

How-to Guide
SAP xRPM 4.0



How To ... Configure SSO in an SAP NetWeaver 2004s Dual Stack

Version 1.00 – December 2005

Applicable Releases:
SAP xRPM 4.0

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1 (Business) Scenario

As of SAP xApp Resource and Portfolio Management (SAP xRPM) 4.0, you can install SAP xRPM in a dual stack environment (ABAP and Java stack of SAP NetWeaver 2004s in one system). If you also want to implement SAP xApp Product Definition (SAP xPD) 2.0, it makes sense to keep both products in one system.

This guide explains how to configure Single Sign-On (SSO) for such a dual stack environment.

2 Introduction

The SSO configuration for a dual stack installation is different to the configuration required for distributed installations. The identity of the certificate issuer is determined by the distinguished name (DN), and the combination of system ID (SID) and client. Both the DN and SID/client pair must be unique in the whole system.

Since the ABAP stack and the Java stack use the same DN and client number (000) by default, you must change the DN and client number in the Java stack.

The sections below describe how to change this data.



This guide is written for xRPM 4.0 and SAP NetWeaver 2004s SP4. Since the guide will not be updated in the future, we strongly recommend that you check that the procedure described here is still up-to-date. Particularly when using a different basis release, such as SAP NetWeaver 2004s SR1.

For details and updates, see SAP Note 701205.

3 The Step-By-Step Solution

The following section provides an example of how to configure Single Sign-On (SSO) in a dual-stack system.

This process consists of the following steps:

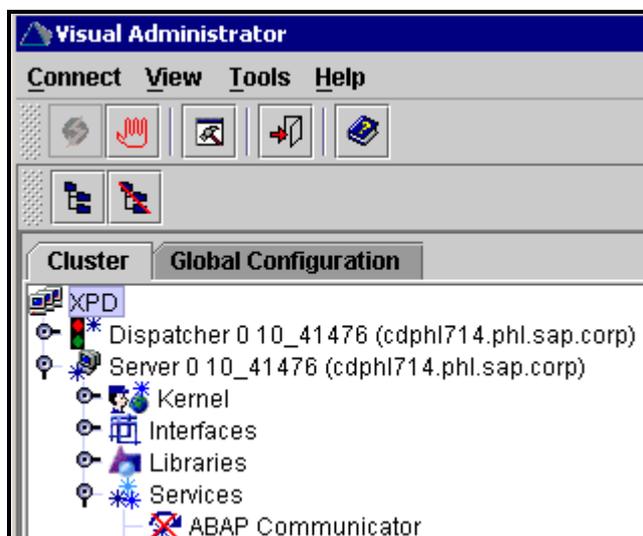
1. Create a new SAPLogonTicketkeypair for the Java stack.
This is necessary to have a different distinguished name (DN) to the system ID (SID) in the ABAP system.
2. Change the client of the Java stack.
Since the ABAP system already uses the default client 000, you must change the client.
3. Set the ABAP profile variables so the system accepts SSO tickets.
4. Import the Java stack certificate into the ABAP stack.

3.1 Creating a New SAP LogonTicketKeypair

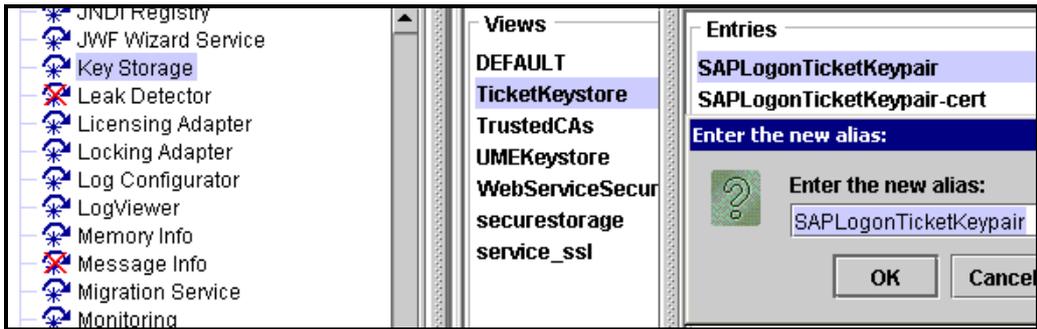
The distinguished name (DN) is embedded in the certificate that the Java stack issues when you log on to SAP Enterprise Portal. Since the DN of the Java stack must be different to the DN of the ABAP stack, you must rename the default SAPLogonTicketKeypair and create a new SAPLogonTicketKeypair with a different DN.

For more information, see SAP Note 701205.

1. Log on to the Visual Administrator of the Java stack as an administrator and choose *cluster-data à Instance_... à server_... à services à Key Storage*.

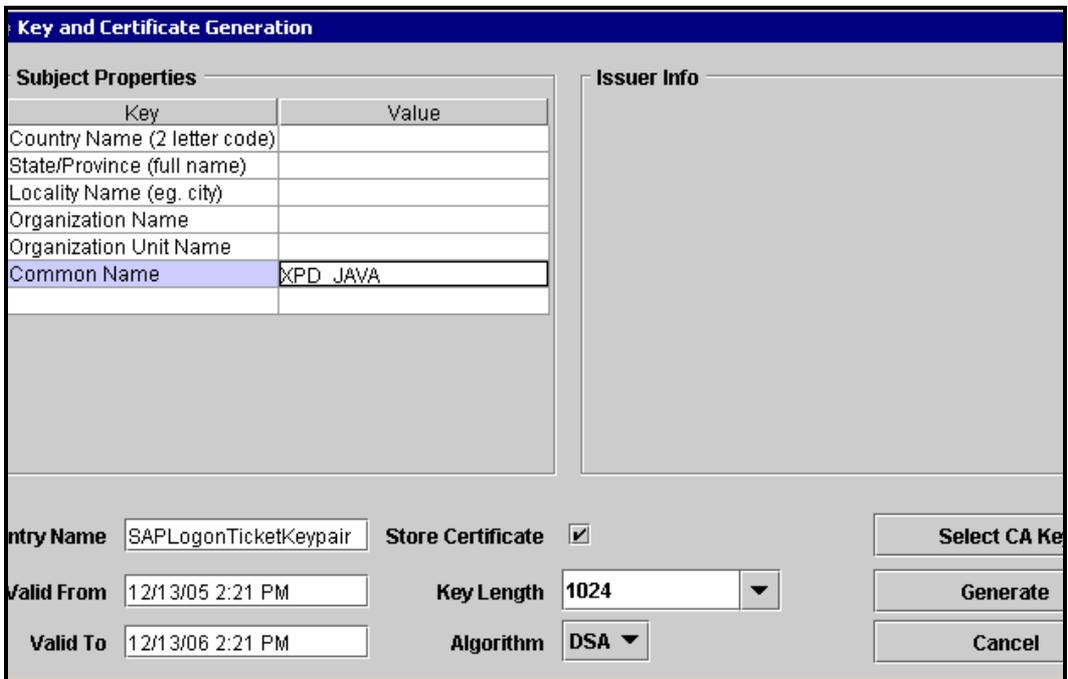
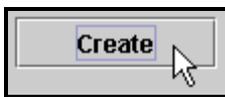


- Navigate to *TicketKeystore* and rename your existing *SAPLogonTicketKeypair*.



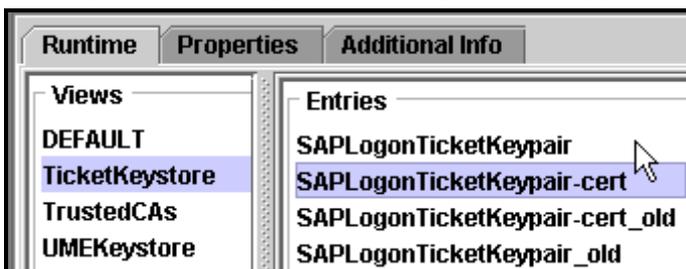
Repeat this step for *SAPLogonTicketKeypair-cert*.

- Create a new *SAPLogonTicketKeypair* as follows:



Enter a common name; make sure that you use a different common name to your SID. Select the algorithm *DSA*, and select *Store Certificate*.

- Choose *Generate*.
An old pair and a new pair of *SAPLogonTickets* appear:



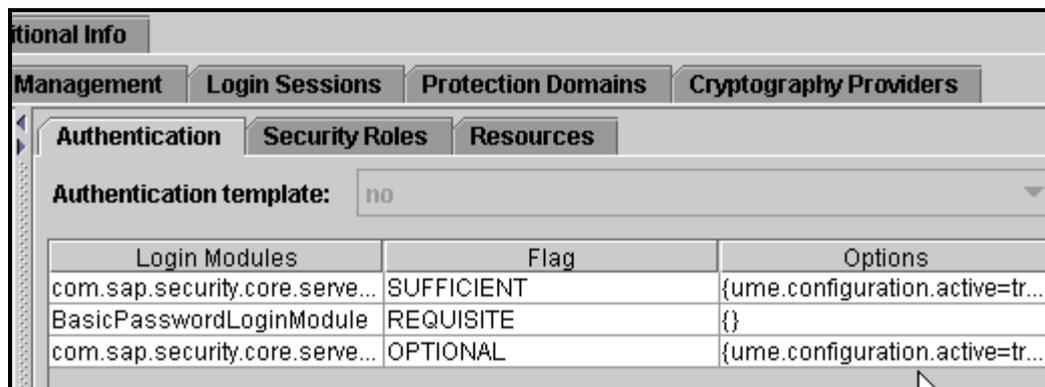
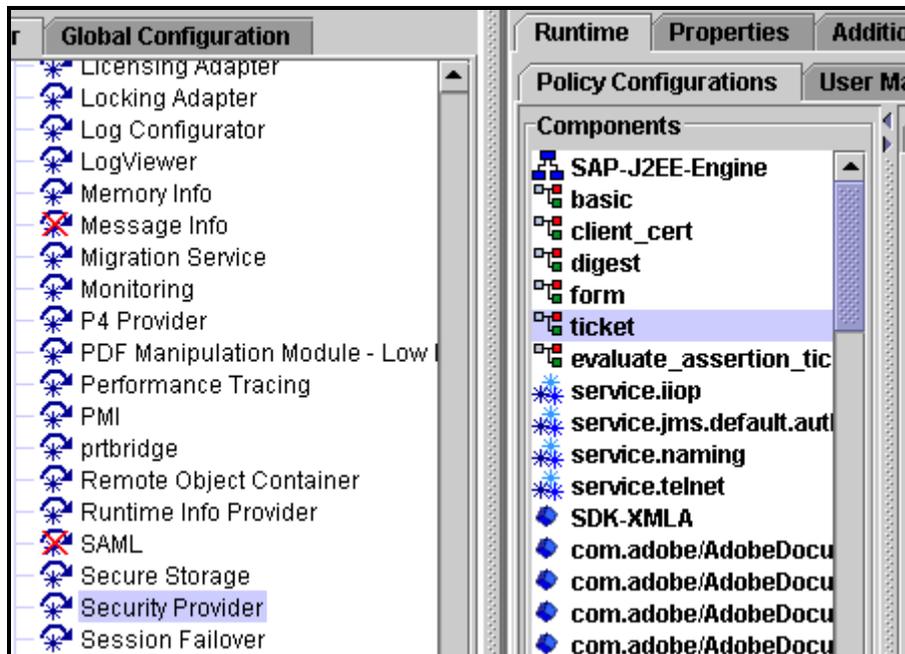
3.2 Changing the Java Stack Client

When the ABAP stack reads a certificate issued by the Java stack, it uses the combination of system ID (SID) and client number to identify the issuer. This combination must be unique. However, since the default client in the Java stack is 000 and this combination is already in use by the ABAP stack, in a dual stack installation, you must change the client number of the Java stack.

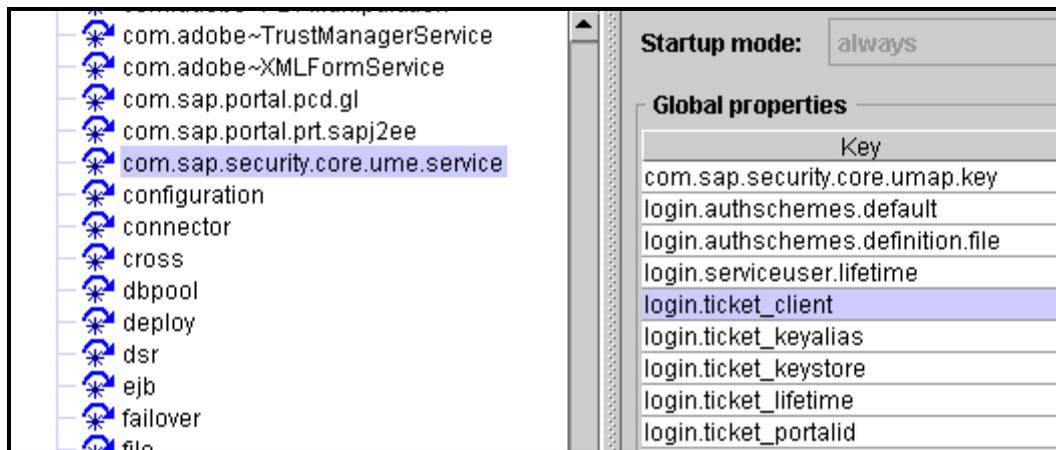
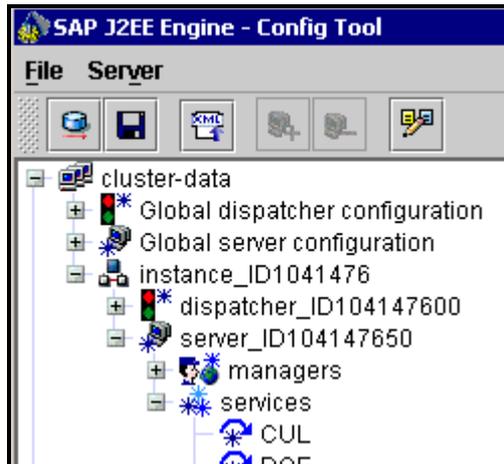
There are two locations where you can maintain the client number. Depending on whether `ume.configuration.active` is set to `true` or `false`, it gets the information from *UME property sheet or options for the login module*.

Since `ume.configuration.active` is set to `true` by default, the following steps only describe this scenario. For more information, see SAP Note 701205.

1. Check that the parameter `ume.configuration.active` is set to `true`.



2. Open the Config Tool and choose *cluster-data* à *Instance_...* à *server_...*
à *services* à *com.sap.security.core.ume.service* à *login.ticket_client*



3. Enter a client number for `login.ticket_client`.
Make sure that the client number entered here is not already in use in the ABAP stack.

Startup mode:

Global properties

Key	Custom value	Default value
com.sap.security.core.umap.key		*****
login.authschemes.default		default
login.authschemes.definition.file		authschemes.xml
login.serviceuser.lifetime		100
login.ticket_client		000
login.ticket_keyalias	SAPLogonTicketKeypair	SAPLogonTicketKeypair
login.ticket_keystore	TicketKeystore	TicketKeystore
login.ticket_lifetime	8	8
login.ticket_portalid		auto
ume.acl.validate_cached_acls		FALSE
ume.admin.account_privacy		TRUE
ume.admin.addattrs		
ume.admin.allow_selfmanagement		FALSE
ume.admin.auto_password		TRUE
ume.admin.create.redirect		

Local properties

Key	Custom value	Default value
login.ticket_client	002	000

4. To activate the changes to the UME settings, restart the Java stack.

3.3 Setting ABAP Profile Parameters

You must set up the ABAP stack to accept logon tickets.

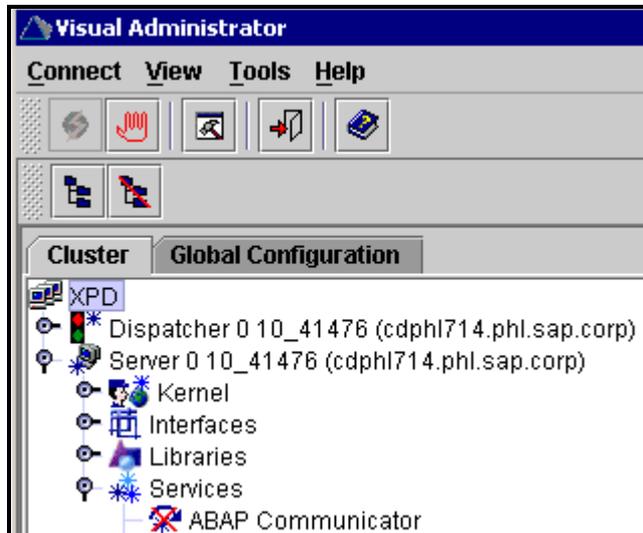
Since this step is usually well-known, it is not described in this guide.

See the *Configuring the System for Issuing Logon Tickets* section in SAP Help Portal at help.sap.com/nw2004s à *English* à *SAP NetWeaver Library* à *SAP NetWeaver by Key Capability* à *Security* à *User Authentication and Single Sign-On* à *Authentication on the SAP Web Application Server ABAP* à *Using Logon Tickets* à *Configuring the System for Issuing Logon Tickets*.

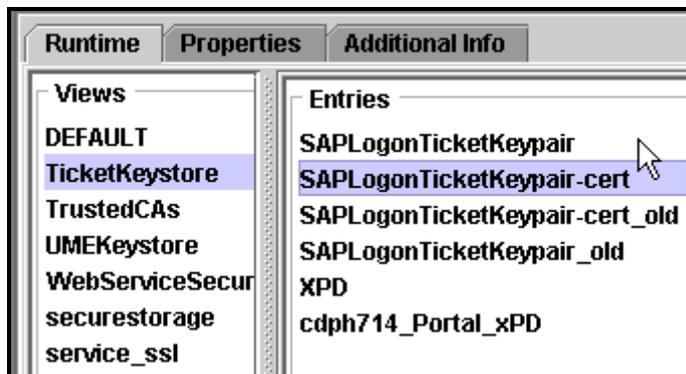
3.4 Importing the Java Stack Certificate into the ABAP Stack

The last step is to export SAPLogonTicketKeypair and import it into the ABAP stack.

1. Log on to the Visual Administrator of the Java stack as an administrator and choose <SID> à Server... à services à Key Storage



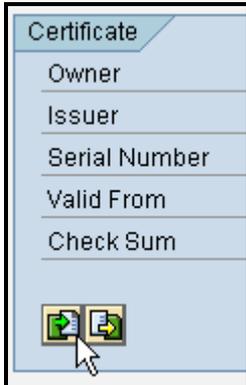
2. Select *SAPLogonTicketKeypair-cert* and click *Export*. Save the object in a folder that you can access from the PC on which the SAP GUI is running.



3. Start your SAP GUI and log on to the ABAP stack as an administrator. Start transaction STRUSTSSO2.

4. Import the certificate into the ABAP stack.

Note: The certificate file is uploaded through the SAP GUI. This means that you do not need to browse through the server's file system, but your PC's file system.



Once the certificate is successfully uploaded, the certificate information appears.

5. Add the certificate to the certificate list.

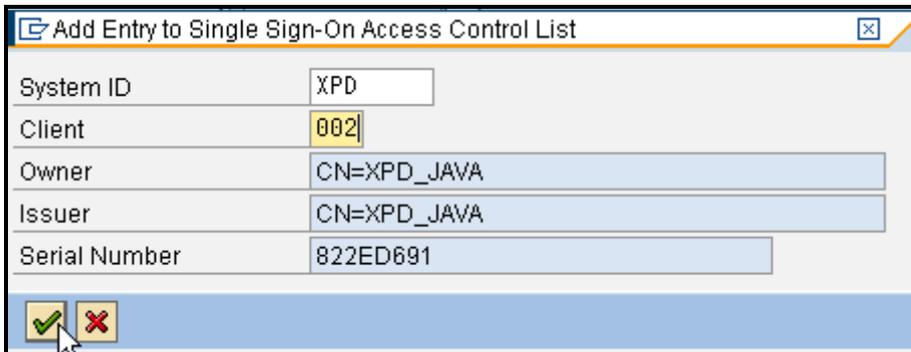


The certificate appears in the top part of the screen.

6. Add the certificate to the access control list (ACL).



Note: Make sure that you enter the new client number.



7. Save your entries.

The figure below is an example of how the final screen looks:

The screenshot displays a software interface with three main sections: Certificate List, Certificate details, and Logon Ticket.

Certificate List

Owner
CN=XPD_JAVA

Veri. PSE Password

Certificate

Owner	CN=XPD_JAVA
Issuer	CN=XPD_JAVA
Serial Number	822ED691
Valid From	13.12.2005 19:21:00 to 13.12.2006 19:21:00
Check Sum	

Add to Certificate List Add to ACL

Logon Ticket

Access Control List (ACL)		
System	Cl.	Certificate Owner
XPD	002	CN=XPD_JAVA