

Software AG Infrastructure Administrator's Guide

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This document applies to webMethods Product Suite Version 9.12 and to all subsequent releases.

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About this Guide

This guide explains how to administer the Software AG Infrastructure used by many products.

Document Conventions

| Convention | Description |
|----------------|--|
| Bold | Identifies elements on a screen. |
| Narrowfont | Identifies storage locations for services on webMethods Integration Server, using the convention <i>folder.subfolder:service</i> . |
| UPPERCASE | Identifies keyboard keys. Keys you must press simultaneously are joined with a plus sign (+). |
| <i>Italic</i> | Identifies variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. Identifies new terms the first time they occur in the text. |
| Monospace font | Identifies text you must type or messages displayed by the system. |
| { } | Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols. |
| | Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the symbol. |
| [] | Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [] symbols. |
| ... | Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...). |

Online Information

Software AG Documentation Website

You can find documentation on the Software AG Documentation website at <http://documentation.softwareag.com>. The site requires Empower credentials. If you do not have Empower credentials, you must use the TECHcommunity website.

Software AG Empower Product Support Website

You can find product information on the Software AG Empower Product Support website at <https://empower.softwareag.com>.

To submit feature/enhancement requests, get information about product availability, and download products, go to [Products](#).

To get information about fixes and to read early warnings, technical papers, and knowledge base articles, go to the [Knowledge Center](#).

Software AG TECHcommunity

You can find documentation and other technical information on the Software AG TECHcommunity website at <http://techcommunity.softwareag.com>. You can:

- Access product documentation, if you have TECHcommunity credentials. If you do not, you will need to register and specify "Documentation" as an area of interest.
- Access articles, code samples, demos, and tutorials.
- Use the online discussion forums, moderated by Software AG professionals, to ask questions, discuss best practices, and learn how other customers are using Software AG technology.
- Link to external websites that discuss open standards and web technology.

1 Concepts

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Software AG Common Platform

The Software AG Common Platform is OSGi-based and offers the possibility to dynamically construct executable instances of various products. It enables applications to be remotely installed, started, stopped, updated, and uninstalled without the necessity of a reboot. Packages and classes can be managed in great detail.

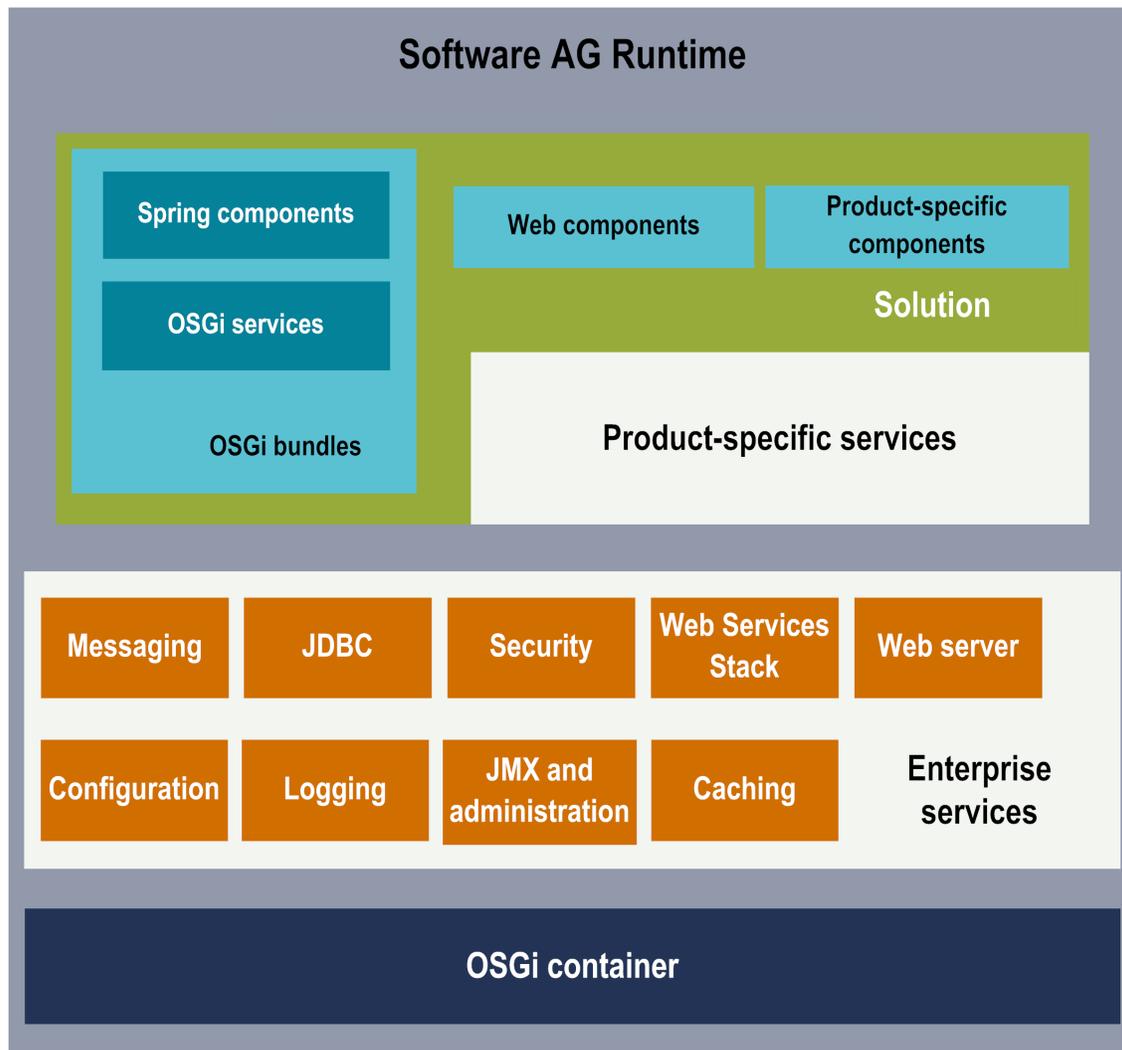
Software AG Runtime

Software AG Runtime is a runnable instance of the Common Platform environment. Software AG Runtime hosts and runs web applications. Software AG Runtime comprises these key components:

- Software AG Web Server based on Apache Tomcat.
- Authentication infrastructure named Software AG Security Infrastructure.
- Toolkit for creating, configuring, deploying, and managing web services named Software AG Web Services Stack.
- Software AG NERV.
- Spring Framework.

Software AG System Management Hub, webMethods EntireX, and CentraSite use Software AG Runtime. Terracotta BigMemory client libraries are integrated with Software AG Runtime and are therefore available to these products. Other Software AG products such as Command Central and Integration Server have their own instances of parts of Software AG Runtime in product-specific *profiles*.

You can use the OSGi technology supported by the Common Platform to construct your own applications from reusable components, and then run them within Software AG Runtime.



Software AG Security Infrastructure

Security Infrastructure provides security components for authentication of users, management of roles, and query of user, role, and group information. It works both on client-side applications and on server-side applications. Security Infrastructure is used by many Software AG products and can be used by your own applications.

Security Infrastructure's basic advantage is the re-use of existing security components. For example, Security Infrastructure supports the same security mechanism for an application that uses a database and another application that uses LDAP directory without any change of code on the application level.

Security Infrastructure is based on *login modules*, *login context*, and *JAAS configuration files*, which in turn are all based on the Oracle JAAS framework.

Login modules are reusable entities that define authentications to perform. Applications can call login modules to authenticate users; verify client certificates; or query user, role, or group information in user repositories. Security Infrastructure provides predefined login modules and OSGi services that you can configure for your environment and desired authentication process. You can also create your own login modules by copying predefined modules and modifying the copies.

You list login modules in login contexts. If you want an application to use more than one login module, you list multiple login modules in a login context.

You define login contexts in a JAAS configuration file. You set up one JAAS configuration file per JVM.

JAAS offers these benefits:

- Authentication is independent of applications.
- Professional services do not need special know-how to customize and re-use login modules for different authentication schemes.

JAAS accommodates the information for groups and roles in classes derived from `java.security.Principal`. The `Principal` interface represents the abstract notion of a `Principal` that can be any entity, such as an individual, a corporation, and a login ID, while the `Subject` class represents a grouping of related information for a single entity. Such information includes the `Subject`'s identities, as well as its security-related attributes (passwords and cryptographic keys). If authentication is successful, JAAS creates a `Subject` that contains one or more `Principals` with security-related attributes like passwords and cryptographic keys. For example, if a `Subject` is a person named John, he may have two `Principals`:

- `Principal 1` represents John as the citizen of a particular country.
- `Principal 2` represents John as the employee of a particular company.

Both `Principals` refer to the same `Subject` even though they have different names.

The authentication process is as follows:

1. An application instantiates a login context.
2. The login context consults the application configuration (realm) in the JAAS configuration file to load all login modules for the application.
3. The application invokes the login context's login method to authenticate the user.
4. The login method invokes all loaded login modules as specified in the login context.
5. Each login module tries to authenticate the `Subject`. If successful, login modules associate relevant `Principals` and credentials with a `Subject` object that represents the subject being authenticated. If unsuccessful, login modules throw an exception or the authenticate method returns false.
6. The login context returns the authentication status to the application.

7. If authentication is successful, the application retrieves the Subject from the login context. If not successful, no login occurs and the Subject is empty and does not contain any Principals.

For background information relating to Security Infrastructure, see Java™ Platform, Standard Edition 7 API Specification, Java™ SE 7 Security Documentation, JAAS Reference Guide, JAAS Tutorials, Introduction to JAAS and Java GSS-API Tutorials.

Software AG Web Services Stack

Software AG Web Services Stack is a toolkit for creating, configuring, deploying, and managing web services. It handles the complex process of processing request and response messages between web services within Software AG products.

You can specify individual configuration settings for your web services. This enables you to modify their behavior at runtime and facilitate the correct invocation of the functionality they expose. You can configure the web services by providing advanced design settings, such as web services addressing, security, and transactional behavior (for example, the service should only be executed on HTTPS with encryption, and the client can only execute the service between 2 and 5 p.m. on Thursdays).

You can deploy your web services on the default Web Services Stack servlet container and run them locally or you can deploy them on a fully functional application server and consume the functionality using a variety of Web service clients.

Web Services Stack supports these web services standards:

- HTTP and SMTP for basic network transport services
- XML (Extensible Markup Language) as data format
- UDDI for web service registries
- WSDL for service descriptions
- SOAP for XML messaging and RPC
- SOAP with Attachments (SwA)
- SOAP MTOM/XOP
- WS-Policy and WS-Policy Attachment Specifications
- WS-RM Policy
- WS-Security Policy
- WS-MeX
- WS-Addressing
- WS-ReliableMessaging
- XML Schema

- XML Core (XML Language, DTD, DOM, XML Name Space)

Java Service Wrapper

The Java Service Wrapper is an application developed by Tanuki Software, Ltd. Some Software AG products use the Java Service Wrapper to:

- Start and stop the Java Virtual Machines (JVM) in which they run. You can configure Java startup parameters such as heap size and classpath.
- Record the console output from the JVM in a log file. This log includes stack traces that the JVM produces when a process throws an exception and any thread dumps you generate from the JVM. The wrapper log is particularly useful when a webMethods product runs as a Windows service, because console output is not normally available to you in this mode. The log file is named wrapper.log.
- Monitor the JVM for various fault conditions and take a specified action when a fault occurs. You can do the following:
 - Detect a nonoperational (hung) JVM. After the Java Service Wrapper starts the JVM, it pings the JVM periodically to check whether it is operational. If the JVM does not respond to a ping within a specified interval, the Java Service Wrapper assumes that the JVM has stopped functioning and restarts it. Each Software AG product configures this feature differently; some disable it entirely.
 - Detect thread deadlocks in the JVM. A thread deadlock occurs when two or more threads try to lock resources in a manner that causes all threads to wait indefinitely. The Java Service Wrapper can monitor the JVM for a deadlock condition and take a specified action (for example, restarting the JVM) when the condition occurs. For most Software AG products, this feature is disabled by default.
 - Detect specified messages in the console output. The Java Service Wrapper can monitor the console output and take a specified action when a given string of text appears. This feature is often used to watch for out-of-memory messages.
- Enable you to generate a thread dump when the JVM is running as a service under Windows.

This guide discusses the Java Service Wrapper as it is used by Software AG products that run on the Software AG Common Platform. The documentation for a product might contain additional instructions for using the Java Service Wrapper for that product.

Note: For information about Software AG products that use the Java Service Wrapper but do not run on the Software AG Common Platform, see the documentation for those products.

2 Running Web Applications

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Configure Software AG Runtime Credentials

1. Change the default Software AG Web Services Stack credentials (see ["Manage Web Services" on page 93](#)).
2. Change the default credentials of the internal user repository (see ["Create or Edit Internal User Repository Files" on page 36](#)).
3. Generate a Java keystore file with a key pair and certificate for the Tomcat HTTPS connector (see ["Configure HTTPS Connectors" on page 19](#)).

Change the Default Software AG Runtime Keystore and Truststore

Change the default Software AG Runtime keystore.jks and platform_truststore.jks files to a custom key pair and corresponding certificate.

Note: If other users have access to this certificate, they might have managing access for Software AG Runtime through JMX.

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* \common\conf directory.
2. You cannot create a keystore with an existing alias (default alias is ssos). Back up the default keystore.jks and platform_truststore.jks files to another directory, and then delete the files from the conf directory.
3. In the *Software AG_directory* \common\conf directory, open a command window. Create the keystore by running this command:

```
Software AG_directory
\jvm\jvm\bin\keytool -genkeypair -alias keystore_alias
-keystore keystore_path -storepass keystore_password -validity days_count
-keypass keystore_password -keyalg key_algorithm -keysize key_size
-sigalg signing_algorithm -storetype JKS
```

The keytool prompts for information such as your name, company, and address.

Note: Due to limitation of the Software AG single sign-on system (SSOS), the -storepass and -keypass values must be identical.

4. Show the details of the keystore you created on the command window by running this command:

```
Software AG_directory
\jvm\jvm\bin\keytool -list -v -keystore keystore_path
-storepass keystore_password
```

Note the certificate information.

5. Export the certificate from the keystore you created by running this command:

```
Software AG_directory
```

```
\jvm\jvm\bin\keytool -exportcert -alias keystore_alias
-file certificate_path -keystore keystore_path -storepass keystore_password
-storetype JKS
```

6. Create a truststore by running this command:

```
Software AG_directory\jvm\jvm\bin\keytool -import -file certificate_path
-alias truststore_alias -keystore truststore_path
```

7. Show the details of the truststore you created on the command window by running this command:

```
Software AG_directory
\jvm\jvm\bin\keytool -list -v -keystore truststore_path
```

Make sure the certificate information is identical to the certificate you noted earlier in this procedure. If it is not identical, remove the keystore and truststore and start again at step 3.

8. Update your SSOS configuration. Go to the *Software AG_directory* \profiles\CTP \configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory, open the com.softwareag.sso.pid.properties file, and update your SSOS configuration.

| Variables | Description | Default Value |
|-------------------|--|--|
| certificate_path | Path for generated certificate. | <i>Software AG_directory</i> /common/conf/default.cer |
| days_count | Integer value of days count of the certificate validity. | 10957 |
| key_algorithm | Algorithm for encryption of the keystore. | RSA |
| key_size | Keysize of the keystore keys. | 2048 |
| keystore_alias | Alias for the new keystore. | ssos |
| keystore_path | Path to the new keystore. | <i>Software AG_directory</i> /common/conf/keystore.jks |
| keystore_password | Password for the new keystore. | manage |
| signing_algorithm | Algorithm for the certificate signature. | SHA512with RSA |

| Variables | Description | Default Value |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| truststore_alias | Alias for the new truststore. | ssos |
| truststore_path | Path to the new truststore. | <i>Software AG_directory/</i> common/conf/ platform_truststore.jks |
| your_C | CountryName | DE |
| your_CN | CommonName | ssos |
| You_L | Locality | Unknown |
| Your_O | Organization | sag |
| your_OU | OrganizationalUnit | default |
| your_ST | StateOrProvinceName | Unknown |

9. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory. Open the com.softwareag.sso.pid.properties file and edit these properties:

```
com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.location
com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.keyalias
@secure.com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.password
```

The default truststore location is @path\ :sag.install.area/common/conf/platform_truststore.jks, and the default alias and password are ssos and manage.

Configure HTTP Connectors

Software AG Runtime comes with a predefined HTTP connector. You can modify the predefined connector as described in the steps below. Do not delete the predefined connector.

You can also create HTTP connectors to use in addition to the predefined connector. You can create connectors in Software AG Command Central (see the *Software AG Command Central Help*) or you can copy the predefined connector and modify it as described in the steps below.

HTTP connectors support HTTP/1.1 protocol connections on a configured port. You can configure one or more connectors on different ports, and all web applications deployed on Software AG Runtime will be accessible through these port addresses. For more

information on HTTP connector configuration, see the Apache Tomcat 7.x configuration guide.

Modify the Predefined HTTP Connector or Create an HTTP Connector

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* \profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory.
2. Do one of the following:
 - To modify the predefined HTTP connector, open the `com.softwareag.catalina.connector.http.pid-port_number.properties` file in a text editor.
 - To create an HTTP connector, copy the predefined HTTP connector properties file and open the copy in a text editor.
3. You can modify these properties:

| Property | Description |
|----------|---|
| port | TCP port number on which the connector will create a server socket and await incoming connections. The port number must be unique among all connectors. |
| alias | Identifies the connector to Software AG Command Central. The alias must be unique across all HTTP connectors. The alias <code>defaultHttp</code> is assigned to the predefined connector and designates it as the primary HTTP connector. |
| enabled | Whether to enable or disable the connector. Valid values are <code>true</code> and <code>false</code> . The default is <code>false</code> (disabled). |

4. You can also modify the other properties in the file. For more information about the available connector properties, see the Apache Tomcat documentation.
5. Save the file.
6. Rename the properties file by modifying the *port_number* in the file name to match the value you specified on the `port` field.

Configure HTTPS Connectors

Software AG Runtime comes with a predefined HTTPS connector. You can modify the predefined connector as described in the steps below. Do not delete the predefined connector.

You can also create HTTPS connectors to use in addition to the predefined connector. You can create connectors in Software AG Command Central (see the *Software AG Command Central Help*) or you can copy the predefined connector and modify it as described in the steps below.

HTTPS connectors support SSL/TLS-secured HTTP/1.1 protocol connections on a configured port. You can configure one or more connectors on different ports, and all web applications deployed on Software AG Runtime will be accessible through these port addresses. For more information on HTTPS connector configuration, see the Apache Tomcat 7.x configuration guide.

Modify the Predefined HTTPS Connector or Create an HTTPS Connector

1. Make sure you have a server certificate. You must set the Common Name (CN) of the certificate to the URL of the server, but without the `https://`. For example, for a server at `https://MyWebServer:8443/`, the CN is `MyWebServer`.
2. Go to the `Software AG_directory \profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory.
3. Do one of the following:
 - To modify the predefined HTTPS connector, open the `com.softwareag.catalina.connector.https.pid-port_number.properties` file in a text editor.
 - To create an HTTPS connector, copy the predefined HTTPS connector properties file and open the copy in a text editor.
4. You can modify these properties:

| Property | Description |
|--------------|--|
| keystore | Valid keystore file. By default, the <code>keystoreFile</code> property points to the <code>localhost_dont_use_in_production.jks</code> keystore, located in the <code>Software AG_directory \profiles\CTP\configuration\tomcat\conf</code> . It is only a sample and must not be used for production purposes. |
| keystorePass | Password for the keystore. |
| keystoreType | Java keystore type. Software AG Runtime supports the JKS (default), PKCS1, and PKCS12 Java keystores. |

| Property | Description |
|----------|---|
| port | TCP port number on which the connector will create a server socket and await incoming connections. The port number must be unique among all connectors. |
| alias | Identifies the connector to Software AG Command Central. The alias must be unique across all HTTPS connectors. The alias defaultHttps is assigned to the predefined connector and designates it as the primary HTTPS connector. |
| enabled | Whether to enable or disable the connector. Valid values are true and false. The default is false (disabled). |

5. Save the file.
6. Rename the properties file by modifying the *port_number* in the file name to match the value you specified on the *port* field.
7. Reopen the properties file and do one of the following:
 - If you modified an existing connector, the `keystorePass` password is already secured. Change the value of the `keystorePass` property by replacing the secure token handle with a new plaintext password that will be secured in turn and will overwrite the previous password in the secure storage.
 - If you created a new connector, secure the `keystorePass`, `keyPass`, and `truststorePass` properties by adding `@secure.` prefix to the property key. For example, for `keystorePass`, add the prefix `@secure.keystorePass=change_this_password`. The next time the properties file configuration is loaded, Software AG Runtime will move the value of the `keystorePass` property to an encrypted secure storage on the file system under the `Software AG_directory\profiles\CTP\configuration\security\passman` directory and the configuration will be written back, replacing the value with a secure token that contains a handle from the secure storage instead of the original plaintext value.
8. Save the file.

Accept an HTTPS Connection on the Client Side

To accept an HTTPS connection on the client side, you can do either of the following:

- Import the server certificate into your Internet browser truststore. In case of a PKI, import the CA certificate that issued the server certificate. If you are accessing resources through a Web server's HTTPS protocol from a Java client using Oracle JSSE, you must also set a truststore via the `-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore` property and a truststore password via the `-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword` property. For example:

```
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=<your_truststore_here>  
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=<your_truststore_password_here>
```

- When you open an HTTPS connection in your Internet browser, you will be asked whether you trust the certificate. Click **Yes**.

Predefined JMX Connector

Software AG Runtime is installed with a predefined JMX connector that is used by Software AG Command Central to manage Software AG Runtime.

The connector is defined in the `com.softwareag.jmx.connector.pid-port_number.properties` file in the `Software AG_directory\profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory.

Do not edit the `com.softwareag.jmx.connector.pid-port_number.properties` file unless Software AG Global Support asks you to do so.

Configure JNDI Resources

The standard way for web applications to access resources from the external environment is to look up objects via JNDI. Software AG Runtime provides a JNDI injection framework that allows web applications to access dynamic Common Platform resources in a transparent way. The JNDI injection framework supports the standard elements `resource-ref`, `resource-env-ref`, and `env-entry` for resource definition. The resource is accessed from the Java code in the standard way. It is bound under `java:comp/env` namespace.

You can configure custom web applications to use JNDI resources in the standard way (that is, by declaring a resource reference in the `WEB-INF/web.xml` file that is contained in the web application war).

Configure the JNDI Injection Framework

The JNDI injection framework in Software AG Runtime is configured and enabled by default. The configuration is stored in the Tomcat configuration files `context.xml` and `server.xml`. The files are located in the `Software AG_directory\profiles\CTP\configuration\tomcat\conf` directory.

The `context.xml` file defines a context listener of type `com.softwareag.platform.catalina.jndi.ResourceInjector` that has several parameters with default values. You can change these values.

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| applicationStartup Timeout | Required. Period, in milliseconds, that the injector will wait for the host bundle to become active. After the period expires, the injector will try to obtain the host BundleContext. If the context is not available, the injector will fail the application startup. The default is 300000. |
| applicationStartup Poll | Required. How often, in milliseconds, the injector will poll the state of the host bundle. The default is 1000. |
| injectionStartup Timeout | Required. Period, in milliseconds, that the injector will wait for all unbound resources to be injected. If this period expires and resources are missing, the injector will fail the application startup. The default is 30000. |
| serviceProxy Timeout | Required. Damping period, in milliseconds, of the service proxies. If a service tracked by a proxy is not available, the injector will block the caller thread for the specified number of milliseconds. The default is 10000. |

The server.xml file defines how and when Software AG Runtime is to deploy web applications. You can change these values.

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| autoDeploy | Whether to automatically deploy web applications. The default is true. |
| deployOnStartup | Whether to deploy web applications during Software AG Runtime startup. The default is false. |

Configure JNDI Resources

Define JNDI resources using property files whose names start with `com.softwareag.catalina.resource.pid` (for example, `com.softwareag.catalina.resource.pid-petstore.properties`). Store the configuration files in the `Software AG_directory\profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory. You can use the properties listed below in the JNDI resources configuration.

| Property | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| context | Optional. Name of the web context of the application into which to inject the resource configuration (for example, <code>petstore</code>). If the property is missing, the resource configuration will be injected into all web applications. |
| factory | Required. Fully qualified name of the ObjectFactory to use to produce the resource object (for example, <code>org.apache.tomcat.jdbc.pool.DataSourceFactory</code>). To enable OSGi service injection, this property is set to <code>service</code> . You can set these properties as well: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> filter: Standard OSGi LDAP service filter. For example, you could select a <code>DataSource</code> service using the filter <code>(&(dbName=JPetStore)(dbType=Derby))</code>. timeout: Damping period, in milliseconds, for all proxies produced by this ObjectFactory. This property overrides the <code>serviceProxyTimeout</code> property of the <code>ResourceInjector</code> as specified in the <code>global.context.xml</code>. |
| name | Required. Name under which to bind the resource in the <code>java:/comp/env</code> namespace of the web application. The value is relative. For example, <code>jdbc/JPetStoreDB</code> means the absolute name of the resource will be <code>java:/comp/env/jdbc/JPetStoreDB</code> . |
| type | Required. Fully qualified name of the resource class (for example, <code>javax.sql.DataSource</code>). |
| enabled | Optional. Indicates whether to have the JNDI injector process the resource configuration. Valid values are <code>true</code> (default) and <code>false</code> . |
| multiple address properties | Optional. Actual JNDI resource configuration; these are names of factory fields for which getters and setters are available. The number, name, and type of these properties depends on the concrete resource and ObjectFactory that is being defined. For additional information, see the Tomcat JDBC pool documentation. |

The sample JNDI resource configuration below defines a `DataSource` to inject into the configured context.

```
com.softwareag.catalina.resource.pid-petstore.properties
# JNDI I injection configuration
context=/petstore
name=jdbc/JPetStoreDB
type=javax.sql.DataSource
```

```
factory=org.apache.tomcat.jdbc.pool.DataSourceFactory
# Resource definition
maxActive=100
maxIdle=30
maxWait=10000
username=user
password=pass
driverClassName=com.softwareag.platform.jdbc.dd.SQLServerDriver
url=jdbc:wm:sqlserver://hostname:1433;databaseName=dbName
```

Configure Environment Entries

Define environment entries using a dynamic configuration subsystem, typically property files whose names start with `com.softwareag.catalina.env.pid` (for example, `com.softwareag.catalina.env.pid-petstore.properties`). Store the configuration files in the *Software AG_directory*\profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory. You can use the properties listed below in the environment entry configuration.

| Property | Description |
|----------------|--|
| context | Optional. Name of the web context of the application into which to inject the resource configuration (for example, <code>petstore</code>). If the property is missing, the resource configuration will be injected into all web applications. |
| enabled | Optional. Indicates whether to have the JNDI injector process the resource configuration. Valid values are <code>true</code> (default) and <code>false</code> . |
| (1-9).name | Required. Name under which to bind the resource in the <code>java:/comp/env</code> namespace of the web application. The value is relative. For example, <code>jdbc/JPetStoreDB</code> means the absolute name of the resource will be <code>java:/comp/env/jdbc/JPetStoreDB</code> . |
| (1-9).type | Required. Fully qualified name of the environment entry class (for example, <code>javax.lang.String</code>). |
| (1-9).value | Required. Value to return when this environment entry is looked up through JNDI by its name or injected as a <code>@Resource</code> . |
| (1-9).override | Optional. Indicates whether an environment entry in the <code>web.xml</code> can override the same environment entry defined in a more global configuration (for example, the <code>context.xml</code> or <code>server.xml</code> file). Valid values are <code>true</code> (default) and <code>false</code> . |

Below is a sample environment entry configuration.

```
context=/petstore1.name=env/
JPetStoreEnvConfiguration1.type=java.lang.
```

```
String1.value=EnvConfigurationValue
```

Configure the Software AG Runtime Java Service Wrapper

Software AG Runtime runs on the Software AG Common Platform, which in turn runs in a JVM. The JVM is launched by the Software AG RuntimeJava Service Wrapper.

See "[Configuring the Java Service Wrapper](#)" on page 97 for general information about the Tanuki Software, Ltd.Java Service Wrapper. Do not make any changes to the wrapper.conf file. Follow the instructions in "[Edit Java Service Wrapper Properties](#)" on page 98 to configure the Software AG RuntimeJava Service Wrapper. However, do not make any changes to the Software AG Runtime custom_wrapper.conf file other than the ones described below. The wrapper.conf and custom_wrapper.conf files are located in the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration* directory.

You can change the wrapper.java.initmemory and wrapper.java.maxmemory properties. The defaults for these properties are 256 and 512, respectively. If you set these properties to a non-zero value, the Java Service Wrapper adds an appropriate `-Xms` parameter. If you want to use the default values that are configured in the JVM itself, set these properties to 0 in the custom_wrapper.conf file. You can then set the `-Xms` parameter manually as an additional property in the custom_wrapper.conf file.

The JVM timeout, deadlock detection, and console filtering fault monitoring features are not enabled for Software AG Runtime. Do not enable them. Only modify the JVM timeout properties if asked to do so by Software AG for troubleshooting purposes.

Configure Software AG Runtime Log Settings

Software AG Runtime delivers Journal Logging for logging purposes. To enable users to configure log settings, Software AG Runtime installation contains a log_config.xml, located in the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/logging* directory.

Hot Configuration Update

Software AG Runtime runs a watchdog service that monitors the files under the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader* directory and the JAAS configuration file at *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/jaas.config* and updates the runtime if changes to those files are detected. The watchdog maintains a set of configuration loaders for each supported file type (currently .properties and jaas.config). The poll interval for each configuration loader can be configured by modifying the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader/com.softwareag.config.watchdog.pid.properties* file. The following properties can be configured:

| Property | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| poll.default | The poll interval in milliseconds to be used for configuration loaders that do not explicitly specify a poll interval. The default value is 5000. When the value of this property is set to less than 1000, polling is disabled for all loaders without values and all loaders with values set to less than 1000. |
| poll.file. property.loader | The poll interval in milliseconds to be used for property file configuration loader. No default value. When the value of the property is set to less than 1000, the value is reset to the value of the poll.default property. |
| poll.jaas. file.loader | The poll interval in milliseconds for the JAAS configuration file loader. The default value is 1000. When the value of the property is set to less than 1000, the value is reset to the value of the poll.default property. |

Use Path Tokens

Software AG Runtime supports the usage of path tokens in the properties files under the *Software AG_directory*\profiles\CTP\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory and in the JAAS configuration file located at *Software AG_directory*\profiles\CTP\configuration\jaas.config. At runtime the path tokens are detected and replaced with the respective absolute location. These replacements take place in memory only and the files on disk will always contain values with path tokens.

The following standard path tokens are supported:

| Token | Resolves to |
|-----------------------------|--|
| osgi.install.area | <i>Software AG_directory</i> /profiles/ <i>profile</i> / |
| osgi.instance. area | <i>Software AG_directory</i> /profiles/ <i>profile</i> /workspace/ area |
| osgi.configur ation.area | <i>Software AG_directory</i> /profiles/ <i>profile</i> /configuration/ area |
| sag.install.area | <i>Software AG_directory</i> |

To specify that a path token must be resolved to a regular path, add a `@path:` prefix to the token name. If the path token must be resolved to an URL, add a `@url:` prefix instead.

The following examples are valid for the `jaas.config` file:

For a property that contains the Software AG installation directory (`C:/SoftwareAG`) as an absolute path (for example, `someProperty=C\:/SoftwareAG/common/conf/someFile.conf`), the property value can be modified by replacing `C\:/SoftwareAG` with `@path:sag.install.area`. After the change, the property will look like this:

```
someProperty=@path:sag.install.area/common/conf/someFile.conf.
```

If the property contains an URL instead of an absolute path (for example, `someProperty=file\:\C\:/SoftwareAG/common/conf/someFile.conf`), the property value can be modified replacing `file\:\C\:/SoftwareAG` with `@url:sag.install.area`. After the change, the property will look like this: `someProperty=@url:sag.install.area/common/conf/someFile.conf`

Important: When working in a `.properties` file you should use the `\` symbol to escape symbols that may potentially break the configuration, for example, `..`

Start and Stop Software AG Runtime

Your Software AG Runtime installation directory contains startup scripts which enable you to start and stop the Software AG Runtime instance. Different scripts are available depending on your operating system.

Start and Stop Software AG Runtime on a Windows System

The Software AG Runtime service is Software AG Runtime *release*. It is registered to start automatically at system start. You can start, stop, and modify the service in **Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services**.

You can modify the startup type of the service in the **Services** window. The startup type of the service can be set to **Automatic**, **Manual**, or **Disabled**. The recommended startup type is **Automatic**.

Start and Stop Software AG Runtime on a UNIX System

Before you start the daemon processes on UNIX, you need to set sufficient data user limits for the shell which starts the Software AG Runtime daemons. Having an insufficient data user limit might result in an `OutOfMemoryError java` exception at startup. For more information on setting data user limits, see the main page for `ulimit` or contact your system administrator.

The installation registers the daemons for Software AG Runtime in the UNIX init structure so that Software AG Runtime starts automatically when the system starts. The

scripts below are installed, where *number* refers to a number which gets incremented by 1 for each installation on the local machine.

| System | Scripts |
|-------------------|--|
| Linux, Solaris | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ /etc/init.d/sagnumber ctprelease_number ■ /etc/rcsystem_runlevel .d/K20sagnumber ctprelease_number ■ /etc/rcsystem_runlevel .d/S60sagnumber ctprelease_number |
| AIX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ /etc/sagnumber ctprelease_number ■ Entry in /etc/inittab: sagnumber ctprelease_number :system_runlevel :wait:/etc/ sagnumber ctprelease_number start > /dev/console 2>&1 |
| HP- UX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ /sbin/init.d/sagnumber ctprelease_number ■ /sbin/rcsystem_runlevel .d/K20sagnumber ctprelease_number ■ /sbin/rcsystem_runlevel .d/S60sagnumber ctprelease_number |

To temporarily deactivate a service, remove or rename these files manually. Native configuration tools like the Yast Run-Level-Editor on Linux do not work.

The path to the Software AG Runtime daemon is *Software AG_directory/common/bin/wrapper-3.5.25* and the daemon can have several child processes.

To start Software AG Runtime manually, start the daemon *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/bin/startup.sh*.

To stop Software AG Runtime manually, stop the daemon *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/bin/shutdown.sh*.

Manage Software AG Runtime Security

The Software AG Runtime security is managed by the *jaas.config* file located in the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration* directory. This security configuration file contains application contexts for the different parts of Software AG Runtime authentication. You can use the default login modules in the file or you can add your own modules that enable the use of SSO. The default authentication mechanism checks the username and password against the local user repository handled by the *InternalLoginModule*. The local user repository is in the *users.txt* file located in the *Software AG_directory/common/conf/* directory.

For more information about available authentication mechanisms, see "[Setting Up Security](#)" on page 31.

3 Setting Up Security

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Set Up the JAAS Configuration File

Set up one configuration file per JVM. A JAAS configuration file comprises the following:

- One or more login contexts.
- One or more login modules in each login context. Login modules are listed in the order they should be called by the application.
- Classification of login modules, defined using flags such as required, requisite, or optional.
- Parameters that specify the type of authentication to use, such as `check_crl_status=true`.
- Comments that provide useful information about the file contents.

Different types of Principals are derived from an available Subject. The Principals architecture in Security Infrastructure is based on an abstract class called `AbstractSagPrincipal`, and all other SAG Principals extend it. Security Infrastructure provides some implemented classes for common use cases; these classes are `SagUserPrincipal`, `SagGroupPrincipal`, `SagRolePrincipal`, `LightWeightPrincipal`. Security Infrastructure returns no or only one user Principal for the authenticated user. Many applications expect one and only one `SagUserPrincipal` as the result of a successful authentication. However, a different expected behavior cannot be excluded. Make sure you configure the login contexts accordingly.

Create the JAAS Configuration File

Go to the `Software AG_directory/profiles/profile/configuration` directory. Open a text editor and create a file named `jaas.config`.

Note: Store the JAAS configuration file in the directory specified above because files in those directories are automatically migrated during product upgrades. If you store a JAAS configuration file in a different location, you will have to remember to migrate the file manually.

Define a Login Context

In the `jaas.config` file, define a login context. For example:

```
SoftwareAGSampleLoginContext {
```

Use semi-colons (;) to separate login contexts from each other.

Define the Login Modules

In the login context, list the full class names of the login modules in the order the modules should be called by the application. List one classification flag after each login module name. List any parameters after the classification flag, separating the parameters with a space or a new line. Use semi-colons (;) to separate login modules from each other.

The code sample below shows a login context that contains the predefined login modules X509CertificateLoginModule and InternalLoginModule.

```
SoftwareAGSampleLoginContext {
  com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.X509CertificateLoginModule required
  check_crl_status=true crl_url="{com.softwareag.security.crl.url}"
  truststore_url="{com.softwareag.security.truststore.url}"
  truststore_password="{com.softwareag.security.truststore.password}"
  truststore_type=jks overwrite_username=false;
  // Internal repository login module (java based)
  com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule requisite
  template_section="INTERNAL"
  logCallback="true"
  internalRepository="@path:sag.install.area/common/conf/users.txt"
  create_group_principal="true"
  groupRepositoryPath="@path:sag.install.area/common/conf/groups.txt";
  // Role repository login module
  com.softwareag.security.authz.store.jaas.login.RoleLoginModule optional
  storage_location="@path:sag.install.area/common/conf/roles.txt";
};
```

You can also use the domain parameter in a login module. This parameter enables a dynamic use of login modules. When a user logs in to an application with a domain and user name, login modules that use the domain parameter verify the domain and begin the authentication process for the user only if the domain corresponds to the one defined for the login module.

Classification flags you can use are listed below.

| Classification | Means the authentication specified in the login module . . . |
|----------------|---|
| Requisite | Must succeed. If the authentication succeeds, the authentication process proceeds down the login module list defined in the login context. If it fails, control is returned to the product and authentication stops. |
| Required | Must succeed. If the authentication succeeds or fails, the authentication process proceeds down the login module list defined in the login context. For example, you might want to execute audit login module that logs user login attempts. However, the overall authentication succeeds only if all requisite and required login modules succeed. |

| Classification | Means the authentication specified in the login module . . . |
|----------------|--|
| Sufficient | Does not have to succeed. If the authentication succeeds, control is returned to the product and authentication stops. If the previous requisite and required login modules also succeeded, the overall authentication succeeds. If the authentication fails, the authentication proceeds down the login module list defined in the login context. |
| Optional | Does not have to succeed. If the authentication succeeds or fails, the authentication process proceeds down the login module list defined in the login context. If there are no requisite or required login modules in the login context, the overall authentication succeeds only if the authentication specified in at least one sufficient or optional login module succeeds. |

The parameters below are global parameters that apply to all types of login modules. You can use them in all login modules developed using the `SagAbstractLoginModule`.

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>create_user_principal</code> | <p>Optional. Used to define whether the <code>commit ()</code> method creates a <code>SagUserPrincipal</code> using the <code>SagCredentials</code> available in the <code>sharedState Map</code>.</p> <p>Valid values are:</p> <p><code>true</code> - The <code>commit ()</code> method creates a <code>SagUserPrincipal</code>. If you set this parameter to <code>true</code>, it cannot later be changed.</p> <p><code>false</code> - The <code>commit ()</code> method does not create a <code>SagUserPrincipal</code>. The login modules that do not create <code>SagUserPrincipal</code> in their own <code>commit ()</code> method must call the <code>super.commit ()</code> method. The <code>SagUserPrincipal</code> is created only once. This is the default.</p> |
| <code>store_credentials</code> | <p>Optional. Used to define whether to store <code>SagCredentials</code> in <code>Subject.privateCredentials</code>. The servlet context and header field of <code>SagCredentials</code> are not stored. Valid values are:</p> <p><code>true</code> - <code>SagCredentials</code> is stored in <code>Subject.privateCredentials</code>. This is the default.</p> <p><code>false</code> - <code>SagCredentials</code> is not stored in <code>Subject.privateCredentials</code>.</p> <p>Keeping the password in clear text in the <code>Subject.privateCredentials</code> may constitute a security risk, depending on how the <code>Subject</code> is handled. However, there are use cases where the password needs to be accessible through the <code>Subject</code>. Store the password only if necessary.</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| keep_password | <p>Optional. Used to define whether to keep the password (if present in SagCredentials) in the credentials that are stored in Subject.privateCredentials. Valid values are:</p> <p>true - if present in the SagCredentials, the value is kept in the credentials that are stored in the Subject.privateCredentials. The default value is true.</p> <p>false - if present in the SagCredentials, the password is not kept in the credentials that are stored in the Subject.privateCredentials.</p> <p>This parameter requires the store_credentials parameter to be set to true.</p> |

For a complete list of parameters you can use in login modules, see ["Predefined Login Modules" on page 45](#). The domain parameter is listed in the predefined InternalLoginModule and LDAPLoginModule.

You can use location tokens (@path and @url) on parameters that call for paths or URLs. For more information about path token support, see ["Running Web Applications" on page 15](#).

Verify JAAS Configuration

Make sure all paths and URLs in the JAAS configuration file are valid. All paths and URLs use the PluggableUI LoginContext; make sure that login context is set up correctly.

Turn On Logging

Security Infrastructure uses the log4j package for logging data. To turn on logging, include these properties in the properties list of the first login module of the stack in the login context in the JAAS configuration file:

```
useLog="true"
logLevel="debug"
logFile="full_path_to_log_file "
```

The resulting file contains the entire debug information generated during the login process, role management, and user repository management.

You can configure Security Infrastructure login modules to log information into an external file on the file system. Make sure the directory is not write-protected for the user who executes the JVM. On UNIX-based operating systems, Software AG recommends using the /tmp directory.

Software AG recommends that you turn off the logging after you collect sufficient information about the issues. If you do not change these logging settings, the system

keeps logging information to the log file, which leads to greater file size and reduced overall performance. Alternatively, instead of configuring external logging on Security Infrastructure, you can also check the system logging.

Make the JAAS Configuration File Active

If you are using Security Infrastructure with Software AG Runtime, go to the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration* directory and open the `config.ini` file. Set the `java.security.auth.login.config` property to the URL for the JAAS configuration file. For example:

```
java.security.auth.login.config=@url\:osgi.configuration.area/jaas.config
```

If you are not using Security Infrastructure with Software AG Runtime, set the `java.security.auth.login.config` Java system property to the URL for the JAAS configuration file. The property can be set by the application at start up programmatically or as a parameter of a JVM. For example:

```
-Djava.security.auth.login.config=URL_for_jaas.config_file
```

Create Technical User Credential Files

The Security Infrastructure JAAS stack provides the `SagCredentials` class. Security Infrastructure login modules support only this type of credentials. `SagCredentials` are queried by `SagCallbackHandler`, which is the default callback handler for credentials. It supports `SagCredentialCallback`. Upon successful authentication, the `SagCredentials` can be stored as private credentials in the Subject, from which they can be retrieved by the application. Following is a list of user's attributes that `SagCredentials` sets and retrieves.

- Domain name, password, and user name
- X.509 certificate chain including user certificate and the issuer certificate (excluding the root certificate)
- SAML artifact
- Netegrity SiteMinder token
- HTTP header fields

Create or Edit Internal User Repository Files

You can create or edit internal user repository files that contain user names and encrypted passwords using the Security Infrastructure Internal User Repository Command Line Tool. Files created with the Internal User Repository Command Line tool can be used with the `InternalLoginModule`.

Open a command window and go to the *Software AG_directory/common/bin* directory. Start the tool using the appropriate command below.

| System | Command |
|---------|--|
| Windows | <code>internaluserrepo.bat [-f <i>file</i>] [-c] [-d -e] <i>user_Id</i> [-p <i>password</i>]</code> |
| UNIX | <code>./internaluserrepo.sh [-f <i>file</i>] [-c] [-d -e] <i>user_Id</i> [-p <i>password</i>]</code> |

The arguments for the command are described below.

| Argument | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>-h</code> | Print guidelines for using the tool. |
| <code>-c</code> | Create or edit a text repository file. To create a file named <code>users.txt</code> in the <i>Software AG_directory/common/bin</i> directory, specify <code>-c</code> but not <code>-f</code> . To create a file with a specific name and location, or to modify an existing file, specify <code>-c</code> and <code>-f</code> . |
| <code>-f <i>file</i></code> | Location and name of the file to create or modify. |
| <code>-d</code> <code><i>user_Id</i></code> | Deletes the credentials for the specified user from the file. |
| <code>-e <i>user_Id</i></code> | Change the password for the specified user ID. |
| <code><i>user_Id</i></code> | If you have a <code>users.txt</code> file in the <i>Software AG_directory/common/bin</i> directory, use this argument without <code>-d</code> or <code>-e</code> to add a new user to the file. User names can contain up to 128 digits, Latin letters, and the characters <code>! () - . ? [] _ ~</code> . |
| <code>-p</code> <code><i>password</i></code> | Password for the specified user ID. Passwords can contain up to 128 digits, Latin letters, and the characters <code>! () - . ? [] _ ~</code> . If you do not specify this argument, the tool will prompt for the password. |

If the command fails, the tool returns the appropriate exit code.

| Exit Code | Description |
|-----------|---|
| -1 | User ID specified on <code>-e</code> argument not found in the repository file. |
| 1 | Password is not set. Specify a password. |

| Exit Code | Description |
|-----------|--|
| 2 | User ID is too long. |
| 3 | User ID contains an invalid character. |
| 4 | Password contains an invalid character. |
| 5 | Password is too long. |
| 6 | Repository file lists more than one version. |
| 7 | Repository file lists a version in an unknown format. |
| 8 | Repository file does not list any version. |
| 9 | User does not have permissions required to create or modify the repository file. |
| 10 | User ID not specified on the command. |
| 11 | Specified parameters conflict or are invalid. |

Create Login Modules

Security Infrastructure consists of a set of bundles located in the *Software AG_directory/common/runtime/agent/repository/plugins* directory. Security Infrastructure bundle names start with `com.softwareag.security.sin`. All interfaces and common classes are contained in `com.softwareag.security.sin.common_release_number.jar`.

You can create login modules by copying predefined modules and modifying the copies.

All `LoginModules` must extend the `SagAbstractLoginModule`. This class is an abstract superclass for all Security Infrastructure `LoginModules`. It handles the retrieval of credentials for all derived classes and the handling of the inter-`LoginModule` SSO. Derived classes have to implement `initConfiguration ()` and `authenticate ()`. See the Security Infrastructure Javadoc for details.

Important: When you extend the `SagAbstractLoginModule`, do not overwrite the `initialized ()` method. If you need to overwrite it (for example, when you use a new `Callback` and `CallbackHandler`), explicitly invoke the `super.initialize ()` method instead. This prevents the failure of other Security Infrastructure-based login modules.

To write a LoginModule using SagAbstractLoginModule, define the parameters for the new module. Extend SagAbstractLoginModule with main focus on the implementation of `initConfiguration ()` and `authenticate ()`. The first method gets the incoming parameters from the JAAS configuration file in the following way:

```
String optionValue = (String) options.get(OPTION_VALUE);
```

The second method takes care of the actual authentication of the user. It is called by the `login ()` method from the SagAbstractLoginModule. You can modify the user credentials according to the inter-LoginModule SSO.

If you want to implement other methods from the SagAbstractLoginModule (for example, `logout()` or `commit()`), it is a good idea to invoke the super method from the parent class at the end.

Use the LDAP Framework

LDAP framework is an OSGi service that uses dynamic configuration properties files to configure an LDAP directory. The default dynamic configurations properties file is stored in the `Software AG_directory\profiles\profile_name\configuration\com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory. The aliases from these files are used in the JAAS configuration file.

The LDAP configuration behavior depends on the URL property in the JAAS configuration file. The following behavior patterns exist:

| Pattern | LDAP Behavior |
|--|--|
| URL property is set in <code>jaas.config</code> , but no aliases are set | LDAP login module uses only the server configured via the JAAS configuration file. |
| URL property is not set in <code>jaas.config</code> , and no aliases are set | LDAP login module uses all servers configured via the LDAP dynamic configuration. |
| URL property is not set in <code>jaas.config</code> , but aliases are set | LDAP login module uses only the servers configured via the LDAP dynamic configuration with matching aliases. |

These properties are used with their default values the first time you start your product. The dynamic configuration properties files must follow specific naming conventions. The following table outlines the dynamic configuration properties for all LDAP connections.

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| watt.server.ldap.DNescapeChars | String. Specifies which characters to escape when building LDAP queries. Valid values: all symbols. No default. |
| watt.server.ldap.retryCount | Long. Specifies how much retries can be performed on LDAP connections before giving up. Valid values are any positive Long number. The default value is 0. |
| watt.server.ldap.DNstripQuotes | Boolean. Specifies whether to remove quotes when building LDAP queries. Valid values are true (default) or false. |
| watt.server.ldap.extendedProps | String. Specifies the additional JNDI properties to be set. No default. |
| watt.server.ldap.retryWait | Long. Specifies how many milliseconds to wait between retries. Valid values are any positive Long number. The default value is 0. |
| watt.server.ldap.doNotBind | Boolean. Specifies whether the login module should perform an actual binding to LDAP servers. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| watt.server.ldap.DNescapePairs | Pair of strings. Specifies whether to escape substitutions. Each time the login module meets the first member of the pair, it replaces it with the second member. Valid values are pairs. All string of characters are valid values for the members of the pair. No default. |
| watt.server.ldap.DNescapeURL | Boolean. Specifies whether to escape the URL when building LDAP queries. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| watt.server.ldap.ignore.serverCertificateValidity | Boolean. Specifies whether the login module should ignore the error if it uses SSL but the server certificate is expired or not yet valid. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| watt.server.ldap.extendedMessages | Boolean. Specifies whether JNDI should use extended messages. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| watt.server.jndi.searchresult.maxlimit | Long. Specifies the maximal number of results the jndi can return when a search is performed. Valid values are any positive Long number. The default value is 0 (no limit). |

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| watt.server.ldap.includeOnlyActiveGroups | Boolean. This option applies only to Integration Server. It is not used in the LDAP Framework. The login module uses this option to remove from the memory those groups that do not belong to both ACL and LDAP. Valid values are true (default) or false. |

Update the Single Sign-On System for Your Product

The Single Sign-On (SSO) service issues and parses a signed SAML assertion that can be used as a single sign-on and delegation token. The default implementation uses the SAML 2 assertion issuance, however SAML 1.1 version is supported as well.

The bundles required for the SSO service are available within all Common Platform profiles. The SSO service requires a dynamic configuration properties file in order to work correctly. By default, your installation contains a `com.softwareag.sso.pid.properties` file in the `Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory.

The following table outlines the parameters of the SSO service dynamic configuration.

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.location</code> | Location of the keystore to use. Default is <code>/common/conf/keystore.jks</code> . |
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.password</code> | Optional. Password for the keystore to use. |
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.type</code> | Optional. Type of the keystore. Valid values are PKCS7, PKCS12, or JKS (default). |
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.keyalias</code> | Key alias to use for signing. Default is <code>ssos</code> . |
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.location</code> | Optional. Truststore to use. |
| <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.password</code> | Required if <code>com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.location</code> is specified. Truststore password. |

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.type | Required if com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.location is specified. Type of the truststore. Valid values are PKCS7, PKCS12, or JKS (default). |
| com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.keyalias | Truststore key alias. Default is ssos. |
| com.softwareag.security.idp.assertion.lifeperiod | Time to live for the issued assertion (in milliseconds). Default is 300. |
| com.softwareag.security.idp.ehcache.location | Location in which to cache the configuration used for caching incoming SAML assertions. |

Go to the *Software AG_directory*/profiles directory. In each *profile_name* / configuration/com-softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory, open the com.softwareag.sso.pid.properties file and edit these properties:

```
com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.location
com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.keyalias
@secure.com.softwareag.security.idp.truststore.password
```

The default truststore location is @path\ :sag.install.area/common/conf/platform_truststore.jks, and the default alias and password are ssos and manage.

If you are editing the Command Central profile (profile name CCE) or Platform Manager profile (profile name SPM), also edit these properties:

```
com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.location
com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.keyalias
@secure.com.softwareag.security.idp.keystore.password
```

The default keystore location is @path\ :sag.install.area/common/conf/keystore.jks, and the default alias and password are ssos and manage.

Create Custom Keys and Certificates

Software AG Common Platform provides a single sign-on service that has a predefined keystore (keystore.jks) and truststore (platform_truststore.jks). The predefined keystore and truststore contain default keys for issuing and validating signed SAML assertions. You can create and modify the keystore and certificates using the certtool tool provided by Security Infrastructure. The certtool is located in the *Software AG_directory*\common\bin directory and the file is named certtool.{bat|sh} file. It is a wrapper of Java keytool and has default options that are used if you do not provide any custom input.

The options in the certtool are mostly self-explanatory. The DEFAULT_PATH option indicates the default path in which the certificate stores are created when you install your products. The SIG-ALGORITHM option specifies the algorithm to use to sign the

self-signed certificate if you make any changes. The algorithm must be compatible with KEY_ALGORITHM. The value of SIG-ALGORITHM is derived from the algorithm of the underlying private key. For example, if the private key is of type DSA, the value of the SIG_ALGORITHM option is SHA1withDSA.

Important: The options have reasonable default values. If you modify them, use extreme caution; if incorrect values are entered, Security Infrastructure might stop working.

After you create a new certificate and add it to the keystore, you must update the configuration of the single sign-on service (SSOS) for your changes to take effect. If the keystore file already exists, and you try to generate a new key pair in the same keystore file, the certtool warns that the file will be overwritten.

Open a command window and go to the *Software AG_directory* \common\bin directory. Start the certtool using the appropriate command below.

| System | Command |
|---------|---------------|
| Windows | certtool.bat |
| UNIX | ./certtool.sh |

Below are the arguments you can specify on the certtool command.

| Argument | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| -listkeystore | Lists keystore certificates currently located in the keystore. The default keystore certificate is keystore.jks with a default password of manage. The keystore should contain only one keystore certificate that is used for issuing signed SAML assertions. |
| -listtruststore | Lists truststore certificates currently located in the truststore. The default certificate is platform_truststore.jks with a default password of manage. The truststore can contain multiple public truststore certificates that are used for validating SAML assertion signatures. |
| -add | Adds a trusted certificate to the truststore. The .cer file is added to the location specified by the TRUSTSTORE_FILE option. If the truststore only contains the platform_truststore.jks certificate, then platform_truststore.jks is used. |

| Argument | Description |
|-----------|---|
| -delete | Deletes a trusted certificate from the truststore. You are prompted to provide the alias name of the certificate file to delete. |
| -generate | Generates a key pair and exports the public information as a .cer file. You are prompted to provide a common name (CN) for the certificate. The keystore certificate is generated in the location specified by the DEFAULT_PATH option. |

Note: The specified password will be used for both the keystore and the key.

Develop a JAAS Client

Create the login context. Below is an example of how to authenticate a user. In this case, you must instantiate a `LoginContext`, where `configuration_entry` is the name used as the index into the JAAS configuration file:

```
import javax.security.auth.login.LoginContext;
import javax.security.auth.callback.*;

LoginContext loginContext = new LoginContext(configuration_entry_name,
    CallbackHandler_to_be_used_for_user_interaction);
```

Troubleshoot Problems

Verify the JAAS Configuration

Make sure all paths and URLs in the JAAS configuration file are valid. All paths and URLs use the `PluggableUI LoginContext`; make sure that login context is set up correctly.

When Problems Persist

If you still have problems logging in, or can log in but do not have enough rights to use a certain product, install and run the Testjaas web application. Testjaas troubleshoots Security Infrastructure login modules.

1. Go to the Software AG Community Website > Suite Downloads at <http://techcommunity.softwareag.com/ecosystem/communities/public/webmethods/products/suite/downloads/> and download the testjaas.war.
2. Install the testjaas.war in the `Software AG_directory\profiles\CTP\workspace\webapps` directory.
3. Point a browser to `http://host:port/testjaas/testjaas` and save the output in a file. You can manually verify the working of your login context by pointing the browser to

`http://host:port/testjaas/InputForm.html` and by providing the login context and the logon credentials.

4. Save the output in a file and send the file to Software AG Global Support.

Predefined Login Modules

SagAbstractLoginModule

SagAbstractLoginModule is the basic login module in Security Infrastructure. It provides you with a `commit()` method that uses the global configuration parameters. See ["Define the Login Modules" on page 33](#) for details.

You can extend this login module to create your own login modules. You can use this login module to create the SagUserPrincipals with the information stored in the shared map through the authentication process.

When setting up the JAAS configuration, keep in mind the following basics:

- The Security Infrastructure-based login contexts return zero or only one SagUserPrincipal if the authentication succeeds. When setting up the JAAS configuration, keep in mind that some applications expect only one SagUserPrincipal as the result of a successful authentication. If your application expects more than one user principal, you must configure the login context accordingly.
- Keeping the password in clear text in the `Subject.privateCredentials` may constitute a security risk, depending on how the Subject is handled. However, there are use cases where the password needs to be accessible through the Subject, so you must store the password only if needed.

InternalLoginModule

Use the InternalLoginModule to authenticate against a user repository defined as a file on the file system. This is the default authentication mechanism for all webMethods suite products.

In case of successful authentication, the InternalLoginModule provides a user repository manager. It also creates a SagUserPrincipal object, and, optionally, a set of SagGroupPrincipal objects.

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| domain | Optional. String. Domain name to use for authentication. Applicable if the domain usage is activated for the InternalLoginModule. |

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| internal Repository | Path to the internal user repository file. |
| group RepositoryPath | Optional. Path to the internal group repository file. |
| create_group_ principal | Optional. Whether to create group principals based on the information contained in groupRepositoryPath and attach the principals to the subject. Valid values are true or false (default). |

The user-defined repository files must comply with this format:

```
*
* Default test repository for INTERNAL based authentication
*
* Copyright (c) 2001 - 2013 Software AG, Darmstadt, Germany and/or Software AG USA,
* Inc., Reston, VA, United States of America, and/or their licensors.
* All rights reserved.
version:3.0
*
*
user:username:$6a$kMpE+PvDv83zjcQe6fk7rWEiK80V73qoy9OZzr
0J4p4W3K1g9x1w2zEadkEjL2OLm1cozDfKJD7ZJckE3AysKw==
*
```

The group repository files must comply with this format:

```
*
*
* Default test repository for INTERNAL based authentication
*
* Copyright (c) 2001 - 2013 Software AG, Darmstadt, Germany and/or Software AG USA,
* Inc., Reston, VA, United States of America, and/or their licensors.
* All rights reserved.
version:3.0
*
*
admin:1:administrator,user2
testadmin:2:user2
*
```

The following sample outlines the INTERNAL mode of the InternalLoginModule and the corresponding configuration included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file.

```
LoginINTERNAL {
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule required domain=
        logCallback=true
        create_group_principal=true
        internalRepository="/tmp/myrepo/internalUserRepo"
        groupRepositoryPath="/tmp/myrepo/internalGroupRepo";
};
```

LDAPLoginModule

Use the LDAPLoginModule to authenticate users against an external directory. You can define your JAAS configuration to access information from an external directory if your site uses one of these external directories for user and group information:

- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
- Active Directory acting as an LDAP server
- JAAS Configuration Properties

The following table outlines the JAAS configuration properties for all LDAP connections.

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| enabled | <p>Optional. Whether to load the JAAS configuration. Valid values are true (default) or false.</p> <p>This parameter relates to dynamic configuration and should be set in the dynamic configuration property file. It should not be set in the JAAS configuration, and will have no effect if it is set there.</p> |
| alias | <p>Optional. Alias of the LDAP configuration entry. If not specified, it is set to match the url parameter. A valid value is any string of characters. The default is empty.</p> |
| url | <p>Required. URL to the LDAP server. If you want to use an SSL connection to the LDAP server, the URL should start with <code>ldaps</code>, and you should provide <code>truststore</code> and/or <code>keystore</code> parameters. The expected format is: <code>ldap://host:port</code> or <code>ldaps://host:port</code>. If the URL points to IPv6 IP (not domain name), it must be enclosed in square brackets (for example, <code>alias=ldap://[::1]:389</code>).</p> |
| domain | <p>Optional. String. Domain name to use for authentication. Applicable if the domain concept is activated for the LDAPLoginModule.</p> <p>This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the <code>jaas.config</code> file as a property of the LDAPLoginModule. It should not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there.</p> |
| applyDomain | <p>Optional. Whether to apply domain when returning group information for the user. Valid values are true or false (default).</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the <code>jaas.config</code> file as a property of the <code>LDAPLoginModule</code> . It should not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there. |
| <code>prin</code> | Required if <code>noPrinIsAnonymous</code> is set to <code>false</code> ; otherwise, do not specify this parameter. Distinguished name (DN) of the technical user that connects to the LDAP server if anonymous access to the LDAP server is not allowed. |
| <code>noPrinIsAnonymous</code> | Optional. When <code>prin</code> is not defined, specifies what credentials are used for LDAP server authentication. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code> (default). The connection to the LDAP server is done anonymously. ■ <code>false</code>. The real user credentials of the user that connects to the LDAP server are also used for LDAP authentication. The <code>LDAPLoginModule</code> will need the complete DN for the user or activation of the <code>useaf</code>, <code>dnprefix</code>, <code>dnsuffix</code> parameters to be able to construct a proper user DN. |
| <code>cred</code> | Required if <code>noPrinIsAnonymous</code> is set to <code>false</code> ; otherwise, do not specify this parameter. Password of the technical user that connects to the LDAP server. You use it with the <code>prin</code> parameter. A valid value is any string of characters. |
| <code>credHandle</code> | Can use instead of <code>cred</code> . Handles password storage for technical user passwords. When a login is successful, <code>cred</code> is placed in <code>passman</code> . |
| <code>timeout</code> | Maximum time in milliseconds to spend for an LDAP operation. Default is 5000. |
| <code>useaf</code> | Optional. Boolean. Whether to use affixes (<code>dnprefix</code> and <code>dnsuffix</code>). Use the affixes for an easier construction of user DNs with less errors. Valid values are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> (default). |
| <code>dnprefix</code> | Optional. String. Prefix to attach to the user name when performing operations on the LDAP server. To use this parameter, set <code>useaf</code> to <code>true</code> . A valid value is any string of characters. |
| <code>dnsuffix</code> | Optional. String. Suffix to attach to the user name when performing operations on the LDAP server. To use this |

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| | parameter, set useaf to true. A valid value is any string of characters. |
| usecaching | Optional. Boolean. Whether the LDAP framework caches users and/or groups. Valid values are true (default) or false. |
| poolmin | Minimum number of objects to keep in the cache. |
| poolmax | Maximum number of objects to keep in the cache. |
| matr | Optional. The LDAPLoginModule uses this parameter when performing member-search operations. The meaning of this parameter depends on the value of memberinfoingroups. If memberinfoingroups is set to true, the matr parameter points from a group to the users that are members of this group. If memberinfoingroups is set to false, the matr parameter points from a user entry to the groups that the user is a member of. A valid value is any string of characters. Default is memberOf. |
| memberinfoingroups | Optional. Boolean. Whether the login module searches users in a group or groups in a user. You can use it only if the matr parameter is applied to users or groups. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| createGroups | <p>Optional. Boolean. Whether to extract the groups of the logged-in user from the LDAP server. Valid values are true (default) or false.</p> <p>This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the jaas.config file as a property of the LDAPLoginModule. It should not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there.</p> |
| createGroup Properties | <p>Whether group properties should be populated to SagGroupPrincipal. Valid values are true or false (default).</p> <p>This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the jaas.config file as a property of the LDAPLoginModule. It should not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there.</p> |
| createUser Properties | <p>Whether user properties should be populated to SagUserPrincipal. Valid values are true or false (default).</p> <p>This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the jaas.config file as a property of the LDAPLoginModule. It should</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| | not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there. |
| uidprop | Optional. LDAP user name attribute. Default is CN. |
| gidprop | Optional. LDAP group attribute. A valid value is any string of characters. Default is CN. |
| grourootdn | Optional. Location from which to start searches for groups. A valid value is any string of characters. |
| groupobjclass | Optional. Specifies that the found object is a group. The login module uses this parameter when searching for groups. Default is group. |
| userrootdn | Optional. Location to search for users. A valid value is any string of characters. |
| personobjclass | Optional. Specifies that the found object is a person. The login module uses this parameter when searching for users. Default is person. |
| truststoreUrl | URL of the truststore to use if an SSL connection is required. |
| truststore Password | Password for the truststore if an SSL connection is required. |
| truststoreType | Type of truststore to use if an SSL connection is required. |
| keystoreUrl | URL of the keystore to use if an SSL connection is required. |
| keystore Password | Password for the keystore if an SSL connection is required. |
| keystoreType | Type of keystore to use if an SSL connection is required. |
| recursive SearchDepth | Amount of time to try when resolving nested groups (that is, a group that is a member of another group). The default is 0, which means no nested groups are resolved. |
| useFQDNFor Auth | Optional. Whether to try to log in with the complete name. This is supported only by Microsoft AD. Usually LDAP login |

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>module uses the user name or the complete DN of the user to log in. Valid values are true or false (default). If set to true, the LDAPLoginModule tries to login with DOMAIN\<i>user_name</i> and password.</p> <p>This parameter relates only to JAAS and should be set in the jaas.config file as a property of the LDAPLoginModule. It should not be set in the dynamic configuration property file, and will have no effect if it is set there.</p> |

The following sample outlines the corresponding configuration included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file.

```
ExampleRealm {
  com.softwareag.security.sin.is.ldap.lm.LDAPLoginModule sufficient alias="name1";
  com.softwareag.security.sin.is.ldap.lm.LDAPLoginModule sufficient
  alias="name2";
  com.softwareag.security.sin.is.ldap.lm.LDAPLoginModule sufficient;
  com.softwareag.security.sin.is.ldap.lm.LDAPLoginModule required
  alias="name3"
  url="ldap://localhost:389"
  prin="CN=sectest,OU=user,dc=example,dc=org"
  cred="*****"
  useaf="true"
  dnprefix="CN="
  dnsuffix=",OU=user,dc=example,dc=org"
  usecaching="false"
  mattr="roleoccupant"
  memberinfoingroups=false
  creategroups=true
  gidprop="CN"
  grouprootdn="OU=Groups,dc=example,dc=org"
  groupobjclass="organizationalRole"
  personobjclass="organizationalPerson";
};
```

SAMLAssertValidatorLoginModule

Use SAMLAssertValidatorLoginModule to validate the delegation ticket issued from SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule. You can use it for both SAML 1.1 and SAML 2 assertion validation.

The following sample outlines SAMLAssertValidatorLoginModule and the corresponding configuration included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file. The following login context is in the default jaas.config file that comes with Software AG Runtime.

```
/** Login context used in Common Platform for a default authentication */
Default {
  // SSOS login module for SAML signed assertion validation
  com.softwareag.security.idp.saml.lm.SAMLAssertValidatorLoginModule sufficient;
  // Internal repository login module (java based)
  com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule required
  template_section=INTERNAL
  logCallback=true
```

```
internalRepository="C:/softwareag/common/conf/users.txt"
    create_group_principal=true
groupRepositoryPath="C:/softwareag/common/conf/groups.txt";};
```

SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule

Use SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule to issue a SAML1.1 or SAML 2 assertion as a delegation ticket among Software AG products.

You can only use the SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule in a chain of login modules. Using this login module on its own, in a separate login context, is not possible, because it is the other modules in a given login context that perform the actual authentication of the user. When the authentication is successful, SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule issues a SAML assertion where the fully qualified name of the authenticated user is part of the Subject of the AuthenticationStatement attribute of the SAML 1.1 assertion and the SubjectConfirmation attribute of the SAML 2 assertion. Optionally, the assertion contains a list of groups (where such are available) as part of the AttributeStatement attribute of the SAML assertion.

The SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule has a single parameter that you set in the JAAS configuration.

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| forceSamlVersion | Optional. Defines which SAML assertion version to use to issue the delegation token. Valid values are 1.1 or 2.0 (default). |

The following sample excerpt outlines SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule and the corresponding configuration included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file. First, InternalLoginModule authenticates the user. If the authentication is successful, SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule issues a SAML 1.1 assertion to use as a delegation ticket.

```
/** Login Configuration for the SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule. */
SAMLIssuerRealm {
    // Internal repository login module (java based)
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule required
    template_section=INTERNAL
    logCallback=true
    internalRepository="C:/softwareag/common/conf/users.txt"
        create_group_principal=true
    groupRepositoryPath="C:/softwareag/common/conf/groups.txt";
    // SSOS login module for SAML 1.1 signed assertion issuance
    com.softwareag.security.idp.saml.lm.SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule sufficient
        forceSamlVersion="1.1";
};
```

JMXDelegatedAuthLoginModule

Use JMXDelegatedAuthLoginModule to validate the delegation ticket issued from SAMLAssertIssuerLoginModule or directly from the SSO service. You can use it for both SAML 1.1 and SAML 2 assertion validation. The purpose of this login module is to

support the JMX delegation mechanism. The login module gets a delegation ticket from the password field of the supplied credentials.

The following sample outlines JMXDelegatedAuthLoginModule and the corresponding configuration included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file. The following login context is in the default jaas.config file that comes with Software AG Runtime.

```
/*
 * Login context, used in Common Platform for management channel.
 */
PlatformManagement {
    // SSOS login module for SAML signed assertion validation
    // used for delegated authentication only for JMX
    com.softwareag.security.idp.saml.lm.JMXDelegatedAuthLoginModule sufficient;
    // Internal repository login module (java based)
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule required
        template_section=INTERNAL
        logCallback=true
        internalRepository="C:/softwareag/conf/users.txt";
};
```

ServletHeaderLoginModule

Use ServletHeaderLoginModule to extract information from an HttpServletRequest which is sent to the login module as part of the SagCredentials. The login module extracts the X.509 certificate chain or SAML artifacts, which are received as a result of an HTTPS with ClientAuthentication against a web server. The login module enters this information into the SagCredentials and makes it available to other login modules used in the login context of a JAAS configuration file. Optionally, the login module can extract more information, such as user names and passwords.

The following table outlines the parameters of ServletHeaderLoginModule.

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| saml_artifact_prop_name | Optional. Name of the SAML artifact property. Default is SAMLArt. |
| netegrity_siteminder_prop_name | Optional. Defines the name of the Netegrity SiteMinder property. Default is SM_USER. |

The following sample outlines ServletHeaderLoginModule and the corresponding configuration that is included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file.

```
/** Login Configuration for the ServletHeaderLoginModule. */
ServletHeaderLogin {
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.ServletHeaderLoginModule optional;
};
```

SimpleNameMappingLoginModule

Use `SimpleNameMappingLoginModule` to map a user name that is in the `sharedState` or `CallbackHandler` to another user name, which is for example in a different user repository. The login module sends the result in the `sharedState` map. Depending on the parameters you include in the JAAS configuration file, you can provide different mapping modes with the login module. The properties mapping mode is based on a Java properties file. The regular expression mapping mode is based on the `java.util.regex` package. To enable a mapping mode you must use the corresponding configuration parameter in the JAAS configuration. You cannot use both mapping modes at the same time.

For more sophisticated mapping method, you can sub-class `SimpleNameMappingLoginModule`. Using the following sample excerpt, you can rework the method as explained. You can use the `context` parameter to define the target context for which the mapping is performed. The `SagCredentials` are sent by the application which calls the login module and therefore, must not be modified. You set the values of the super class variables using the `mapName` method and `mapPassword` method, if applicable.

```
protected mapName(String context, SagCredentials credentials, Map options)
throws SagGeneralSecurityException
```

The following table outlines the parameters of `SimpleNameMappingLoginModule`.

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>user_mapping_url</code> | Required if you use properties file mapping. URL of the Java properties file that contains the mapping information. |
| <code>user_mapping_regex</code> | Required if you use regular expression mapping. Regular expression to use to collect the user name from the input name. |
| <code>user_mapping_matchgroup</code> | Optional. Regular expression group that is used for the results of the regular expression. Default is 1. |

Examples are shown below.

- If you add this login module to the stack:

```
fcom.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.SimpleNameMappingLoginModule required
user_mapping_url=file://path/to/mapping_user.properties
```

The `mapping_user.properties` file contains these entries:

```
testclient=Test Client
testclient.password=secret1
```

If you login with user name `testclient`, the login modules after `SimpleNameMappingLoginModule` will receive user name `Test Client` and password `secret1` as credentials.

- If you add this login module to the stack:

```
com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.SimpleNameMappingLoginModule required
  user_mapping_regex="CN=(\\w*), (.*)" "
```

If you login with user name CN=Client1, OU=R&D, O=RSUBJET, C=DE the login modules after SimpleNameMappingLoginModule will receive user name Client1 as credentials.

- If you add this login module to the stack:

```
com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.SimpleNameMappingLoginModule required
  user_mapping_regex="CN=(\\w*), (.*)"
  user_mapping_matchgroup="3"
```

If you login with user name CN=Client1, OU=R&D, O=RSUBJET, C=DE the login modules after SimpleNameMappingLoginModules will receive user name null as credentials.

X509CertificateLoginModule

Use X509CertificateLoginModule to verify one or more than one X.509 certificate. The login module builds all chains of trust and at least one chain must end at the Trust Anchor. All certificates in the chain are verified according to the Public Key Infrastructure extensions (PKIX). The module checks the statuses of the certificates against Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs). It can import missing certificates from PKCS#7 files. To get the CRL, the validation of the login module supports CRL distribution point (CRL DP). To enable CRL DP, you can set the value of the Java system property `com.sun.security.enableCRLDP` to true. The login module also provides direct trust. This means that the module checks whether the end entity certificate is part of the truststore. If it is, direct trust is created and further CRL checks are disabled.

The following table outlines the parameters of the X509CertificateLoginModule. The parameters allow you to extend the login module functionality and plug in other certificate validation methods in it.

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>truststore_url</code> | URL of the keystore that contains the Trust Anchors. This is the RootCA or certificate authority (CA) certificates that are trusted. |
| <code>truststore_password</code> | Password of the trust keystore. |
| <code>truststore_type</code> | Optional. Type of the trust keystore. Valid values are PKCS7, PKCS12, or JKS (default). |
| <code>check_crl_status</code> | Boolean. Valid values are: |

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ true. The status of the end entity certificate is checked against a URL. In this case, the <code>crl_url</code> parameter must be set. ■ false (default). The login module is set to use direct trust. |
| <code>crl_url</code> | Required when the <code>check_crl_status</code> is set to true. Defines the URLs of the CRL for the end entity certificate. The URLs are separated by a space. |
| <code>overwrite_username</code> | Optional. Boolean. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ true (default). The user name is overwritten with the certificate subject distinguished name (DN). ■ false. The module accomplishes only validation of the certificates. |
| <code>additional_certificates_container_url</code> | Optional. URL of the container of additional certificates. |
| <code>additional_certificates_container_type</code> | Optional. Type of the container of additional certificates. Valid values are PKCS7, PKCS12, or JKS (default). |
| <code>additional_certificates_container_password</code> | Required when the <code>additional_certificates_container_type</code> parameter is set to JKS or PKCS12. Password of the certificate container. |

The following sample outlines `X509CertificateLoginModule` and the corresponding configuration that is included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file. The example also shows how the login context reads `crl_url`, `truststore_url`, and `truststore_password` from the Java system parameters. Note that every Java system parameter that is included in the JAAS configuration file must have a value that differs from NULL or the empty string. Failure to do so may cause an exception on the system.

```
/** Login Configuration for the X509CertificateLoginModule */
X509Login {
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.X509CertificateLoginModule required
    check_crl_status=true
    crl_url="${com.softwareag.security.crl.url}"
    truststore_url="${com.softwareag.security.truststore.url}"
    truststore_password="${com.softwareag.security.truststore.password}"
    truststore_type=jks
    overwrite_username=false
    additional_certificates_container_url="${com.softwareag.security.certificate.container.url}"
    additional_certificates_container_type="jks"
    additional_certificates_container_password=""
}
```

};

SAMLArtifactLoginModule

Use SAMLArtifactLoginModule to verify credentials received as SAML artifacts. The module uses the opensaml library and supports SAML version 1.1. It sends a request and validates the SAML artifact against a SAML endpoint, which is the authority issuer of the artifact. The authentication is successful only if the endpoint validates the SAML artifact successfully. The result of the validation is a SAML response that contains information about the owner of the artifact. A part of this response is the user name. If configured in the JAAS configuration file, the login module can overwrite the user name in the SagUserPrincipal with the one that is received in the SAML response.

The following table outlines the parameters of SAMLArtifactLoginModule.

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| saml_identity_provider_url | URL of the SAML authority that validates the artifact. |
| overwrite_username | Optional. Boolean. Whether to overwrite the user name with the one that is received in the SAML artifact validation process. Valid values are true (default) or false. |

The following sample outlines SAMLArtifactLoginModule and the corresponding configuration that is included in a login context of a JAAS configuration file. In this example, the login context reads the saml_identity_provider_url parameter from the Java system parameters. Note that every Java system parameter that is included in the JAAS configuration file must have a value that differs from NULL or empty string. Failure to do so may cause an exception on the system.

```
/** Login Configuration for the SAMLArtifactLoginModule */
SAMLArtifactLogin {
    com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.modules.SAMLArtifactLoginModule required
    saml_identity_provider_url="${com.sample.security.saml.samlendpoint}"
    overwrite_username=true;
};
```

RoleLoginModule

RoleLoginModule provides authorization information using the roles/permissions storage. The module is implemented according to the JAAS standards. The current user that is already successfully authenticated by other login modules from the chain, is searched in the storage by the fully qualified name. Also, if any of the previous login modules in the chain provides group membership of the user, this login module looks in the storage for the groups and concatenates permissions assigned to the group to the user's permissions. The login module updates already existing SagUserPrincipal with the permissions assigned to the current user (directly assigned or coming from the groups on which is member). Additionally, SagRolePrincipal is created for each role

on which the user is member and all of those SagPrincipal objects are attached to the Subject.

Note: Permissions are added as properties of SagUserPrincipal with key name "permissions."

This module recognizes the configuration options below.

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| provider_class= my.provider. class | Optional. Full class name of the role provider to use. Default is FileBasedAuthzStoreImpl. |
| storage_location= "C:/tmp/ roles.txt" | Location of the roles storage. For FileBasedAuthzStoreImpl, that is the full path to the roles file. |

A sample configuration is shown below.

```
Default {
  // SSOS login module for SAML signed assertion validation
  com.softwareag.security.idp.saml.lm.SAMLAssertValidatorLoginModule sufficient;
  // Internal repository login module (java based)
  com.softwareag.security.jaas.login.internal.InternalLoginModule required
    template_section=INTERNAL
    logCallback=true
    internalRepository="C:/SoftwareAG/conf/users.txt"
    create_group_principal=true
    groupRepositoryPath="C:/SoftwareAG/conf/groups.txt";
  // Role repository login module
  com.softwareag.security.authz.store.jaas.login.RoleLoginModule optional
    storage_location="C:/SoftwareAG/conf/roles.txt";
};
```

4 Working with Web Services

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Configure Web Services Stack

Configure the Web Services Stack Runtime

Use the files below to configure the Web Services Stack runtime.

| File | Use to configure... |
|--------------|---|
| axis2.xml | Client side and server side of all deployed web services. The axis2.xml file is a configuration file provided by the Apache Software Foundation. For more information about the Axis2 parameters in this file, see the Axis2 Configuration Guide. |
| module.xml | Specific modules. |
| services.xml | Specific web services. |

You can set up Web Services Stack in one of the configurations listed below.

- You can configure Web Services Stack as an integrated component of Software AG Runtime. When Software AG Runtime is started, Web Services Stack uses the runtime configuration below. The module.xml and services.xml files are stored in the META-INF subdirectory within the module archive and the service archive, respectively, in the location below.

| Files to Configure | Location in <i>Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository</i> |
|--------------------|--|
| axis2.xml | /conf |
| module.xml | /modules |
| services.xml | /services |

- You can configure Web Services Stack as a client runtime. When Software AG Runtime is started, Web Services Stack uses the runtime configuration below.

Web Services Stack has agent programs that use Software AG System Management Hub administration functionality. These agent programs are called System Management Hub agents. They manipulate the Web Services Stack environment under the System Management Hub web interface. This configuration is primarily used by Software AG System Management Hub agents, but can also be used by any user-implemented web services client.

| Files to Configure | Location in <i>Software AG_directory/WS-Stack/repository</i> |
|--------------------|--|
| axis2.xml | /conf |
| module.xml | /modules |
| services.xml | /services |

For this configuration, also go to the *Software AG_directory/WS-Stack/conf* directory and configure the *deployclient.properties* file, used by System Management Hub to deploy web services, and the *argusagent.properties* file, which indicates the host name and server port of the deployed Web Services Stack.

Configure the axis2.xml File

Web Services Stack uses the parameters listed below in the *axis2.xml* file. The default values for the parameters are set on the server side of the Axis2 configuration. If you want to change the default value for a parameter, add the parameter to the *axis2.xml* file and provide the new value.

Important: The *axis2.xml* file contains important information such as the user name and password to use to log in to the Web Services Stack administration console. Change the default credentials to protect access to the *axis2.xml* file.

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| include WrappedTypes Declaration | <p>Whether to include message-wrapper elements in the WSDL XSD schema. Axis2 processes an RPC-style WSDL definition and automatically creates a wrapper element and type definition for each message. Axis2 then processes internally any request or response as if it is in a document style with an element declaration for each message. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ false - Axis2 creates a copy of the WSDL definition when processing the message types and modifies the copy instead of the original WSDL document. ■ true (default) - Axis2 creates the web service instance and automatically adds the auto-generated types to the XSD of the original WSDL definition. |
| enableWSDL Validation | <p>Whether to validate WSDL documents against external resources. Valid values are false (default) and true.</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| enableSoapValidation | <p>Whether to validate SOAP messages. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ false (default) - when Axis2 client side and server side exchange SOAP messages, the messages are not automatically validated if they comply with the SOAP specification. ■ true - the SOAP validation can be enabled both on the server side and on the client side. On the server side you can enable the SOAP validation at these levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Globally - set the parameter in the axis2.xml file. ■ For a specific service group - set the parameter inside a ServiceGroup tag in the services.xml file. ■ For a specific service - set the parameter inside a Service tag in the services.xml file. ■ For a specific operation - set the parameter inside an Operation tag in the services.xml file. ■ For a specific request - set the parameter programmatically to MessageContext. ■ On the client side you can enable SOAP validation at these levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Globally - set the parameter in the axis2.xml file. ■ For operations that expect large SOAP messages - call programmatically using <code>Options.setProperty("disableSoapValidation", Boolean.TRUE)</code>. |
| wSDL4jRegisterDefaultExtensionAttributeTypes | <p>Whether to register default extension attribute types in the WSDL4J extension registry. Configuration is done on Input, Output and Fault WSDL elements using String type. Valid values are false (default) and true.</p> |

Since messages that Web Services Stack processes are not always in SOAP format, the message builders and message formatters provided by Axis2 are extended to ensure all messages are correctly converted. Below is Web Services Stack-specific information about the proprietary message builders and message formatters available in the axis2.xml configuration file.

The Web Services Stack axis2.xml file contains defined proprietary message builders for the text/xml, application/xml, and application/soap+xml content types to extend the default functionality provided by Axis2. The definitions are as follows:

```
<messageBuilders>
  <messageBuilder contentType="text/xml"
    class="com.softwareag.builders.RawXMLMessageBuilder" />
  <messageBuilder contentType="application/soap+xml"
```

```

    class="com.softwareag.builders.RawXMLMessageBuilder" / >
<messageBuilder contentType="application/xml"
    class="com.softwareag.builders.RawXMLMessageBuilder" / >
<messageBuilder contentType="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
    class="org.apache.axis2.builder.XFormURLEncodedBuilder" / >
<messageBuilder contentType="multipart/form-data"
    class="org.apache.axis2.builder.MultipartFormDataBuilder" / >
</messageBuilders>

```

The Web Services Stack axis2.xml file has defined proprietary message formatters for the text/xml, application/xml, and application/soap+xml content types to extend the default functionality provided by Axis2. The definitions are as follows:

```

<messageFormatters>
  <messageFormatter contentType="text/xml"
    class="com.softwareag.formatters.RawXMLFormatter" />
  <messageFormatter contentType="application/xml"
    class="com.softwareag.formatters.RawXMLApplicationXMLFormatter" />
  <messageFormatter contentType="application/soap+xml"
    class="com.softwareag.formatters.RawXMLFormatter" />
  <messageFormatter contentType="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
    class="org.apache.axis2.transport.http.XFormURLEncodedFormatter" />
  <messageFormatter contentType="multipart/form-data"
    class="org.apache.axis2.transport.http.MultipartFormDataFormatter" />
</messageFormatters>

```

Configure the Client

In the axis2.xml file, set the securityConfigFile parameter to the absolute or relative path to the current working directory or the *repository path* /conf directory, or to the wsclientsec.properties file containing security-related information. For example:

```
<parameter name="securityConfigFile">wsclientsec.properties</parameter>
```

Configure MTOM

Binary content often has to be re-encoded to be sent as text data with SOAP messages. MTOM enables you to selectively encode portions of the message, making it possible to send base64-encoded data as well as externally attached binary data. You can configure MTOM message encoding at the global level in the axis2.xml file or at the service or operation level in the services.xml file. Set the enableMTOM parameter to the one of these values:

- true - response is always MTOM-ized in case the message includes binary data of schema type xmime:base64Binary.
- false (default) - response is always non-MTOM-ized, even if the request is MTOM-ized.
- optional - response is MTOM-ized only if the request is MTOM-ized.

Configure Web Service Security

Web Services Stack provides this set of security features:

- Message-level security, which secures message content.
- Transport-level security, which secures the communication channel. The most typical case of transport-level security is the use of HTTP transport over SSL.
- Client authentication.

Set Up Message-Level Security

Web Services Stack provides symmetric and asymmetric message-level security between the web service client and the web service itself in both directions. The symmetric message security and the asymmetric message security are both part of the WS-Security specification. To apply message security, you have to make several configurations on both the client side and the server side.

You can use the Web Services Stack plug-in to Software AG Designer to create the needed security configuration. Security configurations in Web Services Stack are based on the WS-Security Policy specification. For more information, see *Web Services Stack Help*.

Configure the Server Side

To configure the server side, you need a keystore file that contains the X.509 certificate of the server. The keystore file can also contain public keys.

Specify settings in the *axis2.xml* or *services.xml* File

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/reposiroty/conf directory and open the *axis2.xml* file in a text editor.
2. You can enable keystore caching at the global level in this file by setting the `cacheCryptoInstances` parameter to `true`. Since the keystore configuration can be different for each message, the caching is executed per message. When a service is undeployed or stopped, cached keystores are removed. You can stop (delete) the service and all its files using System Management Hub.
3. When the `sp:RequiredElements` and `sp:RequiredParts` assertions are available in the security policy, they may not be resolved and validated properly. By default, when XPath expressions are handled in `sp:RequiredElements` assertion, the expressions are validated against the `soap:Envelope` element, instead of the `soap:Header` element. You can enable the change on the entire runtime in this file. Add these parameters:

```
<parameter name="enableRequiredElementsXPathCompatibility">true</parameter>
<parameter name="enableRequiredPartsValidation">true</parameter>
```
4. Open the *services.xml* file in a text editor.
5. You can enable keystore caching at the service, service group, or specific operation level in this file by setting the `cacheCryptoInstances` parameter to `true`. Since the keystore configuration can be different for each message, the caching is executed per message. When a service is undeployed or stopped, cached keystores are removed. You can stop (delete_ the service and all its files using the System Management Hub.

6. You can enable caching of initialized password callback handler classes to improve performance by setting the `cachePasswordCallbackHandler` parameter to `true`. The callback handler instance is always cached on the service instance and will be lost if the service is undeployed.
7. Depending on the security policy, the client may be required to send the token used for encryption signature within the message itself. In this case the server side does not need to have client certificates. However, Rampart still verifies whether the certificates are trustworthy, and it requires that at least the certificate of the issuer be present in the truststore. Therefore, you must instruct Rampart/WSS4J to use the client's certificate. Set the `encryptionUser` parameter to `useReqSigCert`.

`useReqSigCert` is a special fictional encryption user recognized by the security module. In this case, the certificate that is used to verify your signature is also used for the encryption of the response. Therefore, it is possible to have only one configured encryption user for all clients that access the service.

8. When the `sp:RequiredElements` and `sp:RequiredParts` assertions are available in the security policy, they may not be resolved and validated properly. By default, when XPath expressions are handled in `sp:RequiredElements` assertion, the expressions are validated against the `soap:Envelope` element, instead of the `soap:Header` element. You can enable the change on a specific web service in this file. Add these parameters:

```
<parameter name="enableRequiredElementsXPathCompatibility">true</parameter>
<parameter name="enableRequiredPartsValidation">true</parameter>
```

9. You can enable or disable the WS-I Basic Profile compliance mode for your web services by setting the `wsiBSPCompliant` parameter to `true` (default) or `false`. For more information about the usage of the WS-I Basic Security Profile compliance mode, see *WS-I Basic Profile*.

Specify Settings in a Software AG Designer Web Service Client

When the `sp:RequiredElements` and `sp:RequiredParts` assertions are available in the security policy, they may not be resolved and validated properly. By default, when XPath expressions are handled in `sp:RequiredElements` assertion, the expressions are validated against the `soap:Envelope` element, instead of the `soap:Header` element.

You can enable `sp:RequiredElements` and `sp:RequiredParts` assertions in the business logic of a web service client using this code snippet:

```
IWSStaxClient client = SampleService;
client.getWSOptions().setProperty("enableRequiredElementsXPathCompatibility",
"true");
```

You can also set specific properties using Software AG Designer. For instructions, see *Web Services Stack Help*.

Example of Symmetric Binding Security Configuration in the `Services.xml` File

You can configure keystore properties by adding a Rampart custom policy assertion to the `services.xml` file. In the code sample below, the value `clientCertificate` is in fact an example of an alias for a client's certificate that has to be stored into the server side

keystore file. If you want to authenticate a client which uses a user name token, you have to provide a password callback handler class to validate the user name and the password received from the client. When you provide a password using the callback handler class, you make a check towards a given authentication module.

Note: This authentication mechanism applies to the user name security token and can be used in a similar way with other security tokens.

```
<wsp:Policy wsu:Id="UserDefined"
xmlns:wsp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/policy"
  xmlns:wsu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
wssecurity-utility-1.0.xsd">
  <wsp:ExactlyOne>
    <wsp>All>
      <sp:SymmetricBinding
xmlns:sp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/07/securitypolicy">
        <wsp:Policy>
          <sp:ProtectionToken>
            <wsp:Policy
xmlns:wsp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/policy">
              <sp:X509Token
sp:IncludeToken="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/07/securitypolicy/Include
Token/Never">
                <wsp:Policy>
                  <sp:WssX509V3Token10/>
                  <sp:RequireDerivedKeys/>
                </wsp:Policy>
              </sp:X509Token>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:ProtectionToken>
          <sp:AlgorithmSuite
xmlns:sp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/07/securitypolicy">
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:Basic128/>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:AlgorithmSuite>
          <sp:Layout>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:Strict/>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:Layout>
          <sp:IncludeTimestamp/>
        </wsp:Policy>
      </sp:SymmetricBinding>
      <sp:Wss10
xmlns:sp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/07/securitypolicy">
        <sp:Policy>
          <sp:MustSupportRefKeyIdentifier/>
          <sp:MustSupportRefIssuerSerial/>
        </sp:Policy>
      </sp:Wss10>
      <sp:SignedSupportingTokens
xmlns:sp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/07/securitypolicy">
        <wsp:Policy/>
      </sp:SignedSupportingTokens>
      <ramp:RampartConfig xmlns:ramp="http://ws.apache.org/rampart/policy">
<ramp:user>service</ramp:user>
        <ramp:encryptionUser>clientCertificate</ramp:encryptionUser>

<ramp:passwordCallbackClass>com.softwareag.wsstack.pwcb.PasswordCallbackHandler
</ramp:passwordCallbackClass>
        <ramp:signatureCrypto>
```

```

        <ramp:crypto
provider="org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.Merlin">
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.keystore.type">JKS</ramp:property>
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.file">service.jks</ramp:property>
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.keystore.password">openssl
</ramp:property>
    </ramp:crypto>
</ramp:signatureCrypto>
<ramp:encryptionCrypto>
    <ramp:crypto
provider="org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.Merlin">
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.keystore.type">JKS</ramp:property>
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.file">service.jks</ramp:property>
    <ramp:property
name="org.apache.ws.security.crypto.merlin.keystore.password">openssl
</ramp:property>
    </ramp:crypto>
</ramp:encryptionCrypto>
</ramp:RampartConfig>
</wsp:All>
</wsp:ExactlyOne>
</wsp:Policy>

```

Configure the Client Side

When you use the client API to invoke web services that require security, you can specify security configuration settings through a properties file. The security configuration settings are loaded only if the web service policy contains security assertions.

Open the `axis2.xml` file in a text editor and set the `securityConfigFile` parameter to the file name and path to the custom properties file, as follows:

```

<parametername="securityConfigFile">D:/wsdev/SampleWSClient/wsclientsec.
properties</parameter>

```

If you do not define such a parameter, the client implementation looks for a `wsclientsec.properties` file in the current working directory. If a `securityConfigFile` parameter exists but the file specified cannot be found, you get an exception. If the parameter is not defined or a `wsclientsec.properties` file is not present in the current working directory, the configuration loading routine does not throw any exceptions.

Below is a list of the supported configuration parameters you can include in the custom security configuration properties file.

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| USERNAME | User name used by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Web Services Stack UsernameToken function in the UsernameToken. |

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Web Services Stack signing function as the alias name in the keystore to get the user's certificate and the private key to perform signing. ■ Web Services Stack encryption function if <code>ENCRYPTION_USER</code> is not set. |
| <code>ENCRYPTION_USER</code> | Encryption user name. The encryption function uses the public key of this user certificate to encrypt the generated symmetric key. If this parameter is not set, then the encryption function uses the <code>USERNAME</code> parameter value to get the certificate. |
| <code>USER_CERTIFICATE_ALIAS</code> | Alias of the key pair in the keystore used to get the private key for the signature. If this parameter is not set, the signature function uses the <code>USERNAME</code> parameter value. |
| <code>STS_ALIAS</code> | STS alias used as an encryption user in case of a STS authentication. |
| <code>POLICY_VALIDATOR_CLASS</code> | Policy validator callback class responsible for validating the security header against the security policy. The default callback class is <code>org.apache.rampart.PolicyBasedResultsValidator</code> . |
| <code>TIMESTAMP_PRECISION_IN_MS</code> | <p>Defines whether time stamp precision is in milliseconds. The setting concerns the Timestamp element that may be required/ included in the security header. This parameter is passed to <code>wss4j WSSConfig</code>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code> (default) - time stamp precision is in milliseconds. ■ <code>false</code> - time stamp precision is in the format <code>yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'</code>. |
| <code>TIMESTAMP_TTL</code> | Time stamp time-to-live in seconds. Default value is 300. Valid value is any integer. |
| <code>TIMESTAMP_MAX_SKEW</code> | Used in time stamp validation where the creation time stamp must not be later than current time plus the time skew in seconds. Default value is 300. Valid value is any integer. |
| <code>PASSWORD_CALLBACK_HANDLER_CLASS</code> | Class that implements the <code>javax.security.auth.callback.CallbackHandler</code> callback interface. The security module loads the class and calls the callback |

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| | method to get the password. The class must have a public default constructor with no parameters. |
| OPTIMIZE_PARTS_EXPRESSIONS | <p>List of Xpath expressions that refer to nodes that must be MTOM-optimized. The configured value is a semicolon delimited list of Xpath expressions.</p> <p>Important: If this property is set, it overwrites any previously configured list of expressions and does not add them to the list.</p> |
| OPTIMIZE_PARTS_NAMESPACES | <p>List of namespaces taken into consideration when searching for the nodes that are to be MTOM-optimized. The optimizing utility must recognize the namespace prefixes in the OPTIMIZE_PARTS_EXPRESSIONS list to be able to retrieve correctly the nodes from the document. By default, the following namespaces are registered:</p> <pre>xmlns:ds=http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig# xmlns:xenc=http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc# xmlns:wssse=http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd xmlns:wsu=http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-utility-1.0.xsd</pre> <p>The expected value for this property is a semicolon delimited list of XML namespace declarations, for example:</p> <pre>OPTIMIZE_PARTS_NAMESPACES= xmlns:ns1=http://myns1; xmlns:ns2=http://myns2</pre> <p>Note: If this property is set, it overwrites any previously configured list of namespaces and does not add them to the list.</p> |
| CRYPTO_PROVIDER_SIGN | <p>WSS4J-specific Crypto implementation to use to generate the signature. It can be set to either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.Merlin (default) ■ org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.BouncyCastle |
| KEYSTORE_PROVIDER_SIGN | <p>Signature keystore provider. If not set the JVM uses the default keystore provider, usually Oracle. For more information, see the java.security.Provider Java doc.</p> |

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| KEYSTORE_ TYPE_SIGN | Signature keystore type. If not set, the JVM uses the default keystore type, usually JKS. For more information, see the <code>java.security.KeyStore#getDefaultType()</code> method Java doc. |
| KEYSTORE_ FILE_SIGN | Signature keystore file. |
| KEYSTORE_ PASSWORD_ SIGN | Signature keystore password. |
| CRYPTO_ PROVIDER_ ENCRYPT | WSS4J-specific Crypto implementation to use for encryption. It can be set to either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.Merlin</code> (default) ■ <code>org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.BouncyCastle</code> |
| KEYSTORE_ PROVIDER_ ENCRYPT | Encryption keystore provider. If not set the JVM uses the default keystore provider, usually Oracle. For more information, see the <code>java.security.Provider</code> Java doc. |
| KEYSTORE_ TYPE_ ENCRYPT | Encryption keystore type. If not set, the JVM uses the default keystore type, usually JKS. For more information, see the <code>java.security.Provider</code> Java doc. |
| KEYSTORE_ FILE_ENCRYPT | Encryption keystore file. |
| KEYSTORE_ PASSWORD_ ENCRYPT | Encryption keystore password. |
| CRYPTO_ PROVIDER_STS | WSS4J-specific Crypto implementation to use for protection in case of a STS authentication. It can be set to either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.Merlin</code> (default) ■ <code>org.apache.ws.security.components.crypto.BouncyCastle</code> |
| KEYSTORE_ PROVIDER_STS | Keystore provider to use in case of a STS authentication. If not set the JVM uses the default keystore provider, usually Oracle. For more information, see the <code>java.security.Provider</code> Java doc. |

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| KEYSTORE_ TYPE_STS | Keystore type to use in case of a STS authentication. If not set the JVM uses the default keystore type, usually JKS. For more information, see the <code>java.security.KeyStore#getDefaultType()</code> method javadocs. |
| KEYSTORE_ FILE_STS | Keystore file to use in case of a STS authentication. |
| KEYSTORE_ PASSWORD_ STS | Keystore password to use in case of a STS authentication. |

The configuration loading routine puts all those entries in the client options. You can overwrite any of the parameters next time Rampart is to be executed. For example, all security parameters can be specified programmatically using the Web Services Stack client options:

```
//create the WS Stack client:IWSStaxClient client = .....
IWSOptions options =
client.getWSOptions();options.setProperty(WsClientConstants.KEYSTORE_PASSWORD_SIGN,
"changeit");options.setProperty(WsClientConstants.KEYSTORE_FILE_SIGN,
"C:\\client.jks");//execute the clientclient.sendReceive(...);
```

The Rampart is afterwards configured through a Rampart assertion that is generated by the RampartConfigLoader handler. The Web Services Stack client takes care of engaging that handler if Rampart itself is engaged. The function of the RampartConfigHandler is basically to gather all the security configuration keys, build up the Rampart configuration assertion, and put it as a property in the message context options where Rampart can find it.

Set Up Transport-Level Security

You can set up transport-level security as follows:

- Configure Software AG Runtime to use SSL at the server side.
- Configure SSL at the client side.
- Configure SSL with client authentication
- Configure HTTP basic authentication.

Configure Software AG Runtime to Use SSL at the Server Side

You set up Software AG Runtime to use the HTTPS transport for web service communication by configuring an SSL connector.

Important: Normally when you use Axis 2 in a web container, you must define the connector in the container and in the `axis2.xml` file. Software AG Runtime automatically registers the transport listener for you based on the HTTPS connector. If you define the use of HTTPS transport in the `services.xml` file, do not define a transport listener in the `axis2.xml` file.

Go to the `Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader` directory, open the `com.softwareag.catalina.connector.https.pid-port.properties` file, and set the properties below.

| Property | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>clientAuth</code> | Whether to require a certificate from the client. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code> - require a valid certificate chain from the client before accepting a connection. ■ <code>want</code> - request a client certificate chain, but do not fail if one is not presented. ■ <code>false</code> (default) - do not require a certificate chain. |
| <code>sslProtocol</code> | Version of SSL to use. The default is TLS. |
| <code>SSLEnabled</code> | Whether to enable SecureSocketLayer protocol. Valid values are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> (default). |
| <code>keystoreFile</code> | Path to the keystore file that contains the server certificate to use to decrypt the requests and encrypt the responses. |
| <code>keystorePass</code> | Password that provides access to the server certificate. If you want to secure the password, replace <code>keystorePass</code> with <code>@secure.keystorePass</code> . |
| <code>keystoreType</code> | Type of keystore file to use for the server certificate. The default is JKS. |
| <code>keystoreAlias</code> | Alias that identifies the key pair in the keystore. If not specified, the first key found in the keystore is used. |
| <code>algorithm</code> | Certificate encoding algorithm to use. |
| <code>port</code> | TCP port number on which this connector should create a server socket and wait for incoming connections. If not specified, the value is 10011. If you install another |

| Property | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| | Software AG Runtime, the installer calculates a new port for that installation that is not already in use. |
| scheme | Configured scheme for the SSL communication. Set the value to https. |
| enableLookups | When there are IP addresses that connect to the port (before putting data in logs, for example), Tomcat may try to reverse lookup the name of the IP. For example, for IP=127.0.0.1, reversed lookup is localhost and localhost is displayed in logs. Valid values are true or false (default). |
| secure | Set this property to true. |
| minSpareThreads | Number of request processing threads to create when this connector is first started. The default is 10. |
| maxSpareThreads | Maximum number of request processing threads to create. The default is 75. |
| maxThreads | Maximum number of request processing threads to create. The default is 200. |
| acceptCount | Maximum queue length for incoming connection requests when all possible request processing threads are in use. The default is 100. |
| maxHttpHeaderSize | Maximum size of the request and response HTTP header, specified in bytes. If not specified, this value is 4096 (4 KB). |
| disableUploadTimeout | Allows the use of a different, longer connection timeout in connectionUploadTimeout. If not specified, this value is true. |
| connectionUpload Timeout | Connection timeout, in milliseconds. The default is 300000 milliseconds (5 minutes). |

Below is an example of an SSL connector configuration.

```
clientAuth=false
sslProtocol=TLS
SSLEnabled=true
keystoreFile=c:\my_store.jks
@secure.keystorePass=password
```

```

keystoreType=JKS
keystoreAlias=encryption_key_alias
algorithm=SunX509
scheme=https
enableLookups=false
secure=true
minSpareThreads=25
maxSpareThreads=75
maxThreads=150
acceptCount=100
maxHttpHeaderSize=8192
disableUploadTimeout=true
enabled=trueport=10011
alias=defaultHttps
server=SoftwareAG Runtime
description=Default HTTPS Connector

```

Note: The default value of the connector port is 10011. If you install another Software AG Runtime, the installer calculates a new port for that installation that is not already in use.

Configure SSL at the Client Side

The client must send a request to the HTTPS endpoint using the port specified at the server side. You can configure SSL at the client side using either of the methods below.

- Set the properties in your security configuration file. You can configure this file as a parameter in the axis2.xml configuration file:

```

<parametername="securityConfigFile">your_client_security_config_file
path</parameter>

```

For information on the axis2.xml configuration file, see ["Configure the axis2.xml File" on page 61](#).

If you do not define a security configuration file, the client uses information in the wsclientsec.properties file in the current working directory.

- Use the Web Services Stack client API to set the required properties, as follows:

```

//create the WS Stack client:IWSStaxClient client = .....

IWSOptions options = client.getWSOptions();
options.setProperty(WSClientConstants.KEYSTORE_PASSWO RD_SIGN, "changeit");
options.setProperty(WSClientConstants.KEYSTORE_FILE_SIGN, "C:\\client.jks");
//execute the clientclient.sendReceive(...);

```

The table below shows the security properties at the client side that relate to the SSL configuration. For more information, see the JSSE Reference Guide.

| Property | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| KEYSTORE_SSL_LOCATION | Keystore file to use for SSL authentication. This property corresponds to the JSSE javax.net.ssl.keyStore system property. You need only specify the keystore file if the remote SSL server requires client authentication. |

| Property | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| SSL_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD | Password to use to access the keystore file. This property corresponds to the JSSE <code>javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword</code> system property. |
| SSL_KEYSTORE_TYPE | Type of the keystore file. |
| TRUSTSTORE_SSL_LOCATION | Truststore file to use for SSL authentication. The client requires that the server's certificate is installed in this truststore and it is trusted. This property corresponds to the JSSE <code>javax.net.ssl.trustStore</code> system property. If the property is not set, the client uses <i>Java-home lib/security/jssecacerts</i> and <i>Java-home /lib/security/cacerts</i> , in that order. |
| TRUSTSTORE_SSL_PASSWORD | Password for the truststore file. This property corresponds to the <code>javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword</code> system property. |

Configure SSL with Client Authentication

On the server side, you can configure the Software AG Web Server based on Apache Tomcat to use a client certificate to encrypt the transferred data using either of the methods below.

- Go to the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader* directory and open the *com.softwareag.catalina.connector.https.pid-port.propertiesfile*. Set the `clientAuth` property to true, and set the keystore and truststore properties.
- Configure the truststore location of the Software AG Runtime by starting it with the corresponding Java system property. If the truststore properties are not set in your configuration, Software AG Web Server based on Apache Tomcat uses the default Java trusted authority keystore. Specify these options in the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/config.ini* file and then start Software AG Runtime:

```
javax.net.ssl.trustStore=full_path_to_truststore.jks
javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=password
```

Use the settings below to configure the truststore properties in the HTTPS connector.

| Property | Description |
|----------------|---|
| truststoreFile | Truststore file to use to validate client certificates. |

| Property | Description |
|----------------|--|
| truststorePass | Password to use to access the truststore. The default is keystorePass. You can add @secure in front of truststorePass. |
| truststoreType | Add this property if you are using a different format for the truststore than for the keystore. |

Below is an example connector configuration.

```

clientAuth=true
sslProtocol=TLS
SSLEnabled=true
keystoreFile=C:\my_key/truststore.jks
truststoreFile=C:\my_key/truststore.jks
truststorePass=password
truststoreType=type
enabled=true
port=10011
keystorePass=password
keyAlias=key_alias
scheme=https
enableLookups=false
secure=true
alias=defaultHttps
maxSpareThreads=75
maxThreads=150server=SoftwareAG-Runtime
keystoreType=JKS
disableUploadTimeout=true
description=Default HTTPS Connector
algorithm=SunX509
minSpareThreads=25
acceptCount=100
maxHttpHeaderSize=8192

```

On the client side, you can use a client certificate with the Web Services Stack client, although additional work is needed to use the Java 1.4 -compatible HTTP sender with Jakarta Commons HttpClient. To make Commons HttpClient use a client certificate for the encryption, you must register a new HTTPS socket factory since the default one does not handle the case with the client certificate. Commons HttpClient does not provide the appropriate socket factory implementation, but you can use AuthSSLProtocolSocketFactory in the commons-httpclient-contib package that is part of the commons-httpclient project. You can set this as follows:

```

IWSStaxClient client = .....
ProtocolSocketFactory socketfactory =
new AuthSSLProtocolSocketFactory(new File("keystore.jks").toURL(),
"keystorePassword", new File("truststore.jks").toURL(),
"truststorePassword");
Protocol authhttps = new Protocol("https", socketfactory, 8443);
client.getWSOptions().setProperty(HTTPConstants.CUSTOM_PROTOCOL_HANDLE, authhttps);

```

Configure HTTP Basic Authentication

With basic HTTP authentication, the server asks the client to provide its credentials in an HTTP authorization header. The enforcement of the basic HTTP authentication request

can be delegated to the servlet container or can be left to the Web Services Stack security module (that is, Rampart).

The Rampart security module validates the usage of basic HTTP authentication. Rampart does not authenticate the user credentials sent in the HTTP header and only asserts whether the credentials are available. To authenticate successfully, you can use JAAS integration in Web Services Stack (see ["Configure Client Authentication" on page 78](#)).

To avoid malfunction of the functionality, Web Services Stack must be running inside a servlet container or a server such as Integration Server. This is required because Rampart must be able to interact with the actual transport layer by accessing the transport level credentials and sending authorization request in case the basic HTTP authentication header is missing.

To validate basic HTTP authentication, Rampart must be informed that the service is secured by WS-SecurityPolicy. The following code sample denotes the basic HTTP authentication requirement:

```
<service name="ExampleService" ...>...<wsp:Policy
xmlns:wsp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/policy"
  xmlns:sp="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/200702"
  xmlns:wssu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-
wss-wssecurity-utility-1.0.xsd" wsu:Id="user">
  <wsp:ExactlyOne>
    <wsp:All>
      <sp:TransportBinding xmlns:sp="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/
ws-securitypolicy/200702">
        <wsp:Policy>
          <sp:TransportToken>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:HttpsToken>
                <wsp:Policy>
                  <sp:HttpBasicAuthentication />
                </wsp:Policy>
              </sp:HttpsToken>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:TransportToken><sp:AlgorithmSuite>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:Basic256 />
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:AlgorithmSuite>
          <sp:Layout>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:Lax />
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:Layout>
          <sp:IncludeTimestamp />
        </wsp:Policy>
      </sp:TransportBinding>...
    </wsp:All>
  </wsp:ExactlyOne>
</wsp:policy>
</service>
```

The `sp:HttpBasicAuthentication` assertion can appear only inside an `sp:HttpsToken` assertion, which means that the server also requires the use of HTTPS transport. To use this feature, you must engage Rampart for your web service by adding these lines to the service descriptor in the `services.xml` file:

```
<service name="ExampleService" ...>...
  <module ref="rampart"/>
</service>
```

Add a policy that contains the `sp:HttpBasicAuthentication` assertion to your web service. Below is an example.

```
<service name="ExampleService" ...>...
  <sp:HttpsToken>
    <wsp:Policy>
      <sp:HttpBasicAuthentication />
    </wsp:Policy>
  </sp:HttpsToken>...
</service>
```

To configure your web service client to use HTTP basic authentication, supply the `HttpTransportProperties.Authenticator` object in your client Java code, and set the user name and password to `wssuser`. Set this configuration as an option of the web service client. Below is an example web service client implementation that uses HTTP basic authentication.

```
IWSStaxClient client =
(IWSStaxClient)WClientFactory.newClient( WClientConstants.STAX_WCLIENT,
"C:/ut_asym_xpath.wsd1", null, null, "C:/Software AG/WS-Stack/repository");
HttpTransportProperties.Authenticator auth =
new HttpTransportProperties.Authenticator();
auth.setUsername ("wssuser");auth.setPassword("password");
auth.setPreemptiveAuthentication (true);
IWSOptions options = client.getWSOptions();
options.setProperty(org.apache.axis2.transport.http.HTTPConstants.
AUTHENTICATE, auth);
```

Configure Client Authentication

Web Services Stack provides a mechanism for authenticating clients in its runtime layer using the JAAS security framework. Security Infrastructure provides you with JAAS-based login modules for client authentication. When you log on using a JAAS login context, a `javax.security.auth.Subject` is produced by the logon security module. That subject contains Principals and credentials and is available to anyone on the execution chain through the message context.

Web Services Stack collects all available security credentials from the client request and populates them in Security Infrastructure `SagCredentials` (see ["Define the Login Modules" on page 33](#)). After that, the logon process is performed in the policy validator implementation of Rampart.

Configure JAAS

Before you can log on, you must configure JAAS. For instructions, see ["Setting Up Security" on page 31](#).

Security Credentials

Web Services Stack offers two types of user credentials for authentication:

- Message-level credentials. Web Services Stack can extract these credentials from the SOAP security header. If you use UsernameToken with plain text password, it can extract a user name and password. If there are signed parts or elements in the message, it can extract the X509Certificate used for the signatures.
- Transport-level credentials - communication channel used for the message exchange; they are specific to the type of transport you use. Web Services Stack extracts these credentials from the HTTP(S) transport only. In the case of a basic HTTP authentication, it extracts the user name and password. In the case of a client certificate used for encryption of the transferred data, it extracts a client certificate chain.

Implement Password Callback Handlers

User-implemented password callback handlers are used to:

- Retrieve passwords to be placed inside a UsernameToken that corresponds to a given user name.
- Retrieve passwords to access user private keys from a keystore. The keystore password itself is directly set in the Rampart configuration.
- Verify the password in the received UsernameToken.

The callback handlers can retrieve passwords from configuration files, databases, LDAP servers, or other application components that are used for user management, such as Security Infrastructure.

Web Services Stack has a predefined set of password callback handlers that facilitate different scenarios for retrieving passwords. You can use these handlers directly or you can develop your own password callback handlers from them. You can use the password callback handlers below.

com.softwareag.wsstack.pwcb.ConfigFilePasswordCallbackHandler

The password callback handler retrieves identifier-password pairs from a configuration file and then loads the pairs which can be used to find the needed password for a particular identifier. The configuration file must be in XML format and similar to the axis2.xml file.

You can provide a configuration file to the callback handler by specifying it in the web service archive. In the services.xml file, you add a PWCBConfigFile parameter, which is set to point to the configuration file resource on the service class path. The class path includes the service archive, the libraries which are in the service archive, the web application class path (all jar files in WEB-INF/lib and the WEB-INF/classes class folder) and so on.

```
<serviceGroup>
  <service name="Sample_Web_Service">
    <parameter name="PWCBConfigFileLocation"> configuration_file_location
  </parameter> ...
  </service>
</serviceGroup>
```

If you do not specify the configuration file resource, by default the callback handler searches for a resource with name `users.xml` in the service class path. If it is not available, a `FileNotFoundException` is thrown.

The same password callback handler is also available at the client side if there is no service archive. Then, presumably, the configuration file is `users.xml` and is searched on the class path of the client. Then it is loaded as a resource.

com.softwareag.wsstack.pwcb.LdapPasswordCallbackHandler

The password callback handler retrieves identifier-password pairs from an LDAP server and then loads the pairs which can be used to find the needed password for a particular identifier. To retrieve data from the server, you set the URL of the LDAP server as well as some more properties in the handler. These properties are passed to the handler in a common properties file.

You can provide a common properties file to the callback handler by specifying the location of the common properties file in the web service archive. In the `services.xml` file, you add a `PWCBLDAPPPropFile` parameter, which is set to point to the location of the properties file. The location of the file can be any valid path from which the handler can load the file (for example, `conf/my-ldap.properties`).

```
<serviceGroup>
  <service name="Sample_Web_Service">
    <parameter name="PWCBLDAPPPropFileLocation"> common_prop_file_location
  </parameter>...
  </service>
</serviceGroup>
```

If you do not specify a properties file in the `services.xml` file, the password callback handler is configured to use a default properties file (`ldap.properties`) from the root directory.

The file may be also placed in a Java archive (`.jar` file) which resides in the `WEB-INF/lib` (for example, `pwcb-server.jar`) or directly in `WEB-INF/classes` directory. If the password callback handler does not discover the properties file in a pre-set directory, or in the root directory of the web service archive, it searches for the file in a central location on the class path of the handler and loads the properties file as a resource. If this process is unsuccessful, a `FileNotFoundException` is thrown.

The same password callback handler is also available at the client side if there is no service archive. Then, presumably, the configuration file is `ldap.properties` and is searched on the class path of the client. Then it is loaded as a resource.

If you do not provide an explicit properties file in the `services.xml` file, the password callback handler is configured to use a default properties file (`ldap.properties`) from the root directory.

The file may be also placed in a Java archive (`.jar` file) that resides in the `WEB-INF/lib` (for example, `pwcb-server.jar`) or directly in the `WEB-INF/classes` directory. If the password callback handler does not discover the properties file in a pre-set directory, or in the root directory of the web service archive, it searches for the file in a central

location on the class path of the handler and loads the properties file as a resource. If this process is unsuccessful, a `FileNotFoundException` is thrown.

The same password callback handler is also available at the client side if there is no service archive. Then, presumably, the configuration file is `ldap.properties` and is searched on the class path of the client. Then it is loaded as a resource.

Implement Policy Validation Callbacks

The `wsstack-jaas.jar` module offers ready-to-use policy validator implementations that you can configure and use to log on. Below are examples implementations. To use one of the callbacks, specify `policyValidatorCbClass` in the Rampart policy assertion.

- `com.softwareag.wsstack.jaas.callback.SimpleSINPolicyValidatorCallback`. Attempts to log on with all available credentials (message-level credentials are with higher priority over transport-level credentials) against the JAAS logon context. Specify the login context name as a parameter under the key `sin.jaas.login.context`. The resulting JAAS login subject is available as a property of the message context under the key `sin.jaas.subject`.
- `com.softwareag.wsstack.jaas.callback.ServletRequestLoginPolicyValidatorCallback`. Attempts to log on using the servlet request resource populated in the SIN credentials list. Specify the login context name as a parameter under the key `sin.jaas.login.context`. The resulting JAAS logon subject is available as a property of the message context under the key `sin.jaas.subject`.
- `com.softwareag.wsstack.jaas.callback.MultiLoginPolicyValidatorCallback`. Attempts to log on first with transport-level credentials and then again with message-level credentials. Specify the login context name as a parameter under the key `sin.jaas.login.context`. The name of the transport login context is available as a parameter under the key `sin.jaas.transport.login.context` (default `WSS_Transport_IS`) and for message-level credentials logging on under `sin.jaas.msg.login.context` (default `WSS_Message_IS`). The resulting subjects are respectively populated as properties of the message context under the keys `sin.jaas.transport.subject` and `sin.jaas.msg.subject`.

These policy validator callbacks extend the standard callback that is provided by Rampart. This means that all basic functionality for validating security policy conformation is still present.

Authenticate Web Services

When you expose a web service, you might want to authenticate the user that is executing the service (for example, via user name/pass word, Kerberos, or certificate). This section describes how to configure the service to perform this authentication. For information about the authentication steps listed here, see ["Setting Up Security" on page 31](#).

Configure the JAAS configuration file (see ["Setting Up Security" on page 31](#)). Then configure a web service to do the following:

- Specify the `policyValidatorCbClass` in the Rampart configuration policy assertion. Below is sample code for the Rampart policy assertion with specified `policyValidatorCbClass`:

```
<ramp:RampartConfig xmlns:ramp="http://ws.apache.org/rampart/policy">
  <ramp:user>service</ramp:user>
  <ramp:encryptionUser>client</ramp:encryptionUser>
  <ramp:policyValidatorCbClass>com.softwareag.wsstack.jaas.callback
    .MultiLoginPolicyValidatorCallback </ramp:policyValidatorCbClass>
```

- Specify the login context name as a parameter on one of the web service levels (global level in `axis2.xml`, service group level in `services.xml`, service level in `services.xml`, operation level in `services.xml`, message level in `services.xml`).
- To detect any changes in the configuration, the built-in policy validators provided by Web Services Stack automatically refresh the JAAS configuration prior to each login attempt. Since the configuration is shared for the entire Java virtual machine instance, this detection results in increased synchronization wait time on the server side. To improve the performance, you can disable the automatic refresh feature by setting the `autoRefreshJaasConfig` parameter to `false`.

The parameter can be set globally in the `axis2.xml` configuration file or locally in the `services.xml` service descriptor. The following excerpt outlines the configuration of the parameter:

```
<parameter name="autoRefreshJaasConfig">false</parameter>
```

Configure Message Transports

Web Services Stack supports sending and receiving messages over HTTP or HTTPS, TCP, JMS, or Mail. This section explains how to configure and activate or deactivate the transports supported by Web Services Stack.

Configure HTTP and HTTPS Transport

By default, the HTTP transport is activated and the HTTPS transport is deactivated in Web Services Stack.

The Default HTTPS Connector value is used by the Software AG Common Platform to distinguish default connectors from other existing connectors, and is present by default in the predefined Software AG Runtime HTTPS connector definition. Make sure the description property is set to Default HTTPS Connector in at least one of your HTTPS connectors, or the Software AG Runtime configuration will be invalid or corrupted the next time you install or upgrade a product that uses Software AG Runtime.

If you disable a connector in Software AG Runtime, you must also disable the corresponding transport sender and receiver in the Web Services Stack `axis2.xml` file, or an error will occur in Web Services Stack.

Activate or Deactivate HTTP or HTTPS

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository/conf directory and open the axis2.xml file.
2. Comment out the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="http" or name="https":

```
<transportReceiver name="http" ... />
<transportSender name="http" ... />
<transportReceiver name="https" ... />
<transportSender name="https" ... />
```

3. Restart Web Services Stack.

Restart the Software AG Runtime Windows Service.

Activate or Deactivate HTTP or HTTPS in Software AG Runtime

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/configuration/com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory.
2. Open the file that defines the connector to activate or deactivate (for example, com.softwareag.catalina.connector.http.pid-*identifier*.properties).
3. Set the “enabled” property to true or false.
4. Save the properties file. The change will be automatically detected and Software AG Runtime will update itself; no restart is required.

Configure TCP Transport

Activate TCP Transport on the Server Side

1. Activate TCP transport as follows:
 - a. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository/conf directory and open the axis2.xml file.
 - b. Uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="tcp":

```
<transportReceiver name="tcp" ... />
<transportSender name="tcp" ... />
```

The only parameter required for the transport receiver is its port number. The suggested value is 6060.

2. Restart Web Services Stack.
3. Since the TCP transport has no application level headers (and no target endpoint URI), you need WS-Addressing to dispatch the service. WS-Addressing may not be enabled in the default Web Services Stack installation. Enable WS-Addressing as follows:

- a. Engage the WS-Addressing module globally by adding in the axis2.xml configuration file the following line:

```
<module ref="addressing"/>
```

- b. Engage the WS-Addressing module on a <service> level. Engagement is for the service that is deployed on TCP transport. You can enable WS-Addressing in the services.xml configuration file by adding the following line:

```
<service ...>
  <transports>
    <transport>tcp</transport>
  </transports>
  <module ref="addressing"/>
  ...
</service>
```

- c. Enable WS-Addressing by using the Web Services Stack plug-in to Software AG Designer. To do so, select **Enable WS-Addressing** from the **Modules** list in the **Services** tab. For more information, see *Web Services Stack Help*.
4. If not explicitly configured, a web service is deployed over all activated transports in Web Services Stack. In this case, the web service is accessible at all enabled endpoints. You may, however, want to restrict a web service to be accessible only over TCP transport.

- a. Configure the web service's services.xml file by adding the following on the <service> level:

```
<service ...>
  <transports>
    <transport>tcp</transport>
  </transports>
  ...
</service>
```

- b. Use Web Services Stack Designer plug-in at deployment time. To do this, select **TCP Transport** from the list of transports in the **Services** tab.

Note: Since TCP transport has no application level headers, and thus no target endpoint URI, you need WS-Addressing to dispatch the service. If WS-Addressing is not globally enabled, you have to enable it for the service.

Invoke a Web Service Over TCP Transport on the Client Side

1. Make sure the WS-Addressing module called addressing.mar exists in the /modules directory in the client's repository.
2. Uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="tcp" in the client's axis2.xml configuration file:

```
<transportReceiver name="tcp" ... />
<transportSender name="tcp" ... />
```

3. Engage globally the addressing.mar module in the client's axis2.xml file:

```
<module ref="addressing"/>
```

Activate JMS Transport

Activate JMS Transport on the Server Side

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* /profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository/conf directory and open the axis2.xml configuration file.
2. Uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="jms":

```
<transportReceiver name="jms" ... />
<transportSender name="jms" ... />
```

3. Define the custom connection factories. You can define custom connection factories as parameters under JMS transport receiver. They can be used by the services deployed over JMS transport. Refer to the axis2.xml configuration file to see the sample connection factories that the JMS transport receiver configuration includes.

Note: One of the connection factories is named as the default for use by services that do not explicitly specify the connection factory they want to use in their services.xml configuration file.

Each connection factory specifies parameters for an initial naming factory class, a naming provider URL, and the JNDI name of an actual JMS connection factory. Web Services Stack can run with the default configuration of Apache ActiveMQ, if you use it. In this case, you only have to uncomment the JMS transport receiver and JMS transport sender configuration in the axis2.xml file.

Note: You must always run the message broker before you start Web Services Stack.

Force Deployment Over JMS Transport Only

If not explicitly configured, a web service is deployed over all activated transports in Web Services Stack. However, you can restrict a web service to be deployed over JMS transport only. You can also specify the destination where the service listens for messages, as well as the name of the connection factory to be used. The service can use one of the connection factories defined within the JMS transport receiver in the axis2.xml configuration file.

Do one of the following:

- Configure the web service's services.xml file by adding the <transport>jms</transport> element:

```
<service ...>
  <transports>
    <transport>jms</transport>
  </transports>...
</service>
```

- Use the Web Services Stack plug-in to Software AG Designer at deployment time by selecting **JMS Transport** from the list of transports in the **Services** tab.

Specify the Connection Factory Name

You can specify a name for the connection factory that the web service will use. This can be done by modifying the services.xml file or by using the Web Services Stack plug-in to Software AG Designer. The parameters that define the connection factory name are optional. If they are not specified, the service uses the default connection factory (named "default" in the configuration of the JMS transport receiver in the axis2.xml file) and listens for messages on a JMS queue by the same name as the name of the service.

You can specify the connection factory name through the services.xml file by adding the <parameter name> elements. The connection factory can be any of those defined in axis2.xml and the destination name can be anything. transport.jms.ConnectionFactory and myQueueConnectionFactory are sample parameter values.

```
<service ...>
  <transports>
    <transport>jms</transport>
  </transports>
  <parameter name="transport.jms.ConnectionFactory" locked="true">
    myQueueConnectionFactory</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.jms.Destination" locked="true">
    dynamicQueues/TestQueue</parameter>
  ...
</service>
```

1. In the **Project Explorer** view, select the web service archive that will use the connection factory.
2. Click the **Services** tab.
3. Specify the connection factory. In the **Properties** section, click **Add**. Type transport.jms.ConnectionFactory in the **Name** field, and type myQueueConnectionFactory (or another connection factory defined in axis2.xml) in the **Value** field. Then click **OK**.
4. In the **Properties** section, click **Add**. Type transport.jms.Destination in the **Name** field, and type dynamicQueues/TestQueue (or other value of your choice) in the **Value** field. Then Click **OK**.

The connection factory name is now set and visible in the **Services.xml** tab.

Invoke a Web Service Using JMS on the Client Side

1. Make sure the WS-Addressing module called addressing.mar exists in the /modules directory in the client's repository.
2. Uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="jms" in the client's axis2.xml configuration file:

```
<transportReceiver name="jms" ... />
<transportSender name="jms" ... />
```

3. Engage globally the addressing.mar module in the client's axis2.xml file.

```
<module ref="addressing"/>
```

Configure Mail Transport

Set Up Apache James Server

The activation of mail transport in Web Services Stack requires the open source SMTP and POP3 Apache Java Enterprise Mail Server (James) to transfer e-mail messages. After you have installed and configured your the Apache James server, you must create a mail account that represents the e-mail address of Web Services Stack. You can create additional accounts to correspond to different clients. For more information on configuring the Apache James mail server, see the Apache James documentation.

1. Install Apache James server as follows:
 - a. Download the archive with the binary distribution of the Apache James mail server from the Apache James website.
 - b. Extract the files from the downloaded archive to a JAMES_HOME directory of your choice.
 - c. Start and stop the mail server once so that it unpacks its configuration files.
2. Open the configuration files for editing as follows:
 - a. Open a command prompt and to go the JAMES_HOME/bin directory.
 - b. Run run.bat to start the server, then use the CTRL+C command to stop the mail server.
 - c. Type the ipconfig /all command to check your network configuration.
3. Configure the DNS servers in the mail server as follows:
 - a. Open the config.xml file under the JAMES_HOME/apps/james/SAR-INF directory.
 - b. Find the tag dnsserver and enter the IP address of each DNS server from your network configuration as shown in the following example:


```
<dnsserver>
<servers>
<server>[DNS.Server.IP.address]</server>

<server>...</server>
</servers>
...</dnsserver>
```
 - c. Start the mail server again.
4. Create accounts in the mail server as follows:
 - a. Start the Apache James mail server. To do so, run the console command prompt, navigate to JAMES_HOME/bin directory and run run.bat.

- b. Start the James Remote Manager Service. Run the console command prompt and type the following telnet command:

```
telnet localhost 4555
```

Port number 4555 is the default port, where the Remote Manager Service starts. It is configured in the James configuration file (JAMES_HOME/apps/james/SAR-INF/config.xml). If you have changed the default port number in a previous step, use the new value in the preceding command.

- c. Log on the Remote Manager. You are prompted for the logon ID and password. They are configured in the James configuration file (JAMES_HOME/apps/james/SAR-INF/config.xml). The initial values are "root" for both the login ID and the password, unless you have changed them.
- d. Create the account using the command `adduser username password`.
- e. Type the command `adduser server wsstack`.
- f. Exit the Remote Manager Service using the `quit` command.

After you have executed the commands in the command prompt, you get a result similar to the following one:

```
>telnet localhost 4555
JAMES Remote Administration Tool 2.3.1
Login id:root
Password:root
Welcome root.
HELP....
quit
Bye
```

Activate Mail Transport on the Server Side

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* `/profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository/conf` directory and open the `axis2.xml` file.
2. Find the `contextRoot` parameter. If it is commented out, uncomment it and make sure its value is `wsstack`:

```
<parameter name="contextRoot" locked="false">wsstack</parameter>
```

3. Uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and the transport sender with `name="mailto"`:

```
<transportReceiver name="mailto" ... />
<transportSender name="mailto" ... />
```

The parameters under the transport receiver and the transport sender have default values; verify these values.

4. Set the values on the required parameters for the transport receiver.

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>mail.pop3.host</code> | Host name (or IP address) for the machine that hosts the James mail server. If the server is running on the same |

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | machine as Web Services Stack, you can set the value to "If the server is running on the same machine as Web Services Stack, you can set the value to "localhost" or "127.0.0.1". |
| mail.pop3.user | User name of a user registered in the James mail server. |
| transport.mail.pop3.password | Password for the specified user name. |
| mail.store.protocol | Value must be "pop3". |
| transport.mail.replyToAddress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supplies the endpoint reference for the response and represents the server email address. ■ Contains the user name specified in the mail.pop3.user parameter and the server name of the James mail server, separated by the @ sign. <p>The server name is configured in the JAMES_HOME/apps/james/SAR-INF/config.xml configuration file. If you have not specified a different one, the initial value is "localhost".</p> |
| transport.listener.interval | Interval, in milliseconds, at which to check the mail server for new messages. If you do not specify a value, the default is 3000 milliseconds. |

Below is sample code that shows the usage of the required parameters for the transport receiver.

```
<transportReceiver name="mailto" class="org.apache.axis2.transport.mail.SimpleMailListener">
  <parameter name="mail.pop3.host">localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.pop3.user">server</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.mail.pop3.password">wsstack</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.store.protocol">pop3</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.mail.replyToAddress">server@localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.listener.interval">3000</parameter>
</transportReceiver>
```

- Set the values on the required parameters for the transport sender.

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| mail.smtp.host | Host name (or IP address) for the machine that hosts the James mail server. The value corresponds to the mail.pop3.host parameter under the transport receiver. |

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| mail.smtp.user | Corresponds to the value of the mail.pop3.user parameter of the transport receiver. |
| transport.mail.smtp.password | Corresponds to the value of the transport.mail.pop3.password parameter of the transport receiver. |
| mail.smtp.from | Corresponds to the value of the mail.transport.replyToAddress parameter of the transport receiver. |

Below is sample code that shows the usage of the required parameters for the transport sender.

```
<transportSender name="mailto" class="org.apache.axis2.transport.mail.
MailTransportSender">
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.host" locked="false">localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.user">server</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.mail.smtp.password">wsstack</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.from">server@localhost</parameter>
</transportSender>
```

Force Deployment Over Mail Transport Only

If not configured explicitly, a web service is deployed over all activated transports in Web Services Stack. If you want to restrict a web service to be deployed only over Mail transport, you must add this element in the web service's services.xml file:

```
<service ...>
  <transports>
    <transport>mailto</transport>
  </transports>...
</service>
```

Invoke a Web Service Over Mail Transport on the Client Side

In the client's axis2.xml configuration file, find and uncomment the sections that define the transport receiver and transport sender with name="mailto". Check the parameters under the mail transport receiver and the mail transport sender. You must configure the user name, the password, and the e-mail address of a user registered in the James mail server. That user must be different from the one configured in Web Services Stack.

Below is sample code for client configuration with a user that is registered in the James mail server. The user name is "client" and the password is "pass".

```
<transportReceiver name="mailto" class="org.apache.axis2.transport.mail.SimpleMailListener">
  <parameter name="mail.pop3.host">localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.pop3.user">client</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.store.protocol">pop3</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.mail.pop3.password">pass</parameter >
  <parameter name="transport.mail.replyToAddress">client@localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.listener.interval">3000</parameter>
```

```

</transportReceiver>
<transportSender name="mailto" class="org.apache.axis2.transport.mail.MailTransportSender">
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.host">localhost</parameter>
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.user">client</parameter>
  <parameter name="transport.mail.smtp.password">pass</parameter >
  <parameter name="mail.smtp.from">client@localhost</parameter>
</transportSender>

```

Monitor SOAP Messages

Web Services Stack comes with a SOAP monitor you can use to monitor SOAP messages that are exchanged between web service clients and web services running in Web Services Stack.

The SOAP monitor shows SOAP messages with the structure they have after they have passed all system phases in the Axis 2 engine. This means that the original SOAP messages sent by a user can be visually different but are semantically equal to the ones shown into the SOAP monitor. Examples of such a case are MTOM SOAP messages. SOAP monitor shows the binary data exchanged “by value” (included into the SOAP message itself). On the other hand, the original SOAP message has MIME parts in it.

For example, open TCPMon and extract the data of the exchanged message in binary format. For ease of use, only the part of the message related to the MTOM-ized binary data is shown:

```

<ns1:binaryData><xop:Include
href="cid:1.urn:uuid:EFF202258F699D83131220514272228@apache.org"
xmlns:xop="http://www.w3.org/2004/08/xop/include" /></ns1:binaryData>...--
MIMEBoundaryurn_uuid_EFF202258F699D83131220514272117Content-Type:
text/plainContent-Transfer-Encoding: binaryContent-ID:
<1.urn:uuid:EFF202258F699D83131220514272228@apache.org>text--
MIMEBoundaryurn_uuid_EFF202258F699D83131220514272117-

```

The binary data displayed by the SOAP monitor in the example above is shown below. The binary data is shown “by value,” because it was already processed by the system phases of the Axis 2 engine.

```

<ns1:binaryData>dGV4dA==</ns1:binaryData>

```

For more information on the SOAP monitor configuration, see the Apache documentation.

The SOAP monitor is disabled by default.

Enable the SOAP Monitor in the Web Services Stack

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory* \profiles\CTP\workspace\wsstack\repository\conf directory and open the axis2.xml file.
2. Engage the `soapmonitor` Axis2 module globally in the axis2.xml or for a service in the services.xml file by adding this line:

```

<module ref="soapmonitor"/>

```

3. Add a `soapMonitorPort` parameter, which defines the port to use for communication with the SOAP Monitor Applet

```

<parameter name="soapMonitorPort">5001</parameter>

```

Important: If you do not add this parameter, the SOAP Monitor servlet will not be available.

4. Restart Web Services Stack.
5. Go to `http://host:port/wsstack/SOAPMonitor` to start using the SOAP monitor.

Configure Logging

Configure Logging in Web Services Stack

Web Services Stack uses Journal Logging as a logging mechanism. The Journal Logging is delivered with the shared component bundle `com.softwareag.sc.core` and its configuration file is located in the `Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/configuration/logging` directory in the `log_config.xml` file.

The Journal Logger is a wrapper around log4j and every Journal Logging logger wraps a standard log4j logger. For this reason, the Journal Logger component delivers log4j as part of its implementation. The Journal Logger configuration is a standard log4j configuration that sets up the underlying log4j library. If necessary, you can use log4j directly. You should add your log4j settings to the Journal Logger configuration file. Basically, the format of the `log_config.xml` file is the same as the format of the log4j XML configuration. The Journal Logger contains several additional appenders than the standard log4j appenders.

To enable logging and configure the corresponding severity, open the `log_config.xml` file and edit this excerpt as follows:

```
<root>
  <level value="info" />
  <appender-ref ref="Platform.Console" />
  <appender-ref ref="Platform.RollingLogFile" />
</root>
```

Configure Logging for System Management Hub Agents

Web Services Stack provides a logging mechanism for its agent programs that use the System Management Hub administration functionality. These agent programs are called System Management Hub agents. They manipulate the Web Services Stack environment under the System Management Hub web interface.

If you experience problems when using the administration tool, you must enable the logging for the System Management Hub agents to see a detailed message log. The output log file is written to the `wsstack.log` file in the `Software AG_directory/WS-Stack/argus` directory.

It is recommended to use this logging mechanism only when you want to search for faults in the operation of the system. Otherwise, the performance of your interface may decline.

1. Start the web interface of System Management Hub in a web browser.
2. To open the registry editor, go to:
Managed Hosts > *host* > System Management Hub > Registry > HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Software AG > System Management Hub > Products > Web Services Stack *release_number* > Versions > *release_number* > Parameters.
3. Right click the **Parameters** node, then click **Modify Value**.
4. Set the value of the registry parameter enableLog to 1, and then click **OK**.

Deploy Web Services Stack

Web Services Stack distributes the Bouncy Castle JCE provider. It is required by the security module (Rampart) for retrieving cryptographic algorithms implementation used in encryption and/or signing of messages.

The Bouncy Castle provider is added to the runtime list of Java security providers (when required for the first time).

The Bouncy Castle provider might not be available to other web application if Web Services Stack is deployed in a servlet container and the Bouncy Castle classes are loaded from the Web Services Stack web application classloader. After it is added to the global list of security providers, no other application running in the same virtual machine will be able to add it again. In this case, if the Bouncy Castle is required by other web application in the servlet container, place the Bouncy Castle JAR in a common/shared lib directory of the servlet container and ensure it is loaded from there and not by a web application classloader.

Note: If Web Services Stack is undeployed, it will take care of unregistering Bouncy Castle from the Java security providers list (only in case it was loaded by the Web Services Stack webapp classloader). In this case, you do not need to clean up the security providers or restart JRE.

Manage Web Services

You can manage web services using the Axis 2 administration module. You can do the following:

- Upload service
- List available services and service groups
- List available modules and globally engaged Axis 2 modules
- List available phases
- View global chains and operation-specific chains

- Engage Axis 2 module for all services, for a service group, for a service, and for an operation
- Activate and deactivate services
- Edit service parameters

For more information on the Axis 2 administration module, see the Apache Tomcat documentation.

Note: This functionality is also available through System Management Hub. For details, see the System Management Hub documentation.

Access the Administration Module

Access the Web Services Stack administration module at `http://host:port/wsstack/axis2-admin/`

Change Logon Credentials

By default, the administration module is secured by the administrator logon credentials configured in the `axis2.xml` file in the `Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP/workspace/wsstack/repository/conf` directory. The default user name is `admin` and the default password is `axis2`. If you do not change the defaults, you may be exposed to a security threat through the administration module.

You can change the default user name with the `userName` parameter in the `axis2.xml` configuration file. To change the password, log on to the administration module and click **Change Password** in the administration page header. If the Web Services Stack configuration file cannot be modified by the web application, you see the message `Password change is disabled`. In this case, you must use the Web Services Stack Reset Password Utility, below.

Note: If you want to connect to Web Services Stack from System Management Hub, provide the logon credentials for the administration module.

Change the Administrator Password Using the Reset Password Utility

The Reset Password Utility is the `resetPassword` script stored in the `Software AG_directory\WS-Stack\bin` directory. The script requires write permission over the configuration file. After resetting the password, restart Web Services Stack for the changes to take effect.

Change the Administrator password as follows:

1. Retrieve the `axis2.xml` configuration file on the server.

2. Run the resetPassword script in the *Software AG_directory*\WS-Stack\bin directory.
3. Replace the original configuration file.
4. Restart Web Services Stack.

Display Deployed Web Services Stack Libraries

You can use the administration module provides to list deployed Web Services Stack libraries. The deployed libraries are JAR files that are installed with the Web Services Stack installation. You might use the list of these libraries for troubleshooting.

Go to `http://host:port/wsstack/` in your browser. The default port for the deployment of Web Services Stack is 10010. Click the **Validate** link on the welcome page, then scroll down the Web Services Stack validation page.

5 Configuring the Java Service Wrapper

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Determine Whether Your Product Uses the Java Service Wrapper, and Which Version

On the machine that hosts your Software AG products, open a command window and go to the Software AG installation directory. If you see a directory named `profiles`, one or more of your products uses the Java Service Wrapper. The names of directories within the profile directory correspond to profile names for the products (that is, *Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name*). For example, the *Software AG_directory/profiles/CTP* directory is for the Software AG Runtime.

You will need to refer to the Tanuki Software, Ltd. website for detailed information about Java Service Wrapper properties listed in this guide. However, you will need to know which version of the Java Service Wrapper your product uses. To determine the version, go to the *Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name/bin* directory and run the command `service -version`.

Edit Java Service Wrapper Properties

Each Software AG runtime product that runs on the Software AG Common Platform has two configuration files for the Java Service Wrapper.

- The `wrapper.conf` file contains the Java Service Wrapper property settings that are installed with the product. Never edit the contents of this file unless instructed to do so by Software AG.
- The `custom_wrapper.conf` file contains properties that override and modify the settings in the `wrapper.conf` file. If you want to edit property settings for a product's Java Service Wrapper, this is the file in which to do so.

Important: Software AG products have different policies regarding the Java Service Wrapper properties you can configure. See the administrator's guide for your product before changing any Java Service Wrapper property settings.

To edit wrapper properties

1. Go to the *Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name* directory for your product and open the `wrapper.conf` and `custom_wrapper.conf` files in a text editor.
2. Go to the Java Service Wrapper product documentation on the Tanuki Software, Ltd. website for detailed information about each property. Then go to the product documentation for any product-specific instructions.
3. If the property you want to edit already exists in the `custom_wrapper.conf` file, edit it in that file. If the property does not yet exist in the `custom_wrapper.conf` file, copy the property from the `wrapper.conf` file and then edit it in the `custom_wrapper.conf` file. If you are working with a sequenced attribute property, you must match the

sequence of properties in the `custom_wrapper.conf` file to the sequence of properties in the `wrapper.conf` file.

Important: Never edit the contents of the `wrapper.conf` file.

4. Save the `custom_wrapper.conf` file. Exit the `wrapper.conf` file without making any changes.
5. Restart the product.

Generate a Thread Dump Using the Java Service Wrapper Utility

A thread dump can help you locate thread contention issues that can cause thread blocks or deadlocks. The Java Service Wrapper provides a utility that enables you to generate thread dumps of the JVMs for Software AG products that are running as Windows services.

On the machine that hosts your Software AG products, open a command window, go to the `Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name/bin` directory, and run the command `service -dump`. The Java Service Wrapper writes the thread dump to the `wrapper.log` file in the `Software AG_directory/profiles/profile_name/logs` directory.

6 Using Command Central to Manage Infrastructure

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Configuring OSGi Profiles

Command Central uses the ports specified in the OSGi profiles of products for monitoring the managed products. You can add, modify, or delete the ports in the OSGi profiles.

Command Central and Platform Manager listen for requests on ports that you specify. Each port is associated with a protocol, such as HTTP or HTTPS. In addition to these ports, Command Central uses JMX ports for alerts.

Protocols that Command Central Supports in OSGi Profiles

Command Central supports HTTP, HTTPS, JMX, SSH, and JDWP. JMX, SSH, and JDWP protocols allow only one port each.

| Use this port type... | To... |
|-----------------------|---|
| HTTP | Submit unsecured requests to the OSGi component. |
| HTTPS | Submit requests to the OSGi component using SSL encryption. |
| JMX | <p>Allow administration and monitoring the JVM KPIs of the OSGi component.</p> <p>To monitor the product-specific KPI's of the Integration Server, My webMethods Server, and Platform Manager instances, you need not enable the JMX port in the OSGi profile of the corresponding product.</p> <p>To view the inventory, run-time status (enabled/disabled), and to start/stop (or enable/disable) the Integration Server packages, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enable the JMX port in the OSGi profile of Integration Server. ■ Enable <code>subsystem</code> in the manifest file of the Integration Server package as shown below. <pre><Values version="2.0"> <value name="subsystem">true</value> </Values></pre> <p>JMX port might be bound to a localhost.</p> |

| Use this port type... | To... |
|-----------------------|--|
| SSH | Allow secure shell for the OSGi component. |
| JDWP | Allow OSGi component debugging by using the Java debug protocol over a TCP connection. |

To enable the HTTP/HTTPS ports of Integration Server, configure the HTTP/HTTPS ports of the Integration Server instance, not the ports in the OSGi profile.

To enable the HTTP/HTTPS ports of My webMethods Server, configure the HTTP/HTTPS ports of the My webMethods Server instance, not the ports in the OSGi profile.

Products that Support Port Configuration in OSGi Profiles

The following table lists the products that have OSGi profiles that support port configuration.

| Product | Product Code | Ports Enabled by Default |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Command Central | CCE | JMX, HTTP, HTTPS |
| Integration Server | IS | JMX |
| My webMethods Server | MWS_ <i>mwsinstancename</i> For example, MWS_default | JMX |
| Platform Manager | SPM | JMX, HTTP, HTTPS |
| Software AG Runtime | CTP | JMX, HTTP, HTTPS |

All these products support SSH and JDWP port configuration. For information about configuring the ports in the OSGi profile of a product, see ["Products that Support Port Configuration in OSGi Profiles" on page 103](#).

Note: Integration Server and My webMethods Server have two profiles: OSGi profile and the instance profile. For more information about configuring Integration Server and My webMethods Server instances, see the product documentation.

Port Authentication

The following table describes which user store products with OSGi profiles use to authenticate enabled ports.

| Product | Product Code | Authenticates against user store in... | For... |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Command Central | CCE | <i>Software AG_directory</i> \profiles\CCE \configuration\security\users.txt | All ports |
| Platform Manager | SPM | <i>Software AG_directory</i> \profiles \SPM\configuration\security \users.txt | All ports |
| Software AG Runtime | CTP | <i>Software AG_directory</i> \common \conf\users.txt | All ports |
| Infrastructure Data Collector | InfraDC | <i>Software AG_directory</i> \common \conf\users.txt | All ports |
| My webMethods Server | MWS_ <i>instancename</i> For example, MWS_default | <i>Software AG_directory</i> \common \conf\users.txt user store managed by My webMethods Server | JMX and SSH HTTP, HTTPS |
| Integration Server | IS_ <i>instancename</i> For example, IS_default | user store managed by Integration Server | All ports |

Integration Server can open JMX port using a setting in the `com.software.jmx.connector.pid-port.properties` file located in the `Software AG_directory`\profiles\IS_*instance_name* \configuration \com.softwareag.platform.config.propsloader directory, where *instance_name* is the name of the Integration Server instance. For more information about enabling JMX monitoring in Integration Server, see the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide*.

Configuring Ports in OSGi Profiles

You configure ports in the Configuration tab of a product-specific OSGi instance.

Adding Ports

Perform the following procedure to configure new ports in the OSGi profiles.

1. In the Environments pane, in the **Instances** tab, click the OSGi instance or component to which you want to add a port.
2. Click the **Configuration** tab.
3. Click + to add a new port.
4. Select a value in **Port Type** and click **OK**.
5. In Connection Basics, configure the fields corresponding to the port type.
 - For HTTP and HTTPS port configurations:

| Field | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Enabled | Whether the port is enabled. |
| Port Number | The number you want to use for the port. Select a number that is not already in use. |
| Alias | Name that you want to use for the port alias. Use an alias name that is unique for the instance or component and can be included in a user-friendly URL. The <i>only</i> valid characters in an alias name are ASCII characters, numbers, underscore (_), dot (.), and a hyphen (-). |
| Keep Alive Timeout | When to close the connection if the server has not received a request from the client within this timeout value (in milliseconds); or when to close the connection if the client has explicitly placed a close request with the server. |
| Spare Threads Min | The starting number of request processing spare threads. |
| Redirect Port | The port to use when redirecting a SSL connection requests. |

| Field | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Spare Threads Max | The maximum number of request processing spare threads. |
| Accept Count | The maximum number of simultaneous connection requests allowed in the connection queue. |
| Connection Timeout | The connection timeout in milliseconds. This attribute is not set by default on HTTPS ports. |
| HTTP Header Size Max | The maximum incoming URL length in characters. |
| Upload Timeout Disable | Indicates if using a longer connection timeout is allowed when waiting for the servlet container to update. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes. Allow longer connection time-outs while waiting for the servlet container. ■ No. Do not allow longer connection time-outs. |
| Lookups Enable | Indicates if DNS lookups are allowed to get the actual host name of a remote client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes. DNS lookups allowed. ■ No. DNS lookups not allowed. |
| SL Protocol | For HTTPS port configurations. The certificate encoding algorithm. |
| SSL Protocol | For HTTPS port configurations. The version of the secure socket layer (SSL) protocol to use; when not specified Transport Layer Security ((TLS) is used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For JMX and SSH port configurations: |

| Field | Description |
|--------------|--|
| Enabled | Whether the port is enabled. |
| Port Number | The number you want to use for the port. Select a number that is not already in use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For JMX, select the port for monitoring, managing, and implementing the Java process. |

| Field | Description |
|------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For SSH, select the port for remote shell services or execution processes. |
| Alias | Name that you want to use for the port alias. Use an alias name that is unique for the instance or component and can be included in a user-friendly URL. The <i>only</i> valid characters in an alias name are ASCII characters, numbers, underscore (_), dot (.), and a hyphen (-). |
| JAAS Realm | For JMX and SSH port configurations. Specifies the realm name that authenticates the Java Authentication and Authorization (JAAS) service. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For JDWP port configurations: |
| | <p>Note: The JDWP port is only used when the profile is started in debug mode.</p> |

| Field | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Port Number | The number you want to use for the port. Select a number that is not already in use. |
| Alias | Name that you want to use for the port alias. Use an alias name that is unique for the instance or component and can be included in a user-friendly URL. The <i>only</i> valid characters in an alias name are ASCII characters, numbers, underscore (_), dot (.), and a hyphen (-). |
| Suspend | For JDWP port configurations. Select Yes if the runtime should be suspended until debugger connects. |

6. In Thread pool Configuration, for HTTP and HTTPS ports, complete the following fields.

| Field | Description |
|---------|--|
| Enabled | Whether the listener uses this pool exclusively for dispatching requests. The existing thread pool is a global thread pool. If there is a very high load on this resource, there may be a delay until the global thread pool can process |

| Field | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| | <p>the request. However, with the private thread pool option enabled, requests coming into this port do not compete with other server functions for threads.</p> <p>When you view the port's details, the server reports the total number of private thread pool threads currently in use for the port.</p> <p>Click Yes to enable the private thread pool settings. If you do not need to use the thread pool feature, click No.</p> |
| Threadpool Min | The minimum number of threads for this private thread pool. The default is 1. |
| Threadpool Max | The maximum number of threads for this private thread pool. The default is 5. |
| Threadpool priority | <p>The Java thread priority. The default is 5.</p> <p>Important Use this setting with extreme care because it will affect server performance and throughput.</p> |

7. For secure connections, complete the security fields as follows:

| Field | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| SSL Enabled | <p>Whether secure layering is enabled.</p> <p>Click Yes to enable the private thread pool settings. If you do not need to use the thread pool feature, click No.</p> |
| Keystore Type | Select the keystore type. The keystore must contain the private key for secure communication. |
| Server Location of Keystore | Specify the directory where the keystore file is located. |
| Password | Specify the password to open the keystore file. |
| Truststore Type | Select the truststore type. The truststore must contain the trusted root certificate for the CA that signed the OSGi component certificate associated with the key alias. The truststore also contains the |

| Field | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | list of CA certificates that OSGi component uses to validate the trust relationship. |
| Server Location of Truststore | Specify the directory where the truststore file is located. |
| Password | Specify the password to open the truststore file. |

Viewing the Port Settings

1. In the Environments pane, click the environment in which you want to view the OSGi instance or component.
2. Click the **Instances** tab.
3. Click the name of the OSGi instance or component you want to view.
4. Click the **Configuration** tab.
5. In **Ports**, select the port. The field displays the parameters available for configuration.

Editing and Testing OSGi Port Information

Perform the following procedure to edit OSGi port information.

Note: You cannot change an existing port alias.

1. In the Environments pane, click the environment in which you want to edit the OSGi profile.instance from the **Instances** tab.
2. Click the **Instances** tab.
3. Click the name of the OSGi instance or component you want to view.
4. Click the **Configuration** tab.
5. In **Ports**, select the port. The field displays the parameters available for configuration.
6. Locate the port whose details you want to edit, and click on the port number.
7. Click **Edit**.
8. Make changes to the port and click **Test** or **Save**.

Deleting a Port

Use the following procedure to delete a port configuration from an OSGi profile.

1. In the Environments pane, click the environment in which you want to view the OSGi instance.
2. Click the **Instances** tab.
3. Click the name of the OSGi instance or component.
4. Click the **Configuration** tab.
5. Select the port that you want to delete and click -.

Note: You can only delete ports that are disabled.

Configuration Types that the OSGI Profile Components Support

The OSGi profile run-time components support creating instances of one or more of the following configuration types:

- COMMON-JAAS
- COMMON-JVM-OPTIONS
- COMMON-LDAP
- COMMON-LOCAL-USERS
- COMMON-LOG
- COMMON-MEMORY
- COMMON-PORTS
- COMMON-PROXY
- COMMON-SYSPROPS

The following sections provide more detail about each configuration type and list the products whose OSGi profile supports each configuration type.

COMMON-JAAS

Use to configure profile authentication and authorization configuration:

installation_directory /profiles/*product_code* /configuration/jaas.config file

For Command Central and Platform Manager, the jaas.config file is located under:

installation_directory /profiles/*product_code* /configuration/security/jaas.config file

Note: For the *product_code* in the directory path, refer to the description of COMMON-SYSPROPS.

Products whose OSGi profile supports COMMON-JAAS: Command Central, Platform Manager, Software AG Runtime

COMMON-JVM-OPTIONS

Use to configure extended JVM options.

Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-JVM-OPTIONS: Command Central, Platform Manager, Software AG Runtime, Integration Server, My webMethods Server

COMMON-LDAP

Use to configure a connection to an external LDAP directory.

Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-JAAS: Command Central, Software AG Runtime, Integration Server

COMMON-LOCAL-USERS

Use to manage internal users for a product instance.

Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-LOCAL-USERS: Command Central, Platform Manager, Integration Server, My webMethods Server, Universal Messaging

COMMON-LOG

Use to configure log levels for log categories and log file locations.

Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-LOG: Command Central, Platform Manager, Software AG Runtime

COMMON-MEMORY

Use to configure common memory settings, such as Initial Heap Size and Maximum Heap Size. Configuring extended JVM options using COMMON-MEMORY is deprecated. To configure extended JVM options, use COMMON-JVM-OPTIONS.

Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-MEMORY: Command Central, Platform Manager, Software AG Runtime

COMMON-PORTS

Use to configure the HTTP, HTTPS, JMX, JDWP (Debug), and/or SSH ports. The following tables lists products that have OSGI profile components that support COMMON-PORTS and the types of ports each support.

| Port type | Products whose OSGI profile supports this port type | Description |
|-----------|--|---|
| HTTP | Command Central Platform Manager Software AG Runtime | The HTTP port is enabled by default. You can use the command line interface to add, remove, edit, and validate the HTTP port. |

| Port type | Products whose OSGI profile supports this port type | Description |
|--------------|--|--|
| HTTPS | Command Central Platform Manager Software AG Runtime | The HTTPS port is enabled by default. You can use the command line interface to add, remove, edit, and validate the HTTPS port. |
| JMX | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Platform Manager Software AG Runtime | The JMX port is enabled by default. You can use the command line interface to add, remove, and edit the JMX port. You can only define one JMX port. |
| JDWP (Debug) | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Platform Manager Software AG Runtime | The JDWP (Debug) port is disabled by default. You can use the command line interface to edit this port, but not to remove or add it. This port is used when the run-time component is started in debug mode using the <code>sagcc exec lifecycle</code> command. |
| SSH | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Platform Manager Software AG Runtime | The SSH port is disabled by default. You can use the command line interface to add, remove, and edit the SSH port. You can only define one SSH port. |

COMMON-PROXY

Use to configure proxy server settings if you must route server requests through a third party server. Based on the transport protocol, COMMON-PROXY has the following configuration types:

| Configuration types | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| COMMON-PROXY-HTTP | Use to configure proxy settings over the HTTP protocol. |
| COMMON-PROXY-HTTPS | Use to configure proxy settings over the HTTPS protocol. |

| Configuration types | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| COMMON-PROXY-FTP | Use to configure proxy settings over the FTP protocol. |
| COMMON-PROXY-SOCKS | Use to configure proxy settings over the SOCKS protocol. |
| COMMON-PROXY-ALL | Use to indicate whether to use the operating system proxy settings instead of COMMON-PROXY-* configuration. You cannot edit or delete this configuration type. |

Run-time components whose OSGI profile supports the COMMON-PROXY configuration type: Command Central, Platform Manager, Software AG Runtime, My webMethods Server

Note: Integration Server supports COMMON-PROXY configuration type at the ENGINE level.

You can use the Command Central web user interface to add, view, edit, and delete a proxy server configuration. After you add a new proxy server configuration, you must restart Platform Manager for the changes to take effect.

You can also create, get, update and delete proxy server settings using the configuration commands in the Command Central command line interface. When creating or updating a proxy server configuration instance, the input XML file that contains the proxy server configuration data must use the following format:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Proxy alias="HTTPS">
  <Enabled>true</Enabled>
  <Protocol>HTTPS</Protocol>
  <Host>hostName</Host>
  <NonProxyHosts>host1,host2</NonProxyHosts>
  <Port>12321</Port>
  <Username>user</Username>
  <Password>secure</Password>
</Proxy>
```

The following table describes the values you provide for each of the parameters in the proxy server configuration data XML file:

| For this parameter... | Specify... |
|-----------------------|---|
| Alias | The alias name to use for this host/port combination. The Alias and Protocol parameters should have the same value. |

| For this parameter... | Specify... |
|-----------------------|--|
| Enabled | <p>Whether to enable the proxy server configuration instance. By default, the existing proxy server configurations except COMMON-PROXY-ALL are enabled. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code> Enabled ■ <code>false</code> Disabled <p>The COMMON-PROXY-ALL configuration type is not enabled by default. For the COMMON-PROXY-ALL configuration type the Enabled parameter indicates whether to use the proxy settings of the operating system and ignore any other COMMON-PROXY-* configurations.</p> |
| Protocol | <p>The type of protocol to use for the host/port combination. The Alias and Protocol parameters should have the same value.</p> |
| Host | <p>The host name or IP address of the proxy server. For the COMMON-PROXY-ALL configuration type, you can also specify <code>noHost</code>.</p> |
| NonProxyHosts | <p>You can optionally route selected requests directly to their targets, bypassing the proxy. To specify non-proxy hosts, type the fully qualified host and domain name of each server that should receive requests directly. To enter multiple names, separate each with commas.</p> |
| Port | <p>The port on which this proxy server listens for requests. Specify a valid port number in the range of [1-65535].</p> |
| Username | <p>The user name to use to access this proxy server.</p> |
| Password | <p>The password to use to access this proxy server.</p> |

All proxy server configuration settings are stored in the `config.ini` configuration file under the OSGI run-time component profile directory. You *must not* modify or edit the `config.ini` configuration file.

COMMON-SYSPROPS

Use to configure the OSGI profile properties defined in the `config.ini` configuration file: `installation_directory/profiles/product_code/configuration/config.ini` file

Note: Under normal circumstances, you *must not* modify the config.ini file. It should *only* be modified by the Software AG Installer.

The following tables lists products that have OSGI profile components that support COMMON-SYSPROPS and the *product_code* used in the directory path to the location of the config.ini for that product.

| Products whose OSGI profile supports COMMON-SYSPROP | <i>product_code</i> used in the directory path to the config.ini file |
|---|---|
| Command Central | CCE |
| Integration Server | IS_ <i>instancename</i> where <i>instancename</i> is the name of the Integration Server instance, for example, "IS_default". |
| My webMethods Server | MWS_ <i>instancename</i> where <i>instancename</i> is the name of the My webMethods Server instance, for example, "MWS_default". |
| Platform Manager | SPM |
| Software AG Runtime | CTP |

Lifecycle Actions for the OSGI Profile Components

The following table lists the actions that the OSGI profile run-time components support with the `sagcc exec lifecycle` command and the operations taken against a run-time component when an action is executed.

| Action | Products whose OSGI component supports this action | Description |
|--------|--|---|
| start | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Software AG Runtime | Starts the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to ONLINE. When the run-time component starts, the OSGI |

| Action | Products whose OSGI component supports this action | Description |
|------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>framework comes online and opens the JMX port.</p> <p>To correctly report the ONLINE status, the JMX port must be enabled.</p> <p>When using the command line interface, to start Command Central you must execute the command against Platform Manager because the command will fail against Command Central when it is not running.</p> |
| startindebugmode | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Software AG Runtime | Starts the run-time component in debug mode. When successful, the run-time status is set to ONLINE. |
| stop | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Software AG Runtime | Stops the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to STOPPED. |
| restart | Command Central Integration Server My webMethods Server Software AG Runtime | <p>Stops, then restarts the run-time component. The run-time status is set to ONLINE.</p> <p>To correctly report the ONLINE status, the JMX port must be enabled.</p> |

Run-time Monitoring Statuses for the OSGI Profile Components

The following table lists the run-time statuses that the OSGI profile run-time components can return in response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestatus` and

`sagcc get monitoring state` commands, along with the meaning of each run-time status.

| Run-time Status | Meaning |
|-----------------|--|
| ONLINE | The run-time component is running. The run-time component indicates ONLINE when the profile JVM is running and that the JMX port is responding. |
| FAILED | The run-time component is not running due to some failure, and attempts to start it again have failed. |
| NOT_READY | The run-time component is started, but not ready to accept client requests. |
| STARTING | The run-time component is starting. |
| STOPPED | The run-time component is not running because it was shut down normally. |
| STOPPING | The run-time component is stopping. |
| UNKNOWN | The status of the run-time component cannot be determined. |
| UNRESPONSIVE | The run-time component does not respond to a ping to its JMX port. |

Run-time Monitoring States for OSGI Profile Components

In response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestate` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, the OSGI profile run-time components provide information about the key performance indicators (KPIs) in the following table.

| KPI | Description |
|------------------|--|
| JVM memory usage | Use this KPI to monitor the JVM memory usage of the run-time component so that you can take corrective actions if storage use approaches a critical value. The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is calculated using the following: |

| KPI | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| | <p>MAX(Maximum*80%, Maximum-100)</p> <p>This means a marginal value is when there is only 20% free JVM memory available or less than 100MB of JVM memory is available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Critical is calculated using the following: MAX(Maximum*95%, Maximum-50) <p>This means a critical value is when there is only 5% free JVM memory available or less than 50MB of JVM memory left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximum amount of memory that is allocated memory for the JVM. <p>Note: This KPI value might be incorrect when running in a 32-bit operating systems.</p> |
| Number of JVM threads | <p>Use this KPI to monitor number of JVM threads that the E run-time component is using so that you can take corrective actions if the number of used threads approaches a critical value.</p> <p>The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is 80% of the allocated JVM threads. ■ Critical is 95% of the allocated JVM threads. ■ Maximum is calculated using the following: MAX(HWM(value), 500) <p>This means the initial maximum value is 500 threads. However, if the JVM has more than 500 threads, the greater number is used as the maximum.</p> |
| JVM CPU load | <p>Use this KPI to monitor how much CPU the JVM is using so that you can take corrective actions if the CPU usage approaches a critical value.</p> <p>The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is 80% of the CPU usage. ■ Critical is 95% of the CPU usage. ■ Maximum is 100% of the CPU usage. |

| KPI | Description |
|-----|--|
| | <p>Note: This KPI is <i>only</i> supported when running on Java 7. It is <i>not</i> supported on Java 6.</p> <p>Note: This KPI is <i>not</i> reported when running on HP-UX.</p> |

Configuring the Command Central OSGI Profile Component

Configuration Types that OSGI-CCE-ENGINE Supports

The OSGI-CCE-ENGINE run-time component supports creating instances of the configuration types listed in the following table.

| Configuration Type | Use to... |
|--------------------|--|
| COMMON-LICENSE | Update the Command Central license file. |
| COMMON-LICLOC | Retrieve the location of the Command Central license file. Updating the license file is not supported. |

Lifecycle Actions for OSGI-CCE-ENGINE

The following table lists the actions that the OSGI-CCE-ENGINE run-time component supports with the `sagcc exec lifecycle` command and the operation taken against the run-time component when an action is executed.

| Action | Description |
|---------|---|
| restart | Stops, then restarts the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to ONLINE. |

Run-time Monitoring Statuses for OSGI-CCE-ENGINE

The following table lists the run-time statuses that the OSGI-CCE-ENGINE run-time component can return in response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestatus` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, along with the meaning of each run-time status.

| Run-time Status | Meaning |
|-----------------|--|
| ONLINE | The run-time component is running. |
| STOPPED | The run-time component is not running because it was shut down normally. |
| UNKNOWN | The status of run-time component cannot be determined. |

Configuring the Platform Manager OSGI Profile Component

Configuration Types that OSGI-SPM-ENGINE Supports

The OSGI-SPM-ENGINE run-time component supports creating instances of the configuration types listed in the following table.

| Configuration Type | Use to configure... |
|---------------------|--|
| COMMON-SYSPROPS | Monitoring service parameters, for example, the products' polling interval for run-time status and date. |
| SIN-INTERNAL-GROUPS | Internal user groups stored in the common/conf/groups.txt file. |
| SIN-INTERNAL-ROLES | User roles stored in the common/conf/roles.txt file. |
| SIN-INTERNAL-USERS | Internal users stored in the common/conf/users.txt file. |
| SPM-NODEID | Internal unique identifier for a Platform Manager. |

Note: Command Central automatically manages unique identifiers. You can customize the identifiers. However, you *must* ensure that each identifier is unique within the landscapes that Command Central manages.

To view a list of identifiers already registered with Command Central, use the `sagcc list landscape nodes` command.

Run-time Monitoring Statuses for OSGI-SPM-ENGINE

The following table lists the run-time statuses that the OSGI-SPM-ENGINE run-time component can return in response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestatus` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, along with the meaning of each run-time status.

| Run-time Status | Meaning |
|-----------------|--|
| ONLINE | The run-time component is running. |
| STOPPED | The run-time component is not running because it was shut down normally. |
| UNKNOWN | The status of run-time component cannot be determined. |

Run-time Monitoring States for OSGI-SPM-ENGINE

In response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestate` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, OSGI-SPM-ENGINE run-time component provides information about the key performance indicators (KPIs) in the following table.

| KPI | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Computer Memory (MB) | <p>Use this KPI to monitor the memory usage of the computer where Platform Manager is running so that you can take corrective actions if memory use approaches a critical value.</p> <p>The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is 80% of the maximum amount of physical memory. ■ Critical is 95% of the maximum amount of physical memory. ■ Maximum is the total amount of physical memory. |
| Computer disk space (MB) | <p>Use this KPI to monitor the available disk space of the computer where Platform Manager is running so that you can take corrective actions if disk space usage approaches a critical value.</p> |

| KPI | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| | <p>The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is 80% of the maximum amount of physical disk space. ■ Critical is 95% of the maximum amount of physical disk space. ■ Maximum the total amount of physical disk space. |
| Computer CPU utilization | <p>Use this KPI to monitor the CPU usage of the computer where Platform Manager is running so that you can take corrective actions if CPU usage approaches a critical value.</p> <p>The KPI uses the following marginal, critical, and maximum values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marginal is 80% of CPU utilization. ■ Critical is 95% of CPU utilization. ■ Maximum 100% of CPU utilization. |

Configuring the Tomcat OSGI Profile Components

This component runs in multiple profiles, for example:

- OSGI-CTP-TOMCAT-ENGINE for the Software AG Runtime OSGI profile
- OSGI-CCE-TOMCAT-ENGINE for the Command Central OSGI profile
- OSGI-SPM-TOMCAT-ENGINE for the Platform Manager OSGI profile

Lifecycle Actions for OSGI-TOMCAT-ENGINE

The following table lists the run-time statuses that the OSGI-*-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time component can return in response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestatus` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, along with the meaning of each run-time status.

| Action | Description |
|--------|--|
| start | Starts the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to ONLINE. Do not use the start action for either the OSGI-CCE-TOMCAT-ENGINE or OSGI-SPM-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time components. |

| Action | Description |
|---------|---|
| restart | Stops, then restarts the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to ONLINE. |
| stop | Stops the run-time component. When successful, the run-time status is set to STOPPED. Do not use the stop action for either the OSGI-CCE-TOMCAT-ENGINE or OSGI-SPM-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time components. Stopping the component ends remote communications with the Web user interface and the REST API. |

Run-time Monitoring Statuses for OSGI-TOMCAT-ENGINE

The following table lists the run-time statuses that the OSGI-*-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time component can return in response to the `sagcc get monitoring runtimestatus` and `sagcc get monitoring state` commands, along with the meaning of each run-time status.

| Run-time Status | Meaning |
|-----------------|---|
| ONLINE | The OSGI-*-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time component is running. |
| STOPPED | The OSGI-*-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time component is not running because it was shut down normally. |
| UNKNOWN | The status of the OSGI-*-TOMCAT-ENGINE run-time component cannot be determined. |