER

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave this value blank.

WEBSITE_METABASE_NUMBER

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: 1

WEBSITE_NAME

If you are deploying an IIS web application server, specifies the name of the IIS website to which the SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise applications are deployed.

SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: Default Web Site

WEBSITE_PORT

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: 80

Features

This section details the parameters in the Features section of the response file.

REMOVE

Specifies which client, server, web tier, and other BusinessObjects Enterprise components not to install.

SiteMinder setting: Do not change the value of this parameter. To change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

ADDLOCAL

Specifies which client, server, web tier, and other BusinessObjects Enterprise components to install.

SiteMinder setting: Do not change the value of this parameter. To change this value, use the installer to create another response file.

ADDSOURCE

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

ADVERTISE

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

BIEK

This section details the parameters in the BIEK section of the response file.

BIEK_INSTALL_SAMPLES

Specifies if the installer must install CA templates. This parameter is not related to the SiteMinder reporting templates. The SiteMinder Report Server Configuration wizard installs the required reporting templates. You run the wizard after installing the Report Server.

0

Do not install sample templates.

1

Install sample templates.

SiteMinder setting: 0

SUPPRESS_REBOOT

Specifies if the installer reboots the computer after a successful installation.

0

Lets the installer restart the system after a successful installation.

1

Prevents the installer from restarting the system after a successful installation. Restart the system manually to complete the installation.

SiteMinder setting: 1

Modify the Report Server Response File for UNIX

You modify the installer response file to define installation variables. The default values reflect the information that you entered when you installed the Report Server and saved a response file.

Important! Consider the following items before you modify the file:

- Some parameters identify the type of database that is to function as the report database. Do not use the properties file to change the type of database that the installer is to configure. To change the report database type, use the installer to create another properties file.
- Passing a parameter in the command line overrides the respective setting in the response file.

The Report Server installer generates some parameters automatically. Do not modify the following parameters:

- PRODUCTID_NAME
- BOBJVERSION
- DATACONNECTION
- PRODUCTID_VER
- FUNCTION
- LANGUAGES_TO_INSTALL
- EXPANDSERVERS

Manual Settings

This section details the parameter in the Manual Settings section of the response file.

MACHINENAME

Specifies the name of the Report Server host. This value overrides the local server name. If you do not provide a value, the value defaults to the local host system name.

Paths

This section details the parameter in the Paths section of the response file.

BOBJEDIR

Specifies the path of the bobje directory. The bobje directory is automatically created in the common reporting directory.

Example: /opt/CA/SharedComponents/CommonReporting3/bobje/

CDDIR

Specifies the path to the Disk1 directory in the Report Server installation kit.

LICENSEDIR

Specifies the path to the directory that contains the product license.

Note: Installing the Report Server does not require you to supply a product license.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

Product Information

This section details the parameters in the Product Information section of the response file.

BOBJELANG

Specifies the language setting that the installation is to use.

SiteMinder setting: en

PRODUCTID_NAME

Specifies the name of the product that is being installed.

SiteMinder setting: BusinessObjects

BOBJEVERSION

Specifies the version of BusinessObjects Enterprise.

SiteMinder setting: 12.0

PRODUCTID_VER

Specifies the version of the product being installed.

SiteMinder setting: 12.3

BOBJELICENSEKEY

Specifies the license key that is required to install the product. This value appears encrypted.

SiteMinder setting: Do not modify this value.

PIDKEY

Specifies the product ID key. This value appears encrypted.

SiteMinder setting: Do not modify this value.

Installation Information

This section details the parameters in the Installation Information section of the response file.

FUNCTION

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: install

INSTALLTYPE

Specifies the installation method.

new

Install all required server and client components.

custom

Select specific server and client components to install.

webtier

Install only the required web application server components.

SiteMinder setting: new

INSTALLMODE

Specifies a comma-delimited list for the Report Server installation operating modes. This parameter supports the following options:

- install
- modify
- remove
- interactive

SiteMinder setting: install

LOCALNAMESERVER

Specifies the name of the Report Server host system.

BOBJEINSTALLLOCAL

Specifies whether to execute a user or system installation.

SiteMinder setting: user

LANGPACKS_TO_INSTALL

Specifies the language packs to install. SiteMinder only supports the English language pack. The installer installs the English language pack by default.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

LANGUAGES_TO_INSTALL

Specifies all languages included in BusinessObjects Enterprise. These values represent the available languages, not the language packs to install.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the comma-delimited list of values.

BOBJEUSERNAME

Specifies the name of the non-root user account.

SiteMinder setting: Be sure that this value matches the value of BIEK_INSTALL_USER in the BIEK section of the response file.

EXPANDSERVERS

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

Tomcat

This section details the parameters in the Tomcat section of the response file.

INSTALLTOMCAT

Specifies if the embedded version of Apache Tomcat must be installed.

SiteMinder setting: yes

Note: Although the installer lets you configure an existing instance of a web application server, SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

CONNECTORPORT

Specifies the port to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat must connect and wait for requests.

Default: 8080.

REDIRECTPORT

Specifies the port to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat must redirect requests.

Default: 8443

SHUTDOWNPORT

Specifies the port to which the SHUTDOWN command for the embedded version of the Apache Tomcat must be issued.

Default: 8005

Application Server

This section details the parameters in the Application Server section of the response file.

AS_DIR

Specifies the path to which the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed. The path is automatically set using the installation directory.

Example: /opt/CA/SharedComponents/CommonReporting3//bobje/tomcat/

AS_SERVER

Specifies the type of Java web application server to deploy. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to tomcat55. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: tomcat55

AS_INSTANCE

Specifies the name of the web application server instance. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value defaults to localhost. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: localhost

AS_VIRTUAL_HOST

If you are deploying the Report Server to a virtualized environment, specifies the virtual host to which the application must be bound.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_ADMIN_PORT

Specifies the port on which the web application server is listening. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value is empty. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_ADMIN_USERNAME

Specifies the account name of the administrator account that is used to access the web application server. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value is empty. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD

Specifies the password of the administrator account that can access the web application server. If the embedded version of Apache Tomcat is installed, the value is empty. SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of Apache Tomcat.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_ADMIN_SECURE

Specifies that an administrator credential must be passed to access the web application server. This parameter applies to a web application server that SiteMinder does not support.

SiteMinder setting: false

AS_APPSERVER_ID

Specifies the name of the application server. This parameter applies to a web application server that SiteMinder does not support.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

AS_GROUP_ID

Specifies the group ID of the application server. This parameter applies to a web application server that SiteMinder does not support.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

WEBDEPLOYACTION

Specifies the action to perform on the web application server.

SiteMinder setting: deploy

REDEPLOYWEBAPPS

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: true

CMS Cluster

This section details the parameters in the CMS Cluster section of the response file.

CMSCLUSTER

Specifies if you are adding servers to an existing Content Management Server.

SiteMinder setting: no

CLUSTER_NAMESERVER

If you are clustering servers to a Content Management Server, specifies the name of the Content Management Server.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

CLUSTERPORTNUMBER

If you are clustering servers to a Content Management Server, specifies the port on which the Content Management Server is listening. This value defaults to the value of the CMSPORTNUMBER parameter. The parameter is located in the CMS section of the response file.

SiteMinder setting: Be sure that this value matches the value of CMSPORTNUMBER.

CMS

This section details the parameters in the CMS section of the response file.

DBTYPE

Specifies the type of database that is to function as the report database.

SiteMinder settings:

- MySQL

Important! SiteMinder only supports the embedded version of MySQL.

- Oracle

Important! The Report Server is a CA common component that CA products can share. As such, the installer lets you configure the report database to database types and versions that other products support, but SiteMinder does not. For a list of supported database types and versions, see the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix.

SERVICENAME

Specifies the service name of the Oracle database functioning as the report database.

Note: If you are configuring MySQL, this value defaults to BOE120. Leave the default value.

DATABASEUID

Specifies the name of the administrator account that is used to access the report database.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, enter an account name. The installer creates the administrator account with the required privileges.
- If you are configuring Oracle, enter an account name with the following privileges enabled: create session, create table, and create procedure.

You can also enter an account name with the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles enabled. Be sure to disable the Admin Option setting for both roles.

DATABASEPASSWORD

Specifies the password of the administrator account that is used to access the report database.

CMSNAMESEVER

Specifies the name of the Report Server host system.

SiteMinder setting: Be sure that this value matches the value of LOCALNAMESEVER in the Installation Information section of the response file.

CMSPORTNUMBER

Specifies the port to which the Content Management Server must connect and wait for requests.

Default: 6400

CMSPASSWORD

Specifies the password for the administrator account that is to access the Central Management Server. This password is for the BusinessObjects Enterprise system administrator account.

SIANODENAME

Specifies the name of the Service Intelligence Agent (SIA) node.

Note: Do not use spaces or non-alphanumeric characters.

SIAPORTNUMBER

Specifies the port to which the SIA must connect and wait for requests.

Default: 6410

REINIT

Specifies if the report database must be reinitialized. Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is automatically generated.

SiteMinder setting: yes

MySQL

This section details the parameters in the MySQL section of the response file.

INSTALLMYSQL

Specifies if the embedded version of MySQL must be installed.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, enter yes.
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

SERVICEPORT

If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, specifies the port to which MySQL must connect and listen for requests.

Default: 3306

Note: If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the default value.

MYSQLHOSTNAME

If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, specifies the IP address of the MySQL host system. The MySQL host system is the same as the Report Server host system.

MYSQLROOTPASSWORD

If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, specifies the password of the MySQL root user account.

Audit

This section details the parameters in the Audit section of the response file.

These parameters are not related to the SiteMinder audit-based reports. The Content Management Server Auditing Database is used to audit activities specific to the Report Server and is not used for SiteMinder.

A SiteMinder audit database is required to run audit-based reports.

AUDITINGENABLED

Specifies if the Content Management Server Auditing Database is enabled.

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, the Auditing Database is automatically enabled.

SiteMinder setting: yes

- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, auditing the Content Management Server is not required.

SiteMinder setting: no

SERVICENAME_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the audit service that the Content Management Server uses. This value defaults to BOE120_AUDIT, even if you are not enabling the Audit Database.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the default value.

SERVICEPORT_AUDIT

Specifies the port number to which the Content Management Server Audit Database must connect and listen for requests. This value defaults to 3306.

SiteMinder setting:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value to the SERVICEPORT parameter in the MySQL section of the response file.
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the default value.

MYSQLHOSTNAME_AUDIT

Specifies the IP address of Content Management Server Audit Database host system.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value to the MYSQLHOSTNAME parameter in the MySQL section of the response file.
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEUID_AUDIT

Specifies the name of the administrator account that is used to access the Content Management Server Auditing Database.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value to the DATABASEUID parameter in the MySQL section of the response file.
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

DATABASEPWD_AUDIT

Specifies the password of the administrator account that is used to access the Content Management Server Auditing Database.

SiteMinder settings:

- If you are installing the embedded version of MySQL, match this value to the MYSQLROOTPWD parameter in the MySQL section of the response file.
- If you are configuring an Oracle report database, leave the value empty.

Marketing Products

This section details the parameters in the Marketing Products section of the response file.

ENABLEMP

Specifies which client, server, web tier, and other BusinessObjects Enterprise to enable manually.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

DISABLEMP

Specifies which client, server, web tier, and other BusinessObjects Enterprise components disable manually.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value of this parameter empty.

BIEK

This section details the parameters in the BIEK section of the response file.

BIEK_INSTALL_USER

Specifies the non-root user account that the installer must use.

BIEK_INSTALL_GROUP

Specifies the group to which the non-root user belongs.

BIEK_CASHCOMP

Specifies the full path to which the CA Shared Components environment variable (CASHComp) must be set. If CASHComp is already set, the installer ignores this value.

BIEK_INSTALL_SAMPLES

Specifies if the installer must install CA templates. This parameter is not related to the SiteMinder reporting templates. The SiteMinder Report Server Configuration wizard installs the required reporting templates. You run the wizard after installing the Report Server.

0

Do not install sample templates.

1

Install sample templates.

SiteMinder setting: 0

BIEK_MIGRATE_CMS_DATA

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is for upgrades only.

SiteMinder setting: 0

BIEK_SOURCE_CMS_PASSWORD

Do not modify this parameter. This parameter is for upgrades only.

SiteMinder setting: Leave the value empty.

Modify the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard Properties File

You modify the Report Server Configuration Wizard properties file to define configuration variables. The default parameters, passwords, and paths in this file reflect the information entered the last time the wizard ran.

The properties file has the following parameters:

DEFAULT_BOXI_INSTALL_PATH

Specifies the Report Server installation path.

DEFAULT_BOXI_PASSWORD

Specifies the password of the default BusinessObjects administrator account.

Note: If you are using encrypted value in ENCRYPTED_BOXI_PASSWORD, this parameter does not require a value.

ENCRYPTED_BOXI_PASSWORD

Specifies the encrypted password of the default BusinessObjects administrator account.

Important! Do not change the encrypted value. To enter another password, comment the encrypted password and specify a value for DEFAULT_BOXI_PASSWORD.

DEFAULT_AUDIT_DATABASE_TYPE

Specifies the type of database functioning as the SiteMinder audit store.

Note: You do not have to configure a SiteMinder audit database before running the Report Server Configuration Wizard.

Values: 1 or 2

1

Specifies Microsoft SQL Server.

2

Specifies Oracle.

Run the Report Server Installer

You run an unattended installation to install the Report Server without user interaction.

Before You Install

Consider the following items before installing the Report Server:

- You install the Report Server using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

- The Report Server is compiled as 32-bit native binary and is designed to use 32-bit data source middleware connectivity. If you are installing to a Windows 64-bit operating system, be sure to create the DSN using `odbcad32.exe`. This executable is located in the following location:

install_home\Windows\SysWOW64.

install_home

Specifies the installation path of the Windows operating system.

- The Report Server installation includes the following components that run as processes:
 - The Content Management Server
 - The Server Intelligence Agent

These components require TCP/IP ports to communicate. The installer lets you modify the default settings to prevent port conflicts on the Report Server host system.

- **Important!** The installation zip contains multiple folders. The Report Server installer requires this folder structure. If you moved the Reports Server installer after extracting the zip, copy the entire folder structure to the same location. Be sure that you execute the installation media from the folder structure.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Open a command prompt.
3. Change the directory to *temporary_location*.

temporary_location

Specifies the location to which you copied the installation media.

4. Enter the following command:

```
installation_media silent path_to_response_file
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server installation executable.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

path_to_response_file

Specifies the path to the file. The path must include the response file name.

Note: The response file does not have to be in the same directory as the installation executable.

The silent installation begins.

UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Be sure that you are using an account with root–user privileges.
3. Open a Bourne shell and navigate to *temporary_location*.

temporary_location

Specifies the location to which you copied the installation media.

4. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media silent path_to_response_file
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the Report Server executable.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

path_to_response_file

Specifies the path to the response file. The path must include the response file name.

Note: The response file does not have to be in the same directory as the installation executable.

The silent installation begins.

Install the Report Templates

You run an unattended installation to install the SiteMinder report templates without user interaction.

Before You Install

You install the SiteMinder report templates using the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

More information:

[Locate the Installation Media](#) (see page 500)

Windows

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Be sure that the Report Server is [started](#) (see page 347).
3. Open a command prompt.
4. Change the directory to temporary to which you copied the installation media.
5. Enter the following command:

```
installation_media -f properties_file -i silent
```

Important! Before running a SiteMinder utility or executable on Windows Server 2008, open the command line window with administrator permissions. Open the command line window this way, even if your account has administrator privileges.

installation_media

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard installation executable.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

-f properties_file

Specifies the path to the properties file. The path must include the properties file name.

Note: The properties file does not have to be in the same directory as the installation executable.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

The report templates installation begins.

6. After the installation finishes, restart the Report Server.

Note: You are required to register the Report Server before you can create reports.

More information:

[How to Register the Report Server](#) (see page 337)

UNIX

Follow these steps:

1. Exit all applications that are running.
2. Be sure that the Report Server is [started](#) (see page 347).
3. Open a shell and navigate to where the installation media is located.
4. Enter the following command:

```
./installation_media -f properties_file -i silent
```

installation_media

Specifies the name of the SiteMinder Report Server Configuration Wizard installation media.

Note: For a list of installation media names, see the *Policy Server Release Notes*.

-f properties_file

Specifies the path to the properties file. The path must include the properties file name.

Note: The properties file does not have to be in the same directory as the installation executable.

-i silent

Specifies that the installer run silently.

The report template installation begins.

5. After the installation finishes, restart the Report Server.

Note: You are required to register the Report Server before you can create reports.

More information:

[How to Register the Report Server](#) (see page 337)

Appendix B: Configuring the Policy Server for an International Environment

This section contains the following topics:

[Policy Servers in an International Environment](#) (see page 487)

[Planning Considerations Before Installing the Policy Server](#) (see page 487)

[Configure SiteMinder Data Stores Supporting International Characters](#) (see page 493)

Policy Servers in an International Environment

The Policy Server supports SiteMinder data stores residing in an Oracle or SQL Server database, and LDAP servers for an international environment.

Planning Considerations Before Installing the Policy Server

Consider the following before installing the Policy Server:

- Use supported operating system and third-party software
- Create supported databases
 - Before creating databases for storing policy or session data, make sure they are formatted with UTF-8 encoding.
 - User store databases are not limited to UTF-8 encoding. User databases may be created in the local character set encoding.

Example: to store Japanese characters in Oracle 9i, the database can be created in JA16EUC encoding or JA16SJIS encoding.

Note: The Active Directory namespace does not support multi-byte characters. Regardless of the code page you are using, SiteMinder treats characters as they are defined in Unicode. Although your code page may reference a special character as single-byte, SiteMinder treats it as a multi-byte character if Unicode defines it as such.

- All Administrative UI fields support multi-byte characters.
- Some of the FSS Administrative UI fields support multi-byte characters.

- Some Policy Server components support multi-byte and ASCII characters in an internationalized environment.
- SiteMinder supports multi-byte character (MBCS) URLs.

Note: For a list of supported CA and third-party components, refer to the SiteMinder r12.0 SP3 Platform Support Matrix on the Technical Support site.

More information:

[Locate the Platform Support Matrix](#) (see page 499)

User Interface Fields Supporting Multi-byte Characters

The Administrative UI and FSS Administrative UI contain fields that support multi-byte characters. The following sections detail the specific fields.

Administrative UI

All of the fields in the Administrative UI support multi-byte characters.

Federation Security Services Administrative UI

The following FSS Administrative UI dialog box fields support multi-byte characters:

Field Name	Dialog Where Field is Located	Access Dialog By Selecting:
All Description fields	All dialogs	Any dialog that has a Description field
All Name fields except dialogs listed in next column	All dialogs except Name fields in: ■ SiteMinder Agent Dialog ■ SiteMinder Agent Group Dialog ■ SiteMinder Agent Configuration Object Dialog ■ SiteMinder Host Configuration Object Dialog ■ SiteMinder Agent Type Dialog	Access Dialog by selecting: ■ Edit, Create Agent ■ Edit, System Configuration, Create Agent Group ■ Edit, System Configuration, Create Agent Conf Object ■ Edit, System Configuration, Create Host Conf Object ■ Edit, System Configuration, Create Type
DN field under the User Session Caches group	SiteMinder Cache Management Dialog	Tools, Manage Cache
Value and Enter Single Value fields	SiteMinder Host Configuration Object's Edit Parameter Dialog	Edit, System Configuration, Create Host Conf Object, click Add

Root, Start, and End fields for the LDAP and AD namespaces	SiteMinder User Directory Dialog	Edit, System Configuration, Create User Directory
Username field	SiteMinder User Directory Dialog's Credentials and Collection tab	Edit, System Configuration, Create User Directory
Filter (binoculars) fields	SiteMinder Policy Domain Dialog	Edit, System Configuration, Create Domain
Manual Entry field in the Condition group Value field in the Infix Notation group	SiteMinder Password Policy Dialog's SiteMinder User Lookup screen	Edit, System Configuration, Create Password Policy
Function Parameter field of the SiteMinder Active Rule editor dialog	SiteMinder Rule and SiteMinder Global Rule dialogs	Click a realm and select Create Rule Under Realm
■ Variable Value field in the Static option. ■ DN Spec field in the DN Attribute option. ■ Parameters field in Active Response option.	SiteMinder Response and Global Response dialogs	Click a response and select Create Response
■ On the Users tab, the Manual Entry field in Condition group and the Value field in Infix Notation group. ■ On the Rules tab, the Filter fields (binoculars) of the Set Response and Set Global Response dialogs. ■ On the Advanced tab, the Function Parameter field in Active Policy group.	SiteMinder Policies and Global Policies dialogs	Click Policies and select Policy
■ Value field in Attribute-Value option. ■ Search Expression field in the LDAP Query option.	SiteMinder User Lookup screen	In multiple dialogs

Policy Server Components Supporting Multi-byte Characters

The following Policy Server components support multi-byte and ASCII characters in an internationalized environment:

- Administrative UI
- Policy Server Management Console
- Authentication Schemes
 - HTML Forms
 - X.509 Client Certificate
 - X.509 Client Certificate and HTML Forms
 - X.509 Client Certificate or HTML Forms
 - RADIUS CHAP/PAP
 - SecurID Authentication
 - Anonymous Authentication
 - Custom Authentication
 - Impersonation Authentication
- Password Services

Note: Password Services are limited to ASCII characters, but can support a multi-byte character URL as a redirection URL.
- Responses
- Post Preservation
- SiteMinder Test Tool
- Audit logging to text files
- Audit logging to ODBC databases
- smobjexport and smobjimport
- XPSExport and XPSImport
- Java Agent API

Support for Multi-Byte Character URLs

SiteMinder supports URLs that contain multi-byte characters (MBCS). MBCS URL support includes support for:

- **Internationalized domain names** - An *internationalized domain name* (IDN) is an Internet domain name that can contain non-ASCII characters, including letters with diacritics and characters from non-Latin scripts, such as Arabic and Chinese.
- **Internationalized resource identifiers** - An *internationalized resource identifier* (IRI) is the international equivalent of a uniform resource identifier (URI). An IRI can contain ASCII characters and characters from a MBCS set; a URI is limited to a subset of ASCII characters.

MBCS URL support lets:

- SiteMinder protect resources that are accessed through MBCS URLs.
- You configure specific authentication schemes using an IDN and an IRI.

How to Enable MBCS URL Support

Support for MBCS URLs in a SiteMinder environment requires that:

- The Web browsers used to access the protected resources meet specific requirements.
- The Web server implementation in your environment meets specific requirements.
- Specific default bad characters are removed from the Web Agent Configuration Object.

To enable support for MBCS URLs:

1. Ensure that the Web browsers meet the requirements for MBCS URLs.
2. Ensure that the Web servers meet the requirements for MBCS URLs.
3. Configure the Web Agent Configuration Object.

Web Browser Requirements for MBCS URLs

Web browsers must be able to send requests to Web servers that serve resources in UTF-8 format and whose domain names contain non-ASCII characters.

The Web browsers used to access the protected resources must be able to:

- Support Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs).
- Support Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs).
- Send requests in UTF-8 format.

Web Server Requirements for MBCS URLs

A Web server can support MBCS URLs if it meets at least one of the following requirements:

- The Web server can convert UTF-8 requests to the local character set encoding.
or
- The Web server can store files in UTF-8 format. This lets the Web server serve the file when it receives the IRI request from the Web browser in UTF-8 format.

Enable Multi-byte Character Support

MBCS support requires that you remove specific high-bit ASCII character values from the Web Agent Configuration Object.

Note: Removing the high-bit ASCII characters prevents the Web Agent from blocking the specific characters.

To enable MBCS support

1. Open the Administrative UI
2. Click Infrastructure, Agents.
3. Click Agent Configuration, Modify Agent Configuration.
The Modify Agent Configuration pane appears.
4. Enter search criteria and click Search.
Agent configuration objects matching the search criteria appear.
5. Select the Agent configuration object you want and click Select.
Agent Configuration parameters are listed in the Parameters group box.
6. Click the Edit icon for BadURLChars.
The Edit Parameter pane appears.
7. Remove the following from the Values field:
 - %00-%1f
 - %7f-%ff
8. Click OK.
The edited values appear in the BadURLChars field.
9. Click Submit.
The Web Agent Configuration Object is configured to support MBCS URLs.

Protect a Resource with MBCS URLs

Support for MBCS URLs lets SiteMinder protect resources that are accessed through URLs that contain non-ASCII characters.

When creating a realm and the associated rule or rules to protect the resource, you can enter a MBCS URL in the Resource field. Users can access the protected resource using a browser that supports IDNs and IRIs.

Note: More information on creating realms and rules exists in the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Authentication Schemes Supporting MBCS URLs

You can configure the following authentication schemes with an IDN in the Server Name field and an IRI in the Target field:

- Basic over SSL
- HTML Form Template
- HTML Form Template over SSL
- X509 Client Cert
- X509 Client Cert and Forms

Note: Netscape and Firefox do not accept redirections to URLs that contain an IDN. Entering an IDN for a forms-related authentication scheme results in a failure unless Punycode <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punycode> is used. More information about configuring authentication schemes exists in the *Policy Server Configuration Guide*.

Configure SiteMinder Data Stores Supporting International Characters

You can configure SiteMinder data stores in SQL Server or Oracle databases. When configuring these data stores, be aware that the Policy Server only supports UTF-8 encoding and, as a result, you must use databases that support this encoding type.

Note: This section applies to configuring SiteMinder data stores in relational databases. More information on configuring these stores in LDAP servers exists in LDAP Directory Servers as a Policy Store or Key Store.

Configure an International SiteMinder Data Store in SQL Server

To create policy, keys, session, or key stores, configure a SiteMinder data store in the SQL Server database.

Note: By default, SQL Server supports UTF-8 character encoding.

Configure an International SiteMinder Data Store in Oracle

To configure an international SiteMinder data store in Oracle

1. On the machine where Oracle is installed, create a custom Oracle database that supports UTF-8 character encoding.

Note: For more information and instructions, see Oracle's documentation.

To verify if an existing Oracle database supports UTF-8 character encoding, run the following query:

```
Select * from nls_database_parameters where parameter = 'NLS_CHARACTERSET'
```

2. Create policy, keys, session, or key stores for the Policy Server, by configuring a SiteMinder data store in the Oracle database.

Solaris/LINUX Red Hat Policy Server Logging UTF-8 Characters to an Oracle Database

A Solaris/LINUX Red Hat Policy Server can log UTF-8 characters to an Oracle audit log database. To enable this configuration, you need to set the following environment variables:

For a simplified Chinese operating system

- LANG=zh_CN.utf8

For a Japanese operating system

- LANG=jp_JP.UTF-8

You set the LANG variable system-wide or just for the Policy server process.

Note: To avoid impacting any other applications, make sure that you set this variable for the Policy Server process only.

Database Driver Variable

- IANAAppCodePage=utf-8

You set this variable in the appropriate data source definition section of the system_odbc.ini file, installed in *<policy_server_installation>/db*.

Oracle Client Settings

Since the Policy Server uses the Oracle wire protocol driver, an Oracle client is not necessary. However, if you need an Oracle SQLPLUS client in your environment to read data from the audit log database, you may have to set one or both of the following environment variables to correctly display the multi-bytes characters:

For a simplified Chinese operating system

- LANG=zh_CN.utf8

For a Japanese operating system

- LANG=jp_JP.UTF-8

For the Oracle SQLPlus Client

- NLS_LANG (For example, NLS_LANG=Japanese_Japan.UTF8)

Note: For more information, see the operating system and database client configuration manual.

Configure a User Store that Supports Unicode in SQL Server

Using the smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql file installed with the Policy Server, you can configure a user store in a SQL Server database. This file is installed in the *siteminder_installation\db\SQL* directory.

Note: User stores are not limited to UTF-8 format. You can create a user store in the local character set encoding.

Follow these steps:

1. Edit the smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql file, by doing the following:
 - a. Replace every varchar instance with **nvarchar**.
 - b. Place an **N** before any insert statement with international strings.

Japanese example:

```
insert into SmUser ( UserID , Name, Password,
                    LastName, FirstName, ...)
values (12, N'やまもと',
        'siteminder','guest','guest','guest@mycompany.com...)
```

1. Import the smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql file.

Note: More information on importing the smsampleusers_sqlserver.sql file exists in Sample User Directories.

2. Open the Policy Server User Interface's SiteMinder ODBC Query Scheme dialog and modify the policy store's SQL query scheme by placing an **N** before every %s reference in any = %s statement.

Example:

The following sample query scheme statements:

```
select Name, 'User' from SmUser where Name = '%s' Union select Name, 'Group'
from SmGroup where Name = '%s'
```

should become:

```
select Name, 'User' from SmUser where Name = N'%s' Union select Name, 'Group'
from SmGroup where Name = N'%s'
```

1. Stop and restart the Policy Server.

The user store configuration is complete and now supports multi-byte characters.

Configure a Japanese User Store in Oracle

Using the smsampleusers_oracle.sql file installed with the Policy Server, you can configure a user store in an Oracle database. This file is installed in the <site minder_installation>\db\SQL directory.

Note: User stores are not limited to UTF-8 format. You can create a user store in the local character set encoding.

To configure a Japanese user store in Oracle

1. Create a database for the user data that supports Oracle's UTF-8 NLS_CHARACTERSET encoding.
2. Using Oracle's SQL-Plus, import the smsampleusers_oracle.sql file.

Note: More information on importing the smssampleusers_oracle.sql file exists in Sample User Directories. Be aware that if you are inserting Japanese characters, import the file from a Japanese operating system.

The user store configuration is complete.

Appendix C: Modified Environment Variables

This section contains the following topics:

[Modified Windows Environment Variables](#) (see page 497)

[Modified UNIX Environment Variables](#) (see page 498)

Modified Windows Environment Variables

Policy Server

The Policy Server installation adds and modifies the following environment variables in a Windows environment:

- `NETE_PS_ROOT = $INSTALL_PATH$`
- `NETE_PS_PATH = $INSTALL_PATH$/$bin;
$INSTALL_PATH$/bin/$thirdparty;$INSTALL_PATH$/$lib`
- `NETEGRITY_LICENSE_FILE = %NETE_PS_ROOT%/$license$/$license.dat`
- `NETE_JVM_OPTION_FILE = %NETE_PS_ROOT%/$config$/$JVMOptions.txt`
- `NETE_DOC_ROOT=$INSTALL_PATH$/$netegrity_documents`
- `NETE_PS_OPACK="INSTALLED"`
- `NETE_JRE_ROOT = HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\JavaSoft\Java Runtime Environment\1.6 in JAVAHOME value`
- `NETE_JAVA_PATH=%NETE_JRE_ROOT%/$bin;%NETE_JRE_ROOT%/$bin$/$server`
- `NETE_JDK_ROOT = HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\JavaSoft\Java Development Kit\1.6 in JAVAHOME value`
- `NETE_SHORTCUTS = C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start Menu\Programs\SiteMinder`

Note: This is the default location.

Administrative UI

The Administrative UI installation does not add environment variables in a Windows environment.

Report Server

The Report Server installation adds and modifies the following environment variables in a Windows environment:

- `IAM_RPTSRV_HOME=$REPORT_SERVER_LOC$`
- `BOE_SSL_JVMOPTIONS="-Dcom.ca.rptsrv.home=%IAM_RPTSRV_HOME%
-Djava.library.path=%IAM_RPTSRV_HOME%/external/bin"`

Modified UNIX Environment Variables

Policy Server

The Policy Server installation adds and modifies the following environment variables in a UNIX environment:

- `NETE_PS_ROOT = $INSTALL_PATH$`
- `NETE_PS_PATH = $INSTALL_PATH$/$bin;
$INSTALL_PATH$/bin/thirdparty;$INSTALL_PATH$/$lib`
- `NETEGRITY_LICENSE_FILE = %NETE_PS_ROOT%$/license$/license.dat`
- `NETE_JVM_OPTION_FILE = %NETE_PS_ROOT%$/config$/JVMOptions.txt`
- `NETE_DOC_ROOT=$INSTALL_PATH$/$netegrity_documents`
- `NETE_PS_OPACK="INSTALLED"`
- `NETE_JDK_ROOT = $JDK_PATH$`
- `NETE_JRE_ROOT = $JRE_PATH$`
- `NETE_JAVA_PATH=%NETE_JRE_ROOT%$/bin;%NETE_JRE_ROOT%$/bin$/server`

Administrative UI

The Administrative UI installation does not add environment variables in a UNIX environment.

Report Server

The Report Server installation adds and modifies the following environment variables in a UNIX environment:

- `IAM_RPTSRV_HOME=$REPORT_SERVER_LOC$`
- `BOE_SSL_JVMOPTIONS="-Dcom.ca.rptsrv.home=$IAM_RPTSRV_HOME
-Djava.library.path=$IAM_RPTSRV_HOME%/external/bin"`

Chapter 17: Platform Support and Installation Media

Locate the Platform Support Matrix

Use the Platform Support Matrix to verify that the operating environment and other required third-party components are supported.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the CA [Support site](#).
2. Locate the Technical Support section.
3. Enter SiteMinder in the Product Finder field.
The SiteMinder product page appears.
4. Click Product Status, SiteMinder Family of Products Platform Support Matrices.

Note: You can download the latest JDK and JRE versions at the [Oracle Developer Network](#).

Locate the Bookshelf

The SiteMinder bookshelf is available on the Technical Support site.

Follow these steps:

1. Go to the [Technical Support site](#).
Note: You do not have to log in.
2. (Optional) If the Get Support tab is not pulled to the front, click Get Support.
3. Under Find Product News and Support, click Product Pages.
The Support by Product page appears.
4. Enter SiteMinder in the Select a Product Page field and press Enter.
The SiteMinder product page appears.
5. Click Bookshelves.
6. Click the link for the release that you require.
The SiteMinder bookshelf main page appears.

Locate the Installation Media

You can find the installation media on the Technical Support site.

Follow these steps:

1. Log in to the [CA Support site](#).
2. Locate the Technical Support section.
3. Click Download Center.
4. Locate the Support by Product section.
5. Type **SiteMinder** in the Select a Product Page field, and then press Enter.
6. Click Downloads.

The Download Center screen appears.

7. Enter **SiteMinder** in the Select a Product field.
8. Select a release from the Select a Release drop-down list.
9. Select a Service Pack from the Select a Gen Level drop-down list.
10. Click Go.

The Product Downloads screen appears. All SiteMinder installation executables are listed.

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